

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY  
Department of Geography, Planning and Environment  
**GEOG 220/2A**  
**“The Human Environment: Place, Space and Identity”**  
Fall Term 2016-2017  
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. Please hand in the map separately and be sure to write your name and ID number on the map sheet. Thanks

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1. The word “geophagy” comes from the same root as the word “geography”. What does a “geophagist” do?
  - (a) Talk about the earth
  - (b) read the earth
  - (c) eat earth
  - (d) measure the earth
  
2. Who invented the word “geography”?
  - (a) Ptolemy
  - (b) Herodotus
  - (c) Pliny
  - (d) Eratosthenes
  
3. When calculating the circumference of the Earth, we know from the example shown in the powerpoints that the sun shone directly over a well at Aswan [Syene], but at a slight angle over a pole placed in Alexandria. What was the size of that angle?
  - (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?
  - (a) 4,000 kms
  - (b) 14,000 kms
  - (c) 40,000 kms
  - (d) 44,000 kms
  
5. What word did the the Ancient Greeks use for the “habitable world” ?
  - (a) The “other”
  - (b) The Antipodes
  - (c) The ecumene
  - (d) the torrid zone

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 powerpoints showed a map from where?

- (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

- (a) Viking sailors
- (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?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (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

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

13. The stick or rod used to cast shadows, usually in a sundial, is known as

- (a) an azimuth
- (b) a cosine
- (c) a gnomon
- (d) a strabo

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

- (a) Henri Lefebvre
- (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 word "paradigm" can be defined as
- (a) any science's dominant set of theories and concepts
  - (b) those countries that were the most culturally advanced
  - (c) the "needle" or direction pointer of the earliest types of compass
  - (d) the lowest level of a hierarchy
22. Early explorers in Canada often relied on "maps" drawn for them by Canada's indigenous peoples. In the example used in the powerpoints, the map drawn by the Chipewyan exaggerates scale to show important features such as
- (a) portages
  - (b) villages
  - (c) islands
  - (d) mountains
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. *Mappae mundi* are
- (a) The pope's "Office of Cartography" in Rome
  - (b) The way in which early diseases spread across the known world
  - (c) Maps of the world, drawn in the Middle Ages.
  - (d) A tax used by Prince Henry the Navigator to pay for his school of navigation
25. European explorers such as Captain Cook 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 correctly "Lines of longitude, called meridians, always run ....."
- (a) from the Azimuth to the Equinox
  - (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?

- (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”
- (a) scale
  - (b) spatial interaction
  - (c) accessibility
  - (d) visibility
30. The French geographer Henri Lefebvre states there are three different types of space. Which of the following is NOT one of them:
- (a) Spatial practice
  - (b) Representation of space
  - (c) Spatial interaction
  - (d) Representational spaces
31. The phrases “the North-South Divide” or “the West” are actually thinking of the world in which sort of “space”
- (a) topographic
  - (b) relative
  - (c) absolute
  - (d) Dymaxion
32. “Absolute space” is best described as
- (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]*
- (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
- (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. Which disease was used in the powerpoints as an example of several different types of diffusion:
- (a) tuberculosis
  - (b) the Zika virus
  - (c) smallpox
  - (d) cholera

36. Eventually, the approach known as “Environmental determinism” was rejected by geographers because:
- (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:
- (a) through absolute space
  - (b) down the urban system
  - (c) along mountain valleys
  - (d) by hire car operators
38. According to a class survey of students’ “mental maps” reported in the powerpoints, where would most students like to spend a holiday in Canada ?
- (a) The Maritime provinces (Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick)
  - (b) Quebec
  - (c) The prairie provinces (Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan)
  - (d) British Columbia
39. What is the main reason that the study of geography has gone through so many changes in its history?
- (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
- (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?
- (a) “mixed” diffusion
  - (b) “hierarchical” diffusion
  - (c) “expansion” diffusion (also called “contagious”, or “spread”)
  - (d) “relocation” diffusion
42. The concept of “place” says that
- (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?
- (a) narwhale tusks
  - (b) snowdrifts

- (c) winds
- (d) ice bergs

44. The word "topos" is used in words like "topophilia" and "topography". What does it mean?

- (a) space
- (b) place
- (c) identity
- (d) north

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:

- (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?

- (a) Prince Henry the Navigator
- (b) Mercator
- (c) Kosmas Indicopleustes
- (d) Al-Idrisi

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

- (a) The Arabian Gulf
- (b) China
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Burma [Myanmar]

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

- 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?

- (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. The “staples trap” is defined as an economy with

- (a) an over-reliance on cereal crop imports
- (b) an over-reliance on the export of basic materials
- (c) an over-reliance on American branch-plants
- (d) an over-reliance on horse power

55. Which term is defined in the textbook and powerpoints as “the economic and political strategies by which core countries indirectly maintain influence over other areas”

- (a) neo-colonialism
- (b) colonialism
- (c) post-colonialism
- (d) subalternism

Map questions – please look at the screen