



**Department of Geography, Environmental Management and Energy
Studies**

**GGR1EB1 – HUMAN GEOGRAPHY: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN
GEOGRAPHY**

Date: 18 October 2021
Time: 2 hours

Total: 90 Marks
Lecturer: Ms. Stockigt

NUMBER OF PAGES: 8 PAGES, 2 Sections

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all questions in each section. There are two sections.
 2. Number your answers carefully and use the same numbers that are used in the question paper.
 3. All answers should be written in the answer booklet provided, with the correct numbering.
 4. Multiple Choice Questions should be marked with an X at the back of the answer booklet.
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Section 1 Multiple Choice [45]

QUESTION 1 [45]

All answers should be marked with an X in the columns provided at the back of your answer booklet.

E.G.,

A	B	C	D	E
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- 1.1) On the continent of Africa, the great number of languages results from
- A) transfer of Indo-European languages by missionaries.
 - B) colonial influence.
 - C) at least 5,000 years of minimal interaction among the thousands of culture groups.
 - D) migration patterns from Asia and the Western Hemisphere.
- 1.2) Scandinavian languages such as Norwegian and Swedish all derive from which Indo-European language branch?
- A) Indo-Iranian
 - B) Balto-Slavic
 - C) Romance
 - D) Germanic
- 1.3) Which of the following is NOT a Romance language?
- A) Bulgarian
 - B) Italian
 - C) Portuguese
 - D) Romanian
- 1.4) The English language is a "second" or "third" language in many regions where it is used as a(n)
- A) colonial dialect.
 - B) expansion diffusion.
 - C) global lingua.
 - D) lingua franca.
- 1.5) Chinese is traditionally written in the form of
- A) a literary tradition.
 - B) a Latin alphabet.
 - C) logograms.
 - D) phonemes.
- 1.6) 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 all media to broadcast in that language.
 - D) are spoken only in international and diplomatic negotiations.
- 1.7) A regional variation of a language including a distinctive vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation of words is called a(n)
- A) vigorous language.
 - B) isogloss.
 - C) developing language.
 - D) dialect.
- 1.8) Which of the following is NOT true?
- A) Some countries have more than one official language.
 - B) English is the official language of the United States.
 - C) English is the official language of more than 50 countries across the globe.
 - D) English is not the official language of the United Kingdom or Australia.

1.9) An isogloss is

- A) a form of a language spoken in a local area.
- B) a collection of unique words.
- C) a boundary between language regions.
- D) a blending of two language families.

1.10) The current estimate of the number of languages spoken across the planet is approximately

- A) less than 100.
- B) between 250 and 1,000 languages.
- C) between 3,500 and 6,500 languages.
- D) over 7,000.

1.11) A group of languages that share a common ancestor before recorded history is a

- A) dialect.
- B) language branch.
- C) language family.
- D) language group.

1.12) The most widely spoken language in the world today is

- A) French.
- B) English.
- C) Spanish.
- D) Mandarin.

1.13) Both the Angles and the Normans contributed to the development of the English language, because they

- A) spoke ancient English languages.
- B) invaded England.
- C) spoke languages derived from Latin.
- D) diffused English around the world.

1.14) Franglais, Denglish, and Spanglish represent

- A) the corruption of grammar in European languages.
- B) lingua francas intended to compete with official languages.
- C) Vulgar Latin.
- D) the infusion of English into French, German and Spanish and subsequent development of new words.

1.15) A pidgin language

- A) has no native speakers.
- B) is spread by folk culture.
- C) stems from invasion.
- D) cannot exist for more than a generation.

1.16) For most of the past 2,000 years, most Jews have been

- A) highly clustered in present-day Israel.
- B) dispersed around the world.
- C) concentrated in the United States.
- D) forced to live in ghettos.

1.17) North America receives _____ percent of the world's Muslim migrants.

- A) 1
- B) 10
- C) 15
- D) 50

1.18) Most immigrants to the United States are

- A) Jewish.
- B) Christian.
- C) Muslim.
- D) unaffiliated.

1.19) Buddhism began to diffuse eastward to China

- A) only after the texts were translated into Chinese.
- B) only when Asoka mandated Buddhism as the official religion.
- C) only when the Magadhan Empire collapse.
- D) only when trade routes were actively traveled.

1.20) The dominance of Christianity was assured during the fourth century Roman Empire largely due to

- A) stimulus diffusion.
- B) hierarchical diffusion.
- C) contagious diffusion.
- D) expansion diffusion.

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

- A) animism.
- B) cosmogony.
- C) monotheism.
- D) polytheism.

1.22) _____ is the founder of Buddhism.

- A) Siddhartha Gautama
- B) Dalai Lama
- C) Lao-Zi
- D) Confucius

1.23) From 1910 to 1950, population density of African Americans in ghettos

- A) increased.
- B) remained the same.
- C) decreased.
- E) fluctuated.

