



**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG**

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES**

<b>MODULE:</b>	<b>GR1AFET Geography for Education Introduction to Geography</b>
<b>CAMPUS:</b>	<b>APK</b>
<b>EXAM:</b>	<b>SSA EXAM 2016</b>

**DATE: 2016.07.29**

**SESSION: 08:30 – 11:30**

**ASSESSORS:**

**Ms D Greenberg  
Mr JJ Gregory**

**MODERATORS:**

**Ms M Rabumbulu  
Ms E Block**

**DURATION: 2 Hours**

**MARKS: 100**

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**Please read the following instructions carefully:**

1. Answer ALL questions (except for Question 4, Section B. Here you may choose 4.1 or 4.2)
2. This paper contains two sections – SECTION A and SECTION B - Answer each section in a separate answer book
3. Please number your answers clearly
4. This exam paper may not be removed from the exam venue

**SECTION A – PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**

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

1.1) Which of the following gives the correct sequence of layers in Earth, from the surface to the center?

- A) crust, inner core, mantle, outer core
- B) inner core, outer core, mantle, crust
- C) mantle, crust, inner core, outer core
- D) crust, mantle, outer core, inner core

1.2) An instrument used to record vibrations in the crust is the

- A) land barometer.
- B) seismometer.
- C) the Richter scale.
- D) tiltmeter.

1.3) An active volcano is defined as one that

- A) has erupted at least once within the past decade.
- B) has erupted at least once within the past century.
- C) has erupted at least once within recorded history.
- D) exhibits activity indicative of an imminent eruption.

1.4) Molten rock that pours forth on Earth's surface is called

- A) metamorphic.
- B) magma.
- C) intrusive.
- D) lava.

**[4]**

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**QUESTION 2 – FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS**

2.1) The term \_\_\_\_\_ effect describes locations that exhibit the moderating influences of the ocean, usually along coastlines or on islands. (1)

2.2) \_\_\_\_\_ effect refers to areas less affected by the sea and therefore having a greater range between maximum and minimum temperatures on both a daily and yearly basis. (1)

2.3) An \_\_\_\_\_ system involves external processes that set into motion air, water, and ice, all powered by solar energy (River, Landforms, Weathering, Erosion, Oceans, Glaciers). (1)

2.4) The boundary between the uppermost mantle and the crust above is called the \_\_\_\_\_ discontinuity. (1)

2.5) Between the upper mantle and the uppermost mantle, there is a plastic-like layer called the \_\_\_\_\_. (1)

2.6) The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of the crust and the uppermost mantle. (1)

**[6]**

**QUESTION 3 - DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS** (give an example where applicable)

- 3.1) Climate. (1)
- 3.2) Climatology. (1)
- 3.3) What is the difference between weather and climate? (2)
- 3.4) An ecosystem (2)

**[6]**

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**QUESTION 4 - LONG QUESTIONS**

- 4.1) List and discuss the four principal temperature controlling factors: (10)
- 4.2) Discuss Divergent boundaries. (8)
- 4.3) List the THREE types of load found in streams and how each load is transported. (6)
- 4.4) List the FIVE Factors Influencing Weathering Processes and briefly describe how each factor influences the weathering process (10)

**[34]****SUB TOTAL [50]**

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**SECTION B – HUMAN GEOGRAPHY****QUESTION 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE** (Write the letter representing the appropriate answer next to the question number in your exam book)

- 1.1 Zoning regulations serve all of the following legitimate purposes EXCEPT to
  - A. provide for the creation in appropriate locations of government buildings.
  - B. ensure the homogeneity of ethnicity in keeping with already existing neighborhood characteristics.
  - C. exclude undesirable land uses, such as waste disposal sites, from residential neighborhoods.
  - D. provide land for certain private uses, such as shopping centers.
- 1.2 The continent with the highest total fertility rates overall is
  - A. Africa.
  - B. Asia.
  - C. South America.
  - D. Europe.
- 1.3 Secondary industry differs from tertiary activity in that
  - A. secondary activity is raw material oriented and tertiary industry is footloose.
  - B. secondary industry gives form utility and tertiary activity provides place utility.
  - C. secondary industry is footloose and tertiary activity is site-specific.
  - D. secondary activity is ubiquitous and tertiary industry is market oriented.

