

Chapter 1

How Geographers Look at the World

I MATCHING

Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| _____ 1. people's surroundings | A. cardinal directions |
| _____ 2. the way of life of people in different places | B. absolute location |
| _____ 3. the 0° latitude line | C. topography |
| _____ 4. the 0° longitude line | D. environment |
| _____ 5. north, south, east, and west | E. Equator |
| _____ 6. a way of representing the rounded earth on a flat surface | F. culture |
| _____ 7. the position of a place | G. Prime Meridian |
| _____ 8. region located at 23½°N | H. map projection |
| _____ 9. the physical features of the earth's surface | I. Tropic of Cancer |
| _____ 10. projection in which all parallels and the central meridian are straight lines | J. sinusoidal |
| | K. <i>geographia</i> |
| | L. key |
| | M. compass rose |
| | N. grid system |
| | O. political map |

II MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. Location is an important theme in geography because
- it is not possible to find the exact location of places on the earth.
 - all places on the earth can be located in either absolute or relative terms.
 - all places on the earth can be located only by using a network of lines.
 - all places on the earth can be located only in a relative way.
- _____ 12. Geographers use political science to help them
- see how people in different places are governed.
 - understand the way that places looked in the past.
 - gain insights into the culture of the people in a place.
 - see how people adapt to the environment.



- _____ 13. Maps are a valuable tool for geographers because they show
- a. facts arranged in columns and rows.
 - b. comparisons.
 - c. the location of places.
 - d. the styles of people's houses.
- _____ 14. Great circles are useful for planning airplane routes because
- a. great circles are parallel.
 - b. great circles divide the earth into many different parts.
 - c. the path of a great circle is the shortest distance between two places.
 - d. great circles are easy to see on a map projection.
- _____ 15. Cartographers use symbols on maps to show
- a. the curved surface of the earth.
 - b. natural and constructed features.
 - c. different scales.
 - d. latitude and longitude.
- _____ 16. The question "How are people and places connected?" is important to the geographic theme of
- a. region.
 - b. movement.
 - c. place.
 - d. human/environment interaction.
- _____ 17. An area that focuses on a central point with surrounding territory linked to it by movement or by people's wants and needs is called
- a. a functional region.
 - b. a place.
 - c. a relative location.
 - d. a specified region.
- _____ 18. Political maps are useful to geographers who want to know how
- a. the natural environment has influenced political decisions.
 - b. the activities of people affect their physical environment.
 - c. the location of resources affects the way people make decisions.
 - d. a region looked 200 years ago.
- _____ 19. The study of geography is made more manageable by
- a. dividing the earth into regions.
 - b. the vast amount of literature that has been written by cartographers.
 - c. relating it to the study of history, economics, sociology, anthropology, and political science.
 - d. analyzing the natural disasters that occur throughout the world.
- _____ 20. The question, "What is it like there?" relates to the theme of
- a. region.
 - b. human/environment interaction.
 - c. place.
 - d. movement.

III ESSAY

🌐 Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21a. How can people find the exact locations of places on the earth?

21b. Explain how different map projections are used for different purposes.




**Chapter
2**

Chapter 2


Looking at the Earth

I MATCHING

 Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

- | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| _____ | 1. the air that surrounds the earth | A. erosion |
| _____ | 2. the earth's crust | B. archipelago |
| _____ | 3. mountains formed when lava rises through the earth's crust | C. water cycle |
| _____ | 4. wearing away of the earth's surface by wind, flowing water, and glaciers | D. atmosphere |
| _____ | 5. a narrow piece of land that connects two large landmasses | E. lithosphere |
| _____ | 6. a group of islands | F. fossil fuels |
| _____ | 7. the regular movement of water from ocean to air to ground to ocean | G. recycle |
| _____ | 8. elements formed from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago | H. isthmus |
| _____ | 9. to reuse nonrenewable resources | I. volcanoes |
| _____ | 10. the part of the earth where life is found | J. biosphere |
| | | K. renewable |
| | | L. minerals |
| | | M. glaciers |
| | | N. stream |
| | | O. weathering |

II MULTIPLE CHOICE

 In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. The sun's great mass creates
- asteroids.
 - the hydrosphere.
 - the kind of surface that the earth is made up of.
 - the gravitation that keeps objects revolving around the sun.

