



FINAL EXAMINATION

JULY 2022

COURSE TITLE	GLOBAL STUDIES
COURSE CODE	FSDV0133
DATE/DAY	20 OCTOBER 2022 / THURSDAY
TIME/DURATION	09:00 AM - 12:00 PM / 03 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
2. Candidates are reminded not to bring into examination hall/room any form of written materials or electronic gadget except for stationery that is permitted by the Invigilator.
3. Students who are caught breaching the Examination Rules and Regulation will be charged with an academic dishonesty and if found guilty of the offence, the maximum penalty is expulsion from the University.

(This Question Paper consists of 12 Printed Pages including front page)

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

This question paper consists of THREE (3) sections.

(100 MARKS)

SECTION A

(30 MARKS)

There are THIRTY (30) questions in this part. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet.

1. The study of Earth and its surface is called _____.
 - A. equator
 - B. prime meridian
 - C. geography
 - D. lines of longitude

2. Which of the following shows the symbols on a map?
 - A. Legend
 - B. Continent
 - C. Compass Rose
 - D. Cartography

3. A map that shows landmarks such as mountains, rivers, lakes and other geographic features are called _____.
 - A. grid map
 - B. physical map
 - C. political map
 - D. weather map

4. _____ is known as the largest continent in the world.
 - A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Europe
 - D. Australia

5. These are the names of Oceans **except** _____.
- A. Arctic
 - B. Pacific
 - C. Africa
 - D. Indian
6. _____ is an increase in the average temperature worldwide which is believed to be caused by the greenhouse effect.
- A. Climate
 - B. Summer
 - C. Weather
 - D. Global Warming
7. It is the great circle of the earth with a latitude of 0 degree dividing the North and South hemispheres. What is the term called?
- A. Latitude
 - B. Equator
 - C. Longitude
 - D. Prime meridian
8. The climate of Southeast Asia is _____.
- A. polar
 - B. tropical
 - C. subtropical
 - D. temperate
9. Which continent has an extremely cold and dry climate all year around?
- A. Australia
 - B. America
 - C. Europe
 - D. Antarctic

10. Human-environment interaction is the relationship between _____ and _____.
- A. God, man
 - B. people, the world
 - C. people, other people
 - D. government, people
11. The exchange of goods and services by sale or barter driven by the need for resources. What is the name of this term?
- A. Trade
 - B. Fair trade
 - C. Globalisation
 - D. Standard of living
12. _____ is known as the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information.
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- A. Ecommerce
 - B. Multiculturalism
 - C. Globalisation
 - D. International trade
13. Which one of the following is a negative consequence of globalisation for less-developed countries?
- A. Wider income inequalities
 - B. Improved terms of trade
 - C. Enhanced cultural uniqueness
 - D. Skills transferred to domestic workers
14. Globalisation is good because of a(an) _____ in standard of living, but it is bad because there is a(an) _____ in local cultures and traditions.
- A. increase; increase
 - B. increase; decrease
 - C. decrease; increase
 - D. decrease; decrease

15. _____ means to move to a new country or area and make a home there.
- A. Emigration
 - B. Immigration
 - C. Settle
 - D. Stability
16. To the movement of people from the countryside to the big cities we called as _____.
- A. national migration
 - B. international migration
 - C. rural to urban migration
 - D. urban to rural migration
17. The following are the push factors **except** _____.
- A. war
 - B. political factor
 - C. natural factor
 - D. medical care
18. Which of the following is an example of forced migration?
- A. People leaving Benin for better farming conditions
 - B. Europeans establishing colonies in the New World
 - C. Africans being taken from Africa to be sold into slavery
 - D. A family moving to the US from Mexico in search of work
19. What is the definition of urban sprawl?
- A. The main city centre in an urban area.
 - B. The spreading of urban areas into surrounding rural areas to accommodate an expanding population.
 - C. The sprawl of people from rural areas to urban areas.
 - D. The spreading of rural areas into surrounding rural areas to accommodate the need for extra land space due to a rise in ecological footprint.

