

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY
Department of Geography, Planning and Environment
GEOG 220/4A
"The Human Environment: Place, Space and Identity"
Winter Term 2014-2015

Test 1

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Instructions:

Please only use pencil to fill in the circles on the computer coding sheet. You may use a dictionary IF English is not your first language. Be sure to indicate both your ID and your name on the coding sheet. Do not fold, crease or sweat on the coding sheet. The computer coding sheet will not be returned to you after it is marked. You can keep your copy of this question sheet.

1. The word "geology" comes from the same root as the word "geography". What does a "geologist" do?
- 1a
- (a) Talk about ["discourse] the earth
 - (b) read the earth
 - (c) describe the earth
 - (d) measure the earth
2. According to the textbook, the word "geography" was first used by Eratosthenes. If that is true, when would he have "invented" this word?
- 2c
- (a) Between 690 BC and 568 BC
 - (b) Between 473 BC and 398 BC
 - (c) Between 273 BC and 192 BC
 - (d) Between 90AD and 168 AD
3. In his calculations of the circumference of the Earth, Eratosthenes made use of the fact that the sun shone directly over a well at Aswan, but at a slight angle over a pole placed in Alexandria. What was that angle?
- 3c
- (a) 3.25°
 - (b) 5.30°
 - (c) 7.20°
 - (d) 12.0°
4. The Ancient Greeks had accurately calculated the circumference of the Earth. Approximately what was their answer?
- 4c
- (a) 4,000 kms
 - (b) 14,000 kms
 - (c) 40,000 kms
 - (d) 44,000 kms
5. In the first known "world map", developed by the Babylonians between 700-500 BC, we can see a circle divided by a line. What is that line?
- 5d
- (a) The mountain chains of Europe
 - (b) Coastal areas raided by the Vikings
 - (c) The route known as the "Silk Road"
 - (d) A rivers (known as the Euphrates)

6. During the period that European mapmakers were fitting their world into the shape dictated by medieval "T-O" maps, much more accurate maps were being made in other parts of the world. As an example, the textbook uses a map from where?

- 6b
- (a) The Cree of northern Manitoba
 - (b) China
 - (c) Mesopotamia
 - (d) Cuba

7. In the period 450AD to 1450AD, the Ancient Greeks' geographic knowledge was preserved and developed by

- 7d
- (a) Viking sailors Arab scholars
 - (b) Spanish and Portuguese merchants
 - (c) The medieval universities of Rome and Paris
 - (d) Arab scholars

8. Christopher Columbus partly based his voyage of discovery on a map originally drawn by who?

- 8b
- (a) Marco Polo
 - (b) Ptolemy
 - (c) Eratosthenes
 - (d) Mercator

9. Which of the great founders of modern geography developed the so-called "ecological" or comparative method?

- 9a
- (a) Alexander von Humboldt
 - (b) Charles Darwin
 - (c) Immanuel Kant
 - (d) Vidal de la Blache

10. Geography was revolutionized by the publication of Charles Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species". In which year was that book published?

- 10d
- (a) 1839
 - (b) 1849
 - (c) 1949
 - (d) 1859

11. According to the textbook, *remote sensing* involves the collection of information about the Earth using:

- 11d
- (a) Astrolabes
 - (b) Geomancers
 - (c) Advanced trigonometry
 - (d) Aerial photography

12. Darwin's ideas about evolution were first adopted by the group of geographers known as

- 12a
- (a) the environmental determinists;
 - (b) the spatial analysts;
 - (c) the Supremes;
 - (d) the catastrophists.

13. The type of geography known as "regional geography" said that geographers should spend their time describing and identifying "regions". As we saw in class, using the example of trying to identify the Plateau as a "region" in Montreal, one of the main challenges of this approach is:

- (a) not everyone agrees with the boundaries we have chosen
- (b) regions do not exist within cities
- (c) the variation in weather patterns would be too small to see
- (d) Modern GPS systems no longer show old parts of cities

14. Which of these geographers was most closely associated with the practice of "regional geography" in France?

- (a) Alexander von Humboldt;
- (b) Antoine de St Exupéry
- (c) Carl Ortwin Sauer;
- (d) Paul Vidal de la Blache.

15. The "regional" approach to geography was replaced in the 1950s by the "locational analysis" (or "spatial analysis") approach. This new approach was enthusiastically adopted by geographers because they thought this new approach was

- (a) better suited to new satellite tracking
- (b) more scientific
- (c) more subjective
- (d) More postmodern

16. According to the textbook, GIS techniques have rapidly grown to become one of the most important methods of geographical analysis. What does the abbreviation GIS stand for?

- (a) General Interactive Systems
- (b) Geographic Integrative Symbolization
- (c) Geographic Information Systems
- (d) Geographical Information Sessions

17. Which of the fundamental concepts of geography is defined by the textbook as "the opportunity for contact or interaction from a given point or location, in relation to other locations"?

