

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND  
PLANNING  
FINAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2010  
B.A., B.Ed., B.Sc., BASS, JMC3, IDE.**

**TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT**

**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**

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:**

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

**GEP 121: INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT – MAY 2010**  
**SECTION A: SHORT ANSWERS / ESSAYS (60 MARKS)**  
**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

**QUESTION 1**

- a. Define the following terms:
- i. Environmental perception (2 marks)
  - ii. Replacement reproduction (2 marks)
  - iii. Ecosystem (2 marks)
  - iv. Culture (2 marks)
  - v. Zero population growth (2 marks)
- b. Using a communally owned source of water, demonstrate how the concept of 'tragedy of the commons' applies. (20 marks)

**(30 marks)**

**QUESTION 2**

Discuss the factors constraining economic development in developing countries.

**(30 marks)**

**QUESTION 3**

- a. Account for the high teenage pregnancy rate in Swaziland. (15 marks)
- b. Explain why Swaziland is one of the countries with a high rate of HIV and AIDS infected people. (15 marks)

**(30 marks)**

**QUESTION 4**

- a. 'Friedman's core-periphery model maintains that we can divide the global economy into a dynamic rapidly growing central and a slower growing or stagnating periphery'. Using examples, discuss the validity of this statement. (15 marks)
- b. 'The challenge to control global diseases has a number of geographic aspects'. Using examples, discuss the validity of this statement. (15 marks)

**(30 marks)**

**SECTION B: TECHNIQUES AND SKILLS (40 MARKS)**  
**COMPULSORY**

**QUESTION 1**

- a. What are the four scales of measurement? (4 marks)
- b. Using the information from the summary on the population of Swaziland, calculate the following showing the formula and workings:
- i. The estimated density of population for the Hhohho and Manzini regions of Swaziland in the year 2017. (3 marks)
  - ii. The sex ratio at birth in Swaziland in 2007. (3 marks)
  - iii. The crude birth rate in Swaziland in 2007. (3 marks)
  - iv. The child woman rate for Swaziland in 2007. (3 marks)
  - v. The male infant mortality rate for Swaziland in 2007. (3 marks)

Swaziland covers an area about 154 kilometres from north to south and 120 kilometres from east to west, the total land area being 17 373 square kilometres. In mid-2007 the population of Swaziland was 1.1 million, of which 23.57 percent were less than 5 years of age and 27.68 percent were females in the age group 15 – 44 years. There are marked regional variations in population density in Swaziland. In mid-2007 the Hhohho and Manzini regions had four-fifth of the country's population even though these regions cover only 40 percent of the land area. In 2007, 450 000 babies were born in Swaziland, 46.72 percent being males and only 187 773 of these male babies survived the first year of life. It has been estimated that in mid-2017 the population of Swaziland will be 2.45 million.

**QUESTION 2**

- a. Explain what a line diagram is used for? (3 marks)
- b. Draw a fully labelled bar graph to represent the information in table 1. Make each column 20mm wide and draw the columns 5 mm apart. Use a vertical scale where 10mm on the graph represents E 20 million. (15 marks)

**Table 1: The Balance of Payment in the Economy of Swaziland (1998 – 2008)**

Year	Money (millions of Emalangeni)
1998	90
2000	120
2002	196
2004	232
2006	175
2008	313

- c. What can you say about the balance of payment in the economy of Swaziland in the last ten years? (3 marks)
- (40 marks)**