

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY  
Department of Geography, Planning and Environment  
**GEOG 220/2**  
**"The Human Environment: Place, Space and Identity"**  
Fall Term 2019-2020  
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

1. The instrument that was used to help work out the circumference of the world by Erastothenes was:

✓ 1a  
(a) A gnomon  
(b) A triangulator  
(c) An astrolabe  
(d) The Antikythera Mechanism  
(e) A feng shui lode stone

2. The compass was first developed and used in the seas nearest to:

✓ 2a  
(a) China  
(b) Arabia  
(c) Greece  
(d) Italy  
(e) Polynesia

3. The instrument (or device) shown above was used to calculate:

✓ 3d  
(a) time  
(b) altitude  
(c) attitude  
(d) latitude  
(e) longitude

it was an  
astrolabe

4. The "T-O" map is also known by another name. What is it?

✓ 4a  
(a) Imago mundi  
(b) Imaga mundo  
(c) Image rondo  
(d) Imago terra  
(e) Imagi atlanto

5. What city was supposed to be at the centre of the T-O map?

✓ 5c  
(a) Constantinople  
(b) Damascus  
(c) Jerusalem  
(d) Venice  
(e) Alexandria

6. One of the most famous geographers of the early Middle Ages, Al-Idrisi, once prepared a world map carved onto large golden plates set into the grounds of a king's palace. Where was that palace?

- (a) Damascus in Syria
- (b) Izmir in Turkey
- (c) Seville in Spain
- (d) Avignon in France
- (e) Palermo in Sicily

6e

7. In his voyages of discovery, Christopher Columbus believed that he might have found the "Garden of Eden", a place often shown on the T-O map. Where was it located on a T-O map?

- (a) It is in the area labelled "Europa"
- (b) It is in the area marked "Asia"
- (c) It is not shown because it was so holy
- (d) In the area marked "Aphrica"
- (e) In the centre of the map

7b

8. The word "geodesy" comes from the same root as the word "geography". What does it mean?

- (a) To talk about the earth
- (b) To read the earth
- (c) To eat earth
- (d) To predict earthquakes
- (e) to measure the earth

8e

9. According to what we are told, which ancient Greek invented the word "geography"?

- (a) Ptolemy
- (b) Herodotus
- (c) Kosmas Indicopleustes
- (d) Eratosthenes
- (e) Strabo

9d

10. 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°
- (e) 0.00° -- as it was directly overhead

7.20°

10c

11. 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
- (e) 40,000 miles

11c

12. What word did the Ancient Greeks use for the point on the Earth's surface that was the furthest away from them (i.e. on the opposite side of the globe)?

- (a) The klima
- (b) The Antipodes
- (c) The ecumene
- (d) the omphalos
- (e) the hegemon

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

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

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

- (a) Marco Polo
- (b) Ptolemy
- (c) Al-Idrisi
- (d) Mercator
- (e) Amerigo Vespucci

15. 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
- (e) Ellsworth Huntington

16. Geography was revolutionized by the publication of a book in 1859. What was the title of that book?

- (a) "The Cosmos"
- (b) "The Little Prince"
- (c) "On the Origin of Species"
- (d) "Topophilia"
- (e) "Exceptionalism in Geography"

17. 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.
- (e) The situationists

18. The world map shown at the end of these questions is an example of

- (a) a large scale map
- (b) a small scale map
- (c) a T-O map
- (d) a topological map
- (e) a mental map

19. 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
- (e) Thomas Kuhn

20. 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
- (e) Rejected colonialism

21. 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) Geodesic Information Systems
- (d) Geographic Information Systems
- (e) Geographical Information Sessions

22. 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
- (e) scale

23. 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.
- (e) The diffusion of diseases through space and time

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

- 24c
- (a) Rome
  - (b) Baghdad
  - (c) Constantinople {a city once called Byzantium, and now Istanbul}
  - (d) Alexandria
  - (e) Damascus

25. The main purpose of the Mercator map projection is to:

- 25c
- (a) deliberately emphasize the size of Europe;
  - (b) minimize the size of the world's oceans;
  - (c) preserve the correct compass direction between any two points;
  - (d) only use mythical animals to show the spatial distribution of phenomena.
  - (e) Preserve the location of the North and South Poles

26. The word "paradigm" can be defined as

- 26a
- (a) any science's dominant set of theories and concepts
  - (b) those core countries that were the most culturally advanced
  - (c) the "needle" or direction pointer of the earliest types of compass
  - (d) the third stage of the "Demographic Transition" model
  - (e) the lowest level of a hierarchy

27. 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 known as "portages". What is a "portage"?

- 27c
- (a) a small dock or port
  - (b) a place where a small custom charge was levied fixed, fixed.
  - (c) a place where canoes had to be carried over waterfalls
  - (d) a small camp ground where wine or port was stored
  - (e) a point on the route where distance was reported

28. The Polynesians navigated by the stars. Which type of stars were the most important for this?

- 28b
- (a) the Stars of the Southern Cross
  - (b) those which appeared to be stationary in the sky all night;
  - (c) Only those that were part of the Earth's galaxy;
  - (d) those stars we now call "shooting stars" or comets
  - (e) those stars which could also be seen by day.

