

Texas A&M University (TAMU) GEOG202 Geography of the Global Village Exam 2 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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- 1. What does the "digital divide" refer to?**
 - A. The gap in digital literacy among age groups**
 - B. The disparity in access to digital technology**
 - C. The differences in internet speed across regions**
 - D. The variance in social media usage**

- 2. Which empire was known for having the last Caliphate?**
 - A. Ottoman Empire**
 - B. ABBASID Empire**
 - C. Umayyad Caliphate**
 - D. Safavid Empire**

- 3. What are the islands of the desert called?**
 - A. Desert oases**
 - B. Rocky outcrops**
 - C. Mountain ranges**
 - D. Sand dunes**

- 4. Which three groups were primarily responsible for the exploration of Africa?**
 - A. Explorers, merchants, and settlers**
 - B. Explorers, missionaries, and commercial men**
 - C. Tourists, scientists, and diplomats**
 - D. Adventurers, traders, and farmers**

- 5. What is another name for the fertile crescent?**
 - A. Cradle of Civilization**
 - B. The Way**
 - C. Land of Milk and Honey**
 - D. Garden of Eden**

- 6. Which cultural influence did Peter the Great specifically advocate for among Russians?**
 - A. European customs**
 - B. Asian traditions**
 - C. Indigenous practices**
 - D. Nomadic lifestyles**

7. What significant geographical features constitute the European landscape?

- A. Three mountain ranges and a desert**
- B. Three mountain ranges and large plains with rivers**
- C. Two mountain ranges and several volcanoes**
- D. A single mountain range and many plateaus**

8. Which geographic features are prominent in the East African Highlands?

- A. Deserts and grasslands**
- B. Flat plains and valleys**
- C. Lakes and mountains**
- D. Swamps and tundras**

9. What geographic feature is primarily associated with the term "coast"?

- A. A landlocked area**
- B. A mountainous region**
- C. An area bordering a sea or ocean**
- D. A river valley**

10. What are the four political capitals of Arabia in order?

- A. Riyadh, Muscat, Doha, Abu Dhabi**
- B. Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo, Constantinople**
- C. Tehran, Kabul, Islamabad, Beirut**
- D. Amman, Sana'a, Doha, Jerusalem**

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does the "digital divide" refer to?

- A. The gap in digital literacy among age groups
- B. The disparity in access to digital technology**
- C. The differences in internet speed across regions
- D. The variance in social media usage

The concept of the "digital divide" primarily refers to the disparity in access to digital technology across different populations. This gap can manifest in various ways, such as differences in availability of high-speed internet, access to computers, and technological infrastructure in various regions. Those without access to these technologies can be at a significant disadvantage in areas such as education, employment, and social engagement. While other options address important aspects of technology use—like age-related digital literacy, internet speed differences, or social media usage—they do not encapsulate the core issue of the digital divide. It is fundamentally concerned with who has the means to access and utilize digital technologies, which can be influenced by socioeconomic status, geographic location, and other factors leading to inequalities in technological engagement.

2. Which empire was known for having the last Caliphate?

- A. Ottoman Empire**
- B. ABBASID Empire
- C. Umayyad Caliphate
- D. Safavid Empire

The Ottoman Empire is recognized for having the last Caliphate, which was officially abolished in 1924. The Caliphate is a form of Islamic government representing the political and religious unity of the Muslim community, and the Ottomans held this title after capturing the Islamic holy cities and establishing themselves as the dominant power in the Muslim world. The reign of the Ottoman sultans over the Caliphate symbolized the continuity of the Islamic authority that began with the early Caliphates, making the Ottoman Empire uniquely significant in the history of Islamic leadership. In contrast, the Abbasid Empire, though historically important as a dominant Islamic Caliphate, had its influence peak earlier, falling into decline by the 13th century. The Umayyad Caliphate also preceded the Ottomans, being one of the first significant Islamic empires but ended in 750 CE. The Safavid Empire, while influential in shaping Persia and establishing Shia Islam, did not hold the title of Caliphate. Thus, the Ottoman Empire stands out as the last entity to hold this title, marking a significant conclusion to a long-standing historical institution within Islam.

