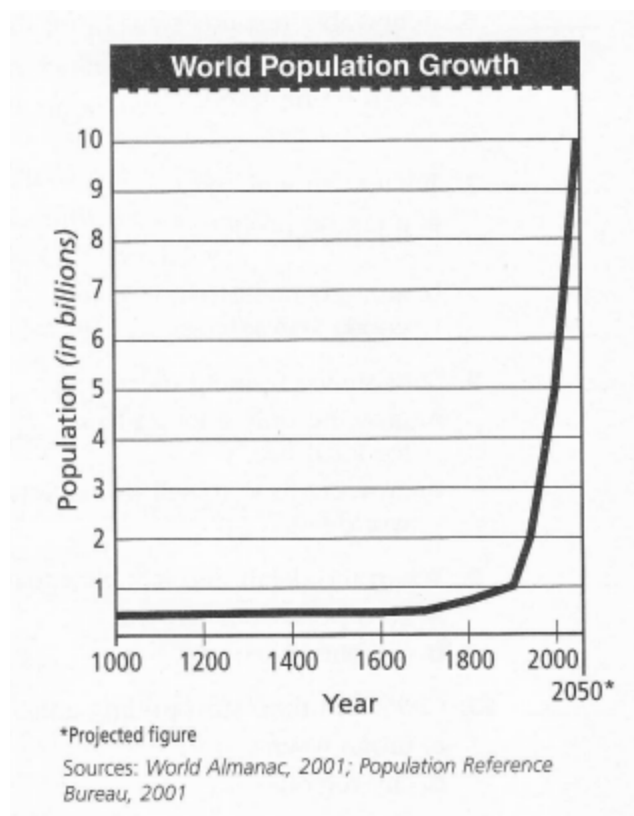


World Geography 1 Test 1

I. ID's (5 points each). Complete at least 6 of the following ID's. Be sure to discuss why the term is significant.

1. Rain shadow When an area is sheltered from rain(helpfully or unhelpfully) by a mountain range
2. Plate tectonics The way the Earth's crust is broken up into moving plates that float on top of the molten mantle
3. Agricultural Revolution The development of agricultural techniques that allowed for "sedentary" civilizations
4. Climate vs. weather Climate is a long term metereological pattern, weather is day-to-day
5. Erosion vs. weathering Erosion is the process of rock being broken by wind and rain, weather is when it is degraded without movement.
6. immigration The movement of people from one region to another(perhaps across nations) for better opportunities or othe reasons
7. Population density The amount of people living within a specific area, it affects everything from land prices to cost of living and agricultural production
8. urbanization The process of people moving into cities, to higher density areas to find higher paying jobs.

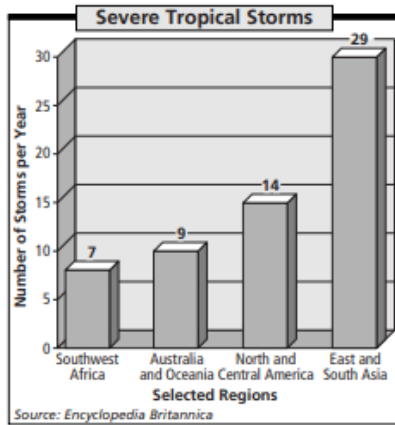
III. Map work (5 points each)




- A. What are some effects of rapid population growth? The infrastructure to support them might not be there, and the standard of living might temporarily decrease
- B. How many people were there in the world in 1000 CE? about 500 million
- C. What happened to the world's population about 1900? it exploded, due to industrialization and higher living standards
- D. By how many people did the world's population grow between 1600 and 1900? about 400-500 millin

2.

Use the graph below and your knowledge of geography to answer the question. If you have trouble answering the question, use the process of elimination to narrow your choices.



1. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the graph?

- F Severe tropical storms are rare in Oceania.
- G East and South Asia have about four times as many severe tropical storms as Southwest Africa. 
- H North and Central America never go through a month without a storm.
- J South America does not have tropical storms.

3.

Use the information in the chart below to answer the questions. If you have trouble answering the questions, use the process of elimination to narrow your choices.

Notable Volcanic Eruptions			
Year	Volcano	Location	Deaths (est.)
1631	Mt. Vesuvius	Italy	4,000
1783	Laki	Iceland	9,350
1883	Krakatau	Indonesia	36,000
1902	Mt. Pelée	Martinique	28,000
1980	Mt. St. Helens	United States	57
1991	Mt. Pinatubo	Philippines	800