29. European explorers such as Captain Cook needed navigation aids to reach Hawaii. By the late 1700s, to find longitude accurately, they were using

- 29d
- (a) two astrolabes;
  - (b) Mercator's map and a protractor
  - (c) a magnet and an optical telescope;
  - (d) two clocks;
  - (e) two compasses.

30. According to the textbook, the Global Positioning System (GPS), depends on information from:

- 30c
- (a) the space probes Voyager 1 and 2
  - (b) the Transit of Venus
  - (c) a number of orbiting satellites
  - (d) the HAL 9000 computer series
  - (e) nuclear submarine signals

31. Complete this sentence correctly "Although not always in a straight line, the International Date line runs..."

- 31c
- (a) from the Azimuth to the Equinox
  - (b) across the Greenwich Meridian
  - (c) from the North Pole to the South Pole
  - (d) parallel to the Equator
  - (e) following the isopleths

32. The book says that there is a correct way to write out the coordinates for a place in terms of its latitude and longitude. If we take the example of Vancouver, what is the correct way to do this?

- 32c
- (a) 49°20' W, 123°10'N
  - (b) 49°20' E, 123°10'S
  - (c) 49°20' N, 123°10'W
  - (d) 49°20' E, 123°10'W
  - (e) 49°20' W, 123°10'E

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

- 33d
- (a) scale
  - (b) spatial interaction
  - (c) accessibility
  - (d) visibility
  - (e) place

34. Which French geographer said that space is a socio-economic construct.

- 34d
- (a) Vidal de la Blache
  - (b) Antoine de Saint Exupery
  - (c) Michel Foucault
  - (d) Henri Lefebvre
  - (e) Immanuel Wallerstein

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

- 35b
- (a) topographic
  - (b) relative
  - (c) absolute
  - (d) chorological
  - (e) hierarchical

36. "Absolute space" is best described as

- 36b
- (a) behavioural space
  - (b) mathematical space
  - (c) cultural space
  - (d) Romulan space
  - (e) parking space

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

- 37c
- (a) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is maximized
  - (b) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is ignored
  - (c) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is minimized
  - (d) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is random
  - (e) within which the variation of chosen characteristics is stratified

38. The textbook defines diffusion as

- 38c
- (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"
  - (e) "the way things spread through an urban hierarchy"

39. We learned in class that the original meaning of the word 'landscape' came from the Dutch word "landskip" which meant:

- 39a
- (a) an area of land that had been "improved" by human action
  - (b) an area of land where waste was dumped
  - (c) an area of land where children played
  - (d) an area of land that often was flooded by the sea
  - (e) an area of land that was owned by the Dutch king

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

- 40b
- (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
  - (e) the internet has removed the effects of distance

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

- 41b
- (a) through absolute space
  - (b) down the urban system
  - (c) along mountain valleys
  - (d) by hire car operators
  - (e) around the semi-periphery only

42. According to a quick survey of students' "mental maps" in class, where would most students like to spend a holiday in Canada? (Please use the answer of our class – not the one reported in the powerpoints)

- 42b
- (a) The Maritime provinces (Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick)
  - (b) Quebec
  - (c) The prairie provinces (Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan)
  - (d) British Columbia
  - (e) Nunavut

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

- 43e
- (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)
  - (e) Core countries have not values the knowledge of indigenous peoples

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

- 44c
- (a) place
  - (b) accessibility
  - (c) scale
  - (d) diffusion
  - (e) distance

45. Postmodernism in geography includes an interest in human agency. What does the word *agency* mean?

- 45e
- (a) "the ability to listen to others"
  - (b) "the ability to sense nature"
  - (c) "the place where change begins"
  - (d) "the ability of social media to remove spatial limitations"
  - (e) "the ability to make things happen"

46. The concept of "place" says that

- 46b
- (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.
  - (e) space is no longer important

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

- 47c
- (a) polar bear tracks
  - (b) cloud patterns
  - (c) snowdrift patterns
  - (d) wind patterns
  - (e) ice berg shapes

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48. A map in which the relative size of a country is distorted based on its population size (rather than its physical area as in a Mercator map) is called a

- (a) conformal projection
- (b) equal area projection
- (c) pie diagram map
- (d) a cartogram
- (e) a portolano chart.

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

- (a) Charles Darwin
- (b) Mercator
- (c) Marco Polo
- (d) Al-Idrisi
- (e) Humboldt

50. The example of the spice ginger was used in class to demonstrate the concept of

- 50a
- (a) Relocation diffusion
  - (b) Hierarchical diffusion
  - (c) Contagious diffusion
  - (d) To show how smell could be used for navigation instead of the stars when the sky was cloudy
  - (e) The friction of distance

51. What apparent discovery on Cuba convinced Columbus that he was in China?

- 51b
- (a) His calculation of the longitude of Havana
  - (b) The discovery of a plant that looked like rhubarb
  - (c) The lack of pearls
  - (d) The indigenous people's use of a type of paper money
  - (e) The Arawak canoes which resembled small Chinese ships known as junks

Map questions (each worth 1 marks) – on the world map attached below, please show clearly and neatly the correct locations of the following places or countries:

- 1. Montreal
- 2. Alexandria, Egypt
- 3. Iceland
- 4. Constantinople
- 5. China
- 6. The Basque region
- 7. Alabama
- 8. Iqaluit
- 9. Hawaii

} to be posted on Moodle separately.  
(But you can check with an atlas)

Remember to write your name and ID on this sheet AS WELL as it must be handed in separately.