**Economic Geography, Second Edition**

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**Chapter 1:Thinking Geographically**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

**Select the best answer.**

1. Contemporary economic geography may be summarized as the study of:
	1. Generalized principles of how the global economy functions
	2. Universal laws determining the location of firms and their markets
	3. **The uneven, complex patterning of economic activities on the earth’s surface**
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
2. Place is a unique ensemble of human and physical features on the earth’s surface, including:
	1. Environmental conditions
	2. Physical and human landscapes
	3. Cultural practices, social life, and economic activities
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
3. Space is not just *where* things happen, it is also *why* things happen where they do. Thus, space is which type of factor:
	1. Determining
	2. **Explanatory**
	3. Redundant
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
4. The concept of location involves the positioning of people and objects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Adjacent to each other
	2. **Relative to each other**
	3. Farther away from each other
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
5. Distance is a key variable to the concept of location, and the *cost of distance* is sometimes referred to as the:
	1. “Distanciation factor”
	2. “Tyranny of distance”
	3. “Economic quotient”
	4. All of the above
	5. **None of the above**
6. The most primary form of territorial power is exercised by which entity:
	1. Banks
	2. **Governments**
	3. Private businesses
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
7. Economic places do not just create themselves internally––rather, they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that intersect differently in different places.
	1. The expected outcome of environmental determinants
	2. **The product of various flows across space**
	3. The exclusive product of state policies
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ space is frequently more important in economic terms than absolute space.
	1. **Relative**
	2. Common
	3. Physical
	4. Undefined
	5. Compound
9. Term that refers to a bounded space under the control of a group of people, usually a state:
	1. Firm
	2. Nation
	3. **Territory**
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
10. Space that is based on some kind of *definable* measure of position is often referred to as:
	1. Relative
	2. Random
	3. Undefined
	4. Compound
	5. **Absolute**
11. Overcoming distance often requires \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and so is nearly always a factor in determining the location of economic activities.
	1. Transportation infrastructure
	2. Information and communication technologies
	3. Time and money
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aims to find principles that underpin the arrangement of economic activities in space.
	1. **“Locational analysis”**
	2. “Market theory”
	3. “Efficient market theory”
	4. None of the above
	5. All of the above
13. Governments have the power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the boundaries of their territory.
	1. Enforce
	2. Regulate
	3. Police
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
14. Governments are able to control flows of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across national boundaries.
	1. Workers
	2. Products
	3. Money
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
15. The “friction of distance” is a term used to refer to:
	1. **The cost of distance**
	2. The impacts of economic restructuring
	3. Monetary distanciation
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
16. As raw materials and finished goods are transported for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the more expensive they become or the more they deteriorate in quality.
	1. Local markets
	2. Shorter distances
	3. **Longer distances**
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may allow private entities such as a shopping mall to exercise control in economically important ways.
	1. **Ownership of land**
	2. Consumer preferences
	3. Foreign direct investment
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
18. The characteristics of a place are fundamentally shaped by:
	1. Forms of government
	2. Religious traditions, linguistic groups, and norms relating to gender roles.
	3. Architecture
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
19. In an urban center, a labor market can usually only be created out of those people who are:
	1. Long-time residents of the city under discussion
	2. **Close enough to commute to work at the start and end of the work day**
	3. Well educated and upwardly mobile
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
20. Attempting to understand the complexities of a specific place is, in many ways, a quintessentially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ undertaking:
	1. Reductive
	2. Straightforward
	3. **Geographical**
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
21. While economists are often seeking “laws” or principles, economic geographers are usually:
	1. Going in the same general direction
	2. Seeking universal explanations for why things happen the same way across the world
	3. Attempting to simplify complex processes
	4. All of the above
	5. **None of the above**
22. When used in relation to a map, scale refers to:
	1. The way in which national borders are represented
	2. **The way in which distances on the ground are represented**
	3. The absolute distance between major urban centers
	4. The relationship between local and global processes
	5. Our understanding of economic space as fluid
23. Which of the following can be seen as a scale?
	1. The body
	2. The global
	3. The workplace
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
24. The *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* scale is larger than the national scale, but more defined than the global.
	1. **Macro-regional**
	2. Micro-regional
	3. Subnational
	4. Global-regional
	5. Macro-global
25. Nearly 200 years ago, a German landowner, Johann-Heinrich von Thünen (1783–1850), developed one of the earliest examples of an attempt to:
	1. Analyze the effect of distance on patterns of land use
	2. Determine the transportation costs of various crops
	3. Determine the price of farmland
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
26. The scale where many of the micro-processes of everyday life are played out:
	1. The workplace
	2. The home
	3. The neighborhood
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
27. The *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is the scale at which we *all* occupy, navigate, and experience space.
	1. Urban
	2. National
	3. **Body**
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
28. Almost every scale is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Humanly created
	2. A social construction
	3. Subject to change over time
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
29. The *body* is a scale that is “coded” in terms of:
	1. Gender
	2. Citizenship
	3. Education
	4. **All of the above**
	5. None of the above
30. The process whereby every scale is being actively constructed and reconstructed with ongoing changes in our economies and societies is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. “Time-space continuum”
	2. “Economic continuum”
	3. **“Production of scale”**
	4. “Production of distance”
	5. “Spatial expansion”
31. Space is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agent in shaping economic geography.
	1. **Active**
	2. Inactive
	3. Determinant
	4. Conclusive
	5. Inconclusive
32. Economic geography attempts to understand why certain things happen in specific places in the context of all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of those places.
	1. **Richness and complexity**
	2. Economic uncertainty
	3. Universal laws
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
33. When thinking geographically, we are less interested in exactly where a territorial border is located than in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. **What its effects might be on economic activities within/across it**
	2. The associated distances and scales used in mapping it
	3. The policing and maintenance of that border
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above

**Long-Answer Questions**

How does the “friction of distance” affect the spatial pattern of economic activities?

In what manner do national governments manage flows of workers, products, and money across the boundaries of their territories? Provide one example for each of these three flows.

Discuss three aspects of contemporary *economic geography* that differentiate it from the discipline of *economics*.

**Answers to Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. b
5. e
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. e
11. d
12. a
13. d
14. d
15. a
16. c
17. a
18. d
19. b
20. c
21. e
22. b
23. d
24. a
25. d
26. d
27. c
28. d
29. d
30. c
31. a
32. a
33. a