

## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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

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## **Explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution on urban populations**

**Answer:**

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

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## **What energy developments affected factory locations?**

**Answer:**

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

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## **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)

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## **What was the reaction to machines replacing human labor?**

**Answer:**

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

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## **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



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## **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

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## **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

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## **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
-