

GEOG 220/4A
Winter 2021-2 PRACTICE EXAM QUESTIONS

1. What is the process of redrawing electoral boundaries called?
 - A. Reapportionment
 - B. Redistricting**
 - C. Realigning
 - D. Rezoning
 - E. Reorganizing

2. Redrawing electoral units for partisan or personal gain is known as:
 - A. Vote splitting
 - B. Vote packing
 - C. Redlining
 - D. Spin doctoring
 - E. Gerrymandering**

3. In which African country is Lagos?
 - A. Sierra Leone
 - B. Namibia
 - C. Nigeria**
 - D. Algeria
 - E. Angola

4. The Park and Burgess model of urban ecology was based on which city?
 - A. Cincinnati
 - B. Detroit
 - C. Los Angeles
 - D. New York
 - E. Chicago**

5. In Park and Burgess's "ecological model of urban land use", the city is divided into:
 - A. Concentric circles (like a bagel or certain types of donut)**
 - B. Radial sectors (like the slices of a pie)
 - C. Rectangles (like a grid, or matrix)
 - D. Alternating zones of public and private space (like a chess board)
 - E. A series of narrowing vertical zones (like a pyramid)

6. How did Apartheid in South Africa deny citizenship to its black population?
 - A. Restricting their rights of employment
 - B. Forbidding intermarriage with the white population
 - C. Declaring their populations to be uneducated
 - D. Limiting their choice of religion

E. Declaring their “homelands” to be separate countries

7. Postmodern urban design is best described in which of the following words?

A. Is only a slight refinement of “modern” urban design

B. Stresses absolute uniformity in architectural styles and elements

C. Stresses diversity in architectural styles and elements between different buildings

D. Allows the building to be moved to a different location

E. Stresses diversity in architectural styles and elements, often in the same buildings

8. . Which two cities are the “shock cities” of the nineteenth century?

(a) London and Berlin

(b) Manchester and Chicago

(c) Chicago and New York

(d) Paris and Vienna

(e) Amsterdam and Venice

9. The Baron Georges Haussmann was notable, according to the textbook, because he:

(a) wrote an important book on Lagos

(b) redesigned the streets of Paris between 1853 and 1870

(c) redesigned the area of Vienna’s *Ringstrasse* in the mid 1800s

(d) carved the faces on Mount Rushmore in the 1930s and 40s.

(e) developed an important theory of geopolitics

10 In his work on environmental scarcity and political conflict, Thomas Homer-Dixon identifies three types of environmental scarcity. Two are “demand-induced scarcity”, and “supply-induced scarcity”. What is the third type?

(a) ecological marginalization

(b) structural scarcity

(c) neo-liberal allocation

(d) diminished carrying capacity

(e) resource capture

11. When encountering the landscape of the Grand Canyon for the first time, Spanish explorers led by Coronado:

(a) were impressed by the sublimity of the view

(b) believed they were in a liminal place

(c) said the view could be improved with some trees and a lake

(d) interpreted the view using a medieval aesthetic

(e) believed the view was infinite

12. Colonists from which of these countries were the principal white settlers of South Africa:

- (a) Germany and Britain
- (b) Holland and the USA
- (c) Holland and France
- (d) Germany and Holland
- (e) Holland and Britain**

13. According to ideas of gendered space that prevailed at that time, the North American suburbs of the 1950s were considered by many to be:

- (a) male space
- (b) female space**
- (c) male and female space
- (d) genderless space
- (e) contested space

14. In the example used in class, “gendered space” was shown using:

- (a) the original street plan of Washington DC
- (b) the use of land in an Appalachian town
- (c) the traditional division of space on either side of the Berlin Wall
- (d) Julia Child’s kitchen now on display in the Smithsonian Museum
- (e) an example of New England vernacular housing**

15. The gardens of the palace of Versailles are an example of which tradition of landscape gardening:

- (a) The Turkish
- (b) The French**
- (c) The Italian
- (d) The Russian
- (e) The British

16. The textbook defines “geopolitics” as “the ... power to control space or territory and shape the foreign policy of individual states and international political relations”. What is the missing word?

