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<th>Kurskod</th>
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<td>2018-08-29</td>
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<th>Kursnamn</th>
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<td>Kultureografi GR (A), Lokala utmaningar i en globaliserad...</td>
<td>Tentamen</td>
<td>Östersund</td>
<td>H18</td>
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KG031G – VT 2018
RE-EXAMINATION – Uppsamlingstentamen (2018-08-29)

Maximum points - Max antal poäng för tentamen: 40.

Students can use a dictionary - Studenter får använda lexikon.

You can answer either in English OR Swedish.

Part A (10 pts total):

Please write all your answers in your answer book on the 1st page. Only one answer per question is correct. For each question number list the write answer.

1. The Antarctic Circle is located at:
   a. 66.5 degrees South.
   b. 66.5 degrees North.
   c. 90 degrees North.
   d. 90 degrees South.

2. The time 60 degrees east of Greenwich will normally be:
   a. One hour ahead of Greenwich.
   b. One hour behind Greenwich.
   c. Four hours ahead of Greenwich.
   d. Four hours behind Greenwich.

3. A region, which is defined through a poem, movie or a film is known as a:
   a. Formal Region.
   b. Vernacular Region.
   c. Functional Region.
   d. None of the above.

4. Hamburgers are almost available worldwide. They are, however, likely to take on local flairs by using locally-available ingredients or cooking methods. This phenomenon is also known as
   a. Globalization
   b. Glocalization
   c. Localization
   d. The vernacular

5. Which of these is NOT a federal state?
   a. Canada
   b. The United States
   c. Germany
   d. Denmark
6. A rite of passage can be considered as a __________.
   a. Religion
   b. Cultural system
   c. Cultural complex
   d. Cultural trait

7. Stockholm and its surroundings can be described as a functional region.
   a. True.
   b. False.

8. A map with a scale of 1:1000000 shows far more detail than one with a scale of 1:500.
   a. True
   b. False

9. Maps using the Mercator projection are NOT suitable for navigation.
   a. True.
   b. False.

10. Human Geography has several sub-disciplines. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
    a. Historical Geography.
    b. Political Geography.
    c. Geomorphology
    d. Economic Geography.

11. The term “Blue Banana” refers to:
    a. The colour of rotten bananas.
    b. The countries of Europe’s periphery.
    c. The countries or Europe’s core.
    d. A popular music group.

12. The Earth’s reached 1 billion in:
    a. 100 A.D.
    b. 1500
    c. 1850
    d. 1990

13. Today, the world’s population is
    a. 6.7 million.
    b. 670 million.
    c. Just over 1.7 billion.
    d. More than 7 billion.

14. The world has several hearth areas (where civilization began). Which of the following is not considered to be one of these?
    b. The Nordic Hearth.
    c. The Andean Hearth.
    d. The Middle-Eastern Hearth.
15. To be considered a primate city, a city **MUST ALWAYS BE** the capital of a country.
   a. TRUE.
   b. FALSE.

16. Which of the following countries is currently experiencing the lowest rate of natural increase in its population?
   a. Japan
   b. Brazil
   c. Chad
   d. Malawi

17. When examining the Demographic Transition Model in which of the stages do we see a high birth rate and a declining (but not low) death rate?
   a. Stage 1.
   b. Stage 2.
   c. Stage 3.
   d. Stage 4.

18. When we talk about migration, which of the following is considered a **pull factor**?
   a. Poverty in one’s homeland.
   b. The promise of a better job.
   c. Unemployment in a person’s homeland.
   d. Economic opportunity in a person’s homeland.

19. Which of the following countries is currently likely to have the highest **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**?
   b. Niger.
   c. USA.
   d. Ireland.

20. A population pyramid of a particular place is inverted, showing that there are many elderly people compared to people in younger age groups. Which of the following places do you think this pyramid describes?
   a. A retirement town.
   b. A college town.
   c. A mining town.
   d. A tourist town.

21. Which of the following is **NOT considered to be a primary economic activity**?
   a. Warehousing.
   b. Fishing.
   c. Mining.
   d. Forestry.
22. Using the Rule of 70 calculate how long it would take for the population of a country to double if it was growing by 2% per year.
   a. 35 years
   b. 40 years
   c. 50 years.
   d. 70 years.

23. All of the following countries conduct a population census every ten years except __________.
   a. USA.
   b. France.
   c. United Kingdom.
   d. Sweden.

24. Which of the following is NOT a mega city?
   a. Istanbul
   b. Sao Paulo
   c. Stockholm
   d. Mexico City

25. The Population Natural Growth Rate is counted by:
   a. Birth rate minus death rate.
   b. Birth rate plus in-migration.
   c. Birth rate minus in-migration.
   d. Birth rate plus death rate plus in-migration minus out-migration.

26. The Human Development Index is a composite measure that takes into account the following four measures:
   a. Life expectancy, urbanization, literacy, purchasing power.
   b. Life expectancy, years of schooling, literacy, purchasing power.
   c. Life expectancy, literacy, gross domestic product, infant mortality.
   d. Migration, literacy, gross domestic product, infant mortality.

27. What is the name of the philosophical perspective that prescribes moral principles as guidance for our treatment of nature?
   a. Environmental justice
   b. Environmental ethics
   c. Political ecology
   d. Eco-feminism

28. Which of these languages does NOT belong to the Indo-European family?
   a. Afrikaans
   b. French
   c. Persian/Farsi
   d. Basque
29. The largest proportion of the world’s current consumption of energy resources comes from 
   a. Biomass 
   b. Hydropower 
   c. Fossil fuel 
   d. Nuclear power

30. Which historical event signaled the beginning of a “new world order”?
   a. The Vietnam War 
   b. The fall of the Berlin Wall 
   c. The Second World War 
   d. The attacks on the World Trade Centre

31. The dramatic growth worldwide in the emissions of waste material to land, water and 
   the atmosphere is linked to what historical event?
   a. The industrial revolution 
   b. The Columbian exchange 
   c. The green revolution 
   d. The scientific revolution

32. The focus of the Green Revolution was 
   a. improving crop yields in commercial agribusiness corporations 
   b. reducing starvation in less-developed countries 
   c. inventing new forms of food to add variety to the human diet 
   d. saving undeveloped land from urban sprawl 
   e. encouraging the use of fertilizers less damaging to the environment

33. The relationship among power structures, the environment, and economic 
   inequalities is termed 
   a. Ecoterrorism 
   b. Gerrymandering 
   c. Political ecology 
   d. Balkanization 
   e. Cultural diffusion

34. Which of the following is a true statement about popular culture?
   a. Technology is reducing the scale of territory covered by popular culture 
   b. The scale of territory covered by folk culture is often much larger than that of 
      popular culture 
   c. The heart of popular culture customs is often found in less-developed regions 
   d. Folk culture is often the result of cultural isolation, while popular culture 
      often results from cultural diffusion
35. In 1492, Christopher Columbus’s voyage took nearly 40 days to cross the Atlantic Ocean, a trip that would take modern ship less than one week. This difference best reflects the geographic concept of
   a. Distance decay
   b. Space-time compression
   c. Uneven development
   d. Distribution
   e. Stimulus diffusion

36. The following were original members of the European Community, the predecessor to the European Union, except
   a. France
   b. Italy
   c. Belgium
   d. The Netherlands
   e. Sweden

37. A result of globalization, it has been suggested, is a __________ of cultures.
   a. Fracturing
   b. Homogenization
   c. Regionalizing
   d. Hierarchy

38. The viewpoint that people, not environments, are the dynamic forces of cultural development is known as
   a. Possibilism.
   b. Environmental determinism.
   c. Regionalism.
   d. Diffusionism.

39. An equal exchange of cultural items such as ideas or behaviours between two groups reflects
   a. Assimilation.
   b. Acculturation.
   c. Transculturation.
   d. Transformation.

40. Which of the following acts as a barrier to diffusion of ideas and/or cultural traits?
   a. The earth’s topography
   b. Distance
   c. Man-made laws
   d. All of the above can act as barriers
Part B (6 pts total)

Write all your answers to this question on the second page of your answer book. Match the definitions below with the right terms. One of the terms below does not match any definition. This means you should end up with one term that does not have a definition.

Terms:
a. Urbanization
b. Proxemics
c. Situation
d. Urbanism
e. Primacy
f. Primary Sector
g. Diaspora
h. Cultural landscape
i. Sovereignty
j. Cultural nationalism
k. Colonialism
l. Nature
m. Semiotics

Definition:

i. Economic activities concerned with natural resources of any kind.
ii. The practice of reading and writing signs.
iii. Social creation as well as the physical universe that includes human beings.
iv. The establishment and maintenance of political and legal domination by a state over a separate and alien society.
v. Location of one place relative to another place as well as human activities.
vi. A characteristic and tangible outcome of the complex interactions between a human group and a natural environment.
vii. The exercise of state power over people and territory, where power is recognized by other states and codified by international law.
viii. Increasing concentration of population in cities.
ix. The spatial dispersion of a previously homogenous group.
x. A way of life, attitudes, and behaviour that takes place in cities.
xi. An effort to protect regional and national cultures from the homogenizing impacts of globalization.
xii. A case where the population of the largest city in a country is disproportionately large compared to the second and third largest cities.
Part 3 (12 pts total)

In this section you should answer only 3 out of 4 questions. Please write between half and one page per answer. Each answer should start on a new page. Remember to indicate the number of the question you are responding to on each page you use.

1. In your own words describe what is meant by the Demographic Transition Model. You should use a rough diagram to illustrate this. Which European country’s history of population development inspired this model? Very briefly, describe the characteristics of each stage of the model. Give one or two examples of countries that might currently be at each of these stages.

2. Explain in your own words what we mean by urbanization. In what parts of the world is urbanization taking place at a very fast rate at the moment? What are some of the impacts of this urbanization? Finally define what is meant by a primate city and give an example of such a city (4 points).

3. Draw a rough sketch of a population pyramid for an advanced/developed country and describe its main characteristics in terms of age and sex distribution and what this may mean for its people. Make sure to use examples to illustrate your answer (4 points).

4. List three important problems associated with cities in developing countries. Try to use examples of actual cities to illustrate your answer. In other words, do not just list each problem but describe it in a little bit of detail (4 points)

Part 4 (Essay questions) (12 pts total)

Please answer ONLY ONE of the three following questions. Your answer should be in the form of an essay and must be approximately 2 pages long.

1. Define the concept of political ecology. By doing so, explain how people and nature form a complex relationship such that nature is both a physical realm and a social construct. Explain also how the globalization of the capitalist political economy has affected the environment so that environmental problems are increasingly global in scope. Use examples and concepts from the book and from class to support your arguments.

2. Define the concept of culture. By doing so, explain how place shapes culture and, conversely, how culture shapes place. Explain also the impacts of globalization on cultures around the world. Does globalization mean the world is becoming more homogeneous? Why? How has globalization affected different cultural groups? Use examples and concepts from the book and from class to support your arguments.

3. Define the concept of geopolitics. By doing so, explain how imperialism, colonization, decolonization and the Cold War have impacted national boundaries and fueled political conflicts. Explain also what a state is. How has the role of the state changed in the New...
World Order and with the emergence of global forms of governance? Use examples and concepts from the book and from class to support your arguments.