

1. Human Geography: Nature and Scope

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Human geography studies the relationship between _____, the spatial distributions of human phenomena and how they come about, and the social and economic differences between different parts of the world.

- (a) the physical and biological worlds
- (b) the resting man and the stable earth
- (c) the natural phenomena and earth science
- (d) the physical and the human worlds

Ans. (d) the physical and the human worlds

2. Using symbols/metaphors from the human anatomy, regions, villages, and towns have been described as _____.

- (a) 'nucleus'
- (b) 'cells'
- (c) 'organisms'
- (d) 'organs'

Ans. (c) 'organisms'

3. The earth comprises two major components:

- (a) Atoms and molecules
- (b) Hydrosphere and lithosphere
- (c) Nature and life forms, including human beings
- (d) Environment and natural resources

Ans. (c) Nature and life forms, including human beings

4. Why is the dichotomy between physical and human not a valid one?

- (a) Nature and humans are inseparable elements
- (b) The biosphere has elements of the other three domains
- (c) Humans explore and create new resources
- (d) Humans are destroying the environment in the name of development

Ans. (a) Nature and humans are inseparable elements

5. Identify the metaphor used from human anatomy for a part of a glacier.

- (a) Neck
- (b) Mouth
- (c) Snout
- (d) Profile

Ans. (c) Snout

6. Which of the following terms is used to explain the different layers of soil?

- (a) Limbs
- (b) Arteries
- (c) Eye
- (d) Profile

Ans. (d) Profile

7. Which scholar gave this definition: Human geography is the study of “the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth”?

- (a) Ellen C. Semple
- (b) Ratzel
- (c) Paul Vidal de la Blache
- (d) Griffith Taylor

Ans. (a) Ellen C. Semple

8. What is meant by environmental determinism?

- (a) Nature permits modifications
- (b) Creating possibilities with the resources in the environment
- (c) Changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth
- (d) Interaction between primitive human society and the strong forces of nature

Ans. (d) Interaction between primitive human society and the strong forces of nature

9. Which of the following is not an approach in human geography?

- (a) Exploration and description
- (b) Areal differentiation
- (c) Spatial organisation
- (d) Quantitative revolution

Ans. (d) Quantitative revolution

10. Who was the founder of neo-determinism?

- (a) Carl Ritter
- (b) Griffith Taylor
- (c) Paul Vidal de la Blache
- (d) Sir Halford John Mackinder

Ans. (b) Griffith Taylor

11. In which type of societies is the physical environment looked upon as “Mother Nature”?

- (a) Traditional societies
- (b) Primitive societies
- (c) Developing societies
- (d) Rural societies

Ans. (b) Primitive societies

12. Which school of thought deals with the social well-being of people?

- (a) Radical school
- (b) Humanistic school
- (c) Behavioural school
- (d) Demographic school

Ans. (b) Humanistic school

13. Which geographical concept attempts to balance nullify the ‘either’ ‘or’ dichotomy?

- (a) Neo-determinism
- (b) Spatial organisation
- (c) Possibilism
- (d) Environmental determinism

Ans. (a) Neo-determinism

14. Which concepts did the Radical School of thought explain by employing the Marxian theory?

- (a) Population, economy and social well-being
- (b) Population, poverty and death rate
- (c) Poverty, deprivation and social inequality
- (d) Housing, health and education

Ans. (c) Poverty, deprivation and social inequality

15. What is naturalisation of human and humanisation of nature termed as _____?

- (a) Environmental determinism and possibilism respectively
- (b) Possibilism and Environmental determinism respectively
- (c) Possibilism and Neo-determinism respectively
- (d) Neo-determinism and Possibilism respectively

Ans. (a) Environmental determinism and Possibilism respectively

16. What led to the emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools?

- (a) Discontentment with the quantitative revolution and its dehumanised manner of tackling Geography
- (b) Understanding of regions as part of a whole
- (c) Discovery and exploration of new areas with imperial and trade interests
- (d) Application of laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes

Ans. (a) Discontentment with the quantitative revolution and its dehumanised manner of tackling Geography.

17. Of which of these fields of Human Geography, is Medical Geography a sub-field?

- (a) Settlement Geography
- (b) Population Geography
- (c) Urban Geography
- (d) Social Geography

Ans. (d) Social Geography

18. Which concept is also known as 'stop and go determinism'?

- (a) Environmental determinism
- (b) Possibilism
- (c) Opportunism
- (d) Neo-determinism

Ans. (d) Neo-determinism

19. Which approach was supported by Paul Vidal de la Blache?

- (a) Determinism
- (b) Humanism
- (c) Possibilism
- (d) Welfare approach

Ans. (c) Possibilism

20. Which geographical concept is described as 'arteries of circulation'?

- (a) Circulation of air/wind
- (b) Ocean currents
- (c) Networks of road, railways and waterways
- (d) Earth's water cycle

Ans. (c) Networks of road, railways and waterways