

**GGH1501** ( 498167)  
**GGH101Q** ( 493912)

May/June 2011

**KNOW YOUR WORLD: INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS ·  
FIRST  
SECOND

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MRS AE DE JAGER

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This paper consists of **12** pages, including instructions for the completion of a mark-reading sheet

**IMPORTANT:**

- A After answering this examination paper, you should hand in the following:
- One mark-reading sheet for Section A Place the mark-reading sheet in the front of your examination book
  - Please ensure that your mark-reading sheet is enclosed in your examination book
  - Your examination book with your answers to section B
- B Make sure that your student number and all the other required information is written on both your examination book and the **mark-reading sheet** Please make use of the course code you are registered for
- Course code **GGH1501**
  - Unique Number: **498167**
  - Course code: **GGH101Q**
  - Unique Number: **493912**
- C Allocation of marks
- Section A **35 marks**
  - Section B **65 marks**
- D Time Utilization
- It is recommended that you use the available time as follows
- **Section A** (35 multiple-choice questions) 35 minutes - one minute per question Therefore, do not spend too much time on any one question
  - **Section B** in total you should answer **SIX questions** from this section 85 minutes – approximately 14 minutes per question.

**[TURN OVER]**

**SECTION A****INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer all the questions of Section A.
  - The answers to the questions in this section should be marked on a 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 is filled in on your mark-reading sheet
1. Which **one** of the following is the best description of the geographer's field of study?
- (1) All aspects and phenomena in 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 the patterns and symbols shown on maps
  - (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 **one** of the following statements related to distance decay is **true**?
- (1) The further you move away from Johannesburg, the easier it is to find the *Sowetan*
  - (2) One would expect that the greater the distance between two places, the less the spatial interaction between them
  - (3) People prefer to shop at large shopping complexes despite the distances to these complexes.
  - (4) Distance decay has a larger influence on expensive products and services than on relatively cheap commodities.
4. On what date does 50°S receive the greatest amount of solar energy?
- (1) 21 March
  - (2) 21 June
  - (3) 22 September
  - (4) 21 December

- 5 Which **one** of the following is an example of a geographical problem?
- (1) Reasons for littering in a parking area
  - (2) The uneven distribution of people and wealth in countries of the world
  - (3) Low level of literacy
  - (4) The total value of food production in South Africa
- 6 Which **one** of the following statements is **true**?
- (1) Geographers make use of a space-in-time perspective to study the earth as home of humans
  - (2) Spatial covariation refers to the intensity and frequency of a phenomenon occurring in space
  - (3) An area identified on the basis of one or more unique characteristics is known as a biome
  - (4) A region is an area in which the same language is spoken
- 7 The spread of HIV/Aids along the different categories of transport routes of East Africa is an example of
- (1) linear diffusion
  - (2) hierarchical diffusion
  - (3) network diffusion
  - (4) contiguous diffusion
- 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 Which **one** of the following statements is **true**?
- (1) Precipitation is formed because dry air that rises gets warmer and warmer
  - (2) The Intertropical Convergence Zone is a low pressure zone associated with convectional thunderstorms
  - (3) As we move from the equator to the poles there is a decrease in the difference between the amount of solar energy which is received during summer and winter respectively
  - (4) Areas experiencing trade winds are associated with wet and high humidity conditions
  - (5) Warm ocean currents carry warm water from the poles to the equator

10. The pressure zones that occur on either side of the Intertropical Convergence Zone are called .
- (1) subtropical high-pressure zones
  - (2) subtropical low-pressure zones
  - (3) monsoon zones
  - (4) midlatitude high-pressure zones
  - (5) coriolis zones
11. Which **one** of the following statements is **true**?
- (1) Weather is the annual variation in environmental conditions such as temperature, precipitation and cloud cover
  - (2) Climate is a statistical summary of the day-to-day variation in environmental conditions
  - (3) Weather tends to vary from day-to-day because atmospheric conditions are constantly changing.
  - (4) Weather is caused by the movement of energy in the atmosphere and the fuel for this movement is primarily derived from wind energy
12. The amount of solar energy received at any place on the surface of the earth is determined by the . . .
- (a) angle at which the sun's rays strike the earth's surface at that place
  - (b) length of the daylight period at that place
  - (c) time of the year at the specific place
  - (d) absolute location of the specific place
- Choose the **correct** combination of alternatives below
- (1) a, b, c and d
  - (2) only b, c and d
  - (3) only c and d
  - (4) only a and c
  - (5) only b
13. Which **one** of the following areas experiences the smallest seasonal variation in insolation solar energy?
- (1) polar areas
  - (2) sub tropical areas
  - (3) mid latitude areas
  - (4) equatorial areas
  - (5) mountainous areas

