



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

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

Date: 1 September 2021
Time: 2 hours

Total: 90 Marks
Lecturer: Ms. Stockigt

NUMBER OF PAGES: 10 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 Short Questions & Multiple Choice [70]

QUESTION 1 [10]

Fill in the missing word. You only need to write the necessary word.

E.g., 1.1 Underdeveloped

1.1) It is (True/Not True) _____ that scale is the relationship between a portion of the earth being studied and the whole earth.

1.2) The art and science of making maps is called _____.

1.3) Driving around to gather information for street navigation devices is called _____.

1.4) 1:24,000 is an example of what kind of scale? _____.

1.5) A mathematical process for transferring locations from a globe to a flat map is a _____.

1.6) The name of a location on Earth's surface is a _____.

1.7) An area distinguished by one or more unique characteristics is a _____.

1.8) The concept that the distribution of one phenomenon is related to the location of other phenomena is _____.

1.9) Among the elements of globalization of culture are tendencies toward uniform consumption preferences, enhanced communications, _____ access to resources, and uniformity in cultural forms.

1.10) A branch of human geography that emphasizes the different ways that individuals form ideas about place and give those places symbolic meaning is _____.

QUESTION 2 [10]

Match the correct description from column B to the correct term in column A. EG. 1.1: B

	Column A Terminology		Column B Description
2.1	Natural Increase Rate	A	Average number of children per woman during her childbearing years.
2.2	Doubling Time	B	Migration where a person has chosen to move for economic or environmental reasons
2.3	Total Fertility Rate	C	The scientific study of population characteristics
2.4	Demography	D	An environmental or political feature that deters migration
2.5	Overpopulation	E	The percentage by which a population grows in a year, excluding growth by migration.
2.6	Voluntary Migration	F	A person who has been compelled to move for similar political reasons as a refugee but has not migrated to a different country.
2.7	Internally displaced persons	G	The number of years required to double a population, assuming a steady rate of natural increase
2.8	Asylum seekers	H	The transfer of money by workers to people in the country from which they emigrated
2.9	Intervening Obstacle	I	More people than environmental carrying capacity
2.10	Remittances	J	Someone who has migrated to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee.

QUESTION 3 [40]

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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3.1) The relationship among people and objects across space is defined as

- A) scale.
- B) connection.
- C) diffusion.
- D) density.

3.2) According to the surviving evidence, the first person to write the word *geography* was

- A) Aristotle.
- B) Eratosthenes.
- C) Strabo.
- D) Thales of Miletus.

3.3) The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite, spacecraft, or specially equipped high-altitude balloon is

- A) GIS.
- B) GPS.
- C) remote sensing.
- D) aerial photography.

3.4) This mapping process has led to concerns about privacy.

- A) participatory GIS
- B) citizen science
- C) mashup production
- D) geotagging

3.5) Which statement is more accurate?

- A) Every meridian is actually a circle rather than a curved line.
- B) Every meridian is the same length and has the same beginning and end.
- C) Every parallel begins and ends at the poles.
- D) Every parallel is the same length.

3.6) 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

3.7) 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.

3.8) To geographers, the spread of McDonald's around the world represents

A) a unique taste in nearly every location.

B) the relocation diffusion of restaurants.

C) economic and cultural globalization.

D) economic globalization but not cultural globalization.

3.9) The frequency of something within a given unit of area is

A) concentration.

B) density.

C) distribution.

D) pattern.

