

**GGH1501**

( 497625)

October/November 2011

**KNOW YOUR WORLD: INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS :

FIRST  
SECONDMRS GA VILJOEN  
MRS AE DE JAGER

---

**This examination paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination room.**

This paper consists of 11 pages, including instructions for the completion of a mark-reading sheet.

**IMPORTANT:**

- 1 After completing this examination paper, you should hand in the following
  - one mark-reading sheet for section A (Insert the mark-reading sheet in the front of your examination book and double-check that you've enclosed it!)
  - your examination book with your answers to section B.
  
- 2 Make sure that your student number and all other required details are written on both your examination book and the mark-reading sheet. Please also add the following code of the course you are registered for  
  
course code **GGH1501**  
unique number: **497625**
  
- 3 Marks will be allocated as follows
  - Section A: **35 marks**
  - Section B. **65 marks**
  
- 4 We recommend that you use the available time as follows
  - **Section A (35 multiple-choice questions).** 35 minutes - one minute per question It is therefore important that you do not spend too much time on any one question.
  - **Section B,** for which you should answer **six** questions: 85 minutes – approximately 14 minutes per question

**SECTION A****INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer all the questions in section A
  - Mark the answers to the questions in this section on the mark-reading sheet.
  - Follow the instructions on the mark-reading sheet carefully.
  - Use an HB pencil to complete the mark-reading sheet
  - Make sure that your student number and the unique number of the paper (**497625**) is filled in on your mark-reading sheet
- 1 Which one of the following contains the best description of the geographer's field of study?
- (1) all aspects and phenomena of the world
  - (2) all aspects of the physical environment
  - (3) the interaction between people and their environment, and the spatial aspects of human and natural phenomena on the earth's surface
  - (4) the study of maps and map patterns and symbols
  - (5) the study of different geographical information systems
- 2 What perspective distinguishes geography from other fields of study?
- (1) a chronological perspective
  - (2) a spatial perspective only
  - (3) a space in time perspective
  - (4) a deterministic perspective
  - (5) a positivist perspective
- 3 Which of the following is **not** an example of distance decay?
- (1) The further you move away from Johannesburg, the more difficult it is to find the *Sowetan*.
  - (2) The greater the distance between two places, the greater the spatial interaction between them
  - (3) People tend to buy from the shop which is closest to them.
  - (4) People tend to make more local than international telephone calls.
- 4 An interdependent group of phenomena that interact and form a unit is known as a .
- (1) system
  - (2) network
  - (3) region
  - (4) spatial distribution

- 5 An area that can be identified on the basis of one or more unique characteristics is known as a.
- (1) biome
  - (2) landscape
  - (3) region
  - (4) location
- 6 From September to March the southern hemisphere receives....
- (1) less solar energy than the northern hemisphere
  - (2) solar energy for 12 hours per day
  - (3) solar energy for 24 hours per day
  - (4) more solar energy than the northern hemisphere
  - (5) the same amount of solar energy as the northern hemisphere
- 7 Which **one** of the following areas experiences the largest seasonal variation in the amount of solar energy it receives?
- (1) polar areas
  - (2) subtropical areas
  - (3) midlatitude areas
  - (4) equatorial areas
- 8 Areas close to the oceans have than areas in the interior of large continents
- (1) cooler winters and hotter summers
  - (2) warmer winters and cooler summers
  - (3) warmer winters and hotter summers
  - (4) cooler winters and cooler summers
- 9 Most of the world's great deserts occur in the
- (1) intertropical convergence zone
  - (2) subtropical high pressure zone
  - (3) midlatitude low pressure zones
  - (4) polar high pressure zones
- 10 In which zone does the temperature show a greater variation within 24 hours than between different months?
- (1) the low latitudes
  - (2) the midlatitudes
  - (3) the polar regions
  - (4) the highlands

