



**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG**

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

**MODULE: GR1AFET Geography for Education**

**CAMPUS: APK**

**EXAM: MAY 2019**

**DATE: 29 MAY 2019**

**SESSION: 12:30 – 14:30**

**ASSESSORS:**

**Ms D Greenberg  
Mr JJ Gregory**

**INTERNAL MODERATORS:**

**Ms M Rabumbulu  
Mrs E Block**

**DURATION: 2 Hours**

**MARKS: 100**

**PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 6**

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**Please read the following instructions carefully:**

1. Answer ALL questions (Except for Section A, Question 4 where you may choose either 4.1 or 4.2 AND Except for Section B, Question 4 where you may choose either 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 examination venue

## SECTION A – PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

### QUESTION 1 – SHORT QUESTIONS (Define the following terms)

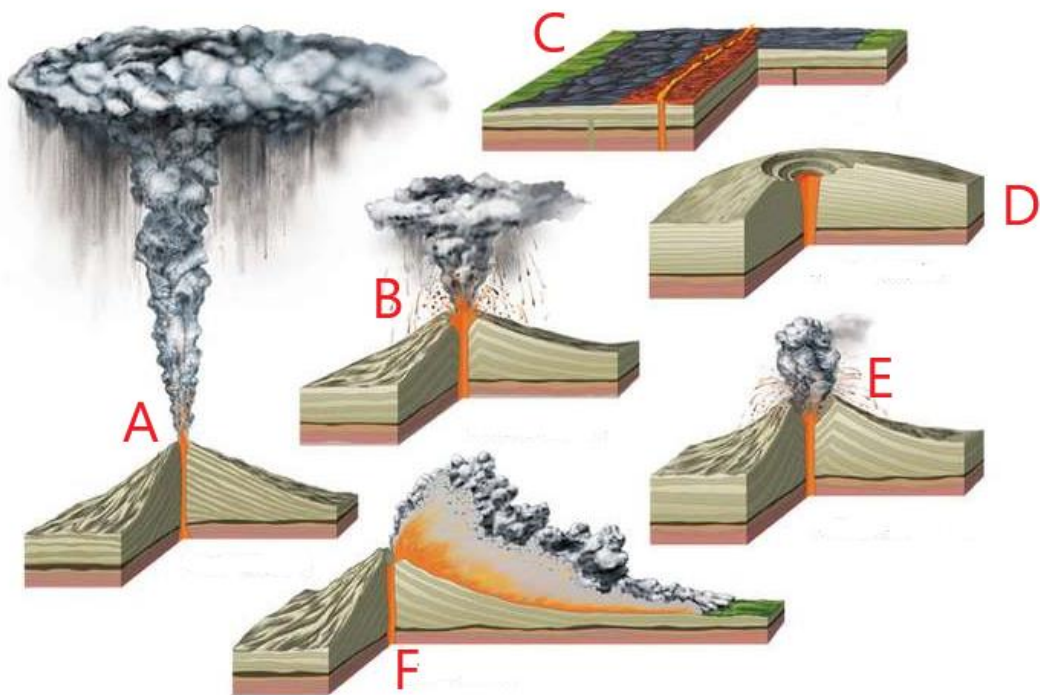
- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1.1) Scarification   | (1)         |
| 1.2) Ecosystem   | (2)         |
| 1.3) Chemical weathering   | (2)         |
| 1.4) Interplate earthquakes  | (1)         |
| 1.5) What are non-renewable natural resources and give one example | (2)         |
| 1.6) What are Earth's two most abundant elements?                  | (2)         |
|  | <b>[10]</b> |

### QUESTION 2 – LONG QUESTIONS

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 2.1) Name the THREE Types of orogenesis  | (3)         |
| 2.2) List the THREE types of rock stress   | (3)         |
| 2.3) Distinguish between the endogenic and exogenic systems that shape Earth, and name the driving force for each system | (4)         |
|  | <b>[10]</b> |

### QUESTION 3 – DIAGRAMS

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 3.1) Draw and label a diagram of the Geologic Cycle   | (9) |
| 3.2) Referring to the figure below, name the volcanic eruptions represented by the letters A to F | (6) |



The major types of volcanic eruptions

**[15]**

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**QUESTION 4 – ESSAY****You may choose EITHER 4.1 OR 4.2**

4.1) Discuss the five factors which influence the weathering process (15)

**OR**

4.2) Discuss the importance and principles of Ecotourism in South Africa (15)  
[15]

