



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

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

Date: 23 October 2020

Total: 100 Marks

Time: 2 hours

Lecturer: Ms Stockigt

QUESTION 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) weather and climate
 - E) climate change

- 2.) Pigs were domesticated in
 - A) Southeast Asia.
 - B) South America.
 - C) Ethiopia.
 - D) northern China.
 - E) Southwest Asia.

- 3.) The first people to domesticate lentils and olives were in
 - A) western India.
 - B) northern China.
 - C) Ethiopia.
 - D) Southwest Asia.
 - E) South America.

- 4.) The fact that meat accounts for one-third of all protein intake in developed countries but only one-tenth in developing ones suggests
 - A) developing nations are vegetarians by choice.
 - B) there is a cultural taboo against meat in developing nations.

- C) developed nations can afford more meat per capita.
- D) developing nations do not have sufficient grazing land.
- E) developed nations do not produce sufficient grains to replace meat consumption.

5.) Which is NOT a form of subsistence agriculture?

- A) Mediterranean
- B) shifting cultivation
- C) pastoral nomadism
- D) intensive
- E) transhumance

6.) Hunting and gathering societies

- A) include about 15 percent of the world's people.
- B) are found in isolated places in the world.
- C) are characterized by large concentrations of people.
- D) occur nearly everywhere but are especially common in Europe.
- E) are responsible for most of the environmental degradation of the planet.

7.) 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
- E) plantation

8.) Pastoral nomadism is most commonly found in which climate region?

- A) humid low-latitude
- B) dry
- C) warm mid-latitude
- D) cold mid-latitude
- E) polar

9.) The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures is

- A) pastoral nomadism.
- B) transnomadism.
- C) transhumance.
- D) practiced mostly in the tropics.
- E) livestock ranching.

10.) Shifting cultivation is most commonly found in which climate region?

- A) humid low-latitude
- B) dry
- C) warm mid-latitude
- D) cold mid-latitude
- E) highlands

11.) Which type of agriculture is found primarily in less developed countries?

- A) Mediterranean
- B) shifting cultivation
- C) truck farming

- D) commercial gardening
- E) mechanized

12.) 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.
- E) found primarily in more developed countries.

13.) Which is a characteristic of shifting cultivation?

- A) Land is cleared by tractors or large work crews.
- B) Debris is mulched to provide the soil with nutrients.
- C) A new site is designated every 50 years.
- D) Swiddens not under cultivation are used for mining operations.
- E) A new site is designated every few years.

14.) Compared to shifting cultivation, intensive subsistence agriculture is characterized by which of the following?

- A) smaller farms
- B) lower population densities
- C) greater use of animal power
- D) more diversified cropping
- E) greater use of land in rainforests

15.) Which of the following is generally NOT a typical practice in growing rice in Asia?

- A) preparing and terracing fields with a plow drawn by oxen
- B) flooding the plowed field with water
- C) growing seedlings in a nursery
- D) transplanting seedlings into the flooded field
- E) machine harvesting and winnowing

16.) The most important reason why most farmers in northeast China grow crops other than wet rice is

- A) cultural preference.
- B) tradition.
- C) climate.
- D) soil.
- E) harvesting wet rice requires expensive machinery.

17.) What is the purpose of crop rotation?

- A) maintaining fresh products for market
- B) maintaining price supports
- C) maintaining the fertility of fields
- D) responding to shifting consumer preference
- E) reducing transportation costs

18.) Sawah and Paddy are terms most closely associated with

- A) crop rotation.

- B) wet rice.
- C) wheat winnowing.
- D) cattle grazing.
- E) rice planters.

19.) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be produced in Mediterranean agriculture?

- A) butter
- B) fruits
- C) grapes
- D) olives
- E) cereals

20.) The type of agriculture practiced near large cities, which includes producing fruits and vegetables, is called

- A) sawah.
- B) truck agriculture.
- C) subsistence agriculture.
- D) truck farming.
- E) truck hybridization.

21.) In the United States many farms are integrated into a large food production industry. This is known as

- A) agribusiness.
- B) commercial farming.
- C) food processing.
- D) mechanized farming.
- E) mixed crop and livestock farming.

