Unit I: Geography: Its Nature and Perspective

Identify each type of map:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Match the following:

5. a computer system that stores, organizes, retrieves, analyzes, and displays geographic data
   a. cultural diffusion

6. the forms superimposed on the physical environment by the activities of humans
   b. cultural ecology

7. the spread of an idea or innovation from its source
   c. cultural landscape

8. interactions between human societies and the physical environment
   d. environmental determinism

9. a space-based global navigation satellite system
   e. GIS

10. the physical environment, rather than social conditions, determines culture
    f. GPS

11. the small- or large-scale acquisition of information of an object or phenomenon, either in recording or real time
    g. remote sensing
Choose the one that does not belong:

12. a. township and range  
b. clustered rural settlement  
c. grid street pattern  
16. a. major airport  
b. grid street pattern  
c. major central park  
d. natural harbor  
e. public sports facility

13. a. site  
b. situation  
c. its relative location  
17. a. Westernization  
b. uniform consumption preferences  
c. enhanced communications  
d. local traditions

14. a. latitude and longitude  
b. site  
c. situation  
d. absolute location  
18. a. time zones  
b. China  
c. United States railroads  
d. 15 degrees

15. a. globalization  
b. nationalism  
c. foreign investment  
d. multinational corporations

Match the following (some regions have more than one answer):

19. formal region  
20. functional region  
21. vernacular region

19. a. Milwaukee  
b. the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel  
c. Wisconsin  
d. the South  
e. an airline hub  
f. Rust Belt

22. The “why of where” refers to

a. geography’s emphasis on landscape features.  
b. spatial patterns on the landscape.  
c. a definition of geography that is simply locational.  
d. the idea that the explanation of a spatial pattern is crucial.  
e. the depiction of a region’s physical features.

23. Which of the following sets of maps would help explain how scale of inquiry affects truth?

a. maps showing the area of France before and after surveying  
b. maps of Hudson Bay drawn by Native Americans and by the earliest European travelers  
c. maps showing Michigan’s population density by counties and the United States population density by state  
d. maps showing the number of auto thefts per block in Seattle in the decades before and after the Great Depression  
e. maps of gang graffiti in Philadelphia
Unit II: Population and Migration

Label each of the following population pyramids as Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4 or Stage 5 of the demographic transition:

24. ________________________ 25. ________________________ 26. ________________________

27. ________________________ 28. ________________________ 29. ________________________
Label each of the following Detroit, MI; Laredo, TX; Lawrence, KS; Naples, FL; Unalaska, AK; or USA:

30. ________________________  31. ________________________  32. ________________________

33. ________________________  34. ________________________  35. ________________________

Match the following:

36. the ability of a resource base to sustain its population       a. brain drain
37. a population shift from urban to rural areas                 b. carrying capacity
38. the number of working-age people compared to the number of people too old or too young to work
39. migration within a state                                      d. counterurbanization
40. migration between states                                     e. dependency ratio
41. the difference between in-migration and out-migration       f. external migration
42. the process by which immigrants from a particular place follow others from that place to another place g. infant mortality rate
43. flight of talented people away from an area  h. internal migration
44. CBR-CDR per thousand  i. natural increase rate
45. number of children a woman is likely to have  j. net migration
46. number of deaths under the age of 2 per thousand  k. total fertility rate

Choose the cause of the other two:

47. a. water  
   b. population growth  
   c. agriculture

48. a. Columbus discovers America  
   b. crops exchanged between the Western and Eastern hemisphere  
   c. millions of Native Americans are killed by disease

49. a. one-child policy  
   b. poverty  
   c. overpopulation

50. a. poverty  
   b. drug trafficking  
   c. guest workers

51. a. high standard of living  
   b. large metropolitan population  
   c. Stage 3 of the demographic transition

Choose the effect of the other two:

52. a. poverty  
   b. war  
   c. migration

53. a. racism  
   b. exclusion of non-white immigrants  
   c. quota laws from the 1920s to the 1960s

54. a. young age structure  
   b. not married  
   c. high level of migration

55. a. cold weather  
   b. warm coastal waters  
   c. population clusters near the equator and the coast

56. a. increased trade  
   b. rich natural resources  
   c. population cluster on the coast
Identify each of the following as a “pull” factor or a “push” factor:

57. ethnic cleansing  
60. war
58. natural disaster  
61. chain migration
59. available jobs  
62. overpopulation