- _____ 12. Folds occur when
a. the earth's moving plates squeeze the earth's surface until it buckles.
b. the continental shelves drop steeply to the ocean floor.
c. coastal plains meet interior plains.
d. a tsunami occurs.
- _____ 13. Some people consider Europe and Asia to be one continent because they
a. have similar climates. c. are actually part of one huge landmass.
b. have similar political systems. d. lack political boundaries between them.
- _____ 14. The greatest number of lakes are found in
a. shallow areas near the coasts of continents.
b. dry places where people have cut down trees and plants.
c. areas where glacial movement cut deep valleys.
d. areas where earthquakes most frequently occur.
- _____ 15. The main source of groundwater is
a. glaciers that melted millions of years ago.
b. rain that filters through the soil.
c. water from the ocean that has had its salt removed.
d. wells dug by people in rural areas.
- _____ 16. The value of a resource is determined by
a. its cost on the world market.
b. the wealth of the country in which it is found.
c. its use, supply, and changes over time.
d. whether it is a mineral or a fossil fuel.
- _____ 17. Two countries are interdependent when
a. their governments are similar. c. they have similar climates.
b. they depend on each other for certain resources or goods. d. their resources are similar.
- _____ 18. Earthquakes occur most frequently where
a. two different weather patterns meet. c. different plates meet each other.
b. tidal waves are common. d. glaciers have once been present.
- _____ 19. A landform that is higher than the surrounding land and has at least one steep side is a
a. cliff. b. plain. c. plateau. d. continental shelf.
- _____ 20. Of the earth's water supply,
a. 3 percent is freshwater. c. 90 percent is found in oceans.
b. 50 percent is suitable for drinking. d. more than 50 percent is in glaciers and icecaps.

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III **ESSAY**

Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21a. How have internal forces changed the surface of the earth over time?
- 21b. How has the natural distribution of resources influenced how countries relate to one another?



**Chapter
3**

Chapter 3

Climates of the Earth

MATCHING

Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

- | | | |
|-------|---|------------------------|
| _____ | 1. the earth's trip around the sun, 365 1/4 days | A. taiga |
| _____ | 2. the day when the sun is directly over the Equator and the day and night are almost equal in length | B. Antarctic Circle |
| _____ | 3. 23 1/2°S latitude | C. natural vegetation |
| _____ | 4. a line in the Southern Hemisphere that marks the boundary of endless daylight starting on about December 22 | D. lichens |
| _____ | 5. a windless area at the Equator | E. deciduous |
| _____ | 6. plant life that grows in a certain area if the natural environment has not been changed by people | F. revolution |
| _____ | 7. trees that lose their leaves in autumn | G. equinox |
| _____ | 8. plants that grow on rocks | H. Tropic of Capricorn |
| _____ | 9. heavy poles on which houses rest | I. pilings |
| _____ | 10. a haze caused by the action of ultraviolet radiation from the sun on atmosphere polluted with gases from automobile exhaust | J. smog |
| | | K. doldrums |
| | | L. currents |
| | | M. hypothesis |
| | | N. weather |
| | | O. temperature |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (5 points each)

- | | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ | 11. Not all places on the earth receive the same amount of direct sunlight because of | a. volcanic eruptions. | c. the tilt of the earth's axis. |
| | | b. climate. | d. precipitation. |
| _____ | 12. The earth's rotation causes | a. the changing seasons. | c. earthquakes. |
| | | b. day and night. | d. tsunami. |

