UNIVERISTY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVORONMENTAL SCIENCE AND PLANNING

FINAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2009

B.A., B.Ed., B.Sc., BASS, JMC 3.

TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMAN ENVIRONEMNT

COURSE NUMBER: GEP 121

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS

SECTION A: SHORT ANSWERS / ESSAYS

1. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS
2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 30 MARKS

SECTION B: TECHNIQUES AND SKILLS
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (COMPULSORY)
2. THIS SECTION CARRIES 40 MARKS

THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

GEP 121 INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT – MAY 2008

SECTION A: SHORT ANSWERS / ESSAYS (60 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1
a) Define the following concepts:
i) Resource conservation (2 marks)
ii) Environmental determinism (2 marks)
iii) Environment (3 marks)
iv) Location (3 marks)

b) Identify and discuss the main geographical factors giving rise to conflicts between states.
(20 marks)
(30 marks)

QUESTION 2

a) Explain the main functions of cities. (10 marks)

b) Explain how agglomeration economies and urban multipliers pull people into the city.

(20 marks)

(30 marks)

QUESTION 3

a) i) Identify and describe three components of culture. (12 marks)

ii) Explain what is meant by cultural differences. (4 marks)

b) i) Explain the two main types of spatial diffusion. (10 marks)

ii) Describe four types of barriers on the diffusion of innovation. (4 marks)

(30 marks)

QUESTION 4

a) Explain the principles and assumptions of the Central Place Theory. (15 marks)

b) Discuss the relevance of the Central Place Theory in urban land use planning. (15 marks)

(30 marks)

SECTION B: TECHNIQUES AND SKILLS   (40 MARKS)
COMPULSORY

QUESTION 1

Define the following:

i) Three-quarters rule	(2 marks)
ii) Primate city	(2 marks)
iii) Total fertility rate	(2 marks)
iv) Optimum population	(2 marks)
v) Geographical variable	(2 marks)

QUESTION 2

(a) Use the most appropriate geographic technique present the hypothetical average sectoral capital expenditure in Swaziland for the year 2008 shown in table 1 below. Ensure that your geographic representation is clear and fully labelled.   (15 marks)

Table 1: Hypothetical Average Sectoral Expenditure in Swaziland for the Year 2008

Government Sectors	Expenditure (Millions of Emalangeni)
Education	47.4
General Administration	33.8
Public Order and Safety	12.3
Defence	50.7
Agriculture	22.3
Health	25.9
Transport and Communication	35.6
Interest	11.0
Other	32.1

(b) Looking at the geographic representation what would you say about government
    commitment to diet and health of the Swazi people.   (2 marks)

(c) What is your brief conclusion on the expenditure of Swaziland for the year 2008?
                                                                          (3 marks)

QUESTION 3

(a) Plot the data on Table 2 on a graph paper to produce two survivorship curves. (8 marks)

(b) Which survivorship curve represents highly developed countries? Explain your answer.
                                                                          (2 marks)

Table 2: Hypothetical Survivorship Statistics of two hypothetical countries

Population A	Population B	Age
1000	1000	0
930	980	5
880	960	10
840	940	15
810	920	20
800	895	25
760	875	30
720	850	40
700	830	50
580	815	60
390	800	70
100	300	80
10	10	90
0	0	100

(40 marks)