63. Two-thirds of the world’s population is clustered in four regions. Which of the following is not one of these four regions?

a. East Asia  
b. Southeast Asia  
c. Sub-Saharan Africa  
d. Europe  
e. South Asia

64. Assuming a world population of 5,700,000,000 and an annual growth rate of 1.6 percent, how many people will be added to the world’s population in the next year?

a. 912,000  
b. 9,120,000  
c. 91,200,000  
d. 912,000,000  
e. 9,120,000,000

65. The population of the United States is approximately 300 million, and the land area is approximately 9 million square kilometers. The arithmetic density of the United States is approximately

a. 30 square kilometers per person.  
b. 30 persons per square kilometer.  
c. 0.03 square kilometers per person.  
d. 0.03 persons per square kilometer.  
e. 300 persons per square kilometer.

66. Which continent(s) is/are commonly associated with high numbers of refugees in the early twenty-first century?

I. Africa  
II. Asia  
III. Australia  
IV. Europe  
V. North America  
VI. South America

a. I  
b. II  
c. I and II  
d. I, II, IV  
e. I, II, VI  
f. III and IV  
g. IV and V  
h. IV, V, VI
Unit III: Cultural Patterns and Processes

Classify each of the following religions as monotheistic or polytheistic and ethnic or universalizing, and indicate their hearth region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>religion</th>
<th>mono or polytheistic</th>
<th>ethnic or universalizing</th>
<th>hearth region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67. Buddhism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>68. Hinduism</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>69. Islam</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>70. Judaism</td>
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<tr>
<td>71. Mormonism</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>72. Orthodox Christianity</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Protestantism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Roman Catholicism</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match the following:

75. fragmentation of a region into smaller units a. Balkanization
76. a common language b. Cape Cod
77. an example of ethnic nationalism c. feng shui
78. an example of linguistic nationalism d. Gaelic
79. an example of linguistic fragmentation e. lingua franca
80. an example of how religion can influence geography f. Nunavut
81. minority branch of Islam but majority in Iraq and Iran g. Scandinavian
82. architectural style that diffused from New England to the Great Lakes h. Shiite

Identify each of the following as a centripetal force or a centrifugal force:

83. uneven development 87. national symbols
84. substate nationalism 88. compact state
85. linguistic homogeneity 89. fragmented state
86. a strong tradition of local governance 90. external threats
Classify each of the following as folk culture or popular culture

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>the Amish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>small scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>large scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>slow change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>rapid change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

103. All of the following twentieth-century migration streams were propelled by persecution or open conflict EXCEPT

a. Asians leaving Uganda.
b. Kosovars leaving Yugoslavia.
c. Tutsis leaving Rwanda.
d. Hindus leaving Pakistan.
e. Mexicans leaving Mexico.

104. If four languages have similar words for numbers and the names of fish, but different names for a certain disease, what might be concluded about the time at which the disease first diffused?

a. The disease spread among a population that later divided and evolved into four different languages.
b. The population divided and evolved into the four different languages, and then the disease spread.
c. The disease spread to two different populations that later divided into different languages.
d. The disease and language spread to four different regions at the same time at the same rate.
e. No conclusion is possible

105. Which of the following correctly sequences the continuum from language family to dialect?

a. Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Arabic, Berber  
b. Sino-Tibetan, Sinitic, Mandarin, Chinese  
c. Indo-European, Indo-Iraman, Hindi, Bengali  
d. Indo-European, Baltic-Slavic, Russian, Ukrainian  
e. Indo-European, Germanic, English, Midland-Northern

106. Contact zones between religions are most likely to be volatile when they are

a. inhabited by two major groups with divergent religious beliefs.  
b. made up of three or more religious groups.  
c. characterized by considerable interaction between religious groups.  
d. also language contact zones.  
e. associated with competing ethnonational claims to territory.
107. _______ is to Canada as _______ is to the United States.

a. French; English  
b. French; Spanish  
c. presidential government; parliamentary government  
d. conflict over ethnicity; conflict over language  
e. northern hemisphere; southern hemisphere

108. Mexico is

I. the largest number of legal immigrants to the United States  
II. the largest number of illegal immigrants to the United States  
III. a member of NAFTA  
IV. a member of the OAS  
V. predominantly Catholic

a. II, V  
b. I, III, V  
c. II, III, V  
d. I, IV, V  
e. II, IV, V  
f. I, II, III, IV  
g. I, II, III, V  
h. I, II, III, IV, V