- 11 Wet, subtropical climates occur on the side of continents between the 25<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> degree of latitude
- (1) northern
  - (2) southern
  - (3) eastern
  - (4) western
- 12 Identify the **correct** statement below
- (1) Earthquakes tend to occur at the epicentre of continental shields
  - (2) An earthquake is an example of an exogenic process
  - (3) A tsunami is an extremely long wave associated with an earthquake of which the focus is in the ocean
  - (4) Along divergent plate boundaries, crust material is forced downward into the mantle.
  - (5) There is always a direct positive relationship between the intensity of an earthquake and the number of fatalities or amount of damage caused by the earthquake
- 13 Because of the drastic reduction in the flow rate of rivers where they run into the sea, sediment carried by them is deposited at river mouths. This leads to the formation of a landscape feature known as a/an .
- (1) drainage basin
  - (2) river meander
  - (3) delta
  - (4) flood plain
  - (5) alluvial fan
- 14 Identify the **correct** statement
- (1) The East African Rift Valley is the result of converging crustal plates.
  - (2) The frequent earthquakes in California may be attributed to the movement of the earth's crust along a transform plate boundary
  - (3) Volcanoes may occur where two crustal plates on the ocean floor are moving closer to one another
  - (4) The plates of the earth's crust move so fast that the movement can be observed with the naked eye
  - (5) Where oceanic and continental plates collide, the continental crust is forced downward because it is less dense than the oceanic crust

- 15 How are weathered rock fragments most commonly transported down slopes?
- (1) by wind
  - (2) by running water
  - (3) through erosion
  - (4) during land slides
  - (5) through vertical faulting
- 16 Which **one** of the following statements regarding rivers and streams is **true**?
- (1) Deltas are associated with streams that have a steep gradient
  - (2) A floodplain is a permanent reservoir for river sediment
  - (3) Most of the rivers of Lesotho (a mountainous area) are typical examples of meandering rivers.
  - (4) Because of the drastic reduction in the flow rate of rivers where they run into the sea, sediment carried by them is deposited at river mouths to form alluvial fans
  - (5) Erosion is associated with the inside of river meanders
- 17 The San Andreas Fault, caused by two crustal plates sliding past each other, is an example of a/an
- (1) transform plate boundary
  - (2) vertical fault
  - (3) convergent plate boundary
  - (4) divergent plate boundary
  - (5) exogenic crustal process
- 18 Which type of rock is formed when weathered rock material accumulates on the ocean floor?
- (1) metamorphic rock
  - (2) igneous rock
  - (3) sial
  - (4) gems
  - (5) sedimentary rock
- 19 Earthquakes tend to occur
- (1) at the centre of continental shields
  - (2) along the eastern coastlines of North and South America
  - (3) at the boundaries between tectonic plates
  - (4) at the poles
  - (5) at the equator

- 20 In which biome is tall, broad-leaved, evergreen trees the dominant form of vegetation?
- (1) midlatitude grasslands
  - (2) savannas
  - (3) coniferous forests
  - (4) midlatitude forests
  - (5) tropical rainforests
- 21 Which type of vegetation dominates the savannas?
- (1) grasslands with sparse trees and shrubs
  - (2) short, scattered shrubs
  - (3) needle-leaved forests
  - (4) tall trees
  - (5) khaki bush and *marog* (wild spinach)
- 22 In a region where the precipitation is mostly lower than *POTET*
- (1) and climatic conditions are experienced
  - (2) there is always sufficient water available for plants
  - (3) there is a water surplus
  - (4) wet climatic conditions are experienced
  - (5) *POTET* is far outstripped by actual evapotranspiration
- 23 The soils of grasslands such as prairies are usually characterised by .
- (1) infertility
  - (2) leaching
  - (3) high acidity
  - (4) a dark colour and ample organic matter
  - (5) oxidation and a red colour
- 24 Which **one** of the following statements about photosynthesis is **false**?
- (1) During photosynthesis, carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.
  - (2) Photosynthesis is made possible by solar energy
  - (3) The intensity of photosynthesis varies according to the season
  - (4) During photosynthesis plants manufacture nutrients.
  - (5) Photosynthesis affects the gases that make up the atmosphere
- 25 There is an unmistakable global spatial covariation between the distribution pattern of soils and the distribution pattern of
- (1) the world population and population migration
  - (2) climate and natural vegetation
  - (3) landforms
  - (4) earthquakes and volcanic eruptions
  - (5) wealth

