



FACULTY OF SCIENCE

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

**MODULE: GGR1A10; GGR01A1
INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

CAMPUS: APK

EXAM: JUNE 2019

DATE 04.06.2019

SESSION 2: 12:30 – 15:30

ASSESSOR(S)

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DURATION 3 HOURS

MARKS 100

NUMBER OF PAGES: 8 PAGES; Three sections

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer the multiple choice questions on the answer sheet provided.
2. Answer Section 2 in Book 1
3. Answer Section 3 in Book 2
4. Answer questions in each section. Please note that there are choices in each section.
5. Number your answers carefully and use the same numbers that are used in the question paper.

SECTION 1: Multiple Choice

Answer the following questions on the answer sheet provided. Write an (X) on the correct answer. If you make a mistake, then scratch out the (X) fully and place an (X) on the appropriate letter. If more than one answer is chosen, it will automatically be marked incorrect.

- 1) **Which of the following is NOT true?**
 - A) Scale is the relationship between a portion of the earth being studied and the whole earth.
 - B) Space refers to the physical gap between two objects.
 - C) Place is a specific point on earth distinguished by specific qualities.
 - D) Space and place are the same thing.
 - E) Scale may be represented by a city block, a neighborhood, a city boundary or an entire metropolitan area.
- 2) **The name of a location on Earth's surface is a**
 - A) scale name.
 - B) site.
 - C) situation.
 - D) toponym.
 - E) geonym.
- 3) **Which of the following is most likely a functional region?**
 - A) an area where new ideas seem to be circulating the fastest
 - B) the area of dominance of a particular church or sect
 - C) the area that a person regards as a hometown
 - D) the area of dominance of a television station
 - E) area where people tend to be fans of a particular professional football team
- 4) **Culture means to**
 - A) care about and nurture something.
 - B) nurture the growth of a plant but not ideas, customs, or beliefs.
 - C) develop new variations.
 - D) discard effective practices.
 - E) teach art, music, and literature.
- 5) **The frequency of something within a given unit of area is**
 - A) concentration.
 - B) density.
 - C) distribution.
 - D) pattern.
 - E) dispersion
- 6) **Which of the following is the correct characterization of population density?**
 - A) Arithmetic density is the best ratio to use when describing the "why" of population density.
 - B) Physiologic density is the best ratio to use to describe human health.
 - C) Agricultural density ratios are the best representation of productive agriculture yields.
 - D) A comparison of physiologic densities and arithmetic densities helps geographers understand the capacity of land to yield food for the total population.
 - E) Arithmetic densities provide insight into relationships between resources and population centres in a particular region.
- 7) **An increase in a country's physiological density would suggest a(n)**
 - A) increase in the amount of agricultural land.
 - B) limit to the number of farmers.
 - C) increase in the amount of irrigated land.
 - D) increase in the size of its population.
 - E) limit to the number of farm animals.

- 8) **Which of the following statements about regional variations in natural increase rate is TRUE?**
- A) More than 95 percent of the natural increase is clustered in more developed countries.
 - B) Regional differences in NIRs means that most of the world's additional people live in countries that are best able to maintain them.
 - C) The population of Europe is increasing because of high NIRs.
 - D) The NIR exceeds 2.0 percent in most countries of sub-Saharan Africa.
 - E) Europe (including Russia) has had an increasing population since 1980.
- 9) **The total number of live births per year per 1,000 people in a society is the**
- A) crude birth rate.
 - B) life data rate.
 - C) natural increase rate.
 - D) total fertility rate.
 - E) new birth rate.
- 10) **The number of people who are too young or too old to work compared to the number of people in their productive years is called the**
- A) social dependence rate.
 - B) productive capacity ratio.
 - C) elderly support ratio.
 - D) infant mortality rate.
 - E) dependency ratio.
- 11) **Cultural diversity is promoted by**
- A) the relative isolation of a group from others.
 - B) globalization.
 - C) the rapid movement of goods and services across borders.
 - D) expansion diffusion.
 - E) the connections between homogeneous groups.
- 12) **Folk songs are more likely than popular songs to**
- A) tell a story about life-cycle events, work, or natural disasters.
 - B) be considered examples of culture.
 - C) feature instruments and styles of performance associated with dance clubs.
 - D) be transmitted in written form.
 - E) be written by specialists for commercial distribution.
- 13) **A particular preference for a new clothing style is more likely than a folk custom to**
- A) evolve rapidly owing to the isolation of different groups.
 - B) rapidly diffuse through modern communication and transportation.
 - C) reflect the unique characteristics of the physical landscape.
 - D) have an unknown source of origin.
 - E) resist the influences of multinational corporations.
- 14) **Which of the following statements is TRUE?**
- A) In general, folk culture is more likely to cause greater uniformity on the landscape than popular culture.
 - B) Organized spectator sports represent folk cultures since they commonly originate from anonymous hearths.
 - C) Distinctive cultural and environmental features influence the provision of housing in folk cultures.
 - D) Both soccer and golf have retained their original form since their inception.
 - E) Adoption of Western popular culture seldom results in the elimination of traditional folk culture.
- 15) **A practiced folk culture that represents a syncretism between the old and the new is**
- A) agglomeration.
 - B) assimilation.
 - C) acculturation.
 - D) attitude bias.
 - E) anti-globalization.

