STUDY GUIDE

HUMAN CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

The purpose of the study guide is to familiarize yourself with the terms you will study in class. This study guide alone will not allow you to pass your exam. You must attend the prep-course.
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Each study guide is unique and presents the information in a clear and condensed form to orient you to the material applicable to the exam. The materials cite various textbooks, journal articles and literature, including some found on websites.

We strongly encourage you to review and study these study guides, take the practice tests, and become familiar with the terms and concepts before stepping into class. Our goal is to help you attack the content by sharing these specific study tools and test-taking strategies with you, which have proven to be successful. You will need to attend and complete our preparation course in order to qualify for our money-back guarantee. The study guide and prep course, when used together, will best prepare you for the final exam.

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INSTRUCTIONS:

◉ Read the study guide.

◉ Print and complete the sample test. Correct your test and review the incorrect items.

◉ Attend class to ensure your money-back guarantee.

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I. THE EARTH, BASIC FACTS AND CONCEPTS

A. COORDINATE SYSTEMS, SEASONS, AND TIME

a. Coordinate Systems: Latitude and Longitude are used to layout the earth’s coordinate. **Latitude lines run horizontally and are parallel with equal distance from each other.** These are separated by about 69 miles and have a variation due to the earth’s shape making it more oblate ellipsoid. Degrees latitude are numbered from 0° to 90° north and south, the North and South Pole are both at 90° and the imaginary line that divides the planet into the northern and southern hemispheres known as the equator is at 0°. **Longitude lines run vertical and are also known as meridians.** It begins at the poles and is the widest at the equator (69 miles apart). 0° longitude is located in Greenwich England. It continues 180° east and 180° west where they meet and form the International Date Line in the Pacific Ocean (Rosenberg, M., n.d.).

b. Seasons: **June Solstice:** On June 20/21, this day begins summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere. It is the longest day of the year for the Northern Hemisphere and the shortest for the Southern Hemisphere. **September Equinox:** On September 22/23, this is the first day of fall in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere. There are exactly 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness at all points on the earth’s surface on the two equinoxes. **December Solstice:** On December 21/22, this is the start of summer in the Southern Hemisphere and is the longest day in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere experiences winter, and it is the shortest day of the year. **March Equinox:** (Approximately March 20/21, fall begins in the Southern Hemisphere and spring in the Northern Hemisphere. March Equinox also has 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness at all points on the earth’s surface on the two equinoxes (Rosenberg, M., n.d.).

c. Time: In 1878, Sir Sanford Fleming developed a worldwide time zone system that is currently being used today. **Fleming suggested that the world be divided into 24 time zones each spaced 15 degrees of longitude apart since the earth rotates every 24 hours, and there are 360 degrees of longitude.**
B. MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY:

Maps are graphic representations of all or part of the Earth’s surface drawn to scale. Maps are a universal medium for communication, easily understood and appreciated by most people, regardless of language or culture. All maps are an estimation, generalization and interpretation of true geographic conditions. The process of making maps and the study of maps is known as “cartography”. Cartography was considerably advanced in ancient Greece, and the oldest known maps are preserved on Babylonian clay tablets from 2300 B.C (Aber, J., 2008).

C. PHYSIOGRAPHY

a. Tectonics: is the large-scale structure of the Earth’s surface. Plate tectonics consist of the Earth’s geomagnetic, plate boundaries and plate movements. The Earth’s geomagnetic field acts as a shield and protects life on Earth from solar winds which are high energy charged particles that the Sun continuously ejects (Hong Kong Observatory, 2011). Plate boundaries are the sites of most earthquakes, volcanoes and mountain formation, where it experiences convergent boundary, divergent boundary and transform boundary. Plate movements are characterized by plate separation, plate collision, and plate subduction. Tectonic plates do not match the continents and the oceans on the Earth’s surface because the continents and ocean basins are part of the Earth’s crust causing the North American plate to only extend from the U.S., Canada and into the middle of the Atlantic Ocean (Alden, A., n.d.).

