

PEER ASSISTED STUDY SESSIONS- GEOG 1020 B Midterm MOCK EXAM

Facil: Alex Bramm **Course:** GEOG 1020 B **Midterm Exam Date:** Feb 28, 2012 **Mock Take-up times:**
Mon Feb, 25 TB 432 4:30- 6pm and Wed Feb 27, 6- 7:30 TB 314 **Email Address:** AlexBramm@cmail.carleton.ca

PASS Midterm MOCK EXAM – FOR PRACTICE ONLY

Course: GEOG 1020 B

Facilitator: Alex Bramm

Dates and locations of mock exam take-up:

Monday Feb 25th
TB 432
4:30- 6:00pm

Wednesday Feb 27th
SA 314
6:00-7:30 pm

IMPORTANT:

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

- Complete the midterm in 1.5 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 B- Winter 2013

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

Monday Feb 25th
TB 432
4:30- 6:00pm

Wed Feb 27th
TB 213
6:00- 7:30 pm

-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!

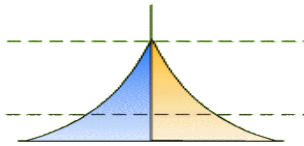
Multiple Choice

- 1) What is the philosophy that aims 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
- 2) The study of the spatial organization of human activity and of people's relationships with their environments:
 - a. Environmental Studies
 - b. Human Geography
 - c. Cultural Geography
 - d. Socio-spatial analysis
- 3) The three historical transformations 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
- 4) The study of human population and the change it undergoes is called:
 - a) Demography
 - b) A Census
 - c) Population Dynamics
 - d) Dependency Ratio
- 5) 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
- 6) The measure of the economic impact of the young and the old on the more economically productive members of the population is called the:
 - a) Coefficient of Reliance
 - b) Dependency Ratio
 - c) Redundancy Ratio
 - d) Crude Dependence Rate

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- 7) A Total Fertility Rate of 2.0-2.3 represents a:
- Stable Population
 - Slowing Population
 - Growing Population
 - A population growth rate 2.2 times higher than the average
- 8) 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
- 9) The following is true about the rate of natural increase:
- It is another name for doubling time
 - It is Crude birth rate minus crude death rate/ 100
 - Total fertility rate divided by death rate/ 100
 - Always positive
- 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 World System Theory breaks the world up into:
- Centre, middle, outer
 - Core, Semi-core, outer core
 - Principal, Secondary, Tertiary
 - Core, Semi-periphery, Periphery
- 12) Mining iron ore is an example of a _____ activity.
- Quaternary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Primary
- 13) 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
- 14) The Human Development Index uses which of the following parameters to measure development:
- GDP, HDI, Gross National Income
 - IMR, Life Expectancy, CDR
 - Literacy, Standard of Living and Life Expectancy
 - Income, Female Empowerment, Dependency Ratio

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- 15) 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
- 16) The belief in the growth of compact, transit supportive and mixed use cities is called
- Smart Growth
 - Intensification
 - Unintended Metropolis
 - Intelligent Design
- 17) A key component of Transit Supportive Development is NOT:
- Long Bus Routes servicing low density areas
 - Grid-block pattern streets
 - Transit Nodes
 - Accessible and safe transit stations
- 18) A building with multiple uses besides just residential housing is an example of:
- Brownfield Development
 - Diversified Urban Development
 - A Mall
 - Mixed-use planning
- 19) Amalgamation, annexation, natural increase and migration are all factors of:
- Biological diversity
 - Urban Growth
 - Global trade
 - Gentrification
- 20) 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
- 21) Factors or influences that bring people into a region or area are called:
- Push Factors
 - Migration stimulation factors
 - Pull Factors
 - EPZs
- 22) 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.
- 23) 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 Concentric City

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- 24) 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
- 25) Ghettos, Enclaves and Citadels are all examples of what:
- Local religious areas
 - Neighbourhoods
 - Forms of Segregation
 - Housing as a Process
- 26) 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
- 27) 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
- 28) 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
- 29) 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 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?

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- 2) 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.