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

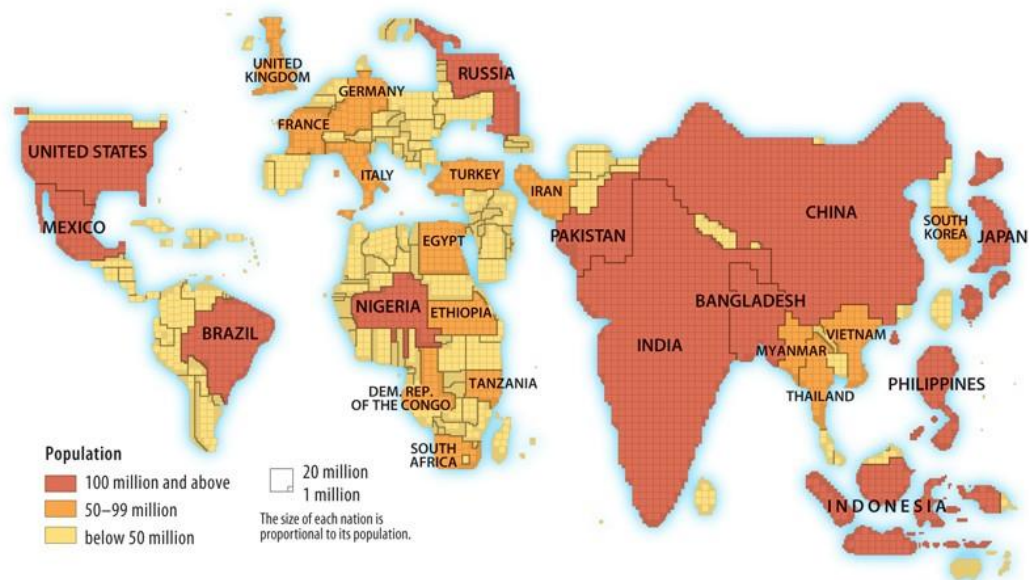
A) balance of power.

B) trade theory.

C) uneven development.

D) capitalism.

3.11)



By analyzing the cartogram above, the countries depicted as smaller, or more limited in size, represent countries with

A) higher levels of wealth and higher populations.

B) lower levels of wealth and higher populations.

C) lower populations.

D) lower populations and lesser land areas.

3.12) 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.

3.13) Which of the following statements about regional variations in natural increase rate is TRUE?

A) Regional differences in NIRs means that most of the world's additional people live in countries that are best able to maintain them.

B) The population of Europe is increasing because of high NIRs.

C) The NIR exceeds 2.0 percent in most countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

D) Europe (including Russia) has had an increasing population since 1980.

3.14) Approximately 500 babies were born in Country D in 2011, but 35 of them died before reaching their first birthday. These data can be used to report Country D's

A) crude death rate.

B) infant mortality rate.

C) early life expectancy.

D) murder rate.

3.15) Which three demographic measures most closely parallel each other in terms of global distribution?

A) life expectancy, crude birth rate, crude death rate

B) crude death rate, crude birth rate, total fertility rate

C) natural increase rate, crude birth rate, total fertility rate

D) natural increase rate, crude birth rate, crude death rate

3.16) The population pyramid of a city in southern Florida, Arizona, or even northern Japan may have a visual appearance of _____ because the city's population is dominated by elderly people.

A) being "upside down"

B) having a wide base

C) having perfectly vertical sides

D) being an "age-sex ratio"

3.17) In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population growth during the past half-century, the principal difference is that

A) actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.

B) Malthus's theory predicted much higher food production than has actually occurred.

C) actual population growth has been much higher than Malthus predicted.

D) Malthus's theory predicted much higher population growth than has actually occurred.

3.18) A possible stage five epidemiological transition is the stage of

- A) receding pandemics, including possible zombie pandemics.
- B) degenerative and human-created diseases.
- C) delayed degenerative diseases.
- D) reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases.

3.19) Efforts to lower CBR through education and health care have shown statistically to result in all but which of the following?

- A) With the survival of more infants secure, women would be more likely to use contraceptives to limit pregnancies.
- B) With improved education, women would be more aware of reproductive rights and make more informed reproductive decisions.
- C) Improvement in health care would result in reduced infant mortality rates due to poor prenatal care.
- D) Men would more likely take on the burden of contraception.

3.20) The two most populous countries in the world are

- A) China and India.
- B) India and Bangladesh.
- C) Russia and the United States.
- D) Indonesia and China.

3.21) The ability to move either temporarily or permanently is best described by the term

- A) migration.
- B) mobility.
- C) circulation.
- D) voluntary migration.

3.22) *Refugees* migrate most often because of which type of push factor?

