

# Which theory of human behavior is most effective and why?

**Answer:**

Choose one of these theories and explain:

- Behaviorism — focuses on external conditioning and stimulus-response patterns
- Constructivism — argues knowledge is shaped by individual experience and social context
- Cognitivism — emphasizes internal mental processes; different people process information differently
- Dialectical — combines opposing views (thesis and antithesis) into a synthesis for broader understanding

Use long-form reasoning and a relevant example.

# Explain the development of geographical study throughout history

**Answer:**

Cover all main stages:

- Hunting and Gathering — spiritual explanations, early tools
- Classical — practical uses, maps, imperial logistics
- Dark Ages — stagnation of geographical knowledge
- Renaissance — exploration, scientific methods
- Colonial — driven by exploitation and conquest
- Modern — focused on sustainability and technology (GIS, GPS)

Mention the purpose, tools, and societal context in each period.

# Compare and contrast spatial perspective and ecological perspective

**Answer:**

- Focus of each perspective (values and priorities)
- Tools and methods used (e.g., building counts, observation of activity types)
- What they have in common
- Key differences:
  - Spatial: believes similar environments → similar development
  - Ecological: emphasizes other variables (culture, politics, religion, etc.)

# How is geography different from other study fields?

**Answer:**

Compare with:

- History (uses timeline)

- Political science (analyzes political systems and their societal effects)
- Economics (categorizes people by class and economic roles)
- Geology (focuses on landscape and physical environment)

Mention how geography borrows methods from other fields but stays unique by focusing on spatial and ecological relationships.

## What factors influence people's choice of economic activity?

Answer:

- Availability of resources
- Amount of resources
- Variety of resources
- Access to resources (legal/policy)
- Access to technology
- Knowledge and skills

## Why do areas with the same environment sometimes develop differently?

Answer:

Mention that ecological perspective argues:

- Same environment doesn't guarantee same character or development
- Other influencing factors include:
  - Culture
  - Political system
  - Religion
  - History and experience
  - Weather conditions

Use examples like:

- Singapore vs. Burma (colonized by British but developed differently due to strategic importance and colonial policy)

## Give an example of a global incident affecting Thailand's national security and physical geography

Answer:

- Choose any current incident (e.g., Myanmar conflict)
- Mention impact on:
  - Thailand's national security (weapons trade, refugees)

- Physical geography (infrastructure change, population density)

## What are examples of physical geography changes due to human activity?

Answer:

- Resource depletion → economic shifts (mining → tourism)
- New discoveries → urban reconfiguration (e.g., petroleum in Mahidol)
- Technological advances → new habitable zones (floating farms)
- Economic integration (ASEAN) → new migration, new markets, new housing

## How do spatial and ecological perspectives define “value” differently?

Answer:

- Spatial: “value” = cherished, preserved (e.g., education, culture)
- Ecological: “value” = exploited for gain (e.g., forests, elephants, exotic goods)

## What tools are used in ecological perspective to study human-environment relationships?

Answer:

- National laws, policies, and regulations
- Focus is national-level
- Reflect what resources are in demand (e.g., protected species, forests)

## Why is geography important?

Answer:

- Helps with informed decision-making (e.g., farming, factory location)
- Reduces risk (e.g., natural disaster awareness)
- Promotes better use of resources
- Necessary for both physical and human activities

## Compare geographical perspective and nationalism ideology

Answer:

- Geography promotes understanding, diversity, and peaceful coexistence
- Nationalism creates unity during crisis but can lead to arrogance and division if prolonged

- Use examples: African independence, Thailand's 12 Thai Values policy

## What is the Gravity Model and how is it used?

Answer:

- Formula:  $(P_a \times P_b) / D^2$
- Estimate city-to-city interaction
- Used in business (e.g., tourist targeting), planning, and logistics

## Give three examples of Distance Decay effects and their consequences

Answer:

- Must explain how it affects:
- Production schedule
- Customer satisfaction
- Cost of production
- Use examples: poor road, political unrest, accidents, etc.

