

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.)
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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
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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)
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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)
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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
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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)
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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)
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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
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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
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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
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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.
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What are the five themes of geography?

Answer:

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

Answer:

- Human: qualitative, perceptions, behavior
 - Physical: quantitative, climate, land, data-driven
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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)
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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
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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)
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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
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Compare early and modern mono-agriculture

Answer:

- Early: risky, local-only trade, food shortages
 - Modern: profitable, specialized, globally traded, can import during crises
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How does feudalism impact food supply?

Answer:

- Farmers lacked land ownership
 - No incentive to innovate
 - Output kept low, innovation discouraged
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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
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Why did industrialization take root in New England?

Answer:

- Water sources, ports
 - Poor farmland
 - Access to capital
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What are the factors that contribute to increased birth rate?

Answer:

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