- (a) diffusion
- (b) location
- (c) spatial interaction
- (d) accessibility

18. The "locational analysis" (or "spatial analysis") approach to geography was itself replaced recently by the "postmodern" approach which says that geography should focus on the study of

- (a) Places as unique and interesting in their own right;
- (b) The general similarities between regions
- (c) The Environment
- (d) The laws of location.

19. Ptolemy's *Atlas* was forgotten by Western geographers for over 1,000 years. In which city was it "rediscovered" by European scholars?

- (a) Rome
- (b) Venice
- (c) Constantinople {a city once called Byzantium, and now Istanbul}
- (d) Marseilles

20. The main purpose of the Mercator map projection is to:
- (a) deliberately emphasize the size of the equatorial regions and Southern hemisphere;
 - (b) minimize the distortion in shape of the world's oceans;
 - (c) preserve the correct compass direction between any two points;
 - (d) only use dots to show the spatial distribution of phenomena.

21. The Antikythera Mechanism is
- (a) A cartographer's tool used to minimize the distortion in shape of the world's major land masses;
 - (b) Used to predict the end of the Mayan Long Count calendar
 - (c) A device used by the Ancient Greeks for astrology
 - (d) A weapon used by the Kytherans

22. In the model called the Demographic Transition, we saw that demographic rates change from very high ones to very low ones. How high are the very high rates
- (a) 10-20 per thousand
 - (b) 21-29 per thousand
 - (c) 30-40 per thousand
 - (d) 50-75 per thousand

23. The Polynesians navigated by the stars. Which type of stars was the most important for this?
- (a) those which appeared to be stationary in the sky all night;
 - (b) Only those that were part of the Earth's galaxy;
 - (c) those stars we now call "shooting stars" or comets;
 - (d) those stars which could also be seen by day.

24. The Hawaiian Islands were settled by Polynesians who had sailed directly from islands such as Tahiti and the Marquesas. These islands are :
- (a) north of Hawaii
 - (b) south of Hawaii
 - (c) west of Hawaii
 - (d) east of Hawaii

25. European explorers such as Captain Cook also needed navigation aids to reach Hawaii. By the late 1700s, to find longitude accurately, they were using
- (a) an astrolabe;
 - (b) a magnet;
 - (c) two clocks;
 - (d) two compasses.

26. According to the textbook, the Global Positioning System (GPS), depends on information from:
- (a) the space probes Voyager 1 and 2
 - (b) the Transit of Venus
 - (c) 21 orbiting satellites
 - (d) the HAL 9000 computer series

27. Complete this sentence from the textbook "Lines of longitude, called meridians, always run"
- (a) from the Azimuth to the Equinox

- 27c (b) across the International Date Line
(c) from the North Pole to the South Pole
(d) parallel to the Equator

28. The "T-O" map always had one particular city at its centre. Which was it?

- 28a (a) Jerusalem
(b) Venice
(c) Constantinople {a city once called Byzantium, and now Istanbul}
(d) Alexandria

29. Which of these terms is NOT one of the "fundamental concepts of geography"

- 29d (a) scale
(b) space
(c) accessibility
(d) visibility

30. Many "core countries" have experienced a "baby boom". Canada's lasted from 1947-1966. In our class discussion about this, what was the eventual agreement about the possible causes of that boom?

- 30d (a) Lower tuition fees meant children's education cost much less.
(b) the trauma of the Second World War led to a desire to celebrate life.
(c) the growth in the economy in the 1950s encouraged families to have more children.
(d) There were many causes.

31. The phrases "the North-South Divide" or "the West" are actually thinking of the world in which sort of "space"

- 31b (a) topographic
(b) relative
(c) absolute
(d) Dymaxion

32. "Absolute space" is best described as

- 32b (a) behavioural space
(b) mathematical space
(c) cultural space
(d) Romulan space

33 A "region" is best described as an area ... [if it helps, think about a weather map and its regions]

- 33a (a) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is minimized;
(b) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is maximized;
(c) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is ignored;
(d) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is random.

34. The textbook defines diffusion as

- 34c (a) "the way that things spread over time"
(b) "the way that things spread from place to place"
(c) "the way that things spread through space and over time"
(d) "the way that things spread through different types of barriers"

35. According to the Demographic Transition Model, death rates have fallen because:

✓ 35b

- (a) better hospitals were built
- (b) people washed their hands
- (c) vaccination against diseases was used
- (d) viruses mutated into much weaker forms

these may have some importance but they are not the major cause, & not one the model states.

