IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Please activate your myLife e-mail address and myUnisa registration to ensure you have access to the myUnisa module site GGH1501 as well as your GGH1501 group site (managed by our e-tutor).

Note:

Apart from this tutorial letter, all your other study material is only available on myUnisa. You are therefore advised to participate online as soon as possible to receive maximum benefit from the learning experience offered for GGH1501 on myUnisa.
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Welcome message

Dear student

We take great pleasure in welcoming you as a student of the module GGH1501 – Know your World: Introduction to Geography.

The purpose of Tutorial Letter 101 is to provide you with basic information about GGH1501 that will set you on your way to complete the module. This includes basic requirements related to the module, important information, contact details and assessment information. This tutorial letter will be followed by additional tutorial letters that will provide important information and feedback on assignments and examination guidelines.

Your success in GGH1501 hinges on your use of the prescribed textbook. The prescribed textbook is an essential resource for your assignments as well as your examination. The module is structured around seven learning units which are designed to guide you through the prescribed textbook.

To make the most of your studies, you are urged to make use of the benefits offered by the online learning environment of myUnisa. myUnisa allows you to engage with fellow students, your lecturers and an e-tutor (who will be automatically allocated to you) to create a valuable collaborative learning experience. So please visit the GGH1501 module site and your e-tutor website (also referred to as a group site) regularly. Refer to section 4 in this tutorial letter for more information on how to use myUnisa to study this module online and get the most out of your study experience.

IMPORTANT: Please refer to and read the ethics statement included in Annexure A at the end of this tutorial letter. It concerns your consent that data submitted by you to Unisa in the form of for instance assignments and posts in online forums, may/may not be used for research purposes.

Best wishes,
Your lecturer(s)

1.2 How to get started with GGH1501

Read this tutorial letter and information available online

Your first priority for GGH1501 should be to read the rest of this tutorial letter as well as to browse through the Unisa website (www.unisa.ac.za) and the myUnisa website (my.unisa.ac.za) in order to acquire basic information about this module, myUnisa as well as Unisa and to orientate yourself towards the activities and requirements for the semester.
Register on myUnisa and activate your myLife email

Your next step should be to register on myUnisa and to activate your myLife@Unisa e-mail address (if you have not done so already). Go to the website at https://my.unisa.ac.za and log in with your student number and password. You will find GGH1501-18-S1 (for the first semester) or GGH1501-18-S2 (for the second semester) in the row of modules in the orange blocks across the top of the webpage. If you cannot find the module in the orange blocks, you could also check in the "More" tab. Click on the module name to open it. Learning Unit 0 also provides detailed instructions about this process.

Get the prescribed textbook

The third, and very important, step you need to take is to buy or order or get hold through other ways of your prescribed textbook as soon as possible. The prescribed textbook can be bought at Unisa’s Official Booksellers or online at a variety of stores. The bibliographic details regarding the prescribed textbook are provided in section 4 in this tutorial letter and more guidance for acquiring the prescribed textbook is provided in Learning Unit 0 and on myUnisa (information on booksellers).

Work through Learning Unit 0

If you order your prescribed textbook, you will have to wait a few days for its delivery, but do not let this time go to waste. Next, you should start working through Learning Unit 0 (online via the "Learning units" tab on myUnisa or in the MO001 PDF document which you can download via the "Additional resources" tab on myUnisa). Learning Unit 0 will help you to orientate yourself for the rest of the module and ensure that you understand what is required of you.

Consider the assessment opportunities for GGH1501

After familiarising yourself with the basics of the module and acquiring your prescribed textbook you should also familiarise yourself with the various assessment opportunities for GGH1501. Take note of the content of the assignments and due dates and keep these in mind as you work through the module. Assignment due dates should be an important part of your study schedule.

Start working on the rest of the learning units

You are now ready to start working through the various learning units for GGH1501. Similar to Learning Unit 0, Learning Units 1 to 7 are also available on myUnisa (either via the "Learning units" tab or in the MO001 PDF document which you can download via the "Additional resources" tab). Remember apart from the Tutorial Letter 101, all the other study material for GGH1501 is only available on myUnisa, so that you need not wait for the postal/courier services to deliver it to you, but can immediately start studying. You can use the schedule provided in section 6 of this tutorial letter or develop your own schedule that suits your personal circumstances. Be sure to remain on track and prevent panic close to assignment due dates and the examination.
Participate online via myUnisa

It should be a constant priority to participate in online activities for GGH1501. Online participation, through blogs and discussion forums, provides valuable additional benefits to your study experience. Additional resources will also be made available via myUnisa during the course of the semester to help you succeed in the module – such material will not be made available in printed format.

2 PURPOSE OF AND OUTCOMES FOR THE MODULE

2.1 Purpose

This module will introduce you to the nature and scope of geography as a science. You will be equipped to view the world from a geographical (spatial) perspective and learn how to read world maps to interpret and understand real world phenomena. The geographical phenomena which you will be studying (on a global scale) will include:

- those related to globalisation;
- key processes associated with the physical environment, population, development;
- cultural aspects concerning development and resources.

Studying this module will also enhance your geo-literacy.

2.2 Outcomes

The module has been developed with various outcomes in mind. Don’t be cast down by these outcomes. They might seem like a mountain to climb, but with the use of all the support that the lecturers and e-tutors will provide during the semester, you will be able to excel in GGH1501. We want students to be able to:

- Observe, describe and explain global phenomena from an integrated geographical perspective
- Integrate relevant theories with appropriate data sources and techniques to interpret various aspects of selected geographical themes on a global scale
- Understand and explain what it means to be a geo-literate global citizen and how this impacts on your personal world view.

3 CONTACT DETAILS

3.1 The lecturer(s)

The contact details of your lecturer(s) will be provided in a separate tutorial letter soon after your registration. Contact details are also posted on the module site on myUnisa — there is thus no need to wait for the tutorial letter to be made available to learn who your lecturer(s) is/are.
Important notes:

a) When you make an enquiry, by letter, fax or by telephone, remember to mention the module code and your student number.

b) When you make an enquiry by e-mail, always enter the module code followed by your student number in the subject line (e.g. GGH1501_your student number).

c) Letters to lecturers may not be enclosed with or inserted into assignments.

d) Unisa's telephone system permits you to dial each lecturer directly. If you receive no answer, it means that the lecturer is not in or near his or her office. Please phone again later.

e) Messages for lecturers may also be left with the secretary of the Department of Geography (Tel: +27 (0)11 471 3689), but she cannot make appointments on a lecturer's behalf.

f) Lengthy problems should rather be dealt with by letter, fax or e-mail or during a personal visit to the lecturer(s).

g) You may fax (+ 27 (0)11 471 3216) written enquiries to a lecturer. Make sure that the name of the lecturer who you want to communicate with appears at the top of the message. Also clearly indicate to which fax number the reply should be directed. Do not forget to also provide your student number.

h) You are more than welcome to personally visit your lecturer(s). Appointments (between 7:45 and 15:30) should, however, be made at least three days in advance. We cannot guarantee that you will be attended to if you arrive without an appointment.

i) The lecturer(s) cannot give crash courses on sections of the module to students who visit them. Identify your specific problem(s) before you contact the lecturer(s) and make sure that you are well prepared. Should the lecturer(s) discover that you have not adequately studied your tutorial matter, or have not read your tutorial letters, you may be sent away to study the work again.

j) Students should discuss any academic problems with the lecturer(s) as soon as possible and not wait until the day or two before the examination. Students should not expect the lecturer(s) to discuss the whole module or large sections of it with them immediately before the examination.

3.2 The Department of Geography

Should you wish to contact the Department of Geography you can contact the departmental secretary on +27 (0) 11 471 3689. Note again that the departmental secretary cannot make appointments on a lecturer's behalf. You can also visit the Department of Geography (by appointment) at the following address:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground floor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calabash Building, Unisa Science Campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner of Christiaan de Wet and Pioneer Avenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS: 26° 09' 28.19'S; 27° 54' 09.68&quot;E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the following hyperlink to view a map showing routes to the Science Campus: http://www.unisa.ac.za/sites/corporate/default/Contact-us/Directions-to-Unisa
3.3 The university

If you need to contact the university about general administrative matters (i.e. matters not directly related to the contents of this module), please consult the contact list for general enquiries on the Unisa website – you can access this list by clicking on the “Contact us” tab on the website. This list contains the telephone numbers, email addresses, etc. of almost any department/section that you might need to contact while studying at Unisa. Further information of a general nature about your studies at Unisa can be obtained via the various tabs/links available on the myUnisa launch page, covering aspects as “Graduation”, “Student policies and rules”, “Assignments and exam”, etc.

