**Fundamentals Quiz**

1. Human-induced environmental change is often referred to as

(A) anthropomorphic.

(B) anthropocentric.

(C) anthropogenic.

(D) unsustainable.

(E) environmental determinism.

(C) Anthropogenic, by definition, means human-induced changes on the physical

environment. The other options are tricky only because they look similar to this term.

2. Which of the following is the oldest field of geography?

(A) Cultural ecology

(B) Conservation biology

(C) Cartography

(D) Environmental geography

(E) Physical geography

(C) The first geographers were primarily interested in exploration. Cartography

allowed these first geographers to map the information gleaned from their expeditions.

3. refers to concepts that are universally applicable.

(A) Nomothetic

(B) Qualitative

(C) Idiographic

(D) Idiocentric

(E) Quantitative

(A) A nomothetic approach to geography seeks to find theories, rules, and laws that

can be systematically applied across the globe. It is the opposite of an idiographic

approach, which describes the unique characteristics of particular places.

4. Geographic scale refers to

(A) the ratio between distance on a map and distance on Earth's surface.

(B) a conceptual hierarchy of spaces.

(C) a notion of place based on an individual's perception of space.

(D) the many ways that people define regions.

(E) the level of aggregation at which geographers investigate a particular process.

(B) Geographic scale refers to a scale of analysis. It looks at phenomena through a

hierarchy of scale such as neighborhood, city, state, and nation.

5. Seattle is located on Puget Sound in northwestern Washington. It has a large university,

a famous downtown market, and a moist, marine climate. Seattle's primary economic

activities include ship and aircraft construction and high-technology enterprises. This

information gives us a description of Seattle's

(A) situation.

(B) cognitive image.

(C) site.

(D) landscape.

(E) relative distance.

(C) Site is a description of the qualities of a place, independent of that place's relationship

to other places around it. Situation refers to a place's relationship to the other

places around it.

6. Which of the following is NOT a measure of relative distance?

(A) 2,339 centimeters

(B) 35 seconds

(C) Two dollars and fifty cents

(D) 216 footsteps

(E) 15 minutes

A) Since the centimeter is a standard unit of measurement, it is a measure of absolute

distance that can be universally understood across the globe.

7. Tobler's first law of geography states, "Everything is related to everything else, but

(A) distant things are generally unrelated."

(B) near things are more closely related than you might think."

(C) distance is always a factor."

(D) near things are more related than distant things."

(E) distance is relative."

(D) Tobler's first law of geography expresses the concept of distance decay. Generally,

things are less related the farther away they are from each other in absolute space.

8. Which of the following is NOT a good example of a barrier to spatial diffusion?

(A) A mountain range

(B) A different language

(C) A different dietary preference

(D) A highway system

(E) A strict religious system

(D) A highway system facilitates diffusion because it connects places. In contrast, the

other four options prevent certain innovations and cultural traits from spreading.

9. The ratio between distance on a map and distance on Earth's surface is called the

(A) projection.

(B) resolution.

(C) scale.

(D) azimuth.

(E) aggregation.

(C) In cartography, scale refers to the ratio of map distance to the distance on the

earth's surface. Large-scale maps have a large ratio, such as 1:2,000. Small-scale maps

have a small ratio, such as 1:200,000.

10. The size of a map's smallest discernable unit is its

(A) scale.

(B) density.

(C) region.

(D) resolution.

(E) projection.

(D) Resolution is important in geography. The smallest discernable unit is directly

related to both the map's scale and to the amount of spatial data that can be displayed.

Generally, large-scale maps have a greater resolution, although this is not always the

case.

**Population Quiz**

1. Which of the following regions is currently experiencing the fastest population

growth?

(A) Northern Asia

(B) Tropical Africa

(C) Eastern Europe

(D) Sun Belt

(E) Northeast United States

*(B) Tropical Africa is one of the fastest growing areas in the world. Increases in crop* *production and better access to medical care, combined with high fertility rates have* *caused tremendous population growth throughout the region. Cities, like Lagos,* *Nigeria, are also among the fastest growing urban areas anywhere. Although the Sun* *Belt region of the United States has grown rapidly since World War II, this growth is* *nowhere near as sudden or as dramatic as that of tropical Africa.*

2. Throughout human history, world population has

(A) grown at a steady rate.