- 14 From March to September the Southern Hemisphere....
- (1) receives less solar energy than the Northern Hemisphere
  - (2) receives solar energy for 12 hours per day
  - (3) receives no precipitation
  - (4) experience high pressure over the oceans and low pressure over land
  - (5) has a longer daylight period than the Northern Hemisphere
- 15 Which **two** main climatic variables are used to classify climates?
- (1) weather conditions and human activities
  - (2) topography and the humidity of the air
  - (3) rainfall and air circulation
  - (4) altitude and heating by the sun
  - (5) precipitation and temperature
- 16 Which **one** of the following statements regarding climates is **true**?
- (1) The areas where dry climates occur are desert-like and no vegetation is found in these areas
  - (2) Although dry climates cover 35% of the earth's surface, fewer than 15% of the world's population lives in such areas
  - (3) Most of the humid climates of the world occur in a narrow band, south of the equator
  - (4) Dry climates are very seldom found along the continental coastlines
  - (5) Dry climates are always characterised by very high temperatures and temperatures of more than 40°C are common to all dry climates.
- 17 Which **two** main climate types occur in South Africa?
- (1) Humid, low latitude, tropical climates (A) and dry climates (B)
  - (2) Cold midlatitude climates (D) and mediterranean climates (C)
  - (3) Mountain climates (H) and warm midlatitude climates (C)
  - (4) Warm midlatitude climates (C) and dry climates (B)
  - (5) Humid, low latitude, tropical climates (A) and cold midlatitude climates (D).
- 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) gem stones
  - (5) sedimentary rock

19. 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, material from the crust 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 damage caused by the earthquake.

20. Because of the drastic reduction in the flow rate of rivers where they run into the sea the sediment which rivers carry are 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

21. 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 one can observe the movement 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.

22. What is the most common means of transporting weathered rock fragments down slopes?

- (1) wind
- (2) running water
- (3) erosion
- (4) land slides
- (5) vertical faulting

23. In which biome do we find tall, broadleaf, evergreen trees as the dominant form of vegetation?

- (1) midlatitude grasslands
- (2) savannas
- (3) coniferous forests
- (4) midlatitude forests
- (5) tropical rainforests

- 24 Which type of vegetation dominates the savannas?
- (1) grasslands with widely spread trees and shrubs
  - (2) short, scattered scrubs
  - (3) needleleaf forests
  - (4) tall trees
  - (5) khaki bush and *marog* (wild spinach)
- 25 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
26. Which **one** of the following is **not** a reason for the decrease in the birth rate during the third stage of the demographic transition model?
- (1) higher rates of urbanisation
  - (2) children are considered an economic burden rather than an economic asset
  - (3) a rise in the standard of living and education
  - (4) a decrease in the economic growth rate
- 27 Which **one** of the following statements about the world-wide population distribution is **true**?
- (1) The interior of the South American continent is more densely populated than its coastal areas
  - (2) The three countries with the largest populations are China, India and Nigeria
  - (3) The population density of Africa is higher than that of Europe
  - (4) The three major population concentrations are in East Asia, South Asia and Europe
  - (5) The global population is very evenly distributed on all the continents of the world
- 28 The biggest single stream of population migration in the past 150 years was to
- (1) East Africa
  - (2) Latin America
  - (3) Europe
  - (4) the United States of America
  - (5) Australia

