

Test Bank for Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Reynolds

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Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds

CH01

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which of the following was mentioned in the opening two-page spread of Chapter 1 (The Nature of Physical Geography)?

1) _____

- A) Volcanoes
- B) Earthquakes
- C) Climate
- D) Water
- E) All of these choices are correct

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : What is Physical Geography

Section : 01.00 Introduction

2) One of the main topics discussed in the opening two-page spread of Chapter 1 (The Nature of Physical Geography) was

2) _____

- A) the relevance of geography in our modern world.
- B) that volcanoes have dramatically changed the atmosphere over time.
- C) a huge meteorite impact caused the dinosaurs to become extinct.
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : What is Physical Geography

Section : 01.00 Introduction

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3) What type of geographers concentrate on studying landforms and processes on Earth's surface and in the oceans and atmosphere, and how they affect life?

3) _____

- A) Human geographers
- B) Physical geographers
- C) Religious geographers
- D) Historical geographers

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : What is Physical Geography

4) Which of the following is not a feature of what physical geographers study?

4) _____

A) They do not study the impacts of spatial distributions of the natural environment on people.

B) They do not study the processes that created and changed the spatial distributions of natural features.

C) They do not study the interconnections between different aspects of the natural environment.

D) Physical geographers study all these.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : What is Physical Geography

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5) Which of the following topics of study would best incorporate the holistic perspective?

5) _____

- A) The impact of political policies on soil erosion
- B) The examination of soil grains under a microscope to identify the amount of pore space between grains
- C) The degree to which soil particles expand when they are wet and contract when they dry out
- D) The identification of the soil type from a sample collected in the field

Question Details

Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : What is Physical Geography

6) Geography is

6) _____

- A) a natural science.
- B) a social science.
- C) both a natural and a social science.
- D) neither a natural nor a social science.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : What is Physical Geography

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7) The spatial perspective that distinguishes geography from other fields of study means

7) _____

- A) geographers use computers only after they examine maps.
- B) geographers examine how the spatial features affect and are affected by non-spatial issues.
- C) geographers use field work to report results.
- D) geographers do not need to follow the scientific method when they solve research problems.

Question Details

Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : What is Physical Geography

8) In looking only at the steepness of a slope, which of the following would a geographer be able to determine about that area?

8) _____

- A) The ethnicity of the human settlement which may have lived on the slope
- B) The type of rock that might be present to form the soil
- C) How far the location is from the equator
- D) The strength of the wind at the location

Question Details

Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : What is Physical Geography

9) The relationship between mountains and precipitation can be generalized by saying

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9) _____

A) mountaintops tend to have more precipitation in summer but less precipitation in winter than the surrounding lowlands.

B) mountaintops tend to have more precipitation in winter but less precipitation in summer than the surrounding lowlands.

C) mountaintops generally experience more precipitation than the surrounding lowlands.

D) mountaintops generally experience less precipitation than the surrounding lowlands.

Question Details

Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : What is Physical Geography

10) The conceptual basis of geographic questions involves the notion that

10) _____

A) the location of an object affects other features in the natural environment, but not the human environment.

B) the location of an object is affected by other features in the natural environment, but not the human environment.

C) the location of an object affects, and is affected by, other features in both the natural and human environment.

D) the location of an object is unique and largely unaffected by other features in both the natural and human environment.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

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11) Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?

11) _____

- A) A physical geographer measuring the time required for a plume of air pollution to reach a town
- B) A physical geographer taking a census of the number of pine trees infested with a certain disease
- C) A physical geographer monitoring the water temperature in a stream
- D) A physical geographer noting the color of a soil

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

12) Which of the following is an example of quantitative data?

12) _____

- A) A physical geographer sketching the general appearance of a landscape
- B) A physical geographer describing the shape of rock fragments
- C) A physical geographer measuring the total rainfall from a storm
- D) A physical geographer observing that the clouds are flat and blanket-like

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

13) A hypothesis is

13) _____

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- A) a conclusion based on results of an investigation.
- B) a proposed explanation developed before formal investigation.
- C) a question developed that leads to an observation.
- D) a strategy for solving a scientific problem.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

14) Once a hypothesis is rejected

14) _____

- A) an observation cannot be made.
- B) the experiment fails.
- C) it can be revisited in future studies.
- D) the scientific method has been violated.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

15) Which of the following shows the correct order for a scientific explanation?

15) _____

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A) observation → question → hypotheses → predictions → results of investigation → conclusions

B) hypotheses → question → observation → predictions → results of investigation → conclusions

C) predictions → hypotheses → results of investigation → question → observation → conclusions

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

16) The “sphere” that intersects with all the other spheres is the

16) _____

- A) atmosphere.
- B) biosphere.
- C) hydrosphere.
- D) lithosphere.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Natural Systems

17) The lithosphere refers to the

17) _____

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- A) plastic-like interior of Earth that moves in response to heating from the interior.
- B) molten lava that is ejected from volcanoes.
- C) land part only of Earth.
- D) solid upper part of Earth, including the crust and uppermost mantle.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Natural Systems

18) Of Earth's four overlapping spheres, which of the following does NOT involve material above Earth's surface?

18) _____

- A) Atmosphere
- B) Lithosphere
- C) Biosphere
- D) Hydrosphere

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Natural Systems

19) Of Earth's four overlapping spheres, which of the following is (are) mostly between the lithosphere and atmosphere?

