

PEER ASSISTED STUDY SESSIONS- GEOG 1020 MOCK EXAM

**Facil:** Alex Bramm **Course:** GEOG 1020 A **Final Exam Date:** Dec 6, 2012 **Mock Take-up times:** Sunday Dec 2, 12- 3 PM, PA 201 and Tues Dec 4, 2- 5 PM PA 133 **Email Address:** Alex\_Bramm@carleton.ca

PASS MOCK EXAM – FOR PRACTICE ONLY

Course: GEOG 1020

Facilitator: Alex Bramm

**Dates and locations of mock exam take-up:**

**Sunday Dec 2<sup>nd</sup>**  
**PA 201**  
**12:00 -3:00 pm**

**Tuesday Dec 4<sup>th</sup>**  
**PA 133**  
**2:00-5:00 pm**

**IMPORTANT:**

It is **most beneficial** to you to write this mock midterm **UNDER EXAM CONDITIONS**. This means:

- Complete the midterm in 2 hour(s).
- Work on your own.
- Keep your notes and textbook closed.
- Attempt every question.

After the time limit, go back over your work with a different colour or on a separate piece of paper and try to do the questions you are unsure of. Record your ideas in the margins to remind yourself of what you were thinking when you take it up at PASS.

The purpose of this mock exam is to give you practice answering questions in a timed setting and to help you to gauge which aspects of the course content you know well and which are in need of further development and review. Use this mock exam as a *learning tool* in preparing for the actual exam.

Please note:

- Come to the PASS take-up session with your mock exam complete. There, you can work with other students to review your work.
- Often, there is not enough time to review the entire exam in the PASS session. Decide which questions you most want to review – the facilitator may ask students to vote on which questions they want to discuss.
- Facilitators do not bring copies of the mock exam to the session. Please print out and complete the exam before you attend.
- Facilitators do not produce or distribute an answer key for mock exams. Facilitators help students to work together to compare and assess the answers they have. If you are not able to attend the PASS session, you can work alone or with others in the class.

**DISCLAIMER: PASS handouts are designed as a study aid only for use in PASS workshops. Handouts may contain errors, intentional or otherwise. It is up to the student to verify the information contained within. PLEASE NOTE: THIS HANDOUT IS NOT TO BE POSTED ON THE INTERNET**

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**PASS Mock Exam for GEOG 1020- Fall 2012**

**I WILL NOT BE DISTRIBUTING ANSWERS ONLINE. YOU CAN ONLY GET THE ANSWERS BY ATTENDING THE TAKE UP SESSIONS:**

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**-If you cannot attend the take-up sessions than I strongly suggest you get to know someone in the class who is attending who can give you the answers. I do not make an answer key thus if all else fails, do the mock as practice. Good Luck!**

**Multiple Choice**

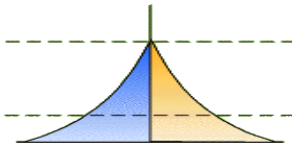
- 1) Which of the following is NOT an aspect of human geography:
  - a) Study of culture
  - b) Demography
  - c) Language
  - d) None of the above**
  
- 2) What philosophy of nature views nature and its bounty is provided to us by a higher being that intended for us to use it as we see fit?
  - a) Eco-feminist view of nature
  - b) Judaeo-Christian view of nature**
  - c) Western view of nature
  - d) Aboriginal view of nature
  
- 3) What is the philosophy that wants to conserve nature in its natural state, untouched by human development, "Protecting nature for nature's sake?"
  - a) Western perspective
  - b) Conservation
  - c) Buddhism
  - d) Preservation**
  
- 4) The three 'revolutions' discussed in class regarding human development and growth are:
  - a) Industrial Exchange, Urban Revolution, Medical Revolution
  - b) Agricultural Revolution, Peruvian Exchange, Western Revolution
  - c) Urban Revolution, American Revolution, Industrial Revolution
  - d) Agricultural Revolution, Columbian Exchange, Industrial Revolution**
  
- 5) The study of human population and the change it undergoes is called:
  - a) Demography**
  - b) A Census
  - c) Population Dynamics
  - d) Dependency Ratio
  
- 6) The \_\_\_\_\_ rate is the number of people per 1000, born in a year.
  - a) Crude Birth Rate**
  - b) Crude Death Rate
  - c) Infant Mortality Rate
  - d) Total Fertility Rate

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- 7) The measure of the economic impact of the young and the old on the more economically productive members of the population is called the:
- Coefficient of Reliance
  - Dependency Ratio**
  - Redundancy Ratio
  - Crude Dependence Rate
- 8) A TFR of 2.2 represents a:
- Stable Population**
  - Slowing Population
  - Growing Population
  - A population growth rate 2.2 times higher than the average
- 9) Nutrition, contraceptives, female empowerment and access to adequate health care are all factors that directly contribute to the following EXCEPT:
- Crude Birth Rate
  - Total Fertility Rate
  - Infant Mortality Rate
  - GDP**

- 10) The following graph indicates what about the population:



- It is a predominantly young population
  - They likely have a high total fertility rate
  - They likely have a high infant mortality rate
  - All of the above**
- 11) The simplified model that represents the population change countries go through when they move from preindustrial to industrial is called the:
- Population transformation model
  - Demographic transition model**
  - Demographic momentum graph
  - Total Fertility chart
- 12) Labour intensive form of agriculture with numerous crops being raised on the same field. Typically found on smaller farms in developing nations where the farmer cultivates enough food to eat, with any surplus being sold at market.
- Shifting Cultivation
  - Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
  - Pastoralism
  - Subsistence Agriculture**
- 13) This is the dominant form of agriculture in the core world countries. Focused primarily about production for the market it is largely dependent upon inexpensive fossil fuels and easy access to water and artificial fertilizers.
- Commercial Agriculture**
  - Shifting Cultivation
  - Subsistence Agriculture
  - Pastoral Agriculture
- 14) The World System Theory breaks the world up into:
- Centre, middle, outer
  - Core, Semi-core, outer core
  - Principal, Secondary, Tertiary
  - Core, Semi-periphery, Periphery**

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- 15) Mining iron ore is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ activity.
- Quaternary
  - Secondary
  - Tertiary
  - Primary**
- 16) A World City is all of the following EXCEPT:
- A city with a high concentration of TNC's
  - A major 'command and control centre' for global economic activities
  - An area with high concentrations of secondary activities**
  - An area with high concentrations of producer services and Quaternary Activities
- 17) The measure of economic power that represents the estimated total value of all materials, food stuffs, goods and services produced by a country in a particular year is called:
- GDP**
  - GDP per capita
  - GNI
  - HDI
- 18) The Human Development Index uses which of the following parameters to measure development:
- GDP, HDI, Gross National Income
  - IMR, Life Expectancy, CDR
  - Education, Life Expectancy and Income**
  - Income, Female Empowerment, Dependency Ratio
- 19) The Millennium Development Goals include all of the following objectives EXCEPT:
- Eliminate developing nations international debt**
  - Promote gender equality and female empowerment
  - Eradicate poverty and hunger
  - Improve maternal health and reduce child mortality
- 20) The perspective that globalization is not a new process and that it is merely the evolution of prior forms of global trade and exchange of culture is the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- Hyper-globalist
  - Sceptical**
  - Transformationalist
  - Neo-liberalist
- 21) The parts of the world that are directly involved in international industry, telecommunication, consumption and information technology and have increasingly accelerated levels of these features is called the:
- Fast world**
  - Core countries
  - Semi periphery
  - Slow world
- 22) The skipping from one limited level of technological development to another, effectively jumping over a 'step' is called:
- The Tech-Skip Gap
  - TNC
  - Digital Divide
  - Technological Leapfrogging**
- 23) The fusing of local and global traits is called:
- Global integration
  - Overlapping globalization
  - Glocalization**
  - Trans-local amalgamation

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- 24) The Hyper-globalist perspective of globalization believes that:
- Globalization is a force for good
  - A fully globalized nation is a happy and developed nation
  - Open and free markets are the key to prosperity
  - All of the above**
- 25) The belief in the growth of compact, transit supportive and mixed use cities is called
- Smart Growth**
  - Intensification
  - Neo-developmental Growth
  - Intelligent Design
- 26) A key component of Transit Supportive Development is NOT:
- Long Bus Routes servicing low density areas**
  - Grid-block pattern streets
  - Transit Nodes
  - More compact urban form
- 27) A building with multiple uses besides just residential housing is an example of:
- Brownfield Development
  - Diversified Urban Development
  - A Mall
  - Mixed-use planning**
- 28) Amalgamation, natural increase and migration are all factors of:
- Biological diversity
  - Urban Growth**
  - Global trade
  - Gentrification
- 29) A Hyper City is:
- A city with higher than average global trade. Also known as a World City.
  - A city with an unusually fast pace of development
  - A city with a population greater than 20 million people**
  - A city with a population greater than 10 million people
- 30) Factors or influences that bring people into a region or area are called:
- Push Factors
  - Migration stimulation factors
  - Pull Factors**
  - EPZs
- 31) Primacy is:
- The condition when one city 'swallows' the surrounding cities as its boundaries expand
  - A condition in which the population of the largest city in an urban system is disproportionately large in relation to the second-and third largest cities in that system.**
  - The 'winning' city of a civil conflict, which is bestowed with the majority of new services and international development.
  - The Prime real-estate capital of a country, which sees a boom in real-estate development and investment due to national economic prosperity.
- 32) The functional dominance of particular cities in an urban system marked by higher shares of economic, political, and cultural activities relative to population, not just size is called:
- Centrality**
  - World City
  - Primacy
  - Poly Centric City

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- 33) The traditional concentric model for cities has the following three traits:
- Core, Semi-periphery, periphery
  - Central Business District, Zone in transition, Residential Zone**
  - Commercial, Zone of Retention, Periphery
  - Central Business District, Inner Residential, Outer Residential
- 34) Which of the following are NOT traits of culture:
- Language, Food, Toponyms
  - Eye colour, height, foot size**
  - Clothing, architecture, music
  - Hair style, Dialect, Religion
- 35) The study of the ways in which space, place, and landscape shape culture at the same time that culture shapes space, place and landscape is called:
- Physical Geography
  - Human Geography
  - Cultural Geography**
  - Topography
- 36) Ghettos, Enclaves and Citadels are all examples of what:
- Toponyms
  - Neighbourhoods
  - Segregation**
  - Housing as a Process
- 37) The construction and development of ones home over time with improvement often manifesting itself with increased complexity and introduction of services is called:
- Housing as product
  - Housing as a process**
  - Formalized Housing
  - Both A and C
- 38) The \_\_\_\_\_ represents a highly organized and significant source of employment that contributes greatly to the national economy of most developing countries.
- Informal Economy**
  - Legitimized Economy
  - Official Economy
  - Black Market Economy
- 39) All of the following statements regarding Informal Settlements are true EXCEPT:
- Informal settlements often have access to basic services
  - Informal Settlements contribute to the informal economy
  - Informal Settlements often grow through housing as a process
  - Informal settlements are slums but located inside the city**
- 40) In terms of Informal Settlements, what is true about the concept of 'natural disasters'?
- Disasters are a social creation that affect everyone equally
  - Informal communities are often located in hazardous areas, which can be more prone to the effects of natural disasters.
  - Phrasing risk as being 'natural' ignores the socio- economic and historical dynamics of where and why people settle in hazardous areas.
  - B and C**

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**Long Answer Questions (10 marks each):**

- 1) What are four different forms of agriculture? Where do they primarily occur geographically (which countries or areas)? How does the industrialization of agriculture relate to, or impact them?

Subsistence agriculture: Primarily occur in peripheral areas, Rural Africa  
Commercial agriculture: Core & Semiperiphery, Alberta  
Shifting Cultivation: Semi-peripheral, Brazil  
Pastoralism: Semi-periphery, periphery, mongolia/russia (nomadic groups)

Industrialization of agriculture (commercial) is mechanized. The expansion of commercial agriculture and the industrialization of agriculture results in a larger land area being used. Causes the displacement of other farms and types of agriculture. It will be difficult to keep land for farming and staying competitive with produce prices in the market.

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- 2) What are the Millennium Development goals attempting to address? Describe four of the seven MDGs and how accomplishing them will improve the quality of life of developing nations? How do they relate to the Human Development Index?

Millennium Development goals attempt to address: education, income, and life expectancy

Goals include: Maternal Health, Environmental Sustainability, Gender Equality, Combat Infectious Disease,

Maternal Health - Life expectancy

Environmental Sustainability-

Gender Equality - Education, Income

Combat Infectious Disease- Life expectancy

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- 3) What is housing as a process? How does it manifest itself in the developing world? How does it relate to informal settlements and economies? Are its outcomes the same or different than slums? Explain using examples from class.

Product: 1) Planning  
2) Urban Services  
3)Construction  
4) Buy

Process: 1) Buy or Occupy  
2) Start Building  
3) Struggle for services  
4) Planning

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4) How is urban structure defined through history, public policy, economy and socio-cultural relations? How do Enclaves, Ghettos, and citadels relate to this? What role does urban planning play in affecting these spaces and building toward more sustainable and inclusive cities?

Streetcars->

Notes on Politics