- 26 Antarctica .
- (1) is claimed in its entirety by both the USA and Russia
  - (2) is protected by the members of the Arctic Council, that also monitor pollution levels in the area
  - (3) is a valuable source of fresh water, because the "continent" consists entirely of ice
  - (4) has no permanent inhabitants, although a number of states lay claim to it
- 27 Which **one** of the following statements relating to tourism is **false**?
- (1) Tourism creates many job opportunities and makes a big contribution to the GNP, especially in developing countries
  - (2) Tourism is the third largest industry in the world, after cars and clothing
  - (3) Tourism is the biggest earner of foreign currency for most countries
  - (4) Countries that attract large numbers of tourists have both natural and cultural attractions as well as political stability
- 28 Which **one** of the following statements regarding spatial variation in poverty and wealth is **true**?
- (1) The extent of a country's natural resources determines whether that country is poor or rich
  - (2) Whether a country adds value to its natural resources in its secondary and tertiary sectors instead of purely exporting unprocessed raw materials determines whether that country is rich or poor
  - (3) Countries with large populations have an advantage when it comes to human resources
  - (4) A country's climatic conditions and natural environment determine whether that country is rich or poor
- 29 Which **one** of the following statements regarding the human-environment system is **true**?
- (1) The human-environment system is a **closed** system within which **people** are distributed across specific areas at a given time
  - (2) The human-environment system is an **open** system within which **people** are distributed across specific areas at a given time
  - (3) The human-environment system is a **closed** system within which **people and animals** are distributed across specific areas at a given time
  - (4) The human-environment system is an **open** system within which **people and animals** are distributed across specific areas over a specific distance at a given time

- 30 Which **one** of the following statements is applicable to per capita GNP (Gross National Product) as a measure of development?
- (1) The value of natural resources in a country is usually taken into account when this measure is calculated
  - (2) The distribution of wealth within a country is often very unbalanced, and the average per capita GNP of the country may create a false impression of the wealth of the country.
  - (3) When exchange rates are fixed, this is taken into consideration when calculating the GNP
  - (4) Barter, subsistence activities, the informal sector and illegal activities (such as smuggling and prostitution) are usually taken into account when calculating GNP.
- 31 What are the components of the United Nations' human development index?
- (1) employment, property ownership and political participation
  - (2) per capita GDP, birth rate and life expectancy
  - (3) per capita GDP, life expectancy and literacy rate
  - (4) employment, life expectancy and literacy rate
  - (5) birth rate, mortality rate and infant mortality rate
- 32 Which **one** of the following statements about Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is **correct**?
- (1) FDI is basically the same as foreign aid to developing countries.
  - (2) The greater percentage of FDI flows from rich, developed countries to poor, developing countries
  - (3) The flow of FDI takes place mainly between countries situated at the core of the global economy
  - (4) FDI refers to the capital invested in the global economy by Free Democratic Institutions.
- 33 The world economy is
- (a) a combination of the world economic system and the international political system
  - (b) a complex system with interlinked components
  - (c) an increase in trade barriers between countries and a decrease in the influence of transnational companies
  - (d) an interdependent system of states linked through economic and political ties
  - (e) an increase in the nationalisation of production
- Choose the **correct** combination of alternatives
- (1) a, b, c, d, and e
  - (2) b, c, d, and e
  - (3) a, b, and d
  - (4) a, c, and e
  - (5) c, d and e



- 34 Which one of the following statements about global migration is **false**?
- (1) Human migration has no effect on the distribution of the world population.
  - (2) Pull factors attract people to their new destinations and give rise to migration
  - (3) The emigration of people from Europe in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was the largest movement of people in modern world history.
  - (4) The emigration of Africans to the rest of the world, both as slaves and voluntarily, is known as the African diaspora
  - (5) Racist slavery started in the Middle Ages in Islamic societies
- 35 Which one of the following statements regarding international migration is **true**?
- (1) Immigrants initially tend to settle in a dispersed pattern in their new countries
  - (2) Migrants are usually young and healthy and in their most productive years
  - (3) The wealthy recipient countries of international migrants encourage immigration and welcome all prospective migrants
  - (4) International migrants tend to be the poorest and most under-qualified people in their own countries.

**Section A: 35 marks**

**[TURN OVER]**

**SECTION B****INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer this section in your answer book.
- Answer **all six (6)** questions.
- Write the number of each question and subsection clearly above your answer.

**Question 1**

Briefly define the following concepts. Highlight your answers with relevant examples:

- 1.1 weather
- 1.2 weathering
- 1.3 globalisation
- 1.4 African Diaspora
- 1.5 the Human Development Index (HDI)

**[10]****Question 2**

2.1 Briefly explain why the greater part of Africa north of the equator has a semi-arid to a desert climate.

**(5)**

2.2 Explain the implications of the subarctic and tundra climates in the north of Canada for human activities

**(5)****[10]****Question 3**

Explain the difference between first, second and third-order landforms, and mention characteristics of each.

