

## 24 Multiple choice questions

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1. the realm of earth that includes all plant and animal life forms
  - a. ecosystem
  - b. GIS
  - c. biodiversity
  - d. biosphere
  
2. a key theme in geography that includes the concepts of location, distribution, spatial organisation and spatial differentiation
  - a. spatial patterns
  - b. spatial dimension
  - c. spatial exclusion
  - d. nation-state
  
3. very large agglomerations of at least 10 million inhabitants
  - a. GIS
  - b. mega cities
  - c. ecosystem
  - d. environment
  
4. a detailed study for a proposed development that identifies and describes the environment, predicts any likely changes that might result from such a proposal, assesses the significance of any predicted changes and reports through an environmental impact statement which makes provision for community consultation
  - a. geographical processes
  - b. environment
  - c. spatial patterns
  - d. environmental impact assessments
  
5. a map which shows property boundaries
  - a. ecosystem
  - b. cadastral map
  - c. urban village
  - d. nation-state

6. using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so the ecological processes are maintained so that quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased
  - a. sustainability
  - b. ecological dimension
  - c. ecologically sustainable development
  - d. spatial interdependence
  
7. the degree to which phenomena depend on each other for development and/or survival. Spatial interdependence implies that a spatial association exists
  - a. spatial exclusion
  - b. spatial patterns
  - c. spatial interdependence
  - d. spatial dimension
  
8. areas of concern that arise due to changes resulting from the interaction within environments and which can be investigated from spatial and/or ecological dimensions
  - a. geographical issues
  - b. geographical processes
  - c. mega cities
  - d. exurbanisation
  
9. a marked decline in the total population, or growth of the population, of large metropolitan areas and the subsequent growth of smaller urban centres at their expense
  - a. exurbanisation
  - b. counter-urbanisation
  - c. sustainability
  - d. spatial exclusion
  
10. Geographical Information Systems: integrated computer tools for the handling, processing and analysing of geographical data
  - a. mega cities
  - b. GIS
  - c. ecosystem
  - d. biosphere

11. the variety of living organisms on earth and the recognition of the need to maintain and protect this diversity
  - a. sustainability
  - b. biosphere
  - c. biodiversity
  - d. ecosystem
  
12. groups of people in the community focused around a common aim whether it be to raise money for projects, environmental action, political or social change
  - a. transnational corporations (TNCs)
  - b. non-government organisations (NGOs)
  - c. exurbanisation
  - d. counter-urbanisation
  
13. the political unit of people living in a defined territory, with government authority in their economy, political organisation and external security
  - a. biosphere
  - b. environment
  - c. nation-state
  - d. ecosystem
  
14. distinctive residential districts comprising a clustering of people with a common culture and forming an identifiable community
  - a. exurbanisation
  - b. mega cities
  - c. urban village
  - d. sustainability
  
15. the 'total surroundings' including the components of the biophysical world, and the cultural, social, political and economic contexts of people
  - a. environment
  - b. nation-state
  - c. ecosystem
  - d. biosphere
  
16. describes where things are and why they are there
  - a. spatial exclusion
  - b. spatial dimension
  - c. spatial patterns
  - d. ecological dimension

17. a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms (plants, animals, humans) with each other and with the physical elements of the environment in which they live
  - a. GIS
  - b. mega cities
  - c. ecosystem
  - d. biosphere
  
18. describes the relationship between people and the environment and the effect that they have on each other
  - a. spatial dimension
  - b. ecological dimension
  - c. spatial exclusion
  - d. geographical issues
  
19. refers to the defence of luxury lifestyles which have resulted in restrictions in spatial access and the freedom of movement of other urban dwellers. It is manifest in 'high security suburbs', 'walled estates' and security conscious retail-business complexes
  - a. spatial dimension
  - b. ecological dimension
  - c. spatial patterns
  - d. spatial exclusion
  
20. a process whereby people, usually affluent, move from the city to rural areas but continue to maintain an urban way of life either through long distance commuting or technology
  - a. exurbanisation
  - b. sustainability
  - c. urban village
  - d. counter-urbanisation
  
21. large business enterprises with a number of branches operating in several countries but with usually a central head office in a developed country, whose powers transcend national boundaries
  - a. spatial patterns
  - b. transnational corporations (TNCs)
  - c. non-government organisations (NGOs)
  - d. spatial interdependence

22. a large city that has importance to the operation of the global systems of finance, trade, politics, communications, aid, tourism and entertainment
- sustainability
  - biodiversity
  - cadastral map
  - World city  
(global city)
23. the combination of physical and human forces that form and transform our world
- geographical issues
  - spatial patterns
  - mega cities
  - geographical processes
24. the ability to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs
- biodiversity
  - nation-state
  - sustainability
  - urban village