4 MODULE-RELATED RESOURCES

4.1 Prescribed textbook

Prescribed books can be obtained from the university's official booksellers. If you have difficulty locating your book(s) at these booksellers, please contact the Prescribed Books Section telephonically at +27 (0) 12 429 4152 or send an e-mail to vospresc@unisa.ac.za.

The details related to the prescribed textbook for this module are as follows:

- Title: Introduction to contemporary Geography for GGH1501/XGH1501
- Authors: Rubenstein, JM; Renwick, WH; Dahlman, CT
- Publisher: Pearson
- ISBN: 9781784484521
- Year of publication: 2015
- Edition: 1st

Please obtain this textbook as a matter of urgency. Refer to the list of official booksellers and their contact details on myUnisa. Further guidance for obtaining the textbook is also provided in Learning Unit 0. You are advised to contact more than one bookseller — our experience is that the price may differ substantially from bookseller to bookseller. Also note that using the prescribed textbook that was used up to 2015, is not an option.

There are no recommended books required for this module. However, in addition to the prescribed textbook you should have an atlas. No specific atlas is prescribed. Any South African school atlas aimed at Grades 10 to 12 learners should be fine. Also see the examples (digital and hardcopy) which are provided in Learning Unit 0. You are also required to download a number of videos for each learning unit.

4.2 Library services and resources information

The Unisa library can be accessed via the Unia website or directly by going to: http://www.unisa.ac.za/library. For research support and services of personal librarians, click on "Research support".
The library has compiled a number of library guides:

- finding recommended reading in the print collection and e-reserves – http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad
- requesting material – http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request
- postgraduate information services – http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad
- finding, obtaining and using library resources and tools to assist in doing research – http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_Skills
- how to contact the library/finding us on social media/frequently asked questions – http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask

4.3 myUnisa

The myUnisa learning management system is Unisa's online campus that will facilitate communication with your lecturers, with other students and with the administrative departments of Unisa. Here you will be able to obtain free access to non-course specific and course specific functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-course specific functions comprise</th>
<th>Course specific functions comprise</th>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative tasks such as checking your personal information, changing your postal address or telephone number, changing your exam venue, adding or cancelling courses and viewing your account, as well as doing credit card payments.</td>
<td>• Viewing the course homepage.</td>
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<td>Personalising your examination timetable.</td>
<td>• Contacting your lecturer via e-mail.</td>
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<td>Seeking out library functions and resources.</td>
<td>• Viewing all the learning units of the module.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receiving online student counselling.</td>
<td>• Studying learning units and accompanying resources.</td>
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<td>Receiving advice on studying online.</td>
<td>• Submitting assignments.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Participating in course discussion forums.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• View or download study material.</td>
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You will need to be registered on myUnisa to be able to submit your assignments online, to gain access to the library functions and various learning resources, to “chat” to your lecturers/e-tutor and fellow students about your studies and the challenges that you might encounter, and to participate in online discussion forums.

As already mentioned, in addition to registering on myUnisa, it is crucial that you activate your myLife e-mail address, as all your official correspondence will be sent to your myLife e-mail address and not to your private e-mail address. Please consult the myUnisa launch page and/or Learning Unit 0 for more information on activating your myLife e-mail address and obtaining access to the GGH1501 module site. Start at the main Unisa website (http://www.unisa.ac.za) and then click on the “myUnisa”
link at the top of the screen. You can also go there directly by typing http://my.unisa.ac.za in the address bar of your internet browser.

Should you encounter problems with myUnisa you can phone +27 (0) 11 471 2256, send an SMS to 43582 or send an e-mail to myUnisaHelp@unisa.ac.za. Should you need assistance with your myLife e-mail address, you can send an e-mail to myLifeHelp@unisa.ac.za.

5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

Unisa offers various support services to students (e.g. student counselling, tutorial classes and language support), which can be viewed via the “Learner support” tab on myUnisa. Support services directly related to GGH1501 are outlined below.

5.1 Video conferences

It is not certain at this stage whether or not video conferences will be conducted for GGH1501. You will be informed (via SMS, through announcements on myUnisa and/or in Tutorial Letter 102) once we have certainty about this. If it is taking place, you will be informed about venues, dates and times. Please note that attendance of the video conference(s) – if offered – is not compulsory. It might, however, assist you with your studies and examination preparation.

5.2 Your e-tutor

Each student will be linked to a group site (also referred to as an e-tutor website), which is an additional site on myUnisa in which groups of about 300 to 400 students can participate in tutorials and various online activities. These sites are managed by your team of e-tutors. The activities described in the learning units will take place on these sites, and opportunity will also exist for interaction with fellow students. You ought to visit your allocated group site at least twice a week. Your group site is labelled as follows:

- GGH1501-18-S1-1E: S1 stands for first semester and 1E stands for tutor number 1
- GGH1501-18-S2-5E: S2 stands for second semester and 5E stands for tutor number 5

Note that the number of the group site that you are linked to might vary from module to module, but it does not matter as long as you have a group site. You will be automatically linked to a group site — you therefore do not need to do anything. However, if you have not been linked to a group site, you should contact your primary lecturer as soon as possible so that he/she can request the e-tutor coordinator to fix the problem.

6 MODULE-SPECIFIC STUDY PLAN

It is important that you develop your own individualised study plan for GGH1501 to make sure that you have covered all the learning units by the end of the semester.
Take into account the number of weeks the semester consists of, the number of study units to be covered, due dates for assignments, the examinations, etc.

### 6.1 First Semester Plan

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### 6.2 Second Semester Plan

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</table>

### 6.3 Important dates

Take the following dates into consideration during your study planning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Semester 1</th>
<th>Semester 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assignment 01 due date</td>
<td>26 February</td>
<td>3 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment 02 due date</td>
<td>20 March</td>
<td>4 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment 03 due date</td>
<td>18 April</td>
<td>25 September</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

There are no practical sessions or work-integrated learning for this module.

8 ASSESSMENT

8.1 Assessment plan

Assignments are seen as part of the learning experience for this module. Whilst doing the assignments, consulting resources, discussing the work with fellow students or tutors or doing research, you are actively engaged in learning. The assessment strategy (e.g. number of assignments, type of assignments, and the contribution to a year mark etcetera) is outlined in the following sub-sections.

You will receive feedback on assignments via tutorial letters (available on myUnisa). The feedback on assignments constitutes an important part of your learning and should help you to be better prepared for the examination.

The mark-reading sheets for Assignment 01 and Assignment 03 (multiple-choice questions [MCQs]) will be marked electronically by the Assignment Section.

8.1.1 Semester 1 and 2: Assignment numbers, format and contribution to year mark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSIGNMENT NUMBER</th>
<th>ASSIGNMENT FORMAT</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTION TO SEMESTER MARK (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>MCQ</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Written</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>MCQ</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.2 Semester 1 and 2: Composition of final mark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTION TO FINAL MARK (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEMESTER MARK</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMINATION</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that an examination mark of at least 40% is required in order to pass the module. To pass, your semester mark and examination mark added together (according to the above weights) need to be at least 50%.
8.2 General assignment numbers

Assignments are numbered consecutively starting from 01.

8.3 Unique assignment numbers and due dates

8.3.1 First semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSIGNMENT</th>
<th>UNIQUE NUMBER</th>
<th>DUE DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>01</td>
<td>805790</td>
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</tr>
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<td>02</td>
<td>718718</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>729971</td>
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8.3.2 Second semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>866073</td>
<td>2018-09-25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4 Submission of written assignments

Submit your written assignments online in PDF format via myUnisa – no other formats will be accepted. Recent versions of Microsoft Word allow you to save Word documents in a PDF format. Software to convert Word documents to PDF is also available on myUnisa. You can also download a free PDF convertor from:
http://www.primopdf.com/index.aspx

To submit your assignment online, go to the module site on myUnisa. Click on the "Assignments" function and follow the instructions on the screen. Once complete, Check to make sure that your assignment is indeed uploaded onto myUnisa.
If you experience problems with myUnisa, please phone +27 (0) 11 471 2256 or send an e-mail to myUnisaHelp@unisa.ac.za Describe the problem and/or the error message in detail.