- _____ 13. The prevailing winds in the belts of latitude between 30°N and 60°S are called westerlies because they
- a. are caused by the west-wind-drift ocean current.
 - b. are warm winds.
 - c. blow in a somewhat west-to-east direction.
 - d. blow in a somewhat east-to-west direction.
- _____ 14. The climates of places at the same latitude can be very different depending on whether there are large bodies of water nearby because
- a. there is much warm rain near a large body of water.
 - b. the sun's rays reflect off the water.
 - c. land elevation is generally higher.
 - d. water is slower to heat and to cool than land is.
- _____ 15. The world's dry climate zones include desert and
- a. steppe.
 - b. humid subtropical.
 - c. tropical savanna.
 - d. subarctic.
- _____ 16. Ice cap climate zones support no vegetation because
- a. there is not enough precipitation.
 - b. average monthly temperatures never rise above freezing.
 - c. there are six months of darkness.
 - d. there is only rocky soil.
- _____ 17. Houses in the deserts often have light-colored roofs to
- a. attract the sun's heat.
 - b. attract precipitation.
 - c. help the rain run off easily.
 - d. reflect the sun's heat.
- _____ 18. Smoke from the burning of fossil fuels reduces the amount of sunlight that reaches the ground because the particles in the smoke
- a. thin the ozone layer.
 - b. increase ultraviolet radiation.
 - c. scatter the sun's rays.
 - d. release carbon dioxide.
- _____ 19. Weather patterns prevalent in a particular area are known as
- a. climate.
 - b. doldrums.
 - c. temperature.
 - d. greenhouse effect.
- _____ 20. One explanation for the four glacial eras is
- a. human activity that brought about changes in the earth's atmosphere.
 - b. changes in the rate of the earth's rotation.
 - c. variations in the sun's output of energy and in the earth's orbit.
 - d. fluctuations in the amount of water on the earth's surface.

III ESSAY

 Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21a. In what ways do latitude, elevation, wind, water, and landforms affect the earth's climate?

21b. In what ways have people adapted to climate?




**Chapter
4**

Chapter 4


Environments, Peoples, and Cultures

I MATCHING

 Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

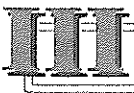
- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. a business that produces goods or services | A. population density |
| _____ 2. situation in which the birthrate and death rate are equal | B. hurricane |
| _____ 3. unclean or impure elements in the environment | C. history |
| _____ 4. huge waves caused by winds, rain, and forces of the sea | D. culture hearths |
| _____ 5. people who study the remains of early people | E. renaissance |
| _____ 6. period during which the ideas of earlier civilizations were rediscovered | F. capitalism |
| _____ 7. practices and beliefs passed on to people through the ages | G. zero population growth |
| _____ 8. an economic system based on free enterprise | H. civilizations |
| _____ 9. traditional agriculture that depends heavily on human labor | I. storm surges |
| _____ 10. the average number of people in a square mile or square kilometer | J. culture regions |
| | K. pollution |
| | L. traditions |
| | M. subsistence farming |
| | N. archaeologists |
| | O. industry |


II MULTIPLE CHOICE

 In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. There is often a shortage of food in developing countries because people in these countries generally
- do not farm for a living.
 - spend their money on modern farm machinery.
 - do not improve their technology.
 - use too many pesticides.

