



**Department of Geography, Environmental Management and Energy
Studies**

GR1BFET – HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SEMESTER TEST

Date: 23 October 2020

Total: 100 Marks

Time: 2 hours

Lecturer: Ms Stockigt

QUESTION 1

- 1.) Farming varies around the world because of
 - A) cultural and environmental factors
 - B) cultural and economic factors
 - C) farmers' personal preference and environmental factors
 - D) weather and climate
 - E) climate change

- 2.) The first people to domesticate lentils and olives were in
 - A) western India.
 - B) northern China.
 - C) Ethiopia.
 - D) Southwest Asia.
 - E) South America.

- 3.) The fact that meat accounts for one-third of all protein intake in developed countries but only one-tenth in developing ones suggests
 - A) developing nations are vegetarians by choice.
 - B) there is a cultural taboo against meat in developing nations.
 - C) developed nations can afford more meat per capita.
 - D) developing nations do not have sufficient grazing land.
 - E) developed nations do not produce sufficient grains to replace meat consumption.

- 4.) Which is NOT a form of subsistence agriculture?
 - A) Mediterranean
 - B) shifting cultivation
 - C) pastoral nomadism

- D) intensive
- E) transhumance

5.) Hunting and gathering societies

- A) include about 15 percent of the world's people.
- B) are found in isolated places in the world.
- C) are characterized by large concentrations of people.
- D) occur nearly everywhere but are especially common in Europe.
- E) are responsible for most of the environmental degradation of the planet.

6.) Which type of agriculture is practiced by the largest percentage of the world's people?

- A) hunting and gathering
- B) shifting cultivation
- C) pastoral nomadism
- D) intensive subsistence
- E) plantation

7.) Pastoral nomadism is most commonly found in which climate region?

- A) humid low-latitude
- B) dry
- C) warm mid-latitude
- D) cold mid-latitude
- E) polar

8.) Shifting cultivation is most commonly found in which climate region?

- A) humid low-latitude
- B) dry
- C) warm mid-latitude
- D) cold mid-latitude
- E) highlands

9.) Unlike other forms of commercial agriculture, plantations are

- A) part of agribusiness.
- B) owned by day laborers in less developed countries.
- C) found primarily in less developed countries.
- D) situated in densely populated locations.
- E) found primarily in more developed countries.

10.) Which of the following is generally NOT a typical practice in growing rice in Asia?

- A) preparing and terracing fields with a plow drawn by oxen
- B) flooding the plowed field with water
- C) growing seedlings in a nursery
- D) transplanting seedlings into the flooded field
- E) machine harvesting and winnowing

11.) What is the purpose of crop rotation?

- A) maintaining fresh products for market
- B) maintaining price supports
- C) maintaining the fertility of fields
- D) responding to shifting consumer preference

E) reducing transportation costs

12.) The degradation of land due to human action such as excessive crop planting, deforestation, and land grazing is

- A) slash and burn agriculture.
- B) desertification.
- C) land desiccation.
- D) commercial farming.
- E) plantation farming.

13.) Afghanistan is important to the world drug trade primarily because

- A) it produces about 90 percent of the world's opium.
- B) U.S. troops consume most of the opium grown there.
- C) of the inability to grow maize.
- D) of the proximity of the Russian market for illicit drugs.
- E) of the desire of local farmers to fund terrorist organizations.

14.) The greatest challenge to world food supply has been

- A) drought.
- B) global warming.
- C) military conflict.
- D) food prices.
- E) limited labor.

15.) HDI is function of

- A) standard of living, education, and health.
- B) standard of living, environmental health, and democracy.
- C) education, health, and democracy.
- D) fair trade, sustainability, and education.
- E) low debt, education, and health.

16.) Gross domestic product (GDP) is the

- A) total value of the outputs minus inputs of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
- B) total value of exports of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
- C) total value of outputs of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
- D) total value of human capital development in a country during a year.
- E) total value of investments made in domestic and foreign sources of revenue during a year.

17.) An example of a primary sector activity is

- A) education.
- B) manufacturing.
- C) banking.
- D) retailing.
- E) mining.