- 1.4 A broad-based population pyramid suggests that a country is in what stage of the demographic transition?
- A. first
  - B. second
  - C. third
  - D. fourth
- 1.5 "Megalopolis" is the term used to describe a
- A. huge metropolitan area such as New York.
  - B. coalescence of several metropolitan areas.
  - C. new city mainly of suburban character, such as Los Angeles.
  - D. city of ancient Greece having many of the characteristics of present-day cities.
- 1.6 Core-periphery models attempt to analyze
- A. the geometry of trade flows.
  - B. spatial contrast in development levels.
  - C. periphicore graphs of development indicators.
  - D. stages of national economic change leading from peripheral to central positions on the development continuum.
- 1.7 The doubling time for world population at recent rates of increase is about
- A. 15 years.
  - B. 25 years.
  - C. 50 years.
  - D. 60 years.
- 1.8 The majority of new arrivals in Third World cities settle in impoverished squatter districts.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 1.9 Which of the following cities continues to bear the imprint of Communist-era planning?
- A. Seoul
  - B. Mumbai
  - C. Nairobi
  - D. Phnom Penh
- 1.10 The crude death rate for wealthy Western Europe is much higher than that for Central America because
- A. foreign aid and free medical services are widely available in Central America.
  - B. higher urbanization in Western Europe increases the incidence of infectious diseases.
  - C. Western Europe has a higher proportion of old people.
  - D. tropical areas, including Central America, generally have healthier climates than northern latitude regions.
- 1.11 Which of the following characteristics of a national population is NOT evident from its population pyramid?
- A. age structure
  - B. sex structure
  - C. dependency ratio
  - D. infant mortality ratio
- 1.12 A fair summary of the social geography of cities is that variation in social status is sectoral, family status shows concentric zonation, and ethnicity is clustered or nucleated.
- A. True
  - B. False
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- 1.13 In developing countries, the rich are most apt to live close to the city center.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 1.14 Since many societies have a predominantly young age structure, their populations will tend to increase over the short run despite successful national family planning programs.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 1.15 The rate of world population increase began to slow notably after World War II.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 1.16 Carrying capacity is
- A. the maximum biomass an environment will produce.
  - B. a function of distance decay.
  - C. the maximum number of people that can be supported by resources and technology available.
  - D. a reflection of cultural subduction.
- 1.17 The first stage of the demographic transition is marked by
- A. high birth rates, high but fluctuating death rates.
  - B. high birth rates, low and stable death rates.
  - C. declining birth rates, continuing high death rates.
  - D. high birth rates, declining death rates.
- 1.18 Zero population growth (ZPG)
- A. is achieved when births and deaths are equal.
  - B. always results in an increasingly elderly population.
  - C. assures the lowest total costs of social programs.
  - D. results when immigration matches emigration.
- 1.19 The continuously built up landscape with no reference to the political boundaries that limit the legal city of which it is the extension is called the
- A. central city.
  - B. urbanized area.
  - C. Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area.
  - D. metropolitan area.
- 1.20 According to the concentric zone model, land uses are arranged in which order, moving outward from the center of the city?
- A. CBD, zone of transition, zone of industrial workers, commuters' zone, zone of better residences
  - B. zone of industrial workers, zone of transition, zone of better residences, CBD, commuters' zone
  - C. CBD, zone of transition, zone of industrial workers, zone of better residences, commuters' zone
  - D. CBD, zone of industrial workers, zone of transition, zone of better residences, commuters' zone

[20]

**QUESTION 2 – SHORT QUESTION**

Differentiate between consumer and producer services and provide sufficient examples.

[10]

**QUESTION 3 – DEFINITIONS** (Briefly define the following concepts)

- |                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3.1 Outsourcing | (2 ½ ) |
| 3.2 Brain drain | (2 ½ ) |

[5]

**QUESTION 4 - ESSAY**

- 4.1 Write an essay discussing contemporary industrial location considerations. (15)

**OR**

- 4.2 Write an essay discussing the modernization theory. (15)

[15]

**SUB TOTAL [50]**

**TOTAL [100]**