## What are the five themes of geography?

Answer:

- Location, Place, Region, Movement, Human-Environment Interaction
- Define each and give an example if needed

## Compare Human Geography vs Physical Geography

Answer:

- Human: qualitative, perceptions, behavior
- Physical: quantitative, climate, land, data-driven

## How did food supply influence population in each historical period?

Answer:

- Hunting/Gathering: unstable food, low population
- Agricultural: moderate food, high growth (irrigation)
- Industrial: surplus food, moderate growth (tech, trade)

# What is doubling time and how do you calculate it?

Answer:

- Time it takes for a population to double
- Subtract years between when a population number doubles

# Define short-term and long-term fluctuations with examples

Answer:

- Short-term: sudden, deadly (e.g., disasters)
- Long-term: belief or policy-based (e.g., religious views on birth)

# What are the historical causes of high death rates in Europe (14th–17th century)?

Answer:

- Disease (Black Death, Bubonic Plague)
- Monoculture → food shortages
- Political system (feudalism) → poor land access for real farmers

# Compare early and modern mono-agriculture

Answer:

- Early: risky, local-only trade, food shortages
- Modern: profitable, specialized, globally traded, can import during crises

# How does feudalism impact food supply?

Answer:

- Farmers lacked land ownership
- No incentive to innovate
- Output kept low, innovation discouraged

# Why does birth rate increase after a spike in death rate?

Answer:

- Labor shortage → need to replace workers
- Survivors gain more access to resources → stability leads to family growth

# Explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution on urban populations

**Answer:**

- Rural to urban migration
- Factory jobs, steady income
- Pollution, overcrowding, disease

# What energy developments affected factory locations?

**Answer:**

- Water → riverside factories
- Steam → independent location, urban expansion, rail/trade boom

# What were working conditions like in early factories?

**Answer:**

- Long hours, low pay
- Unsafe conditions, especially for women and children
- Controlled environments (boarding houses, curfews)

# What was the reaction to machines replacing human labor?

**Answer:**

- Luddites destroyed machines
- Machines increased efficiency but caused widespread job loss

# What innovations did Eli Whitney introduce?

**Answer:**

- Cotton gin: increased cotton supply, expanded slavery
- Interchangeable parts: faster production, easier repairs

# Why did industrialization take root in New England?

**Answer:**

- Water sources, ports
- Poor farmland
- Access to capital

# What are the factors that contribute to increased birth rate?

**Answer:**

- Technological and innovation improvement
- Medical advancement
- Better diplomatic relations
- International trade (economic support)

# How do oppressive societies affect birth and death rates?

**Answer:**

- Birth rate: high (due to lack of rights, security through childbirth)
- Death rate: high (maternal and infant mortality, poor healthcare)

# How do liberal/developed societies affect birth and death rates?

**Answer:**

- Birth rate: low (career focus, family planning)
- Death rate: low (healthcare access, fewer childbirth risks)

# What is the role of education in population control?

**Answer:**

- Encourages informed family planning
- Reduces child and maternal mortality
- Helps assess readiness for parenting based on job/lifestyle

# How does urban residence affect birth rate?

**Answer:**

- High living cost, less space, and low manpower demand
- Encourages smaller families or childless lifestyles

# What are the differences between urban and rural areas in terms of birth rate and death rate?

**Answer:**

- Urban:
  - Low birth rate due to limited space, high cost of living, and desire for privacy.

- Low death rate due to access to hospitals, advanced technology, and skilled doctors.
- Rural:
- High birth rate due to reliance on manual labor and large families.
- High death rate due to limited access to healthcare, lack of knowledge, and superstitious practices.

## How does religion influence birth rate?

**Answer:**

- Religious teachings often encourage having many children.
- Children seen as "children of God" and giving birth viewed as a good deed.
- More followers = more power and donations = more political influence.
- Applies strongly in religious countries regardless of development level.