19) _____

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- A) Atmosphere
- B) Lithosphere
- C) Biosphere
- D) Hydrosphere
- E) Both the biosphere and hydrosphere

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Natural Systems

20) The difference between open and closed systems is that

20) _____

- A) open systems are not predictable but closed systems are.
- B) open systems can acquire matter and energy, but closed systems cannot.
- C) open systems are much simpler in terms of the number of interactions between objects in the system.
- D) open systems occur on land and closed systems occur in the ocean.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Natural Systems

21) When you shake fish food into an aquarium, you are contributing to a(n)

21) _____

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- A) open system.
- B) negative feedbacksystem.
- C) positive feedbacksystem.
- D) closed system.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Natural Systems

22) A dynamic system refers to a system in which

22) _____

- A) motion causes thematter within the system to contain less energy than it would have containedwhen sitting still.
- B) water moleculesare constantly increasing in speed over time.
- C) the first law ofthermodynamics does not apply.
- D) matter, energy, or both, are constantly changing their positions, amounts, or forms.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Natural Systems

23) A snowball that rolls down a hill, gradually gaining more and more mass and rolling faster and faster as it continues, is an example of a(n)

23) _____

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- A) positive feedbacksystem.
- B) negative feedbacksystem.
- C) open system.
- D) closed system.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Natural Systems

24) Which of the following statements is true about the transfer of energy, matter, or momentum in the atmosphere?

24) _____

- A) Momentum is usually transferred from the surface upward.
- B) Energy transfer occurs when water changes state between solid, liquid, or gas.
- C) Matter is transferred so effectively that the spatial distribution of matter in the atmosphere is uniform.
- D) No transfer of energy, matter, or momentum can occur in the polar part of the atmosphere.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Cycles

25) Name the cycle that describes water processes that occur on land, in the atmosphere, and in the oceans.

25) _____

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- A) hydrologic
- B) rock
- C) spin
- D) life

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

26) The hydrologic cycle includes all the following processes except

26) _____

- A) evaporation.
- B) precipitation.
- C) runoff.
- D) uplift.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

27) The most likely and direct consequence of a reduced rate of “burial” of sediment in the rock cycle would be

27) _____

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- A) the delayed rate of formation of rock.
- B) slower rates of uplift of rocks back to the surface.
- C) more rapid deposition of more sediment.
- D) increased rates of rock deformation.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

28) In the rock cycle, sediment is stripped away and transported by the process of _____ *after* the process of _____ has taken place.

28) _____

- A) erosion; weathering
- B) weathering; erosion
- C) uplift; solidification
- D) solidification; uplift

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

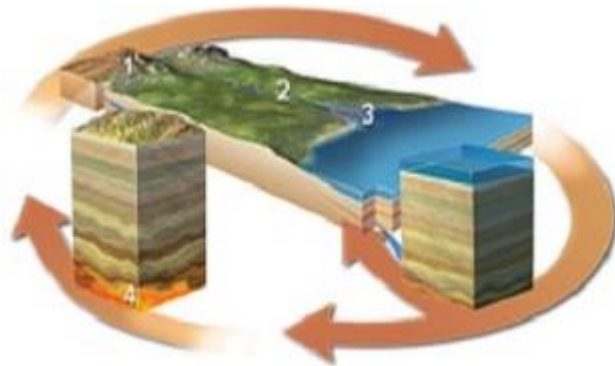
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

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29) Which of the following locations would have weathering of bedrock or loose sediment?



29) _____

- A) Location 1
- B) Location 2
- C) Location 3
- D) Location 4
- E) Locations 1 and 2

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

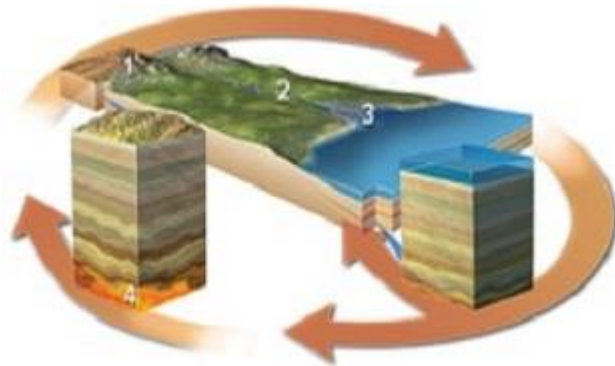
Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Cycles

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30) Which of the following best indicates a location where sediment is transported?



30) _____

- A) Location 1
- B) Location 2
- C) Location 3
- D) Location 4

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

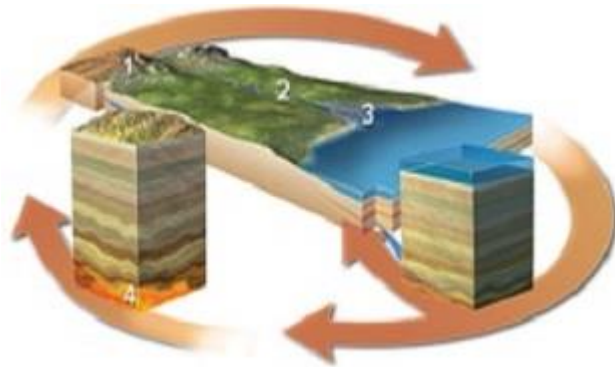
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

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CH01

31) Which of the following best indicates a location where sediment is deposited but not eroded?



31) _____

- A) Location 1
- B) Location 2
- C) Location 3
- D) Location 4

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

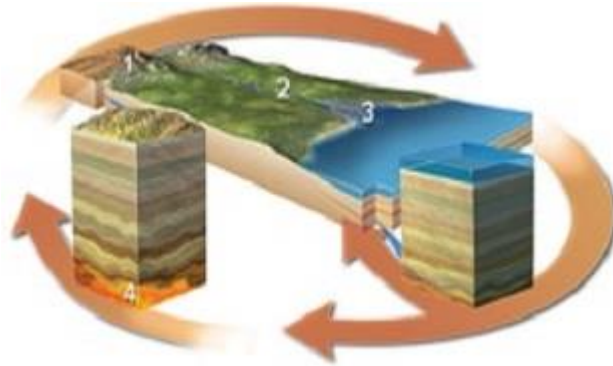
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

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32) Which of the following settings would result in the formation of igneous rocks?



32) _____

- A) Location 1
- B) Location 2
- C) Location 3
- D) Location 4

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : The Rock Cycle

33) Which of the following does NOT list processes in an order consistent with a logical progression through the rock cycle?