b. Gradation and Land Forms: Gradation is a series of systematic stages-a gradual progression. Landforms are natural features of the landscape, natural physical features of the earth’s surface such as the valleys, plateaus, mountains, plains, hills, loess, and glaciers. A valley is a hollow or surface depression of the earth bounded by hills or mountains, a natural trough in the earth’s surface that slopes down to a stream, lake or ocean. A plateau is a large highland area of fairly level land separated from surrounding land by steep slopes. Tremendous forces in the earth create mountains with a steep top usually shaped up to a peak or ridge. They are formed by volcanism, erosion, and disturbances or uplift in the earth’s crust. Plains are broad and level stretches of land that have little to no elevation. There are coastal plains which lay alongside the seacoast, and its slope is towards the sea and floodplain, which is the floor of a river valley formed by mud and sand.
c. **Hills are elevations of the earth’s surface that have distinct summits, but have a lower elevation than mountains.** Hills are formed by a buildup of rock debris or sand deposited by the glaciers and wind. Loess is a geologically recent deposit of silt, or material, which is usually yellowish or brown in color and consists of tiny mineral particles brought by wind. **Glaciers are huge masses of ice that flow slowly overland** (Southern Kings Consolidated School, n.d.).

**D. ATMOSPHERE**

a. Weather: The state of the atmosphere with respect to wind, temperature, cloudiness, moisture, and pressure. Weather refers to these conditions at a given point in time and is a part of the hydrologic cycle. **Hydrologic Cycle: (also known as the Water Cycle) is the continuous cycle that moves water between the earth’s atmosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere.** The water is constantly in motion and changing from one form to another, such as solid, liquid or vapor/gas. The changes and movements of water are evident in water vapor and clouds that transpire through the atmosphere, liquid surface waters from the oceans, lakes, streams, groundwater, glacial ice, biomass and plants (Hubbart, J. and Pidwirny, M., 2011).

b. Climate: Climate refers to the average weather conditions for an area over a long period of time. **German climatologist, Wladimir Koppen was the first (along with a student, Rudolph Geiger) who developed a weather climate classification system known as the “Koppen System of Classification” in 1928.** Koppen’s system has been updated and modified, and the latest modification came from the University of Wisconsin by geographer, Glen Trewartha. The modified Koppen system included six letters that divide the world into six major climate regions. They are based on the average annual precipitation, average monthly precipitation and average monthly temperature: (1) A: Tropical Humid, (2) B: Dry, (3) C: Mild Mid-Latitude, (4) D: Severe Mid-Latitude, (5) E: Polar and (6) H: Highland (H was added after the Koppen system was created) (Rosenberg, M., n.d.).
E. SOILS AND VEGETATION:

In order for plants to survive, soils must contain the nutrients and specific moisture conditions. **Cultivated plants, which are “soil robbers”, require many nutrients from the soil.** However, natural vegetation requires little. Vegetation is important to climate, water, soils, landforms, plants, animals and humans. It responds to temperature and moisture conditions with the idea that plants grow faster if the temperature is higher (Snaden, J., 2010).

F. WATER:

Geography affects where water is found. In places where water collects important geographic features are formed. Also, the geography of water has an effect on the environment and ecosystem. There are many geographic water features. **Saltwater features include: lagoons, gulfs, bays, estuaries, fjords, harbors, sounds, seas, and straits.** Freshwater features include: coves, creeks, inlets, lagoons, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, streams, tributaries, and waterfalls (Idaho Museum of Natural History. n.d).
II. CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

A. CULTURAL SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES

a. Domestication of plants and animals: “The fundamental distinction of domesticated animals and plants from their wild ancestors is that they are created by human labor to meet specific requirements or whims and are adapted to the conditions of continuous care and solicitude people maintain for them” (Ohio State University, n.a.). Domestication has played an enormous part in the development of mankind and its material culture. It has resulted in the appearance of agriculture as a special form of animal and plant production.