- 16) **This term describes a specifically suburban area with a significant population of a particular ethnic group.**
- A) exurbia
 - B) ethnoburb
 - C) enclave
 - D) annexed urban area
 - E) transitional boundary region
- 17) **A nationality is**
- A) a group of people tied to a place through legal status and tradition.
 - B) a country.
 - C) an ethnic identity.
 - D) any cohesive group of people.
 - E) any group with shared religion, language, and origin of birth.
- 18) **The Kurds**
- A) are living in a new country created for them between Iraq, Iran, and Turkey.
 - B) are a group which long ago migrated from Anatolia to the Balkans.
 - C) have no wish to become a nationality, only to remain an ethnicity.
 - D) have a large population but are divided among enough countries that they are a minority in every one.
 - E) are not targeted as potential rebels by the Turkish government.
- 19) **Most of the conflict in Africa is widespread because of**
- A) colonial boundaries clearly demarcating the various ethnic and national populations.
 - B) numerous ethnic groups living in perpetual peace and understanding.
 - C) rapid economic development for the poor at the expense of the rich.
 - D) gradual economic development favoring the poor over the rich.
 - E) colonial boundaries in the midst of numerous ethnic and national groups.
- 20) **Hutu and Tutsi conflict is most closely associated with genocide in which African nation?**
- A) Sudan
 - B) Botswana
 - C) Rwanda
 - D) Gabon
 - E) Central African Republic
- 21) **The best example of a state among the following is**
- A) an island with a long history of self-rule and a homogeneous ethnic identity, although the island has been under the control of a colonial power for the last 30 years.
 - B) a group of islands inhabited by a homogeneous ethnicity, although the westernmost islands pertain to the territory of one country whereas the easternmost islands pertain to another country.
 - C) a mountainous region inhabited by heterogeneous ethnicities and divided up administratively among various independent countries.
 - D) a mountainous region inhabited by heterogeneous ethnicities which share responsibility for maintaining an independent government and a standing army.
 - E) a mountainous region inhabited by a mixture of peoples but recently colonized by a European nation-state.
- 22) **The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves is known as**
- A) centripetal determination.
 - B) nationalism.
 - C) universal suffrage.
 - D) self determination.
 - E) sovereignty.
- 23) **The difference between a frontier and a boundary is**
- A) a frontier is a tangible geographic area where a boundary is an infinitely thin line.
 - B) a frontier is uninhabited and a boundary is densely populated.
 - C) a frontier is controlled by state coalitions while a boundary is controlled by one state.
 - D) a frontier marks the ends of a territory while a boundary is dynamic in its representation of territory.
 - E) most boundaries have been replaced by frontier zones.

- 24) **Elongated states may suffer from poor internal communication and difficulty defending borders. Which of the following is NOT an elongated state?**
- A) Malawi
 - B) Gambia
 - C) Botswana
 - D) Chile
 - E) Italy
- 25) **Terrorism differs from assassinations and other acts of political violence because**
- A) attacks are never well coordinated.
 - B) attacks are aimed at military targets or political leaders.
 - C) attacks are aimed at ordinary people.
 - D) attacks use only personal and improvised weapons.
 - E) attacks are typically made without regard for political goals.
- 26) **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
- 27) **The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures is**
- A) pastoral nomadism.
 - B) transnomadism.
 - C) transhumance.
 - D) practiced mostly in the tropics.
 - E) livestock ranching.
- 28) **Which statement correctly describes hunting and gathering?**
- A) All humans began to obtain their food this way after agriculture was invented.
 - B) It is a form of nomadism that disappeared in the late 1900s after the fall of the Soviet Union.
 - C) This form of subsistence disappeared in the mid-1900s owing to industrialization and modernized agriculture.
 - D) Hunter gatherers cannot live for long in groups of less than 100 people owing to the necessary division of labor.
 - E) This form of subsistence is still practiced despite the modernization of agriculture in some areas.
- 29) **The type of agriculture practiced near large cities, which includes producing fruits and vegetables, is called**
- A) sawah.
 - B) truck agriculture.
 - C) subsistence agriculture.
 - D) truck farming.
 - E) truck hybridization.
- 30) **Mixing crops and livestock allows farmers to**
- A) distribute the workload of the crops and livestock so that farmers hardly need to work during the summer season.
 - B) generate 90 percent of their income from the sale of livestock.
 - C) doublecrop.
 - D) create a system where crops provide food for livestock and the livestock provide manure for crop fertilization.
 - E) circumvent market forces that determine the prices of livestock and crops.
- 31) **Development is best defined as**
- A) the process of improving the conditions of people by diffusing the American way of life.
 - B) the process of improving the conditions of people by becoming a federal state.
 - C) the process of improving the conditions of people through the diffusion of knowledge and technology.
 - D) the process of improving the conditions of people by shifting the economic ideology from an entirely capitalist mode to a blended economy.
 - E) the process of improving the conditions of people by improving diplomatic ties.