3. What are the islands of the desert called?

- A. Desert oases**
- B. Rocky outcrops**
- C. Mountain ranges**
- D. Sand dunes**

The correct answer highlights that desert oases are often referred to as the "islands of the desert." These oases are vital water sources in arid environments, providing essential habitat for both vegetation and various forms of wildlife. They typically consist of fertile land found in the midst of otherwise inhospitable desert conditions, where natural springs or underground water sources allow plants and trees to flourish. This contrast creates a micro-ecosystem that offers shade and sustenance in an otherwise harsh environment, much like islands do in an ocean. The other options describe different geological features or formations, but they do not capture the essence of a fertile area surrounded by desert. Rocky outcrops refer to exposed rock formations that might rise above the surrounding desert, while mountain ranges signify substantial elevations which can also exist in desert regions without necessarily providing the same biological diversity or water availability as oases. Sand dunes are formations created by wind-sculpted sand and do not represent areas of sustenance or water, contrasting sharply with the characteristics of an oasis.

4. Which three groups were primarily responsible for the exploration of Africa?

- A. Explorers, merchants, and settlers**
- B. Explorers, missionaries, and commercial men**
- C. Tourists, scientists, and diplomats**
- D. Adventurers, traders, and farmers**

The exploration of Africa during the Age of Exploration and beyond was largely driven by the activities of explorers, missionaries, and commercial men. Explorers were fundamental in mapping unexplored territories, seeking new trade routes, and uncovering resources. They ventured into the continent to expand geographical knowledge and often acted as the vanguard for later activities in the region. Missionaries played a critical role as well, as they aimed to spread Christianity throughout Africa. Their presence often accompanied the arrival of explorers and traders, acting as cultural intermediaries and helping Europeans to establish footholds in various regions while also recording their observations about indigenous cultures and societies. Commercial men were predominantly involved in trade, seeking lucrative opportunities such as the slave trade, ivory, and other resources. Their motivations were often intertwined with the endeavors of explorers and missionaries, contributing to a complex dynamic of economic exploitation and cultural exchange. The other groups mentioned in the answer options, such as tourists, scientists, diplomats, adventurers, traders, and farmers, either emerged later or did not play the foundational role in the initial exploration and understanding of the African continent during critical historical periods. Their contributions, while significant in other contexts, did not primarily drive the early exploration efforts as described in option B.

5. What is another name for the fertile crescent?

- A. Cradle of Civilization**
- B. The Way**
- C. Land of Milk and Honey**
- D. Garden of Eden**

The term "Cradle of Civilization" is widely recognized as another name for the Fertile Crescent. This designation highlights the region's historical significance as one of the earliest areas where complex societies developed, characterized by advancements in agriculture, writing, and urbanization. The Fertile Crescent, with its rich soil and favorable climate, enabled the transition from nomadic lifestyles to settled agricultural communities, which ultimately led to the rise of some of the world's first civilizations, including the Sumerians, Babylonians, and others in Mesopotamia. While the other terms convey various aspects of the region's identity or significance, they do not universally or specifically refer to the Fertile Crescent as comprehensively as "Cradle of Civilization" does. "The Way" is less commonly associated with this area, "Land of Milk and Honey" is typically connected to biblical references to the Promised Land, and "Garden of Eden" is a mythical description that lacks concrete historical or geographical ties to the Fertile Crescent despite it being speculated to be in that area.

6. Which cultural influence did Peter the Great specifically advocate for among Russians?

- A. European customs**
- B. Asian traditions**
- C. Indigenous practices**
- D. Nomadic lifestyles**

Peter the Great is particularly noted for his efforts to modernize Russia by advocating for the adoption of European customs. He recognized that in order for Russia to become more competitive and powerful on the global stage, it needed to embrace certain aspects of Western culture, technology, and governance. This included encouraging the Russian elite to adopt Western-style clothing, social manners, and even educational practices. His reforms were instrumental in transforming Russia into a more advanced nation in various aspects, including military, administrative, and cultural spheres, aligning them more closely with European standards. The other options, such as Asian traditions, indigenous practices, and nomadic lifestyles, do not align with Peter's vision for modernization and Westernization, as his focus was primarily on reducing the influence of these aspects in favor of European principles and practices.

