

# Corrigé type

Exam n°2 : 2st year geography and territorial planning , S2

English course

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Note 30/30 → 20/20

## INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Physical geography focuses on natural features and processes of the Earth, such as landforms, climate, vegetation, and hydrology. It examines the spatial environment and its interactions with human activities. Human geography is concerned with the spatial organization and behavior of human societies, including population distribution, cultural landscapes, economic activities, and urban sprawl. It explores how people interact with their environment and each other. Environmental geography explores the relationships between humans and the natural environment, including the impact of human activities on ecosystems, biodiversity, and environmental sustainability. It addresses environmental issues such as pollution, deforestation, and climate change. Spatial geography analyzes the spatial dimensions of phenomena and the connections between different places and regions. It involves analyzing patterns, processes, and relationships across space and time. The regional perspective helps us to understand complex real-world problems by considering spatial factors and interactions. It provides insights into issues such as urban sprawl, natural hazards, food security, and social inequality. By applying geographic principles, we can develop effective strategies for addressing these challenges and promoting sustainable development.

**Questions n°1 : choose one right answer From the text above (5/30p )**

1. *What does physical geography focus on?* (1)

- a. Population distribution
- b. Economic activities
- c. Natural features and processes of the Earth
- d. Urban sprawl

**Answer: c) Natural features and processes of the Earth**

2. *Which branch of geography examines the spatial organization and behavior of human societies?* (1)

- a. Physical geography
- b. Environmental geography
- c. Spatial geography
- d. Human geography

**Answer: d) Human geography**

3. *Environmental geography explores the relationships between humans and what?* (1)

- a. Cultural landscapes
- b. Urban sprawl
- c. The natural environment
- d. Economic activities

**Answer: c) The natural environment**

4. *Which of the following issues is addressed by environmental geography?* (1)

- a. Population distribution
- b. Economic activities
- c. Climate change
- d. Spatial patterns

**Answer: c) Climate change**

5. What does spatial geography analyze? (1)

- a. The spatial organization of human societies
- b. The relationships between different places and regions
- c. Natural features and processes of the Earth
- d. Economic activities

Answer: **b) The relationships between different places and regions**

## INTRODUCTION TO THE ENVIRONMENT

The environment encompasses the entirety of the natural and human-made elements that surround us, shaping our lives and influencing the planet's ecological balance. In geography, the study of the environment is fundamental, as it provides insights into the spatial relationships between physical landscapes, ecosystems, and human societies. By understanding the environment through a geographic lens, we can unravel the complexities of environmental processes, identify patterns of interaction, and formulate sustainable solutions to address contemporary challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion. Through the evolution of human history, our perceptions of the environment have shifted, from reverence and harmony to exploitation and degradation. Today, as we confront unprecedented environmental crises, geography offers a holistic framework for comprehending the interconnectedness of natural and human systems, fostering a deeper appreciation for the Earth's intricate web of life and inspiring collective action towards environmental stewardship and resilience.

### Question n° 2 - answer the questions: the answers should be true or false (5/30p)

1. True or False: The environment includes only natural elements that shape our lives and influence the planet's ecological balance. (1)

Answer: **False**

2. True or False: Geography helps in understanding the environment by providing insights into the spatial relationships between physical landscapes, ecosystems, and human societies. (1)

Answer: **True**

3. True or False: Understanding the environment through a geographic lens can help us address contemporary challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion. (1)

Answer: **True**

4. True or False: Human perceptions of the environment have remained constant throughout history. (1)

Answer: **False**

5. True or False: The text suggests that our historical view of the environment has always been one of exploitation and degradation. (1)

Answer: **False**

### Question n° 3 - Choose the right answer (5/30p)

1: How has human perception of the environment evolved throughout history? (1)

1. From indifference to active stewardship.
2. From reverence and harmony to exploitation and degradation.
3. From exploitation and degradation to reverence and harmony.

Answer **2: From reverence and harmony to exploitation and degradation.**

2: *What role does geography play in understanding the interconnectedness of natural and human systems?* (1)

1. Geography primarily focuses on physical landscapes.
2. Geography helps in understanding the social dynamics of human societies.
3. Geography provides a holistic framework for comprehending the interconnectedness of natural and human systems.

**Answer 3: Geography provides a holistic framework for comprehending the interconnectedness of natural and human systems.**

3: *What are some of the benefits of understanding the environment through a geographic lens?* (1)

1. It allows us to focus solely on human impacts.
2. It helps us understand environmental processes and formulate sustainable solutions.
3. It enables us to exploit natural resources more efficiently.

**Answer 2: It helps us understand environmental processes and formulate sustainable solutions.**

4: *What does the environment encompass?* (1)

1. Only natural elements such as forests and rivers.
2. Both natural and human-made elements.
3. Only human-made elements like buildings and roads.

**Answer 2: Both natural and human-made elements.**

5: *What are some examples of contemporary environmental challenges?* (1)

1. Soil erosion, desertification, and overpopulation.
2. Pollution, urbanization, and industrialization.
3. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion.

**Answer 3: Climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion.**

## INTRODUCTION TO GIS (5/30P)

### Question n°4

1: *What is the purpose of GIS?* (1)

- a) To analyze geological data
- b) To manage geographic information
- c) To provide global internet services
- d) To study global warming

**Answer: b) To manage geographic information**

2: *What type of data does GIS primarily handle?* (1)

- a) Spatial data
- b) Temporal data
- c) Non-spatial data
- d) Textual data

**Answer: a) Spatial data**

3: *What does a GIS analyst do?* (1)

- a) Designs hardware for GIS systems
- b) Writes code for GIS software
- c) Analyzes geographic data
- d) Designs user interfaces

**Answer: c) Analyzes geographic data**

4: *What type of data is represented by grids of cells or pixels?* (1)

- a) Vector data
- b) Raster data

**Answer: b) Raster data**

5: Which data type represents geographic features as points, lines, and polygons? (1)

- a) Raster data
- b) Vector data

Answer: **b) Vector data**

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (5/30P)

### Question n°5

Question 1: What is physical geography? (1)

- a) The study of human-made features on Earth
- b) The examination of Earth's natural features and processes
- c) The study of human populations
- d) The analysis of economic systems

Answer: **b) The examination of Earth's natural features and processes**

Question 2: What are some essential aspects of physical geography? (1)

- a) Human settlements, economic activities, transportation networks
- b) Landforms, climate dynamics, vegetation patterns
- c) Political boundaries, cultural diversity, language distribution
- d) Industrial development, technological advancements, trade routes

Answer: **b) Landforms, climate dynamics, vegetation patterns**

Question 3: What do physical geographers aim to understand? (1)

- a) Human behavior and social interactions
- b) Political systems and governance
- c) The dynamic systems that shape Earth's surface
- d) Economic trends and market fluctuations

Answer: **c) The dynamic systems that shape Earth's surface**

Question 4: How do physical geographers contribute to other fields? (1)

- a) By analyzing economic trends
- b) By studying human behavior
- c) By providing valuable insights to environmental management, resource conservation, and disaster mitigation
- d) By developing new technologies

Answer: **c) By providing valuable insights to environmental management, resource conservation, and disaster mitigation**

Question 5: What is the relationship between landforms, climate, and biomes? (1)

- a) They are unrelated
- b) They have no impact on each other
- c) They are in constant interaction
- d) They are independent of each other

Answer: **c) They are in constant interaction**

## URBANIZATION (5/30P)

### Question n°6

1. What does urbanization refer to? (1)

- a) The process by which an increasing proportion of a population comes to live in rural areas.
- b) The process by which an increasing proportion of a population comes to live in urban areas.
- c) The natural decrease of urban populations through birth rates and immigration.
- d) The migration of people from urban to rural areas.

Answer: **b) The process by which an increasing proportion of a population comes to live in urban areas.**

2. *What are some factors that lead to urbanization?* (1)

- a) Industrialization, natural urbanization, and migration
- b) Decrease in birth rates, rural migration, and industrialization
- c) Immigration, rural population increase, and environmental changes
- d) Infrastructure development, rural decline, and birth rates

Answer: **a) Industrialization, natural urbanization, and migration**

3. *Which of the following is NOT a reason why people move to cities?* (1)

- a) Better job opportunities
- b) More educational opportunities
- c) A higher standard of living
- d) Less access to amenities and services

Answer: **d) Less access to amenities and services**

2. *Which of the following is a potential benefit of urbanization?* (1)

- a) Increased economic growth
- b) Increased poverty and inequality
- c) Higher crime rates
- d) More pollution

Answer: **a) Increased economic growth**

3. *Which of the following is a negative impact of urbanization?* (1)

- a) Innovation and creativity
- b) A more diverse population
- c) Traffic congestion
- d) Increased economic growth

Answer: **c) Traffic congestion**