8.5 Plagiarism

Before you start with Assignments 02, please read the following information to avoid plagiarism.

8.5.1 Avoiding plagiarism

When writing an assignment, it is easy to quote someone else and inadvertently forget to cite the source. While compiling your assignment, many websites, and many different ideas clamour for attention in your head. It is so easy to copy and paste a quote while forgetting to provide the source of that quote. It is equally easy to copy an entire section of someone else’s work. However, even if you did not mean to plagiarise, doing it has important consequences. Plagiarism, intentional or not, is a very serious matter. Take the following steps to ensure that you do not plagiarise in your assignment:

a) It is usually better to paraphrase ideas than to quote directly. In other words, read the source text and then put the ideas into your own words. But even when paraphrasing, you need to acknowledge the original source!

b) Whenever you use a fact, phrase, chart or quotation that you have obtained from someone else, acknowledge the original source.

c) Keep careful notes of every source you consult when working on an assignment. Use a reference citation system such as EndNote, Reference Manager, RefWorks or ProCite to keep your notes in order.

d) Never copy and paste anything from the internet without also copying the URL where you found it. Later you will be able to go back to the same page, check the wording, and give a proper citation.
e) If you think you may be using someone else's writing, copy and paste the passage into Google or another search engine. If your search comes up with close hits, your passage may well not be original work!

8.5.2 Resources to help you understand and avoid plagiarism

a) Unisa’s official plagiarism policy can be found at:

b) Visit plagiarism.org for various insights into plagiarism and how to avoid it. Available here: http://www.plagiarism.org/.

8.5.3 Examples of how to cite references in your text

Note that a more detailed guide (Guidelines for referencing_UJ Fairhurst.pdf) on referencing is accessible via the Additional Resources function on myUnisa.

a) One author
If the author’s name occurs naturally in the sentence, the year is given in parentheses and year followed by a colon with page number (no space):
• In a popular study Harvey (1992) argued …
• As Harvey (1992:21) said, … .

b) Two authors
If the names of the authors occur naturally in the sentence, the year is given in parentheses and year followed by a colon with page number (no space):
• In a popular study Harvey and Zuma (1992) argued … .
• As Harvey and Zuma (1992:21) said, “… “.

c) More than two authors
If more than two authors, give the surname of the first author followed by et al.
• Office costs amount to 20% of total costs in most businesses (Wilson et al 1997).
• Wilson et al (1997) pointed out that office costs amount to 20% of total costs in most businesses.

8.5.4 Examples of how to compile a reference list

Your reference list should always be in alphabetical order and the information that you need to provide is shown in the following examples:

a) A book reference:
   Single author: Author’s surname, Initial(s), Date. Title of book in italics. Edition. Place: Publisher followed by a full stop at end of the reference.
   Two authors: first author’s surname, Initial(s) and second author’s surname, Initial(s). Date. Title of book in italics. Edition. Place: Publisher.

**Three authors:** first author’s surname, Initial(s), second author’s surname, Initial(s) and third author’s surname, initial(s). Date. Title of book in italics. Place: Publisher.


b) **A journal article reference:** Author, AA, and Author, BB, Year. Title of article. *Title of journal* (italics). Volume (issue), pages (no space between page numbers and the dash).


c) **An internet reference:** Web page, website, e-book. The first date in the examples below refers to the last update or the copyright date. The last date refers to when the website was accessed.

Examples:
- Reference to a home page

8.5.5 **Example of how to paraphrase in your own words**

It is often difficult to avoid quoting, but with a little bit of practice it is always possible. Consider the examples below and continually practice paraphrasing during the semester.

a) Quote from an article with in-text reference:
“The transition to a new era of coastal management was signalled by the Department’s acknowledgement that a participatory policy formulation process was needed to address the shortcomings of previous efforts. This shift in approach cannot be divorced from the wider political context” (Glavovic, 2006:893).

b) Own words with in-text reference:
The evolution in coastal management was put in motion when the Department admitted that the shortcomings of previous attempts needed to be dealt with by means of a participatory policy formulation process. The use of a new approach should not be separated from the overall political context (Glavovic, 2006).
ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER

This assignment consists of 20 multiple-choice questions, each with four or five options to choose from. This assignment contributes 10% towards your semester mark. The questions are based on information contained in this tutorial letter, relevant parts of the Unisa and myUnisa websites, Learning Unit 0 and 1 as well as the prescribed textbook. The assignment can be submitted via myUnisa or by mark-reading sheet. Make sure that your student number, module code and unique assignment number are indicated accurately on the mark-reading sheet before you submit. Please note that assignments may not be faxed or directly e-mailed to the lecturer.

1. Which one of the following actions regarding seeking assistance with solving a problem related to myUnisa, will have the best effect?
   (1) send an e-mail to myUnisaHelp@unisa.ac.za
   (2) call +27 (0) 11 471 3680
   (3) send an e-mail to myLifeHelp@unisa.ac.za
   (4) send a text message (SMS) to 43578
   (5) Contact the lecturer for GGH1501

2. Which one of the following statements regarding the submission of written assignments is false?
   (1) Written assignments submitted electronically via myUnisa have to be in PDF format.
   (2) Assignments can be handed in before the due date published in Tutorial Letter 101.
   (3) It is only at first-year level that you are allowed to copy information from the internet without a proper reference to the source.
   (4) Feedback on the assignments for GGH1501 will made available in tutorial letters in PDF format, uploaded onto myUnisa.

3. You can find the contact details of the primary lecturer for GGH1501 … .
   (1) in the online learning units for GGH1501 on myUnisa
   (2) on the GGH1501 module site
   (3) on a GGH1501 e-tutor website (group site)
   (4) in Tutorial Letter 101

4. Which one of the following statements regarding the GGH1501 textbook prescribed for 2016 is true?
   (1) The ISBN number of the prescribed textbook is 9781784484521 and the book is available at official Unisa booksellers.
   (2) An electronic version of the prescribed textbook is available via the Unisa library website.
(3) All official booksellers offer the prescribed book at the same price.
(4) Your primary lecturer can order your prescribed textbook for you provided that you place your order before the end of January.

5. The preferred way to get answers to questions of a general nature about GGH1501 is to … .
   (1) post your question on your personal myUnisa blog
   (2) use the FAQ’s option on the main module site for GGH1501
   (3) contact the secretary of the Department of Geography
   (4) ask the opinion of your fellow students via social media

6. Suppose you did not submit Assignment 03 and that your marks for Assignments 01 and 02 were 70% and 58% respectively. Also suppose that your exam mark is 44%. Which one of the following statements is true?
   (1) Your year mark will be 58%.
   (2) Your year mark will be 32%.
   (3) You will need 38% in the examination in order to pass the module.
   (4) Your final mark will be 42%.

7. As seen in Figure 1, transportation improvements through time have greatly reduced the amount of time it takes to get from one place to another. What term do geographers employ to describe this phenomenon?
   (1) transportation improvements
   (2) distance decay
   (3) spatial interaction
   (4) increasing speed of movement
   (5) space-time compression

Figure 1 (Figure 1.10.1 in prescribed textbook)
8. The level of detail and the amount of area covered on a map depends on the ... , which is the relationship of a feature's size on a map to its actual size on Earth.
(1) map shape
(2) map scale
(3) map projection
(4) map legend

9. Using standard time zones, if a country is 60 degrees to the east of you, theoretically, it would be ... .
(1) four hours behind you
(2) four hours ahead of you
(3) three hours ahead of you
(4) three hours behind you
(5) the same time as your location

10. In map projections, which one of the following is not a possible distortion that can result?
(1) location
(2) shape
(3) distance
(4) relative size
(5) direction

11. A computer system that captures, stores, queries, analyzes, and displays geographic data and organizes thematic information as layers (Figure 2) is referred to as ... .
(1) image processing
(2) remote sensing of the environment
(3) a global positioning system
(4) a geographic information system
(5) computer assisted mapping

Figure 2 (Figure 1.5.3 in prescribed textbook)
12. The properties of a distribution are density, concentration, and pattern. Which one of the following statements best describes the distribution of these two subdivision plans for 32 homes in Figure 3 and 4?