18.) Processing of computer information is an example of which sector of the economy?

- A) sixth percentile
- B) primary and secondary

- C) primary
- D) tertiary
- E) the data sector

19.) Per capita GDP is a poor indicator of which of the following?

- A) the approximate level of material well being in a country
- B) the number of countries below the poverty level
- C) the distribution of wealth within a country
- D) the spatial distribution of global wealth
- E) potential for providing all citizens with a comfortable life

20.) An adjustment made to the GNI to account for differences among countries in the cost of goods is a

- A) tax exemption.
- B) subsidy.
- C) purchasing power parity.
- D) per capita index.
- E) global pricing indicator.

21.) HDI examines education by combining two separate measures.

- A) number of school age children and the number of schools
- B) years of schooling for adults and the expected years of school for youth
- C) number of schools and the number of teachers
- D) years of schooling for adults and the per capita funding for education
- E) expected years of schooling for youths and the per capita funding for school age children

22.) Since 1990, most countries have seen a decline in previous patterns of

- A) gender inequality.
- B) gender equality.
- C) economic inequality.
- D) gender dynamics.
- E) innovative agricultural methods.

23.) Which country is the only semi peripheral nation-state in Africa?

- A) Libya
- B) Angola
- C) Gabon
- D) South Africa
- E) Kenya

24.) The principal benefit of the self-sufficiency approach is to promote

- A) balanced growth of all economic sectors.
- B) global competitiveness for local industries.
- C) the maintenance of a large bureaucracy.
- D) unequal distribution of resources.
- E) international trade.

25.) In contrast to the international trade approach, the self-sufficiency approach to development

- A) begins when an elite group initiates innovative activities.

- B) attempts to result in uneven resource development. and market correction indices.
- C) suffers from market stagnation.
- D) attempts to spread investment through all sectors of the economy.
- E) attempts to identify appropriate developmental stages.

26.) FDI is defined as the investment of _____ in the economy of another country.

- A) a foreign government
- B) a foreign company
- C) a non-government organization
- D) the World Bank
- E) the IMF

27.) Austerity programs

- A) target cuts in private industry payroll.
- B) introduce furlough days in private firms.
- C) introduce new taxes on water and electricity.
- D) target cuts in government spending on welfare benefits.
- E) target the dissolution of unions.

28.) The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

- A) compares the level of development of women in a country to the average development level of women in the world.
- B) compares the levels of indicators for females to those of males within a country.
- C) is composed of the same measures as the HDI but is applied only to women instead of the entire population.
- D) combines economic and political indicators of empowerment.
- E) cannot be used as an indicator of development in the United States.

29.) The Industrial Revolution

- A) was a rapid introduction of modernizing technology across Europe and North America concurrently.
- B) was a rapid introduction of modernizing technology in Britain's colonies.
- C) was a gradual diffusion of new ideas in industry and social, economic and political inventions.
- D) introduced migration away from cities.
- E) started in North America before reaching Europe.

30.) The Industrial Revolution began in

- A) Great Britain.
- B) Japan.
- C) Russia.
- D) the United States.
- E) the Fertile Crescent.

31.) The only step of the copper production process that is not significantly bulk-reducing is

- A) refining.
- B) concentration.
- C) mining.
- D) smelting.
- E) ore extraction.

32.) Situation costs are critical to a firm that wishes to

- A) avoid skilled laborers.
- B) minimize production costs inside the plant.
- C) minimize transport costs.
- D) identify unique characteristics of a particular industry.
- E) utilize a new technology.

33.) Producers of automobiles select assembly plant locations primarily for their closer access to

- A) government subsidies.
- B) labor markets.
- C) markets for finished automobiles.
- D) raw materials.
- E) water transportation.

34.) Beer bottling is an example of a

- A) perishable industry.
- B) specialized industry.
- C) bulk-gaining industry.
- D) communications-oriented industry.
- E) labor intensive industry.

35.) In addition to integrated mills, about one-fourth of U.S. steel production is now attributed to

- A) minimills which utilize scrap metal in many U.S. locations.
- B) traditional mills in the South and Southeast.
- C) minimills which have revitalized the old steel producing center of Pittsburgh.
- D) nuclear-pellet generating plants in the Northeast.
- E) scrap metal from materials transported to the United States from China.