- _____ 12. Rapidly growing populations in developing countries will
- a. soon begin to decrease.
 - b. even out the population distribution.
 - c. have little effect on the way of life in these countries.
 - d. heighten the problems caused by shortages.
- _____ 13. The most violent of all storms is a
- a. hurricane.
 - b. tornado.
 - c. thunderstorm.
 - d. storm surge.
- _____ 14. Most air pollution is caused by
- a. burning fossil fuels.
 - b. volcanic eruptions.
 - c. hurricanes.
 - d. earthquakes.
- _____ 15. Cultural barriers are often created because of
- a. what people believe.
 - b. the development of technology.
 - c. environmental hazards.
 - d. migrations.
- _____ 16. The changes in technology that came about during the Industrial Revolution altered economies in many countries because
- a. goods could be produced quickly and cheaply.
 - b. machinery was expensive.
 - c. people no longer farmed.
 - d. trade first developed.
- _____ 17. A main cause of soil pollution is
- a. the use of large amounts of fertilizers and pesticides.
 - b. the burning of garbage and trash.
 - c. volcanic eruptions.
 - d. the use of organic farming to promote growth.
- _____ 18. Culture hearths shared certain geographic features including
- a. folds and faults.
 - b. high mountains and huge deserts.
 - c. factories and power-driven machinery.
 - d. fertile lands near major rivers.
- _____ 19. Anthropologists trace the development of people's cultures by considering factors such as
- a. farming methods.
 - b. political systems.
 - c. languages and religions.
 - d. the gross national product.
- _____ 20. Measures such as a country's infant survival rate, life expectancy, and literacy rate are used to determine
- a. how well people meet their needs.
 - b. if urban growth is occurring.
 - c. how people have adapted to their environment.
 - d. if people's political beliefs are changing.

 **ESSAY**

 Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21a. Why is industry more important in developed countries than in developing countries?
- 21b. What are some factors that have encouraged cultural contact and some that have created barriers to it?

**Chapter
5**

Chapter 5

The Physical Geography of the United States and Canada

MATCHING

Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. a large or small depression, or a low spot, in the land surface | A. basin |
| _____ 2. the largest river in the United States and Canada in terms of both water volume and drainage area | B. plateau |
| _____ 3. a warm wind that blows down the slopes of the Rocky Mountains in winter and in early spring | C. blizzard |
| _____ 4. the river that connects with the Great Lakes and opens onto the Atlantic Ocean | D. tributaries |
| _____ 5. high, level land surface | E. chinook |
| _____ 6. snowstorm with winds in excess of 35 miles (56 km) per hour | F. Height of Land |
| _____ 7. Pacific hurricane | G. continental divide |
| _____ 8. North America's oldest mountains | H. timberline |
| _____ 9. brooks, rivers, and streams that feed their waters into one river | I. Mississippi River |
| _____ 10. water sources | J. typhoon |
| | K. Appalachians |
| | L. headwaters |
| | M. mesas |
| | N. St. Lawrence River |
| | O. Great Basin |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. The Appalachian Mountains have lost much of their height because of
- farming by settlers.
 - a lack of evergreen trees.
 - the action of glaciers and erosion.
 - the effect of salt water from the ocean.

- _____ 12. Many of the lakes in the United States and Canada were formed by
 a. weathering. c. earthquakes.
 b. erosion. d. the action of glaciers during the Ice Age.
- _____ 13. The center of the freshwater fishing industry in Canada is the
 a. Rocky Mountains. c. Coastal Plains.
 b. Great Plains. d. Great Lakes.
- _____ 14. The Pacific Ranges include all but the following:
 a. the Alaska Range. c. the Cascade Range.
 b. the Coast Range. d. the Rocky Mountain Range.
- _____ 15. The intermontane basins and plateaus lie between the
 a. Pacific Ranges and Rocky Mountains.
 b. Cascade Range and the Alaska Range.
 c. Coast Range and the Cascade Range.
 d. the Pacific Ranges and the Appalachians.
- _____ 16. The Great Plains region is classified as _____, with bitter winds and hot
 summers due to moisture traveling with winds blowing north from the Gulf
 of Mexico and south from the arctic region.
 a. humid continental c. humid subtropical
 b. highland d. Mediterranean
- _____ 17. The Great Plains of the United States and Canada were once
 a. covered with coniferous forests. c. a prairie region.
 b. chaparral areas. d. a region of tropical rain forest.
- _____ 18. Timber resources include forests that cover about _____ of the United States
 and Canada.
 a. 50% b. 75% c. 25% d. 33%
- _____ 19. The hottest place in the United States is
 a. Nechako Plateau.
 b. the Height of Land.
 c. Death Valley.
 d. the lowlands surrounding Great Slave Lake.
- _____ 20. The islands of Hawaii have a _____ climate.
 a. tropical rain forest c. steppe
 b. tropical savanna d. marine west coast

III **ESSAY**

 Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 21a. How have the geography and the natural resources of the United States and Canada affected the development of industry in the region?
- 21b. In what ways do the cultures of the United States and Canada reflect the cultures of the various ethnic groups who settled the region?

