

Hunter College-CUNY
GEOG 101 – Extra Credit for Exam 1

Instructions

The extra credit exercises associated with each third of the course are worth a maximum of 5 points added to your exam score at the end of each third. As indicated on the syllabus, the number of extra credit points is based on the percent of correct answers.

For exam 1, the extra credit exercises consist of the following units:

1. Physical Landscape Features
2. Latitude and Longitude
3. Time

The purpose of these and other exercises assigned during the semester is to supplement classroom discussion and textbook assignments and to help you:

1. think geographically
2. read maps and charts
3. extract data
4. interpret, analyze and correlate information
5. apply geographic principles
6. come to a result

This extra credit assignment is due in class no later than:

Friday, February 23, 2018.

All answers are to be placed on Scantron answer sheets. The scanner will mark wrong any omissions and double entries in addition to incorrect answers. Please be very careful to place the answers in the correct spaces and in the correct section of the answer sheet. As indicated on the syllabus, the number of extra credit points is based on the percent of correct answers.

Be sure to write your name on the front and back of the Scantron answer sheet.

Fill-in the letters of your LAST NAME then your FIRST NAME on the back.

No other information is needed.

PLEASE NOTE: No blue answer sheets or any reproduction of the answer sheet (scanned/faxed) will be accepted after I leave the classroom and answers are posted on the course home page.

PLACE ANSWERS ON BLUE SCANTRON SHEET USING A #2 PENCIL.

Erase all mistakes completely. Double answers are marked wrong.

EXERCISE 1: PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Consult appropriate maps in an atlas with detailed maps.

1. Which African river empties into the Indian Ocean?
a) Zambezi b) Niger c) Nile d) Congo
2. Which African islands are found in the Gulf of Guinea?
a) Canary b) Comoros c) Azores d) Sao Tome & Principe
3. The Suez Canal connects the Red Sea with
a) Persian Gulf b) Gulf of Aqaba c) Caribbean Sea d) Mediterranean Sea
4. Which is not an island of Japan?
a) Hokkaido b) Sakhalin c) Honshu d) Shikoku
5. Which is not an island of the Philippines?
a) Celebes b) Luzon c) Mindanao d) Palawan
6. Into which body of water does the Taymyr Peninsula of Russia extend?
a) Pacific Ocean b) Black Sea c) Arctic Ocean d) Yellow Sea
7. The Persian Gulf is entered by passing through the
a) Red Sea b) Strait of Hormuz c) Panama Canal d) Bab el Mandeb
8. The Maldivé Islands lie closest to
a) India b) Africa c) Europe d) Australia
9. The island at the mouth of the Amazon River is
a) Amazonas b) Selvas c) Marajo d) Parinas
10. The island of Guadalcanal is part of the _____ island group.
a) Solomon b) Society c) Fiji d) Vanuatu
11. The Antarctic Peninsula lies closest to
a) Australia b) Africa c) Europe d) South America
12. The Great Barrier Reef is located off
a) Yucatan b) SW Africa c) Greenland d) Australia
13. Which of the Earth's four oceans does not touch Antarctica?
a) Pacific b) Atlantic c) Arctic d) Indian
14. Green Bay (Wisconsin) is an arm of
a) Lake Huron b) Lake Michigan c) Lake Superior d) Lake Erie

EXERCISE 2: LATITUDE and LONGITUDE

LOCATING PLACES USING THE EARTH'S GRID

Given specific coordinates of latitude and longitude, name the place found there.

Consult appropriate maps in an atlas with detailed maps. Start with a world map; then go to the continent map.