(1) The plans are of the same pattern but differ in concentration.
(2) The homes are dispersed similarly.
(3) The plans have the same density but differ in concentration.
(4) The plans differ in density but are the same in concentration.

Figure 3 (Figure 1.9.1 in prescribed textbook)

Figure 4 (Figure 1.9.1 in prescribed textbook)

13. The acquisition of data about the Earth's surface from a satellite orbiting the Earth or from other long-distance methods is known as ... .

(1) geographic information systems
(2) remote sensing
(3) global positioning systems
(4) cartography
14. An area in a city where a foreign language (and its associated culture) gains significance can be classified as a ... region and the process through which languages spread to other countries is referred to as ... .
   (1) vernacular; spatial interaction
   (2) functional; stimulus diffusion
   (3) vernacular; relocation diffusion
   (4) formal; expansion diffusion
   (5) functional; spatial relocation

15. The term geography was coined by the ancient Greek scholar, Eratosthenes (ca 276–ca 194 B.C.) What do the two parts of the word mean?
   (1) geo - earth, and graphy - to know
   (2) geo - land, and graphy - to describe
   (3) geo - earth, and graphy - to draw
   (4) geo - rock, and graphy - to study
   (5) geo - earth, and graphy - to write

16. In addition to describing a location by its place name, geographers use the terms site and situation. Which one of the following statements about a location’s situation is true?
   (1) It helps us to understand a place relative to other places.
   (2) Situation describes the climate and weather of a place.
   (3) It combines physical features of a place with accessibility.
   (4) Situation factors help explain why certain places were chosen as good places to settlement.
   (5) Situation does not help us understand the importance of a place.

17. In Egypt, you can order a McArabia with grilled Kofta; in India, a chicken Majoraja but no beef hamburgers; or in Chili, try the breakfast combo of coffee and a Hamburguesa con queso. Which one of the following statements about the globalization of culture best explains these variations?
   (1) Cultural preferences are increasingly uniform globally.
   (2) As global culture is adopted, local cultures are threatened.
   (3) McDonald’s deliberately creates a consistent visual appearance throughout the globe.
   (4) Despite globalization, people still preserve cultural diversity.
   (5) Globalization requires a common form of communication.

18. Which one of the following explanations best describes the process of relocation diffusion?
   (1) Ideas spread through physical movement of people from one place to another place.
   (2) Ideas spread from places or persons of authority or power to other persons or places.
   (3) The spread of an underlying principle even if a characteristic fails to diffuse.
   (4) Widespread diffusion of an idea or characteristic throughout a population similar to a contagious disease.
   (5) Ideas moving from a hearth to other places.
The following two questions are related to your geo-literacy. To help you, you can use the world map in the prescribed textbook (Section B, pages 30 – 31), or you can consult an atlas (see the list of options provided in Learning Unit 0).

19. The 2016 Olympic Games were held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Which one of the following descriptions of the relative location of Brazil is true?

   (1) Brazil is located in South America and shares its eastern boundary with Peru.
   (2) Brazil is located in North America and shares its western border with the Pacific Ocean.
   (3) Brazil is located in South America and shares its northern border with Suriname.
   (4) Brazil is an island in the Pacific Ocean and has a desert climate.

20. The March 2014 outbreak of the Ebola virus in Guinea has been described as the largest and most complex Ebola outbreak since the Ebola virus was first discovered in 1976. Which one of the following statements regarding Guinea is true?

   (1) It shares a boundary with Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Mali, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone.
   (2) It is situated in Southern Africa.
   (3) It is also known as Guyana.
   (4) It is an island state implying that it does not border an ocean.
   (5) It is situated south of the Equator in South America.

---

This assignment takes the form of a mini project in which you will be engaging with various facets of life on earth and how certain factors act to enable or constrain development in different countries and/or regions.

You are required to consult the following maps in your prescribed textbook, but which have also been included on the following pages of this tutorial letter:

- Major climate types: Figure 5 in this tutorial letter (Figure 2.11.1 in prescribed textbook)
- Arithmetic population density: Figure 6 in this tutorial letter (Figure 5.2.1 in prescribed textbook)
- GNI per capita ppp: Figure 7 in this tutorial letter (Figure 9.2.1 in prescribed textbook)
- Labour force engaged in agriculture: Figure 8 in this tutorial letter (Figure 10.6.1 in prescribed textbook)
Instructions and advice

- This assignment requires longer format answers than Assignment 01 and 3.
- Length of answers: For each answer of ten marks – Between 300 words (minimum) to 500 words (maximum).
- Note that Figure 6 will be easier to interpret if the different climate regions are shown in colour. For the colour version of the map, please consult the electronic version of this tutorial letter on myUnisa.
- After completion your assignment should be submitted in electronic format via the myUnisa learning platform.
- Once submitted on myUnisa, do not resubmit it on myUnisa. It creates confusion since the first attempt has already been routed for marking. Rather contact the lecturer(s) to discuss your options.
- Covert your assignment to PDF before submitting it, it is the only format that will be accepted.
- Direct copying from other sources is unacceptable and if detected may lead to a score of 0% for the assignment.
- It is compulsory to fill in, sign and include a declaration of originality as the first page of your assignment – you can use the declaration form that has been included as Annexure B at the end of this tutorial letter.
- This assignment contributes 50% towards the semester mark for GGH1501.

Compulsory question

Question 1

Complete the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predominant climate type(s)</th>
<th>Population density (persons per km²)</th>
<th>Standard of living (GNI per capita ppp)</th>
<th>% of labour force engaged in agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10)

Do any four of the following five questions

Question 2

Refer to Figure 7 and 8. Discuss the suitability of these two maps for the themes that are depicted in terms of the scale which has been chosen for these maps and the shading being used.

(10)

Question 3

Analyse the spatial distribution pattern of dry climates over the world, with reference to the reasons for, as well the characteristic of this pattern.

(10)
Question 4

Using Germany and DRC as examples, compare and explain the spatial association between the world distribution patterns of the standard of living and the percentage of the labour force engaged in agriculture. (10)

Question 5

Using any of Brazil, Germany, DRC and/or Afghanistan as examples, discuss the enabling and/or constraining role of climate as settlement factor, with reference to the way in which geographers generally view human-environment relationships and interactions. (10)

Question 6

Geographers typically divide the world into nine regions based on physical, cultural and economic features. These regions are indicated in Figure 9.1.3 on p. 223 in your prescribed textbook and consist of: Southwest Asia and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, North America, Europe, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia and South Asia.

Choose any one of these regions and briefly evaluate its development potential in terms of either its physical and economic features or its cultural and economic features. (10)

Total marks for assignment: [50]

Figure 5: Major climate types (Figure 2.11.1 in prescribed textbook)
Figure 6: Arithmetic population density (Figure 5.2.1 in prescribed textbook)

Figure 7: GNI per capita ppp (Figure 9.2.1 in prescribed textbook)
Assignment 03 is another Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) assignment and based on the contents of Learning Unit 2 to Learning Unit 7. This assignment consists of 35 multiple-choice questions, each with four or five options to choose from. Make sure that you are aware of all the possible answers for each question — it might be that the options for a specific question are spread over two pages. This assignment contributes 40% towards your semester mark. The assignment can be answered on a mark-reading sheet or it can be answered directly via myUnisa. Please note that assignments may not be faxed or directly e-mailed to the lecturer. Make sure that your student number, module code and unique assignment number are indicated accurately on the mark-reading sheet before you post your answers or submit it via myUnisa.

Learning Unit 2

1. Which one of the following statements about global temperature variations is true?
   (1) The highest temperatures throughout the year are found in the interiors of big continents in the Mid-latitude zone.
   (2) The range of global temperature variations is smaller closer to the Equator.
   (3) Land and water has little influence on global temperature variations because the Sun is the main source of the Earth’s energy.
4. The length of a day does not influence temperatures because temperatures are only influenced by the angle of incidence of the Sun.