- 29 Which **one** of the following statements about global migration is **false**?
- (1) Human population migration has an effect on the spatial distribution of population in the world
  - (2) Push factors attract people to new destinations and give rise to emigration
  - (3) Geographers are interested in population migration because it is by nature a spatial process
  - (4) The migration of Africans, as slaves as well as voluntary migration, to the rest of the world is known as the African diaspora.
  - (5) The human population of the world is a closed system because people cannot migrate out of the system - they only move within the system.
30. Link each country listed in **column A** to as many of the appropriate descriptive terms listed in **column B**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
A. The USA	a core
B South Africa	b periphery
C Zimbabwe	c. semi-periphery
	d. North
	e. South
	f developed
	g. developing

The **correct** combination is

- (1) A a, d and f      B c, d and f      C. b, e and g
  - (2) A a, c and e      B. b, d and e      C c, d and f
  - (3) A: a, d and f      B c, e and g      C b, e and g
  - (4) A c, e and f      B. b, e and f      C: b, d and g
  - (5) A: a, d and g      B c, e and f      C: b, e and f
31. 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



32. Which **one** of the following statements regarding spatial variation in poverty and wealth is **true**?
- (1) The extent of natural resources determines whether a country is poor or rich
  - (2) Adding value to natural resources in the secondary and tertiary sectors as opposed to exporting unprocessed raw materials distinguishes rich countries from poor countries.
  - (3) Countries with large populations have an advantage when it comes to human resources.
  - (4) Climatic conditions and the natural environment determine whether a country will be rich or poor
33. 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 it 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 the GNP.
34. 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
35. 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 the poor, developing countries
  - (3) The flow of FDI takes place mainly between countries situated in the core of the global economy.
  - (4) FDI refers to the capital invested in the global economy by Free Democratic Institutions.

**Section A: 35 Marks**

**[TURN OVER]**

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

- This section should be answered in your answer book.
- You need to answer **all six (6)** questions.
- Write the number of the question (also sub-sections) clearly above your answers.

**QUESTION 1**

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

- 1 1 Climate
- 1 2 Culture
- 1 3 Transnational Corporations (TNCs)
- 1 4 Sustainable Development
- 1.5 Globalisation

**[5X2=10]****QUESTION 2**

The movement of the earth's crust produces three basic rock types. Construct a table in your answer book like the one below containing:

- the three basic rock types
- how they are formed and
- one example of each

<b>Basic rock type</b>	<b>Formation</b>	<b>Example</b>

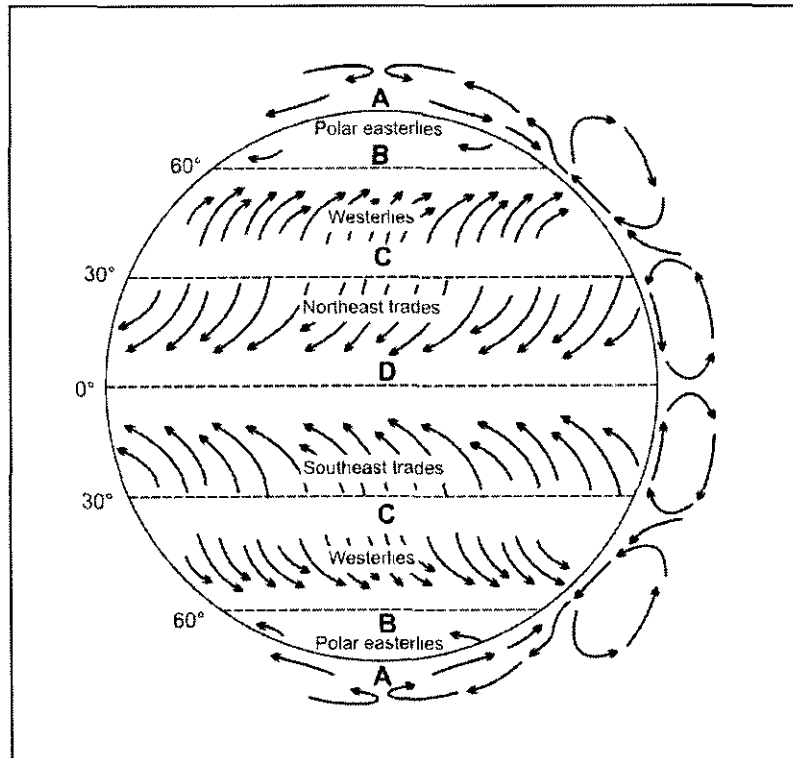
**[10]****QUESTION 3**

Distinguish between the **five** major biomes and name at least two characteristics of each

