



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

**GGR2EA1 – HUMAN GEOGRAPHY: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN
GEOGRAPHY**

Date: 31 March 2021

Total: 100 Marks

Time: 2 hours

Lecturer: Ms Stockigt

QUESTION 1

Q.1) Breathing or consuming toxic wastes

- A) can cause cancer, chronic ailments or immediate death.
- B) is rare because toxic wastes are properly disposed of.
- C) is only a problem in areas in the former manufacturing belt.
- D) is only a concern in China's industrial sites.

Q.2) 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.
- E) Columbia Ridge Landfill, Arlington, Oregon.

Q.3) What accounts for the largest share of solid waste in the United States?

- A) tin cans
- C) paper products
- D) beer bottles
- E) electronics

Q.4) The average temperature of Earth's surface has increased by about

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

Q.5) As a country's per capita income increases, its per capita carbon dioxide emissions

- A) decrease.
- B) also increase.
- C) begin to decrease, at first slowly and then rapidly.
- D) remain about the same.

Q.6) The term that describes the amount of oxygen required by aquatic bacteria to decompose a given amount of organic waste is

- A) BOD.
- B) CDR.
- C) CFC.
- D) ABD.

Q.7) This region has the highest per capita consumption of water in the world.

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

Q.8) This economic activity is largely associated with consumptive water use?

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

Q.9) The increase in Earth's temperature, caused by carbon dioxide trapping some of the radiation emitted from the earth's surface, is called

- A) the photochemical smog effect.
- C) the greenhouse effect.
- D) the solar declination effect.
- E) the stratospheric effect.

Q.10) 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.

Q.11) Which of the following is NOT true about solar energy?

- A) One can find solar panels for sale in the bazaars of Morocco.
- B) Solar energy is often a first choice in remote locations.
- D) Solar power is widely used in the United States, providing over 20 percent of the electricity.
- E) Passive solar energy systems increased in the nineteenth century with glass windows.

Q.12) 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.
- E) coordinated solar energy systems.

Q.13) The most populous country to depend on hydroelectric power is

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

Q.14) A significant drawback to wind power is

- A) the turbines obstructing the landscape.
- B) the novelty of windmill technology raises the risk.
- C) the cost of the turbines requires significant capital investment.
- D) oil companies discourage it.

Q.15) This country has capitalized on its geothermal energy by heating homes and businesses in its capital city with it.

- A) Greenland
- C) Indonesia
- D) Iceland
- E) New Zealand

Q.16) Which of the following countries is NOT a nuclear power?

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

Q.17) The Chernobyl incident occurred

- A) in the United States.
- B) in Cuba.
- C) in the Soviet Union.
- D) in India.

Q.18) Who is the largest supplier of petroleum to the United States?

- A) Saudi Arabia
- B) Canada
- C) Venezuela

D) Kuwait

Q.19) Despite the risks to the environment, the U.S. Gulf Coast has become an important industrial area because of

- A) shrimp trawling and seafood processing.
- B) just-in-time inventory management.
- C) proximity to markets in Southwest Asia.
- E) access to oil and natural gas fields.

Q.20) Fracking is most closely associated with extracting _____ .

Q.21) The supply of energy remaining in discovered deposits is

- A) potential reserve.
- B) reserve profits.
- C) proven reserve.
- D) exhausted potential.

Q.22) Which of the following is NOT true about contemporary factories?

- A) They tend to cluster in industrial parks.
- B) They tend to be located proximate to suburban highway junctions.
- D) They require proximity to rail lines.
- E) They tend to locate on rural or suburban land because of lower taxes.

Q.23) Which factor of production is geographically fixed?

- A) labor
- B) capital
- C) land
- E) communications

Q.24) An industry in which employee costs are a high percentage of expenses is called

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

Q.25) 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

Q.26) 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.
- E) 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.

Q.27)

Higher social _____ in urban settlements means that there are many different kinds of people in cities.

Q.28) Urbanization can be analyzed by looking at the increase in the _____ of people living in cities.

- A) number and percentage
- B) number and homogeneity
- C) percentage and density
- D) density and heterogeneity

Q.29) Most people in the world live in what type of settlement?

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

Q.30) Which of the following is considered to be a hearth of urban settlement?