109. Which of the following aspects of diffusion of Western culture threaten non-Western ways of life?

I. loss of traditional values  
II. subjugation of women  
III. Western control of media  
IV. alteration of traditional landscapes  
V. pollution

a. I and II  
b. I and III  
c. I, II, IV  
d. I, III, IV, V  
e. I, II, III, IV, V

Unit IV: Political Organization of Space

110. Put the following in order from the largest to the smallest: census tract, county, municipality, nation-state, province, empire

111. G____________, g____________, g____________

Match the following:

112. nation state  
a. Korea  

113. multi-nation state  
b. Japan  

114. multi-state nation  
c. Indonesia
Match the following:

115. compact state  
116. elongated state  
117. prorupted state  
118. perforated state  
119. fragmented state  
120. landlocked state  

121. Brazil  a. was a hearth  
122. China  b. was a colony  
123. Mesopotamia  c. is a sovereign state  
124. Taiwan  d. has a forward capital  

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

125. unitary state  a. Canada  
126. federal state  b. France  
127. confederal state  c. Germany  
128. devolution  d. Mexico  

   e. Switzerland  
   f. USA  

Place the following colonial powers under the appropriate headings: Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal

129. Africa, 1850  
130. Africa, 1900  
131. Africa, 1950
Match the following:

132. model that demonstrates the transfer of resources from less developed to more developed areas  a. core-periphery

133. the fringe of a state  b. enclave

134. land beyond a border  c. frontier

135. the node of a state  d. gerrymandering

136. an area the retains a distinction from a larger area  e. heartland

137. manipulating boundaries for political gain  f. hinterland

138. an area rather than a line  g. rimland

Label each boundary physical or cultural and give an example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boundary</th>
<th>physical or cultural</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>139. mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140. language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141. religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142. river</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143. geometric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144. the Green Line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

145. The European Union, the Arab League, and the United Nations are all examples of

a. pressure groups
b. nation-states
c. centrifugal organizations
d. supranational organizations
e. federations
146. Which of the following has fostered the most significant economic growth by eliminating import tariffs between member states?

a. European Union (EU)
b. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
c. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
d. Association of Caribbean States (ACS)
e. United Nations (UN)

147. The provisions of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea give coastal countries navigational and economic sovereignty over which of the following zones?

a. twelve-nautical-mile territorial sea zone and part of the Arctic Circle
b. export processing zone (EPZ)
c. 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone
d. empowerment zone
e. continental shelf

148. An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to

a. grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.
b. encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.
c. govern compact states more effectively.
d. deploy scarce resources efficiently.
e. meet all of the above needs.

Unit V: Agriculture and Rural Land Use

Match the following:

149. terracing, Mediterranean agriculture, pastoralism  a. Egypt
150. terracing, shifting agriculture  b. Greece
151. arid climate, irrigation, little pork production, pastoralism  c. Italy
152. wheat, little pork production, pastoralism  d. Peru
153. factory farms, large pork production  e. Mexico
154. wheat, Mediterranean agriculture  f. Turkey
155. maize, irrigation  g. USA

Choose the one that does not belong:

156. a. increases in the amount of land under cultivation
b. increases in the agricultural workforce
c. increases in the use of energy and technology
157. a. plantation farming
   b. hunting and gathering
   c. subsistence agriculture

158. a. efficient transportation
   b. regionalized cuisine
   c. corporately controlled farms

159. a. factory farms
   b. genetic engineering
   c. high food prices
   d. Green Revolution

160. a. California
   b. Mediterranean agriculture
   c. “happy cows”
   d. sharecropping
   e. wheat

161. a. soy beans
   b. coffee
   c. wheat
   d. corn
   e. rice

162. a. beef
   b. railroad
   c. Milwaukee, 1900

163. a. hunting and gathering
   b. It is limited to tropical areas
   c. gender-based division of labor
   d. Stage 1 of the demographic transition

164. a. Great Plains Native Americans—buffalo
   b. Eskimos—snow
   c. Hawaiians—wigwams
   d. Wisconsin settlers—log cabins
   e. Great Plains settlers—sod and thatch

