**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 09**

1. Which term refers to the built up space of the central city and suburbs?

1. agglomeration
2. society
3. agricultural village
4. urban
5. liberalization

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand when and why people started living in cities.

2. Which two components enabled cities to stabilize and grow?

1. a comprehensive road network and climate change
2. religion and climate change
3. religion and technology
4. an agricultural surplus and technology
5. an agricultural surplus and social stratification

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand when and why people started living in cities.

3. The locations of the six urban hearths are tied closely to

1. the location of tropical climates.
2. the location of large inland lakes.
3. the hearths of agriculture.
4. the hearths of capitalism.
5. None of the above.

Answer: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand when and why people started living in cities.

4. When the Roman Empire dissolved, Rome’s changed, but its did not.

1. site, population
2. site, situation
3. situation, population
4. situation, site
5. situation, location

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand when and why people started living in cities.

5. is an example of a primate city.

1. Casablanca
2. New York
3. Paris
4. Berlin
5. Sydney

Answer: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Identify and explain the location of cities.

6. Settlement patterns in the American Midwest

1. refute Central Place Theory.
2. support Central Place Theory.
3. suggest that Central Place Theory does not apply to non-European areas.
4. suggest that Central Place Theory only works in China.
5. suggest that cities are only built along seacoasts.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Identify and explain the location of cities.

7. Functional zonation

1. describes the division of a city into certain regions for certain purposes.
2. is reflected in the cultural landscape.
3. helps us understand how cities formed.
4. helps us understand the interplay between cities and globalization.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Analyze the organization and function of cities.

8. are unplanned developments of crude shelters that often develop around cities.

1. Shantytowns
2. Suburbs
3. Zones of maturity
4. Gentrifications
5. Megacities

Answer: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Analyze the organization and function of cities.

9. The Griffin-Ford Model is to as the McGee Model is to

1. France, Japan
2. The United States, Kenya
3. South America, Southeast Asia
4. North America, Southeast Asia
5. Western Europe, Africa

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Analyze the organization and function of cities.

10. Zoning laws

1. define areas of the city.
2. designate the kinds of development allowed in each zone.
3. vary from place to place.
4. impact the cultural landscape.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Explain how people make cities.

11. Teardowns are to as blockbusting is to .

1. gentrification, redlining
2. parks, shopping malls
3. McMansions, white flight
4. Chicago, Tokyo
5. Cairo, London

Answer: C

Difficulty: Hard

Blooms: Synthesis

Learning Objective: Explain how people make cities.

12. The is the part of the economy that is not taxed and is not counted toward a country’s gross national income.

1. disamentity sector
2. primary sector
3. secondary sector
4. formal economy
5. informal economy

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Explain how people make cities.

13. function at the global scale, beyond the reach of state borders, functioning as the service centers of the world economy.

1. Airports
2. Canals
3. Multinational corporations
4. World cities
5. Kingdoms

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the role cities play in globalization.

14. Spaces of consumption

1. do not exist in rural areas.
2. did not exist until the 21st Century.
3. are designed to alleviate poverty.
4. are designed to slow economic growth.
5. represent a fusion of urban, economic, and political geographies.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Hard

Blooms: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the role cities play in globalization.