2. Where will an explorer most probably start his/her search for the wettest place on Earth?
   (1) in the vicinity of the equator
   (2) in areas where high atmospheric pressure is the most dominant weather phenomenon
   (3) in coastal areas washed by cold ocean currents
   (4) at the North or South Pole
   (5) in mountainous, desert areas

3. 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.
   (5) The Sun will be directly above the South Pole.

Figure 9 (Figure 3.9.1 in prescribed textbook)
4. Study Figure 9 carefully. A landscape such as this, eroded by streams which created networks of valleys in which water and sediment are carried downstream, is referred to as a/an ... landscape.
   (1) volcanic  
   (2) tectonic  
   (3) steep  
   (4) fluvial  
   (5) weathered

5. Which one the following alternatives describe the five major factors of soil formation in the best way?
   (1) climate, parent material, biological activity, topography and time  
   (2) water movement, parent material, chemicals, topography and time  
   (3) climate, organic material, biological activity, topography and plants  
   (4) erosion, weathering, slope, stream flow and precipitation  
   (5) climate, drainage, biological activity, nutrients and time

6. Which one of the following biomes is not found in South Africa?
   (1) Mediterranean woodland shrub and grassland  
   (2) Desert shrub  
   (3) Tropical savannah, mixed grassland and woodland  
   (4) Broadleaf or mixed broadleaf and coniferous forest

Learning Unit 3

7. Which one of the following statements about the world’s population distribution is false?
   (1) Generally speaking, humans avoid clustering in harsh environments.  
   (2) Dry lands generally lack sufficient water to sustain large populations.  
   (3) The population is spread uniformly across all regions of the world.  
   (4) Large populations are frequently concentrated along fertile floodplains of big rivers.

8. 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

9. Study the population pyramid provided in Figure 10. This pyramid is most likely characteristic of the population structure of a developing country because ...
   (1) of the relatively high crude birth rate and declining natural increase rate  
   (2) of the relatively low crude birth rate and negative natural increase rate  
   (3) the percentage of young and elderly people is almost equal  
   (4) the crude birth rate and crude death rate are roughly equal
10. Which one of the following alternatives presents the main reason for international migration in the 21st century?
   (1) to avoid drought
   (2) the desire to find new and improved job opportunities
   (3) the desire to experience a variety of cultures from around the globe
   (4) severe distrust in national governments
   (5) to avoid civil conflict

11. When tourists visit the Alps in Switzerland for a ski holiday, they are engaging in … migration.
   (1) seasonal
   (2) permanent
   (3) forced
   (4) interregional
   (5) temporary

12. … is the process of people exiting their current homeland to go and live in another country, while … is the process of people moving between cities in the same region of a country.
   (1) Interregional migration; emigration
   (2) Intraregional migration; immigration
   (3) Immigration; intraregional migration
   (4) Emigration; interregional migration
Learning Unit 4

13. Consider the map of Southern Africa provided in Figure 11. The presence of Swaziland and Lesotho within the borders of South Africa means that South Africa is a … state.
   (1) prorupted
   (2) compact
   (3) perforated
   (4) fragmented
   (5) elongated

14. The term “lingua franca” is used to describe … .
   (1) an extinct French dialect
   (2) the dominance of English as a language for online users
   (3) the use of English as an official language
   (4) a language that is spoken across international borders and therefore considered as an international language
   (5) the mixing of the coloniser’s language with indigenous languages

15. The predominant religion of South America is … .
   (1) Eastern Orthodoxy
   (2) Roman Catholic
   (3) Protestant
   (4) Animism
   (5) Buddish
16. A regional variation of English, as found in countries as India and Australia, and distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling, is known as a ... .
   (1) vernacular.
   (2) jargon
   (3) dialect
   (4) street language
   (5) lingo

17. A sovereign state cannot claim ownership and control over the ... .
   (1) land within its territory
   (2) lakes and rivers within its territory
   (3) ocean waters further than 12 nautical miles from the state's baseline
   (4) airspace over its territory
   (5) nature conservation areas within its territory

18. A/an ... boundary is created using the geographic grid in areas where no cultural features exist to define a boundary, while the Himalaya mountain range is an example of a ... boundary.
   (1) geometric; cultural
   (2) arithmetic; mountain as a
   (3) physical; water body as a
   (4) physical; cultural
   (5) geometric; physical

Learning Unit 5

19. Which one of the following alternatives is not a Millennium Development Goal (MDG)?
   (1) ending poverty and hunger
   (2) promoting gender equality
   (3) reducing child mortality
   (4) ensuring environmental sustainability
   (5) reducing developmental aid

20. Which one of the following alternatives is not characteristic of countries with a self-sufficiency approach to development?
   (1) reliance on trade with the outside world for survival
   (2) giving precedence to poverty reduction over a few people becoming wealthy consumers
   (3) spreading investment across all regions and all sectors of the economy
   (4) setting high taxes on imported goods
   (5) complex administrative systems that may lead to abuse and corruption

21. Looking at Figure 12, which one of the following countries has the highest HDI?
   (1) India
   (2) Algeria
   (3) Bolivia
   (4) Spain
   (5) Mexico
22. Which one of the following foods provides the bulk of the protein in most developing countries?
   (1) meat
   (2) soya
   (3) cereals
   (4) lentils
   (5) genetically modified cane sugar

23. In which one of the following regions is shifting cultivation a prominent form of agriculture?
   (1) South Asia
   (2) East Asia
   (3) Sub-Saharan Africa
   (4) North Africa
   (5) Central America

24. The shift of world manufacturing to new industrial regions can be seen most clearly in the manufacturing of … .
   (1) beverages
   (2) canned foods
   (3) pharmaceuticals
   (4) steel
   (5) pre-fab housing
25. Which one of the following alternatives is not one of the four main types of consumer services?
   (1) retail
   (2) education
   (3) health care
   (4) management
   (5) leisure and hospitality

26. Which one of the following practices is not commonly associated with sustainable agriculture?
   (1) substituting chemical weed control for mechanical weed control
   (2) focussing on sensitive land management
   (3) improving the integration of crops and livestock on a farm
   (4) using more machinery to complete agricultural activities faster

27. Developing countries are inclined to specialise in … .
   (1) raw-material production and high finance
   (2) offshore financial services and back-office functions
   (3) high finance and transportation
   (4) transportation and manufacturing
   (5) medical tourism and banking

Learning Unit 6

28. A resource that is naturally produced at rates similar to its use by humans is referred to as a(n) … .
   (1) renewable resource
   (2) cultural resource
   (3) durable resource
   (4) human resource
   (5) economic resource

29. The ratio of oil reserves to annual production (R/P) is an indication of … .
   (1) how much oil each OPEC country is allowed to produce
   (2) how much oil countries are allowed to hold in reserve
   (3) the price per barrel as determined by the total output around the world
   (4) the number of years the known oil reserves will last
   (5) the effect of non-OPEC countries on total world oil production

30. The most acute water pollution problems in the world are associated with … .
   (1) runoff
   (2) floods
   (3) waste water
   (4) ocean currents
   (5) recycled water
Learning Unit 7

31. The distance between Place C and Place D is 3.2 km, while these two places are situated 360 m and 680 m above sea level respectively. The average gradient between Place C and Place D is therefore … .
   (1) 1:10
   (2) 1:3.2
   (3) 1:32
   (4) 10:1
   (5) 1:20

32. The measured length of a swimming pool on a map is 3 cm. What would the real length be if the scale of the map is 1:500?
   (1) 15000 cm
   (2) 3000 m
   (3) 1500 mm
   (4) 15 m

33. In what format will each of the following features respectively be presented on maps: roads; police stations; lakes?
   (1) lines; points; polygons
   (2) polygons; lines; points
   (3) lines; points; points
   (4) points; polygons; lines
34. Which **one** of the following alternatives provides the most accurate absolute location of Miami? (Refer to Figure 13).
(1) 80°10’ W and 25°30’N
(2) west of the Atlantic ocean
(3) 85°50’ W and 30°30’N
(4) south of Washington, DC
(5) 80°10’ O and 25°30’S

35. An equidistant map projection means that the map …
(1) accurately represents direction
(2) accurately represents distance
(3) accurately represents area
(4) is not distorted at all
10 ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER

SEMESTER 2

ASSIGNMENT 01 UNIQUE NUMBER: 880722 DUE DATE: 2018-08-03

This assignment consists of 20 multiple-choice questions with four or five options to choose from. This assignment contributes 10% towards your semester mark. The questions are based on information contained in this tutorial letter, relevant parts of the Unisa and myUnisa websites, Learning Unit 0 and 1 as well as the prescribed textbook. The assignment can be submitted via myUnisa or by mark-reading sheet. Make sure that your student number, module code and unique assignment number are indicated accurately on the mark-reading sheet before you submit. Please note that assignments may not be faxed or directly e-mailed to the lecturer.

