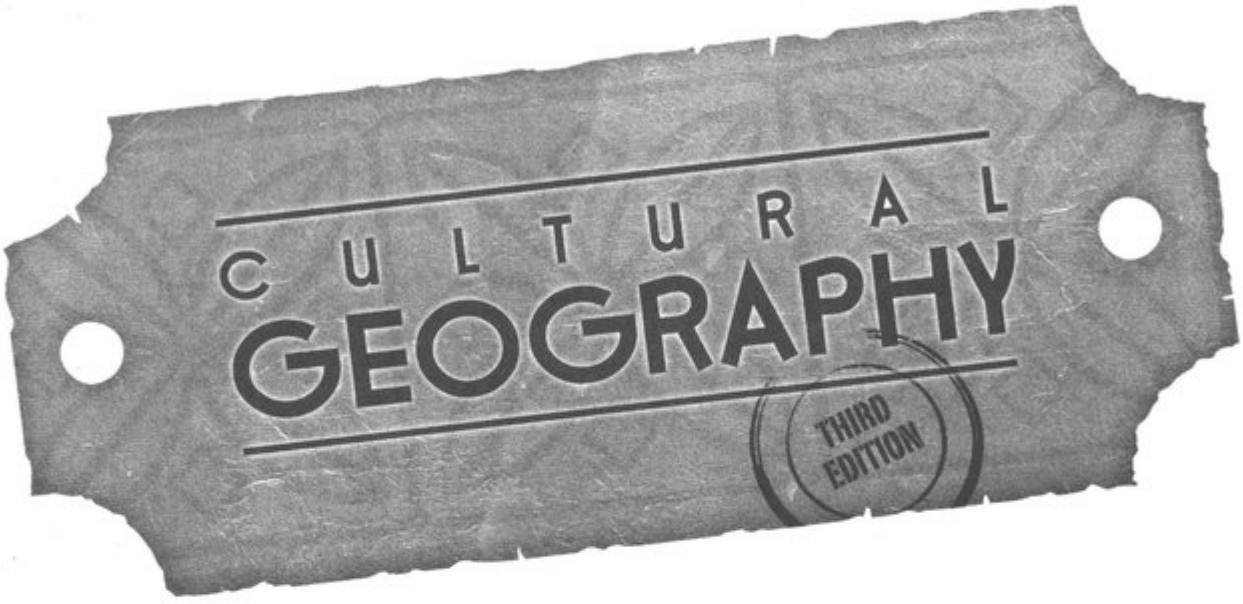
TESTS

for use with



Third Edition

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Cover: www.istockphoto.com/Evgeny Kuklev (tag);
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231522

ISBN 978-1-59166-498-7

9 781591 664987 90000

BJU PRESS
www.bjupress.com

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TEST 1 CHAPTER 1
CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

TRUE/FALSE

If the statement is true, write *true* in the blank to the left. If the answer is false, write *false*.

_____ 1. The word *geography* comes from two roots meaning "written description."

_____ 2. One excellent source of various types of maps is the U.S. Geological Survey.

_____ 3. The distance between degrees of latitude is about 69 miles.

_____ 4. The basis for locating every place in North America is a bronze marker at Meade's Ranch in eastern Kansas.

_____ 5. If one is very careful in making a flat map, he or she can avoid all distortion in area, shape, distance, and direction.

_____ 6. On a Mercator map, the farther one moves from the equator, the less distorted areas and distances become.

_____ 7. Examples of point symbols on a map include cities, buildings, and monuments.

_____ 8. Another name for a map compass is a compass rose.

_____ 9. Geography never influences history.

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MATCHING

Put the letter of the best answer in the blank provided.

A. Copernicus
B. Eratosthenes
C. Hipparchus
D. Mercator
E. Ptolemy

_____ 10. A Greek mathematician who became the first great geographer and calculated the circumference of the world

_____ 11. A Greek philosopher who developed a grid to make it easier to locate places on a map

_____ 12. The most famous Roman geographer, who promoted the idea that the earth is the center of the universe

_____ 13. Argued for the idea that the sun, not the earth, is the center of the universe

_____ 14. A Flemish mapmaker whose map, which became the standard of the time, allowed sailors to plot their courses in a straight line

MATCHING

Put the letter of the best answer in the blank provided.

A. contour lines	D. great circle	G. longitude
B. equator	E. hemisphere	H. meridian
C. gores	F. latitude	I. parallel

_____ 15. Paper strips that make up a globe

_____ 16. Divides the earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres

_____ 17. Distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees

_____ 18. An imaginary line that cuts the earth into two hemispheres

_____ 19. Line of latitude

_____ 20. One-half of the earth

_____ 21. Line of longitude

_____ 22. Distance east or west of the prime meridian measured in degrees

_____ 23. What separate colors on a relief map

SHORT ANSWER

Write the best answer in the blank provided.

24. What are the *two* main branches of geography? _____

_____

25. What term means "earth centered"? _____

26. What word is used to refer to each of the equal halves of the earth? _____

27. What is the line that divides the earth into an upper half and a lower half?

_____

28. What are the imaginary lines that run east and west around the earth?

_____

29. What are the imaginary lines that run north and south around the earth?

_____

30. When you are giving verbal directions to someone and not using a visible map or drawing, what kind of map are you using? _____

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31. What kind of map shows national boundaries, capitals, and major cities?

_____

32. What word means a box that explains what various symbols on a map stand for?

_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Put the letter of the best answer in the blank provided.

_____ 33. The basic tool of geography is a

A. photograph.
B. textbook.
C. map.
D. compass.

_____ 34. Detailed land features—such as mountains, hills, elevations, rivers, and swamps—are referred to as

A. grids.
B. topography.
C. legends.
D. hemispheres.

_____ 35. The art of mapmaking is called

A. topography.
B. geography.
C. telegraphy.
D. cartography.

_____ 36. Rather than indicating points on a map by referring to feet, mapmakers use

A. degrees.
B. flags.
C. markers.
D. standards.

_____ 37. Between each line of latitude are sixty subdivisions known as

A. seconds.
B. minutes.
C. hours.
D. days.

_____ 38. Each of the subdivisions between degrees is further divided into sixty more subdivisions known as

A. seconds.
B. minutes.
C. hours.
D. days.

_____ 39. The lines that run north and south around a globe are called

A. grids.
B. topography.
C. parallels.
D. meridians.

_____ 40. Each of the complete lines that run north and south around the globe forms a

A. great circle.
B. ring of fire.
C. parallel.
D. minute.

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