

**Western Governors
University (WGU)
GEOG1312 D199**

Introduction to Physical and Human Geography Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What does the term 'deglomeration' refer to?**
 - A. The clustering of industries**
 - B. The process of moving farther apart**
 - C. The formation of a new industry**
 - D. The growth of a particular industry**

- 2. What does 'hegemony' signify in a geopolitical context?**
 - A. Economic interdependence among nations**
 - B. Leadership or dominance of one person or state over others**
 - C. A cooperative agreement between multiple countries**
 - D. The use of military power to influence other states**

- 3. What does industrialization involve?**
 - A. Shift towards agriculture**
 - B. Transition from artisan production to large-scale manufacturing**
 - C. Emphasis on natural resource conservation**
 - D. Development of sustainable practices**

- 4. What does "location" signify in geography?**
 - A. Only the geographical features of a region**
 - B. The physical presence of a geographic place on Earth's surface**
 - C. The historical significance of a place**
 - D. The bordering countries surrounding a region**

- 5. What role does ecology play in understanding environmental issues?**
 - A. It provides insight into historical data**
 - B. It helps analyze interactions within ecosystems**
 - C. It focuses exclusively on urban development**
 - D. It studies past human impact on the climate**

6. In cartography, what does the term 'analytical mapping' refer to?

- A. The creation of decorative maps**
- B. The exploration of spatial patterns and trends**
- C. The measurement of distances**
- D. The creation of navigation tools**

7. Which structure illustrates the flow of energy and matter in an ecosystem?

- A. Ecosystem model**
- B. Trophic structure**
- C. Energy diagram**
- D. Food web**

8. What legal framework allowed the U.S. government to negotiate the removal of Native American tribes in the 1830s?

- A. Indian Reorganization Act**
- B. Homestead Act**
- C. Indian Removal Act**
- D. Native Land Claims Act**

9. What do remittances represent in the context of migration?

- A. Financial debts**
- B. Migrants' earnings sent home**
- C. Government aid packages**
- D. Insurance payouts**

10. Which type of consumers are herbivores that eat green plants?

- A. Carnivores**
- B. Omnivores**
- C. Primary consumers**
- D. Decomposers**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does the term 'degloberation' refer to?

- A. The clustering of industries
- B. The process of moving farther apart**
- C. The formation of a new industry
- D. The growth of a particular industry

The term 'degloberation' refers to the process by which industries or businesses move farther apart from each other. This concept is often applied in urban geography and economic geography to describe a shift away from agglomeration, where businesses and industries cluster together for mutual benefits like shared resources, labor pools, and market access. Degloberation can occur due to various reasons such as rising costs in densely populated areas, the desire for more space, or technological changes that allow for more decentralized operations. This shift can lead to the dispersal of industries, impacting local economies and urban development patterns. Understanding degloberation helps to analyze how economic activities and industrial locations are influenced over time, reflecting changes in technology, market conditions, or regulatory environments.

2. What does 'hegemony' signify in a geopolitical context?

- A. Economic interdependence among nations
- B. Leadership or dominance of one person or state over others**
- C. A cooperative agreement between multiple countries
- D. The use of military power to influence other states

The concept of 'hegemony' in a geopolitical context refers specifically to the leadership or dominance of one person, state, or governing entity over others. This dominance can manifest in various forms, including political influence, cultural authority, and economic power. A hegemon is typically able to shape the norms, rules, and structures within a specific region or globally, often establishing a status quo that benefits itself and its allies while exerting influence or control over other states. This leadership can arise from various sources, such as military strength, economic prosperity, or cultural appeal. For example, a nation that holds significant military capability may establish itself as a hegemon by promoting stability and security in a region, often influencing the policies of neighboring countries. Additionally, hegemony can also be about soft power, where a state gains influence through persuasion and attraction rather than coercion. The other options relate to forms of international relations but do not capture the essence of hegemony specifically. Economic interdependence might describe relationships between countries, while a cooperative agreement suggests collaboration rather than dominance. The use of military power could relate to aspects of hegemony, but it does not encompass the broader notion of establishing a prevailing influence or leadership over others that characterizes the term.

3. What does industrialization involve?

- A. Shift towards agriculture
- B. Transition from artisan production to large-scale manufacturing**
- C. Emphasis on natural resource conservation
- D. Development of sustainable practices

Industrialization involves a significant transition in the production methods of goods and services, moving from small-scale, artisan production to large-scale manufacturing. This shift is characterized by the use of machinery, factory systems, and the mass production of goods, which enables economies of scale and efficiency in production processes. As a country industrializes, it typically sees an increase in urbanization, as people migrate to cities for jobs in factories, leading to changes in economic structures and societal roles. This transformation also often brings about advancements in technology and infrastructure that support industrial activities, such as transportation networks and energy supply systems. While the development of sustainable practices and emphasis on conservation are important discussions in today's context, they do not define the core characteristics and processes of industrialization itself. Additionally, a shift towards agriculture does not represent industrialization; rather, it suggests a reversion to pre-industrial methods of production.

4. What does "location" signify in geography?

- A. Only the geographical features of a region
- B. The physical presence of a geographic place on Earth's surface**
- C. The historical significance of a place
- D. The bordering countries surrounding a region

In geography, "location" specifically refers to the physical presence of a geographic place on Earth's surface. This encompasses both absolute location, defined by precise coordinates (latitude and longitude), and relative location, which describes a place's position in relation to other locations. Understanding location is crucial for analyzing spatial relationships, human interaction with the environment, and the distribution of resources. The other options focus on different aspects of geography. While geographical features, historical significance, and bordering countries are all important elements of geographic study, they do not capture the fundamental definition of "location" itself. Instead, they emphasize characteristics or contextual information about a place rather than its foundational positioning on the planet.

