This examination paper consists of 14 pages plus a graph sheet (p i).

IMPORTANT:

A  After you have completed this examination paper you should hand in the following:
   • This examination paper
   • The mark-reading sheet with your answers for Section A
   • Your examination book with your answers for Section B
   • The graph sheet with your answer for Question 3.1 (if you decided to answer Question 3 of Section B)

B  Make sure that your student number and all the other required information are entered on your examination book, mark-reading sheet and graph sheet (if you answered Question 3.1). Where the module code is requested, write XGH1501.

C  Note that the unique number of the examination paper for GGH1501 is 473620 (provided on the cover page of this examination paper, in brackets, following the module code). It is important that this unique number has to be written and marked on the mark reading sheet.

D  Allocation of marks:
   • Section A — 60 marks (44 multiple choice questions: Answer all of them)
   • Section B — 40 marks (Select and answer 4 questions of 10 marks each)

E  It is recommended that you utilise your time as follows:
   • Section A — Approximately 60 minutes
   • Section B — Approximately 60 minutes

F  Read the instructions and follow them carefully.

G  Do your best, good luck!
SECTION A

Instructions
• Answer all the questions in this section.
• The questions in this section must be answered on a mark-reading sheet.
• Write your student number, the unique number of the examination paper and all other required information on the mark reading sheet.
• Put the mark reading sheet in the front of your examination book when handing in everything at the end of the examination.

Questions

Learning Unit 1

1. Which one of the following statements about Geography is false?
   (1) The word Geography means “Earth description”.
   (2) Geographers study the interaction between physical and human phenomena from a spatial perspective.
   (3) Geographers are keen to unravel processes underlying distributions and patterns on the Earth’s surface.
   (4) Geography has become established as a science only since embracing Geographical Information Systems (GIS) technology.

2. Which one of the following statements about geographical concepts is false?
   (1) Location can be described by providing a geographical coordinate while the physical nature of the location is described in terms of site characteristics.
   (2) Location can be described in terms of the situation of another place or places.
   (3) The distinctiveness of a place depends largely on situational characteristics.
   (4) The concepts of scale, space and connection are used to explain interrelatedness.

3. Which one of the following statements about map projections is false? A map projection ….
   (1) can preserve only two of the globe’s characteristics of shape, direction and size simultaneously on a specific map
   (2) is conformal when it preserves shapes
   (3) is equivalent when it preserves relative sizes of phenomena
   (4) projects the spherical Earth onto a flat and scaled-down surface

4. Which one of the following statements about regions is true?
   (1) When crossing the boundary of any vernacular region, the differences between the two regions should be clearly visible.
   (2) Regions are artificial creations of the human mind to explain, understand or manage space better.
(3) Interaction within a formal (nodal) region usually increases the further one moves away from the main node of the region.
(4) For a region to qualify as uniform, there should be no variation within the region.

5. Which one of the following statements about spatial interaction, patterns and distributions is false?
   (1) The spread of diseases usually happens through contagious diffusion.
   (2) The internet and modern social media accelerated the rate at which news or ideas diffuse from the source thereof.
   (3) Density, concentration and pattern are terms used to describe spatial distributions.
   (4) In most instances natural features are arranged in perfect geometrical patterns (e.g. circles and rectangles).

6. Which one of the following statements about human-environment interaction is false?
   (1) The view that the physical environment offers different options in terms of resource utilisation is called possibilism.
   (2) When we engage in the geographic study of human-environment relationships we are also engaging in cultural ecology.
   (3) Possibilism is an older school of thought in the field of human-environment interaction than environmental determinism.
   (4) Modern technology has the drawback that the physical environment can now be modified to a greater extent (in terms of space and time) than during the past.

Learning Unit 2

7. Which one of the following statements about map symbols and geographical data is false?
   (1) A map is a scaled-down and generalised representation of reality on a flat surface.
   (2) The scale of a map determines whether the location of a small town is depicted on the map by means of a zero-dimensional point symbol or a two-dimensional area symbol.
   (3) The more we enlarge a printed 1:50 000 map the more detail it shows.
   (4) In general satellite images are more recent than the data displayed on official 1:50 000 topographical maps.

8. Which one of the following statements about geographical phenomena and data is false?
   (1) The amount of rainfall measured across South Africa at all weather stations on 14 April 2016 is an example of an attribute of the geographical phenomenon of rainfall.
   (2) The national parks of South Africa display a discrete distribution.
   (3) Ratio data lends itself to mathematical calculations.