1. Your group site (e-tutor site) on myUnisa serves as an online classroom where tutorials are provided by an appointed e-tutor. In order to access the resources provided by your e-tutor, you need to … .
   (1) send an SMS to 43582 and request access
   (2) sign up for tutorial classes at your closest regional centre
   (3) register on myUnisa and visit your e-tutor group site
   (4) first obtain the schedule for online tutorials from your primary lecturer

2. Which one of the following statements regarding GGH1501 assignments and the submission thereof is true?
   (1) If you could not manage to submit an assignment on or before the due date, it can still be e-mailed directly to your lecturer.
   (2) As semester mark, the three GGH1501 assignments contribute 25% to your final mark for the module.
   (3) Late assignments should be submitted via the Drop Box function on myUnisa.
   (4) Assignment 01 and 03 should be accompanied by a reference list.

3. In order to arrange a meeting with the primary lecturer of GGH1501 you need to … .
   (1) contact the secretary of the Department at least three days prior to the desired meeting date.
   (2) visit the Unisa Science campus and wait for the first opportunity to meet with your lecturer.
   (3) attend a video conference and use the opportunity to consult your lecturer.
   (4) e-mail or phone your lecturer well in advance and request a meeting.

4. Which one of the following statements regarding the purchase of your prescribed book is true?
   (1) The ISBN number of your prescribed book is 9781784484521.
   (2) Unfortunately you cannot purchase the prescribed book online.
(3) If cost is a challenge, you can consider requesting an electronic version of the book from the Unisa library.
(4) If cost is a challenge, you can consider buying a second hand copy from a 2013 or 2014 GGH1501 student.
(5) Approach Pearson publishing company to buy it directly from them.

5. Which one of the following myUnisa functions can you use to read or download Tutorial Letter 102?
   (1) FAQs
   (2) Discussion forums
   (3) Announcements
   (4) Learning units
   (5) Additional resources

6. Suppose that your marks for Assignments 01, 02 and 03 were 46%, 66% and 52% respectively. Also suppose that your exam mark is 48%. Which one of the following statements is true?
   (1) Your year mark will be 54.7%.
   (2) Your year mark will be 58.4%.
   (3) Your year mark will not contribute to your final mark.
   (4) Your final mark will be 47.2%.

Use a global time zone map (refer to figure 1.4.4 on page 11 in Section B of the prescribed textbook, or any other global time zone map you can get hold of) to answer Question 7.

7. New York City is on 75 degrees west longitude. Los Angeles, on the other hand, is on 120 degrees west longitude. If the time is 5 PM in Los Angeles, what would the time be in New York City?
   (1) 2 PM
   (2) 3 PM
   (3) 7 PM
   (4) 8 PM
   (5) 2 AM

8. Which one of the following statements about the concept of a region is false?
   (1) Countries, provinces and municipalities are examples of formal regions.
   (2) For a region to qualify as uniform, there should be no variation within the region.
   (3) The area from which a shopping centre attracts customers is a functional region.
   (4) Vernacular regions do not have fixed boundaries.
   (5) Geographers demarcate regions to simplify reality.

9. A famous world map projection was developed in 1569 to assist with maritime navigation. All straight lines on the map are rhumb lines (lines of constant compass bearing). Which map projection are we referring to here?
   (1) Lambert conic projection
   (2) Peters projection
   (3) Mollweide projection
10. The level of detail visible about downtown Seattle (in Washington State) as evident from the images shown in Figure 2 and 3 differ because … .
(1) the scale used in Figure 1 is bigger than the scale used in Figure 2
(2) the scales use in both figures are the same
(3) Figure 1 has a smaller scale than Figure 2
(4) Figure 1 has a word scale while Figure 2 has a ratio scale
(5) both figures have a line (or graphic) scale

11. Which one of the following statements about the system of latitude and longitude that is used to locate features on Earth is **false**?
(1) Meridians are arcs drawn from pole to pole that have numbers to describe longitude.
(2) Parallels of latitude are numbered from 0 degrees at the South Pole to 180 degrees at the North Pole.
(3) Latitude is an angular measure from the equator to the North and South Poles.
(4) Longitude ranges from 0 at Greenwich, England, to 180 degrees east and west.
(5) One degree of latitude is approximately 111 km.

12. In order to indicate or find a location on Earth, one could use coordinates of ….
   (1) longitude and distance from the Greenwich Meridian
   (2) distance and direction
   (3) latitude and distance from the poles
   (4) longitude and latitude
   (5) relative and absolute location

13. To explain why and how different places are interrelated, geographers typically use three basic concepts, namely …
   (1) scale, space, and connection
   (2) country, region, and town
   (3) railroads, shops and markets
   (4) distance, area and location
   (5) maps, GPS and GIS

14. Wards in a city are examples of … regions and if the campaign of a ward councillor to instil a habit of recycling among residents is successful, the adoption of such a culture of recycling at lower levels could be described as … diffusion.
   (1) functional; relocation
   (2) vernacular; stimulus
   (3) functional; hierarchical
   (4) formal; contagious
   (5) formal; hierarchical

15. The series of maps provided in Figure 3 illustrates the process through which the Euro as currency spread through France. What is this process referred to?
   (1) spatial interaction
   (2) diffusion
16. ... is an aid which assists geographers to determine whether relationships between objects on a map are significant or merely coincidental.
   (1) Remote sensing
   (2) GIS
   (3) GPS
   (4) Cartography
   (5) Orthophotos

17. The biosphere is considered as a ... system and respiratory diseases are more often than not caused by the polluted state of the ... .
   (1) biotic; hydrosphere
   (2) abiotic; ecosystem
   (3) closed; atmosphere
   (4) biotic; atmosphere

18. The argument that favourable climatic conditions in a region or country leads to better performance by humans is referred to as ... .
   (1) fundamentalism
   (2) environmental determinism
   (3) possibilism
   (4) area analysis
   (5) spatial variation

The following two questions are related to your geo-literacy. To help you, you can use the world map in the prescribed textbook (Section B, pages 30 - 31), or you can consult an atlas (see the list of options provided in Learning Unit 0).

19. On 25 April 2015 a devastating earthquake struck Nepal claiming the lives of more than 8 000 people. Nepal is located on the ... continent and shares a border with ... .
   (1) European, Bangladesh
   (2) Asian, India
   (3) South American, China
   (4) Asian, Pakistan
   (5) South American; Brazil

20. In September 2015 the Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa (AESA) was launched in Nairobi, Kenya, with the primary aim of promoting research in Africa on diseases such as HIV/Aids, malaria and the Ebola virus and to acquiring funding for such research. Which one of the following statements about Kenya’s relative location is true?
   (1) Kenya is located in West Africa and bordered by Cameroon.
   (2) Kenya is located in Central Africa and bordered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
   (3) Kenya is located in East Africa and bordered by Tanzania.
   (4) Kenya is located in East Africa and bordered by the Atlantic Ocean.
   (5) Kenya is located in West Africa and bordered by Nigeria.
This assignment takes the form of a mini project in which you will be engaging with various facets of life on earth and how certain factors act to enable or constrain development in different countries and/or regions.