	<u>Latitude, Longitude</u>	<u>Name of Place</u>		
15.	0°, 78°W	a) Colombo	b) Quito	c) Svalbard
16.	51°N, 0°	a) Bouvetoya	b) London	c) mouth of Amazon R.
17.	30°N, 31°E	a) Cairo	b) Durban	c) North Atlantic Ocean
18.	30°S, 31°E	a) Cairo	b) Durban	c) South Atlantic Ocean
19.	30°N, 90°W	a) New Orleans	b) Bhutan	c) North Pole
20.	41°N, 74°W	a) New Delhi	b) Kyrgyzstan	c) New York City
21.	17°S, 149°W	a) Great Barrier Reef	b) Tahiti	c) Brazilian Highlands
22.	23°S, 43°W	a) Rio de Janeiro	b) Al Madinah	c) Madagascar

DIFFERENT MEANINGS OF EAST AND WEST

The terms **east** and **west** are used in three senses and it is important to distinguish between them. In the following discussion, assume you are looking at a globe held with the north at the top – a common orientation but by no means a necessary one. The three usages are:

Longitude. Places with east longitude are to the right of the Prime Meridian (assuming the orientation of the globe specified above), while those with west longitude are to the left.

Limits of an area. Those parts of an area farthest to the right are the easternmost, while those farthest to the left are the westernmost. On maps it is safe to follow this rule only if the parallels of latitude are straight lines parallel to the top and bottom of the page. If they are curved, you must follow their curvature to find the easternmost and westernmost extremities of an area. Note that in this usage there is no necessary relation to longitudinal designation, for the easternmost part of any area may be in west longitude and vice versa.)

Direction of movement. If you are moving with the North Pole on your left, you are going east regardless of your longitude. If the North Pole is to your right, you are going west.

Thus you are going east when you travel:

from 15°W across the Prime Meridian to 15°E,
from 15°E to 30°E,
from 30°W to 15°W, and
from 165°E across the 180° meridian to 165°W.

You are going west when you travel:

from 15°E across the Prime Meridian to 15°W,
from 30°E to 15°E,
from 15°W to 30°W, and
From 165°W across the 180° meridian to 165°E.

The following exercises will illustrate the three usages of east and west. When approximate longitude is called for, estimate it by paying attention to the numbers along the map's border.

Canada's easternmost area is found on the island of Newfoundland.

23. The approximate longitude of its easternmost point is
a) 40°W b) 53°W c) 50°N

Canada's westernmost area borders on Alaska.

24. The approximate longitude of its westernmost point is
a) 141°W b) 70°W c) 70°N
25. If you travel across Canada from its western extremity to its easternmost area, you are traveling in which direction?
a) easterly b) westerly c) northerly d) southerly
26. However, all the time you are in
a) east longitude b) west longitude

The easternmost part of the Pacific Ocean lies off the coast of northern Chile.

27. It has an approximate longitude of
a) 71°W b) 89°W c) 20°S
28. If you travel across the Pacific Ocean from Australia to Chile, you are going predominantly in which direction?
a) easterly b) westerly c) northerly d) southerly
29. During this journey, you started in
a) east longitude b) west longitude
30. and ended in
a) east longitude b) west longitude

The easternmost part of the continent of Africa is found in the country of Somalia.

31. Its approximate longitude is
a) 10°N b) 51°E c) 60°E

The westernmost part of Africa is found in the country of Senegal.

32. Its approximate longitude is
a) 15°N b) 17°W c) 30°W
33. If you travel across Africa from its western extremity to its eastern extremity, you are going in which direction?
a) easterly b) westerly c) northerly d) southerly
34. During this journey, you started in
a) east longitude b) west longitude
35. and ended in
a) east longitude b) west longitude

DIFFERENT MEANINGS OF NORTH AND SOUTH

The terms **north** and **south** are used in three senses as follows:

Latitude. If a globe is held with the North Pole up, places with north latitude are above the equator, while those with south latitude are below it.

Limits of an area. The northernmost limit of a region is the part **nearest** to the North Pole (or farthest from the South Pole), and the southernmost part is **farthest** from the North Pole (or nearest to the South Pole). The northernmost and southernmost positions on a map must be determined not in terms of position on the page, but in terms of relationship to parallels of latitude which do not always run straight across the page. See the section on map projections in the atlas. Note that the northern and southern limits of an area can have either north or south latitude, depending on the relative location of the area with reference to the equator.