b. Cultural origins and dispersals: During the Mesolithic Period in the Old World, domestication of animals and plants were made possible. The tribes engaged in hunting and gathering wild edible plants and attempted to domesticate dogs, goats, and sheep. The majority of domesticated animals and plants were developed and selected during the Neolithic Period. For example, the rabbit was not domesticated until the Middle Ages, sugar beets came under cultivation as sugar-yield agricultural plants in the 19th century and mint became an object of agricultural production in the 20th century. Since the beginning of domestication, the animals and plants that have been selected by humans have undergone severe changes. “The effects of domestication are so great that the differences between breeds of animals or varieties of plants of the same species often exceed those between different species under natural conditions. The most important consequence of domestication of animals consists of a sharp change in their seasonal biology. The wild ancestors of domesticated animals are characterized by strict seasonal reproduction and molting rhythms” (Ohio State University). Most domesticated species, on the other hand, can reproduce themselves at almost any season of the year and molt little or not at all. No less characteristic are the changes that occur in plants as a result of domestication. Their structure and general appearance may be drastically changed (Ohio State University).
c. Population characteristics and patterns: The study and focus of population are based on people, their spatial distribution, and density. The characteristics and patterns include, increase and decrease in population, peoples’ movements over time, settlement patterns, and occupation, and how people form the geographic character of a place. Population distribution focuses on the study of where people live. The world’s population is uneven due to the rural and sparsely populated versus the urban and densely populated. Geographers utilize distribution to better understand how and why certain areas have grown into large urban centers versus small and undeveloped centers. Population density studies the average number of people in an area by dividing the number of people present in total area. It is identified as “persons per square kilometer or mile”. Population density is affected by physical environment like climate and topography or to social, economic and political environments of an area. In addition to distribution and density, overall population growth and change is another area, which greatly impacts the world’s population. To better understand these characteristics, one must look at population growth as a natural increase with focus on birth rates and death rates. The changes in these rates are due to better health care and standards of living, allowing for an increase in life expectancy. Additionally, natural increase in population is also a result of net migration for specific areas. An area’s overall growth rate or change in population is the sum of natural increase and net migration (Briney, A).

d. Population growth and resource use: The rate of national growth is represented by two percentages: natural growth and overall growth. Natural growth is characterized by the births and deaths in a country’s population and does not take into account migration. The overall growth rate takes migration into account. When reviewing the growth rate of a country, it allows demographers and geographers with a good contemporary variable for current growth and for comparison between countries and regions. Growth rate is used to determine a country or region or the planet’s “doubling time”. Doubling time tells us how long it will take a country’s current population to double. With an increase in population growth, problems usually emerge. Resources such as food, infrastructure and services must be increased (Rosenberg, M., 2009).
B. NATURAL RESOURCES

e. Human impact on the environment: **Rapid population growth has altered the Earth’s surface and oceans at an accelerated rate.** As land use changes, natural vegetation is cleared for agricultural use, settlements and urbanization increase, reservoirs are built, minerals are extracted and more land is developed for recreational purposes. Humans disrupt the natural changes in land and ocean which has an impact on the terrestrial and marine productivity. Additionally, they threaten biodiversity and act a major limiting factor on economic output (mainly impacting underdeveloped countries) (The University of Hong Kong, n.d.).

f. Environmental risks and hazards: Artificial selection differs from natural selection, creating stabilized biological systems that ensure the development of a normal or phenotype. A phenotype is an organism containing a wealth of properties that pre-adapt it to a wide variety of environmental conditions and ensure continuation of the species.

g. **Development is regarded as the process aimed at achieving economic growth, creating an environment for individuals to enjoy a good standard of living and quality.** Economic Growth refers to the increase of wealth of a country through the production of goods and services. Standard of living refers to the material wealth of a country, the goods and services available to people living in that country. Quality of Life refers to how satisfied the people are living in the country.
III. SPATIAL PROCESSES

