

MARCH 2022
EBS 157
HUMAN LAND ISSUES IN SOCIAL STUDIES
30 MINUTES

Candidate's Index Number:

Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
FIRST YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER MID-SEMESTER QUIZ, MARCH 2022

MARCH 18, 2022 HUMAN LAND ISSUES IN SOCIAL STUDIES 12:00 PM – 12:30 PM

Answer ALL the questions.
[20 MARKS]

Item 1 is a statement followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is TRUE or FALSE by circling the letter of the correct option.

1. Land is both occupationally and geographically mobile.
A. True
B. False

For items 2 to 20, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

2. One **major** difference between *in-situ* mulch and *live* mulch is that the former
A. is mostly food crops inter-planted with established cover crops.
B. occurs on cover crop which occupied the land during fallow.
C. reduces surface run-off and soil acidity and alkalinity.
D. uses broader leaves which serves as heads to protect the soil.
3. The most common type of land conflict in urban centres in Ghana is
A. boundary.
B. inheritance.
C. multiple sale of land.
D. state and private.
4. An effect of land degradation includes all of the following **except**
A. desert encroachment.
B. increased flooding.
C. increased phytoplankton.
D. loss of biodiversity.

5. Which of the following determines the regional topography of land?
 - A. Economic activities and gradational process.
 - B. Geologic structure and gradational process.
 - C. Geologic structure and vegetation of the area.
 - D. Weathering activities and vegetation of the area.

6. One **major** difference between intensive cultivation and extensive cultivation is that the latter involves the use of
 - A. highly skilled labourers and.
 - B. modern technological equipment.
 - C. monocropping system.
 - D. primitive and unscientific methods.

7. The type of farming method in which the farmer depends on the restorative ability of the vegetation that colonises abandoned farmland is called
 - A. fallowing.
 - B. mulching.
 - C. stabilisation.
 - D. transhumance.

8. One of the types of soil erosion listed below is characterized by uniform removal of the thin layer of topsoil. Which is it?
 - A. Gully.
 - B. Rill.
 - C. Sheet.
 - D. Splash.

9. Which of the following best explains land as a biological entity?
 - A. Basis for terrestrial biodiversity.
 - B. Basis of social prestige.
 - C. Consumption good.
 - D. Physical basis of cultural growth.

10. Mountains, plains and plateaus are formed as a result of
 - A. degradation processes on the earth surface.
 - B. intrusive volcanic eruption.
 - C. seafloor spreading.
 - D. tectonic movements of the earth interior.

11. The process of restoring the lost soil mineral matter and organic content of land **best** termed as land
 - A. protection.
 - B. reclamation.
 - C. restoration.
 - D. salinization.

12. Environmental determinists hold that all of the following views **except** that
 - A. geographical factors alone are responsible for human cultures.
 - B. man is more important than the environment.
 - C. man is passive before the environment.
 - D. social conditions have virtually no impact on cultural development.

13. The process by which humans interact with the land to fulfil their needs and how the land responds to these interactions is **best** termed
- A. environmental interactionism.
 - B. environmental relations.
 - C. man-land interaction.
 - D. man-land issues.
14. The most dominant factor controlling agricultural land use is
- A. climate.
 - B. geology.
 - C. soil.
 - D. topography.
15. One important feature of land degradation by water is the
- A. burial of fertile soil under less fertile sediments.
 - B. creation of hollow and other features in the surface of the land.
 - C. land becoming barer and more unproductive.
 - D. selective removal of the finer and more fertile fraction of the soil.
16. The physical sciences consider land as a physical entity by concentrating on its
- A. composition, form and topography.
 - B. fertility, topography and structure.
 - C. structure, form and composition.
 - D. terrain, drainage and colour.
17. Which of the following is a natural cause of rapid population growth rate that affects land use in Ghana?
- A. High birth rate and improved cultural practices.
 - B. High birth rate and low death rate.
 - C. Improved medical care and good technology.
 - D. Low birth rate and high death rate.
18. The approach to land use study that emphasizes better utilization of limited land for the welfare of the human society, present and future is
- A. genetic.
 - B. prescriptive.
 - C. principle.
 - D. remedial.
19. Land degradation processes are characterized by interactive, sequential and
- A. cumulative.
 - B. destructive.
 - C. gradual.
 - D. multifaceted.
20. The **most** dominant cropping in the African society is
- A. animal husbandry.
 - B. mono cropping.
 - C. multiple cropping.
 - D. shifting cultivation.