Direction of movement. If you are traveling toward the North Pole, you are going north, regardless of what your latitude is. If you are traveling toward the South Pole, you are going south.

Thus you are going north when you travel:

from 10°N to 20°N,
from 10°S to 10°N, and
from 20°S to 10°S.

You are going south when you travel:

from 20°N to 10°N,
from 10°N to 10°S, and
from 10°S to 20°S.

The following exercises will illustrate the three usages of north and south. When approximate latitude is called for, estimate it by paying attention to the numbers along the map's border.

- 36.** Guyana's northernmost part has an approximate latitude of
a) 0° b) 5°N c) 8°N
- 37.** Guyana's southernmost part has an approximate latitude of
a) 0°N b) 1°N c) 59°W
- 38.** If you travel from Guyana's northern limit which is in
a) north latitude b) south latitude
- 39.** to its southern limit which is in
a) north latitude b) south latitude
- 40.** you are going in which direction?
a) easterly b) northerly c) westerly d) southerly

Brazil's northernmost part borders on the country of Guyana.

- 41.** Its approximate latitude is
a) 5°N b) 15°N c) 0°

Brazil's southernmost part borders on the country of Uruguay.

- 42.** Its approximate latitude is
a) 30°S b) 33°S c) 35°S
- 43.** you travel from Brazil's northern limit which is in
a) north latitude b) south latitude
- 44.** to its southern limit which in
a) north latitude b) south latitude
- 45.** you are traveling in which direction?
a) easterly b) westerly c) northerly d) southerly

Argentina's northernmost part borders on the country of Bolivia.

- 46.** Its approximate latitude is
a) 20°S b) 22°S c) 25°S

Argentina's southernmost part borders on the country of Chile.

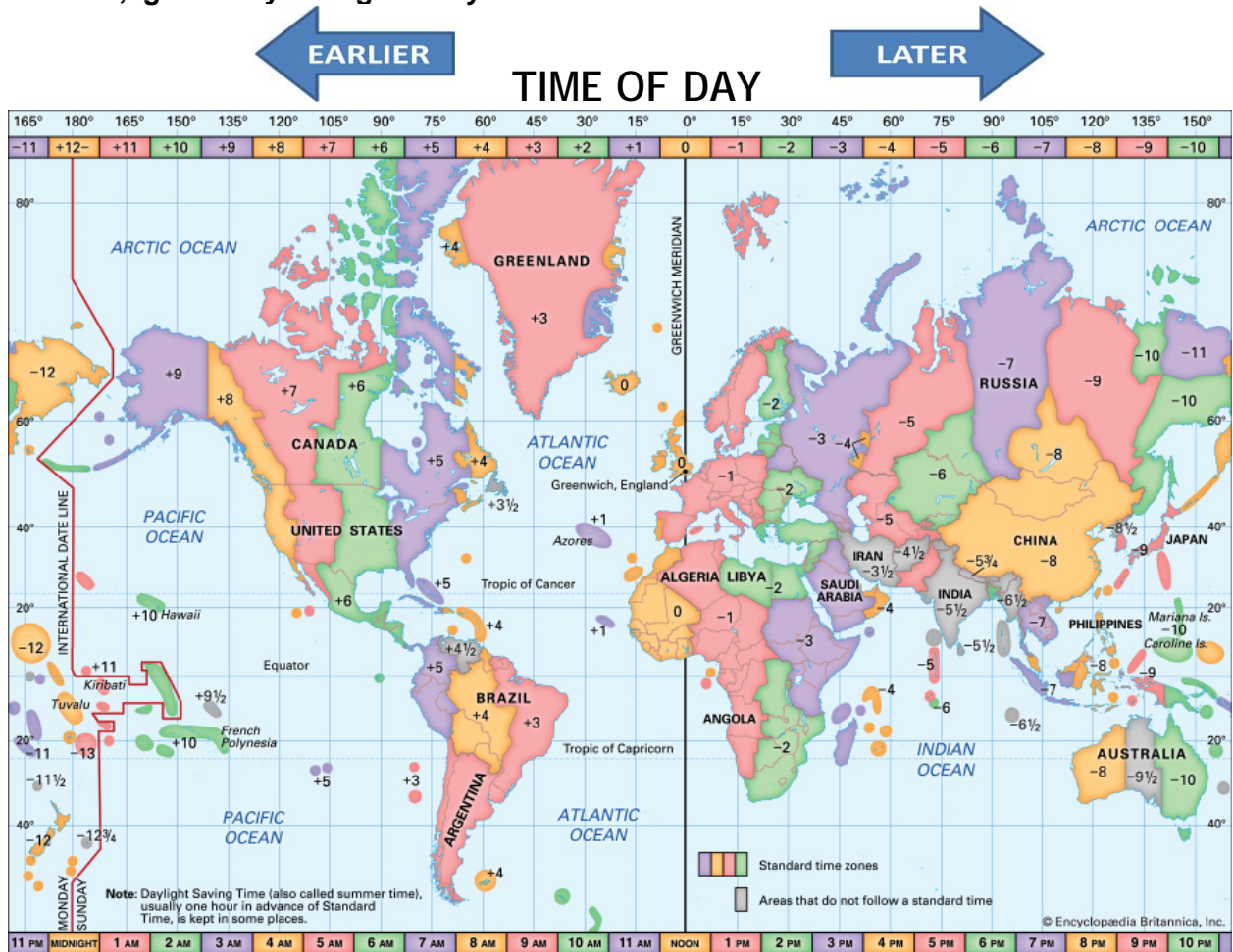
- 47.** Its approximate latitude is
a) 51°S b) 55° S c) 60°S
- 48.** If you travel from Argentina's northern limit which is in
a) north latitude b) south latitude
- 49.** to its southern limit which in
a) north latitude b) south latitude
- 50.** you are traveling in which direction.
a) easterly b) westerly c) northerly d) southerly