33) _____

- A) weathering → erosion → deposition
- B) solidification → melting → burial
- C) erosion → deposition → burial
- D) uplift → weathering → erosion
- E) burial → metamorphism → melting

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

34) According to the rock cycle, sediment that is being transported by a river could become a metamorphic rock after

34) _____

- A) uplift and weathering.
- B) melting and solidification.
- C) deposition and burial.
- D) solidification and uplift.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

35) Uplift can occur during the rock cycle

35) _____

- A) only after deformation and metamorphism.
- B) only after melting and solidification.
- C) only after metamorphism or solidification.
- D) at any point after burial.

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

36) The cycling of chemical substances throughout the biosphere is accomplished through

36) _____

- A) vertical transfer of momentum.
- B) the first law of thermodynamics.
- C) the rock cycle.
- D) the work of living things and physical and chemical processes.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Cycles

37) One of the main roles of plants in biogeochemical cycles is to

37) _____

- A) reduce the rate of weathering.
- B) decrease the amount of time that water remains in contact with rocks and soils.
- C) extract carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- D) harden the soils.

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Cycles

38) The uppermost part of the oceans, as expressed by normal ocean waves, are in constant motion due to the effects of the

38) _____

- A) wind.
- B) ultraviolet radiation.
- C) gravity.
- D) tides.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

39) The most important agent for sculpting Earth is

39) _____

- A) blowing wind.
- B) flowing water.
- C) gravity.
- D) wave action.
- E) ultraviolet radiation.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Cycles

40) The most direct example of an atmosphere-lithosphere exchange is

40) _____

- A) a forest being planted.
- B) an active coral reef colony.
- C) a volcanic eruption.
- D) a wave breaking on a shoreline.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.05 How Do Earth's Four Spheres Interact?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Systems

41) In this diagram, the most likely place where sediment will be deposited on the streambed is at



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41) _____

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- A) A.
- B) B.
- C) C.
- D) D.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.05 How Do Earth's Four Spheres Interact?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Systems

42) When the lithosphere and biosphere interact,

42) _____

- A) plants remove nutrients from the soil but return few if any nutrients to the soil.
- B) plants return nutrients to the soil but remove few if any nutrients from the soil.
- C) plants remove nutrients from the soil and return nutrients to the soil.
- D) plants acquire their nutrients directly from the air so that they do not disturb the nutrient structure in the soil.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.05 How Do Earth's Four Spheres Interact?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Systems

43) All the following are likely effects of deforestation except

43) _____

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- A) increased runoff into rivers and streams.
- B) increased rate of soil erosion.
- C) increased rate at which carbon dioxide is extracted out of the atmosphere.
- D) increased rate of destruction of plant and animal habitats.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.05 How Do Earth's Four Spheres Interact?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Systems

44) All the following are typical effects of dam construction except

44) _____

- A) interruption of the normal seasonal variation in flows of water.
- B) increased amount of sediment carried downstream of the dam.
- C) disruption of natural ecosystems.
- D) protecting towns from flooding.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.05 How Do Earth's Four Spheres Interact?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Earth Systems

45) Geographic factors are important when considering environmental issues or when evaluating potential sites for a new agricultural area or business because

45) _____

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A) location and spatial distributions often affect environmental, social, or economic behavior.

B) the most important environmental issues and the advantages of sites for new agricultural areas or businesses are often the same across space.

C) environmental policies and zoning regulations seldom reference geographic factors.

D) it is seldom important to investigate environmental issues or evaluate potential sites from a holistic approach.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.05 How Do Earth's Four Spheres Interact?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Earth Systems

46) What type of map is shown here?



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46) _____

- A) Shaded-relief map
- B) Topographic map with contours
- C) Satellite image
- D) Geologic map

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

47) What type of map is used primarily to show the shape of the land by simulating light and dark shading on the hills and valleys?

47) _____

- A) Shaded relief map
- B) Satellite image
- C) Geology map
- D) Topograph map

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

48) Shaded relief maps are most directly helpful in

48) _____

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- A) determining the average annual climatic features across Earth's surface.
- B) identifying the shape of features of Earth.
- C) representing the types of features on the surface of Earth.
- D) "seeing through" the surface of Earth to the subsurface.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

49) What type of map is shown here?



49) _____

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- A) Shaded-relief map
- B) Topographic map with contours
- C) Satellite image
- D) Geologic map

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

50) Which type of map or diagram would best indicate elevation of the land surface?

50) _____

- A) Shaded-relief map
- B) Satellite image
- C) Topograph map
- D) Stratigraphic section

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

51) What type of map depicts the shape of the land surface by showing the elevation of the land surface with a series of lines called contours?

51) _____

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- A) Topographic map
- B) Satellite image
- C) Shaded relief map
- D) Geologic map

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

52) Topographic maps often have some contour lines that are darker than other contour lines. These darker lines are called

52) _____

- A) index contours.
- B) contour intervals.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

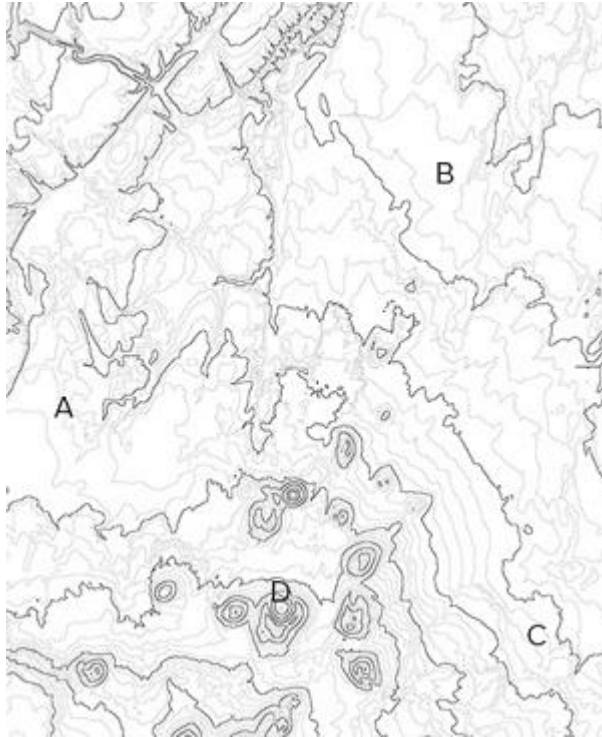
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Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