**[10]****Question 4**

Define the concept "biome" and discuss the forest biome. In your answer highlight the different types of forests found and mention a few characteristics of each

**[10]****[TURN OVER]**

**Question 5**

Study figure 1 and answer the questions that follow

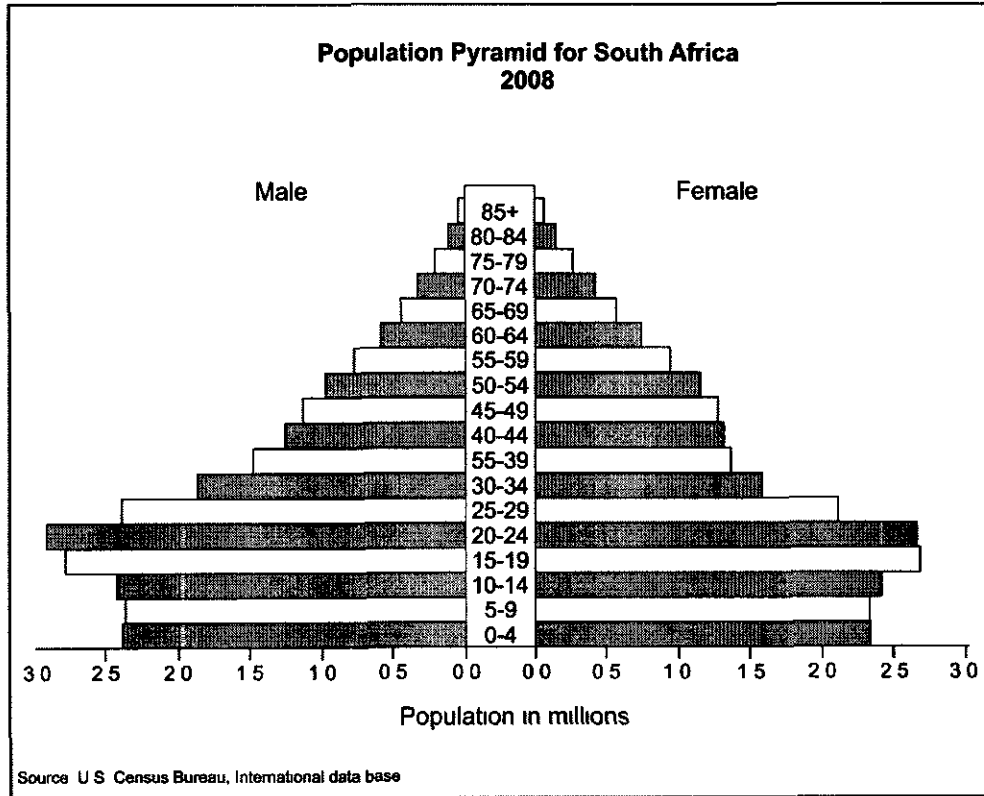


Figure 1: Population pyramid for South Africa 2008

- 5.1 Briefly discuss the implications of the shape of the population pyramid depicted in figure 1 (7)
  - 5.2 Critically discuss the impact of HIV/AIDS on the South-African population (8)
- [15]**

**Question 6**

Explain in detail how natural and human factors influence the spatial distribution of the world population.

**[10]**

**Total for section B: 65 marks  
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 marks**

**PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1**

STUDY UNIT e.g. PSY100 X  
 STUDIE EENHEID by PSY100 X

1							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PAPER NUMBER  
 VRAESTELNOMMER

2				
---	--	--	--	--

STUDENT NUMBER  
 STUDENTENOMMER

6							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

INITIALS AND SURNAME  
 VOORLETTERS EN VAN

3

DATE OF EXAMINATION  
 DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

4

EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA)  
 EKSAMENSENTRUM (BY PRETORIA)

5

UNIQUE PAPER NO  
 UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR

8				
---	--	--	--	--

0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

For use by examination invigilator  
 Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

◆

**IMPORTANT**

- 1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
- 2 MARK LIKE THIS
- 3 CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 4 ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
- 5 CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 6 CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
- 8 DO NOT FOLD

**BELANGRIK**

- 1 GEBUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
- 2 MERK AS VOLG
- 3 KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
- 4 VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
- 5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKIE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
- 6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
- 7 MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
- 8 MOENIE VOU NIE

**PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2**

1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35

36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70

71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105

106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130	130	130
131	131	131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132	132	132
133	133	133	133	133	133
134	134	134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136	136	136
137	137	137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139	139	139
140	140	140	140	140	140

Specimen only