



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

**GR1BFET – HUMAN GEOGRAPHY: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN  
GEOGRAPHY**

**Date:** 26 August 2021

**Total:** 80 Marks

**Time:** 1.5 hours

**Lecturer:** Ms. Stockigt  
**Moderator:** Mrs. Block

**NUMBER OF PAGES: 7 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.

**Section 1 Multiple Choice Questions [40]**

**QUESTION 1 [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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- 1.1) Farming varies around the world because of \_\_\_\_\_ across space.
- A) cultural and environmental factors
  - B) cultural and economic factors
  - C) farmers' personal preference and environmental factors
  - D) climate change
- 1.2) Which is NOT a form of subsistence agriculture?
- A) Mediterranean
  - B) shifting cultivation
  - C) pastoral nomadism
  - D) intensive
- 1.3) 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
- 1.4) Unlike other forms of commercial agriculture, plantations are
- A) part of agribusiness.
  - B) owned by day laborers in less developed countries.
  - C) found primarily in less developed countries.
  - D) situated in densely populated locations.
- 1.5) In the United States many farms are integrated into a large food production industry. This is known as
- A) agribusiness.
  - B) commercial farming.
  - C) mechanized farming.
  - D) mixed crop and livestock farming.
- 1.6) The Green Revolution is best described as
- A) organic urban farming.
  - B) recycling programs introduced in the 1990s.
  - C) the diffusion of more productive agriculture techniques in the 1970s and 1980s.
  - D) the elimination of locally used techniques in favor of automation.
- 1.7) Which of the following is NOT true about GMOs?
- A) Approximately 10 percent of all farmland, worldwide, is devoted to GMO crops.
  - B) North America produces around 50 percent of all GMO foods.
  - C) The NAFTA nations, the United States, Canada, and Mexico have embraced the idea of labeling GMO foods.
  - D) Africa is reluctant to adopt GMOs because it negatively influences their export opportunities to Europe.
- 1.8) Afghanistan is important to the world drug trade primarily because
- A) it produces about 90 percent of the world's opium.
  - B) U.S. troops consume most of the opium grown there.
  - C) of the inability to grow maize.
  - D) of the proximity of the Russian market for illicit drugs.

1.9) Ranching is practiced in a climate region most similar to that of which other type of agriculture?

- A) dairying
- B) grain
- C) pastoral nomadism
- D) shifting cultivation

1.10) Sawah and Paddy are terms most closely associated with

- A) crop rotation.
- B) wet rice.
- C) cattle grazing.
- D) rice planters.

1.11) Processing of computer information is an example of which sector of the economy?

- A) the data sector
- B) primary and secondary
- C) primary
- D) tertiary

1.12) People are more productive in more developed countries because they

- A) work harder.
- B) have access to more technology.
- C) have a low amount of value added per person.
- D) are consistently better educated.

1.13) Compared to less developed countries, more developed countries have higher rates of

- A) literacy.
- B) childhood mortality.
- C) infectious disease.
- D) environmental pollution.

1.14) If the IHDI is less than the HDI, this indicates

- A) there are lower levels of inequality in that country than there are in the world.
- B) there are higher levels of inequality in that country than there are in the world.
- C) There is no comparison between the two indices as they measure different things.
- D) The HDI is really a function of the IHDI so this condition is impossible.

1.15) Since 1990, most countries have seen a decline in previous patterns of

- A) gender inequality.
- B) gender equality.
- C) economic inequality.
- D) innovative agricultural methods.

1.16) Empowerment refers to

- A) disenfranchised women.
- B) a constitutional guarantee that women have the right to choose.
- C) the ability of women to achieve economic and political power.
- D) a constitutional guarantee of equal pay for equal work.

1.17) The principal benefit of the self-sufficiency approach is to promote

- A) balanced growth of all economic sectors.
- B) global competitiveness for local industries.
- C) the maintenance of a large bureaucracy.
- D) unequal distribution of resources.

1.18) Which country converted to an international trade model in the early 1990s?

- A) Laos
- B) India
- C) Taiwan
- D) Brazil

1.19) Austerity programs

- A) target cuts in private industry payroll.
- B) introduce furlough days in private firms.
- C) introduce new taxes on water and electricity.
- D) target cuts in government spending on welfare benefits.

1.20) The value of a product minus the costs of raw materials and energy is

- A) gross domestic product.
- B) productivity.
- C) value added.
- D) market value.

1.21) The world's largest landfill is thought to be

- A) Fish Kill, New York.
- B) the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.
- C) Puente Hills Landfill, Los Angeles.
- D) Columbia Ridge Landfill, Arlington, Oregon.