22.) _____ model is used by geographers to explain the importance of proximity to the market in the choice of crops to the commercial farm.

- A) von Thünen's
- B) Whittlesey's
- C) Iqbel's
- D) McKinley's
- E) von Helsing's

23.) Mixing crops and livestock allows farmers to

- A) distribute the workload of the crops and livestock so that farmers hardly need to work during the summer season.
- B) generate 90 percent of their income from the sale of livestock.
- C) doublecrop.
- D) create a system where crops provide food for livestock and the livestock provide manure for crop fertilization.
- E) circumvent market forces that determine the prices of livestock and crops.

24.) 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
- E) Mediterranean agriculture

25.) The degradation of land due to human action such as excessive crop planting, deforestation, and land grazing is

- A) slash and burn agriculture.
- B) desertification.
- C) land desiccation.
- D) commercial farming.
- E) plantation farming.

26.) Prime agricultural land in the United States is being replaced with

- A) military bases.
- B) urban land uses.
- C) nature preserves.
- D) oil drilling.
- E) grazing land use.

27.) The Green Revolution is best described as

- A) organic urban farming.
- B) recycling programs introduced in the 1990s.
- C) urban farming in Detroit.
- D) the diffusion of more productive agriculture techniques in the 1970s and 1980s.
- E) the elimination of locally used techniques in favor of automation.

28.) Subsistence farmers are able to increase food supply by

- A) participating more regularly in periodic markets.
- B) producing cash crops for revenue to purchase food.
- C) intensifying production through increased labor supply and the addition of new techniques.
- D) slash and burn agriculture.
- E) switching to livestock grazing.

29.) Which of the following is NOT a strategy for increasing food supply?

- A) expanding arable land area
- B) ensuring sustainable land productivity for future generations
- C) identifying new food sources
- D) increasing tariffs on grain exports
- E) increasing exports of surplus production

30.) This method of soil cultivation reduces soil erosion and runoff.

- A) swidden farming
- B) multi-cropping
- C) short fallow
- D) conservation tillage
- E) truck farming

31.) Which of the following is NOT true about GMOs?

- A) Approximately 10 percent of all farmland, worldwide, is devoted to GMO crops.

- B) Over 75 percent of all foodstuffs Americans consume has GMO products.
- C) North America produces around 50 percent of all GMO foods.
- D) The NAFTA nations, the United States, Canada, and Mexico have embraced the idea of labeling GMO foods.
- E) Africa is reluctant to adopt GMOs because it negatively influences their export opportunities to Europe.

32.) Farmers in LDCs choose to grow drug crops for export primarily because of

- A) their market value in MDCs.
- B) their proximity to local markets.
- C) their inability to grow maize.
- D) their disdain for the freedoms enjoyed by developed countries.
- E) their desire to fund terrorist organizations.

33.) 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.
- E) of the desire of local farmers to fund terrorist organizations.

34.) The greatest challenge to world food supply has been

- A) drought.
- B) global warming.
- C) military conflict.
- D) food prices.
- E) limited labor.

35.) The most significant numbers of organic farmers are found in

- A) the United States.
- B) Canada.
- C) Argentina.
- D) Brazil.
- E) Australia.

36.) Which is the LEAST developed region among the following?

- A) North America
- B) Eastern Europe
- C) Southwest Asia
- D) Western and Central Europe
- E) East Asia

37.) HDI is function of

- A) standard of living, education, and health.
- B) standard of living, environmental health, and democracy.
- C) education, health, and democracy.
- D) fair trade, sustainability, and education.
- E) low debt, education, and health.

38.) The lowest HDI may be found in

- A) Europe.
- B) Central Asia.
- C) Sub-Saharan Africa.
- D) Latin America.
- E) Central America.

39.) Gross domestic product (GDP) is the

- A) total value of the outputs minus inputs of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
- B) total value of exports of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
- C) total value of outputs of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
- D) total value of human capital development in a country during a year.
- E) total value of investments made in domestic and foreign sources of revenue during a year.

40.) An example of a primary sector activity is

- A) education.
- B) manufacturing.
- C) banking.
- D) retailing.
- E) mining.

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

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

42.) Per capita GDP is a poor indicator of which of the following?

