**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 01**

1. Human geographers study:

1. how people make places.
2. how people organize space and society.
3. how people make sense of others and themselves in our localities, regions, and the world.
4. people and places.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast human geography and physical geography.

2. is a set of processes that are increasing interactions, deepening relationships, and accelerating interdependence across national borders.

1. Physical geography
2. Medical geography
3. Spatial distribution
4. The spatial perspective
5. Globalization

Answer: E

Difficulty: easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Compare and contrast human geography and physical geography.

3. Which question below is NOT a geographic question?

1. Where are the homes of cholera victims located?
2. When was cholera discovered?
3. Which Haitian province has experienced the most deaths from cholera?
4. How has cholera spread throughout Haiti?
5. What is the relationship between natural disasters and cholera?

Answer: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Understand how to ask geographic questions.

4. Location, human-environment interaction, region, place, and movement are

1. ancient concepts used to study volcanoes.
2. axioms for reading geography textbooks.
3. key themes of geographic study.
4. concepts that affect the global economy.
5. concepts that people use to collect water.

Answer: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand how to ask geographic questions.

Why do geographers use maps, and what do maps tell us?

5. show locations of places and geographic features, while tell stories.

1. Global Positioning Systems, reference maps
2. Relative positions, maps
3. Mental maps, *terra incognita*
4. Reference maps, thematic maps
5. Thematic maps, reference maps

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand how to ask geographic questions.

6. Geographers might use Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

1. to map layers showing voters, their party registration, their race, and their income.
2. to map grassland wildfires in South Dakota.
3. to map earthquake damage in Chile.
4. to study the diffusion of dengue in Hawaii.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Understand how to ask geographic questions.

7. In geography, scale has two meanings:

1. the distance between places, and the weighting of things.
2. the distance between places, and how many people live in a place.
3. the distance on a map compared to distance on Earth, and the spatial extent of something.
4. the distance on a map compared to the distance on Earth, and a human’s income.
5. the distance on a map compared to the distance on Earth, and the distance between places.

Answer: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Explain the importance of scale and connectedness.

8. Geographers often divide the world into

1. regions for analysis.
2. formal regions.
3. functional regions.
4. perceptual regions.
5. All of these choices is correct.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Explain the importance of scale and connectedness.

9. Muhammad founded Islam in the 500s C.E. in and around the cities of Mecca and Medina. This statement

1. identifies a cultural hearth.
2. identifies a cultural trait.
3. identifies a process of cultural diffusion.
4. represents the process of distance decay.
5. represents the process of contagious diffusion.

Answer: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Explain the importance of scale and connectedness.

10. Aristotle described northern European people as “full of spirit…but incapable of ruling others,” and he characterized Asian people as “intelligent and inventive…but always in a state of subjection and slavery.” Aristotle attributed these traits to the respective climates of the regions. This is an example of

1. a hypothesis that has been proven by modern geographers.
2. possibilism.
3. cultural ecology.
4. political geography.
5. environmental determinism.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Identify and explain how geographic concepts are used to answer geographic questions.

11. Human geographers:

1. seek to make sense of the spatial organization of humanity and human institutions on Earth’s surface.
2. have titles such as location analyst, urban planner, diplomat, area specialist, environmental consultant.
3. study politics, economics, population, and urban areas.
4. study cultural traits such as religion, language, and ethnicity.
5. All of these choices are correct.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Identify and explain how geographic concepts are used to answer geographic questions.