



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES

MODULE:	GGR1EB1 – HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (EXTENDED DEGREE)
CAMPUS:	APK
EXAM:	NOVEMBER EXAMINATION 2019

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SESSION: 12H30 – 14H30

ASSESSORS:

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MODERATORS:

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DURATION: 2 Hours

MARKS: 100

PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 9

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1. Answer the multiple choice questions (Section A) in the answer booklet provided.
2. Answer Section B in the answer booklet provided.
3. Answer all questions in each section.
4. Number your answers carefully and use the same numbers that are used in the question paper.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Answer the following questions on the answer booklet provided. Write out the number of the question carefully and the letter corresponding with the correct answer.

For example: 1.1) A.

QUESTION 1

1.1) Scale is

- A. the system used by geographers to transfer locations from a globe to a map.
- B. the spread of a phenomenon over a given area.
- C. the difference in elevation between two points in an area.
- D. the relationship between the length of an object on a map and that feature on the landscape.
- E. the ratio of the largest to smallest areas on a map.

1.2) An area distinguished by one or more unique characteristics is a(n)

- A. biome.
- B. landscape.
- C. region.
- D. uniform unit.
- E. ecosystem.

1.3) The increasing gap in economic conditions between regions is described as

- A. balance of power.
- B. trade theory.
- C. uneven development.
- D. capitalism.
- E. resource exploitation.

1.4) A hearth is

- A. a region from which a phenomenon originates.
- B. the process by which a feature or trend spreads.
- C. an area defined by one or more distinctive features or trends.
- D. the modification of a culture as a result of contact with a more powerful one.
- E. the perimeter or boundary marked by a regional feature.

1.5) Polders are most closely associated with which country?

- A. Belgium
- B. Luxembourg
- C. Germany
- D. The Netherlands
- E. Greece

1.6) Driving around to gather information for street navigation devices is called

- A. ground truthing.
- B. remote sensing.
- C. GIS programming.
- D. GPS grounding.
- E. GPS.

1.7) The percentage by which a population grows in years is called the

- A. doubling time.
- B. crude birth rate.
- C. natural increase rate.
- D. total fertility rate.
- E. life expectancy.

1.8) When the world's population reached 6 billion in 1995, it was forecast that at a steady rate of growth the population would reach 12 billion in approximately 45 years. That period of 45 years is known as

- A. doubling time.
- B. doubling life expectancy.
- C. double increase rate.
- D. double overpopulation.
- E. double demographic transition.

1.9) The average number of births women bear in their lifetimes is

- A. total birth rate.
- B. crude birth rate.
- C. total fertility rate.
- D. total increase rate.
- E. crude fertility rate.

1.10) Europe and North America entered stage 2 of the demographic transition as a result of

- F. the agricultural revolution.
- G. the computer revolution.
- H. the scientific revolution.
- I. the industrial revolution.
- J. the medical revolution.

1.11) The standard biological ratio at birth of 105 males to 100 females is NOT characteristic of which region?

- A. the United States
- B. Germany
- C. China
- D. Argentina
- E. the Republic of South Africa

1.12) Thomas Malthus concluded that

- A. population increased arithmetically while food production increased linguistically.
- B. the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.
- C. so-called "moral restraint" was producing lower crude birth rates.
- D. population growth was outpacing available resources in every country, according to algebraic calculations.
- E. crude birth rates must balance crude death rates.

1.13) Geographers examine migration patterns because

- A. they are developing policies to stop people movement.
- B. they believe migration impedes society's natural transition to stage 5 of the demographic transition model.
- C. they are seeking to explain the patterns of cultural diffusion including linguistics, ethnicity and religion.
- D. they are seeking to explain tectonic activity.
- E. geographers are rarely involved in studies such as this.

1.14) The Trail of Tears represented for America's indigenous population

- A. legally mandated forced migration.
- B. voluntary relocation fraught with high death tolls.
- C. forced relocation of male family members.
- D. voluntary relocation of male family members.
- E. legally mandated forced relocation of children to new schools in the west.

1.15) A physical feature, such as a body of water, might actually aid transportation and migration because ocean travel may be easier than overland travel. However, if that physical feature hinders migration, it is an example of

- A. an environmental push factor.
- B. a forced migration.
- C. an intervening obstacle.
- D. a cultural pull factor.
- E. an environmental incentive.

1.16) The transfer of money by migrants to family or community members in their country of origin is

- A. a visa tax.
- B. a form of global aid.
- C. reimbursement for travel.
- D. a remittance.
- E. required to return home.

- 1.17) Which of the following is a factor that contributes to higher numbers of female migrants?
- A. Higher numbers of women in the destination workforce attract women.
 - B. The only opportunities available are in domestic care which discourages male migrants.
 - C. It is perceived by the sending country to be a brain drain if men migrate, therefore only women are allowed to leave.
 - D. Women are willing to pay smugglers more to cross borders illegally.
 - E. Men prefer that their wives migrate first to establish the first chain in chain migration.
- 1.18) The body of customary beliefs, social forms and material traits that constitute a group's distinct traditions would best describe a specific population's
- A. folklore.
 - B. political agenda.
 - C. culture.
 - D. education system.
 - E. religious organization.
- 1.19) Folk cultures are spread primarily by
- A. contagious diffusion.
 - B. hierarchical diffusion.
 - C. relocation diffusion.
 - D. stimulus diffusion.
 - E. epidemic diffusion.
- 1.20) The choice of clothing in Western countries is strongly influenced by
- A. occupation but not level of income.
 - B. level of income but not occupation.
 - C. knowledge of fashion elsewhere, as well as the level of folk culture.
 - D. occupation, income, and knowledge of fashion elsewhere.
 - E. fashion only.
- 1.21) A restriction on behavior imposed by social custom is a
- A. folk culture.
 - B. habit.
 - C. popular culture.
 - D. taboo.
 - E. tariff.
- 1.22) Americans' preferences for beverages and snacks
- A. vary according to what is produced locally.
 - B. do not vary from one region of the country to another.
 - C. do not vary according to religious differences.
 - D. are primarily dependent on income differences.
 - E. represent the influence of religion and education on various regions.

