

TEST BANK

GEOGRAPHY 101

TOTAL QUESTIONS 50

EXAM DATE 12/17/2007

EXAM TIME 9:00 11:00

**THE ROOM ASSIGNED FOR THE EXAM IS THE SAME ROOM
WHERE WE HAVE OUR CLASS.**

CHAPTER 11

1. Economic base analysis is used to
 - A. study the economic structure of a city.
 - B. determine the threshold of a good.
 - C. estimate the interaction between city systems.
 - D. calculate taxable income of a city.
2. Central place theory assumes
 - A. consumers will purchase goods and services from the nearest store.
 - B. demand for goods and services is insatiable.
 - C. only motor transport is available.
 - D. the terrain includes mountains and valleys.
3. Which of the following statements regarding basic and nonbasic activities is true?
 - A. Manufacturing is a nonbasic activity.
 - B. Basic activities must occur in the central business district.
 - C. Nonbasic activities are heavily dependent upon rail and barge transportation.
 - D. Basic activities bring in money from outside the town.
4. The model that holds that the land use pattern of major cities developed around more than one center of activity is the
 - A. concentric zone model.
 - B. multiple-nuclei model.
 - C. social geography model.
 - D. wedge or sector model.

5. According to the concentric zone model, land uses are arranged in which order, moving outward from the center of the city?

- A. CBD, zone of transition, zone of industrial workers, commuter zone, zone of better residences
- B. zone of industrial workers, zone of transition, zone of better residences, CBD, commuter zone
- C. CBD, zone of transition, zone of industrial workers, zone of better residences, commuter zone
- D. CBD, zone of industrial workers, zone of transition, zone of better residences, commuter zone

6. Which one of the following types of employees **is most representative** of a basic worker?

- A. city government official
- B. grocery store clerk
- C. steel worker
- D. subway conductor

7. The main shopping and financial heart of a city is called the

- A. concentric zone.
- B. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- C. central business district.
- D. point of accessibility.

8. The movement of middle-class people to deteriorated portions of the inner city is called

- A. displacement.
- B. exurbanization.
- C. gentrification.
- D. homelessness.

9. Megalopolis is the term used to describe

- A. a huge metropolitan area such as New York.
- B. a coalescence of several metropolitan areas.
- C. a new city mainly of suburban character, such as Los Angeles.
- D. an ancient city of Greece having many of the characteristics of present-day cities.

10. Before the middle part of the nineteenth century, all major cities in the United States were chiefly associated with

- A. major airports.
- B. railroads.
- C. paved highways.
- D. navigable waterways.

11. Manufacturing cities in the United States are most heavily concentrated in the

- A. Northeast.
- B. West.
- C. South.
- D. Great Plains.

12. What major American city has a site at the confluence of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers?

- A. New York
- B. Boston
- C. Baltimore
- D. Philadelphia

13. The three largest world cities are

- A. New York, Paris, Shanghai.
- B. Tokyo, Mexico City, Mumbai (Bombay).
- C. London, Tokyo, New York.
- D. Los Angeles, Tokyo, Berlin.

14. The second largest metropolitan area in the U.S. with a population over 12 million is

- A. Los Angeles
- B. Chicago
- C. Philadelphia
- D. Boston

15. Which of these urban areas is largest in population size?

- A. urbanized area
- B. metropolitan area
- C. suburbs
- D. central city

CHAPTER 1.

16. Geography as a discipline

- A. originated in ancient Greek interest in the nature of the universe and the varying character of the known parts of the earth.
- B. developed as an outgrowth of the "Age of Discovery," beginning in the 15th century.
- C. developed through a fusion of earlier interests in climatology and sociology.
- D. was developed in response to a national need to map and describe in American West.

17. Absolute location

- A. is an abstract concept unrelated to real-world circumstances.
- B. is a temporary and changing characteristic of place.
- C. cannot be defined with precision in a world of relative spatial relationships.
- D. is a precise position on the surface of the globe.

18. The term "geography" was reportedly coined by which Greek scientist?

- A. Pythagoras
- B. Strabo
- C. Aristotle
- D. Eratosthenes

19. The location of Chicago at $41^{\circ} 49'$ N latitude and $87^{\circ} 37'$ W longitude is an example of

- A. intensive location.
- B. absolute location.
- C. relative location.
- D. remote location.

20. The location of a factory with good access to transportation routes is an example of

- A. absolute location.
- B. remote location.
- C. relative location.
- D. conformational location.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 3,4

21. An intrusive igneous rock is formed from

- A. lava that cools rapidly on the earth's surface.
- B. magma that cools slowly on the earth's surface.
- C. lava that cools rapidly beneath the earth's surface.
- D. magma that cools slowly beneath the earth's surface.

22. Earthquakes result from movement associated with

- A. faulting.
- B. carbonation.
- C. glacial activity.
- D. mechanical weathering.

23. A large destructive sea wave resulting from an earthquake is called a

- A. tidal wave.
- B. Pangaea.
- C. tsunami.
- D. subduction.

24. The theory of continental drift was formulated because

- A. of the remarkable fit of the continents.
- B. scientists observed that the Atlantic Ocean was widening.
- C. of the mountain ranges on the fringes of the Pacific Ocean.
- D. the landforms moved over faults.