You are required to consult the following maps in your prescribed textbook, but which have also been included on the following pages of this tutorial letter:

- The major terrestrial biomes: Figure 4 in this tutorial letter (Figure 4.8.1 in prescribed textbook)
- Agricultural density: Figure 5 in this tutorial letter (Figure 5.2.6 in prescribed textbook)
- HDI: Figure 6 in this tutorial letter (Figure 9.1.1 in prescribed textbook)
- Dietary energy consumption: Figure 7 in this tutorial letter (Figure 10.4.1 in prescribed textbook)

Instructions and advice

- This assignment requires longer format answers than Assignment 01 and 3.
- Length of answers: For each answer of ten marks – Between 300 words (minimum) to 500 words (maximum).
- Note that Figure 4 will be easier to interpret if the different terrestrial biomes are shown in colour. For the colour version of the map, please consult the electronic version of this tutorial letter on myUnisa.
- After completion your assignment should be submitted in electronic format via the myUnisa learning platform.
- Once submitted on myUnisa, do not resubmit it on myUnisa. It creates confusion since the first attempt has already been routed for marking. Rather contact the lecturer(s) to discuss your options.
- Covert your assignment to PDF before submitting it, it is the only format that will be accepted.
- Direct copying from other sources is unacceptable and if detected may lead to a score of 0% for the assignment.
- It is compulsory to fill in, sign and include a declaration of originality as the first page of your assignment – you can use the declaration form that has been included as Annexure B at the end of this tutorial letter.
- This assignment contributes 50% towards the semester mark for GGH1501.

Compulsory question

Question 1

Complete the table on the following page.
Do any four of the following five questions

Question 2

Refer to Figure 4 to 7. Discuss the suitability of these maps for the themes that are depicted in terms of the projection which has been chosen for these maps and the shading being used.

(10)

Question 3

Analyse the spatial distribution pattern of the desert and desert shrub biome over the world, with reference to the reasons for, as well as the characteristics of this pattern.

(10)

Question 4

Using Poland and Sudan as examples, compare and explain the spatial association between the world distribution patterns of the human development index and dietary energy consumption.

(10)

Question 5

Using any of Argentina, Sudan, Poland and/or Pakistan as examples, discuss the enabling and/or constraining role of the type of terrestrial biome as settlement factor, with reference to the way in which geographers generally view human-environment relationships and interactions.

(10)

Question 6

Briefly review and critically evaluate the strategies that have been identified to increase food supply in developing countries.

(10)

Total marks for assignment: [50]
Figure 4: The major terrestrial biomes (Figure 4.8.1 in prescribed textbook)

Figure 5: Agricultural density (Figure 5.2.6 in prescribed textbook)
Figure 6: HDI (Figure 9.1.1 in prescribed textbook)

Figure 7: Dietary energy consumption (Figure 10.4.1 in prescribed textbook)
Assignment 03 is another Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) assignment and is based on the contents of Learning Unit 2 to Learning Unit 7. This assignment consists of 35 multiple-choice questions, each with four or five options to choose from. Make sure that you are aware of all the possible answers — it might be that the options for a specific question are spread over two pages. This assignment contributes 40% towards your semester mark. The assignment can be answered on a mark-reading sheet or it can be answered directly via myUnisa. Please note that assignments may not be faxed or directly e-mailed to the lecturer. Make sure that your student number, module code and unique assignment number are indicated accurately on the mark-reading sheet before you post your answers or submit it via myUnisa.

**Learning Unit 2**

1. The prominent belt of high pressure cells located in the subtropical latitudes in winter in the Southern Hemisphere is characterised by … .
   (1) converging winds and rising air
   (2) frontal conditions leading to rainfall
   (3) diverging winds and sinking air
   (4) intense rainfall due to convection
   (5) surface winds blowing from east to west

2. Which one of the following statements about the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is false?
   (1) El Niño illustrates the close link between oceanic and atmospheric circulation.
   (2) El Niño means “the boy child” in Spanish.
   (3) During El Niño the flow of warm water in the eastern tropical Pacific changes to the south.
   (4) Australia experiences drought during El Niño.

3. The tendency of an object moving across the Earth’s surface to be deflected from its apparent path as a result of the Earth’s rotation is called the … .
   (1) angle of incidence
   (2) Coriolis effect
   (3) monsoon circulation
   (4) thermohaline circulation
   (5) polar front

4. 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
5. A **convergent plate boundary** is a boundary between tectonic plates in which the two plates … .
   (1) move towards one another, destroying or thickening the crust
   (2) move towards one another, creating or thinning the crust
   (3) move away from one another, creating or thinning the crust
   (4) pass one another in a direction parallel to the plate boundary

6. Large parts of … is characterised by a … biome in which needle-leaved trees survive because the leaves have a small surface area and are covered with a waxy coating to retain moisture.
   (1) South Africa; tropical forest
   (2) India; tundra
   (3) Canada; coniferous forest
   (4) Brazil; tropical savannah and woodland

**Learning Unit 3**

![Figure 8](Figure 5.6.3 in prescribed textbook)

8. With reference to the map in Figure 8, showing the world distribution pattern of women using family planning, 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
9. Two-thirds of the world’s people are concentrated together and live in four clusters, select the correct combination of these four clusters:
   (1) Europe, East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia
   (2) North America, Europe, Southeast Asia and South Asia
   (3) Africa, Europe, East Asia and Southeast Asia
   (4) West Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia
   (5) North America, Latin America, Europe and Southeast Asia

10. Which one of the following statements about population structure is false?
    (1) Countries in the developed world generally have population pyramids with a very broad base.
    (2) The column shaped population pyramids of some developed countries indicate almost equal percentages of young and elderly people.
    (3) Developed countries generally face increasing percentages of older people.
    (4) Countries in the high growth phase of demographic transition typically have a high crude birth rate and a declining crude death rate.

11. Internal migration refers to people moving ...
    (1) from one city to another city in different countries
    (2) between different countries on the same continent
    (3) between different countries in the same hemisphere
    (4) from one to another part of the same country

12. Which one of the following statements about global migration patterns is true?
    (1) Africa is experiencing a net in-migration of people.
    (2) The flow of migrants from developing to developed countries is very obvious.
    (3) Europe is experiencing a net out-migration of people.
    (4) International migration has decreased considerably over the past decade.

**Learning Unit 4**

13. Which one of the following alternatives represents the world’s most widely spoken language family?
    (1) Altaic family
    (2) Sino-Tibetan family
    (3) Dravidian family
    (4) Indo-European family
    (5) Niger-Congo family

14. 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 event
15. In the first 100 years of its existence, the main way through which the Islam religion expanded and spread was … .
   (1) war
   (2) migration
   (3) revelation
   (4) crusades
   (5) trade

16. Looking at Figure 9, in which one of the countries listed below is English neither the official language nor the de facto language?
   (1) India
   (2) Canada
   (3) South Africa
   (4) Kenya
   (5) Argentina

17. What is the difference between a perforated state and a prorupted state?
   (1) A prorupted state has a circular shape while a perforated state has a long narrow shape.
   (2) A prorupted state has an elongated shape while a perforated state has a long circular shape.
   (3) A prorupted state is a compact state with a protruding extension while a perforated state has other state territories within its boundaries.
   (4) A prorupted state is a compact state with a protruding extension while a perforated state has two or more disconnected pieces of territory.
18. Which **one** of the following statements about conflict in various parts of the world is true?

(1) The recent genocide in South-Sudan occurred because religious minorities resisted a unified nationality.
(2) Ethnic cleansing had no impact and led to no conflict in Europe over the past 25 years.
(3) Global economic trends and diversity of languages have been the defining reason for the conflict in Israel/Palestine.
(4) Demographic differences serve as a prime input in contributing to conflict between religious groups.

**Learning Unit 5**

![World Map of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita]

19. Considering the world map of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita ppp in Figure 10, which **one** of the following observations on the distribution pattern of GNI is **false**?