[TURNOVER]
Since the temperature measured at Place A and Place B at a specific moment in time is 10 °C and 20 °C respectively, we can infer that Place B is twice as hot as Place A.

9. The distance between Place A and Place B on a 1:25 000 map is 5 cm. This implies that these places are … apart in reality.
(1) 12 500 m
(2) 1.25 km
(3) 12.5 km
(4) 125 000 m
(5) 25 000 cm

10. The distance between Place C and Place D is 2.0 km. These two places are situated 750 m and 350 m above sea level respectively. The average gradient between Place C and Place D is therefore approximately …
(1) 1:5
(2) 1:350
(3) 2000:400
(4) 1:750
(5) 400:2000

The following two questions are based on Figure 1, which appears on Page 5.

11. The October 2016 magnetic bearing from Point X on Point Y is …
(1) 109°56'
(2) 110°4'
(3) 20°4'
(4) 109°4'
(5) 209°56'

12. The absolute location of Point Z is approximately …
(1) 32°18'30"E; 22°36'45"S
(2) 22°36'45"E; 32°18'30"S
(3) 32°18'30"S; 22°36'45"E
(4) 32°18'5"S; 22°36'75"E
(5) 32°18'75"E; 22°36'5"S
Learning Unit 3

13. Which **one** of the following alternatives is **not** a fundamental ecosystem element for food chains and webs?
   (1) producers
   (2) consumers
   (3) converters
   (4) decomposers

14. The epicentre of an earthquake is … .
   (1) the term used for earthquakes that occur along tectonic plates
   (2) the point of minimum damage
   (3) the point on the surface directly above the focus of an earthquake
   (4) the location of a possible future earthquake
15. Which one of the following statements describing the position of the Sun in March each year is true?
   (1) The Sun will be directly above the Equator.
   (2) The Sun will be directly above the Tropic of Cancer.
   (3) The Sun will be directly above the Tropic of Capricorn.
   (4) The Sun will be directly above 40° North latitude.

16. Which one of the following processes is an example of mechanical weathering?
   (1) rocks rolling, sliding and freefalling downhill due to the pull of gravity
   (2) plant roots cracking and breaking rocks
   (3) mechanical drills cracking and breaking rock
   (4) rodents, worms and insects digging and pushing aside material

17. Which one of the following statements about contour lines is false?
   (1) Contour lines never cross one another.
   (2) A contour line is always a closed line which either joins itself again or is drawn to the edge of the map.
   (3) Every fifth contour line is thicker and is called an index contour.
   (4) The vertical difference in height between adjoining contour lines is not always the same everywhere on the map.

18. Which landform is represented by the contour map in Figure 2?
   (1) poort
   (2) mountain spur
   (3) escarpment
   (4) butte

Figure 2
19. Which one of the following atmospheric processes is not a cause of precipitation?
   (1) convection
   (2) orographic uplift
   (3) descending air
   (4) frontal lifting

20. Which one of the following gradients is the steepest?
   (1) 1:0.25
   (2) 1:7
   (3) 1:25
   (4) 1:1

Learning Unit 4

21. The annual number of deaths among babies under one year of age for every 1000 live births is known as the … .
   (1) total fertility rate
   (2) infant mortality rate
   (3) crude death rate
   (4) natural decrease rate
   (5) dependency ratio

22. With reference to the map in Figure 3 (Page 8), in which one of the following sets of countries are women using family planning the most?
   (1) Nigeria and Australia
   (2) Russia and Mexico
   (3) Canada and South Africa
   (4) Brazil and China
   (5) Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo

23. Which one of the following explanations for the anticipated increased crude death rate during Stage 5 of the epidemiologic transition is false?
   (1) re-emergence of infectious and parasitic diseases
   (2) evolving infectious disease microbes
   (3) crude death rate rising because the population is younger
   (4) infectious diseases more prevalent in poor areas
   (5) increased global mobility
24. Population movement occurs in the Western Cape Province from rural areas to the city of Cape Town because people are in search of better job opportunities. This type of population movement is referred to as … migration.

(1) international
(2) intraregional
(3) forced
(4) interregional
(5) tourism

25. Which one of the following statements associated with the fact that more than 214 million people in the world currently live in a country other than the one where they were born, is false?