- (a) sovereign’s
- (b) people’s
- (c) American’s
- (d) state’s**
- (e) government’s

17. Which nineteenth-century political geographer said that the state [or country] behaved like a biological organism?

- (a) Thomas Malthus
- (b) Ellsworth Huntington
- (c) Karl Marx
- (d) Winston Churchill

- (e) Friedrich Ratzel
18. Which famous theory of geopolitics was first stated by Sir Halford Mackinder:
- (a) the domino theory
 - (b) the heartland theory
 - (c) the Monroe doctrine
 - (d) The Iron Curtain
 - (e) Mutual Assured Destruction
19. According to Mackinder's theory, global dominance depended on:
- (a) the ability to control the world supply of coal
 - (b) Russia's enormous reserves of oil
 - (c) Control of the internet
 - (d) The International Law of the Sea
 - (e) Control of eastern Europe
20. By the 1940s, Mackinder's theory was becoming outdated because:
- (a) it ignored the importance of air power
 - (b) it ignored the importance of sea power
 - (c) it ignored the importance of land power
 - (d) it ignored the importance of cyberspace
 - (e) it ignored the importance of the United Nations
21. Benedict Anderson's idea of the "imagined community" describes:
- (a) Why "Utopian" communities are always found near the frontier;
 - (b) Why Yi-Fu Tuan's theory of "topophilia" must be updated
 - (c) the concept of "placelessness"
 - (d) Why "Chinatowns" form in North American cities.
 - (e) How countries are "constructed" by individuals;
22. The textbook defines the term "sovereignty" as "the exercise of state power over ... and territory, recognized by other states and codified by international law". What is the missing word?
- (a) sovereign
 - (b) people
 - (c) America
 - (d) State
 - (e) coast
23. The practice of "ethnic cleansing" is a very sad result of ensuring that
- (a) A nation-state becomes part of the Periphery
 - (b) A nation-state expands territorially
 - (c) A nation-state is created
 - (d) A nation-state becomes part of the Core
 - (e) A nation-state is fully urbanized

24. In the 19th Century, the city was seen as a site of production. The city in the 21st Century is seen as:
- (a) the site of innovation
 - (b) the site of reproduction
 - (c) the site of information
 - (d) the site of distinction
 - (e) the site of consumption**
25. Postmodernism, when applied to human rights and political geography, means that we should:
- (a) Recognize that Western values are the most important values in the world
 - (b) Recognize that non-Western values are the most important values in the world
 - (c) Recognize that no set of values are more important than any other in the world**
 - (d) Only allow the United Nations to make decisions about world affairs.
 - (e) Only allow those treaties made by nation-states to govern world affairs.
26. The word “sublime”, often used to describe a landscape, means:
- (a) the ability to look like a photograph
 - (b) a sense of perfection
 - (c) the ability to create a feeling of home
 - (d) a longing for the past
 - (e) the ability to inspire awe and wonder**
27. The “shock city” of Lagos has been the focus of study by
- (a) the American urban theorist, Richard Florida
 - (b) the French urban designer, Le Corboisier
 - (c) the French geographer, Henri Lefebvre
 - (d) the Dutch urban theorist, Rem Koolhaas**
 - (e) The German political theorist Jurgen Habermas
28. What is the main reason that urban geographers have said that Canadian cities are different from American cities?
- (a) It is much colder on average in Canada.
 - (b) Canadian governments spend more money on social programs than American governments do.**
 - (c) Because there is more space, Canadian cities are much larger than American cities
 - (d) The Canada Mortgage and Housing Agency (CMHA) strictly controls all new building in Canadian cities.
 - (e) Canada has not yet developed a “shock city”
29. The city planners for the city of Detroit are thinking about radical steps to solving some of the city’s problems. What was the main solution talked about in class?
- (a) moving the border, so they become part of Canada.
 - (b) twinning the city with Paris, France.
 - (c) selling the art gallery’s paintings

- (d) inviting Ubisoft to develop a games park in the downtown.
 - (e) demolishing abandoned parts of the city.
30. “An ideal form consisting of a homogenous group of people governed by their own state” – What term does this definition define?
- (a) The United States
 - (b) the nation-state
 - (c) The European Union
 - (d) Utopia
 - (e) parliamentary government
31. Bophuthatswana is
- (a) The aboriginal name for Ayers Rock in Australia
 - (b) The construction company building one of Turkey’s new bridges over the Bosphorus to Istanbul
 - (c) A variety of lichen that only grows on the northern sides of trees
 - (d) A suburb of Lagos
 - (e) One of the South African “homelands”
32. Postmodern urban theory places great emphasis on experiencing or celebrating the city. One example is the activity of a *flâneur* – an individual who celebrates the city in which way?:
- (a) by writing poems or stories about the city
 - (b) by creating new types of deserts (or flans) in downtown cafés
 - (c) by being a fan of the city’s local sports teams
 - (d) by enjoying the random pleasure of walking the city streets
 - (e) by drawing city plans to show where important monuments are located
33. Douglas Porteous developed the word “domicide” to mean the
- (a) The extinction of home
 - (b) The destruction of place
 - (c) The destruction of the suburb
 - (d) The loss of landscape
 - (e) The destruction of the hearth
34. The Italian garden at Padua was originally designed to be
- (a) an exhibition of tulips
 - (b) a breeding ground for new types of potato
 - (c) a botanic garden
 - (d) a botanic garden and café
 - (e) a botanic garden and zoo
35. What is a “ha-ha”?
- (a) a species of tree frog now most endangered by global warming
 - (b) a type of circular symbol used on topographic maps
 - (c) an English dialect word for a type of sea-ice found in Newfoundland