36.) A company which uses more than one _____ will often locate near break-of-bulk points.

- A) mode of transport
- B) consumer market
- C) raw material
- D) type of labor
- E) energy supply

37.) Although transportation costs rise because of intermittent break-of-bulk points, we can surmise that over very long distances the lowest-cost form of transporting goods is by

- A) truck.
- B) train.
- C) ship.
- D) airplane.
- E) rocket.

38.) _____ is the shipment of manufacturing inputs in a manner that allows for production flexibility.

- A) Break of Bulk
- B) Intensive Industry

- C) Right to Work
- D) Just-in-time
- E) Containerization

39.) The spatial clustering of high tech industry in Silicon Valley was a result of

- A) skilled labor and venture capital.
- B) tax holidays and climate amenities.
- C) skilled labor and climate amenities.
- D) venture capital and tax holidays.
- E) the Pacific Rim economy and brain drain.

40.) Developing countries (including Russia and China) consume approximately _____ percent of the world's fossil fuels.

- A) 40
- B) 50
- C) 60
- D) 70
- E) 80

41.) The supply of energy remaining in discovered deposits is

- A) potential reserve.
- B) reserve profits.
- C) proven reserve.
- D) exhausted potential.
- E) Southfork futures.

42.) A significant drawback to wind power is

- A) the turbines obstructing the landscape.
- B) the novelty of windmill technology raises the risk.
- C) the cost of the turbines requires significant capital investment.
- D) oil companies discourage it.
- E) there are only a few areas on the globe that would benefit.

43.) Consumer services include

- A) educational, retail, wholesale, health and social, leisure, and hospitality jobs.
- B) educational, retail, wholesale, professional, and financial service jobs.
- C) educational, retail, wholesale, and financial service jobs.
- D) health and social, professional, and financial service jobs.
- E) wholesale, social, leisure, and information service jobs.

44.) Which of the following is NOT primarily a consumer service?

- A) transportation services
- B) retail and wholesale services
- C) education services
- D) health services
- E) hospitality services

45.) The area surrounding a service from which customers are attracted is the

- A) hinterland.
- B) range.

- C) threshold.
- D) median.
- E) meridian

46.) The geometric pattern which geographers use to represent market areas is

- A) a circle.
- B) a hexagon.
- C) a square.
- D) a pentagon.
- E) an octagon.

47.) The minimum number of people needed to support a service is called the

- A) hinterland.
- B) range.
- C) threshold.
- D) median.
- E) meridian.

48.) If a country's largest city has 1,000,000 inhabitants and the second largest city has 200,000 inhabitants, the country follows what distribution?

- A) central place
- B) economic base
- C) primate city
- D) rank-size
- E) equidistant

49.) A primate city is

- A) a city with political, economic, and cultural functions.
- B) at least twice as large as the next smaller city.
- C) the seat of a Roman Catholic diocese.
- D) a rapidly growing city.
- E) the center of gravity for a hinterland.

50.) The potential use of a service at a location is related directly to population and inversely to distance in the

- A) gravity model.
- B) population model.
- C) distance decay.
- D) gravitational model.
- E) threshold model.

51.) A food desert is usually associated with

- A) rust belt cities.
- B) hydroponic cultivation in arid environments.
- C) parts of the country where fresh fruit, vegetables, and other healthful whole foods are unavailable, usually found in impoverished areas.
- D) markets in the Southwest United States.
- E) sweets like cakes, candies, or pies.

52.) Periodic markets are likely to feature

- A) vendors who move from town to town.
- B) prices that change on a seasonal schedule.
- C) large sales after the holiday season.
- D) a daily offering of business services throughout the year.
- E) consumer goods that change periodically in the central business district.

53.) Periodic markets

- A) are found only on the continent of Africa.
- B) are direct competition to the service providers in developing regions.
- C) are found in both developing and developed nations in both rural and urban areas.
- D) are associated with holiday shopping seasons.
- E) contribute to the existence of food deserts.

