PERSPECTIVES ON SPACE AND PLACE - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY 120 · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Perspectives on Space and Place — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Geography studies places, spaces, environments and relationships between people and their**

A surroundings

B governments

C economies only

D histories only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Space in geography means the location, distribution and arrangement of phenomena on the Earths**

A interior

B surface

C atmosphere only

D oceans only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Place means a location with distinctive physical and human characteristics and meanings for**

A governments

B maps

C people

D trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A region is an area with common characteristics that distinguish it from surrounding**

- A areas
- B provinces
- C countries
- D cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Location can be absolute, given by coordinates, or relative, given in relation to other**

- A places
- B provinces
- C countries
- D cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Latitude measures distance north or south of the**

A prime meridian

B equator

C tropic

D pole only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Longitude measures distance east or west of the prime**

A equator

B tropic

C meridian

D pole

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The prime meridian passes through Greenwich in**

A Paris

B Ottawa

C Toronto

D London

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A map scale shows the relationship between distance on a map and distance on the**

A ground

B globe only

C paper

D screen

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **A large scale map shows a small area in great**

- A generalization
- B detail
- C colour
- D relief only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A small scale map shows a large area in less**

- A colour
- B accuracy
- C detail
- D relief

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **GIS stands for Geographic Information**

A Science

B Services

C Surveys

D Systems

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **GIS layers combine data such as roads, rivers, population and land use to analyze spatial**

A patterns

B histories

C economies

D governments

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Remote sensing collects information about the Earth from satellites or aircraft without direct**

A measurement

B contact

C observation

D travel

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **A topographic map shows elevation, relief and physical features using contour**

A colours only

B symbols only

C lines

D grids

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Contour lines on a map join points of equal**

A temperature

B rainfall

C population

D elevation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage One: Coordinates

Use this reading for questions 17 to 18.

Coordinates give absolute location. Latitude measures distance north or south of the equator. Longitude measures distance east or west of the prime meridian, which passes through Greenwich. Together they pinpoint any place on Earth.

17 **According to Passage One, latitude measures distance north or south of the equator, while longitude measures distance east or west of the prime**

A meridian

B equator

C tropic

D pole

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **According to Passage One, coordinates give absolute location by combining latitude and**

A altitude

B longitude

C scale

D relief

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A choropleth map uses shading to show data values for areas, such as population density by**

A city only

B river

C province

D road

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **A dot map uses dots to show distribution, with each dot representing a number of**

A people only

B places

C events

D features

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A flow map uses arrows to show movement, such as migration or**

A trade

B rainfall

C elevation

D temperature

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Mental maps are personal perceptions of space, shaped by experience, culture and**

A maps only

B knowledge

C travel

D school

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Feelings and meanings people attach to a location are called a sense of what?**

A region

B map

C place

D country

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Topophilia means love of a location, while topophobia means fear or dislike of a**

A region

B map

C country

D place

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Spatial interaction means movement of people, goods or ideas between**

A places

B provinces

C countries

D cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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