1.22) The average temperature of Earth's surface has increased by about

- A) 2°C since 1980.
- B) 1°C since 1880.
- C) 6°C since 1880.
- D) 3°C since 1880.

1.23) This region has the highest per capita consumption of water in the world.

- A) East Asia
- B) Europe
- C) South America
- D) North America

1.24) Which of the following is NOT true about acid precipitation?

- A) It kills the flora and fauna in lakes.
- B) It injures plants by depriving them of nutrients on land.
- C) It corrodes marble and limestone buildings.
- D) It converts CFCs to acid.

1.25) The most populous country to depend on hydroelectric power is

- A) Russia.
- B) the United States.
- C) Brazil.
- D) Norway.

1.26) In order to become a global industrial power, Japan had to overcome which of the following problems?

- A) high labor costs
- B) abundant energy sources
- C) distance from consumers
- D) weak consumer demand

1.27) An industry in which employee costs are a high percentage of expenses is called

- A) sweatshop.
- B) day labor hires.
- C) labor intensive industry.
- D) union shops.

1.28) Which of the following countries is NOT a nuclear power?

- A) China
- B) Germany
- C) Russia
- D) France

1.29) Both direct and indirect electric conversion of solar radiation is associated with

- A) active solar energy systems.
- B) passive solar energy systems.
- C) calibrated solar energy systems.
- D) coordinated solar energy systems.

1.30) This economic activity is largely associated with consumptive water use?

- A) car wash services
- B) laundromats
- C) agriculture
- D) coal mining

1.31) Which of the following is NOT true about the world's fastest-growing cities?

- A) Rural to urban migration accounts for a significant increase in urban population in developing countries.
- B) The high urban growth in the developing world suggests considerable industrialization and economic development.
- C) High natural increase rates contribute to substantial urban growth.
- D) Tokyo, Seoul, and New York City are the only three cities in the developed world in the top 10 of the world's largest cities.

1.32) Most people in the world live in what type of settlement?

- A) clustered rural
- B) dispersed rural
- C) urban settlement
- D) primordial

1.33) The most prominent structure in the ancient city of Athens was the \_\_\_\_\_, which still overlooks the city.

- A) Parthenon
- B) Great Pyramid
- C) Eiffel Tower
- D) Ziggurat

1.34) Attracting a new basic industry is important to a community, primarily because it

- A) changes the community's functional classification.
- B) stimulates new nonbasic industries.
- C) changes the nation's rank-size distribution of settlements.
- D) replaces obsolete industry.

1.35) What technical development has allowed back-office functions to relocate to LDCs?

- A) telecommunications
- B) improved public health services in tropical countries
- C) financial market reforms
- D) effective trademark enforcement

1.36) Two major benefits many LDCs offer in terms of global financial services are

- A) tax breaks and privacy.
- B) dependent centers and tax breaks.
- C) command and control centers and dependent centers.
- D) privacy and low wages.

1.37) A \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a settlement that specializes in public services.

- A) retirement community
- B) hospital
- C) shopping mall
- D) state capital

1.38) Periodic markets are likely to feature

- A) vendors who move from town to town.
- B) prices that change on a seasonal schedule.
- C) large sales after the holiday season.
- D) consumer goods that change periodically in the central business district.

1.39) If a country follows the rank-size rule, if the largest city has 1,000,000 inhabitants, how many people live in the fifth largest city?

- A) 50,000
- B) 100,000
- C) 200,000
- D) 500,000

1.40) Periodic markets

- A) are found only on the continent of Africa.
- B) are direct competition to the service providers in developing regions.
- C) are found in both developing and developed nations in both rural and urban areas.
- D) are associated with holiday shopping seasons.

## **Section 2 Essay Questions** [40]

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 2.1** [10]

In terms of diet and nutrition, there are three key features that influence the state of nutrition for any nation. Explain these three features and make a commentary on dietary energy consumption worldwide. [10]

### **QUESTION 2.2** [10]

With the use of examples, briefly outline the principals of *Fair Trade* standards and mention why these standards are important. [10]

### **QUESTION 2.3** [10]

2.3.1) Explain (a) the difference between potential and known reserves and (b) why extracting potential reserves of fossil fuels is not practiced frequently. [5]

2.3.2) Compare and contrast the major site and situation factors which affect industrial development for bulk reducing industries and bulk gaining industries. [5]

### **QUESTION 2.4** [10]

Outline the major principles and the premise of the Central Place Theory and discuss the degree to which they do or do not relate to your local community. [10]

**Total: 80 Marks**