

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) GEOG202 GEOGRAPHY OF THE GLOBAL VILLAGE EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. 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

- 2. True or False: Mecca and the East African Highlands both had ties to Oman.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Partially True
 - D. Not enough information

- 3. Which relationship illustrates the concept of core and periphery in geography?**
 - A. Francia as a core and surrounding regions as periphery
 - B. Germany as a core and France as periphery
 - C. Spain as a core and Italy as periphery
 - D. Greece as a core and Egypt as periphery

- 4. Where is the Mediterranean Sea located?**
 - A. Above Africa
 - B. Between Europe and Asia
 - C. Below North America
 - D. To the East of the UK

- 5. Which areas were major slave trade locations in Central Africa?**
 - A. Kinshasa, Uganda, Algeria
 - B. Zanzibar, Sudan, Guinea
 - C. Lagos, Nairobi, Cairo
 - D. Dar Es Salaam, Cape Town, Addis Ababa

- 6. What contributed to Mecca becoming the economic and spiritual capital of Arabia?**
- A. It had abundant water resources
 - B. It was geographically isolated
 - C. It was central to trade routes
 - D. It was a pilgrimage site
- 7. What role do non-governmental organizations play in global issues?**
- A. Advocating for social change
 - B. Providing scientific research
 - C. Regulating international trade
 - D. Enforcing government policies
- 8. What geographical feature was significant for the location of London?**
- A. Its proximity to the Thames River
 - B. Its fertile agricultural land
 - C. Its mountainous terrain
 - D. Its proximity to the sea
- 9. What is Darfur?**
- A. A region in North Sudan known for its oil reserves
 - B. A southern part of Sudan inhabited by Africans
 - C. A city in Egypt known for tourism
 - D. A desert in Central Africa
- 10. What role do international organizations play in global governance?**
- A. They foster cooperation among countries
 - B. They enforce national laws
 - C. They promote individual country interests
 - D. They solely focus on economic growth

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. True or False: Mecca and the East African Highlands both had ties to Oman.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Partially True
- D. Not enough information

The statement is true because Mecca and the East African Highlands both have historical connections to Oman through trade and cultural exchanges. Mecca, as a significant religious and trade hub, facilitated the movement of people and goods, linking it with Oman particularly in terms of commerce and the spread of Islam. The East African Highlands, which include regions in countries like Kenya and Ethiopia, were influenced by Omani traders who traveled along the Indian Ocean trade routes. This resulted in the exchange of not just products, but also ideas, languages, and cultural practices, further establishing ties between these regions and Oman. While some options could reflect varying degrees of accuracy regarding the connections, the assertion that both Mecca and the East African Highlands had ties to Oman is firmly supported by historical evidence of trade networks and cultural interactions that have existed over centuries.

3. Which relationship illustrates the concept of core and periphery in geography?

- A. Francia as a core and surrounding regions as periphery**
- B. Germany as a core and France as periphery
- C. Spain as a core and Italy as periphery
- D. Greece as a core and Egypt as periphery

The relationship between Francia as a core and the surrounding regions as periphery effectively illustrates the core-periphery model in geography. In this context, the core refers to a region that is economically, politically, and socially dominant, exhibiting high levels of development and infrastructure. Francia, historically significant in Europe, serves as a powerful hub of cultural and economic activity, influencing not only its immediate surroundings but also broader regions. The surrounding regions, identified as periphery, typically experience less economic development, have limited political power, and may depend on the core for resources, markets, and opportunities. This dynamic can result in a disparity between the wealth and opportunities available in the core as opposed to the periphery. In this light, Francia as a core effectively demonstrates the uneven development characteristic of the core-periphery model, showcasing the relationships between developed and less-developed areas. The other choices do not align as closely with the core-periphery model as they feature relationships that may not reflect a clear distinction in levels of development or influence between the core and periphery.

4. Where is the Mediterranean Sea located?

- A. Above Africa**
- B. Between Europe and Asia
- C. Below North America
- D. To the East of the UK

The Mediterranean Sea is situated between Europe, Africa, and Asia, making the statement regarding its placement between Europe and Asia correct. This sea acts as a significant body of water that geographically connects these continents, serving as an important historical and cultural crossroads. It is bordered by countries from three continents: the European nations to the north, African nations to the south, and Asian countries to the east. The option stating "Above Africa" may only partially describe its location, as it suggests a position directly north of Africa without acknowledging its eastern and western borders with Europe and Asia, and so it lacks the comprehensiveness that accurately reflects the sea's full geographical context. The Mediterranean acts as a major marine link in the region, influencing trade, climate, and cultural exchanges among the bordering nations.

5. Which areas were major slave trade locations in Central Africa?

- A. Kinshasa, Uganda, Algeria
- B. Zanzibar, Sudan, Guinea**
- C. Lagos, Nairobi, Cairo
- D. Dar Es Salaam, Cape Town, Addis Ababa

The correct answer identifies Zanzibar, Sudan, and Guinea as major slave trade locations in Central Africa. Historically, these areas were integral to the transatlantic and trans-Saharan slave trades. Zanzibar, an island off the east coast of Africa, served as a significant trading post where slaves were transported to various regions, especially to the Arabian Peninsula and India. The market for slaves was prominent in Sudan, where the trade routes intersected, facilitating the movement of captives from the interior of Africa to the northern parts and other international markets. Guinea also played a vital role as a point of departure for many enslaved Africans sent across the Atlantic. This understanding of the historical context surrounding these locations reflects their importance during periods of intense trade and interaction involving human trafficking, making them key geographic points in the study of the slave trade in Africa.

