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<th>Tentamensdatum</th>
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Kursnamn: Kulturegeografi GR (A), Lokala utmaningar i en globaliserad...  
Provnamn: Tentamen  
Ort: Östersund  
Termin:  
Åmne:
Maximum points: 40

Students can use an English-Swedish dictionary.

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 right answer.

1. Human Geography has several sub-disciplines. Which is NOT one of them?
   a. Historical Geography.
   b. Political Geography.
   c. Physical Geography.
   d. Economic Geography.

2. The American Midwest has been described as a:
   a. Functional region.
   b. Formal region.
   c. Environmental region.
   d. Vernacular region.

3. Which of the following maps scales is the largest and shows a lot of detail?
   a. 1:500.
   b. 1:2500.
   c. 1:50000.
   d. 1:1000000.

4. Which of the following statements is true?
   a. A map using the Mercator projection is not suitable for navigation.
   b. Maps using the Peters projection are suitable for navigation.
   c. The Mercator projection is used for navigation maps.
   d. The Peters projection distorts the higher latitude areas making them look much larger than they really are.

5. 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.
6. In the European Union which of the regions listed below would be considered peripheral?
   b. Luxembourg.
   c. Andalucía in Spain.
   d. Milan.

7. The Earth’s population in 1950 was about
   a. 5 billion.
   b. 3 billion.
   c. 1 billion.
   d. 4 billion.

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

9. Which of the following countries is currently experiencing the highest rate of natural increase in its population?
   a. Japan.
   b. Sweden.
   c. Yemen.
   d. Turkey.

10. Which country in the following list is now in a situation where the population is not increasingly naturally anymore?
    a. Russia.
    b. Sweden
    c. Uganda
    d. Brazil.

11. When examining the Demographic Transition Model in which of the stages do we see both an extremely high birth rate and death rate?
    a. Stage 1.
    b. Stage 2.
    c. Stage 3.
    d. Stage 4.

12. A country’s physiologic (nutritional) density estimates the amount of people per hectare of agricultural land.
    a. True.
    b. False.
13. In your opinion, which of the following countries has the highest physiologic density?
   a. Japan.
   b. The US.
   c. Sweden.
   d. Canada.

14. Which of the following countries is currently likely to have the highest **total fertility rate (TFR)**?
   b. Malawi.
   c. France.
   d. Greece.

15. A population pyramid of a particular place is inverted (upside down), showing that there are many more elderly people compared to people in younger age groups. Which of the following places do you think this pyramid describes?
   a. A university town.
   b. A retirement community in Florida.
   c. A military town.
   d. A fishing town in Alaska.

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

17. The time 30 degrees east of Greenwich will normally be:
   a. One hour ahead of Greenwich.
   b. One hour behind Greenwich.
   c. Two hours ahead of Greenwich.
   d. Two hours behind Greenwich.

18. Which of the following is **considered to be a primary economic activity**?
   a. Warehousing.
   b. Retail.
   c. Advertising.
   d. Fishing.

19. Using the Rule of 70 calculate how long it would take for the population of a country to double if it was growing by 5% per year.
   a. 7 years
   b. 14 years
   c. 21 years.
   d. 70 years.
20. All of the following countries conduct a population census every ten years except ________:
   a. USA.
   b. France.
   c. United Kingdom.
   d. Sweden.

21. A mega city is a city with a population that has a population of ________ or more.
   a. 1 million.
   b. 5 million.
   c. 7 million.
   d. 10 million.

22. Which of the following cities is a mega city?
   a. London.
   b. Chicago.
   c. Istanbul.
   d. Stockholm.

23. The Human Development Index is a composite measure that considers 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.

24. 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.

25. Which of these languages in NOT of the Indo-European family?
   a. Afrikaans.
   b. French.
   c. Persian.
   d. Finnish.

26. The largest proportion of the world’s current consumption of energy resources comes from ________
   a. Biomass.
   b. Hydropower.
   c. Fossil fuel.
   d. Nuclear power.
27. The attitude that other societies' customs and ideas can be judged in the context of one's own culture is known as
   a. Barbarism.
   b. Cultural Relativism.
   c. Xenocentrism.
   d. Relativity.
   e. Ethnocentrism.
28. 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.
29. 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.
30. Which of these is NOT a federal state?
   a. Canada.
   b. The United States.
   c. Iceland.
   d. Germany.
31. 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.
32. The relationship among power structures, the environment, and economic inequalities is termed.
   a. Ecoterrorism.
   b. Gerrymandering.
   c. Political ecology.
   d. Balkanization.
   e. Cultural diffusion.
33. 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.

34. 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.

35. 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. United Kingdom.

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

37. What defines a person’s social identity?
   a. The individual.
   b. The current social context.
   c. Society.
   d. All of the above.

38. Equal exchange of cultural items like ideas or behaviours between two groups reflects
   a. Assimilation.
   b. Acculturation.
   c. Transculturation.
   d. Transformation.
39. 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.

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

Part B (6 pts total)

Write all your answers to this question on a just one separate 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. Projection
c. Proxemics
d. Situation
e. Urbanism
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. A way through which a map can be produced.
vi. Location of one place relative to another place as well as human activities.
vii. A characteristic and tangible outcome of the complex interactions between a human group and a natural environment.
viii. The exercise of state power over people and territory, where power is recognized by other states and codified by international law.
ix. Increasing concentration of population in cities.
x. The spatial dispersion of a previously homogenous group.
xi. A way of life, attitudes, and behaviour that takes place in cities.
xii. An effort to protect regional and national cultures from the homogenizing impacts of globalization.

Part 3 (12 pts total)

In this section you should answer 3 out of 4 questions. Please write about half a 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 two examples of countries that might currently be at each of these stages (4 points).

2. Explain in your own words what we mean by urbanization. In what parts of the world is urbanization taking place very quickly at the moment? What are some of the impacts of this urbanization? Why is fast urbanization in a country like Sweden no longer happening? (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 in your answer (4 points).

4. List three important problems associated with cities in both developed and 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 detail (4 points).
Part 4 (Essay questions) (12 pts total)

Please answer ONLY ONE of the three following questions. Your answer should be two to three pages long, essay-style, including introduction, body by paragraph, and conclusions.

1. Define the concepts of place, landscape and 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. In your argumentation, draw explicit connections between how local decision making can have global repercussions, and vice-versa. Use examples and concepts from the book and from class to support your arguments.

2. Define the concept of culture and the culture-nature dichotomy. By doing so, reflect on how these are defined in your textbook and in the lectures, and how well these definitions align with your personal point-of-view. Also, draw connections to, and explain, how place shapes culture and, conversely, how culture shapes place. What role does globalization play here? Give some examples on how globalization can affect the way culture is understood and practiced. Does globalization mean the world is becoming more homogeneous? Why? What role does geography play here? 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 fuelled 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? Do not forget to define the term New World Order. By doing so, think about what it implies and how these implications have, according to the critiques, affected our political geographies. Use examples and concepts from the book and from class to support your arguments.