7. What significant geographical features constitute the European landscape?

- A. Three mountain ranges and a desert
- B. Three mountain ranges and large plains with rivers**
- C. Two mountain ranges and several volcanoes
- D. A single mountain range and many plateaus

The correct response highlights the presence of significant mountain ranges and expansive plains interspersed with major rivers, which are essential components of the European geographical landscape. Europe is home to notable mountain ranges such as the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Carpathians, which play a crucial role in defining the continent's topography and climate. In addition to these mountains, Europe is characterized by vast plains, such as the Northern European Plain, which stretches from France to Russia and is vital for agriculture and settlement. The inclusion of rivers, like the Rhine, Danube, and Seine, further illustrates how these geographical features not only shape the environment but also serve important roles in transportation, trade, and water supply across the continent. The other options do not accurately encapsulate the diversity and significance of Europe's geography. While some may mention mountains or plateaus, they fail to recognize the combination of mountains with vast plains and river systems that truly define Europe's landscape. This comprehensive view enriches our understanding of Europe's geographical significance and the interconnection between its physical features and human activities.

8. Which geographic features are prominent in the East African Highlands?

- A. Deserts and grasslands
- B. Flat plains and valleys
- C. Lakes and mountains**
- D. Swamps and tundras

The East African Highlands are characterized primarily by their mountainous terrain, which is a result of tectonic activity and volcanic processes. This region, also known as the East African Rift, showcases large, prominent mountains, including Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya, making the presence of mountains a defining feature. Additionally, the highlands are interspersed with several lakes, such as Lake Victoria and Lake Nakuru, which are significant for both ecological and social reasons. These geographic features contribute to diverse ecosystems and climates, ranging from lush forests at higher elevations to healthier agricultural zones on the lower slopes. The interplay between lakes and mountains not only influences the climate but also impacts the livelihoods of the local populations, providing resources for agriculture, fishing, and tourism. Thus, the combination of lakes and mountains truly captures the essence of the East African Highlands' geographic uniqueness.

9. What geographic feature is primarily associated with the term "coast"?

- A. A landlocked area**
- B. A mountainous region**
- C. An area bordering a sea or ocean**
- D. A river valley**

The term "coast" is primarily associated with areas that border a sea or ocean, which is captured in the correct answer. Coasts serve as interfaces between land and water, where various processes like erosion, sedimentation, and deposition shape the landscape. They are characterized by distinct environments, including beaches, cliffs, and wetlands, and are important for human activities such as trade, transportation, and tourism. In contrast, a landlocked area is completely surrounded by land and lacks any direct access to an ocean or sea, which does not fit the definition of a coast. A mountainous region refers to elevated terrain characterized by significant height differences, while a river valley is a low-lying area often associated with river systems, neither of which relates to the concept of a coastal environment. Thus, the geographical definition of a coast aligns specifically with regions adjacent to large bodies of water.

10. What are the four political capitals of Arabia in order?

- A. Riyadh, Muscat, Doha, Abu Dhabi**
- B. Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo, Constantinople**
- C. Tehran, Kabul, Islamabad, Beirut**
- D. Amman, Sana'a, Doha, Jerusalem**

The correct sequence of the four political capitals of Arabia is Riyadh, Muscat, Doha, and Abu Dhabi. Riyadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia, which plays a central role in the Arabian Peninsula. Muscat serves as the capital of Oman, situated at the southeastern corner of the peninsula, while Doha is the capital of Qatar, known for its rapid modernization and growing influence in the region. Finally, Abu Dhabi is the capital of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and is a key political and economic center. The other options provided do not represent capitals within Arabia itself. Option B lists Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo, and Constantinople, which are capitals of countries in the broader Middle Eastern region but not specifically part of Arabia. Thus, while they are significant cities, they do not meet the criteria for the capitals of Arabia.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://tamu-geog202exam2.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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