## How does wealth (rich vs. poor) affect the number of children people have?

**Answer:**

- Rich:
- Can afford many children but usually have few to preserve inheritance and legacy.
- Poor:
- Often have many children due to:
  - Lack of access to contraception
  - Need for emotional relief through sex
  - Need help with manual labor
  - Hope that children will support them in the future

## Compare death causes in the past and today

**Answer:**

- Past:
- Natural disasters, famine, disease from nature
- Today:
- Lifestyle diseases (e.g. heart disease, cancer from junk food)
- Man-made problems (e.g. lab leaks, urban sanitation)
- Higher crime and terrorism due to capitalism and conflict



# Compare developed vs less developed countries in terms of birth/death rate and infrastructure

Answer:

- Developed:
- Low population, strong infrastructure
- Everyone has access to services → high standard of living → low death rate
- Less Developed:
- High population, limited resources
- Weak infrastructure, poor education, poor health → high birth and death rates

# Explain how population pyramids can be used to determine whether a country is developed or less developed

Answer:

- Look at the **base** (birth rate) and **top** (elderly survival)
- Developed: narrow base, wide top (low birth, long life)
- Less developed: wide base, narrow top (high birth, early death)
- Reflects infrastructure, health care, and government support quality

# Which country has more potential for economic growth based on its population pyramid?

Answer:

- Look at size of **working-age group** (21–60)
- Larger working population = more **economic productivity potential**
- But potential must be paired with **investment** to be realized

# What policies should governments offer each age group in both developed and less developed countries?

Answer:

- **Youth:** Education, nutrition programs (both)
- **Working-age:**
- Developed: family support, skill reskilling, childcare
- Less developed: job creation, microloans, farming support
- **Elderly:**

- Developed: retirement homes, healthcare
- Less developed: community care programs, pensions

## Why might developed countries face labor shortages, and how can they overcome them?

Answer:

- **Cause:** Declining birth rate → fewer working-age citizens
- **Solution:**
  - Encourage **immigration**
  - Support **childcare**, **parental leave**, family benefits

## Compare the benefits and drawbacks of local vs foreign investment in a developing economy

Answer:

- **Local investment:**
  - Pros: Job creation, better money circulation
  - Cons: Less innovation, smaller global impact
- **Foreign investment:**
  - Pros: Brings capital, buys local raw materials, expands economy
  - Cons: Profit repatriation, may not hire local workers

## Why might developed countries face labor shortages?

Answer:

- Due to extremely low birth rates, the working-age population shrinks.
- This creates fewer people available for labor-intensive jobs.

## How can developed countries solve labor shortages?

Answer:

1. **Import foreign workers**
2. Pros: quick, simple, immediate fix.
3. Cons: wage suppression, crime risk, political tension, resource depletion.
4. **Encourage domestic birth rate**
5. Pros: long-term stability.
6. Cons: slow to take effect.

## 7. Automate industries

8. Pros: sustainable in the long run.

9. Cons: high initial investment, not all jobs automatable.

## Why is migration considered a quick solution to labor shortages?

Answer:

- Migrants fill immediate labor gaps.
- No investment needed in long-term labor or machinery.
- However, discuss downsides: wage suppression, cultural impact, legal conflict.

## What are the social, political, and cultural effects of high migrant inflows?

Answer:

- Social: Crime (by or against migrants), job competition.
- Political: Citizens feel ignored → potential unrest.
- Cultural: Migrants may alter local culture and lifestyle (Mahachai case study).

## How does machinery help reduce long-term labor costs?

Answer:

- No salaries, benefits, or facilities required.
- Operates 24/7 with lower marginal cost.
- Initial investment is high, but total cost drops over years.

## Why can't machines replace all labor?

Answer:

- Some jobs (e.g., chef, artist) require human creativity and judgment.
- Machine breakdowns and upgrades are costly.
- Limited applicability in sectors needing emotional intelligence or taste.

## Why is encouraging population growth a complex strategy?

Answer:

- Time lag: 18–20 years before results.
- Needs stable funding, trust in government.

- Must compete with short-term solutions while planning long-term.

## How should governments balance foreign and local labor solutions?

Answer:

- Discuss pros and cons of each:
- Local labor keeps money internal, builds stable workforce.
- Foreign labor fills immediate gaps but risks conflict.
- Ideal: Use a combination, with gradual shift toward self-sufficiency.