(1) Africa shows a high concentration of countries with a GNI below $5000.
(2) On average the GNI of countries in North America is much higher than for countries in Africa.
(3) All countries in the Southern Hemisphere have a GNI below $5000.
(4) Most of the countries with a GNI of $20000 and above are located in the Northern Hemisphere.
20. Which one the following characteristics are generally not associated with a developed country?
   (1) less than 10 expected schooling years
   (2) high literacy rate
   (3) high healthcare expenditure
   (4) high value for the Human Development Index (HDI)

21. Which one of the following statements about different development paths is false?
   (1) Development through self-sufficiency is characterised by low numbers of imported goods.
   (2) An international trade approach to development is characterised by investing in local industries and ensuring that they are successful.
   (3) Development through self-sufficiency requires a sophisticated administrative system.
   (4) A country following an international trade approach to development would have very few government interventions and regulations.

22. Which one of the following factors is not associated with the varied consumption of food around the world?
   (1) people in developing countries consume more food than people in developed countries do
   (2) the effect of cultural practices, for example religious taboos, on food preferences
   (3) varying physical conditions, for example related to climate
   (4) varying levels of development between countries

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. Which one of the following statements about factors related to 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 important site factors.
(3) Industries involved with perishable products are usually located far from their markets.
(4) In the case of bulk-reducing industries, it is not important to locate close to the source of their inputs.

26. 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

27. Services are associated with human activities that produce financial returns and they generate ...
   (1) more money in developing countries than in developed countries
   (2) more money in developed countries than in developing countries
   (3) equal returns in monetary terms in both developed and developing countries
   (4) very little money in developed and developing countries

Learning Unit 6

28. An environmental substance is only classified as a resource when ...
   (1) the chemical composition of the substance is known natural gas
   (2) religious scriptures allow the use of the substance water
   (3) the utilisation of the substance will not lead to pollution oil
   (4) society has a need for the substance coal

29. 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

30. An example of a renewable source of energy is power generated from utilising ...
   (1) coal
   (2) natural gas
   (3) wind
   (4) petroleum
   (5) peat

Learning Unit 7

31. Which one of the following statements about the geographic grid is false?
   (1) Every meridian has the same length and the same beginning and end points.
   (2) Parallels are drawn around the globe parallel to the Equator at right angles to the meridians.
32. A client has requested you to provide him/her with a 1:25 000 map of a holiday resort on which the scale is indicated by means of a word scale. Which one of the following phrases (word scales) would you be able to add to the map?

(1) 1 centimetre in reality represents 25 000 centimetres on the map.

(2) 1 centimetre on the map represents 25 000 centimetres in reality.

(3) 1 centimetre on the map represents 25 meters in reality.

(4) 1 centimetre on the ground represents 2 500 meters on the map.

33. Which one of the following statements about map symbols and geographical data is false?

(1) A map is a scaled-down, generalised and flat-surfaced model (representation) of reality.

(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.
34. To answer this question you need to refer to the map supplied in Figure 11. The absolute location of Point Y on the map is approximately ...
   (1) 22°37'45"; 32°18'
   (2) 22°37'45"S; 32°18'E
   (3) 32°18'S; 22°37'35"E
   (4) 32°18'S; 22°37'45"E
   (5) 32°18'E; 22°37'50"S

35. 360 000 m² is equivalent to ... hectares.
   (1) 36
   (2) 3600
   (3) 3.6
   (4) 360

11 OTHER ASSESSMENT METHODS

There are no other assessment methods for this module.

12 THE EXAMINATION

For general information and requirements as far as examinations are concerned, refer to myUnisa, specifically the “Assignments & Exams” tab on the myUnisa launch page.

12.1 Examination admission

To gain admission to the examination you have to submit any assignment on or before the due date for that specific assignment. Although the mark you obtain does not affect examination admission, the better the assignment mark, the better your semester mark. It is thus in your best interest to perform well in your assignments. During the semester, the Examination Section will provide you with information about the examination in general, the examination venue, and the examination date and time.

12.2 Supplementary, aegrotat and special examinations

Students who qualify for a supplementary, aegrotat or special examination should note that the structure and scope of the examination paper and the guidelines for the examination might vary slightly from semester to semester. Students who have the opportunity to write a supplementary, aegrotat or special examination are not registered for the semester in which they write the supplementary examination. They are still registered for the semester in which they wrote the examination for the first time.

These students will therefore not have access to any tutorial matter via the module site for the semester in which they write the supplementary, aegrotat or special examination. But they still have access to the module site for the semester during which they were originally registered, where the more recent tutorial material
(including the guidance for the examination they will be writing) will be made available in a special folder for this purpose via the “Additional Resources” tab. Alternatively such students will have to contact the lecturer(s) to arrange that a copy of the tutorial letter containing the examination guidelines be sent to them via email so that they can use it to prepare for the examination.

If illness or other reasons prevent students from writing an examination, they may apply to the Examination Section for permission to write an aegrotat or special examination at the end of the next semester. Full particulars about this and the requirements for aegrotat and special examinations can be obtained via the “Assignments and Exams” tab on the myUnisa launch page. Please do not apply for an aegrotat or special examination to the Department of Geography, and do not send your medical certificate to the lecturer(s) who is/are responsible for this module.

12.3 The examination period

This module is offered over a semester period of approximately 14 weeks (depending on when you have registered). This means that, if you are registered for the first semester, you will write the examination in May/June 2018 and the supplementary examination, if necessary, in October/November 2018. If you are registered for the second semester, you will write the examination in October/November 2018 and the supplementary examination, if necessary, in May/June 2019.

12.4 The examination paper

Work through the study material and the activities in the learning units at a regular pace to prepare yourself properly for the examination (or simply follow the schedule provided in section 6 of this Tutorial Letter). Please keep in mind that the semester is very short. Do not wait until a few days before the examination because you think that you will be able to master all the material by “cramming”. This method of study will not work for this module. You will write one examination paper of two hours for this module. The structure of the examination paper will be shared with you at a later stage but you can accept that it will consist of questions that will require written answers of varying length. The mark you obtain for the examination will count 75% towards your final mark. The other 25% of your final mark will comprise a semester mark that will be made up from the marks you obtain for Assignments 01, 02 and 03.

12.5 Previous examination papers

Previous examination papers are available on myUnisa. Please note however the structure of the modules and the study material has changed over the last two years. The examination papers must only be used as guidelines as to the type of questions (and not the actual questions) asked in this module.

12.6 Tutorial letter on the examination

To help you in your preparation for the examination, a tutorial letter that will explain the format of the examination paper and specify the material you will have to study
for the purpose of the examination will be made available during the course of the semester.

13 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

“Frequently Asked Questions” is a function on myUnisa which you can use if you have a question related to the module (like who your lecturer(s) is(are) or when your examination date is) or have questions about general administrative procedures (like submitting an assignment or what to do when you missed an assignment or examination due to illness). The FAQs function provides a list of frequently asked questions which you can use to get an answer to your question(s) very quickly. Always use this function before you contact your lecturer(s).

14 IN CLOSING

We hope that you will find the module interesting and rewarding. We will do our best to enable you to succeed in your study of this module. You will be well on your way to success if you start studying early in the semester and resolve to do the assignments properly.

We trust that you will enjoy this module, and that the knowledge and skills you acquire will motivate you to continue your studies in geography.

Sincerely
Your lecturer(s)
ANNEXURE A

Ethics statement

All students who register for this module should take note that the lecturer(s) may or may not require information from you for research purposes. The information required may be from the assignments you complete or additional activities your lecturer may asked you to take part in or comment on or the marks you achieved for your assignment or anything related to the teaching of the module you registered for. In all these instances the information provided by you will not identify you in any way. Your identify will remain anonymous and the information you provide will also remain confidential. The lecturer will not use your information in any way that is unethical or does not abide by the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics. The lecturer(s) will also apply to the College Ethics Research Committee for ethics clearance to do research on specific data from the module after which approval will be obtained from the Research Permission Sub-Committee of Unisa to use Unisa student data. Through this research the lecturer will be able to improve and develop this module for future students. If you cannot consent to your lecturer(s) using the information indicated above, please let your lecturer(s) know via email.
ANNEXURE B

Declaration of originality

I, __________________________ (student number: ______________________) hereby declare that this GGH1501 assignment, which I hereby submit to the University of South Africa, has been done by myself.

I further declare that this assignment does not contain any work presented by other persons and/or contained in other sources, whether written, pictures, graphs or data or any other information, without properly acknowledging such persons and/or sources.

Student signature: _______________ Date: _____________________