A. SOCIAL PROCESSES

a. Human spatial behavior: Also known as “human decision-making”. As people age and develop psychologically and intellectually, they accumulate a storage of information about environments, the cultural, social, economic, political, legal and other constraints that limit freedom of choice and freedom of movement, and they develop different levels of spatial abilities and knowledge (Golledge, R., and Garling, T., 2001).

b. Interaction through movement: Decision-making is influenced by prior knowledge based on experience and learning of the environments and sociocultural systems where individuals reside and carry out their activities.

c. Diffusion: Diffusion is the spreading of ideas, disease, technology and, etc. among different places (Sharma, M. and Head, H., 2007). There are 5 different types of diffusion: (1) Expansion is the spread of one feature from one place to another in a snowballing process. (2) Hierarchical is the spreading of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places. (3) Contagious is the rapid widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the populations. (4) Stimulus spreads the underlying principle when the characteristic fails to diffuse. (5) Relocation is the spreading of ideas through physical movement of people from one place to another (Sharma and Head).

B. MODERN ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

d. Agriculture and extractive activities: The agriculture sector produces a homogeneous good under constant returns, using farmers as the only input (Fujita, M., and Krugman, P., 2004). Agriculture brings enormous economic and social benefits to consumers that allow for improvements in quality of life and living standards. When food costs decline, it allows for consumers to have a greater purchasing power for other consumer goods, education, health care, and leisure, etc. (Motes, W., 2010).

e. Manufacturing: The manufacturing industry involves the manufacturing and processing of items and indulging in its creation of new products. The final products serve as a finished good for sale to customers or as intermediate goods used in the production process.
This industry is important for the economy as it employs a huge share of the labor force and produce materials required by sectors of strategic importance such as national infrastructure and defense. There are three types of economy that derive from the manufacturing industry, they are: (1) Capitalist economy focuses on the mass production and makes them available to the costumers by earning profits, (2) Collectivist economy is a state-run agency for making available the manufactured goods depending on the requirement, and (3) Modern economy operates under regulations framed by the Government (Economy Watch, 2010).

f. Retailing, services, and high technology: The retail industry is responsible for distributing finished products to the public. It is driven by demand and supply that focuses on interest rates, population, employment, personal disposable income, individual debts, competitors in the industry, size of market and cost of the factors of production (Economy Watch, 2010). The service sector accounts for over 60% of U.S. output and employment. There are various components of the service sectors such as wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and public utilities, construction, finance, insurance and real estate (Cleveland, D., 1999). High-Tech (technology) sector is boosting the long-term potential growth path of the U.S. economy and determining the relative economic success. Advancement in technology has created new growth industries that include; e-commerce, online information services, mobile communications and greater advances in medical research. It influences the spatial distribution of economic activity (DeVol, R., 1999).

C. SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

g. Principles of settlement and land use: Settlement patterns are thought of in terms of the area’s site and its situation. Site is the actual location of a settlement on the earth and is composed of the physical characteristics of the landscape specific to the area. Some site factors include landforms, climate, vegetation types, and availability of water, soil quality, minerals, and wildlife. Situation is the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places. It focuses on the accessibility of the location, the extent of a place’s connections with another, and how close an area may be to raw materials (Briney, n.d.).

h. Rural settlement focuses on agriculture as the predominant occupation. They are sparsely settled places away from the influence of large cities and primarily dominated by isolated farmstead (Briney, n.d.).
i. Urban settlement focuses on the principal industries as secondary and tertiary. Urban settlement relates to spatial distribution of cities and the patterns of movement and links that connect them across space, focusing on the city system. Additionally, it looks at the patterns of distribution and interaction of people and businesses within cities, focusing on the city’s inner structure. Geographers look at the city on the neighborhood and citywide level and its relationship to cities on a regional, national and global level (Briney, n.d.).

D. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

j. Territories and boundaries: Territory refers to a bounded geographic space with territoriality referring to the attempts to control that space. The claiming of geographic space is seen as natural and defense of territory and also seen as a biological urge. The control of geographic space is used to assert or to maintain power or to resist the power of a dominant group. It focuses on the spatial containers that convey messages of authority, power and control and are the key underlining of many political and geographical issues (Storery, D., 2009). Political boundaries are formed through war and compromise in treaties and agreements.

k. Politics and location: The division of the world into bounded political units is referred to as states. State has long been a central theme in political geography focusing on various features of the state including their origins, spatial development, key properties, roles, and functions. Border disputes have been the main conflict between states. Border disputes tended to be the distinctions between natural boundaries and artificial boundaries and social and discursive constructs. Nation (and national identity) and the political territorial ideology of nationalism also play a role in politics. A nation can be seen as a collection of people bound together by some sense of solidarity, common culture, shared history and an attachment to a particular territory or national homeland (Storery, n.d.).
E. SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

*The United States has serious social issues that need to be dealt with in order to maintain the position of power and prestige.* The social issues include: (1) Unequal distribution of wealth is caused by the increase in privatization of programs and jobs (Dhavale, G., 2010). Distribution of wealth allows the rich people to become richer and the poor to become poorer. (2) Poverty in the United States is called “relative poverty,” where income is related to the median income. There is an alarming rate of people living under the poverty line. (3) *Unequal educational funding is another problem that many American families and government have dealt with.* The education system is controlled by state government and little by local government, which determines the funding and school system of each municipality. (4) *Crime and Incarceration are due to the unequal opportunities. In the last decade, the prison population has increased with majority of prisoners in for drug offenses. Due to the three strikes law, it leads to a lifetime sentence for having three felonies.* (5) Health issues have risen in the United States. The U.S. does not provide health care to all and does not have a socialized medicine or public health care system. The health care system only allows those who are employed to get health insurance at an affordable cost and for those who have to pay for their own insurance, it is too expensive. (6) *Increasing cost of living prevents Americans to prosper.* The growing inflation affects the cost of living in the United States while minimum wage is still the same. The working population makes more money and spends more on living, preventing them to save for anything else (Dhavale).
IV. REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

A. DEFINING A REGION:

A region is defined as a part of the Earth’s surface with one or many similar characteristics that make it unique from other areas. The study of regional geography finds unique characteristics of places related to culture, economy, topography, climate, politics and environmental factors. Regions are also defined by specific boundaries between places known as transition zones which is characterized by the start and the end of a specific region and can be small or large (Briney, A., 2009).

B. GEOPOLITICAL REGIONS:

Political geography covers all aspects of boundaries, country, state and nation development, international organizations, diplomacy, internal divisions and voting. Geostrategic region is the expression of the interrelationship of a large part of the world in terms of location, movement, trade orientation and cultural or ideological bonds. Geopolitical region is the subdivision of geostrategic. It is the basis for the emergence of multiple power nodes within a geostrategic region (Kasperson, R., and Minghi, J., 2011).
1. A line that runs horizontal and is parallel with equal distant from each other.
   a. Longitude
   b. Latitude
   c. Horizontal Latitude
   d. Vertical Longitude

2. These lines run vertical and are also known as “meridians.”
   a. Longitude
   b. Latitude
   c. Horizontal Latitude
   d. Vertical Longitude

3. This solstice begins summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere.
   a. June
   b. September
   c. December
   d. March

4. The longest day in the year for the Northern Hemisphere and the Shortest for the Southern Hemisphere is _____.
   a. June 20/21
   b. September 22/23
   c. December 21/22
   d. March 20/21

5. The shortest day of the year is experienced by which season?
   a. March Equinox
   b. September Equinox
   c. June Solstice
   d. December Solstice

6. According to Fleming, the world was divided in how many time zones?
   a. 12
   b. 18
   c. 24
   d. 48
7. The process of making maps and the study of maps is known as ______.
   a. Cartography
   b. Mapography
   c. Graphic Presentation
   d. Geographic Preservation

8. The Earth’s geomagnetic, plate boundaries and plate movements is known as ______.
   a. Earth Tectonics
   b. Plate Tectonics
   c. Geo Tectonics
   d. Boundaries Tectonics

