1.1 Minimal Choice

1) In a cartogram, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is distorted for effect.

A) space

B) location

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

2) For data to be meaningful for GIS, it is critical that

A) the data's specific location in space can be identified.

B) the data can be seen in satellite images.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

3) Isopleth maps rely heavily on

A) lines.

B) dots.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

4) GPS has drastically increased the accuracy and efficiency of collecting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data.

A) spatial

B) temporal

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

5) Topographic maps are examples of

A) isopleth maps.

B) choropleth maps.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

6) Small-scale maps cover a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ portion of the Earth's surface on a page.

A) large

B) small

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

7) Representative fractions are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that indicate the ratio between linear distance on a map and actual distance on the Earth's surface.

A) map scales

B) proportional charts

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

8) As socially constructed representations of the world around us, all maps are

A) subjective.

B) objective

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

9) Geographers warn that GIS can be used to help create a surveillance society in which people are judged by

A) where they live.

B) lifestyle and beliefs.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

10) Say that one has a series of maps of the same place but that they vary by scale. They are arranged from the largest scale map on the left to the smallest scale on the right. Thus, going left to right, the features on the map are getting

A) farther apart.

B) closer together.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

11) Geographic information systems can be a powerful and controlling tool in a

A) surveillance society.

B) mundane society.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

Section Headings: The Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

12) Physical geographers study things like weather, soil formation and animal ecology. Human geographers are more likely to study

A) landscapes.

B) landforms.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

Section Headings: Studying Human Geography

13) People's relationships with their environments are more likely to be studied by

A) physical geographers.

B) human geographers.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

Section Headings: Studying Human Geography

14) Agricultural production, food security, resource management, population change, ecology of human disease, environmental pollution and the symbolism of place and landscape are studied by

A) human geographers.

B) physical geographers.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

Section Headings: Studying Human Geography

15) Those who study climate, weather patterns, soil formation, plant and animal ecology and other such topics related to Earth's natural processes and outcomes are called

A) regional geographers.

B) physical geographers.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

Section Headings: Studying Human Geography

16) The shared meanings that come from the lived experiences of daily life—those common & routine interactions that allow us to become familiar with one another's vocabulary, humor, dress codes, gestures, etc.—are known as

A) intersubjectivity.

B) spatial interaction.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

Section Headings: Regional Analysis

17) The scale of social interaction—of personal relationships and daily routine—for most people is the scale of the

A) community.

B) national state.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

Section Headings: Why Places Matter

18) The prime meridian cuts through

A) Greenwich, England.

B) Quito, Ecuador.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

Section Headings: Spatial Analysis

19) The prime meridian is a line of

A) latitude.

B) longitude.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

Section Headings: Spatial Analysis

20) The Global Positioning System (GPS) used to help with location and navigation relies on information broadcast from

A) a series of U.S. satellites.

B) the Royal Observatory in London, England.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

Section Headings: Spatial Analysis