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53) In this topographic map, the place with the greatest relief among the four choices is at



53) _____

- A) A.
- B) B.
- C) C.
- D) D.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

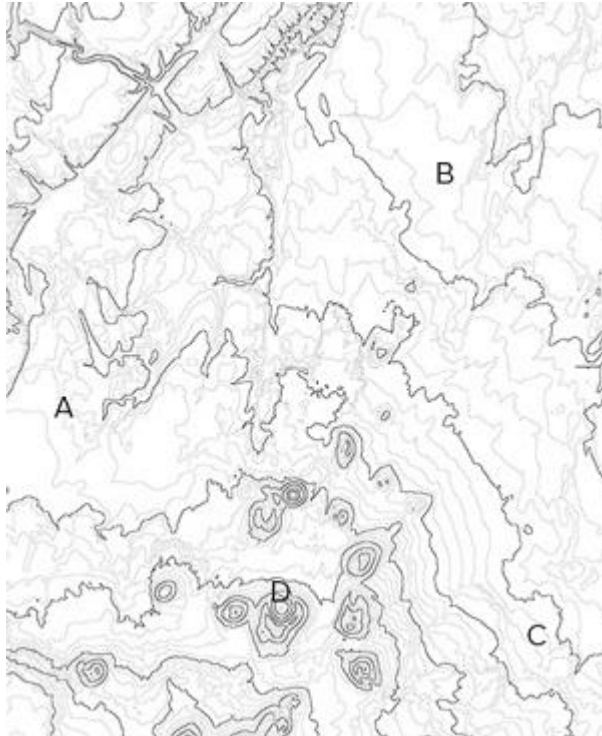
Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

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54) The most logical place to build a soccer or football field on the following map would be at



54) _____

- A) A.
- B) B.
- C) C.
- D) D.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

55) Imagine three points on a topographic map that are located on the same side of a specific contour. These three locations all will have

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55) _____

- A) rocks of the same mineral composition, unless there is no index contour on the map.
- B) elevations that are either all above or all below the elevation that the contour represents.
- C) rivers and streams that run parallel to the contour line, while locations on the other side of that contour have rivers and streams that do not run parallel to the contour line.
- D) a more similar climate than locations on the other side of that contour line.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

56) A steep slope implies a

56) _____

- A) weak gradient and closely-spaced contours.
- B) steep gradient and closely-spaced contours.
- C) weak gradient and widely-spaced contours.
- D) steep gradient and widely-spaced contours.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

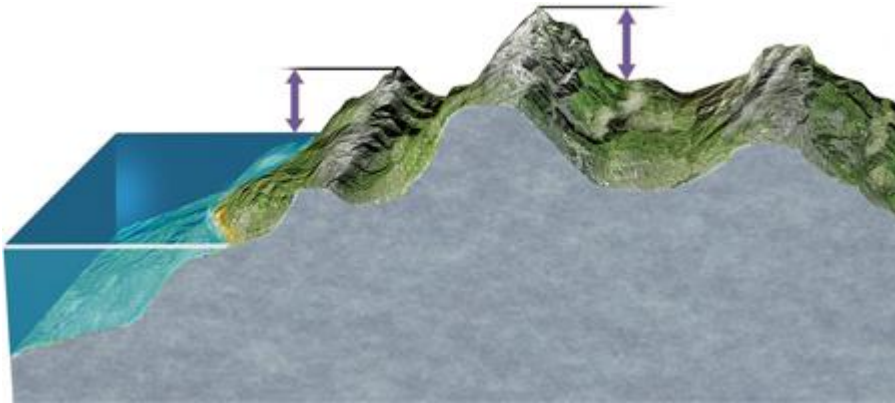
Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

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CH01

57) In this diagram, the left arrow represents



57) _____

- A) elevation and the right arrow represents relief.
- B) relief and the right arrow represents slope.
- C) elevation and the right arrow represents depth.
- D) relief and the right arrow represents elevation.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

58) Slopes that drop or rise sharply in elevation are

58) _____

- A) steep.
- B) plains.
- C) contours.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

59) A gradient of .037 implies that

59) _____

A) the slope will drop by 37 meters (or feet or inches) for every 1000 meters (or feet or inches) of horizontal distance.

B) there are .037 times as many index contours as there are other contours on the map.

C) the slope is steeper than another location with a gradient of .040.

D) neither a topographic nor a shaded-relief map can be constructed for the area because the gradient is too small.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

60) The meanings of elevation and relief imply that

60) _____

A) elevation and relief are the same when the location is far inland.

B) elevation cannot be smaller than relief except when comparing areas below sea level.

C) relief must always exceed elevation in coastal areas but elevation must always exceed relief in mountainous areas.

D) the units of measurement of elevation must be different from the units of measurement of relief.

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CH01

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earth's Surface?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

61) Which of the following is true of parallels?

61) _____

- A) Parallels run from north to south.
- B) The highest degree label for meridians is 180°.
- C) All points on a parallel are the same distance from the pole.
- D) Parallels always follow great circles.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

62) Which of the following is true of meridians?

62) _____

- A) Meridians run from east to west.
- B) The highest degree label for meridians is 90°.
- C) Meridians are always parallel to each other.
- D) Meridians always follow great circles.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

63) The significance of any great circle is that it always

63) _____

- A) connects twopoints on the surface of a sphere with the shortest distance.
- B) follows the sameline of latitude.
- C) passes throughthe point where the equator intersects with the Prime Meridian.
- D) passes throughthe North or South Pole.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

64) Which of the following is an example of a small circle?

