

Lesson 1: Principles of Geography

Part A – Multiple Choice

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What does geography mainly study?

- A) Regions in the places people live in.
- B) Population growth and birth rate
- C) Patterns involving people, places, and environments across space and time

2. Which of these is one of the Five Themes of Geography?

- A) Population growth rate
- B) Region
- C) Weather forecasting

3. The theme "Location" refers to:

- A) How people feel about a place
- B) A specific area with physical and human characteristics and significance
- C) Where something is positioned

4. The theme "Place" refers to:

- A) A specific area with physical and human characteristics and significance
- B) A single point on a map
- C) A country's population size

5. The theme "Human and Environment Interaction" describes:

- A) Only how humans build cities
- B) The relationship between human patterns and environmental patterns
- C) An area created to organize space according to the presence or absence of shared human or physical characteristics.

6. The theme "Movement" describes:

- A) Only how fast a person walks
- B) Only the movement of animals
- C) The movement of trade, people, and technologies that can reorganize geographic space

7. The theme "Region" refers to:

- A) An area organized by shared human or physical characteristics
- B) Where something is positioned.
- C) A type of map scale

8. What is the difference between "Place" and "Region"?

- A) Place is one particular area; Region is a group of places sharing characteristics
- B) Region is smaller than a Place
- C) Place and Region mean exactly the same thing

9. Besides maps, what other evidence do geographers use?

- A) Only calculators and other geographic tools
- B) Only rulers that are specialized in maps
- C) Graphs, charts, tables, diagrams, and firsthand accounts

Part B – Fill in the Blank

patterns environments Location Region Place reorganize

1. Geography examines patterns involving people, places, and _____ across space and time.
2. The five themes of geography are Location, Place, Human and Environment Interaction, Movement, and _____.
3. _____ is where something is positioned on Earth.
4. A _____ is a specific area with physical and human characteristics and significance.
5. The movement of trade, people, and technologies can _____ geographic space.
6. Geographers combine maps with graphs, charts, tables, diagrams, and firsthand accounts to identify _____.

Part C – True or False

Circle True or False for each statement.

1. Geography only studies where things are located, not why. (True / False)
2. The Five Themes of Geography include Location, Place, Human and Environment Interaction, Movement, and Region. (True / False)
3. A "Region" and a "Place" mean exactly the same thing. (True / False)
4. Geographers only use maps as evidence, and never use graphs or charts. (True / False)
5. The theme of Movement can change connections among places. (True / False)
6. Human and Environment Interaction describes the relationship between human patterns and environmental patterns. (True / False)

Lesson 2: The Purpose of Map Scale

Part A – Multiple Choice

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. A map scale shows:

- A) The Directions that help people reach places.
- B) The proportional relationship between a map measurement and the real ground distance
- C) The map's title that indicates the name of the map.

2. A small-scale map shows:

- A) A large area with little detail
- B) A small area with lots of detail
- C) No area at all

3. A large-scale map shows:

- A) A large area with little detail
- B) The whole world
- C) A small area with significant detail

4. A map of a single building or neighborhood should use:

- A) A large scale
- B) A small scale
- C) No scale

5. A world map typically uses:

- A) A large scale
- B) A small scale
- C) A word scale only

6. between the ratio scales 1:5000 and 1:500,000, which shows more detail?

- A) 1:500,000
- B) They show the same amount of detail
- C) 1:5000

7. In a ratio scale, a smaller denominator means:

- A) A smaller scale and less detail
- B) No connection to detail
- C) A larger scale and more detail

8. In the term "small-scale map," the word "small" refers to:

- A) A map that is physically small in size
- B) The scale ratio, not the size of the area shown
- C) A map of a small country only

9. "1 inch = 1 mile" is an example of a:

- A) Bar scale
- B) Ratio scale
- C) Word scale

10. Word scales are especially useful on:

- A) Scientific surveys
- B) Engineering blueprints
- C) Hiking-trail and city maps

11. A bar scale is best described as:

- A) A graduated line that works like a ruler printed on the map
- B) A written sentence describing distance
- C) A number ratio like 1:100,000

12. Bar scales are especially practical for:

- A) Mathematical maps
- B) Astronomy maps
- C) Fieldwork maps

13. "1:100,000" is an example of a:

- A) Word scale
- B) Ratio scale
- C) Bar scale

14. Ratio scales are commonly used for:

- A) Hiking Trails and city maps
- B) Scientific, engineering, and surveying applications
- C) Field work

15. For everyday users, which scale type is easiest to understand?

- A) Ratio scale
- B) Bar scale
- C) Word scale

16. For mathematical precision, which scale type is most useful?

- A) Word scale
- B) Ratio scale
- C) Bar scale

17. Where might you commonly find a map scale?

- A) Only in dictionaries and science books
- B) Only in streets and city maps
- C) School atlases, mapping apps, trail guides, and blueprints

18. What do symbols on a map do?

- A) Communicate selected geographic information
- B) Show what the map key means
- C) Represent the mapmaker's name

19. What does the key or legend on a map do?

- A) Shows the direction only
- B) Explains what the symbols mean
- C) Communicate selected geographic information

20. What does the orientation device on a map show?

- A) Gives information about population numbers
- B) Cardinal directions such as north, south, east, and west
- C) Temperature