9. All are sites of plate boundaries, except:
   a. Earthquakes
   b. Volcanoes
   c. Mountains
   d. Tornados

10. Why don’t Tectonic plates match the continents and the oceans on the Earth’s surface?
    a. Because the continents and ocean basins are part of the Earth’s crust
    b. Because the sea levels disrupts plate movements
    c. Because the Earth rotates at a 15° angle
    d. Because earthquakes causes major shifts in the plates

11. A natural trough in the Earth’s surface that slopes down to a stream, lake or ocean.
    a. Mountains
    b. Plateaus
    c. Plains
    d. Valleys

12. A plateau is formed by ______.
    a. Volcano
    b. Erosion
    c. Uplift
    d. All of the above
13. An elevation of the Earth’s surface that have distinct summits.
   a. Plains
   b. Hills
   c. Mountains
   d. Glaciers

14. _____ are huge masses of ice that flow slowly overland.
   a. Plains
   b. Hills
   c. Mountains
   d. Glaciers

15. The continuous cycle that moves water between the Earth’s atmosphere, lithosphere and biosphere.
   a. Carbologic
   b. Climalogic
   c. Hydrologic
   d. Oxydrologic

16. The weather climate classification system is known as _____.
   a. Climate Weather System of Classification
   b. Koppen System of Classification
   c. Trewartha System of Classification
   d. Modified Weather Classification

17. The term “soil robbers” derived from what type of action?
   a. Cultivating Plants
   b. Plant Vegetation
   c. Soil Condition
   d. Moisture Cultivation

18. Saltwater features all of the following, except:
   a. Bays
   b. Harbors
   c. Lagoons
   d. Lakes
19. Domestication of plants and animals are created by _____.
   a. Animal Labor
   b. Human Labor
   c. Technology
   d. Mother Nature

20. During what period did majority of domesticated animals and plants were developed?
   a. Mesolithic
   b. Neolithic
   c. Middle Ages
   d. Old World

21. What was the most important consequence of domestication of animals?
   a. Immediate Biology
   b. Molting Rhythms
   c. Season Biology
   d. Seasonal Reproduction

22. The study of population is based on people’s _____.
   a. Environmental Distribution
   b. Spatial Distribution
   c. Urban Distribution
   d. Rural Distribution

23. The physical environments like climate, topography, social, economic and political areas affects _____.
   a. Agricultural Density
   b. Environmental Density
   c. Population Density
   d. Spatial Density

24. Better health care and standard of living may lead to all except:
   a. Increase in physical environment
   b. Increase birth rates
   c. Decrease in death rates
   d. Increase life expectancy
25. This type of growth is characterized by the births and deaths in a country’s population.
   a. General Growth
   b. Environmental Growth
   c. Natural Growth
   d. Overall Growth

26. If you take in migration into the count of national growth, you are looking at _____.
   a. General Growth
   b. Environmental Growth
   c. Natural Growth
   d. Overall Growth

27. If population growth increases, the Earth’s surface and oceans will _____.
   a. Alter at an accelerated rate
   b. Alter at a decelerated rate
   c. Alter at the beginning and then remain stagnant
   d. Alter but with little changes

28. This process is aimed at achieving economic growth, creating an environment for individuals to enjoy a good standard of living and quality.
   a. Development
   b. Stagnation
   c. Growth
   d. Maturity

29. Human spatial behavior is known as _____.
   a. Human differentiating life terms
   b. Human constraints
   c. Human decision-making
   d. Human spreading knowledge

30. The spreading of ideas, disease and technology is known as _____.
   a. Circulation
   b. Diffusion
   c. Dispersal
   d. Dissemination
31. The spreading of an idea from person or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places.
   a. Expansion
   b. Hierarchical
   c. Contagious
   d. Stimulus

32. The physical movement of people from one place to another.
   a. Contagious
   b. Stimulus
   c. Relocation
   d. Expansion