5. What role does ecology play in understanding environmental issues?

- A. It provides insight into historical data
- B. It helps analyze interactions within ecosystems**
- C. It focuses exclusively on urban development
- D. It studies past human impact on the climate

Ecology plays a critical role in understanding environmental issues by analyzing the interactions within ecosystems. This field of study examines how living organisms, including plants, animals, and microorganisms, interact with one another and with their physical environment. By studying these relationships, ecologists can identify the impacts of various factors such as climate change, pollution, and habitat destruction on biodiversity and ecosystem health. This understanding is essential for addressing environmental issues because it allows scientists and policymakers to develop strategies that consider the complex interdependencies within ecosystems. For instance, recognizing the role of a keystone species can inform conservation efforts and habitat restoration projects. Thus, ecology provides the necessary framework to examine the balance of nature and how human activities can disrupt this balance, leading to more sustainable environmental practices.

6. In cartography, what does the term 'analytical mapping' refer to?

- A. The creation of decorative maps
- B. The exploration of spatial patterns and trends**
- C. The measurement of distances
- D. The creation of navigation tools

Analytical mapping specifically focuses on exploring spatial patterns and trends within geographic data. This type of mapping involves the examination and interpretation of data to reveal relationships, distributions, and trends over space. It goes beyond simply producing maps for descriptive purposes and seeks to generate insights that can influence decision-making, policy, or further research. The analytical mapping process often uses statistical techniques, geospatial technologies, and data visualization methods to distill complex datasets into understandable and actionable information. By emphasizing the relationships among different factors and the patterns that emerge from geographic data, analytical mapping plays a crucial role in fields like urban planning, environmental science, and social sciences, where understanding spatial dynamics is essential.

7. Which structure illustrates the flow of energy and matter in an ecosystem?

- A. Ecosystem model**
- B. Trophic structure**
- C. Energy diagram**
- D. Food web**

The trophic structure effectively illustrates the flow of energy and matter within an ecosystem by depicting the various levels of organisms based on their feeding relationships. This structure categorizes organisms into different trophic levels, such as producers, primary consumers, secondary consumers, and so on, showing how energy is transferred from one level to another through food chains. By understanding the trophic structure, one can see not only how energy flows but also how matter, such as nutrients, cycles through the ecosystem. For example, when plants (producers) convert sunlight into energy through photosynthesis, this energy is then passed on to herbivores (primary consumers) when they consume these plants, and further to carnivores (secondary consumers) when they feed on herbivores. Although other options like ecosystem models and food webs also represent relationships within ecosystems, the trophic structure specifically emphasizes the hierarchy of energy flow, making it a clear framework for understanding these ecological dynamics.

8. What legal framework allowed the U.S. government to negotiate the removal of Native American tribes in the 1830s?

- A. Indian Reorganization Act**
- B. Homestead Act**
- C. Indian Removal Act**
- D. Native Land Claims Act**

The legal framework that enabled the U.S. government to negotiate the removal of Native American tribes in the 1830s was the Indian Removal Act. This act, signed into law by President Andrew Jackson in 1830, specifically authorized the federal government to negotiate treaties with Native American tribes to relocate them from their ancestral homelands in the southeastern United States to designated "Indian Territory" west of the Mississippi River. The Indian Removal Act was rooted in the belief that relocating Native Americans would open up valuable land for white settlers and promote agricultural expansion. The act led to a series of treaties that often involved coercion and dubious negotiations, resulting in the forced removal of thousands of Native Americans and tragic events, such as the Trail of Tears, where many suffered from disease, exposure, and starvation during their relocation. In contrast, the Indian Reorganization Act, passed in 1934, aimed to reverse the policies of removal and assimilation by promoting self-government among tribes. The Homestead Act of 1862 provided land to settlers but did not specifically pertain to Native American removal. The Native Land Claims Act does not refer directly to the events of the 1830s but deals with claims made by Native tribes against the federal government related to land rights

9. What do remittances represent in the context of migration?

- A. Financial debts
- B. Migrants' earnings sent home**
- C. Government aid packages
- D. Insurance payouts

Remittances refer to the money that migrants send back to their home countries, typically to support family members or communities left behind. This financial assistance can be crucial for the economic well-being of those who receive it, as it often helps cover basic needs such as food, education, and healthcare. The concept of remittances highlights the economic ties that persist between migrants and their home countries, illustrating how migration can influence global economies. In many cases, remittances constitute a significant portion of the GDP for developing nations, underscoring their importance in international migration dynamics.

10. Which type of consumers are herbivores that eat green plants?

- A. Carnivores
- B. Omnivores
- C. Primary consumers**
- D. Decomposers

Herbivores that eat green plants are classified as primary consumers in ecological terms. Primary consumers are organisms that primarily consume producers, which are typically plants or algae that can photosynthesize. Since herbivores feed directly on these green plants, they occupy the second trophic level in an ecosystem, playing a crucial role in energy transfer from producers to higher trophic levels, such as carnivores or omnivores that may eat both plants and animals. This distinction highlights the importance of primary consumers in maintaining the balance of an ecosystem by controlling plant populations and providing energy to higher-level consumers.

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://wgu-geog1312-d199.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE