



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : GEO111
COURSE TITLE : INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
LECTURER(S) : MRS. JOSEPH-BISCETTE
DATE : TUESDAY 17TH, DECEMBER, 2024
TIME : 1:00 PM
DURATION : 2 HOURS
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper has TWO sections. Section A consists of 25 Multiple Choice questions. Section B consists of 3 Structured Answer questions.
- Answer **ALL** questions.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

PART A – Multiple Choice.

1. Who coined the term “Geography”?
 - a) Carl Ritter
 - b) Eratosthenes
 - c) Friedrich Ratzel
 - d) Claudius Ptolemy
2. Which branch of geography studies the spatial organization of societies and their interactions with the environment?
 - a) Human Geography
 - b) Political Geography
 - c) Settlement Geography
 - d) Economic Geography
3. Which tool allows geographers to visually analyze and interpret large sets of geographically referenced data?
 - a) GIS
 - b) Cartography
 - c) Aerial Photography
 - d) Ecological Synthesis
4. In geography, what does the term “place” primarily refer to?
 - a) The climate of an area
 - b) The economic status of a region
 - c) Geographic patterns depicted on maps
 - d) Physical and cultural characteristics of a location
5. How do economic geographers assess the impact of geographic features on economic development in a region?
 - a) By studying GDP growth
 - b) By analyzing settlement patterns
 - c) By mapping political boundaries and demands for resources
 - d) By examining transportation networks and resource distribution
6. How does cartography differ from GIS in terms of mapping processes?
 - a) Cartography includes data storage, unlike GIS
 - b) GIS does not support thematic mapping, unlike cartography
 - c) GIS analyzes geographic data, while cartography focuses on map design
 - d) GIS Cartography only uses physical maps, while GIS is entirely digital
7. Which stage in the Demographic transition model best suits the description below: “Low fluctuating population, with high birth rate and high death rate”?
 - a) Stage 1
 - b) Stage 2
 - c) Stage 3
 - d) Stage 4

8. Which one of the following statements best describes a population pyramid with a rocket shape?
- a) youthful population and high fertility rate
 - b) high life expectancy and ageing population
 - c) Low life expectancy and economic recession
 - d) High death rate, low migration and high birth rate
9. If a developed nation is experiencing a population decline, what long-term policy might it adopt to balance the impacts of an ageing population on its economy?
- a) Reduce healthcare spending to balance the budget.
 - b) Limit social security benefits to reduce the dependency ratio
 - c) Encourage emigration of young professionals to reduce unemployment.
 - d) Incentivize higher birth rates and increase support for younger families.
10. How does a high dependency ratio in a developed nation, such as Japan, primarily impact its social systems and economy?
- a) It increases the working-age population, boosting economic productivity.
 - b) It leads to higher birth rates as a solution to balance population structure.
 - c) It lowers dependency on imports as the elderly consume fewer goods.
 - d) It strains social security systems due to a high elderly population relying on fewer working-age individuals.
11. In a country with low birth rates and high life expectancy, such as Germany, what might the government prioritize to address potential economic challenges?
- a) Increase emigration to reduce the strain on resources.
 - b) Decrease dependency on social security through high taxation
 - c) Implement policies to attract young immigrants and the support workforce
 - d) Invest heavily in youth employment to counterbalance the aging population.
12. Which critique of the Gravity Model of migration highlights its limitations in predicting migration accurately?
- a) It disregards the economic pull of smaller locations.
 - b) It includes geographical barriers but not the economic costs of migration.
 - c) It emphasizes the impact of physical distance more than economic development.
 - d) It fails to account for individual human decisions shaped by cultural and social factors.
13. Ravenstein's laws state that migration occurs in steps. Which real-world scenario best exemplifies this concept?
- a) A family relocates within their rural village without migrating to other areas.
 - b) A family moves directly from a rural area to a large urban city for job opportunities.
 - c) An individual moves from a rural area to a small town and then to a larger city over time.
 - d) A person migrates abroad to a country with economic growth directly after high school.
14. Based on Lee's Migration Model, which of the following factors would most likely influence an individual's decision to migrate despite strong pull factors in a destination country?
- a) High transport costs to reach the destination
 - b) Favorable weather conditions in the destination country
 - c) Familiarity with the local language of the home country
 - d) Existence of a supportive migrant community in the destination country

15. Why does selective migration often result in social isolation?
- a) Cultural and language differences can hinder integration.
 - b) It encourages the formation of diverse communities in urban areas.
 - c) Selective migration reduces economic disparities between regions.
 - d) Migrants are typically integrated immediately into the host community.
16. Which of the following is NOT a role of the diaspora”?
- a) Cultural enrichment
 - b) Preservation of culture through festivals
 - c) Prevention of migration between countries
 - d) Building bridges between cultures of origin and host countries
17. According to Mabogunje’s systems approach to migration, which of the following factors can influence the size of the pool of potential migrants in a sending region?
- a) Deportation policies of the host country
 - b) Cultural preservation and celebrations
 - c) The level of remittances sent back by migrants
 - d) Changing wages and job opportunities in the receiving region
18. Which term best describes the problem of urban sprawl due to urbanisation?
- a) The process by which buildings are constructed in suburbs
 - b) The process by which urban areas expand and occur rural lands
 - c) The process by which a large proportion of urban dwellers move to rural areas
 - d) The process of conversion and renewal of decayed urban communities in the country
19. What is the primary factor that determines the dominant function of a town?
- a) The population size and structure
 - b) Number of persons involved in an activity
 - c) The variety of services and buildings in the area
 - d) The historical significance and proximity to the city
20. What is a key characteristic of suburbanization?
- a) Revival of former urban centers
 - b) Decrease in residential population density
 - c) Establishment of rural agricultural zones
 - d) Residential communities outside the city center
21. What is the term for the revival of former urban centers to increase residential population densities?
- a) Reurbanization
 - b) Suburbanization
 - c) Gentrification
 - d) Counterurbanization

22. Which urban land use model suggests that cities develop around multiple nuclei rather than a single center?
- a) Hoyt Sector Model
 - b) Burgess Concentric Zone Model
 - c) LEDC Urban Development Model
 - d) Harris and Ullman Multiple Nuclei Model
23. The Hoyt Sector Model is based on which key factor influencing urban development?
- a) Population density gradients
 - b) Economic specialization of zones
 - c) Transportation and access routes
 - d) Historical development patterns
24. Which of the following is a solution to high unemployment in less developed countries (LEDCs)?
- a) Restricting migration to cities
 - b) More jobs in the agriculture sector
 - c) Creation of informal/squatter settlements
 - d) Decreasing industrial activity in urban centers
25. What is a major consequence of traffic congestion in urban areas?
- a) Decrease in air pollution
 - b) Reduction in commute times
 - c) Increase in traffic light services
 - d) Economic losses due to wasted time and fuel

PART B – Structured questions

Instructions: Answer the questions on the lines or in the space provided below.

1. Define the following terms:

(a) Gentrification

(b) Counterurbanization

4 marks

2. (a) Describe **TWO** population theories that explain population crises.

6 marks

(b) Discuss **ONE** solution to the any one of the population crisis theories mentioned in 2 (a).

3 marks

3. (a) Draw a labelled diagram to illustrate the main components of the Concentric Zone Model by Burgess.

4 marks

(b) Discuss **TWO** negative consequences of urbanization and suggest **ONE** solution for each.

[illegible]

8 marks

Total 50 marks

END OF EXAM