20. Which has **not** been a major cause of the population explosion?
- A. Increased in birth rate
 - B. Improved sanitation
 - C. Modern preventive medicine
 - D. Increased in life expectancy
21. A period from 1760 to 1840 when machines were invented and factories sprung up which required more workers. Which period was this statement referring to?
- A. Start of farming
 - B. Industrialisation
 - C. Hunting and gathering
 - D. Markets town developed
22. Problems faced by large cities in developing countries can be categorised as _____.
- A. economic, political and financial
 - B. social, economic and environment
 - C. environmental, religious and social
 - D. psychological, sociological and neurological
23. What are some of the environmental issues faced by large cities in developing countries?
- A. Rubbish dumped in streets and waterways
 - B. Open space in urban areas is lost to squatter settlements
 - C. Trees are chopped down for firewood
 - D. All of the above
24. A poorly constructed, informal and overcrowded housing settlement in a developing country is a _____.
- A. estate
 - B. manor
 - C. slum
 - D. urban sprawl

25. These areas are built on the outskirts of cities due to labour supply and good transport links?
- A. Industrial area
 - B. Shopping area
 - C. Slums area
 - D. Residential area
26. Who was the president of the United States that led the nation to join World War I?
- A. Abraham Lincoln
 - B. Woodrow Wilson
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt
 - D. George W. Bush
27. This group was known as the Triple Entente, who were allied at the beginning of WWI against the Central Powers.
- A. Great Britain, France, Russia
 - B. Great Britain, France, Germany
 - C. United States, Germany, Russia
 - D. Germany, Austria Hungary, Great Britain
28. Which policy means to remain apart from the affairs or interests of other groups or conflicts?
- A. Alliance
 - B. Isolationism
 - C. Militarism
 - D. Nationalism
29. Who is to blame for the war according to the Treaty of Versailles?
- A. Serbia
 - B. France
 - C. Germany
 - D. Great Britain

30. The League of Nations was created after World War One, as an international world-wide _____.
- A. banking system
 - B. health organization
 - C. delivery system
 - D. peacekeeping organization


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SECTION B

This question paper consists of TWO (2) short answer questions. Answer all questions in the answer booklet. (30 Marks)

Question 1

(15 Marks)



Picture 1: Australian town comes up with a genius way of stopping pollution by simply using a net

In 2018, the city of Kwinana in Australia installed two drainage nets in Henley Reserve. Before these nets were installed, workers would pick up these trash by hand. The total cost of these nets came to be around \$20,000 which is way more cost-effective compared to paying for manual labour. This simple invention turned out to be way more useful than anyone expected. In just four months the nets caught around 815lbs (370kg) of trash. If you are inspired to reduce the amount of plastic that ends up in our waters, we encourage you to contribute an idea on these issues.

- a) Suggest **FIVE (5)** possible solutions on how to overcome the problems of plastic pollution, and how it affects our earth. (10 marks)

- b) List down **FIVE (5)** suggestion activities that can be done for school children related to environmental awareness. (5 marks)

Question 2

(15 Marks)

- a) Historiography has long considered states and other organizations central actors in the making of history. Men, women, children and migrants cross state borders in pursuit of life. What is migration? (2 marks)
- b) Discuss in detail **FIVE (5)** reasons why people migrate. (10 marks)
- c) Identify **THREE (3)** negative impacts of migration in general. (3 marks)


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SECTION C

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** questions. Answer **TWO (2)** questions **ONLY** in the answer booklet. **(40 Marks)**

Question 1

(20 marks)

According to the World Food Summit of 1996, Food security exists “when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.

- a) Justify **FOUR (4)** major components of food security with its supporting elements.
- b) Identify **FIVE (5)** reasons why developing countries were the most affected in terms of food security.

Question 2

(20 marks)

World War I took the lives of more than 9 million soldiers; 21 million more were wounded. Civilian casualties numbered close to 10 million. The two nations most affected were Germany and France, each of which sent some 80 percent of them male populations between the ages of 15 and 49 into battle.

Elaborate **FIVE (5)** massive impacts occurred after World War 1 to the life of people at that time in terms of social, political and economic.

Question 3

(20 marks)

Urbanization has long been associated with human development and progress, but recent studies have shown that urban settings can also lead to significant inequalities to health problems.

Discuss **FIVE (5)** health issues which occur because of urbanisation.

Question 4

(20 marks)

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

Identify **FOUR (4)** main purposes of the United Nation and elaborate in detail its **SIX (6)** main organisations.

***** END OF QUESTION PAPER *****


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