- A) the approximate level of material well being in a country
- B) the number of countries below the poverty level
- C) the distribution of wealth within a country
- D) the spatial distribution of global wealth
- E) potential for providing all citizens with a comfortable life

43.) 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.
- E) understand their jobs better than workers in less developed countries.

44.) An adjustment made to the GNI to account for differences among countries in the cost of goods is a

- A) tax exemption.
- B) subsidy.
- C) purchasing power parity.
- D) per capita index.
- E) global pricing indicator.

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

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

46.) HDI examines education by combining two separate measures.

- A) number of school age children and the number of schools
- B) years of schooling for adults and the expected years of school for youth
- C) number of schools and the number of teachers
- D) years of schooling for adults and the per capita funding for education
- E) expected years of schooling for youths and the per capita funding for school age children

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

48.) In terms of the GII, most African countries have

- A) rates far below the United States and Western Europe.
- B) rates that exceed the United States and Western Europe owing to African investment in centers of higher learning.
- C) rates that are greater than the United States but less than Europe.
- D) core-periphery models.
- E) weak national economies.

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

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

35) The GII combines which three measures to derive a composite score?

- A) employment, school years completed, voting history
- B) empowerment, employment, reproductive health
- C) empowerment, reproductive health, school years completed
- D) employment, reproductive health, literacy rate
- E) literacy rate, empowerment, reproductive health

36) Empowerment refers to

- A) the ability of women to achieve economic and political power.
- B) a constitutional guarantee that women have the right to choose.
- C) a woman being given permission to serve in the military.
- D) a constitutional guarantee of equal pay for equal work.
- E) disenfranchised women.

43) Which country is the only semi peripheral nation-state in Africa?

- A) Libya
- B) Angola
- C) Gabon
- D) South Africa
- E) Kenya

46) The biggest problem in promoting development through the international trade alternative is

- A) increased demand for many goods.
- B) increased price of petroleum.
- C) regional cooperation.
- D) unequal distribution of resources.
- E) consumer demand expanding faster than manufacturing can increase.

47) 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.
- E) international trade.

48) In contrast to the international trade approach, the self-sufficiency approach to development

- A) begins when an elite group initiates innovative activities.
- B) attempts to result in uneven resource development. and market correction indices.
- C) suffers from market stagnation.
- D) attempts to spread investment through all sectors of the economy.
- E) attempts to identify appropriate developmental stages.

49.) Which of the following is NOT true? When a country concentrates on international trade, it

- A) benefits from exposure to demand in other countries.
- B) benefits from sale of natural resources at a fairer market price.
- C) is viewed that competition will introduce higher quality products.
- D) is seen to promote domestic development.
- E) is seen to promote political and economic equity.

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

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

51.) FDI is defined as the investment of _____ in the economy of another country.

- A) a foreign government
- B) a foreign company
- C) a non-government organization

- D) the World Bank
- E) the IMF

52.) The biggest problem faced by less developed countries in financing development is

- A) trade negotiations with more developed countries.
- B) identifying unique economic assets.
- C) inability to repay loans.
- D) promoting dependency.
- E) currency inflation.

53.) A stimulus strategy is introduced by governments to

- A) counter negative conditions of economic downturns.
- B) ensure TNC stock prices don't collapse.
- C) provide education funds in developed countries.
- D) provide health benefits to all citizens.
- E) promote research and development.

54.) 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.
- E) target the dissolution of unions.

55.) All of the following are considered more developed regions EXCEPT

- A) Southwest Asia and North Africa.
- B) North America.
- C) Australia and New Zealand.
- D) Europe.
- E) Western Europe.

56.) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Fair Trade movement?

- A) Standards intending to protect workers are instituted in LDCs.
- B) Fair Trade business practices increase entrepreneurial and managerial skills of producers.
- C) Cooperatives intend to benefit local farmers and artisans, rather than absentee corporate owners.
- D) Employers must pay fair wages and comply with environmental and safety standards.
- E) Protection of workers' rights is already a high priority for multinational corporations.

57.) The Sustainable Development Goals replaced what global effort?

- A) structural adjustment programs
- B) stimulus programs
- C) UN Millennium Goals
- D) Fair Trade movements
- E) World Bank lending practices

58.) Which indicator has shown a widening gap since 1980?