- 1.23) The diffusion of social media has threatened
- A. popular culture and folk culture relatively equally.
 - B. the folk customs of only a few isolated communities.
 - C. the spread of the international banking system.
 - D. folk culture more than popular culture.
 - E. folk culture, but only in the largest cities on each continent.
- 1.24) A collection of languages that share a common origin but have since evolved into individual languages is a
- A. dialect.
 - B. language branch.
 - C. language family.
 - D. language group.
 - E. language root.
- 1.25) An institutional language
- A. describes Latin as the basis for much of the English vocabulary.
 - B. describes the language of the leading spiritual groups.
 - C. describes the language used in education, work and mass media.
 - D. describes the language of the medical profession.
 - E. describes the language used in meetings at the United Nations.
- 1.26) A literary tradition is
- A. a form of a language intended to be printed in official government documents.
 - B. specific only to Shakespearian English.
 - C. a collection of languages related to one other.
 - D. the written form of a language.
 - E. the variety of dialects in a language used in obscure examples of poetry.
- 1.27) A lingua franca is
- A. an English word that has entered the French language.
 - B. a language understood by people who have different native languages.
 - C. an extinct language that has been revived.
 - D. an official language in a region of the world different from where the language originated.
 - E. a language used by French colonial administrations.
- 1.28) Official languages
- A. are used by the government to conduct public and legislative business.
 - B. ensure that everyone in the country speaks that language.
 - C. require that all books and publications be produced in that language only.
 - D. require all media to broadcast in that language.
 - E. are spoken only in international and diplomatic negotiations.
- 1.29) Basque is a good example of a
- A. vigorous language family.
 - B. vigorous and globalizing language.
 - C. vigorous language group.
 - D. vigorous lingua franca.
 - E. vigorous and isolated language.

1.30) Chinese tradition and African traditional represent which type of religion?

- A. unaffiliated
- B. universalizing
- C. ethnic
- D. folk
- E. syncretic

1.31) _____ is a belief that the existence of God cannot be proven empirically.

- A. Agnosticism
- B. Atheism
- C. Unaffiliation
- D. Assimilation
- E. Amalgamation

1.32) A _____ is a large and fundamental division within a religion

- A. branch
- B. denomination
- C. sect
- D. dialect
- E. family

1.33) France's large Muslim population is largely a result of

- A. French policy to encourage diversification.
- B. French policy to attract guest workers.
- C. emigration from former French colonies.
- D. emigration from Southwest Asian countries.
- E. French policy to encourage equal representation of religions.

1.34) The belief in the existence of only one god is

- A. animism.
- B. cosmogony.
- C. monotheism.
- D. polytheism.
- E. pagan.

1.35) When geographers study the sites where religions originated as well as the processes by which those religions diffused to other locations, they are focusing on the

- A. spatial connections in religion.
- B. geo-religious linkages of culture.
- C. role of history in the social sciences.
- D. lack of spatial connections in religion.
- E. loss of historical processes in the formations of religions.

1.36) Ethnicity is important because

- A. it provides the only stable basis of political states in the modern world.
- B. it opposes nationalism and globalization.
- C. it promotes peace and wellbeing in the face of the globalization of culture.
- D. it reinforces diversity in the face of the globalization of culture.
- E. it defines citizenship and sovereignty in the political arena.

- 1.37) A racist believes in
- A. the equality of women and men regardless of ethnic or racial identity.
 - B. the superiority of some groups because of cultural identity.
 - C. the inferiority of some groups because of economic factors and the superiority of other groups because of political affiliations.
 - D. the biological classification of people and the superiority of some groups over others on the basis of racial identity.
 - E. the biological classification of people along with an understanding that all human beings are one species and therefore one extended family without any inherent differences.
- 1.38) 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
- 1.39) An example of white flight is the
- A. movement of whites from northern cities like Chicago and New York to southern cities.
 - B. movement of whites from southern cities like New Orleans to western cities like Los Angeles.
 - C. establishment of suburbs around Los Angeles.
 - D. decrease in the percent of whites remaining in the Southeast because of black migration from the Southeast.
 - E. emigration of whites from central Los Angeles as blacks were arriving.
- 1.40) Which pair of concepts or entities from South Africa and the United States is the best match?
- A. apartheid - "Jim Crow" laws
 - B. homelands - blockbusting
 - C. South African Nationalist Party - U.S. Tea Party
 - D. Nelson Mandela - white flight
 - E. apartheid - U.S. Libertarian Party

[40]

SECTION B

Answer all of the following questions in your exam booklet. Make use of full sentences.

QUESTION 2

Using a diagram, critically discuss the Demographic Transition Model. Illustrate and detail the four main stages and use of examples for each.

[20]

QUESTION 3

Create a table of comparison explaining the origin, diffusion and distribution of both Folk and Popular culture.

[15]

QUESTION 4

Define and describe both the three *Ethnologue* Language Classifications and how they are organized. (Use examples.)

[15]

QUESTION 5

Define and differentiate between the concepts of *ethnicity* and *race*.

[10]

TOTAL [100]