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

- A) unaffiliated
- B) universalizing
- C) ethnic
- D) folk

- 1.25) _____ is a belief that the existence of God cannot be proven empirically.
- A) Agnosticism
 - B) Atheism
 - C) Unaffiliation
 - D) Assimilation
- 1.26) A religion that is spatially widespread and philosophically inclusive of all potential adherents is described as a(n) _____ religion.
- A) universalizing
 - B) folk
 - C) ethnic
 - D) tribal
- 1.27) In which part of the world will one find an unevenly distributed population of over 66 percent Hindu?
- A) South Asia
 - B) Southeast Asia
 - C) Central Asia
 - D) Southwest Asia
- 1.28) A number of local congregations united in a single legal and administrative body is a
- A) branch.
 - B) denomination.
 - C) sect.
 - D) dialect.
- 1.29) Which is a branch of Christianity?
- A) Druze
 - B) Eastern Orthodox
 - C) Shi'ite
 - D) Theravadin
- 1.30) A sharp boundary between North and South America is represented by
- A) branches of Spiritism and Indigenous religions.
 - B) branches of Lutheranism and Baptist.
 - C) Protestantism and Catholicism.
 - D) Catholicism and Agnosticism.
- 1.31) An example of white flight is the
- A) movement of whites from northern cities like Chicago and New York to southern cities.
 - B) establishment of suburbs around Los Angeles.
 - C) decrease in the percent of whites remaining in the Southeast because of black migration from the Southeast.
 - D) emigration of whites from central Los Angeles as blacks were arriving.
- 1.32) Neighborhood changes in ethnicity are sometimes caused by the illegal practice of
- A) segregation.
 - B) separate but equal.
 - C) blockbusting.
 - D) white flight.

1.33) South Africa

- A) still practices apartheid despite efforts to end the practice.
- B) is completely landlocked.
- C) first elected a black president during the 1990s.
- D) signed the Law of the Sea despite concerns over ethnic segregation.

1.34) The "separate but equal" doctrine of racial equality was accompanied by

- A) the abolition of discriminatory lending practices and restrictive covenants.
- B) the end of the U.S. Civil War.
- C) the required integration of schools.
- D) "Jim Crow" laws across the American South.

1.35) Loyalty and devotion to a state that represents a particular group's culture is

- A) nationalism.
- B) nation-state.
- C) nation.
- D) multiculturalism.

1.36) Turkish nationalism has often involved

- A) assimilation of the Kurdish population.
- B) equal participation of Kurdish people in government.
- C) repression of the Kurds.
- D) conscription of the Kurds.

1.37) Race is often described as

- A) being characterized by Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic/Latino.
- B) identification with a group that is perceived to share a physiologic trait such as skin color.
- C) determinable from physical characteristics such as the exact shape of a person's face or head.
- D) evenly distributed around the world, independent of ethnicity.

1.38) Indigenous Canadians and Americans grouped by ethnic identity include all but which group?

- A) Alaska Native
- B) Native Hawaiian
- C) Plains Native
- D) Inuits

1.39) 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.

1.40) A(n) _____ is a place with high concentration of an ethnic group distinct from a surrounding area.

- A) enclave
- B) neighborhood
- C) census block
- D) county

1.41) The pull factor that was a significant factor for African Americans to move south to north in the early to mid-twentieth century was

- A) inexpensive housing.
- B) equality under the law.
- C) education opportunities.
- D) factory jobs with higher wages.

1.42) Racist laws divided benches, drinking fountains, bathrooms, and schools in South Africa until

- A) 1948.
- B) 1974.
- C) 1988.
- D) 1994.

1.43) The key elements of nationalism include all but

- A) common culture.
- B) state symbols.
- C) shared songs.
- D) political structure.

1.44) Which describes the nationality of someone who gives allegiance to the United Kingdom?

- A) Welsh
- B) English
- C) British
- D) Irish

1.45) In 1947 a Hindu family living in Pakistan or northwestern India likely felt pressure to migrate

- A) to southern India and then to Sri Lanka.
- B) to the south, southeast, or east away from Muslim-controlled areas.
- C) to the northeastern border and then to Sri Lanka.
- D) to the south, southeast, or east toward Muslim-controlled areas.

Please turn the page for section two

Section 2 Essay Questions [45]

Answer all of the following questions in your exam booklet. Make use of full sentences. Any answers in bullet points will not be marked. Use examples wherever possible to amplify our answers.

QUESTION 2 [15]

Explain the following concepts within the context of religion, in a single sentence for each word. [10]

2.1 Atheism

2.2 Denomination

2.3 Syncretic Religion

2.4 Paganism

2.5 Polytheism

2.6) Write a paragraph describing the migration or movements of religious groups internationally. Make mention of both recent movements and the historical diffusion of religions. [5]

QUESTION 3 [15]

3.1) Briefly outline the challenges of Brazil's government to classify its population. [5]

3.2) Making use of both African and European examples, explain your own understanding of how and why Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide occur? [10]

QUESTION 4 [15]

Discuss the implications and importance of the English language. Highlight the role of English as the world's lingua franca, and the usage of language on the Internet. [15]

Total: 90 Marks