- A) HDI
- B) life expectancy
- C) mean years of education

- D) per capita GNI
- E) All four progress indicators have shown a narrowing gap.

59.) Consumer owned cooperative movements

- A) emerged during the "Flower Power" generation of the 1970s.
- B) originated with the introduction of GMOs.
- C) were discouraged in the United States because their ideology was counter to capitalist exploitation.
- D) emerged with increased product testing by consumer watch dog organizations.
- E) originated in the nineteenth century as an outgrowth to conditions created by the Industrial Revolution.

60.) A leader in microfinance has been

- A) the World Bank.
- B) the IMF.
- C) Bank of America.
- D) Grameen Bank.
- E) the Central Bank of the EU.

61.) Development is best defined as

- A) the process of improving the conditions of people by diffusing the American way of life.
- B) the process of improving the conditions of people by becoming a federal state.
- C) the process of improving the conditions of people through the diffusion of knowledge and technology.
- D) the process of improving the conditions of people by shifting the economic ideology from an entirely capitalist mode to a blended economy.
- E) the process of improving the conditions of people by improving diplomatic ties.

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

- A) gross domestic product.
- B) productivity.
- C) tertiary sector analysis.
- D) market value.
- E) value added.

63.) Which one of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- A) The higher the GDP of a country, the more equal its income distribution.
- B) The primary sector accounts for a larger share of GDP for LDCs than MDCs.
- C) Workers in MDCs are more productive than those in LDCs.
- D) The HDI is a function of economics, social, and demographic indicators.
- E) PPP accounts for differences in cost among countries for the same basket of goods.

64.) Literacy rates are lowest in

- A) Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe.
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia.
- C) South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- D) Eastern Europe and Latin America.
- E) Central Asia and South Asia.

65.) Compared to less developed countries, more developed countries have lower

- A) percentages of GNI spent on education.
- B) literacy rates.
- C) numbers of teachers available per pupil.
- D) numbers of years attending school.
- E) amounts of spending per student.

66.) In less developed countries, consumer goods such as telephones, televisions, and motor vehicles are

- A) available for sharing by a large number of people.
- B) unknown and unfamiliar to most people.
- C) essential to rural life.
- D) familiar to many but owned by relatively few.
- E) available only through local manufacture.

67.) In the twenty-first century, the United States has witnessed

- A) the wealthiest one percent of the population control less of the wealth since the 1970s.
- B) the wealthiest one percent of the population control more of the wealth since the 1970s.
- C) little change in how much wealth the wealthiest control.
- D) the flight of wealth by the top one percent to Asia.
- E) the elevated tax rates on the wealthiest Americans to ensure equality.

68.) The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

- A) compares the level of development of women in a country to the average development level of women in the world.
- B) compares the levels of indicators for females to those of males within a country.
- C) is composed of the same measures as the HDI but is applied only to women instead of the entire population.
- D) combines economic and political indicators of empowerment.
- E) cannot be used as an indicator of development in the United States.

69.) Severe gender inequality is a challenge to development because

- A) it leads to smaller family sizes, and families with fewer child laborers cannot earn enough money to pay for their rent and utilities.
- B) it is associated with higher literacy rates, higher economic vitality, and lower infant mortality rates.
- C) it excludes men from the informal economy, wasting a major economic asset.
- D) it severely limits the economic and social mobility of women, as well as families that are headed by women.
- E) it does not allow men and boys the freedom to attend the schools and seek the jobs that are best suited to them.

70.) The UN argues that

- A) gender inequality exists only in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- B) gender inequality exists only in the secondary sectors of economic activity.
- C) gender inequality is a major factor that keeps a country from achieving a higher level of development.
- D) gender inequality is less important than literacy rates.
- E) gender inequality distorts "schooling for today's adults" results.

71.) In terms of diet and nutrition, there are three key features. Explain these three factors and make a commentary on energy consumption worldwide. [10]

72.) Briefly explain the four factors that hinder agriculture in South Africa, and how these four factors directly impact the country's small-scale farmers. [5]

73.) Why is it difficult to define development? [5]

74.) With the use of examples, explain the principals of Fair trade standards and why they are important. [10]

Total: 100 Marks