UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES

MODULE:	**GR2AFET** **Geography for Education 2A**
CAMPUS:	**APK**
EXAM:	**JUNE EXAM 2016**

DATE: 2016.06.04 **SESSION: 08:30 – 11:30**

ASSESSOR: **MRS D. GREENBERG**
MR. JJ. GREGORY

MODERATORS: **MS. M. RABAMBULU**
DR C. KELSO
MRS D. SCHOEMAN

DURATION: 3 HOURS **MARKS 100**

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1. Answer ALL questions except for Question 5 Section A, and Question 4 in Section B where you must choose one question
2. This paper consists of TWO sections.
   (a) Section A – Physical Geography
   (b) Section B – Human Geography
3. Complete each section A and B in a separate answer book and number your sections and answers carefully and neatly
4. This exam paper may not be removed from the exam venue

SECTION A – PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

QUESTION 1 - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Write the letter representing the appropriate answer next to the question number in your exam book)

1.1) Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
- A) tension — normal fault
- B) compression — shortening or folding
- C) tension — stretching or faulting
- D) shearing — stretching or faulting

1.2) Approximately what percentage of Earth's surface is exposed above sea level?
- A) 18 percent
- B) 29 percent
- C) 49 percent
- D) 62 percent

1.3) A topographic region that is characterized by local relief of more than 100 m (325 ft.), but less than 600 m (2000 ft.), is considered a
- A) plain.
- B) high tableland.
- C) hill or low tableland.
- D) mountain.

1.4) A continental craton is best described as
- A) the product of active folding and faulting.
- B) the surface accumulation of molten rock.
- C) the inactive remains of ancient tectonic activity.
- D) a landform undergoing constant tectonic activity.

1.5) Terranes refer to
- A) the topography of a tract of land.
- B) subducted oceanic crust that is melted and later reaches the surface in volcanic eruptions or cools in the subsurface as an intrusive body.
- C) fragmented crustal material from one plate and accreted to another plate.
- D) a large region where a craton is exposed at the surface.

[5]

QUESTION 2 -DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS (give an example/s where appropriate)

2.1) A mineral (3)
2.2) Relief (1)
2.3) A continental shield (2)
2.4) Moment magnitude scale (3)
2.5) Hypsometry (1)

[10]

QUESTION 3 - SHORT QUESTIONS (please number your answers carefully and write clearly)

3.1) Give one example of how modern scientists study Earth's topography (1)

3.2) List the three Crustal orders of relief and give an example of each order (3)

3.3) why is the Kalahari Desert not a "true" desert (1)

3.4) Name the type of landform represented in each of the photos below: (2)

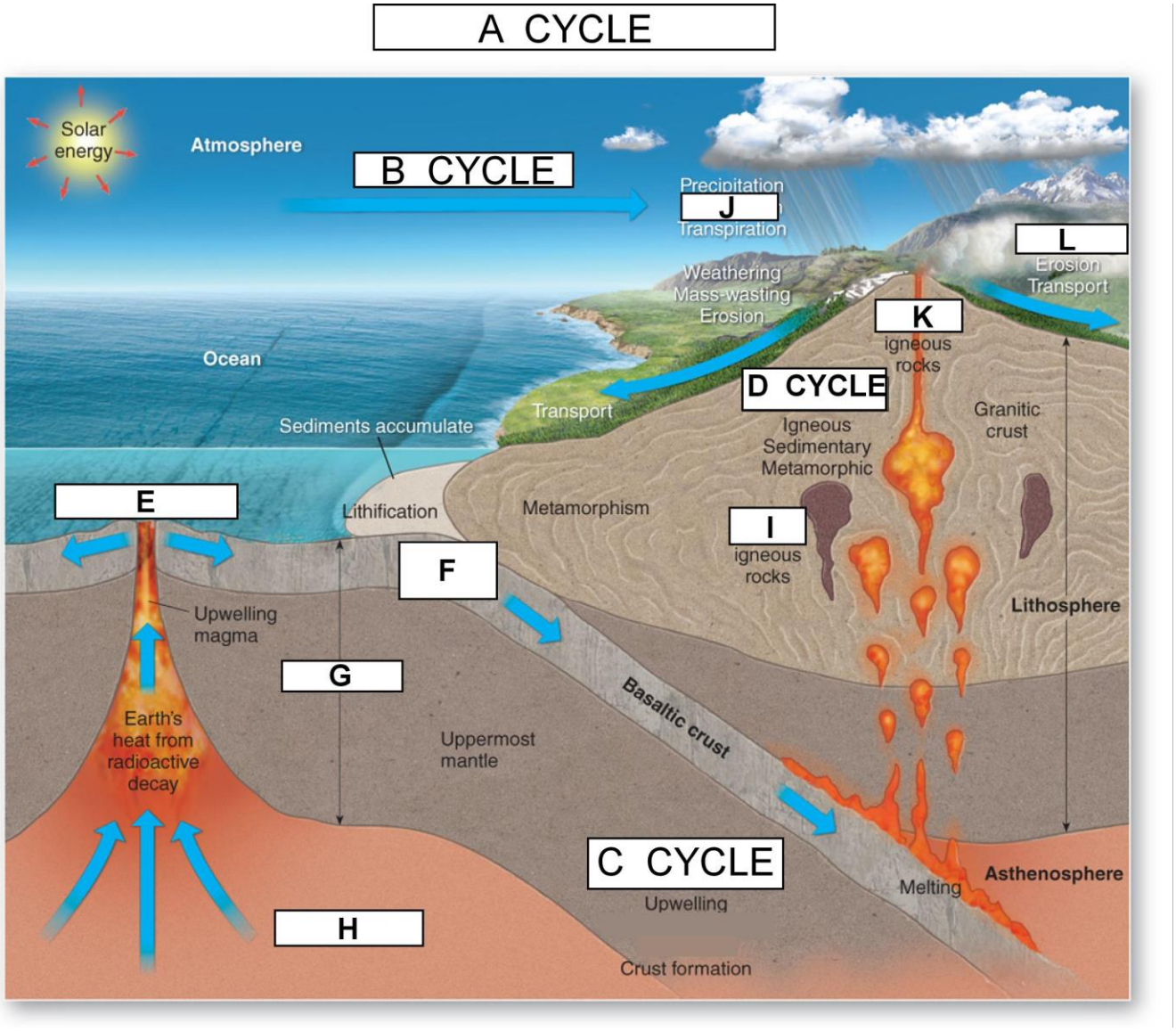
3.5) Compare endogenic and exogenic systems (6)

[13]

QUESTION 4 – DIAGRAM

4.1 Label the letters A – L on the diagram below

[12]



QUESTION 5 – LONG QUESTION

ANSWER QUESTION 5.1 **OR** 5.2

5.1) Discuss Igneous Processes, Environments and Landforms (10)

OR

5.2) Describe the process of "orogenesis" and give examples (10)

[10]

TOTAL [50]

SECTION B – HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

QUESTION 1

Discuss how technological gaps and transfers contribute to the understanding of problems and processes associated with economic development

[15]

QUESTION 2

During the 1980s new directions in economic development took place. Discuss how neoliberalism impacted and shaped economic development.

[15]

QUESTION 3

Answer one of the following questions

3.1 The dependency theory emerged from dissatisfaction with the modernization theory. Write an essay discussing the dependency theory.

OR

3.2 The world systems theory extends the core-periphery model to the world economy. Elaborate on this statement and write an essay discussing the world systems theory.

[20]

[50]

TOTAL [100]