64) _____

- A) PrimeMeridian
- B) Tropic ofCancer
- C) Equator
- D) InternationalDate Line

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

65) If two places have the same latitude but different longitudes,

65) _____

- A) the two places are directly east or west of each other.
- B) the two places are directly north or south of each other.
- C) the places will be directly east or west of each other on some map projections but not others.
- D) the places will be directly north or south of each other on some map projections but not others.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

66) 0° of latitude is found at the _____, and 90° of latitude is found at the _____.

66) _____

- A) South Pole; North Pole
- B) South Pole; Equator
- C) Equator; North and South Poles
- D) North Pole; Prime Meridian

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

67) The Prime Meridian separates

67) _____

- A) great circles from small circles.
- B) the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere.
- C) the Eastern Hemisphere from the Western Hemisphere.
- D) places experiencing one day on the calendar from places experiencing another day on the calendar.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

68) The number of degrees of longitude that a place has is derived from the angle formed by the place's location on Earth surface,

68) _____

- A) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the North Pole (if in the Northern Hemisphere) or South Pole (if in the Southern Hemisphere).
- B) the center of Earth, and the equator.
- C) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the Prime Meridian at the same latitude.
- D) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the International Date Line at the same latitude.

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

69) The number of degrees of latitude that a place has is derived from the angle formed by the place's location on Earth surface,

69) _____

- A) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the North Pole (if in the Northern Hemisphere) or South Pole (if in the Southern Hemisphere).
- B) the center of Earth, and the equator.
- C) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the Prime Meridian at the same latitude.
- D) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the International Date Line at the same latitude.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

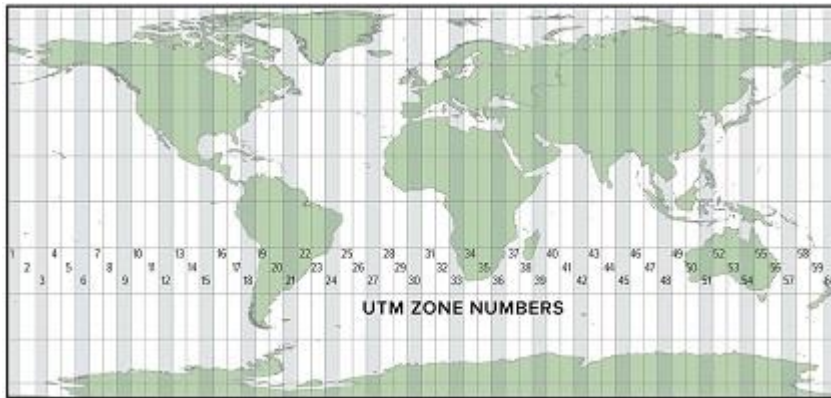
Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Latitude and Longitude

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70) This map is showing zone numbers associated with which coordinate system?



70) _____

- A) Universal Transverse Mercator
- B) State Plane Coordinate System
- C) Public Land Survey System

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Coordinate Systems

71) Which of the following coordinate systems is used outside of the United States?

71) _____

- A) Universal Transverse Mercator
- B) State Plane Coordinate System
- C) Public Land Survey System
- D) All these are used outside of the United States.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Coordinate Systems

72) In the State Plane Coordinate System, the rationale for dividing states into long, narrow zones is to

72) _____

- A) keep major highways in the same zone.
- B) put as many as possible of the state's cities in the same zone while keeping rural areas indifferent zones.
- C) ensure that each zone falls into just one time zone.
- D) minimize the distortion in drawing maps of the area.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Coordinate Systems

73) The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is not employed in states where

73) _____

- A) large rivers or lakes interrupt the rectangular pattern of townships.
- B) settlement by the French resulted in different survey systems that pre-dated the PLSS.
- C) mountains and other rugged terrain made it too difficult to survey the land.
- D) there is little publicly-owned land.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Coordinate Systems

74) In the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), beginning at the Principal Meridian, the land is subdivided into six-mile-wide, north-south strips of land called _____; beginning at the Base Line, the land is subdivided into six-mile-wide, east-west strips of land called _____.

74) _____

- A) northings;eastings
- B) eastings;northings
- C) townships;ranges
- D) ranges;townships

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Coordinate Systems

75) In the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), a township labeled T3N, R1W indicates that it is

75) _____

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A) a one-mile by one-mile tract of land that is 3 townships north of the nearest base line and 1 range west of the nearest principal meridian.

B) a one-mile by one-mile tract of land that is 3 townships north of the nearest principal meridian and 1 range west of the nearest base line.

C) a six-mile by six-mile tract of land that is 3 townships north of the nearest base line and 1 range west of the nearest principal meridian.

D) a six-mile by six-mile tract of land that is 3 townships north of the nearest principal meridian and 1 range west of the nearest base line.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Coordinate Systems

76) All map projections introduce at least some distortion because

76) _____

A) it is impossible to represent a three-dimensional surface on a two-dimensional plane perfectly.

B) the best mathematical algorithms used in map projections have not been discovered yet.

C) Earth is not a perfect sphere.

D) Earth's orbit around the Sun is not perfectly circular.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

77) What do we call someone who makes maps?