(B) experienced numerous periods of dramatic decline.

(C) been confined to countries in the southern hemisphere.

(D) grown most rapidly over the last 200 years.

(E) grown most rapidly in the developed world.

*(D) Human population has demonstrated overall steady growth throughout human* *history; however, in the last 200 years, population has been growing at exponential* *rates with 1 billion more people expected in just over 10 years, which is only 14 years* *after the world passed the 6 billion marker.*

3. Life expectancy has increased

(A) only in the most-developed countries.

(B) only in the least-developed countries.

(C) due to increased food production.

(D) worldwide.

(E) due to the Green Revolution.

*(D) Life expectancy varies both between countries and within countries and is related* *to many factors, including race, sex, and wealth. However, life expectancy has increased* *worldwide during the past 50 years, from 45 to 65.*

4. Which of the following countries is most likely to be showing the lowest natural

increase rate?

(A) Afghanistan

(B) Liechtenstein

(C) United States

(D) Japan

(E) Chile

*(B) Liechtenstein is a small, wealthy, and highly developed country located in the* *European Alps between Switzerland and Austria. Like other wealthy European countries* *with aging populations, Liechtenstein's growth rate is currently less than 1%.*

5. The demographic accounting equation does NOT take into account \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

when calculating a country's population.

(A) the death rates

(B) emigration

(C) natural increase over time

(D) instances when natural increase is negative

(E) immigration

*(C) The demographic accounting equation predicts a country's future population on* *the basis of current birth rates, death rates, immigration rates, and emigration rates. It* *is not always a very accurate prediction because these rates can change dramatically* *over time.*

6. Millions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came to the United States during the early years of the

20th century.

(A) suburbanites

(B) emigrants

(C) immigrants

(D) refugees

(E) colonists

*(C) During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, millions of immigrants came to the* *United States from all over the world. Many came from southern and Western Europe* *in search of new economic opportunities.*

7. Which of the following is the result of chain migration?

(A) The African slave trade

(B) French colonial rule

(C) The formation of Israel

(D) San Francisco's Chinatown

(E) Colonization of the American frontier

*(D) Ethnic urban enclaves, such as San Francisco's Chinatown, result when people* *follow those who went before them in migrating from one region to another. Chinatown* *has been an attractive place for many Chinese immigrants to settle after arriving in the* *United States because of the neighborhood's familiar language and customs.*

8. Many recent college graduates and young professionals move to large, vibrant cities-

such as New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles-with nightlife, cultural amenities, and

job opportunities. These attractions are examples of

(A) economic factors.

(B) mobility opportunities.

(C) suburban amenities.

(D) pull factors.

(E) push factors.

*(D) Pull factors include anything that draws someone from one place to another. Cities* *provide strong pull factors for young people looking for economic opportunities and* *recreational diversions.*

9. Which of the following countries is at stage two of the demographic transition model?

(A) San Marino

(B) Nigeria

(C) Denmark

(D) Russia

(E) Finland

*(B) In stage two of the demographic transition model, a country's population growth* *is high because death rates have decreased but birth rates have not. Nigeria's explosive* *population growth is an example of this situation. Denmark, Russia, and San Marino* *are all advanced to stage three, in which fertility decreases and population growth slows* *down.*

10. The baby boom

(A) occurred in the years following World War I.

(B) was a result of free love during the late 1960s.

(C) was fostered by economic prosperity and relative peace.

(D) was limited to California and the West.

(E) was described by the off-beat author Douglas Coupland.

*(C) The baby boom, which occurred during the years following World War II, was a national phenomenon in which economic prosperity and relative peace were accompanied* *by high fertility rates. Although fertility began to decline as early as the late 1940s, the baby boom generation became the most numerous, wealthiest, and most* *prosperous generation in American history.*

11. Which of the following countries would you expect to have the densest population?

(A) China

(B) Peru

(C) Mexico

(D) Belgium

(E) Colombia

*(D) Small, northern European countries, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, are* *some of the most densely populated in the world. China has the largest population of* *any country on Earth, yet its immense size allows for large, sparsely populated rural* *areas to remain.*

12. Population policy usually involves limitations on

(A) fertility levels.

(B) immigration levels.

(C) education levels.

