

1. Cartography is the science of;
  - a. Demographics
  - b. Cognitive Imagery
  - c. Spatial Tomography
  - d. Map-making
  - e. Resolution
2. Which of the map projections is used primarily for navigation?
  - a. Mercator
  - b. Fuller's
  - c. Aximuthal
  - d. Choropleth
  - e. Robinson
3. Which of the following describes longitude?
  - a. used in determining relative location.
  - b. angular distance north or south of the equator
  - c. used in determining distance north or south of the Prime Meridian
  - d. angular distance east or west of the Prime Meridian
  - e. used to determine the situation of a place
4. The delivery area of the Naples Daily newspaper is an example of what type of region?
  - a. Urban
  - b. Formal
  - c. Functional
  - d. Vernacular
  - e. Perceptual
5. Which of the following is the most important use of latitude and longitude?
  - a. Determining scale on a map
  - b. Finding relative locations
  - c. Finding absolute locations
  - d. Measuring vernacular regions
  - e. Giving toponyms to places
6. Which of the following is the best example of a formal region?
  - a. New York City and its hinterland
  - b. The Corn Belt
  - c. A region surrounding a manufacturing complex
  - d. A region showing the migration to a central city
  - e. The distribution region of the Washington Post newspaper
7. The branch of geography that studies climate, soils, vegetation and landforms is:
  - a. Cultural Geography
  - b. Human Geography
  - c. Urban Geography
  - d. Cartography
  - e. Physical Geography
8. A map that depicts places you routinely visit or your activity spaces is called a :
  - a. Mercator Projection map
  - b. Choropleth map
  - c. Contour map
  - d. Mental map
  - e. Cartogram
9. The greater the distance from a central place or hearth the less likely an innovation will be adopted is referred to as :
  - a. Reverse Connectivity
  - b. Sequent Occupance
  - c. Acculturalization
  - d. Distance Decay
  - e. Time-Space Compression
10. The study of the ability to adapt and exist within a physical environment by a culture is called:
  - a. Possibilism
  - b. Environmental Determinism
  - c. Cultural Ecology
  - d. Environmental Psychology
  - e. Sequent Occupance
11. Direct Linkage between a particular location and other locations in a transportation system is called:
  - a. Relative Location
  - b. Topography
  - c. Comparative Advantage
  - d. Accessibility
  - e. Connectivity
12. The collection of data from the Earth's surface from satellites or from other long distance methods is called:
  - a. GPS screening
  - b. Remote Sensing
  - c. GIS
  - d. Long Distance Scaling
  - e. Topographic Analysis
13. Which of the following maps has the smallest scale?
  - a. continent map
  - b. world map
  - c. city map
  - d. county map
  - e. Florida state map
14. Which of the following refers to the "site" of a place?
  - a. Physical Characteristics
  - b. Relative Location
  - c. Inter-Regional Trade
  - d. Economic Activities
  - e. Cultural Possibilism

15. The relationship between the length of an object on a map and a feature on the landscape is called:

- a. Projection
- b. GIS
- c. Rendition
- d. Distortion
- e. Scale

16. When the physical environment sets limits on human activities it is referred to as:

- a. Globalization
- b. Possibilism
- c. Environmental Determinism
- d. Sequent Occupance
- e. Transferability

17. When a name is assigned to a portion or a place on the Earth's surface it is known as a:

- a. Toponym
- b. GIS Site
- c. Situation
- d. Vernacular Region
- e. Jargon

18. The frequency of something within a region or area is called:

- a. Distribution
- b. Concentration
- c. Connectivity
- d. Pattern
- e. Density

19. If a ship's position on the Earth's surface is 40 degrees east longitude and 0 degrees latitude the ship would be located:

- a. On the Equator
- b. On the Prime Meridian
- c. In the Arctic Ocean
- d. At the South Pole
- e. In the Pacific Ocean

20. The location of a place in relationship to other places is called:

- a. Relative Location
- b. Relative Geographic Site
- c. Referenced Location
- d. Absolute Location
- e. Cognitive Location

21. A representation in which each state is sized on a map according to its number of residents it has in the state is called a:

- a. GIS data map
- b. cartogram
- c. remote sensing visual
- d. projection
- e. mental map

22. Earth writing or earth description is the literal definition of:

- a. Culture
- b. Geomorphology
- c. Geology
- d. Geography
- e. Ecology

23. The term "sense of place" perspective refers to the:

- a. heterogeneous of a region
- b. similarities in a vernacular region
- c. differences in functional regions
- d. homogeneity of a region
- e. uniqueness of a region

24. The interrelationships between people and their environments that geographers focus on would be found in the study of:

- a. Geomorphology
- b. Geology
- c. Topography
- d. Cultural Ecology
- e. Time-Space Compression

25. The following concepts are all categories of the "Five Themes of Geography" except:

- a. People
- b. Location
- c. Human-environment
- d. Region
- e. Movement

26. When you look at a Mercator projection map of the world which of the following regions is most distorted?

- a. sub-Saharan Africa
- b. Japan
- c. India
- d. Greenland
- e. Brazil

27. Which of the following two continents are entirely found in the southern hemisphere?

- a. Australia and South America
- b. Antarctica and South America
- c. Africa and Antarctica
- d. South America and Africa
- e. Australia and Antarctica

28. A sunken ship lies on the ocean floor with the coordinates (40 degrees N., 50 degrees W.). These coordinates tell us the ship is located in the:

- a. Pacific Ocean
- b. North Sea
- c. Arctic Ocean
- d. Atlantic Ocean
- e. Indian Ocean

29. Studying a phenomena at a county level; then a state level; and then an international level is employing the concept of:

- a. location
- b. scale
- c. possibilism
- d. functionalism
- e. diffusion

30. A thematic map that uses tones or colors to represent spatial data as average values is a(n) Choropleth map

- a. Choropleth map
- b. Mercator projection map
- c. Cartogram
- d. Dot map
- e. Azimuthal map