21. Latitude measures distance:

- A) East or west from the Prime Meridian
- B) North or south from the Equator
- C) Up or down from sea level

22. Longitude measures distance:

- A) North or south from the Equator
- B) East or west from the Prime Meridian
- C) From the North Pole only

23. Physical, political, and special-purpose maps are examples of:

- A) Different scale types
- B) Different themes of geography
- C) Different map types

24. Why should a map not be treated as a completely neutral picture of reality?

- A) Because mapmakers choose what to prioritize, exclude, simplify, or distort
- B) Because all maps are exactly the same
- C) Because maps never contain any information

Part B – Fill in the Blank

Longitude Proportional small word ratio
Large key bar Latitudes smaller

1. A map scale shows the _____ relationship between a map measurement and the real distance on the ground.
2. A _____-scale map shows a large area with little detail.
3. A _____-scale map shows a small area with significant detail.
4. In a ratio scale, the map with the _____ denominator represents the larger scale.
5. "1 inch = 1 mile" is an example of a _____ scale.
6. A _____ scale is a graduated line that works like a ruler printed on the map.
7. "1:100,000" is an example of a _____ scale.
8. The _____ or legend on a map explains what the symbols mean.
9. _____ measures distance north or south from the Equator.
10. _____ measures distance east or west from the Prime Meridian.

Part C – True or False

Circle True or False for each statement.

1. A small-scale map shows a large area with a lot of detail. (True / False)
2. A large-scale map shows a small area with significant detail. (True / False)
3. 1:5000 shows more detail than 1:500,000. (True / False)
4. The word "small" in "small-scale" refers to the size of the paper map, not the ratio. (True / False)
5. Word scales are the easiest type for everyday users to understand. (True / False)

6. Ratio scales are most useful for fieldwork with a ruler. (True / False)
7. The key or legend on a map explains what the symbols mean. (True / False)
8. Latitude measures distance east or west from the Prime Meridian. (True / False)
9. Maps should always be treated as a completely neutral picture of reality. (True / False)
10. Who created or commissioned a map can influence what the map emphasizes. (True / False)

Lesson 3: Regionalization

Part A – Multiple Choice

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Regionalization is:

- A) The process of organizing space into places
- B) The process of organizing space into regions
- C) The process of organizing space into destinations

2. Geographers group places into regions based on:

- A) Random selection
- B) Alphabetical order
- C) Selected characteristics

3. Which of these is a physical criterion used to create regions?

- A) Climate
- B) Language
- C) Political features

4. Which of these is a human criterion used to create regions?

- A) Vegetation
- B) Religion
- C) Soil types

5. A formal (uniform) region is:

- A) An area with a shared trait or common characteristic
- B) An informal area based on feelings
- C) An area organized around a central node

6. Which is an example of a formal region?

- A) The Midwest
- B) A newspaper distribution territory
- C) A common-language region

7. A functional (nodal) region is:

- A) Organized around people's feelings
- B) Organized around a central point that connects the surrounding area
- C) Organized around a climate

8. Which is an example of a functional region?

- A) A common-language region
 - B) A newspaper or hospital distribution territory
 - C) The Deep South
- 9. A perceptual (vernacular) region is:**
- A) A formal government boundary
 - B) A formal region based on people's nationalities and passports
 - C) An informal region based on people's beliefs, perceptions, or impressions
- 10. Which is an example of a perceptual region?**
- A) A common-language region
 - B) The Midwest or the Deep South in the US
 - C) A newspaper distribution territory
- 11. Australia being part of the Asia-Pacific region and also considered a Western nation shows that regions can:**
- A) Never overlap
 - B) Overlap
 - C) Always be identical
- 12. What is a main limitation of regions?**
- A) They always represent 100% of the truth
 - B) They never change
 - C) They simplify reality and may not capture every difference within a place
- 13. Spatial reorganization means:**
- A) A change in a country's flag
 - B) A change in how geographic space is organized
 - C) A change in the map's color
- 14. A new transportation route can cause a city to:**
- A) Disappear completely
 - B) Shrink permanently
 - C) Grow by attracting movement, trade, and investment

Part B – Fill in the Blank

Regionalization perceptual (vernacular) functional (nodal)
Reorganization human physical formal (uniform) human

1. _____ is the process of organizing space into regions.
2. Climate, waterways, land topography, soil types, and vegetation are examples of _____ criteria used to create regions.
3. Language, religion, customs, and political and economic features are examples of _____ criteria used to create regions.
4. A _____ region has a shared trait or common characteristic, such as a common-language region.
5. A _____ region is organized around a central node that connects the surrounding area.
6. A _____ region is an informal region based on people's beliefs or impressions, like the Midwest.
7. Regions are _____ constructions, so they can reflect beliefs, perceptions, and attitudes.
8. A change in how geographic space is organized is called spatial _____.

Part C – True or False

Circle True or False for each statement.

1. Regions can range in scale from a local neighbourhood to a global region. (True / False)
2. Regions always have clear boundaries that never overlap. (True / False)
3. Every place inside a region displays all of that region's characteristics. (True / False)
4. Regional boundaries can change when population, migration, or political support changes. (True / False)
5. A functional region is organized around a central node. (True / False)
6. The Midwest is an example of a formal region. (True / False)
7. New transportation routes can cause a city to grow. (True / False)
8. Changes in spatial organization can be both causes and consequences. (True / False)