(D) All of the above.

(E) Both (A) and (B).

*(C) Population policies implemented within countries usually reflect the country's* *prevailing ideologies and, thus, usually its political system. China is a communist controlled* *country, which is demonstrated in their strict enforcement of their one-child* *policy. However, India is a democratic nation that encourages, rather than demands,* *lower fertility through increased education and access to family planning.*

**Culture Quiz**

1.         Cultural geography is the study of

(A)         global customs and artifacts.

(B)          cultural complexes.

(C)         the spatial distribution of cultural traits.

(D)          human-environment relationships.

(E)         how cultures change through time.

(C) Cultural geographers do study customs, artifacts, cultural complexes, and human-environment relationships; however, what makes cultural geography different from other disciplines, like anthropology, is its focus on the spatial distribution and diffusion of human cultures.

2.         Cultural traditions, such as Christmas, are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since they borrow from the past and are continually reinvented in the present.

(A)          erratic

(B)          inauthentic

(C)          complex

(D)          syncretic

(E)          ecumenical

(D) The term syncretic refers to something, such as a cultural tradition, that borrows from multiple sources.

3.         Wooden shoes characteristic of the Dutch culture are an example of a(n)

(A)          mentifact.

(B)          artifact.

(C)          custom.

(D)          syncretism.

(E)          complex.

(B) Artifacts are the material aspects of a particular culture and would include such things as wooden shoes or other fashion apparel, along with artwork, or tools.

4.         The most widespread language family on Earth is the

(A)          Sino-Tibetan.

(B)          Romance.

(C)          Germanic.

(D)          Indo-European.

(E)          Mandarin Chinese.

 (D) The Indo-European family includes the Romance and Germanic groups. About 50% of the world's people speak Indo-European languages.

5.         Acculturation is a common cause of

(A)          illiteracy.

(B)          language extinction.

(C)          assimilation.

(D)          creolization.

(E)          cultural diffusion.

 (B) Literally thousands of languages are currently in danger of becoming extinct. Reasons for language extinctions include genocide, cultural collapse, and acculturation.

6.         Literacy rates vary by

(A)          sex.

(B)          location.

(C)          education.

(D)          economic development.

(E)         all of the above.

(E) Sex, geographic location, education, and economic development are all factors affecting literacy rates. In many countries where women are prevented from attaining education, women's literacy rates are considerably lower then men's.

7.         All evangelical religions are also

(A)        local religions.

(B)        universal religions.

(C)        animist religions.

(D)        ethnic religions.

(E)        polytheistic religions.

(B) A universal religion is one that seeks to unite people from different backgrounds under one, all-encompassing faith. Christianity is the best example of an evangelical, universalizing religion.

8.         The world's most widespread religion is

(A)        Islam.

(B)        Animism.

(C)        Christianity.

(D)        Hinduism.

(E)        Buddhism.

 (C) With about 2 billion believers, Christianity is the most widespread world religion. Islam is the second largest, and Buddhism is the third.

9.        \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an excellent example of a nonevangelical, universalizing religion.

(A)        Christianity

(B)        Buddhism

(C)        Protestantism

(D)        Polytheism

(E)        Hinduism

(B) Buddhism teaches beliefs about the nature of life and human suffering that are universally applicable, yet its adherents generally do not attempt to recruit followers.

10.         An ethnicity is defined as

(A)        a group of people with a common history.

(B)        a group of people with similar physical characteristics.

(C)        a group of people who share a common identity.

(D)        a group of people united against a common enemy.

(E)        a group of people with a similar religion.

(C) Whereas race connotes common physical characteristics, ethnicity connotes a common identity. Because people's outward traits do not necessarily say anything about their personal identities, and because the notion of race is associated with prejudice and superficiality, ethnicity has largely replaced it as a way of grouping people.

11.         A group of people, all of the same ethnicity, live in the same area of a city near a nuclear waste facility. This is an example of a(n)

(A)        diaspora.

(B)        ghetto.

(C)        cultural landscape.

(D)        ethnic neighborhood.

(E)        gentrified neighborhood.

 (B) A ghetto is a form of an ethnic neighborhood where individuals of a particular ethnicity are essentially forced to live. They usually exist in areas of a city where most individuals would rather not live, such as near a nuclear waste facility.