165. a. shifting agriculture
   b. tropical climate
   c. global warming
   d. depletion of soil
   e. commercial agriculture

166. a. sustainable agriculture
   b. limited use of chemicals
   c. integration of crops and livestock
   d. use of pesticide resistant seed
   e. organic farms

167. a. nomads
   b. pastoralism
   c. hunting and gathering
   d. subsistence agriculture
   e. shifting agriculture
   f. terracing

168. What is a milkshed and why is it important?

169. Isolated farmsteads in the United States evolved as a result of all of the following EXCEPT

a. political stability.
b. colonization by individual pioneer families.
c. agricultural private enterprise.
d. government land policy.
e. physical barriers preventing communal farm practices.
170. Grain raised in the United States is used today primarily as
   a. human food.
   b. a source of fuel.
   c. livestock feed.
   d. an export to foreign countries.
   e. raw material for various industries.

171. With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment
   a. few religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.
   b. religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.
   c. religion is no longer an important source of identification for a distinct cultural group.
   d. all religions appeal primarily to people living in their land of origin.
   e. All of the above are true.

172. A common difference(s) between farms in an LDC (like Pakistan) vs. farms in an MDC (like the United States) that grow the same crop is
   a. the amount of crop produced in a year
   b. the importance of the crop to the farmer
   c. the income derived from crops
   d. A and B
   e. A and C

Unit VI: Industrialization and Economic Development

Label each of the following as bulk-reducing, bulk-gaining, footloose, or just-in-time:

173. soft-drink bottling
174. brewing
175. nickel smelting
176. baking
177. automobile assembly
178. autoparts manufacturing
179. electronics manufacturing
180. call centers

Label each of the following as primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary economic activity:

181. extract natural resources from the environment
182. transform raw materials into finished products
183. involve the collection, processing, and manipulation of information
184. involve the exchange of goods and the provision of services
185. involve the production of fresh produce for urban markets
Indicate the country or countries:

186. NAFTA
187. highest consumption of fossil fuels per capita
188. the Four Asian Tigers
189. maquiladoras
190. Atlantic-Pacific canal

Match the following:

191. high terminal cost, high line cost, high route flexibility a. airplane
192. high terminal cost, low line cost, high route flexibility b. railroad
193. high terminal cost, low line cost, low route flexibility c. ship
194. low terminal cost, high line cost, high route flexibility d. truck

Label the five stages of Rostow’s model and briefly describe the characteristics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>195.</td>
<td>Stage 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196.</td>
<td>Stage 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197.</td>
<td>Stage 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198.</td>
<td>Stage 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199.</td>
<td>Stage 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assume a Stage 5 country and indicate if each of the following would be high or low:

200. standard of living
201. CBR
202. CDR
203. NIR
204. life expectancy
205. literacy
Match the following:

210. banking, finance, insurance  a. Brazil
211. deforestation  b. chlorofluorocarbons
212. desertification  c. Mexico City
213. ecotourism  d. national parks
214. ozone depletion  e. New York, London, and Tokyo
215. smog  f. Sahel

216. Which of the following arguments help explain why seventy-five percent of those employed in Export Processing Zones, such as maquiladoras, are women?

I. Women have better educational qualifications than men.
II. Women are paid less than men.
III. Many employers consider women to be more dexterous than men.
IV. Many employers consider women more likely to organize unions than men.

a. I and III only
b. II and III only
c. II and IV only
d. I, II, and III only
e. I, II, III, and IV

217. Which of the following has contributed most to the deindustrialization of regions like the English Midlands and the North American Manufacturing Belt?

a. the increased percentage of women in the labor force
b. competition from foreign imports
c. environmental legislation
d. the formation of free trade associations
e. the decline of labor unions

218. In recent decades, all of the following have played a major role in the rapid growth of Sun Belt cities of the United States EXCEPT

a. immigration from Latin America.
b. high levels of per capita federal spending in the South and West.
c. cheap land and labor.
d. climatic changes leading to colder northern winters.
e. the increasing demand for retirement and resort centers.
219. United Nations recognition of a state’s “exclusive economic zone” allows the state to
   a. establish economic free trade zones within the sovereign territory of other states.
   b. claim national economic jurisdiction over 200 nautical miles of water extending from its coast.
   c. limit importation of competitive goods and services from other countries.
   d. protect domestic production by imposing tariffs on all foreign-made products.
   e. form limited economic alliances with other countries.