77) _____

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- A) Geographer
- B) Surveyor
- C) Cartographer
- D) Engineer

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

78) An important strategy in choosing the correct map projection should always be to _____

- A) decide whether it is more important to show area of features or shape of features accurately.
- B) minimize distortion in the part of the map that is most important for the application at hand.
- C) determine whether distortion needs to be minimized at a single point on the map or along a linear area of the map.
- D) All these are important strategies in choosing the correct map projection.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

79) A conformal map projection is one that _____

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- A) is based on the idea of projecting the image on all or part of the globe onto a cone.
- B) preserves (i.e., does not distort) the shapes of features such as countries or continents.
- C) preserves (i.e., does not distort) the area of features such as countries or continents.
- D) allows only one hemisphere or less of Earth's surface to be shown on a map.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

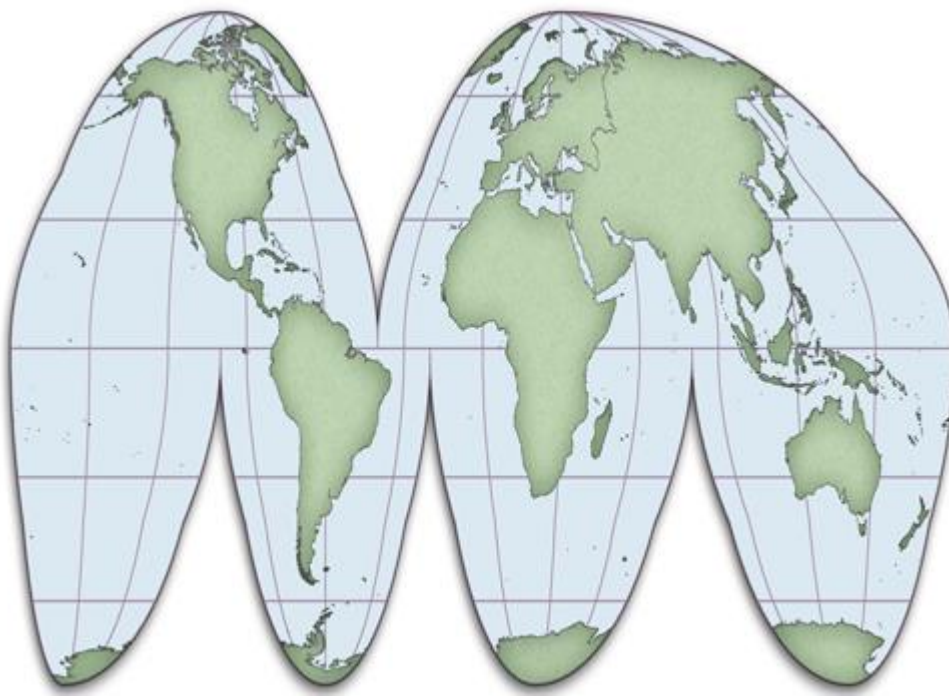
Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

80) This map uses what type of map projection?



80) _____

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- A) Cylindrical
- B) Sinusoidal
- C) Conical
- D) Planar

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

81) Sinusoidal projections operate based on the premise that

81) _____

- A) distortion should be minimized in polar areas and maximized in equatorial areas.
- B) the map can be interrupted in areas that are not important to show on a particular map, and distortion can be minimized in areas that are more important to show accurately.
- C) parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude should intersect at right angles.
- D) the globe is projected onto a cone, with minimized distortion along the arc or arcs where the cone intersects with the globe.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

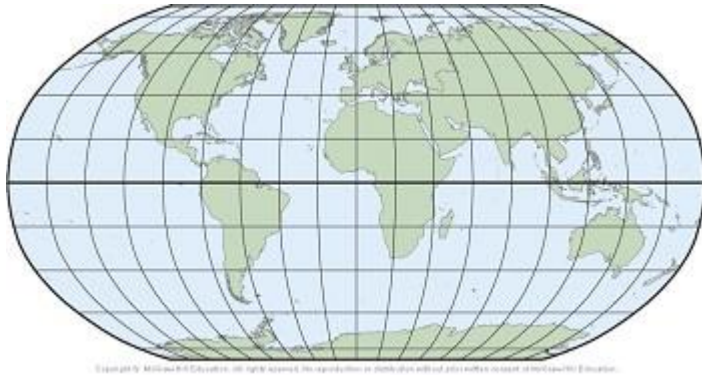
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

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82) What type of map is the Mercator projection?



82) _____

- A) Cylindrical
- B) Sinusoidal
- C) Conical
- D) Planar

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

83) If you need to show the entire Earth on a map, which of the following projections would you use?

83) _____

- A) Mercator
- B) Sinusoidal
- C) Polar stereographic
- D) Robinson

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

84) Which of these types of map projections has only a single point at which no distortion is introduced?

84) _____

- A) Cylindrical
- B) Sinusoidal
- C) Conical
- D) Planar

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?

Topic : Map Projections

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

85) The detailed roads of a very small area, such as your neighborhood, would need to be shown on a map at what scale?

85) _____

- A) Large
- B) Small

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Using Maps and Photos

86) You are reading a map and see the following: SCALE 1:24,000. What does that mean?

86) _____

- A) There is 1 error for every 24,000 data points on the map.
- B) The map covers 24,000 meters across.
- C) 1 inch on the map equals 24,000 inches on the surface.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Using Maps and Photos

87) The use of stereo pairs is important in creating maps because they

87) _____

- A) allow the scale to become smaller.
- B) remove the distortions introduced by the map projection.
- C) reveal the three-dimensional features of a landscape.
- D) penetrate through the clouds that may have been present on the day when the aerial photograph was taken.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Using Maps and Photos

88) Base maps are useful because they

88) _____

- A) contain nodistortions introduced by the map projection.
- B) do not require stereo pairs for their construction.
- C) avoid usingGoode's projection.
- D) allow for thereporting of primary data on them.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Using Maps and Photos

89) Maps are secondary data sources when

89) _____

- A) they are used toprovide an interpretation for addressing some other question.
- B) they haveundergone two or more revisions in order to enhance their accuracy.
- C) they expresscoordinates not only in latitude-longitude but also in at least one othersurvey system.
- D) they areavailable in both paper and online formats.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