- 32) **The biggest problem faced by less developed countries in financing development is**
A) trade negotiations with more developed countries.
B) identifying unique economic assets.
C) inability to repay loans.
D) promoting dependency.
E) currency inflation.
- 33) **In less developed countries, consumer goods such as telephones, televisions, and motor vehicles are**
A) available for sharing by a large number of people.
B) unknown and unfamiliar to most people.
C) essential to rural life.
D) familiar to many but owned by relatively few.
E) available only through local manufacture.
- 34) **Severe gender inequality is a challenge to development because**
A) it leads to smaller family sizes, and families with fewer child laborers cannot earn enough money to pay for their rent and utilities.
B) it is associated with higher literacy rates, higher economic vitality, and lower infant mortality rates.
C) it excludes men from the informal economy, wasting a major economic asset.
D) it severely limits the economic and social mobility of women, as well as families that are headed by women.
E) it does not allow men and boys the freedom to attend the schools and seek the jobs that are best suited to them.
- 35) **Which of the following is NOT true? When a country concentrates on international trade, it**
A) benefits from exposure to demand in other countries.
B) benefits from sale of natural resources at a fairer market price.
C) is viewed that competition will introduce higher quality products.
D) is seen to promote domestic development.
E) is seen to promote political and economic equity.
- 36) **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.
- 37) **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
- 38) **Three types of disruptions can affect just-in-time delivery manufacturing:**
A) labor unrest, elections, highway construction.
B) natural hazards, traffic, labor unrest.
C) natural hazards, warehouse sales, quality control.
D) highway construction, labor unrest, invoice management programs.
E) outsourcing, traffic, elections.
- 39) **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

- 40) Which of the following is an **INCORRECT** pairing?
- A) Factory discharge of warm water into a lake — Point Source Pollution
 - B) Municipal treatment plant — Point Source Pollution
 - C) Fertilizer runoff — Nonpoint Source Pollution
 - D) Dumping chemicals (such as motor oil and antifreeze) into storm drains — Point Source Pollution
 - E) Precipitation that collect airborne contaminants — Nonpoint Source Pollution

[40 x 1 = 40]

SECTION 2: Answer this section in Book 1. The invigilators will indicate which colours should be used.

QUESTION 2.1.

- 2.1.1 Would you consider the study of **Geography** a science? Explain. (10)
- 2.1.2 Giving clear examples, differentiate between Folk and Popular culture of any TWO of the following: music, clothing, housing, and sport. (20)

[30]

OR

QUESTION 2.2.

- 2.2.1. Define what an **ecumene** area is and, giving examples, explain why such areas are ecumene. (10)
- 2.2.2. Explain what an **ethnicity** is and then discuss how and why these kinds of cities have developed and why they have distinct distributions. (20)

[30]

SECTION 3: Answer this section in Book 2. The invigilators will indicate which colours should be used.

QUESTION 3.1

- 3.1.1. Describe the three types of physical boundaries between states and indicate why physical boundaries increase the likelihood of potential conflicts between states. (15)
- 3.1.2. Explain the basic principles of several forms of mixed crop agriculture and describe the geography of a milkshed in terms of Von Thünen's model. (15)

[30]

OR

QUESTION 3.2

- 3.2.1. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable energy sources and explain the merits and demerits of harnessing energy from solar, wind, water and geothermal. (15)
- 3.2.2. Write explanatory notes on the following concepts:
- a) World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) (5)
 - b) Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Gender-related development index (GDI) (5)
 - c) Stimulus and austerity strategy (5)

[30]

TOTAL: 100 Marks