## Why is it that developed countries may experience labor shortage in the near future?

Answer:

- Low birth rates → fewer new workers entering the labor force
- Aging population → larger share of retirees
- High economic demands remain, while local labor supply shrinks

## How to overcome labor shortage?

Answer:

- Solution 1: Allow foreign migrants
- Pros: quick, cheap, immediate labor
- Cons: crime, cultural disruption, leakage of money, political tension, wage suppression
- Solution 2: Use machines
- Pros: long-term cost efficiency, continuous operation
- Cons: high initial cost, not suitable for all tasks, need specialists, maintenance delays
- Solution 3: Encourage citizens to give birth
- Pros: national self-sufficiency, sustainable
- Cons: long waiting time (18+ years), high government spending required, needs trustworthy policy

## Government vs. Religious sector – which is better at controlling birth/death rate?

Answer:

- Government:
- Easier to control death rate (e.g. through vaccination, war restrictions)

- Difficult to control birth rate due to cultural/religious resistance
- Religious sector:
  - Believes death is God's will, hard to control
  - Easier to influence birth rate by aligning teachings with God's will (e.g. birth = merit)

## What causes decrease in death rate (4 factors)?

Answer:

- Increase in food supply and production efficiency
- Better nutrition → stronger immune system
- Modern and multiple cropping systems
- Invention of silo and freezing systems for better storage and transportation

## What happens when death rate declines?

Answer:

- People live longer → more time to find partner and have children
- Surviving population + newborns = increased population
- May lead to population density increase

## What might happen after a lot of people die in one period?

Answer:

- Birth rate increases in future to replace the dead
- Labor demand rises
- People want children to help with resources and work

## If you're the government or a religious leader, how do you think about birth/death rate?

Answer:

- Government:
  - Can regulate death rate more easily (policy-driven, people fear death)
  - Cannot easily regulate birth rate due to culture, religion
- Religion:
  - Believes death is in God's hands, not controllable
  - Can influence birth rate easily through divine teachings

# What is the answer to question number three?

**Answer:**

- The first factor that caused the decline in birth rate is the falling rate of infant mortality due to improved sanitation and medication.
- Parents no longer need to have extra babies to compensate for child mortality.
- Economic self-interest: children are expensive and limit lifestyle quality.
- Urbanization and liberalization led to more education and rights awareness, especially among women.
- Women gained autonomy over reproductive decisions.
- Increased access to birth control, safe abortion, and family planning information in developed countries.
- Shifts in traditional gender roles and doubt about family structure contributed to lower birth rates.

# What is the difference between literacy rate and education rate?

**Answer:**

- Literacy rate = ability to read and write, but not necessarily understand content.
- Education rate = ability to comprehend, apply, and extend knowledge.
- Education involves real-world problem solving and analysis.
- Most countries report only literacy rate because measuring education rate is complex and qualitative.

# Compare and contrast characteristics of agriculture in the US and China.

**Answer:**

- US: export-focused, technology-intensive, cash crop production, less local food consumption
- China: consumption-focused, mixed use of manpower and technology, exports only surplus

# What led to the formation of agricultural cooperation in the US?

**Answer:**

- Farmers sought to recover losses after war
- Needed to scale up production using technology
- Formed cooperatives to control cost, quantity, and quality for export
- Infrastructure agreements with foreign countries (e.g., African nations) supported export success

# What is the concentration or characteristic of the latest agricultural revolution?

**Answer:**

- Started in 1928 (USA)

- Focused on:
- Increased technology
- Decreased manpower
- Monoagriculture
- Export-oriented production

## **Explain the characteristics of the commune system in China and El Salvador.**

### **Answer:**

- China:
  - Land redistributed after 1949
  - Communes formed with shared labor, tools, and equal product distribution
  - Emphasis on equality (one vote per member regardless of land size)
  - Fast and democratic decision-making
- El Salvador:
  - Commune introduced by Spanish colonizers
  - Formed by rich landowners aiming for export (cash crops: coffee, tea, cocoa)
  - Hierarchical and bureaucratic structure
  - Poor farmers excluded, pushed to marginal lands
  - Resulted in environmental degradation due to deforestation

## **What are the key differences between industry in developed and less developed countries?**

### **Answer:**

- Developed:
  - Organized into departments (R&D, sales, marketing)
  - Skilled labor, high technology use
  - Standardized, high-quality products for global markets
  - Budget for branding and marketing
  - Comply with fair trade: legal labor, environmental care
- Less Developed:
  - Owner manages all aspects of production
  - Mostly manpower-based, unskilled labor
  - Non-standardized products for local markets
  - Minimal marketing
  - Often fail to meet fair trade criteria