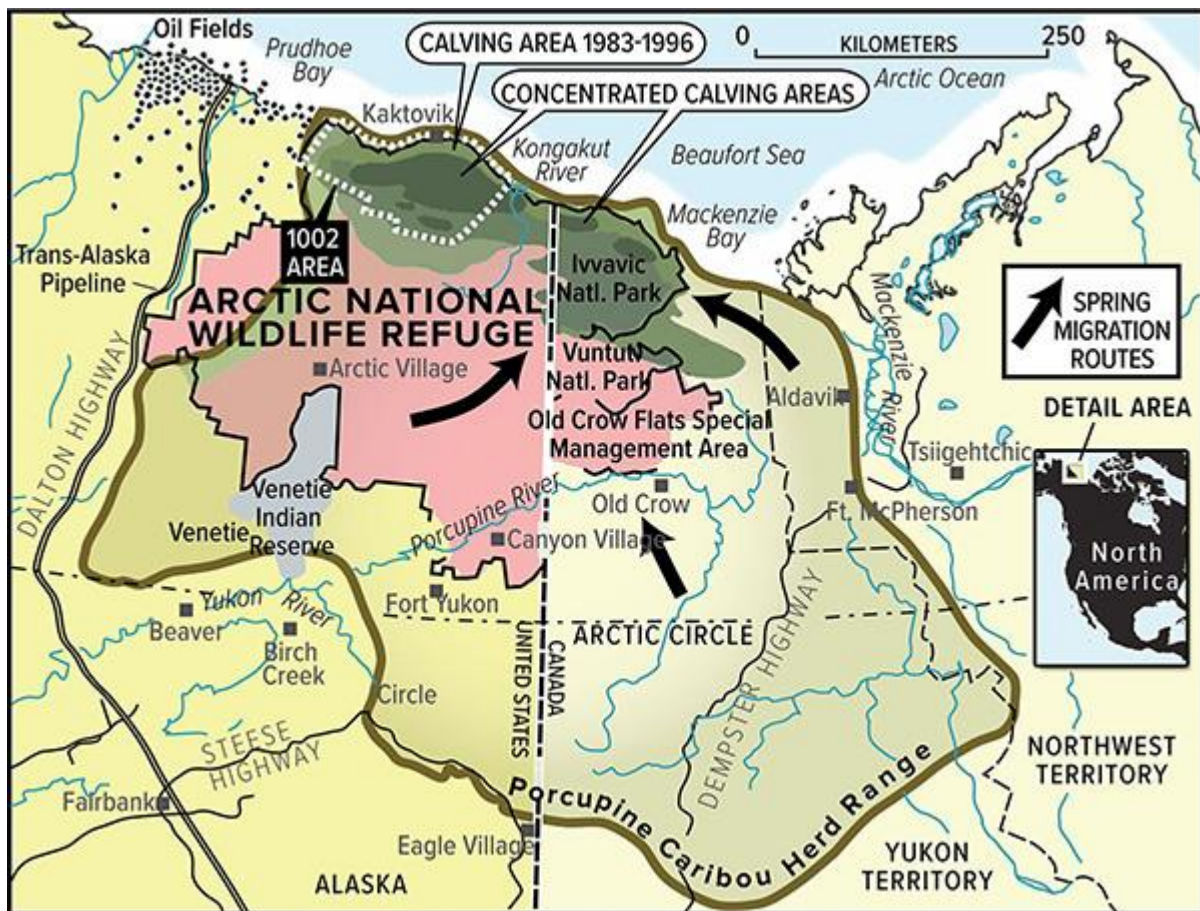
Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Using Maps and Photos

90) On this map, all the following would be considered “interpretations” except



90) _____

- A) spring migration routes.
- B) Ivvavic National Park.
- C) concentrated calving areas.
- D) porcupine caribou herd range.

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Using Maps and Photos

91) Global positioning systems (GPS) can determine location by

91) _____

A) measuring the time required for radio signals from four or more satellites to reach the receiver.

B) relating changes in detected radiation to changes in the position of the Sun.

C) continually measuring changes in angle to a stationary reference point, such as a streetlight, in the area of the receiver.

D) relating slight changes in magnetism and gravity to changes in the distance and direction of movement from the point at which the location of the receiver was last calibrated.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

92) Differential GPS is more useful than a handheld GPS when

92) _____

A) portability and mobility is important.

B) the system is used in an isolated location far from a cellular telephone signal.

C) extremely precise measurements are needed.

D) two or more measurements are being taken simultaneously.

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

93) The difference between active and passive remote sensing systems is that

93) _____

A) active systems involve the latest generation of satellites while passive systems use signals from older satellites.

B) active systems include aerial photography while passive systems rely on satellite imagery.

C) active systems can operate throughout cloud or fog cover while passive systems require clear sky conditions.

D) active systems emit their own energy while passive systems simply detect existing energy signals.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

94) "Multispectral remote sensing" refers to

94) _____

A) returning to the same site many times to analyze changes in the environment over time.

B) the use of many different types of satellites to detect environmental features at a place.

C) detecting energy at many wavelength bands of energy simultaneously.

D) the detection of features across a large part of Earth's surface at the same time.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

95) If a researcher wanted to identify and map healthy vegetation using remote sensing, she would be most likely to use data that detects what type of energy?

95) _____

- A) Microwave
- B) Near-infrared
- C) Sonar
- D) Thermal infrared

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

96) The concept of overlay in geographic information systems (GIS) refers to the

96) _____

A) incorporation of multiple types of digital spatial data (maps) in answering research questions.

B) constant, automatic updating of digital spatial data (maps) of the same type with newer data.

C) use of digital spatial data (maps) to identify what lies deep beneath Earth's surface.

D) inclusion of a grid (such as latitude-longitude or universal Transverse Mercator) on a digital spatial dataset (map).

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.12 How Do We Use GIS to Explore Spatial Issues?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : GIS

97) The spatial interpolation features of a geographic information system (GIS) would be most useful when a researcher needs to

97) _____

- A) detect energy at a wavelength that is not detected directly by an existing satellite.
- B) estimate data at a particular point where it has not been measured.
- C) use a large-scale map but only a small-scale map of the area of interest is available.
- D) identify the optimal route through an area.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.12 How Do We Use GIS to Explore Spatial Issues?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : GIS

98) Which of the following is not a type of spatial distribution that can be assessed using geographic information systems (GIS)?