6. What contributed to Mecca becoming the economic and spiritual capital of Arabia?

- A. It had abundant water resources
- B. It was geographically isolated
- C. It was central to trade routes**
- D. It was a pilgrimage site

Mecca's rise as both the economic and spiritual capital of Arabia is closely tied to its strategic location central to trade routes. Situated within the Arabian Peninsula, Mecca served as a crossroads for various trade routes that connected different regions, facilitating the exchange of goods such as spices, textiles, and precious metals. This centrality allowed Mecca to flourish as a commercial hub, attracting traders, merchants, and pilgrims, which in turn stimulated economic growth and contributed to the city's significance. Additionally, this trade brought diverse cultural influences and wealth, further enhancing its status. At the same time, Mecca is also renowned as a pilgrimage site due to its association with the Kaaba, making it a focal point for religious activity. However, its prominence as an economic center due to trade routes is foundational to understanding how it became influential in both economic and spiritual terms.

7. What role do non-governmental organizations play in global issues?

- A. Advocating for social change**
- B. Providing scientific research
- C. Regulating international trade
- D. Enforcing government policies

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a vital role in advocating for social change on a global scale. They are often established to address specific issues such as human rights, environmental protection, public health, and development assistance. By mobilizing communities, raising awareness, and influencing public opinion, NGOs help promote advocacy efforts that lead to policy changes and improvements in social conditions. Unlike governmental entities, which may have inherent political agendas or limitations, NGOs typically operate with a mission-driven approach that focuses on empowering individuals and promoting social equity. Through campaigns, lobbying, and grassroots initiatives, they can effectively bring attention to issues that may otherwise be neglected by traditional political mechanisms. This advocacy is essential in shaping global discourse and spurring action from both governments and the private sector. Other options, while relevant in various contexts, do not accurately encapsulate the primary function of NGOs. Providing scientific research is typically the role of academic institutions or think tanks rather than NGOs themselves. Regulating international trade falls within the responsibilities of government authorities and international trade organizations. Enforcing government policies is also a function of government entities, which NGOs are not equipped to do, as they lack legal authority. Thus, the primary role of NGOs in addressing global issues is well represented by their advocacy for

8. What geographical feature was significant for the location of London?

A. Its proximity to the Thames River

B. Its fertile agricultural land

C. Its mountainous terrain

D. Its proximity to the sea

The significance of London's location is particularly tied to its proximity to the Thames River. The Thames has historically served as a vital waterway for transportation and trade, enabling the movement of goods and people both into the city and beyond. This river provided London with an advantageous position for commerce, especially before the advent of modern transport systems when water routes were essential for trade. The accessibility offered by the Thames contributed to London's growth as a major economic and cultural center. In addition to transportation, the river's estuarine nature facilitated access to the North Sea, enhancing maritime trade with other parts of Europe and the world. London's establishment as a port also directly influenced its economic development and urban expansion. While nearby fertile agricultural land and proximity to the sea are important aspects of urban development, they do not hold the same level of historical significance for London's emergence as a global city as the Thames River does. The absence of mountainous terrain also played a role by allowing for easier urban development and expansion. Thus, the Thames River remains a defining geographical feature that shaped the location and growth of London.

9. What is Darfur?

A. A region in North Sudan known for its oil reserves

B. A southern part of Sudan inhabited by Africans

C. A city in Egypt known for tourism

D. A desert in Central Africa

Darfur is indeed a region in Sudan that has been significantly impacted by conflict and humanitarian crises, primarily involving non-Arab ethnic groups who reside in the area. The character of Darfur is shaped by its diverse population, which includes various African ethnic groups. The region has gained international attention due to the prolonged violence and displacement of its inhabitants, much of which stems from ethnic tensions and competition for resources. The importance of recognizing Darfur as a region inhabited by Africans highlights the social, cultural, and political complexities faced by its communities, particularly in relation to the ongoing conflict. This framing helps to understand the broader implications of ethnic and cultural issues in the context of Sudan and the larger African continent, making clear why this answer is accurate. The other options either misidentify the geographical aspect, incorrectly focus on economic attributes such as oil reserves, wrongly categorize it as a city in another country, or inaccurately classify it as a desert, which does not represent the unique socio-political challenges that characterize Darfur.

10. What role do international organizations play in global governance?

A. They foster cooperation among countries

B. They enforce national laws

C. They promote individual country interests

D. They solely focus on economic growth

International organizations primarily foster cooperation among countries by providing platforms for dialogue, negotiation, and collaboration on a wide range of global issues. These organizations, such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and the World Health Organization, create frameworks that allow member states to work together to address challenges that transcend national borders, such as climate change, public health crises, and security threats. Through conferences, treaties, and collective decision-making processes, international organizations facilitate the pooling of resources and knowledge, helping nations to achieve common goals that might be difficult to pursue independently. This cooperative effort is essential to navigating complex global interdependencies and ensuring that collective action can be taken for the benefit of all members involved. While enforcement of national laws, promotion of individual country interests, and sole focus on economic growth might be aspects of some interactions between countries, they do not reflect the primary role of international organizations in global governance. Instead, the emphasis is on creating a cooperative environment where a diverse set of interests can be aligned to maintain peace, security, and sustainable development across the globe.

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:

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

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