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37	A	B	C	D	E
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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

DANTES Eligible Military Service Member (DSST)

SN304

Introduction to Geography

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for DANTES Eligible Military Service Member (DSST) SN304 , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, SN304
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes the process by which wind, water, or ice removes and transports weathered material from one location to another?

- ☐ A Weathering
- ☒ B Erosion
- ☐ C Subduction
- ☐ D Metamorphism

ANSWER B

WHY Erosion refers specifically to the removal and transport of weathered material by agents such as wind, water, or ice. Weathering is the breakdown of rock in place, subduction is a tectonic process, and metamorphism is the transformation of rock by heat and pressure.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

A lingua franca is best defined as:

- ☐ A A language used by a single ethnic group within its homeland
- ☐ B An extinct language preserved only in written records
- ☒ C A language adopted as a common means of communication between speakers of different native languages
- ☐ D The official language designated by a country's constitution

ANSWER C

WHY A lingua franca is a language used as a common means of communication between people who speak different native languages. Examples include English, Swahili in East Africa, and Bahasa Indonesia. The other options describe unrelated linguistic concepts.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which term refers to a state whose territory completely surrounds another, smaller state?

- ☐ A Peninsula
- ☐ B Enclave
- ☐ C Exclave
- ☒ D Perforated state

ANSWER D

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which climate type is characterized by warm temperatures and seasonal heavy rainfall concentrated in the high-sun season, producing tropical rainforests near the equator and monsoon climates farther north and south?

- ☐ A Mediterranean (dry-summer subtropical)
- ☒ B Tropical (A) climates
- ☐ C Humid continental (Dfa/Dfb)
- ☐ D Subarctic (Dfc/Dwc)

ANSWER B

WHY Tropical (A) climates in the Köppen classification include tropical rainforest (Af), tropical monsoon (Am), and tropical savanna (Aw). All are warm year-round, and the monsoon and rainforest variants receive heavy seasonal or year-round rainfall. Mediterranean climates are dry in summer, humid continental climates occur in midlatitudes, and subarctic climates occur at high latitudes.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Von Thünen's model of agricultural land use predicts that, with a central market, which agricultural activity is located closest to the city?

- ☐ A Grain and field crops
- ☐ B Ranching and livestock
- ☒ C Market gardening and dairying (perishable goods)
- ☐ D Extensive grain farming

ANSWER C

WHY Von Thünen's model holds that perishable goods such as vegetables, fruits, and dairy are produced closest to the market because their transportation costs and spoilage risks would otherwise be prohibitive. As distance from the market increases, less perishable products such as grain and finally ranching appear in concentric rings outward.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A major drawback of the Mercator projection is that it:

- ☐ A Cannot show any ocean accurately
- ☒ B Distorts the size of landmasses, especially near the poles, exaggerating areas such as Greenland and Antarctica
- ☐ C Uses interrupted sections that break up the continents
- ☐ D Only accurately depicts the Southern Hemisphere

ANSWER B

WHY The Mercator projection preserves angles and shapes (conformality), making it useful for navigation, but it greatly inflates the apparent size of high-latitude landmasses. Greenland, for example, looks comparable to Africa even though Africa is about 14 times larger. The other statements do not describe the Mercator projection.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

In the demographic transition model, which stage is characterized by low birth rates, low death rates, and therefore a slow-growing or stable population?

- ☐ A Stage 1 (High Stationary)
- ☐ B Stage 2 (Early Expanding)
- ☐ C Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
- ☒ D Stage 4 (Low Stationary)

ANSWER D

WHY Stage 4 of the demographic transition features both low birth and low death rates, producing a low rate of natural increase. Many developed countries such as Japan, Germany, and Italy are in Stage 4, while Stage 1 has high birth and death rates, Stage 2 has rapidly falling death rates, and Stage 3 has falling birth rates with continued population growth.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

The Andes Mountains of South America formed primarily as a result of which tectonic process?

- ☐ A Continental rifting along a divergent boundary
- ☒ B Oceanic-continental convergence and subduction producing a continental volcanic arc
- ☐ C Transform faulting between two plates sliding past each other
- ☐ D Hotspot volcanism within the interior of a tectonic plate

ANSWER B

WHY The Andes formed along the western edge of South America where the oceanic Nazca Plate subducts beneath the continental South American Plate. This convergent boundary produces volcanic activity, earthquakes, and the uplift that built the Andes as a continental volcanic arc. The other options describe tectonic processes that are not responsible for the Andes.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are considered universalizing religions, meaning they actively seek converts worldwide? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Christianity
- ☒ **B** Islam
- ☐ **C** Hinduism
- ☐ **D** Judaism

ANSWER A • B

WHY Universalizing religions actively seek converts and transcend particular ethnic or cultural groups. Christianity and Islam are the world's two largest universalizing religions and have spread globally. Hinduism and Judaism are typically classified as ethnic religions because their membership is largely tied to specific cultural or ancestral identity rather than active proselytization.