98) _____

- A) Clustered
- B) Random
- C) Regular
- D) Irregular

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Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.12 How Do We Use GIS to Explore Spatial Issues?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : GIS

99) If a geographer wanted to use a geographic information system (GIS) to study soil contamination and determined that only the areas within 1.5 kilometers of a toxic waste dump needed to be considered and mapped, he/she would be most likely to choose which type of GIS function?

99) _____

- A) Buffering
- B) Kriging
- C) Area calculation
- D) Point-pattern analysis

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.12 How Do We Use GIS to Explore Spatial Issues?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : GIS

100) Greenwich mean time (GMT) is a system of

100) _____

- A) coordinating the global rules for what time should appear on a clock.
- B) determining what years should be considered leap years and which should not.
- C) identifying the phase of the lunar cycle.
- D) determining when daylight savings time should go into effect.

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Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Time in Geography

101) The International Date Line (IDL) is located

101) _____

- A) at the equator.
- B) in different places depending on the season.
- C) at 180° longitude.
- D) along the Prime Meridian.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Time in Geography

102) If it is 9:00 a.m. in your time zone, two time zones west of you the clock will say

102) _____

- A) 7:00 a.m.
- B) 11:00 a.m.

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Time in Geography

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103) The purpose of Daylight Savings Time is to

103) _____

A) allow an extra hour per day for crops to grow during the growing season, at the expense of an hour per day when crops are not in the ground.

B) provide an extra hour of daylight in the evening hours at the expense of an hour of daylight in the morning hours.

C) adjust for variations in the speed of Earth's orbit around the Sun at different times of the year.

D) allow the Greenwich Mean Time system to represent the actual position of the Sun in the sky more accurately.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Time in Geography

104) Rates in Earth system processes

104) _____

A) span the range from very rapid to very slow.

B) are nearly always very slow.

C) are nearly always very fast.

D) can never be calculated accurately.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Time in Geography

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105) The formula to determine an object's average rate of movement is

105) _____

- A) distance/time.
- B) time/distance.
- C) time/speed.
- D) speed/time.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Time in Geography

106) How much something changed, divided by the time required for the change to occur is, _____.

106) _____

- A) density
- B) mass
- C) volume
- D) rate

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Time in Geography

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107) If a stream flow measures 12 meters in 60 seconds, what is the stream's average rate of flow?

107) _____

- A) 2 m/s
- B) 0.2 m/s
- C) 0.5 m/s
- D) 5 m/s

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Topic : Time in Geography

108) Which of these is the least important when deciding to create a concept sketch of a landscape?

108) _____

- A) The types of vegetation present
- B) The topography
- C) The types of rocks and sediments present
- D) The distance to the nearest human structure

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Concept Sketches

Section : 01.14 How Do Concept Sketches Help Us Portray and Understand Features and Processes?

109) Which order is correct for the creation of a concept sketch?

109) _____

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- A) Make a list of what to discuss → decide what to sketch → annotate your sketch
- B) Annotate your sketch → decide what to sketch → make a list of what to discuss
- C) Decide what to sketch → annotate your sketch → make a list of what to discuss
- D) Annotate your sketch → make a list of what to discuss → decide what to sketch

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color

Topic : Concept Sketches

110) How much detail should you include in a concept sketch?

110) _____

- A) As much detail as you can squeeze into the space you have available
- B) Just the basics, so other looking at it can fill in the rest for themselves
- C) As much detail as you need to depict the features and explain the processes

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color

Topic : Concept Sketches

111) The 416 Fire of 2018 near Durango, Colorado likely started due to

111) _____

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- A) lightning.
- B) an unattended campfire.
- C) a lava eruption.
- D) embers from a coal-burning train.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color

Topic : Time in Geography

112) Officials and scientists used GIS during the 416 Fire of 2018 near Durango, Colorado to monitor the fire's

112) _____

- A) size.
- B) direction of movement.
- C) proximity to infrastructure.
- D) size, direction of movement, and proximity to infrastructure.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color

Topic : Time in Geography

113) The monsoon that followed the 416 Fire of 2018 near Durango, Colorado, led to

113) _____

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- A) debris flows.
- B) floods.
- C) more fires.
- D) tornadoes.

Question Details

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color

Topic : Time in Geography

114) What was the underlying cause for the large-scale damage associated with the 416 Fire of 2018 near Durango, Colorado?

114) _____

- A) Debris flows
- B) Deforestation
- C) Long-term drought
- D) High elevations

Question Details

Gradable : automatic

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color

Topic : Time in Geography

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Answer Key

Test name: CH01

- 1) E
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) D
- 5) A
- 6) C
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) C
- 10) C
- 11) D
- 12) C
- 13) B
- 14) C
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) D
- 18) B
- 19) E
- 20) B
- 21) A
- 22) D
- 23) A
- 24) B
- 25) A

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26) D

27) A

28) A

29) E

30) B

31) C

32) D

33) B

34) C

35) D

36) D

37) C

38) A

39) B

40) C

41) D

42) C

43) C

44) B

45) A

46) A

47) A

48) B

49) B

50) C

51) A

52) A

53) D

54) B

55) B

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- 56) B
- 57) A
- 58) A
- 59) A
- 60) B
- 61) C
- 62) D
- 63) A
- 64) B
- 65) A
- 66) C
- 67) C
- 68) C
- 69) B
- 70) A
- 71) A
- 72) D
- 73) D
- 74) D
- 75) C
- 76) A
- 77) C
- 78) D
- 79) B
- 80) B
- 81) B
- 82) A
- 83) C
- 84) D
- 85) A

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- 86) C
- 87) C
- 88) D
- 89) A
- 90) B
- 91) A
- 92) C
- 93) D
- 94) C
- 95) B
- 96) A
- 97) B
- 98) D
- 99) A
- 100) A
- 101) C
- 102) A
- 103) B
- 104) A
- 105) A
- 106) D
- 107) B
- 108) D
- 109) A
- 110) A
- 111) D
- 112) D
- 113) A
- 114) C