54.) The attraction of the outsourced "offshore banking" industry can best be explained by

- A) bank secrecy laws and the avoidance of paying taxes in other countries.
- B) low wages, bank secrecy laws, and the avoidance of paying taxes in other countries.
- C) the wide use of English and the large number of working students in the Cayman Islands.
- D) the avoidance of paying taxes in other countries and the hiding of prostitution and capital crimes.
- E) corporate greed and the hiding of unethical and illegal behaviors, including prostitution.

55.) What technical development has allowed back-office functions to relocate to LDCs?

- A) telecommunications
- B) standard time zones
- C) improved public health services in tropical countries
- D) financial market reforms
- E) effective trademark enforcement

56.) A place where farm buildings, homes, and churches are found close together is what kind of settlement?

- A) urban
- B) linear rural
- C) dispersed rural
- D) clustered rural
- E) primordial

57.) The city plus its surrounding built-up suburbs is the

- A) central city.
- B) urbanized area.
- C) metropolitan statistical area.
- D) consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- E) regional government federation.

58.) In the United States, which of the following definitions of a city covers the largest functional area?

- A) central business district
- B) central city
- C) urbanized area
- D) metropolitan statistical area

E) regional government federation

59.) In a simplified model of a city, the zone where retail and office activities are clustered is the

- A) central business district.
- B) central commerce zone.
- C) urbanized downtown area.
- D) metropolitan statistical area.
- E) hub.

60.) Retail activities which tend to concentrate in the CBD include those which have

- A) no threshold.
- B) no range.
- C) services for office workers.
- D) a need for rapid transportation.
- E) a need for large amounts of horizontal space.

61.) Even with the diffusion of modern telecommunications, many lawyers, financial analysts, and public officials in CBDs still exchange information with colleagues primarily through

- A) face-to-face contact.
- B) high-cost influence peddling.
- C) interstate highway systems.
- D) the Internet.
- E) television and radio broadcasts.

62.) Land values are high in the CBD primarily because of

- A) competition for limited space.
- B) high threshold and range.
- C) less intensive land use.
- D) the lack of skyscrapers.
- E) the lack of residential space.

63.) Which of the following activities would you likely find in the CBD?

- A) single family dwelling
- B) major car dealerships
- C) Amazon warehouses
- D) Walmart
- E) residential lofts

64.) According to the concentric zone model, a city develops in a series of

- A) corridors.
- B) nodes.
- C) rings.
- D) sectors.
- E) quadrants.

65.) According to the sector model, the best housing is located in

- A) a corridor from downtown to the edge of the city.
- B) an outer ring surrounding the city.

- C) nodes near universities and parks.
- D) renovated inner-city neighborhoods.
- E) gated communities.

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67.) Many of the poor on the periphery of cities in less developed countries live in areas known as

- A) squatter settlements.
- B) council estates.
- C) public housing.
- D) the zone in transition.
- E) suburbs.

68.) The process of legally adding land area to a city in the United States is

- A) annexation.
- B) accreditation.
- C) an application of eminent domain.
- D) defined by urbanized area.
- E) zoning.

69.) During the process of _____, the owner may abandon the property because the rents that can be collected are less than the costs involved in upkeep.

- A) blockbusting
- B) filtering
- C) gentrification
- D) redlining
- E) urban blight

70.) Megalopolis refers to

- A) adjacent, overlapping Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
- B) central cities.
- C) consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas and their CBDs.
- D) central cities plus urbanized areas.
- E) regional government federation.

SECTION 2

1. Opposition to the use of GMOs is strong in the countries of Africa. What are the key factors that contribute to this resistance? [6]
2. With the use of examples, explain the principals of Fair trade standards, mention why they are important. [6]
3. Distinguish between passive and active solar energy systems. What factors contribute to the delay in switching to alternative energy resources like solar energy? [6]
4. Developing countries are experiencing rapid urbanization. What are the pull and push factors that are driving this movement? What are the challenges of the receiving cities? [6]
5. Briefly describe the processes and social outcomes of gentrification in inner-city neighborhoods. [6]

Total: 100 Marks