Geography as a Discipline

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The term “geography” was first used by the Greek scholar:
   (a) Aristotle **(b)** Galileo **(c)** Herodotus **(d)** Eratosthenes

2. What does soil geography study?
   (a) soil formation, soil types, fertility and distribution
   (b) environmental problems such as land degradation and pollution
   (c) animals and their habitats over space
   (d) how historical processes organise space

3. Which branch of geography is most closely linked to sociology?
   (a) plant geography **(b)** historical geography
   (c) climatology **(d)** social geography

4. Richard Hartshorne is known in geography because he:
   (a) introduced the systematic approach
   (b) first used the term geography
   (c) called geography the study of areal differentiation
   (d) developed the regional approach

5. Which of these is a physical feature, not a cultural one?
   (a) a market **(b)** a water park **(c)** a railway line **(d)** a valley

6. Geography can turn space into time. A place is 760 km away. At an average of 40 km/h, how many hours away is it?
   (a) 19 hours **(b)** 22 hours **(c)** 20 hours **(d)** 21 hours

7. A plane covers about 1,500 km in two hours, that is, 750 km/h. How far does it fly in 4 hours?
   (a) 6,000 km **(b)** 2,800 km **(c)** 3,000 km **(d)** 3,750 km

8. What is the main use of remote sensing?
   (a) gathering information from satellites and aircraft
   (b) statistical analysis of data
   (c) collecting data on the ground
   (d) storing and analysing map data by computer

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What does the word geography literally mean?

10. What does each branch study? (a) climatology (b) economic geography

11. Name the branch of geography linked to each: (a) history (b) economics

12. What does physical geography study in each realm: (a) biosphere (b) hydrosphere

13. Is each feature physical or cultural? (a) a port (b) an ocean

14. Place A is 6,000 km from place B. How many hours is that by a train averaging 125 km/h, and by a plane at 750 km/h?

15. What is each technique used for? (a) quantitative techniques (b) GIS

16. What is each scholar known for? (a) Hettner (b) Alexander von Humboldt

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain why geography is called an integrating discipline.

18. Match each with its subject matter: (a) hydrology (b) geomorphology (c) plant geography. Choose from: the spatial pattern of natural vegetation; landforms, their evolution and related processes; oceans, lakes, rivers and other water bodies.

19. A student lives 8 km from school. (a) How many minutes is it on foot at 6 km/h? (b) How many minutes by cycle at 20 km/h? (c) Why is time called the “fourth dimension” in geography?

20. Geography is a discipline of synthesis. For (a) plant geography and (b) historical geography, say what each studies and which other discipline it draws on.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) Eratosthenes	—
2	(a) soil formation, soil types, fertility and distribution	—
3	(d) social geography	—
4	(c) called geography the study of areal differentiation	—
5	(d) a valley	—
6	(a) 19 hours	760 ÷ 40
7	(c) 3,000 km	750 × 4
8	(a) gathering information from satellites and aircraft	—
9	Description of the earth (Greek geo = earth, graphos = description).	—
10	(a) the structure of the atmosphere, weather and climatic types (b) agriculture, industry, trade, transport and services	—
11	(a) historical geography (b) economic geography	—
12	(a) life forms, food chains and ecological balance (b) oceans, seas, lakes and other water bodies	—
13	(a) cultural (b) physical	—
14	48 hours by train; 8 hours by plane	6,000 ÷ 125; 6,000 ÷ 750
15	(a) statistical analysis of data (b) storing and analysing map data by computer	—
16	(a) saw geography as the study of differences between parts of the earth (b) introduced the systematic approach	—
17	It draws data from many natural and social sciences and synthesises them over space, studying how phenomena are associated and interrelated in different places.	—
18	(a) oceans, lakes, rivers and other water bodies (b) landforms, their	—

Q	Answer	Working
	evolution and related processes (c) the spatial pattern of natural vegetation	
19	**(a) 80 minutes (b) 24 minutes (c) Geographical features change over time, and distance can be stated as travel time, so time is part of every geographical study.**	8 ÷ 6 × 60; 8 ÷ 20 × 60
20	**(a) Plant geography studies natural vegetation; it draws on botany (b) Historical geography studies how space was organised over time; it draws on history**	—