(1) International migration has increased together with growing economic disparities between wealthy and poor regions.
(2) Global migration has increased because of better transport technology.
(3) Improved communication and information about destinations have accelerated economic migration between world regions.
(4) Global migration has increased because of rural populations seeking new livelihoods in urban centres.
Learning Unit 5

26. Which one of the following alternatives is not an example of the link between ethnic religions and the physical environment?
   (1) burial and cremation practices
   (2) calendars based on seasons and agricultural cycles
   (3) beliefs concerning the origin of the universe
   (4) regarding environmental hazards as abnormal
   (5) attaching discrete spirits and conscious life to natural objects or events

27. A collection of languages which is related through a common ancestral language that existed before recorded history, is known as a language … .
   (1) family
   (2) set
   (3) group
   (4) branch

28. What is characteristic of the distribution pattern of religions in the world?
   (1) They share geographical space.
   (2) They do not form part of the global cultural mosaic.
   (3) Language and religion are unrelated.
   (4) Universalising and ethnic religions have the same distribution pattern
   (5) Ethnic religions are more widespread than universalising religions.

29. A regional variation of English, as found in India and Australia, and distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling, is known as a … .
   (1) street language
   (2) vernacular
   (3) dialect
   (4) jargon
   (5) lingo

30. Refer to the map of South America in Figure 4 (Page 11) and indicate which country is an elongated state.
   (1) Brazil
   (2) Bolivia
   (3) Columbia
   (4) Uruguay
   (5) Chile
Learning Unit 6

31. The Human Development Index has been created by the UN in order to measure and compare the levels of ... of countries.
   (1) inequality
   (2) economic diversification
   (3) development
   (4) environmental degradation
   (5) gender-related equality

32. Which one of the following statements about economic sectors of employment is true?
   (1) A relatively low percentage of people in developed countries work in the primary sector.
   (2) The primary economic sector is concerned solely with primary school education.
   (3) The secondary economic sector is primarily concerned with agricultural activities.
   (4) The tertiary economic sector is exclusively found in developing countries.

33. Which one of the following statements about the factors that influence the food preferences of people is false?
   (1) Local food preferences are based entirely on the nutritional values of food and not on any other criteria.
   (2) Farming with certain stock, such as pigs, can have negative environmental consequences in areas such as the Middle East and North Africa.
Although raw soybeans are toxic, people in Asia consume them after lengthy cooking in the form of bean sprouts, soy sauce or bean curd (tofu).

In India, the cow is sacred according to the Hindu religion and therefore not used for consumption but for pulling ploughs.

34. Which **one** of the following statements about types of agriculture is **false**?
   (1) Subsistence agriculture is more commonly practised in the developing world.
   (2) Commercial agriculture is more commonly practised in the developed world.
   (3) Pastoral agriculture is generally practised by nomadic people.
   (4) Only commercial agriculture is practised in South Africa.

35. Which **one** of the following alternatives **cannot** be regarded as one of the main types of commercial agriculture?
   (1) dairy farming
   (2) fruit farming
   (3) grain farming
   (4) livestock farming
   (5) nomadic farming

36. Which **one** of the following statements about factors determining the location of industries is **true**?
   (1) In the early phase of the Industrial Revolution, multi-storey factories were frequently located in the hearts of cities.
   (2) Land, capital and labour are unimportant site factors.
   (3) Health care and other benefits contribute significantly to wages in developing countries.
   (4) Industries located in countries perceived as unstable, easily get loans.

37. Which **one** of the following alternatives is **not** an example of a consumer-based service?
   (1) education
   (2) health care
   (3) transportation
   (4) retail
   (5) hospitality

38. Which **one** the following statements about the range of a service is **true**?
   (1) People are more likely to travel long distances for daily services (e.g. groceries).
   (2) The range of a service is the maximum distance that people are willing to travel for a particular service.
   (3) The range of a service is a measure of the distance that exists between you and your place of employment.
   (4) You measure the range of a service by the time it takes you to walk 5km.
Learning Unit 7

39. An environmental substance is only classified as a resource when ...
   (1) the chemical composition of the substance is known
   (2) religious scriptures prohibit the use of the substance
   (3) the utilisation of the substance will lead to pollution
   (4) society has a need for the substance

40. Which one of the following alternatives is not an example of a human-made resource?
   (1) money
   (2) factories
   (3) information
   (4) lithium
   (5) labour

