



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS, 2023/2024
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 256

COURSE TITLE: THEORY AND PRACTICE OF GEOGRAPHY

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three in Section B. All questions must be answered in the answer booklet.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Attempt all the questions in this section.

Carefully read the test items and choose the most suitable answer from options A - D.

1. Which of the following Greek scholars in the 3rd Century B.C. was first to use the word "Geography"?
 - A. Ptolemy
 - B. Eratosthenes
 - C. Anaximander
 - D. Thale
2. What is your assessment of the impact of *Dark Ages* on development of geographic thought?
 - A. Geographic thought expanded
 - B. Geographic thought was stifled
 - C. New geographic thought was approved for learning
 - D. Founder of geographic thought died
3. In your opinion, how did Muslim scholars sustain geographic thought during the Medieval period?
 - A. They shared geographic knowledge with others on pilgrimage in Mecca
 - B. They staged a Jehad to force geographic knowledge on people
 - C. They establish schools for geographic studies
 - D. They prevented others from learning geography

4. Critically assess the tradition in geography which focuses on in-depth analysis of one feature in a particular place.
- Earth science tradition
 - Spatial tradition
 - Man-land tradition
 - All of the above
5. All the following prove that geography is science *except*
- It is untruth seeking discipline
 - It involves empirical observations
 - It involves rigorous quantitative methods
 - It studies relationship between places
6. Critically analyse the reason geographers undertake scientific research at 0.05 significant level (*p*-value of 0.05).
- 5% chance of being correct
 - 5% chance of being wrong
 - 5% chance of performing computations
 - 5% chance of decision-making
7. Which of the following will be the alternative hypothesis (H_1) for the null hypothesis, H_0 : "There is no significant relationship between age and academic performance of male students in my college".
- There is no significant difference between age and academic performance of male students in my college.
 - There is a significant relationship between age and academic performance of male students in my college.
 - There cannot be any significant relationship between age and academic performance of male students in my college.
 - There may be significant relationship between age and academic performance of male students in my college.
8. What in your view is the danger of over reliance on theories in geographic studies?
- Some theories may oversimplify complex phenomena
 - Some theories may lack current relevance
 - Some theories may be too abstract to real-world phenomena
 - Some theories may be biased and subjective
9. Systematically identify two important variables that must be present in a hypothesis for a scientific geographic study.
- Beginning and end variables
 - Dependent and independent variables
 - Clear and precise variables
 - Specific and scope variables

10. What is the significance of validating hypothesis in a geographic study?
A. To draw valid conclusions
B. To make predictions
C. To gather data
D. To formulate hypotheses
11. Which of the following models describes how new ideas are adopted by individuals in societies over time?
A. The Concentric Zone Model
B. The Gravity Model
C. Innovation Diffusion Model
D. The Multiple Nuclei Model
12. In your opinion, which model best explains the spread of information from one geographic area to another?
A. Core-periphery Model
B. Diffusion of Innovations Model
C. Von Thünen Model
D. Christaller's Central Place Theory
13. Which factor in the Innovation Diffusion Model influences the rate of diffusion?
A. The size of the population
B. The distance from the source of innovation
C. The level of education in the population
D. The amount of rainfall in the area
14. Application of geographic facts and concepts to the reasoning stage of cognitive process involve these complicated processes *except*
A. Analysis
B. Synthesis
C. Explanation
D. Justification
15. In your opinion, what is the main purpose of inductive research?
A. To develop a theory
B. To test an existing theory
C. To test a hypothesis
D. To generalise research finding
16. All the following are traditions in geography *except* ...
A. Spatial or locational tradition
B. Area studies or regional tradition
C. Man-land tradition
D. Science earth tradition

17. What is the main purpose of deductive research?
- A. To develop a theory
 - B. To test an existing theory
 - C. To test a hypothesis
 - D. To generalise research finding
18. The process of inductive research moves from specific
- A. Generalisation to broad observation
 - B. Observations to broad generalisations
 - C. Observation broad observation
 - D. Generalisation to broad generalisations
19. Temporal analysis in geography assumes that a particular set of circumstances may be explained by
- A. Cause and effect
 - B. Process laws
 - C. Temporal modes
 - D. Spatial distribution
20. Which geographer formulated brilliant geometric propositions which led to the discovery of *latitudes* and *longitudes* by Ptolomy?
- A. Plato
 - B. Herodotus
 - C. Strabo
 - D. Thale
21. Morphometrics involves a statistical factors that affect shape of landforms.
- A. Test hypotheses
 - B. Measure shape
 - C. Analysis
 - D. List
22. In your opinion, which of the following modern geographers is credited with the founding of regional geography?
- A. Immanuel Kant
 - B. Alexander von Humboldt
 - C. Carl Ritter
 - D. Friedrich Ratzel
23. How would you describe data collection instrument that can be used by a researcher in structured observation?
- A. Questionnaires
 - B. Research questions
 - C. Phenomena
 - D. Observations

24. The type of analysis that analyze phenomena in terms of role they play within a particular organization is known as ...

- A. Cological Analysis
- B. Ecological Analysis
- C. Functional Analysis
- D. System Analysis

25. The Central Place Theory was propounded by ...

- A. Francois Perroux
- B. Walter Christaller
- C. Walter Penck
- D. Vonn Thunen

SECTION B [75 Marks]

Answer any *three* questions from this section. Each question carries 25 marks.

1. a. Assess the contributions of the following geographers to geographic thought.
- i. Eratosthenes (276 BC-194 BC) [4 marks]
 - ii. Ellen Churchill Semple (1863-1932) [4 marks]
 - iii. David Harvey (1935-present) [4 marks]
 - iv. Carl Ritter (1779-1859) [4 marks]
- b. Describe *three* importance of the study of geographic thought. [9 marks]
2. a. Explain why geography is science. [3 marks]
- b. Describe *six* processes geographers go through in their scientific studies. [18 marks]
- c. In *two* ways, differentiate between null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis. [4 marks]
3. a. Describe the Growth Pole Theory with the aid of a diagram. [6 marks]
- b. Explain in *three* ways how the Growth Pole Theory is applied in practice. [9 marks]
- c. Examine *three* challenges associated with the use of the Growth Pole Theory. [9 marks]
4. a. Define Von Thunen agricultural land use theory. [5 marks]
- b. Label and describe the Von Thunen agricultural land use theory. [16 marks]
- c. State *two* advantages of the Von Thunen agricultural land use theory. [4 marks]
5. a. What is cognitive geography? [3 marks]
- b. Describe the three thinking processes students engage in while studying geography. [15 marks]
- c. Explain the concept of morphometrics in contemporary study of scientific geography. [7 marks]