220. Contemporary manufacturing is characterized by
   a. production facilities that are generally located as close as possible to the sites of raw material production.
   b. strong unions and localized involvement in all facets of the production process.
   c. spatial disaggregation of the production process.
   d. reliance on highly skilled labor at all phases of the production process.
   e. production facilities located close to railroads.

Unit VII: Cities and Urban Land Use

Label each country with either the rank-size rule or the primate city rule:

221. Canada
222. France
223. Germany
224. India
225. South Korea
226. United States

Choose the one that does not belong:

227. a. megalopolis
    b. core area
    c. Boston to Washington, D.C.
    d. Los Angeles to San Diego

228. a. Brookfield Square
    b. edge city
    c. gentrification
    d. suburban sprawl
    e. white flight

229. a. agglomeration
    b. business park
    c. decentralization
    d. edge cities

230. a. blockbusting and racial steering
    b. redlining by financial institutions
    c. concentration of public housing
    d. fixed school district boundaries
    e. Economic Enterprise Zones

231. a. France
    b. Mesopotamia
    c. Mexico
    d. North China
    e. the Indus Valley

232. a. world cities
    b. Chicago
    c. Mumbai
    d. Tokyo

233. a. 500 B.C.—defensive sites
    b. A.D. 1700—water power
    c. A.D. 1800—railroad junctions
    d. pre-1950—navigable waterways
    e. post-1950--- highways

234. a. urban
    b. Africa
    c. Asia
    d. South America
235. Place the following in order from least recent to most recent: “big box” superstore, downtown business district, shopping mall, Internet

Match the following:

236. export primarily to consumers outside the settlement a. basic industries
237. sell to people within the settlement b. CBD
238. basic industries minus non-basic industries c. central plaza
239. related to talent d. economic base
240. related to the level of services provided e. human capital
241. center of Latin American cities f. intervening opportunities
242. provided to people by government g. non-basic industries
243. downtown h. public housing
244. the presence of which greatly diminishes the attractiveness of site farther away i. squatter settlement
245. illegal occupation of a residential district j. urban hierarchy

246. Which of the following environmental issues is of most immediate concern to policy-makers in New England?

   a. overharvesting of breeding stock by commercial fishers
   b. oil-spill liability
   c. desertification by overgrazing of cattle
   d. intensification of urban heat islands
   e. generation of electric power by wind

247. Which of the following was NOT a reason for rapid suburbanization in the United States after the Second World War?

   a. mass production of the automobile
   b. reduction in long-distance commuting
   c. expansion of home construction
   d. expansion of the interstate highway system
   e. availability of low down payment terms and long-term mortgages
248. According to the rank-size rule, if the largest city in a country has a population of 10 million, the next largest city will have a population of

a. 9 million.
b. 8 million.
c. 7.5 million.
d. 5 million.
e. 3.5 million.

249. Today, most of the United States and Canadian population lives in which of the following?

a. farming areas
b. rural non-farming areas
c. central cities
d. metropolitan areas
e. small towns

250. Public transit is more extensive in Western European cities than in the United States primarily because

a. Europeans cannot afford cars.
b. European governments subsidize public transit.
c. density is lower.
d. the central city contains fewer high-rises.
e. suburbs are built at subway terminals.

251. The attraction of the call center industry to locate in India can best be explained by

a. low wages and wide use of English.
b. low wages and geographic situational factors.
c. wide use of English and the large number of working students.
d. Indian students' ability to work at night and geographic situational factors.
e. none of the above.

252. Historically, the growth of North American suburbs was most constrained by

a. high land values.
b. zoning ordinances.
c. limited transportation.
d. housing shortages.
e. cultural preferences.

253. In Latin America, data for employment in many large urban areas are most likely to be incomplete because

a. employment is growing too rapidly.
b. most people are unemployed.
c. people change jobs regularly.
d. records are kept mainly for male workers.
e. many people work in the informal sector.
Spreading parts production and fabrication among many countries or communities

a. increases proximity to markets.
b. increases large corporations bargaining power with local governments and labor.
c. decreases the unequal distribution of industry.
d. leaves unmet consumer demand.
e. reduces transportation distances.

Models You Need to Know

Label each of the following models and explain how each can be useful to geographers.

255.

256.
Circle size represents comparative size of city (population)