41. Food preferences and taboos serve as an example of how ... influences determine the value of a natural resource.
   (1) technological
   (2) economical
   (3) cultural
   (4) natural

42. What is the greatest problem associated with nuclear energy?
   (1) energy production is relatively environmentally friendly
   (2) energy production emits large amounts of carbon dioxide
   (3) there is a risk of radioactive leakage and contamination
   (4) energy production requires large amounts of fossil fuels

43. Which one of the following alternatives is not an example of point source pollution?
   (1) a chimney stack
   (2) a wastewater drainage pipe
   (3) a motor vehicle exhaust pipe
   (4) deposition from acid rain
44. Sustainable development implies that …
   (1) development should meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs
   (2) development must promote the needs of the present generation without considering future generations
   (3) development should focus entirely on meeting the needs of the future generation rather than considering the needs of the present generation
   (4) development should be concerned solely with the economic growth of multinational corporations

[Total of Section A: 60 marks]

SECTION B

Instructions
- This section consists of six (6) questions.
- You have to answer ANY FOUR (4) of these questions.
- The questions must be answered in your examination book.
- Length guideline:
  For 2 marks: About 3 to 4 written lines
  For 4 marks: About 6 to 8 written lines
  For 6 marks: About 10 to 12 written lines
- If you decide to answer Question 3, note that the whole of Question 3.1 must be answered on the graph sheet attached to the examination paper. Remember to fill in your student number on the graph sheet, to remove it from the examination paper and to place it inside the front cover of your examination book.

Questions

Question 1
1.1 Select any country/region in the world and explain how the language or religious diversity in this country/region contributes to the global cultural mosaic. (6)
1.2 Explain why a specific location on the Earth is unique and how such a location is related to other areas/regions/locations around it. (4)

Question 2
2.1 Briefly explain any three reasons why population characteristics may vary among regions/countries. Give examples to substantiate your answer. (6)
2.2 In your opinion, are developed countries more likely to be urbanised than developing countries? Justify your answer. (4)
Question 3
3.1 Answer this question on the graph sheet attached to the examination paper. 
Remember to fill in your student number on the graph sheet, to remove it from the 
examination paper and to place it inside the front of your examination book.

(i) Draw an annotated profile (side view) to illustrate how the landscape between 
Points X and Y shown in Figure 1 (on page 4) varies in height. (5)

(ii) Is Point Y visible from Point X? Substantiate your answer with reference to an 
intervisibility line that you have drawn on your profile sketch. (1)

For your convenience, we have prepared a grid (refer to the graph sheet attached 
to the examination paper) on which you can make your drawing. An extract of 
Figure 1 is provided as well. "Remember to write your student number on the 
graph sheet before you place it in your examination book."

Note the following:
- The vertical axis should start at 250 m above sea level and 1 cm on the profile 
  should represent 50 m in reality.
- The scale of the horizontal axis should be the same as the scale of the map 
  and the axis should be labeled “Distance from Point X in km”.
- Indicate the location of Points X and Y on your sketch.

3.2 Briefly explain the process of data acquisition through satellite remote sensing. (4) 
(NB: Question 3.2 has to be answered in your examination book and not on the 
graph sheet!)

Question 4
4.1 Name the three types of services that can be distinguished in the economic 
sector and give an example and a very brief explanation of each. (6)

4.2 Name and briefly describe any one of the three major biomes that can be found 
in South Africa. (Include biome aspects such as climate and dominant 
vegetation.) (4)

Question 5
5.1 Name and very briefly describe any three (3) of the five major factors that 
determine soil properties. (6)

5.2 Two-thirds of the world’s inhabitants are clustered into four regions. Select any 
one (1) of these regions and briefly explain the geographical factors associated 
with the high population concentration in the region that you have selected. (4)

Question 6
6.1 (i) Explain the concepts of spatial distribution and spatial variation with reference 
to one or more of the world climate zones. (4)

(ii) Explain the concept of spatial association with reference to global population 
density and any one of the world climate zones. (2)
6.2 Briefly explain how the world political map has been or might still be changed by (4)
either the role of ethnicity or nationalism, with reference to an appropriate example.

[Total of Section B: 40]
[Total of Paper: 100]
(i) Grid on which to draw profile

The grid

250

Die ruitnet

32°18'S

X

350

400

450

00W

Y

(ii) Use this space to answer question (ii).

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