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

END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS, 2022/2023
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. How do models and theories help geographers understand the world?
 - A. By providing a framework for analyzing and explaining complex spatial patterns and processes
 - B. By providing a way to measure and quantify spatial phenomena
 - C. By providing a list of rules or principles for geographers to follow
 - D. By providing a way to map and visualize spatial data
2. Which of the following is a disadvantage of relying solely on theories in the study of geography?
 - A. Theories may oversimplify complex phenomena
 - B. Theories may lack empirical evidence
 - C. Theories may be too abstract and disconnected from real-world phenomena
 - D. Theories may be biased and subjective

3. A system of constructs and propositions that collectively presents a logical, systematic and coherent explanation of a phenomenon of interest within some assumptions and boundary conditions is called a
- A. model
 - B. law
 - C. concept
 - D. theory
4. The view of the thinking processes students engage in while studying geography is described as
- A. Analysis process
 - B. Cognitive process
 - C. Learning process
 - D. Synthesis process
5. The skeletal representation of a theory is known as a
- A. Concept
 - B. Construct
 - C. Law
 - D. Model
6. We say that geography is a science by virtue of the fact that it is a truth-seeking discipline whose raw materials consist of
- A. Analytical observation
 - B. Empirical observation
 - C. Theoretical observation
 - D. Speculative observation
7. Which of the following is the first step among the systematic methods applied by geographers?
- A. Formulation of hypothesis
 - B. Making prediction about the outcome of the test
 - C. Systematic observation
 - D. Testing and validation of hypothesis
8. The ability of the geographer to bring forth the description or presentation of his/her mental maps on geographical issues is termed as?
- A. Cause and Effect Analysis
 - B. Cognitive Description
 - C. Morphometric Analysis
 - D. Temporal Analysis
9. The modern period of geography began toward the end of the 18th Century with the works of two Germans. Who are these?
- A. Ellen Sempel and Griffith Taylor
 - B. Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Ritter
 - C. Carl Ratzel and Carl Ritter
 - D. Carl Ritter and Carl Saver

10. Which of the following is **not** a deductive research approach?
- A. Start with an existing theory (and create a problem statement)
 - B. Formulate a hypothesis based on existing theory
 - C. Collect data to test hypothesis
 - D. Develop a theory or general conclusion
11. Which two important variables must be present in a hypothesis?
- A. Beginning and end variable
 - B. Independent and dependent variables
 - C. Clear and precise variables
 - D. Specific and scope variables
12. Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method used in geography?
- A. Formulation of hypothesis
 - B. Drawing of valid conclusion
 - C. Systematic observation
 - D. Testing and validation of hypothesis
13. What in your view should be the second step in the scientific method used in geography?
- A. Formulation of hypothesis
 - B. Drawing of valid conclusion
 - C. Systematic observation
 - D. Testing and validation of hypothesis
14. Who defined geography as theory of no mean value, the theory of arts, of mathematics, and of natural sciences, as well as the theory, which lies in the fields of history and myths?
- A. Ackermann
 - B. Strabo
 - C. Anaximander
 - D. Herodotus
15. The following are all traditions in geography **except**
- A. Arial Studies Tradition
 - B. Earth Science Tradition
 - C. Location Theory Tradition
 - D. Area Studies Tradition
16. Which of the following models explains how, why, and at what rate new ideas or information, products, processes, and technology spread through a population or social system.
- A. Central Place Model
 - B. Growth Pole Model
 - C. Innovation Diffusion Model
 - D. Innovator Model

17. A spatial theory in urban geography that attempts to explain the reasons behind the distribution patterns, size, and number of cities and towns around the world is known as
- A. Growth Pole Theory
 - B. Core-Periphery Theory
 - C. Central Place Theory
 - D. Von Thunen Model
18. Which of the following contributors to Earth Science Tradition looked at the fact that all knowledge can be classified logically and physically, description according to time comprise history, description according place comprise geography?
- A. Alexander von Humboldt
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. John Annal
 - D. Immanuel Kant
19. Which of the following owns the assumption that a particular set of circumstances may be explained by examining the origin and subsequent development of phenomena by the operation of process laws?
- A. Temporal analysis
 - B. Ecological analysis
 - C. Functional analysis
 - D. Systemic analysis
20. Which of the following stands out as an advantage of using theories in the study of geography?
- A. Theories provide concrete answers to complex problems
 - B. Theories can be easily applied to different geographic contexts
 - C. Theories facilitate communication and collaboration among geographers
 - D. Theories provide explanations for observed phenomena
21. In which way does cognitive description contribute to geographical knowledge?
- A. By examining the social and cultural contexts of human-environment interactions
 - B. By analysing the geological processes that shape the earth's surface
 - C. By studying the ecological relationships among organisms in a given ecosystem
 - D. By understanding the mental frameworks and conceptual models that underlie geographical thinking
22. Based on Innovation Diffusion Model choose the factor which affects 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

23. Based on the Central Place Theory, which *one* of the following factors determines the size and spacing of urban settlements?

- A. The availability of natural resources
- B. The level of education in the population
- C. The distance between settlements
- D. The level of rainfall in the area

24. In your opinion, what is the main principle behind the Gravity Model?

- A. It states that larger cities have a stronger pull on smaller surrounding areas.
- B. It states that economic growth is dependent on natural resources available in a region.
- C. It states that economic growth is solely dependent on the population size of a region.
- D. It states that economic growth is evenly spread across regions.

25. Which *one* of the following factors in your opinion is not considered in the Von Thunen agricultural land use model?

- A. Market location
- B. Transportation costs
- C. Soil quality
- D. Weather patterns

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

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

1. a. Explain the following concepts in geography:

- i. Models
- ii. Theory
- iii. Law

[2 marks]

[2 marks]

[2 marks]

b. Describe Innovation Diffusion Model under the following:

- i. Definition of the model
- ii. *Two* assumptions underlying the model
- iii. Description of the model
- iv. Appropriate diagram

[4 marks]

[4 marks]

[8 marks]

[3 marks]

2. "The search for an explanation is also a search for theory and a search for law." Discuss the statement (25 marks).

3. a. Define geography as a student of the discipline. (5 marks)

b. Write on the contributions of the Romans and Greeks to the development of geography in ancient times (20 marks).

4. With practical examples in geography, explain any three of the following methods in geography.

a. Cause and Effect Analysis

b. Cognitive Description

c. Morphometric Analysis

d. Functional Analysis

5. 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]