- A) Rome
- C) southern Africa
- D) Australia
- E) Mesopotamia

Q.31) The most prominent structure in the ancient city of Athens was the _____, which still overlooks the city.

- A) pyramid
- B) Great Pyramid
- C) Parthenon
- E) Ziggurat

Q.32) The most significant anticipated benefit of the enclosure movement was to

- A) destroy traditional village life.
- B) promote agricultural efficiency.

- C) replace abandoned villages with new farmsteads.
- E) create an aristocracy.

Q.33) A place where farm buildings, homes, and churches are found close together is what kind of settlement?

- A) urban
- B) linear rural
- C) dispersed rural
- D) clustered rural

Q.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.
- D) changes the nation's rank-size distribution of settlements.
- E) replaces obsolete industry.

Q.35) Richard Florida's research identified a relationship between the distribution of

- A) talent and cultural diversity.
- B) central places.
- C) talent and economic prosperity.
- E) business and consumer services.

Q.36) Which of the following is most likely a basic economic activity?

- B) grocery store
- C) gas station
- D) steel mill
- E) travel agency

Q.37) What technical development has allowed back-office functions to relocate to LDCs?

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

Q.38) Back-office functions are also called

- A) business-process offshore banking.
- C) command and control centering.
- D) business-process outsourcing.
- E) tax advantage outsourcing.

Q.39) Two major benefits many LDCs offer in terms of global financial services are

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

Q.40) Although there are fewer developed countries in the world, altogether they consume about _____ percent of the world's fossil fuels.

- A) 10
- B) 20
- C) 40
- D) 60

Q.41) The attraction of the outsourced "offshore banking" industry can best be explained by

- A) bank secrecy laws and the avoidance of paying taxes in other countries.
- B) low wages, bank secrecy laws, and the avoidance of paying taxes in other countries.
- D) the avoidance of paying taxes in other countries and the hiding of prostitution and capital crimes.
- E) corporate greed and the hiding of unethical and illegal behaviors, including prostitution.

Q.42) A _____ is an example of a settlement that specializes in public services.

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

Q.43) Which of the following is NOT true about periodic markets around the globe?

- A) In Africa, markets occur every 3 to 7 days based on ethnic differences.
- B) Korean periodic markets are timed with the lunar cycle.
- C) China's periodic markets are timed to fit 3 10-day cycles in a lunar month.
- D) Muslim markets operate every day of the week.

Q.44) The area surrounding a service from which customers are attracted is the

- A) hinterland.
- B) range.
- C) threshold.
- E) meridian

Q.45) 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.
- E) consumer goods that change periodically in the central business district.

Q.46) The potential use of a service at a location is related directly to population and inversely to distance in the

- A) gravity model.
- B) population model.
- D) gravitational model.
- E) threshold model.

Q.47) Which of the following is NOT primarily a consumer service?

- A) transportation services
- B) retail and wholesale services
- C) education services
- E) hospitality services

Q.48) 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

Q.49) Central Place Theory predicts larger settlements are

- B) more numerous and farther apart.
- C) less numerous and farther apart.
- D) less numerous and closer together.
- E) more numerous.

Q.50) 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 B

Q.51) Explain (a) the difference between potential and known reserves and (b) why the cost of extracting potential reserves of fossil fuels is often economically prohibitive. (5)

Q.52) Considering the site and situation of the city or region in which you live, what future energy alternatives are best suited to your location and describe briefly why? (4)

Q.53) Distinguish between passive and active solar energy systems. Further explain what factors contribute to the delay in switching to alternative energy resources like solar energy. (6)

Q.54) Recycling and remanufacturing are counter to the disposable "throw away" nature of a consumer society. Explain the differences between the two and provide an argument that would persuade the public to embrace reuse rather than replace. (5)

Q.55) Why is this statement true: "As a country's per capita income increases, its per capita carbon dioxide emissions also increase"? (5)

Q.56) 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)

Q.57) Describe the 6 factors that are used to identify and rank global cities? How do cities like London, New York City, and Tokyo retain their global importance in these rankings? (10)

Q.58) Distinguish between basic and nonbasic businesses. Using your community as an example. (5)

Total: 100 Marks