- (d) a variety of pineapple found in Hawaii
 - (e) a sunken garden fence designed to keep animals out of the house
36. The annexation of the Crimea by Russia could be interpreted following the geo-political theory of
- (a) The Baron Haussmann
 - (b) Alexander von Humboldt
 - (c) Friedrich Ratzel
 - (d) Sir Halford Mackinder
 - (e) Ellsworth Huntington
37. Which model of urban structure was developed to explain the effects of new transport links such as a Metro line?
- (a) the concentric zone model
 - (b) the sector model
 - (c) the smart city
 - (d) the garden city movement
 - (e) the Urban 4.1 model
38. The territory once occupied by the former Yugoslavia is now divided into a number of countries. How many?
- (a) four
 - (b) five
 - (c) six
 - (d) seven
 - (e) eight
39. “More than half of all people in the world now live in
- ” What are the last words of this sentence?
- (a) urban areas
 - (b) slums
 - (c) the cities of the Third world
 - (d) extreme poverty
 - (e) Core countries
40. Which European country is not now a member of the European Union:
- (a) the UK
 - (b) Finland
 - (c) Switerland
 - (d) Slovenia
 - (e) Sweden
41. Dubai is
- (a) a shock city
 - (b) a postindustrial city
 - (c) a megacity

- (d) an unintended metropolis
 - (e) a polycentric new metropolis
42. The word “aesthetics” is best defined as:
- (a) an appreciation of the vernacular
 - (b) a culturally determined standard of “good taste”**
 - (c) an appreciation of the ethos
 - (d) the appreciation of the “everyday landscape”
 - (e) a moral approach to human rights, or ethics
43. Georges Perec wrote a short book about ways to describe what he saw happening in a city. Which was the city?
- (a) Prague
 - (b) Chicago
 - (c) Vienna
 - (d) Venice
 - (e) Paris**
44. Ideas about “landscape” still fascinate geographers. Which geographer was mentioned in class as the first to write about this topic?
- (a) Yi-Fu Tuan**
 - (b) William Cronon
 - (c) Carl Sauer
 - (d) John Wylie
 - (e) Iain Sinclair
45. In one of our classes, it was suggested that homelessness is a feature of which of the following ideas?
- (a) cognitive space
 - (b) the aesthetics of landscape
 - (c) Park and Burgess’s model of the city
 - (d) American cities
 - (e) public space**
- .
46. Central Park in New York City is an example of the European landscape garden tradition in North America. Who was the individual who designed it?
- (a) Frederick Law Olmsted**
 - (b) André le Nôtre
 - (c) George Washington
 - (d) “Capability” Brown
 - (e) Ebenezer Howard
47. In our class on “shock cities” we learned that cities have probably always been “shock cities” since urbanism began. What example of one of the oldest cities in the Ancient Mediterranean world was used to illustrate this point?

- (a) Erbil
 - (b) Sparta
 - (c) Troy**
 - (d) Alexandria
 - (e) Kyoto
48. The earliest [i.e. oldest] types of New England gravestone (found in Boston and its surrounding areas) have which type of design?
- (a) A winged cherub
 - (b) An urn and willow
 - (c) A death's head ("skull and crossbones")**
 - (d) A small cross
 - (e) A black tulip
49. The cemetery is a good example of which type of space?
- (a) Core
 - (b) Profane**
 - (c) Liminal
 - (d) Sublime
 - (e) Periphery
50. Some scholars have suggested that the English design of landscape garden inspired the North American type of design most commonly seen in today's
- (a) shopping mall
 - (b) parking lot
 - (c) baseball field
 - (d) golf course**
 - (e) university campus

World map questions:

Examples include questions similar to:

Where On the World Map are:

- (a) the Maldives [likely to be flooded if sea level rises]
- (b) Berlin {important city blockaded and divided during the Cold War}
- (c) Ayers Rock {or Uluru}, a sacred indigenous site in Central Australia
- (e) Nunavut (largest parliamentary riding or constituency in Canada)
- g) The region some know as Kurdistan (nation identity)
- (h) Niagara Falls (important example of place marketing, and landscape garden)
- (i) Hong Kong (Ex British colony that was used as a an example of voting by occupation, rather than by riding (space))
- (j) Detroit.

--End of Questions--