25. Which of the following is NOT one of the three classes of rock?

- A. tectonic
- B. metamorphic
- C. sedimentary
- D. igneous

26. The lowest layer of the earth's atmosphere is called the

- A. asthenosphere.
- B. troposphere.
- C. solstice.
- D. equinox.

27. The earth's axis is tilted about _away from the perpendicular.

- A. 67. 5°
- B. 45°
- C. 7. 5°
- D. 23. 5°

CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 7

28. The one way in which culture is NOT transmitted to younger generations is by

- A. imitation.
- B. mutation.
- C. instruction.
- D. example.

29. Which of the following is the most important medium for transmitting culture?

- A. language
- B. imitation
- C. legislation
- D. elementary school

30. Religions are important keys to human geographic understanding because

- A. with their emphasis upon charity and the afterlife, religions play a universal pacifying role.
- B. they are one of the very few aspects of human culture totally divorced from the environments they occupy.
- C. each major world religion is identified with a specific parent language.
- D. religious beliefs intimately affect all facets of a culture.

31. It is believed that the Indo-European protolanguage originated about 5,000 years ago in

- A. the Ganges Valley of northern India.
- B. the ancient hearth region of Mesopotamia.
- C. Eastern Europe or central Turkey.
- D. southern France or northern Iberia.

32. A language may be defined as

- A. a literary tradition developed in a specific geographic area.
- B. a cultural constant of the sociological subsystem.
- C. the necessary basis of national identity.
- D. an organized system of speech communication.

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER6

33. Carrying capacity is

- A. the maximum biomass an environment will produce.
- B. a function of distance decay.
- C. the maximum number of people that can be supported by resources and technology available.
- D. a reflection of cultural subduction.

34. The systematic study of human population is

- A. ecology.
- B. ekistics.
- C. geography.
- D. demography.

35. When the average fertility rate of a population drops to the replacement level,
- A. population numbers stabilize and growth ceases.
 - B. deaths begin to outnumber births.
 - C. the average age of the population steadily increases.
 - D. population continues to grow for a generation or more.
36. Which of the following does NOT describe a characteristic of world population distribution?
- A. People congregate in lowland areas.
 - B. People congregate along continental margins.
 - C. The majority of the world's population resides in developing countries of the Southern Hemisphere.
 - D. The majority of the world's population is rural.
37. A broad-based population pyramid suggests a country is in the _____ stage of the demographic transition.
- A. first
 - B. second
 - C. third
 - D. fourth
38. Rapid increases in life expectancy are characteristic of the _____ stage of the demographic cycle.
- A. first
 - B. second
 - C. third
 - D. fourth
39. Which one of the following continents has the highest birth rate?
- A. Asia
 - B. South America
 - C. Africa
 - D. North America

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY NATURAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER 10,5

40. Intensive subsistence agriculture is characterized by
- A. equal emphasis upon crops and animals.
 - B. farms that specialize in producing a single crop.
 - C. high first-year yields, followed by production declines and land abandonment.
 - D. high yields per unit of cultivated land.

41. In free market economies, the location of industry is primarily determined by
- A. transportation costs.
 - B. profit-maximizing considerations.
 - C. governmental goals.
 - D. market locations.
42. Three categories of economic activities included in the quaternary sector of the economy include
- A. agriculture, gathering industries, and extractive industries.
 - B. retail trade, wholesale trade, and services.
 - C. information, research, and management.
 - D. manufacturing, construction, and power production
43. An area especially notable for high value crops such as grapes, olives, oranges, and figs is
- A. the East Indies.
 - B. the Caribbean region.
 - C. India and Sri Lanka.
 - D. the Mediterranean Basin.
44. A maquiladora is a Mexican
- A. industrial crop.
 - B. border industry.
 - C. coastal industry.
 - D. ubiquitous industry.
45. The renewable energy source that is LEAST affected by local site considerations is
- A. geothermal power.
 - B. biomass conversion.
 - C. large-scale hydropower.
 - D. tidal power.
46. The Industrial Revolution was characterized by the
- A. shift from renewable energy to fossil fuels.
 - B. invention of the internal combustion engine.
 - C. use of electricity to power trains and streetcars.
 - D. efficient use of metallic minerals for the first time in human history
47. Renewable resources are materials that
- A. have a renewal cycle of hundreds of years.
 - B. can be used over and over again if carefully managed.
 - C. come from sources that are virtually exhaustible.
 - D. are accessible, highly concentrated, and close to markets.

48. Expanding the amount of land devoted to food production

- A. has the greatest potential for increasing world food supplies.
- B. is most likely to occur in Europe and North America.
- C. may do irreparable damage to the land.
- D. was one of the chief benefits of the Green Revolution.

49. Which of the following would be LEAST likely to increase yields on agricultural land currently in use?

- A. multiple cropping
- B. controlling pests
- C. use of fertilizers
- D. adding more farm workers

50. Nonrenewable resources

- A. are scarce.
- B. may become renewable resources as a result of technological advances.
- C. exist only in fixed amounts.
- D. are price controlled.

ESSAY TYPE QUESTION WILL BE GIVEN FROM CHAPTER 11 (URBAN GEOGRAPHY) ONLY.

Describe the cities of the developing world and their problems.

Discuss the process, promise, and problems of gentrification.

What part of the North American city usually contains the highest population density?

Describe the two sectors defining the economic base of a city.

Explain the concentric zone theory.

THE ESSAY TYPE QUESTION IS COMPULSORY.