

Test Economic Geography II 18, Name: Gyill Zürcher

1. Give one example of a typical profession for the following services (see example): (2p)

Simple Services	Waiter
Business Services	Manager, Advisor ✓
Product orientated services	Foodseller, Salesman ✓
Complex services	Dentist, Teacher ✓
Personal service	Shoe cleaner ✓

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2. Give a name for the kind of tourism, like the example for the following situations: (2p)

City tourism	Somebody going shopping and sightseeing in Milano for a Weekend.
cultural tourism	Travelling to Kerala for a Ayur Veda Therapy during two weeks.
Tourism of Doom	Going to see North Corea, believing it will never be the same like today due to its opening to the world.
recreational / individual tourism	Having fun on Balneario 6 in Mallorca with a few friends, living in a flat booked on Airbnb.
dark tourism	Visiting Fukushima with a guided group to see the destruction of the tsunami and the destroyed nuclear power plant.

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3. Visiting Fukushima like in the example before may be seen critical. Give three positive Impacts of this. (1.5p)

1 It raises awareness for the situation and can raise funds for helping. ✓
2 By taking pictures and writing articles and publishing them, people who don't want to travel there can make a picture for themselves
3 Through tourism money is swept into the region helping locals make the situation better.

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4. Give also three negative impacts of the same example (visiting Fukushima). (1.5p)

1 Through visiting Fukushima the mortality and the horror of this catastrophe is not taken seriously or maybe even mocked. ✓
2 Money has to be spent on security personnel which should keep these trespassers from the area.
3 By visiting Fukushima people could potentially die or be affected by longterm damage through the radioactive rays.

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5. Following terms are closely connected to globalisation. Explain in one sentence each why. (2p)

Exploitation	Small and poor countries with natural resources can be exploited by big companies from MEDCs and not gain profit from these companies.
Accountability (Rechenschaftspflicht)	Companies need to be accountable for their actions internationally. Need to behave in the same way locally.
Recognition (Wiedererkennung)	Products can gain recognition due to them being sold and advertised around the globe.
Terrorism	Terrorism is not limited anymore only to a certain area but also internationally, especially countries.

6. Why did the age of enlightenment promote the globalisation concerning transport and international trade of mass products? (2p)

It was possible to reach distant areas through ships. Products could now be produced in big numbers due to key inventions? Travelling got quicker as well leading to being able to reach further distances in a shorter period of time.  
What inventions?

7. Yes or no for the following statements about globalisation: (1p)

The first globalised war took place during the age of enlightenment No

The first global economic crisis took place during the 20iest century Yes

The united nations were founded after a major global war Yes

The end of communism was a step back on the way to a global village No

8. Why was it such a great event concerning global communication to see the landing on the moon on television? What other effect concerning globalisation somehow did this event have? (2p)

By showing the moon landing on TV everybody who has a TV on earth was able to watch the event, meaning that everybody could be part of this event. By showing pictures of the earth from the moon, people got a sense of union. Everybody is on this small and vulnerable planet. People began to change their mind concerning global peace and global pollution.

9. Why was there no further acceleration of travel speed of airplanes during the last 60 years? Give two reasons. What was improved instead during this time? (2p)

- Travelling at faster speeds was simply too expensive  
↳ for flight providers and travellers.
- It is not necessary to be at some places that quickly. It is quick enough to reach every part of the world in 24h.
- Improved was the size ~~from below~~ and the efficiency of the airplanes. They have more space for passengers and they use less fuel.

10. Fill the gaps with the best fitting terms: (2p)

Companies that produce in one country but trade their goods in some neighbouring countries are called international companies. If they have outsourced parts of their production and sell in several countries of the world they belong to the multinational companies. If the production sites and sales are all over the continents it could be called a transnational company. Interest Groups like Amnesty International, that want to exert influence on the world for some particular interest are called NGO's.

With the help of globalisation industrialised countries can acquire new profit but also face more challenges. LEDCs produce at lower costs. Countries that are rated in between LEDCs and Industrialised countries are called EDCs countries.  
↳ Economically developing countries

11. What is the main aim of the UN? Why is its power limited? Explain and use technical terms. (2p)

The main goal of the UN is to keep World Peace. Through the union of most countries of the world this aim is tried to be succeeded. However the power of the UN is limited due to them trying to solve every problem peacefully. This leads to them (UN) always needing to accept demands of big nations in order to keep peace. Also the countries which "won" WWII have more votes over other countries and they have the right to veto any decision made by the whole UN.

Bonus Points of your Homework