1. Based on the information shown in the chart, in which century did the deadliest eruption occur?

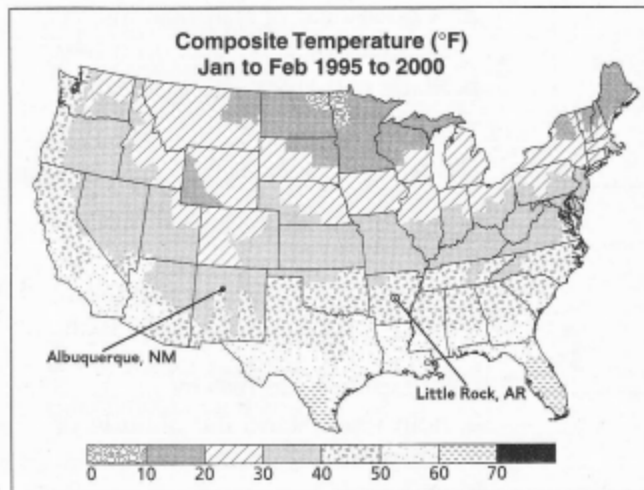
- A seventeenth
- B eighteenth
- C nineteenth
- D twentieth



2. The chart probably contains data from the past 300+ years because

- F more volcanoes erupted then.
- G more information is available.
- H no volcanoes erupted before 1631.
- J eruptions are getting closer together.





Source: Climate Diagnostics Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

4.

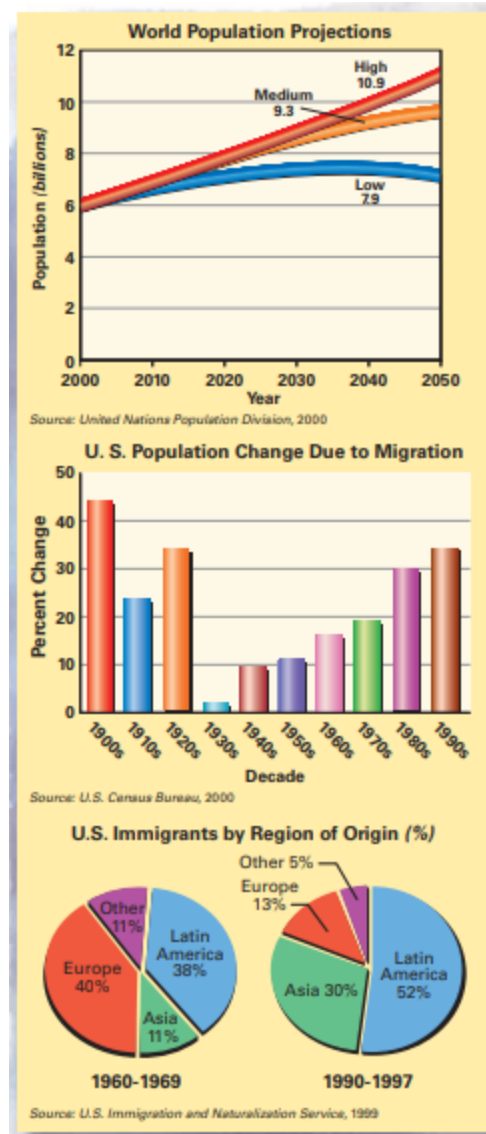
18. What is the highest average temperature in January along the west coast? *In the 50s*

19. What is the lowest average temperature at the southeastern tip of the United States? *In the 40s*

20. Which city has the warmer average temperature: Albuquerque, New Mexico, or Little Rock, Arkansas?

The quality is so low I can barely tell, but I think Little Rock.

5.



5.

- Line graph** What is the difference in population between the low and high projections? 3 billion
- Bar graph** In which decade did migration cause the least change in population? 1930s
- Circle graph** What percent of immigrants to the United States in the 1990s came from Europe? 13%
- What general population trends do the three graphs show? Migration to the US is accelerating

IV. Complete the following short answer questions. Each answer needs to be specific and thorough. Write in paragraph form. (10 points each)

1. How does physical geography affect human geography?
2. Discuss the difficulties of positive and negative birth rates.
3. Discuss considerations over various map projections--what factors are considered and weighed in each?
4. Why is it important to study geography?
5. Explain what the role of a cartographer is.

- 1: Physical Geography affects human geography by dictating where it is easiest for a civilization to thrive. There is a reason that civilizations originally arose between river valleys, agriculture can be incredibly productive there. While it might be theoretically possible for a civilization to exist in the middle of the Gobi Desert, the Yellow River provides much better farmland and much better quality of life.
2. Positive birth rates can be a problem when it outstrips the pace of economic growth, or the infrastructure to really feed, house, and educate those births. On the other hand, negative births can be extremely problematic because the fundamental structures of a civilization start to creak and then bend under the lack of population - a lot of old people who just aren't working, and very few young people to care for them.
3. Different map projections are valuable for different reasons - having straight lines east-west and north-south allows for easier navigation, for crossing an ocean, for example, but in terms of measuring human geography something like the Peters projection allows for a more realistic view of what the earth actually looks like.
4. Geography is important because it is the study of what our world looks like, and how it impacts our civilizations. Without a thorough understanding of that, making accurate judgements about policies and political decisions - as well as many other considerations - becomes considerably more difficult.
5. The role of a cartographer is to make maps - there might be different aims in whatever map, but the goal should be to make an accurate map for that purpose.