



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES

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| MODULE: | GGR1A1E Introduction to Human Geography |
| CAMPUS: | APK |
| EXAM: | November 2016 |

DATE: 29 NOVEMBER 2016

SESSION: 08:30 – 11:30

ASSESSOR:

Mr JJ. Gregory

INTERNAL MODERATORS:

Prof N. Kotze

DURATION: 2 Hours

MARKS: 100

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1. Answer ALL questions
2. Number your sections and answers carefully and neatly
3. This exam paper may not be removed from the exam venue

QUESTION 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The elements common to all spatial distributions are
 - A. site, situation, and localization.
 - B. accessibility, connectivity, and pattern.
 - C. concentration, dissonance, and connectivity.
 - D. density, dispersion, and pattern.
2. Perceptual regions
 - A. reflect personal or popular impressions of territory and spatial divisions.
 - B. are perceived through the application of well-defined spatial criteria.
 - C. have boundaries of clearly visible, self-evident physical or cultural change.
 - D. have meaning only in physical geography, which deals with perceivable objects.
3. Absolute location
 - A. describes a place in terms of its real-world circumstances.
 - B. is a temporary and changing characteristic of place.
 - C. cannot be defined with precision in a world of relative spatial relationships.
 - D. is a precise position on the surface of the globe.
4. A street address is an example of
 - A. relative position.
 - B. prime position.
 - C. absolute location.
 - D. situation.
5. The term geography is derived from the Greek words “geo” meaning the earth and “graphein” meaning to write.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. A model is a simplified abstraction of reality.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. Since geography deals with existing physical and cultural landscapes and regions, it deliberately avoids consideration of past conditions.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. Perceptual regions require more precise delimitation than do formal or functional regions.
 - A. True
 - B. False
9. Functional regions are defined by established, usually physical boundaries.
 - A. True
 - B. False
10. The term "cultural landscape" suggests the impact of human activity on the natural environment.
 - A. True
 - B. False
11. 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.

12. 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.

13. When the average fertility rate of a population drops to the replacement level,

- A. population numbers stabilize and growth ceases.
- B. deaths begin to outnumber births.
- C. the average age of the population steadily increases.
- D. population continues to grow for a generation or more.

14. The portions of the earth's surface permanently inhabited by humans make up the

- A. environment.
- B. ecosphere.
- C. ecumene.
- D. biome.

15. The continent with the highest total fertility rates overall is

- A. Africa.
- B. Asia.
- C. South America.
- D. Europe.

16. Today the majority of the world's population lives in what is considered an urban area.

- A. True
- B. False

17. 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

18. A cohort is a population group unified by an identifying characteristic.

- A. True
- B. False

19. Lowering national birth rates is primarily a culturally induced event.

- A. True
- B. False

20. Rapid population growth in developing countries has provided the impetus for comparably rapid social and economic progress.

- A. True
- B. False

21. The smallest distinctive item of culture is called a culture

- A. norm.
- B. complex.
- C. trait.
- D. phoneme.

22. The classification of languages by origin and historical relationship is called

- A. symbiotic classification.
- B. organic classification.
- C. syncretic classification.
- D. genetic classification.

23. The degree of segregation of minority groups is measured by their
- A. racial uniformalism.
 - B. ethnic syncretism.
 - C. economic acculturation.
 - D. social distance.
24. Folk customs are usually
- A. rapidly diffused from their origin points by television network publicity and advertising.
 - B. developed in advanced societies able to experiment with different ways of doing things.
 - C. the product of homogeneous, self-sufficient, isolated groups.
 - D. inspired by newsworthy events and perpetuated to commemorate them.
25. An assemblage of interrelated culture traits comprises a culture
- A. realm.
 - B. complex.
 - C. region.
 - D. landscape.
26. The study of place names as evidence of past cultural presence and change is called
- A. topography.
 - B. topology.
 - C. toponymy.
 - D. loconumology.
27. Self-chosen segregation of ethnic groups can serve these four functions:
- A. defense, public welfare, concealment, preservation.
 - B. defense, assertion, support, preservation.
 - C. assertion, concealment, assimilation, support.
 - D. isolation, nucleation, concentration, preservation.
28. The landscape created by human action is called the
- A. created culture.
 - B. material envelope.
 - C. constructed landscape.
 - D. built environment.
29. When different, unconnected culture hearths display comparable characteristics and forms of development, they are said to display
- A. identical creativity.
 - B. unilateral similarity.
 - C. interconnected uniformity.
 - D. multilineal evolution.
30. The world's oldest major religion is
- A. Buddhism.
 - B. Shintoism.
 - C. Judaism.
 - D. Hinduism.
31. The level of minority penetration of a neighborhood that initiates rapid exodus of the earlier dominant resident group is known as the
- A. tipping point.
 - B. panic point.
 - C. exodus ratio.
 - D. flight level.

32. Popular culture

- A. increases the individuality of landscapes defined by folk and ethnic culture.
- B. reflects the grass-roots rejection of behavioral norms established by central governments and schools.
- C. gives rise to clearly recognizable regional differentiation within Western societies, including the United States.
- D. tends toward behavioral uniformity and the reduction of regional differences.

33. Cultural convergence implies that

- A. distinctive cultures will disappear.
- B. world populations increasingly share a common technology.
- C. all cultures can be traced back to a common ancestor group.
- D. world trade reduces the importance of national borders

34. Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity have been called "universalizing" religions because each

- A. is widely distributed with many adherents on all continents.
- B. proclaims the divine origin of the universe.
- C. claims universal applicability and seeks converts.
- D. promises a universally accessible afterlife for all humanity.

35. Ethnocentrism is the feeling of the superiority of one's own ethnic group.

- A. True
- B. False

36. Distance may serve as an absorbing barrier to diffusion.

- A. True
- B. False

37. Christianity expanded solely through expansion diffusion.

- A. True
- B. False

38. Multiethnic societies everywhere have experienced a recent reduction of cultural pluralism and ethnic divisions as a result of better communication and economic development.

- A. True
- B. False

39. Preagricultural societies tended to be highly stratified socially and highly specialized functionally, reflecting the defensive, hunting, and gathering roles of their individual members.

- A. True
- B. False

40. All the universalizing religions had their origin hearths in the Near East.

- A. True
- B. Fals

SUB-TOTAL [40]

QUESTION 2: CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer ALL of the following questions

2.1 Illustrate and discuss the demographic transition model. (15)

2.2 Discuss the process of globalization with particular focus on popular culture. (15)

2.3 Using relevant examples, distinguish between the concepts of acculturation and assimilation. (15)

2.4 Write an essay discussing the processes that contribute to culture change. (15)

SUB-TOTAL [60]

TOTAL [100]