EXERCISE 3: TIME

Use the Standard Time Zone map below, not the world clock on your smartphone. Disregard day light savings time.

Use an atlas to locate each city, then transfer the location to the Standard Time Zone map.

Add or subtract the number of standard time zones between the first city listed in each question and the second city. Use the colored zones as a guide; it is the same hour of day within that colored zone. Ignore the +/- numbers at the top of the map and the AM/PM hours at the bottom of map as they apply only when it's 12 Noon in the GMT zone. For this exercise, ignore any change of day of week



When it is 12 noon in Anchorage, Alaska, what time is it in:

51. Melbourne, Australia?
 a) 7 AM b) 10 PM c) 11 AM
52. Buenos Aires, Argentina?
 a) 4 PM b) 6 PM c) 7 AM
53. Hanoi, Vietnam?
 a) 4 AM b) 12 noon c) 4 PM
54. Washington, DC?
 a) 9 PM b) 4 PM c) 10 AM

More>>>>

55. Dubai, United Arab Emirates?
a) 7 PM b) 4 AM c) 1 AM
56. Paris, France?
a) 10 PM b) 11 AM c) 12 noon
57. New Delhi, India?
a) 12:30 AM b) 2:30 AM c) 8:30 AM

Travel Times:

58. If you leave New York City at 9:30 PM and it takes 5.5 hours to fly non-stop to Reykjavik, Iceland, at what time locally, would you arrive in Reykjavik?
a) 8 AM b) 5 AM c) 11 PM
59. If you leave New York City at 12 Noon and it takes 5 hours to fly non-stop to Seattle, at what time locally, would you arrive in Seattle?
a) 9 AM b) 2 PM c) 5 PM
60. If you leave New York City at 6 PM and it takes 2.5 hours to fly non-stop to Miami, at what time locally, would you arrive in Miami?
a) 3:30 PM b) 6:30 PM c) 8:30 PM

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