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## Questions & Answers PDF

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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

What are the positive impacts of economic change in EDCs and LIDCs?

- A. Those in rural areas less likely to receive treatment = more rural deaths, lower life expectancy. Where governments don't provide healthcare, the poor are less likely to access treatment. Exacerbates poverty in slums - poor sanitation leads to disease - hard to access healthcare from there - disease prevails
- B. Higher export-generated income promotes export-led growth - thus promotes investment in productive capacity. Potentially leads to a multiplier effect on the national economy. Can lead to exposure to new technology, improvement of skills and labour productivity. Employment growth in labour-intensive manufacturing spreads wealth and redress global injustice
- C. Changes in transport technology - Global shift  
Increase in disposable income - demand for services  
- Improved communications and technology - global shift.  
- Emergence of global capitalism = allows freer financial flows and transactions.
- D. Unlikely to decrease inequality - as jobs tend to be concentrated in core region or urban areas - May promote in-migration. Disruptive social impacts eg. role of TNCs potentially exploitative and could lead to sweatshops. Environmental issues associated with over-rapid industrialisation

**Answer: B**

## Question: 2

What socio-economic characteristics contribute to the identity of a place?

- A. Post WW2 HR convention and expansion. International relations, political cohesion
- B. Poverty, education, literacy, family size, average income, type of jobs, healthcare, industry
- C. Geology (eg. mining for coal in North makes it industrial), topography, climate, rivers, coasts
- D. Women in Saudi Arabia - very wealthy but low quality of life as can't express themselves

**Answer: B**

## Question: 3

How and why do people experience places differently based on their identity - gender?

- A. Higher export-generated income promotes export-led growth - thus promotes investment in productive capacity. Potentially leads to a multiplier effect on the national economy. Can lead to

exposure to new technology, improvement of skills and labour productivity. Employment growth in labour-intensive manufacturing spreads wealth and redress global injustice

B. Historically, sports grounds are male-dominated. Women expected to quit jobs when married. However now phrases like 'househusband' are more common. Women tend to feel less safe than men in spaces like dark alleyways 'geography of fear' etc.

C. Changes in transport technology - Global shift

Increase in disposable income - demand for services

- Improved communications and technology - global shift.

- Emergence of global capitalism = allows freer financial flows and transactions.

D. INVESTMENT BY BY AND FOREIGN INVESTORS: Significant investment. Training and employment grew - a positive multiplier effect created. Didn't fully replace prevalence of former industry, but had positive impacts.

GLOBALISATION: Led to significant international opportunities. Firms specialise in areas they are advanced in

**Answer: B**

### Question: 4

What is the international poverty line?

A. The extent to which peoples' needs and desires (social, psychological and physical) are met. More about wellbeing and desire

B. The ability to access services and goods eg. basics such as food, water, clothes, housing and personal mobility. More about survival

C. The worldwide economic activity between various countries that are considered intertwined

D. THE INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE: Living on less than \$1.90 per day. Extreme poverty is less than \$1 per day. In 2013, 10.7% of the world's poverty lived in poverty.

**Answer: D**

### Question: 5

What four countries does Kurdistan include?

A. Turkey, Iran, Syria, Iraq

B. More Subjective. Films, Tv, Music, Art Etc.

C. Moving From Rural To Urban Areas

D. The Kurds

**Answer: A**

### Question: 6

How do emotions influence attachments to a place?

- A. If job opportunities are limited, areas can fall into deprivation. Areas with employment opportunities eg. cities become more expensive - people in search of jobs can't afford to move here. Areas with worse job opportunities tend to be in worse health, as they cannot afford or access healthcare
- B. Areas of poverty cannot afford healthcare. Government priorities. Postcode lottery - no real reason, some areas just have better hospitals). Urban/rural - urban = poor air quality (industry), higher population density, worse standard of living, slums (LIDCs)
- C. Literacy rates - excludes people from accessing education. Those with poor educational attainment less likely to be able to access jobs - deprivation cycle. Services - those with better education have access to more services
- D. SOCIAL AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCES: if we have positive experiences in a place we are more likely to attribute a strong emotional attachment to it. We also get strong emotions as part of a group, e. the strong emotional attachment sports fans have to their team's home ground. People often have a similar, deeper attachment to nations. Especially true of people exiled from their homeland, eg. the Kurds. EMOTIONS EFFECT OUR BEHAVIOUR IN A PLACE + VICE VERSA: eg. Auschwitz - sad, shocked, upset, emotional = quiet, thoughtful. Glastonbury - excited, happy = loud, dancing, carefree

**Answer: D**

### Question: 7

How is the distribution of housing measured?

- A. London - Transport runs 24 hours a day.  
Sept 2015 - 5 underground liner = 24 hours. Tourism adds to 24 hour cities.
- B. Catchments, norms eg. parents' education, rural / urban, norms eg. female education
- C. Census data (owner occupiers, rent from private / social landlord), average household size, estate agent data, council data
- D. The absolute or relative decline in the importance of manufacturing in the economy of a country or region

**Answer:**

### Question: 8

Describe the human geography of Kurdistan

- A. Gini coefficient, international poverty line, relative poverty, GDP, absolute poverty, GNI

B. Census data (owner occupiers, rent from private / social landlord), average household size, estate agent data, council data  
C. Unemployment - West midlands redundancy from from 5.9 per 1,000 to 15.9 per 1,000.  
Jobs- Workforce decreases - West midlands 116,000 jobs lost.  
Income - falls  
Housing - WM sales decreased by 40%  
D. High unemployment (14%), low GDP (\$4,452), economy largely based on oil industry and agriculture - valuable to Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Syria

**Answer: D**

### Question: 9

Describe the physical geography of Kurdistan

- A. Mountainous, fertile land, semi-arid climate
- B. Moving from rural to urban areas
- C. Turkey, iran, syria, iraq
- D. Populations, ethnicities, age structure, gender

**Answer: A**

### Question: 10

What is the cycle of deprivation?

- A. Poverty - poor living conditions - ill health - poor education - poor skills - repeat
- B. A set of processes leading to the world becoming smaller, caused by reductions in relative distance between places eg. travel time
- C. The worldwide economic activity between various countries that are considered intertwined
- D. Poverty in relation to the economic status to other members of the society. eg. In UK 60% of median household income counts as poverty. 28% of UK children are in poverty.

**Answer: A**



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