36. Eventually, the approach known as "Environmental determinism" was rejected by geographers because:

✓ 36b

- (a) It is now known that global warming will affect the whole earth;
- (b) archaeologists showed that "advanced" civilizations developed in "hot areas";
- (c) continental drift had moved the continents from their original position;
- (d) GIS techniques produced improved climate maps.

37. Hierarchical diffusion is the term used when diffusion occurs:

✓ 37b

- (a) through absolute space
- (b) down the urban system
- (c) along mountain valleys
- (d) by hire car operators

38. According to our in-class survey on "mental maps", most of our GEOG 220 class would like to go to British Columbia for a holiday. What was the second choice?

✓ 38a

- (a) The Maritime provinces (Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick)
- (b) Quebec
- (c) The prairie provinces (Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan)
- (d) Nunavut

39. What is the main reason that the study of geography has gone through so many changes in its history?

✓ 39c

- (a) Rising sea levels have changed the shape of the continents
- (b) explorers have discovered new lands
- (c) knowledge is a social and cultural construct
- (d) the development of new navigational technologies (such as the compass)

40. The well-known expression "think globally, act locally" is an example of the geographical concept of

✓ 40a

- (a) scale
- (b) accessibility
- (c) diffusion
- (d) distance

41. Which of the following terms best describes the process by which diseases can spread so quickly across a modern, developed country such as today's Canada?

✓ 41b

- (a) "random" diffusion
- (b) "hierarchical" diffusion
- (c) "expansion" diffusion (also called "contagious", or "spread")
- (d) "relocation" diffusion

42. The concept of "place" says that

✓ 42b

- (a) places are defined in terms of latitude and longitude
- (b) places have objective and subjective meanings
- (c) places are important only in topological maps
- (d) the Ancient Greeks defined geography as the search for place.

43. In order to navigate around the Arctic, the Inuit utilize information derived from *uqalurait*. What are these?

- 43b
- (a) narwhale tusks
 - (b) snowdrifts
 - (c) winds
 - (d) ice bergs

44. The French geographer Henri Lefebvre is important to geographers because of his work on:

- 44a
- (a) the production of space
 - (b) the concept of the region
 - (c) the role of joie de vivre
 - (d) the concept of nordicity

45. During the 18thC period known as the "Enlightenment" in Europe, many attempts were made to find ways to organize the increasing amount of geographical information that was becoming known about the world. One of these was developed by the philosopher Immanuel Kant, and said that:

- 45c
- (a) all of the world's phenomena could be divided by their location according to latitude and longitude
 - (b) all of the world's phenomena could be divided by their location as perceived by mind and body
 - (c) all of the world's phenomena could be divided by their location in time and space
 - (d) all of the world's phenomena could be divided by their location according to metaphysical axioms.

46. If they could all be alive today, who would be youngest?

- 46d
- (a) Ibn Battuta
 - (b) Mercator
 - (c) Ptolemy
 - (d) Waldo Tobler

47. According to most historians where was the early compass first developed?

- 47d
- (a) Colombia
 - (b) The Congo
 - (c) Cambodia
 - (d) China

48. The "world-system" model says that countries in the "periphery" will eventually become:

- 48c
- A. just as developed as the core countries
 - B. more developed than the core countries
 - C. as undeveloped as they are now
 - D. completely isolated from the core.

49. *Subaltern theory* describes one way in which the core maintains its control over the periphery. Which of the following words best describes that way?

- 49c
- (a) economic
 - (b) environmental
 - (c) cultural
 - (d) military

50. The text book defines the term "world-system" as:

- A. a *dependent* system of countries linked by economic and political competition
- B. an *independent* system of countries linked by economic and political competition
- C. an *interdependent* system of countries linked by economic and political competition
- D. an *integrated* system of countries linked by economic and political competition

51. Which term is defined by the textbook as "domination over the world economy exercised by one national state"?

- A. hierarchy;
- B. globalization;
- C. imperialism;
- D. hegemony.

52. When we use the "World-system" model, we are looking at the world in terms of which type of space:

- A. Absolute
- B. Relative
- C. Cognitive
- D. Klingon

53. According to the textbook, the world-system "is made up of of cores and peripheries." What are the missing words?

- A. three pairs
- B. global, regional and local levels
- C. different scales
- D. a nested set

54. It is possible to talk about patterns of migration in terms of World system theory. What main types of migrants are able to move easily from the periphery to the core?

- (a) temporary foreign workers
- (b) environmental refugees
- (c) people selected for their economic skills
- (d) retired family members

55. Over the last 50 years, Canada's population has been "aging". This means that when we look at an age-sex pyramid of the Canadian population in 2026, its shape looks more like:

- (a) a bottle
- (b) a column
- (c) a pyramid
- (d) a globe



bottle



column



pyramid



globe.

56. Map question – please look at the screen

Which province is Saskatchewan

- A
- B
- C
- D