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

**QUESTION 4**

Study the average atmospheric circulation patterns in Figure 1 and answer the questions below



**Figure 1: Illustration of the average atmospheric circulation patterns (Bergman & Renwick 2009:60)**

- 4 1 Identify the four zones of circulation patterns in A, B, C and D in Figure 1 (4)
- 4 2 Briefly discuss the atmospheric circulation pattern as shown in zone D (6)
- [10]**

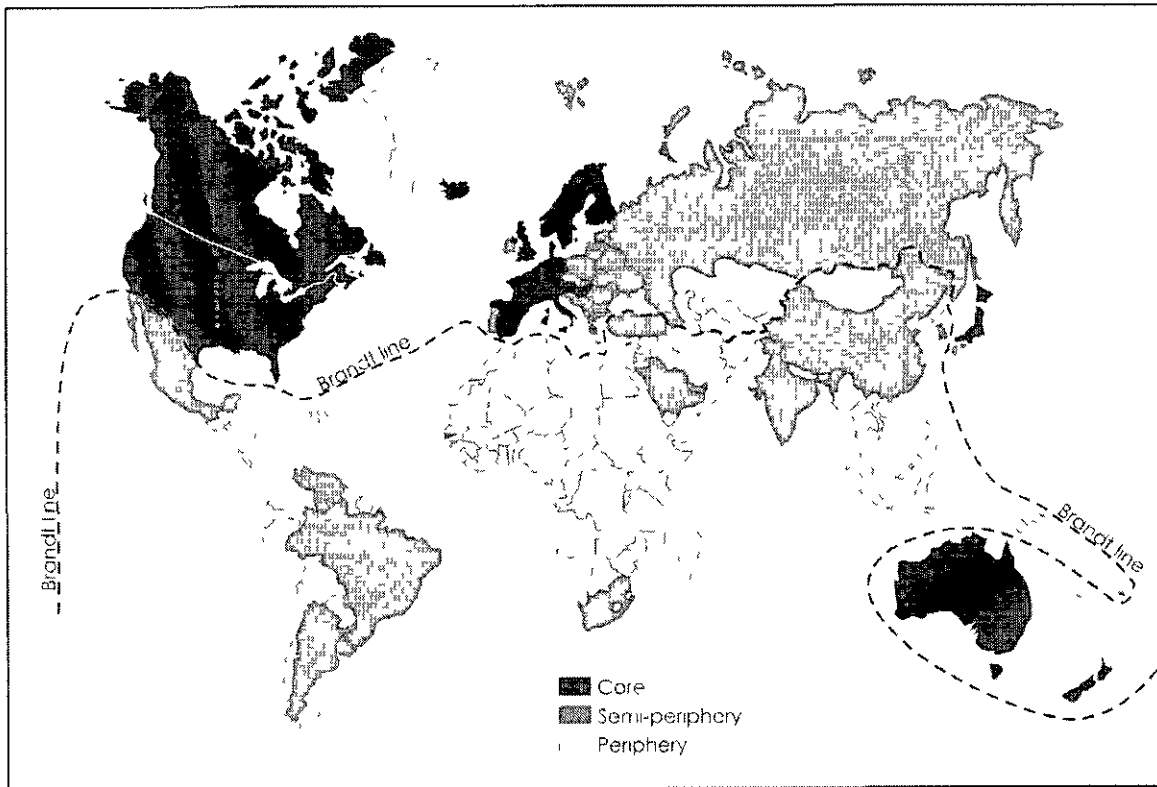
**QUESTION 5**

Explain how an increase in death rates would affect global population growth and identify the factors causing increased death rates

**[10]**

**QUESTION 6**

Study Figure 2 and identify examples of countries in the core, the semi-periphery and the periphery of the world. In your answer explain the concepts core, semi-periphery and periphery and also refer to the location of these countries in relation to the Brandt line.

**[15]**

**Figure 2: The core, semi-periphery and periphery in the world with the Brandt line  
(Adapted from Knox and Agnew 1998:60)**

**Total for Section B: 65 Marks**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS**

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

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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
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- 7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
- 8 DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

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- 6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
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PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

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