- A) economic
- B) environmental
- C) cultural
- D) political

3.23) According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in 2014, the largest number of refugees were forced to migrate from ____, which have seen a great deal of armed conflict in recent years.

- A) Vietnam and Indonesia
- B) Afghanistan and Syria
- C) Sudan, South Africa, and Colombia
- D) Mexico and Colombia

3.24) Which of the following represents voluntary migration?

- A) Myanmar's persecution of its Rohingya Muslim population
- B) Syrian flight from civil war
- C) Sudanese refugee camps in Chad protecting Darfurian refugees
- D) Vietnamese secondary relocation from Bismarck, North Dakota to Westminster, California

3.25) "Snow bird" (individuals who reside in the north during the summer and move south in the winter) movement from north to south

- A) is specific to the United States' elderly population.
- B) represents counterurbanization.
- C) demonstrates an environmental pull factor.
- D) represents internally displaced retirees.

3.26) The most common environmental push factor worldwide is

- A) volcanoes.
- B) brush fires.
- C) earthquakes.
- D) availability of water.

3.27) The world's remittance economy is

- A) a half-trillion dollar industry.
- B) insignificant in total dollar amounts transferred.
- C) is reduced by heavy taxation of immigrants.
- D) often impossible because banks are expressly prohibited from transferring these electronic funds.

3.28) 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) Men prefer that their wives migrate first to establish the first chain in chain migration.

3.29) *Brain drain* is

- A) a net decline in literacy.
- B) the process by which people are given reference for migration.
- C) the large-scale emigration of talented people.
- D) a cultural feature that hinders migration.

- 3.30) Congress prioritizes immigrant applications based on
- A) family reunification, immigrants from countries where the United States has had military action, and those seeking medical attention.
 - B) family reunification, skill set, and diversity.
 - C) skills in medical practice, agriculture, and entrepreneurs.
 - D) family reunification, refugees, and skills.
- 3.31) 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.
- 3.32) In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is more likely to vary
- A) from place to place at a given time.
 - B) from time to time at a given place.
 - C) both from place to place and from time to time, in equal measure.
 - D) neither from place to place nor from time to time.
- 3.33) Cultural diversity is promoted by
- A) the relative isolation of a group from others.
 - B) globalization.
 - C) expansion diffusion.
 - D) the connections between homogeneous groups.
- 3.34) Little wine is produced in SW Asia and North Africa primarily because
- A) grapes do not grow in these regions.
 - B) wines can be imported more cheaply.
 - C) religious taboos discourage consumption.
 - D) soil contaminants produce bad grapes.
- 3.35) 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.
- 3.36) A restriction on behavior imposed by social custom is a
- A) folk culture.
 - B) habit.
 - C) taboo.
 - D) tariff.

3.37) Americans' preferences for beverages and snacks

- A) vary according to what is produced locally.
- B) do not vary according to religious differences.
- C) are primarily dependent on income differences.
- D) represent the influence of religion and education on various regions.

3.38) Among the cultural influences that shape the distinctive form of folk houses, which is NOT an example?

- A) Malagasy houses (Madagascar) are built with the main door facing west.
- B) Fiji eastern walls are considered sacred.
- C) Java house front doors face south.
- D) Windows may face south in temperate climates to capitalize on the sun's heat and light.

3.39) A group that gives up its cultural traditions such as food and clothing preferences and adopts that of the dominant culture has undergone the process of cultural

- A) agglomeration.
- B) assimilation.
- C) denial.
- D) citizenship.

3.40) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) Popular culture is more likely to be found in more developed countries.
- B) The physical environment commonly plays an important role in the development of unique folk customs.
- C) The adoption of a popular custom often depends on a person's amount of disposable income.
- D) The origin of popular music is a good example of how folk culture originates.

Please turn the page for section two

Section 2 Essay Questions [30]

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 4 [15]

Critically discuss the Demographic Transition Model. Illustrate and detail the four main stages with a diagram and an accompanying paragraph. Use of examples for each stage. [15]

QUESTION 5 [15]

Write an essay detailing the origin, diffusion and distribution of both Folk and Popular culture. Please use examples. [15]

Total: 90 Marks