**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 05**

1. People construct their identities through

1. experiences.
2. emotions.
3. connections.
4. rejections.
5. all of the above.

Ans: E

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define identity and understand how identities are constructed.

2. In Britain the term “black” refers not only to Afro-Caribbeans and Africans, but also to individuals form the Indian Subcontinent. This statement is an example of

1. the variety of racial distinctions that are used in places around the world.
2. how race is most often a chosen component of identity.
3. racism.
4. how an ethnic identity is constructed.
5. gendered space.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define identity and understand how identities are constructed.

3. Human geographers believe that

1. how people make sense of themselves in an increasing globalized world is complex.
2. people have different identities at different scales.
3. individual’s various identities are nested, one inside of the other; with the appropriate identity revealed at the appropriate scale.
4. identities are fluid.
5. All of the above.

Ans: E

Difficulty: Medium

Bloom: Application

Learning Objective: Define identity and understand how identities are constructed.

4. The process of infusing a place with meaning and feeling is what geographers refer to as

1. diversity.
2. stereotyping place.
3. developing a sense of place.
4. developing an ethnic identity.
5. ecotourism.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Recognize how place and identity interact and influence each other.

5. is defined as “the social relations stretched out,”and as “particular articulations of those social relations as they have come together, over time, in a particular location.”

1. Ethnicity, place
2. Space, place
3. Place, space
4. Gender, race
5. Race, place

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Recognize how place and identity interact and influence each other.

6. A geographer might be interested in a Gay Pride parade because

1. geographers ask where people with shared identity live and gather.
2. geographers ask how people create a space for themselves and what kinds of problems they confront.
3. geographers understand that group identity can have a lasting effect on the cultural landscape.
4. geographers understand that gender roles are culturally constructed.
5. All of the above.

Ans: E

Difficulty: Hard

Bloom: Synthesis

Learning Objective: Recognize how place and identity interact and influence each other.

7. Power relationships

1. affect cultural landscapes.
2. affect identities directly.
3. depend on the geographical context in which they are situated.
4. reflect the contest over how a place should be seen and what meaning to give it.
5. All of the above.

Ans: E

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Examine how political power is reflected in place.

8. The study of vulnerability requires thinking geographically because

1. natural hazards can happen anytime.
2. fieldwork is the only way to study hazards.
3. most people have no sense of place.
4. not all people and places are affected in the same way by social, political, economic, or environmental change.
5. most people and places are affected in the same way by social, political, economic, or environmental change.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Examine how political power is reflected in place.