**Chapter
6**

Chapter 6
*The Cultural Geography of the United States and
Canada*

I MATCHING

Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| _____ 1. people who leave their home countries to settle permanently in others | A. Sunbelt |
| _____ 2. the southern United States | B. megalopolis |
| _____ 3. communities that lie outside a central city | C. strait |
| _____ 4. a central city and its suburbs | D. dry farming |
| _____ 5. a pattern in which cities form a single urban area | E. abstract |
| _____ 6. a major United States port city on the Pacific | F. immigrants |
| _____ 7. an important shipping center for western Canada | G. Vancouver |
| _____ 8. a passageway that connects two bodies of water | H. metropolitan area |
| _____ 9. early Native Americans who lived in the Arctic | I. republic |
| _____ 10. form of government in which people elect their own officials | J. Inuit |
| | K. jazz |
| | L. San Diego |
| | M. Constitution |
| | N. cabinet |
| | O. suburbs |

II MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. Since the 1970s the fastest-growing areas in the United States have been the
 a. Northeast and Northwest. c. Midwest and Northwest.
 b. South and the Southwest. d. Northeast and Southwest.
- _____ 12. The Cajuns of Louisiana are descended from
 a. the Acadians in Canada.
 b. the British who invaded Canada in 1755.
 c. Dutch settlers who followed the Mississippi River from the Midwest to Louisiana.
 d. the Spanish who traveled from the east coast.

- _____ 13. Native Americans of the Great Plains
- a. had abundant resources that made farming easy and productive.
 - b. made a diet of the fish from the many lakes and streams.
 - c. were largely vegetarian, with a diet consisting of fruits, vegetables, and grains.
 - d. relied heavily on the roaming herds of buffalo for most of their needs.
- _____ 14. Europeans came to Canada and the United States in the 1500s in search of
- a. land to farm and political and religious freedom.
 - b. a new system of government.
 - c. the opportunity to practice their professions and to form workers' unions.
 - d. new methods of exploration.
- _____ 15. In 1565 Spain set up the first European settlement in the present-day United States at
- a. San Antonio, Texas.
 - b. Augusta, Georgia.
 - c. Albany, New York.
 - d. St. Augustine, Florida.
- _____ 16. Unlike the United States, Canada
- a. was never under the rule of the British.
 - b. did not seek its independence.
 - c. united without violence or war.
 - d. has not yet attained self-government.
- _____ 17. The first cotton mill was located in Rhode Island, partly due to
- a. the climate and terrain of the area.
 - b. the economic stability there.
 - c. the skilled labor there.
 - d. the many waterfalls for producing power.
- _____ 18. Settlers were attracted to the northwestern United States and southwestern Canada in the 1840s partly due to the
- a. good climate and rich soil for farming.
 - b. educational institutions that were located in these areas.
 - c. absence of a state or federal income tax in these areas.
 - d. transportation system that was already in place.
- _____ 19. During the 1800s the United States and Canada encouraged settlement of the Great Plains as a way of
- a. populating this region.
 - b. easing the crowding in eastern cities and implementing farming in the Great Plains.
 - c. increasing the tax base.
 - d. introducing a new culture to the Great Plains area.
- _____ 20. Canada attained self-government in 1867 by means of the
- a. Canadian Charter.
 - b. Constitution Act of 1982.
 - c. Declaration of Independence.
 - d. British North America Act.

III **ESSAY**

Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21a. Of what significance is the Official Language Act of 1969?

21b. How do languages in the United States and Canada reflect the identities of early settlers?