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**SUB TOTAL SECTION A [50]**

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**SECTION B – HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

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**QUESTION 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- 1.1 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.
- 1.2. 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.
- 1.3. Rapid increases in life expectancy are characteristic of which stage of the demographic transition?
- A. first
  - B. second
  - C. third
  - D. fourth
- 1.4. Most instances of language spread reflect voluntary adoption rather than the forced imposition of a new tongue.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 1.5. 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
- 1.6 The elements common to all spatial distributions are;
- A. site, situation, and localisation.
  - B. accessibility, connectivity, and pattern.
  - C. concentration, dissonance, and connectivity.
  - D. density, dispersion, and pattern.
- 1.7 When a social group is unresponsive to a useful innovation, it is said to display;
- A. contradiction.
  - B. dissonant resistance.
  - C. social retardation.
  - D. cultural lag.

- 1.8 Numerically, the smallest of the major world population concentrations is that of  
A. East Asia.  
B. South Asia.  
C. the northeastern United States and southeastern Canada.  
D. Europe.
- 1.9 Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity have been called "universalising" 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.
- 1.10 The level of minority penetration of a neighbourhood 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.
- [10]**
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**QUESTION 2**

**Define and provide an example of the following concepts;**

- |      |                        |     |
|------|------------------------|-----|
| 2.1  | Cohort                 | (2) |
| 2.2  | Monotheism             | (2) |
| 2.3  | Animism                | (2) |
| 2.4  | Ecumene                | (2) |
| 2.5  | Charter group          | (2) |
| 2.6  | Ethnic enclave         | (2) |
| 2.7  | Xenophobia             | (2) |
| 2.8  | Creole                 | (2) |
| 2.9  | Secularism             | (2) |
| 2.10 | Demographic transition | (2) |

**[20]**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 Using relevant examples differentiate between the concepts of *race* and *ethnicity*.

**[5]**

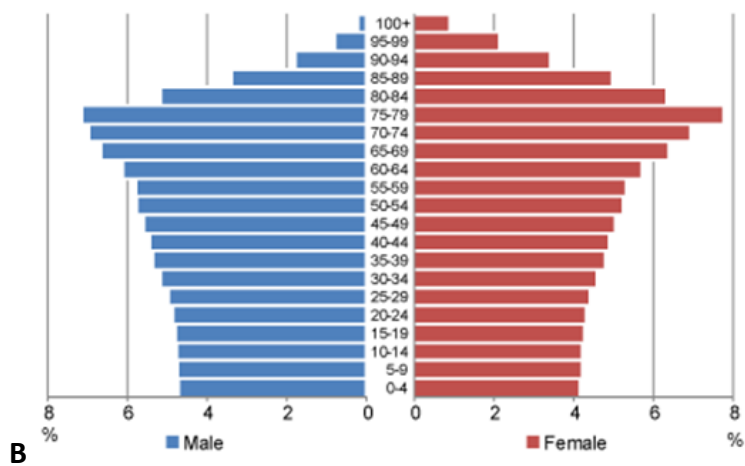
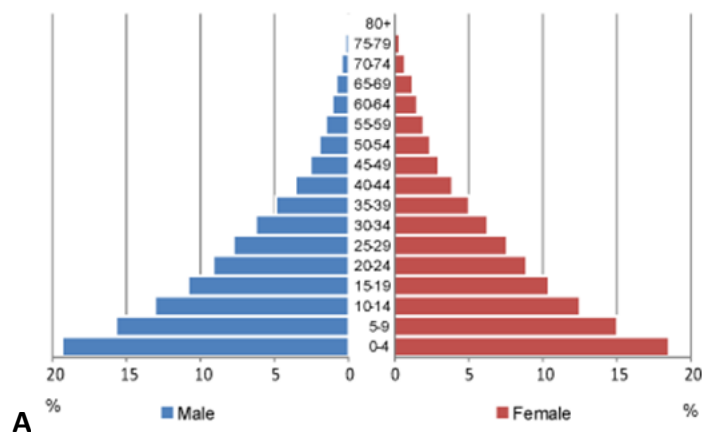
**QUESTION 4**

**Answer one of the following questions**

- 4.1 Discuss the various processes that contribute to cultural change. (15)

**OR**

- 4.2 Discuss and distinguish the population patterns and characteristics of each pyramid, also provide examples of countries that would exhibit these population patterns. (15)



[15]

SUB TOTAL SECTION B [50]

TOTAL 100