



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES

MODULE:	GGR1A2E Extended degree for Geography
CAMPUS:	APK
EXAM:	SSA EXAM 2016

DATE: 2016.07.29

SESSION: 08:30 – 11:30

ASSESSOR:

Mr JJ Gregory

INTERNAL MODERATOR:

Mrs EK Block

DURATION: 2 Hours

MARKS: 100

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1. Answer ALL questions
2. Please number your answers clearly
3. This exam paper may not be removed from the exam venue

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

1.1 A high percentage of employment in agriculture is closely associated with

- A. adequate to high per capita calorie intake.
- B. collectivized farming or small-plot ownership gained through land reform.
- C. low per capita gross national product.
- D. Green Revolution improvements making farming more profitable.

1.2 All of the following statements about primate cities are true EXCEPT that they

- A. are located close to the geographic center of the country.
- B. are often the national capital.
- C. are more than twice as large as the second-largest city in the country.
- D. attract low-income migrants from rural areas.

1.3 The production of metallic minerals in commercial economies is strongly influenced by the

- A. quantity of ore available, restrictive practices of mining cartels, and desire to limit markets for planned economy producers.
- B. quantity of ore available, richness of the ore, and distance to market.
- C. richness of the ore, quantity available, and monopoly control of the market.
- D. richness of the ore, ownership of deposits, and tariff barriers.

1.4 Nonrenewable resources

- A. are scarce.
- B. may become renewable resources as a result of technological advances.
- C. exist only in fixed amounts.
- D. are price controlled.

1.5 In Weberian analysis, the least-transport-cost location may be determined by means of the

- A. transfer diagram.
- B. locational triangle.
- C. optimization formula.
- D. situational principle.

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 main shopping and financial heart of a city is called the

- A. concentric zone.
- B. Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- C. central business district.
- D. point of accessibility.

1.8 International economic alliances

- A. tend to be formed among widely separated countries with different but complementary resources.
- B. almost invariably result from previously arranged military or defense alliances.
- C. formed in one world region frequently stimulate the creation of countering alliances.
- D. represent a significant surrender of national autonomy to "superstates" remote from local control.

- 1.9 The von Thünen model tells us that the pattern of farm land use
- A. varies with distance from market.
 - B. is essentially uniform in highly competitive economies.
 - C. is conditioned by culture and is different in the Southern and Northern hemispheres.
 - D. follows the law of competitive development.
- 1.10 The concept of comparative advantage provides an explanation for
- A. inflation.
 - B. market equilibrium.
 - C. inequality in gross national product.
 - D. specialization.
- 1.11 Rostow's model of economic development indicates that before a country can achieve mass consumption,
- A. countries must be well endowed with resources and part of the world's free market economy.
 - B. countries must pass through predictable and sequential stages.
 - C. agricultural employment must decrease and farm output increase.
 - D. countries must receive infusions of foreign aid or investment sufficient in order to invent their own new technologies.
- 1.12 Christaller concluded that
- A. as a city increases in size, the number of nonbasic personnel grows faster than the number of basic workers.
 - B. there is a decline in land values with increasing distance from the peak value intersection.
 - C. the number of small towns will be less than the number of large towns by a constant ratio.
 - D. towns of the same size class will be evenly spaced.
- 1.13 In contrast to a state, a nation
- A. is a political entity independent of any form of outside control over its domestic or foreign policy.
 - B. is a territorial unit established by international agreement or military force.
 - C. is a cultural concept implying a group of people occupying a particular territory and unified by shared beliefs.
 - D. implies only a segment of the earth's surface containing a permanent population speaking the same language.
- 1.14 All of the following statements about nomadic herding are true EXCEPT that it
- A. involves the controlled movement of livestock.
 - B. is increasing in importance as population dependent on it increases.
 - C. depends upon the availability of natural forage.
 - D. is the most extensive of agricultural land use systems.
- 1.15 Economies of association or agglomeration tend to be increased through
- A. the interaction principle.
 - B. the multiplier effect.
 - C. infrastructural interdependence.
 - D. symbiotic mutuality.
- 1.16 In free market economies the location of industry is primarily determined by profit-maximizing considerations.
- A. True
 - B. False
- 1.17 Centrifugal forces are dividing and divisive influences that reduce cohesion within a state.
- A. True
 - B. False

1.18 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

1.19 Energy production per-capita is generally correlated with per-capita income, degree of industrialization, and use of advanced technology.

- A. True
- B. False

1.20 The majority of new arrivals in Third World cities settle in impoverished squatter districts.

- A. True
- B. False

[20]

QUESTION 2 – PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

2.1 Discuss the role of Transnational Corporations in the global economy. [10]

2.2 How did colonialism shape the economic geography of the contemporary world? [10]

2.3 Discuss the process of gentrification and its impact on cities. [10]

[30]

QUESTION 3 – ESSAY QUESTIONS (answer BOTH essay questions)

3.1 Write an essay discussing two theories of development. [25]

AND

3.2 Write an essay discussing the various challenges that cities in the developing world face. [25]

[50]

TOTAL [100]