33. If food cost declines, which of the following would most likely follow:
   a. Greater purchasing power
   b. Better education
   c. Better health care
   d. All of the above

34. Manufacturing involves what type of process?
   a. Production of new goods
   b. Employing a large labor force
   c. Finished goods to be sold to customers
   d. All of the above

35. All are types of economy that derives from the manufacturing industry, except:
   a. Capitalist
   b. Collectivist
   c. Modern
   d. Progressive

36. The retail industry is driven by ____.
   a. Demand
   b. Supply
   c. Disposable Income
   d. A and B
37. Spatial distribution of economic activity is influenced by _____.
   a. Retail
   b. Services
   c. High-Tech
   d. Agriculture

38. The actual location of a settlement on the earth and is composed of the physical characteristics of the landscape.
   a. Site
   b. Situation
   c. Raw material
   d. Accessibility

39. This type of settlement focuses on agriculture as the predominant occupation.
   a. Agricultural
   b. Environmental
   c. Rural
   d. Urban

40. This type of settlement focuses on the patterns of movement and links between cities.
   a. Agricultural
   b. Environmental
   c. Rural
   d. Urban

41. A bounded geographic space that attempts to control a space.
   a. Territory
   b. Boundaries
   c. Location
   d. Land

42. Formed through war and compromise in treaties and agreement, this is known as _____.
   a. Agricultural Boundaries
   b. Environmental Boundaries
   c. Political Boundaries
   d. Terrain Boundaries
43. This dispute has been the main conflicts between states.
   a. Border  
   b. Migration  
   c. Artificial  
   d. National

44. Social issues in the United States is a matter of _____.
   a. Maintaining agricultural focus  
   b. Maintaining the position of power  
   c. Maintaining land use  
   d. Maintaining climatic changes

45. What causes unequal educational funding?
   a. Money is controlled by the state government  
   b. Money is controlled by the local government  
   c. Academic requirements are at a low standard  
   d. Academic requirements are equal across all grades

46. Increasing cost of living prevents Americans to _____.
   a. Prosper  
   b. Flourish  
   c. Thrive  
   d. All of the above

47. In the last decade, the three strikes law has caused _____.
   a. Lifetime sentence  
   b. Increase in prison population  
   c. Overcrowding in the prison  
   d. All of the above

48. Defined by specific boundaries between transition zones, these are known as _____.
   a. Region  
   b. Surface  
   c. District  
   d. Cities
49. The expression of interrelationship of a large part of the world in terms of location, movement, trade orientation and cultural or ideological bonds.
   a. Geopolitical region
   b. Geostrategic region
   c. Subdivision region
   d. Nodes region

50. A subdivision of the geostrategic region is _____.
   a. Geopolitical region
   b. Subdivision region
   c. Nodes region
   d. Political Region
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>B) Latitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A) Longitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A) June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>A) June 20/21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>D) December Solstice</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>C) 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>A) Cartography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>B) Plate Tectonics</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>D) Tornadoes</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A) Because the continents and ocean basins are part of the Earth’s crust</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>D) Valleys</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>D) All of the Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>B) Hills</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>D) Glaciers</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>C) Hydrologic</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>B) Koppen System of Classification</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>A) Cultivating Plants</td>
</tr>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>D) Lakes</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>B) Neolithic</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>C) Season Biology</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>B) Spatial Distribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>C) Population Density</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>A) Increase in physical environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>C) Natural Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>D) Overall Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>A) Alter at an accelerate rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>A) Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>C) Human decision-making</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>B) Diffusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>B) Hierarchical</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>C) Relocation</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>D) All of the above</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>D) All of the above</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>D) Progressive</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>D) A and B</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>C) High-Tech</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>A) Site</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>C) Rural</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>D) Urban</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>A) Territory</td>
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<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>C) Political Boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>A) Border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>B) Maintaining the position of power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>A) Money is controlled by the state government</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>D) All of the above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>D) All of the above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>A) Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>B) Geostrategic region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>A) Geopolitical region</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES


