

World Geography 3202 Grading Standards

June 2006

PRE-MARKING APPRAISAL

The exam was considered to be fair and representative of the curriculum outcomes. The length was reasonable and it required students to analyze information from the Constructed Response Questions (CRQ's) and provide geographical knowledge to support their answers.

The Selected Response Questions from Part I were examined first. After discussion it was determined that some selected-response questions had more than one arguably correct answer. For question #27, answers B and C were accepted; In Question #31, answers A, B and D were accepted; and for Question # 42, answers A and B were accepted.

The Constructed Response Questions from Part II were discussed. No issues were raised concerning Part II.

COMMENTARY ON RESPONSE

Generally, the board felt that many students listed rather than explained their answers. Students did not use the case study material to properly support their answers or simply tried to lift information from the case studies without using their own supporting geographical knowledge.

Question #59 was poorly done with many students omitting the question or confusing catch technology with oil recovery technology.

Question #60 was not attempted by a high percentage of students or answers were incomplete.

Students seemed to misinterpret Question #68. Instead of answering the question, many students gave information supporting one side or the other, but not both as the question asked.

In Question #69 students again looked at one side of the issue, but not both.

Question #71 refers to site and situation. Many students confused the two concepts or focused the answer on one or the other.

Question #72 was not well done. Students did not reference the case study or referenced it in general terms.

PART II
Section A
Total Value: 8%

Instructions: Complete All Questions in Part 11, Section A.

Value

- 4% 59. Explain the impact of any two types of new catch technologies on the ocean environment.

Marking/ Grading Key:

0.5 marks for listing each type

1.5 marks for explaining each type

Possible answers:

- factory-freezer trawlers
- sonar
- modern scallop drags
- G.P.S.
- bigger nets (e.g.: otter trawls)
- gill nets with invisible netting and ghost fishing

Commentary on Response:

Although this was not perceived to be a difficult question, it was not completed as well as expected.

Students:

- explained damage without naming technology.
- named technology with no explanation.
- named a technology but were confused about the damage, (e.g.: they named a technology and explained the damage caused by a different technology).
- discussed about oil rigs and aquaculture.
- discussed “old types” of catch technology.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value

4%

59. Explain the impact of any two types of new catch technologies on the ocean environment.

New technologies in the fishing industry has ~~pos~~ placed some strain on the fish stocks around the world. Factory freezer trawlers is one which has caused the fish stocks to decline. This new technology has allowed people to stay out on the ocean longer and process their fish while doing so. This is allowing much more fish to be caught during one trip. Over time, the fish stocks are unable to reproduce because they are not given the time. Another type of new catch which has posed a threat on the ocean environment is trawling nets. These nets scrape across the ocean floor hauling up fish along with food for other fish on the ocean floor. This leaves some fish with no food, in turn causing their populations to decrease.

Value

4%

59. Explain the impact of any two types of new catch technologies on the ocean environment.

Two types of new catch technologies that are impacting the ocean environment are FFT's (Factory Freezer Trawlers) and sonar. FFT's impact the ocean environment because they can stay at sea for longer periods of time because the fish are caught and cleaned then frozen aboard the ship. Also the ships can hold large amounts of fish. Both these factors contribute to overfishing. Sonar gives fishermen the ability to locate fish traveling in schools and which ones are biggest, this takes the guess work out of fishing and it increases the amount caught. Both of these technologies lead to overfishing and the depletion of fish stocks.

Value

4%

59. Explain the impact of any two types of new catch technologies on the ocean environment.

Two types of new catch technologies on the ocean environment are freezer trawler and new technology on boats to find fish. The impact that these two types of new catch technologies have on the ocean environment is freezer trawler can improve and keep a fisherman's catch fresh longer meaning they can stay long ^{to} catch fish causing a worse decline in fish. Also new technology on boats to help find fish impacts the decline in fish, if these new technologies keep improving then sooner or later there won't be any fish left in the ocean.

Value

4%

59. Explain the impact of any two types of new catch technologies on the ocean environment.

New technologies such as fish finders (sonar radar) allow companies to find exactly where the fish are located, without even dropping their nets. This means the fish are caught every trip and are not given a chance to survive ~~catch~~ therefore more fish are being hauled out of the ocean, less left to breed (reproduce.) Another new technology would be ~~freezer~~ freezers on boats which allow fishermen to stay at sea for several days allowing them more time to fish therefore more are caught.

60. Explain any two factors that affect the growth of the quaternary sector.

Marking/ Grading Key:

0.5 marks for each factor

1.5 marks for explanation of each factor

Answer Key:

Possible responses included:

- education / literacy levels in community and workforce
- capital investment
- wages - developed / developing countries
- level of development / industrialization
- needs / wants of society for things driven by technology
- population - jobs, money, demand, migration
- availability of technology
- government policy and funding
- “Leap Frog” Theory - skip sectors to go to quaternary
- infrastructure requirements
- effects of activity in other sectors, mainly tertiary
- technology
- competition / market
- explanation of quaternary sector

Commentary on Response:

When the question was answered it was generally done well, however, a significant percentage of students did not attempt the question at all and many had incomplete responses.

Students:

- discussed minor points unrelated to the question.
- listed factors with no explanation.
- discussed points about ecosystems, other economic sectors, the fishery, immigration/emigration, birth/death rates. In other words, topics not related the question.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

4% 60. Explain any two factors that affect the growth of the quaternary sector.

4. One factor is new technology/development of the clean environment of infrastructure. The quaternary sector requires both of these. For example, when the computer and internet were created the quaternary sector had a rapid growth as its field began to widen. There were then, more job opportunities which fueled the growth of the quaternary sector. Another factor is capital. In order for an area to have a viable quaternary sector there must be the capital to support its growth. This is why you do not see large quaternary sectors in low GNP/income areas like Africa & South America.

4% 60. Explain any two factors that affect the growth of the quaternary sector.

4. Two factors that affect the growth of the quaternary sector are the presence of skilled laborers, and the present quaternary infrastructure already in a country or area.

For the quaternary sector to grow, there has to be a pool of skilled laborers for the installation of technological devices ~~such as~~ such as installing communication towers, running fibre optic cables, etc. Skilled laborers must be present in order to create the technological devices which are needed by the quaternary sector, and to maintain them once they are in place.

Also, the presence of pre-existing quaternary infrastructure plays a role in the growth of the quaternary sector. In a country where the quaternary sector already exists, in order for growth of this sector the old infrastructure has to be removed, and the new installed. The process of removing the old is costly and time consuming. In places where no previous quaternary infrastructure exists, growth is more rapid as infrastructure doesn't have to be removed, and the technology is just installed.

Value
4%

60. Explain any two factors that affect the growth of the quaternary sector.

3 The quaternary sector is the technological part of industries. One factor that can affect the growth of the quaternary sector is the human intellect. Humans must have the knowledge and education to operate or produce technologies for a specific industry. Another factor which would affect the growth is the available capital. Without money the technologies could not be developed.

4% 60. Explain any two factors that affect the growth of the quaternary sector.

3 Two factors that affect the growth of the quaternary sector are how developed a country is. If a country is really developed there will be more quaternary growth but if the country are under-developed there would probably be no quaternary activity at all. Another factor would be available capital, in order for a country to expand on the quaternary sector they have to have a lot of available capital.

SECTION B
Do only ONE of the Units in Section B

Either: **Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth**
 Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

- 4 % 61. Briefly describe two factors that affect birth rates and two factors that affect death rates.

Marking/Grading Key:

2 marks for birth rates - 1 mark for listing factors, 1 mark for explanation
2 marks for death rates - 1 mark for listing factors, 1 mark for explanation

Answer Key:

Birth Rates

Health Issues
Education / Sex Education
Level of Service
Access to Territory
Birth Control Methods / Practices
Religion / Cultural Beliefs
Family Lifestyles
Women in the Workforce
Standard of Living
High / Low GNP
Demographics (Size, Gender)
Government Regulations
Financial / Money Issues
Developed vs. Developing Nations
Family Planning Strategies
Modern / Traditional Customs
“Baby Boomers”
Infant Morality Rate

Death Rates

Health
Education
Level of Development
Access to Service
Good Doctors (Availability)
Disease (Prevention / Spread)
Sanitary Conditions
Lifestyles
Population Size
Demographics
War
Famine
Nutrition / Food
Technology
Developed vs. Developing
High / Low GNP
Technology
Natural Disasters

Students:

- listed key points without an explanation.
- discussed either birth or death rates.
- described birth or death rates from one perspective.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value
4%

61. Briefly describe two factors that affect birth rates and two factors that affect death rates.

Birth Rates are the # of births per year, per population expressed as a ratio of 1:1000. 2 factors that affect birth rates are:

1/ Government policy

- Some countries in the world, are over-populated so their governments have implaced a rule that you are only allowed to have "x" number of children.

Ex: China, each family is only allowed to have one child. This factor would cause the birth rate to decrease.

2/ Role of women

- in recent years the role of women have^{hgs} changed.

Value
4%

61. Briefly describe two factors that affect birth rates and two factors that affect death rates.

Two factors that affect birth rates are: how developed a society is and the access to birth control. Usually a less developed society tends to have more children. These societies tend to be in poorer countries so they don't know about, don't have access to or the money to buy birth control.

Most of these people are concerned more about the day today survival.

Two factors that affect Death rate is access to medical assistance and a country's well-being. In poorer countries people don't have the same money and medical programs that more developed countries have. They can't afford the proper expensive medical equipment and drugs needed. Also if a country is engaged in war or is going through a famine or virus epidemic the death rate will be much higher.

Value

4%

61. Briefly describe two factors that affect birth rates and two factors that affect death rates.

- natural disaster
disease

Two factors that affect birth rates:

- birth control: the availability of this makes a huge difference in birth rates. ex: undeveloped country has little availability = high birth rates.

- education: the more that is known about birth control, STIs, pregnancy, etc the lower birth rate.

Two factors that affect death rate.

- natural disaster: sudden disasters can kill a large percentage of population.

- disease: in undeveloped countries, where disease is rampant, death rates are higher.

Value

4%

61. Briefly describe two factors that affect birth rates and two factors that affect death rates.

Two factors that affect birth rates are:

- urbanization, the more industrialized place you live in, the birth rates are greatly reduced.

- Religion, Some religions practice not using any form of birth control.

Two factors that affect death rates are:

- health care, The better health care there is, the lower the death rates will be.

- war, if there is a war, the death rates will be greatly increased.

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

- 4% 62. Describe two factors that contribute to the creation of a high density urban area.

Marking/ Grading Key:

0.5 marks for listing each factor

1.5 marks for each explanation

Answer Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Employment / Job Opportunities | - Infrastructure |
| - Services | - Limited Rural Resources |
| - Resources | - Cost of Living |
| - Climate | - Geographic Location |
| - Educational Opportunity | - Preferred Lifestyle |
| - Money | - High / Low GNP |

Students:

- listed factors without explanation.
- did not answer the question asked, they talked about reasons not to move to urban settings.
- used general terms without explanation.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value

4%

62. Describe two factors that contribute to the creation of a high density urban area.

Two factors that contribute to the creation of a high density urban area are the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas because of job opportunities and to take advantage of government services. Many people move from rural to urban locations to look for work since there are generally more jobs available in urban areas. People also move to urban areas to take advantage of services such as banking, shopping, health care and education. While some of these things may be available in rural locations, they are generally more diverse in urban areas. Because people are moving to urban areas for whatever reason, the population is increasing while the land area is not, therefore making it a high density area.

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Value

4%

62. Describe two factors that contribute to the creation of a high density urban area.

One factor that would contribute to the creation of a high density urban area would be, people moving from rural areas to the cities to find work/employment. People that move take their families with them, which helps the population grow quicker because there are many families doing the same. Another reason high density urban areas would be, that in the city you would be close to everything, work, shopping, recreation etc. to move to a city would be just convenient for a family with say limited transportation. Urban areas have public transportation in which they could use.

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Value
4%

62. Describe two factors that contribute to the creation of a high density urban area.

3.5

Two factors that contribute to the creation of a high density urban area are how economically good the area is with lots of job opportunities and good education system. A second factor would be the climate of the area, how nice the seasons are, and also what things are around to do for enjoyment with family and friends.

Value
4%

62. Describe two factors that contribute to the creation of a high density urban area.

3.5

Two factors that contribute to the creation of a high density urban area are the number of employment opportunities and/or educational opportunities. The more urban an area is, the larger amount of resources and possibilities they will have. Urban areas with high densities often are an attraction to those struggling for employment because of its many options, also schooling and education is more looked after and there are many places to go for help. Therefore these are contributing factors to an urban area with high density.

PART II, SECTION C

Instructions: Part II, Section C consists of two case studies. Do ALL questions in this section.

Case Study 1 Units 1 - 5

Value

- 4% 63. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, describe two ways climatic conditions affect human activity.

Marking/ Grading Key:

Students needed to discuss both potential hazards (problems) with climatic conditions and potential benefits.

1 mark was given for each listed response

1 mark was given for each explanation

Answer Key:

Possible responses included:

Negative influences . . .

- huge damage to tourism sector
- loss of human life
- loss of personal property / expense in rebuilding
- severe agricultural damage / income loss from the primary sector
- resulting disease, malnutrition, starvation
- increased out migration
- destruction of linkages (transport & communication)
- increased costs for property owners (insurance)
- displacement of citizens

Positive influences . . .

- potential recreational and leisure activities
- preparedness level of people
- improved building codes
- volunteer organizations developed
- tourism pockets (strong economies)
- agricultural pockets (climate supporting certain industries)

Students:

- showed a lack of geographical knowledge.
- failed to link ideas to case study.
- listed without any explanation or cited directly from case study without any explanation.
- confused the concepts of weather and climate.
- focused only on leisure and recreation.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value

4%

63. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, describe two ways climatic conditions affect human activity.

4 It is needless to say that climatic conditions oftentimes have great affects on human activity, for instance, Hurricane Jeanne as mentioned in the case study killed 1500 people and contributed to the poverty and unrest of the Dominican Republic and neighbouring Haiti. These areas also depend greatly on the tourism sector which was majorly impacted as the countries were destroyed. Furthermore, climatic conditions of the area of Bolivia are of a great significance. Bolivia is responsible for the production of over one third of the worlds coffee. Obviously if favorable warm and humid conditions were not present then the economy of Bolivia would suffer immensely. Clearly, climatic conditions have major affects on human activity whether it be good or bad.

Value

Value

4%

63. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, describe two ways climatic conditions affect human activity.

4 Climatic conditions has a major impact on human activity, two ways this is evident is, the leisure of one country benefiting another. Most times climate will make or break these types of jobs in a country. Take for instance Haiti, located in the Caribbean Islands relied heavily on tourism, known for its wonderful weather and climate. When the hurricane hit we can see how this largely damaged the economy because of lack of tourists, as well many canceled trips by the tourist. Another way is the means by which people live, that is clothes they wear, food they eat, ect. For instance warmer climate will cause individuals to wear lighter clothes or less insulated houses. A culture can develop, In Haiti we see their staple foods are because of their climate (bananas, corn, cocoa, ect) we also see that climate resulted in the downfall of these when the hurricane hit. We can also see climate impact from their homes and poor environmental conditions from climatic conditions. ✓

Value

Value

4%

63. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, describe two ways climatic conditions affect human activity.

3.5

Two ways climatic conditions affect human activity are by destroying homes, schools, buildings, and roadways through natural disasters like hurricanes, tornadoes, etc. This leaves thousands of families homeless in towns that are in ruins. Another way climatic conditions affect human activity is by destroying the land and people's livelihood through natural disasters. This leads to the downfall of the economy, like Haiti's sugarcane fields being destroyed.

Value

4%

63. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, describe two ways climatic conditions affect human activity.

3.5

Climatic conditions can affect human activity very severely and change everything where bad conditions occur. For example, a hurricane like Floyd and Jeanne can come on so fast with little or no warning & no matter how fast people are warned nothing can be done to protect their homes and buildings in their city. Such a hurricane or even high winds or a tornado or can ruin homes giving humans no where to live & even besides that, ruining all buildings. Their jobs, products buy, their whole economy gone. So human activity is gone by losing their economy. Climate conditions also affect crops and livestock, which is where an area receives all of its resources and food supply. The human activity of farming is also affected badly.

64. With reference to the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways humans respond to hazards posed by selected land forms and water forms.

Marking/ Grading Key:

1 marks for each listed response

1 marks for each explanation

Answer Key:

Positive responses included such things as, but were not limited to, movement, evacuation, warning systems, relief aid, improved building codes and insurance.

Negatives responses included such things as emotional collapse and panic, along with an increase in crime (e.g.: looting)

Students:

- gave “two” acceptable answers but did not give any support from the case study. They concentrated on their own geographical knowledge and experiences. (e.g.: Sea-walls in Placentia / Moving away from the river in Badger.)
- mistakenly focused on the impact of the level of development experienced in the countries mentioned in the case study. This concept was covered in Question #65.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value

4%

64. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways humans respond to hazards posed by selected land forms and water forms.

4 Two ways humans respond to hazards posed by selected land forms and water forms are good warning systems and relief measures. For instance, the warning system used during Hurricane Floyd in 1999 saved many lives. Humans still use warning systems to respond to climatic occurrences. Also, humans have inplaced relief funds and organizations (ex. Red Cross) to help those affected by disaster. For example, the United States provided over \$3 billion in initial aid and additional funds later for those affected by Hurricane Floyd.

Value

4%

64. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways humans respond to hazards posed by selected land forms and water forms.

3 Humans respond to hazards, such as in the case study of hurricanes in a couple of different ways. First we have means of detecting storms early so we can make a better and more thought about decision on what to do. Second if the hazard is too great to be able to sit out we act by evacuating people from the endangered areas or if they cannot go for whatever reasons we build strong shelters for them to seek refuge in.

Value
4%

64. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways humans respond to hazards posed by selected land forms and water forms.

One way humans respond to hazards is building their houses up to a higher standard so that they are more protected from hazards such as hurricanes.

Another way humans respond to hazards is evacuating the area when evacuation plans are set in motion.

They evacuate the area and temporarily settle in a safer environment until the hazard has passed.

Value
4%

64. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways humans respond to hazards posed by selected land forms and water forms.

When people hear that some sort of hazard is coming they would probably tell everyone they know where they are going to go. They then would probably take what they can and drive as far away from the hazard as they need. Then they would probably find some shelter to stay in until it is OK to go back. If they find that their house is no longer able to live in, they would probably make a new one with their insurance. If they don't have insurance then, I don't know what they would do.

65. As a climatologist with an expertise in hurricanes, you will give a report to three major news networks on Hurricane Jeanne and Floyd. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, suggest three reasons why the number of lives lost were different in each case.

Marking/ Grading Key:

6 marks for 3 well explained reasons
1 mark for each reason given
1 mark for each explanation

Answer Key:

The three reasons had to come from the following list:

- Level of preparation for large storms; early warnings -U.S. was better prepared than the D.R..
- Level of development of the countries; support systems available after the disaster including - relief aid, medical, construction phase, government help, quality of house and infrastructure construction (U.S. vs. D.R.).
- Transportation availability for evacuations; money for preparation materials.
- Pre-existing problems of poverty, hunger, and disease made worse by the hurricanes.
- Lack of food and shelter immediately after the hurricane; early evacuations.

Students:

- listed reasons with no explanation.
- assumed that a category 2 storm was stronger than a category 4 storm.
- made no reference to the case study.
- summarized the case study in their answer without answering the question.
- focused on the physical features of the areas involved instead of developmental features.
- focused on the location of the hurricanes as opposed to the development of the region.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value
6%

65. As a climatologist with an expertise in hurricanes, you will give a report to three major news networks on Hurricane Jeanne and Floyd. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, suggest three reasons why the number of lives lost were different in each case.

There are reasons why I believe the number of lives lost were different in each case. As a climatologist I am very familiar with hurricanes. One reason why the number of lives lost were different is because of the warning. If there is a warning of a hurricane then people can take the proper measures they need to, to overcome losing their lives. With Hurricane Floyd the warning system that was in place worked out extremely well and people were able to evacuate in time. On the other hand, with Hurricane Jeanne there were very few emergency protection measures in place making the damage to humans and property even worse. Another reason is the homes. If people have poorly constructed homes which cannot withstand the extreme conditions of a hurricane then they are more likely to lose their homes and their lives. In Haiti, 70-80% of the poorly constructed homes were destroyed, while in the U.S. the homes are constructed more highly. The houses were more stable. The third and final reason I believe the number of lives lost were different is the healthcare system and technology. In Haiti the people do not have good healthcare systems. Haiti is one of the world's most poorest countries. People were starved and the spread of disease was a major concern. In the U.S. some families had insurance and the U.S. government paid over \$3 billion in initial aid and additional funds later. Haiti could not afford any health care or aid. Therefore, many died of starvation, disease and dehydration.

65. As a climatologist with an expertise in hurricanes, you will give a report to three major news networks on Hurricane Jeanne and Floyd. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, suggest three reasons why the number of lives lost were different in each case.

6 There are a number of reasons why Jeanne caused many more deaths than Floyd, most tied to the level of development of the countries affected. Possibly the largest factor was the presence of early warning systems in the US (hit by Floyd). With the early warning, far more people were able to be evacuated than would have been possible otherwise. In Haiti and the Dominican, people had little or no warning of the approach of Jeanne, and did not have time to leave. With far more people in the danger zone, far more people were killed. The number of people evacuated, and so inversely the number killed, was also affected by the presence (or lack) of an effective evacuation plan. Such plans make evacuations much more efficient, and more people can be removed. The US has these plans in place, while Haiti and the Dominican don't. With Floyd, the combination of early warning systems and evacuation plans greatly reduced the ~~possibility~~ of death that otherwise would have occurred. The ~~low~~ quality of the health care system ~~also~~ affects the number of deaths. The US, with a good health system, could easily care for the injured, preventing more deaths. In Haiti and the Dominican, however, the health care systems are very bad, and would not be able to support the large numbers of injured. This ~~could~~ means that many who could have been saved in the US or Canada died because the medical care wasn't available. On a smaller scale perhaps, the presence and enforcement of building codes could have an effect. Had their homes been built to the standard of North Carolinian building codes, many Haitians and Dominicans could have survived quite fine sitting in their own homes, with needing to evacuate.

Value

6%

65. As a climatologist with an expertise in hurricanes, you will give a report to three major news networks on Hurricane Jeanne and Floyd. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, suggest three reasons why the number of lives lost were different in each case.

One reason why the number of lives lost were different in each case was first of all the hurricane Floyd was expected the Bahama Islands had the technology to detect it, Haiti never had the money for technology. Another reason why the number of lives lost were different is because in the United States there was a hurricane Andrew before in 1992 so they had built their houses with high standards and can't withstand a hurricane. also galvanized storm shutters were installed Haiti's homes were poorly built and could easily be destroyed but they never had the money to prepare their house for a hurricane. The last reason why the number of lives lost were different is because of the category of the hurricane. The Floyd hurricane had strong winds but was less severe ^{it was a class four,} ~~there for~~ less people died. The Jeanne hurricane was a class two hurricane which is more severe so more people died.

Value
6%

65. As a climatologist with an expertise in hurricanes, you will give a report to three major news networks on Hurricane Jeanne and Floyd. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, suggest three reasons why the number of lives lost were different in each case.

Hurricane Jeanne and Hurricane Floyd were very different. Hurricane Floyd was rated a 4 on the Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale but only 55 lives were lost while Hurricane Jeanne was rated a 2 and the number of deaths due to this hurricane exceeded a thousand. But why?

Due to the steps taken to prepare for this disaster, the Bahama Islands and Florida were well prepared. Their warning system worked well to warn them with plenty of time to take appropriate measures. In contrast to this, Haiti and the Dominican Republic did not have accurate warning systems and therefore had no or very little time to prepare for the storm about to hit.

The economical development had an effect on this as well. Bahama Islands and Florida are fairly rich states which could easily afford the right preparations for this disaster where Haiti & the Dominican Republic are one of the poorest countries and therefore is unable to prepare for such a disastrous storm.

Case Study 2

Units 1 - 5

Value

4%

66. “The trace amounts of toxins found in eggs of turtles could potentially impact other members of the food web in this ecosystem.” Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain this statement.

Marking/ Grading Key:

2 marks given for fully explaining Biological Amplification

2 marks for making specific references to the case study

Answer Key:

- explain Biological Amplification
- discuss how toxins are passed on through food web. For example, turtle eggs had toxin that was consumed by crows and then by coyotes. Crows have to eat many turtles to get energy and coyotes have to consume many crows. Coyotes will have toxins from both that crows and turtles. Also these toxins may be passed on to humans.

Students:

- did not use geographical knowledge or reference the term Biological Amplification.
- did not refer to the case study to back up their answer.
- knew what was happening (passing on/build up of toxins), however, this geographical knowledge was not combined with case study information.

Exemplars :(Excellent and Good)

Value

4%

66. "The trace amounts of toxins found in eggs of turtles could potentially impact other members of the food web in this ecosystem." Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain this statement.

4

Toxins found in eggs of turtles could impact other members of the food web through bioaccumulation. Toxins are fat soluble so they stay in an animal forever, they cannot be flushed out. Therefore if an animal eats several turtle eggs it is taking in all their toxins. If this second animal was a raccoon it might be eaten by another animal such as a coyote. This coyote eats several raccoons therefore taking in many more toxins. Toxins found in turtle eggs impact other species in the food web because as you move up the food chain more and more toxins are consumed.

Value

4%

66. "The trace amounts of toxins found in eggs of turtles could potentially impact other members of the food web in this ecosystem." Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain this statement.

Toxins found in organisms like the eggs of turtles never leaves the organisms. As a result when the predator eats its prey, the toxins found in the prey will now be in the predator body tissues. The further up the food pyramid, the higher amount of toxins found in the organisms. The higher trophic levels will have more toxins since it just accumulates from trophic level to trophic level. Since the turtle eggs contains toxins, the species that will eat the eggs like raccoons, muskrats, skunks and crow will now contain the toxins. This is called biological amplification since the amount of toxins are increasing the higher up the pyramid. As a result from the toxins in the eggs will impact other species of the food web because the toxins stays in the tissues and accumulates.

Value
4%

66. "The trace amounts of toxins found in eggs of turtles could potentially impact other members of the food web in this ecosystem." Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain this statement.

3
"The trace amounts of toxins found in eggs of turtles could potentially impact other members of the food web in this ecosystem", simply means that all types of species will be affected by this. Raccoons, muskrats, skunks, and crows eat the turtles eggs. Now if those eggs have toxins then the animals that eat those animals like coyotes and wolves or bears will also receive those toxins. All animals in a food web will all share the toxins from the turtles eggs causing all them to become sick as well. It will just keep on going making a chain reaction that can't be stopped.

Value
4%

66. "The trace amounts of toxins found in eggs of turtles could potentially impact other members of the food web in this ecosystem." Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain this statement.

3
"The trace amounts of toxins found in eggs of turtles could potentially impact other members of the food web in this ecosystem." By toxins being found in the eggs is a danger, when the eggs are eaten by a predator the toxin is then passed onto the predator, this trend will continue as a predator will eat the predator that ate the eggs. The higher up the chain we go the higher the toxin level gets because a predator needs to eat more and more of the animal below it in the food chain, so it will have a higher level of toxin in its system. The toxin in the egg is passed up through each level of the food chain, getting higher amounts in each level.

67. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, briefly explain one short-term and one long-term impact on the wetlands if development continues.

Marking/Grading Key:

1 mark for listing each impact

1 mark for explaining each impact

Answer Key:**Short-term**

- loss of mates, loss of food for turtles, loss of natural beauty and integrity, impact of toxins, loss of ecosystem due to construction

Long-term

- extinction of species, destruction of habitat, forced to relocate

It should be noted that there could be an overlap in short-term and long-term responses. (e.g.: forced to relocate would be long-term if turtles cannot come back to the wetlands and short-term if students point out it is a temporary thing.)

- The destruction of ecosystem could also be a long-term impact if students point out that the loss is permanent and results in long-term impacts which can lead to changes in food chains and food webs.

Students:

- are not referring to case study to expand on response.
- did not give full explanation.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value

4%

67. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, briefly explain one short-term and one long-term impact on the wetlands if development continues.

4 One short term impact on the wetlands if development continues is that pesticides from farmland get into the water in the wetlands and create contamination. This may create levels of toxins in habitants of the wetlands. This can be reversed because if pesticide use is discontinued, the water will flush the toxins out of it (they will dissolve over time) and the wetland ecosystem will return back to normal.

see sheet (67.)

(67.)

68. "Economic development sometimes comes at the expense of wetland conservation." You are asked to propose a plan that would ensure both economic development and wetland conservation. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways in which you would accomplish this.

One long term impact on the wetlands if development continues is that the wetlands are going to be converted to places for roads, buildings or housing. This completely destroys the wetlands and the habitants of the wetlands. After this occurred, the wetlands would be unable to return to normal.

Value

4%

67.

Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, briefly explain one short-term and one long-term impact on the wetlands if development continues.

4 One short-term impact on wetlands could be, that the development would cause those in the wetlands to die, due to heavy machinery, and destruction of their food, homes, little shelters and the things they need to survive. All of these could cause them to die. A long-term impact would be that these turtles would no longer know where to go, what to eat, what to do, thus getting hit by vehicles or just dying due to no habitat for them. If this continued in the long-term they could reach the point of extinction, if people aren't careful and don't move them to proper places, or stop there work.

Value

4%

67.

Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, briefly explain one short-term and one long-term impact on the wetlands if development continues.

3 One of the short-term impact that could lead from the development of the wetlands is a drastic decrease in population of the turtle or even the extinction of the turtles altogether. The long term effect of the development of the wetlands is that with the extinction of the turtles or the decrease in population at least, is the effect it will have on the rest of the ecosystems, there may be a sudden increase in the number of invertebrates, which may lead to the use of more pesticides, which will increase toxins. There may also be a decrease in the populations that feed on the turtles which will affect other species, which will result in population fluxes for many years until a new ecosystem is established.

67. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, briefly explain one short-term and one long-term impact on the wetlands if development continues.

3 One short term impact is the many turtles and eggs which are killed by bulldozers and other construction companies who erect buildings and parking lots in the area - A long term effect is the declining population in Diamondback turtles and how if something is not done soon then the species may vanish.

68. “Economic development sometimes comes at the expense of wetland conservation.” You are asked to propose a plan that would ensure both economic development and wetland conservation. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways in which you would accomplish this.

Marking/ Grading Key:

6 marks for linking economic development and wetland conservation and explaining two ways to accomplish this.

A maximum of 3 marks for listing ways to conserve wetlands or to economically develop wetlands.

Answer key:

- develop wetlands as a protected site and as a tourist attraction
- better land usage planning (business and development to enhance ecological concerns)
- public awareness of the habitat surrounding the residential area (e.g.: in the case study)
- government could institute structural controls on wetland development
- controls on land development

Students:

- did not propose a plan that covered both economic development and wetland conservation.
- did not link economic development to wetland conservation. Instead they tended to list ideas for wetland conservation only.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value
6%

68. "Economic development sometimes comes at the expense of wetland conservation." You are asked to propose a plan that would ensure both economic development and wetland conservation. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways in which you would accomplish this.

The proposed plan will ensure economic development and wetland conservation. This first idea combines the two in order to protect both. The opening of a provincial park, would ensure both. The wetland would be protected, and by charging an entry fee and erecting concession stands, the economy would be supported. Jobs would be created, and the park would have signs and activities to increase knowledge. A second way to ensure both economic development and wetland conservation would be a program which educates contractors and helps them to take the necessary precautions when building. Lot size and emissions would be restricted, and an environmental scientist would be hired to keep track of everything during the building process. By educating on where the best place to put roads and buildings are, the wetlands would be further protected from harm, while the economy prospers all the same.

Value
6%

68. "Economic development sometimes comes at the expense of wetland conservation." You are asked to propose a plan that would ensure both economic development and wetland conservation. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways in which you would accomplish this.

One way is ~~eco-tourism~~ "eco-tourism". This is where tourists come to see the natural beauty of the wetlands, ~~and~~ while not damaging them. Guided tours, ~~paths~~ and walking trails are some examples of this, and can be quite profitable.

~~Another way is the partition off a section~~

Another way is to raise awareness about harm caused to animals, such as the Stetson Meadows bird, and for the government to give cash ~~incentives~~ incentives to ~~give~~ companies that use "less destructive" methods of development.

68. "Economic development sometimes comes at the expense of wetland conservation." You are asked to propose a plan that would ensure both economic development and wetland conservation. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways in which you would accomplish this.

5 Two ways I would accomplish this is, One you could make the wetland apart of the recreation development by making it a tourist thing were you can go and look at all the different types of organisms and species etc. While doing so it could be very educational and you could also make a profit while doing it. So it would ~~be~~ contribute to economic development and conserve the wetland, while letting people see it in its natural state. Also you could make a deal only to use so much of the wetland for development and keep the rest there, that way you get a little bit of economic development, while keeping ~~the~~ part of the wetlands there which is home to many animals. Building homes for people and being kind enough to keep at least part of the animals home there. Win-Win situation.

68. "Economic development sometimes comes at the expense of wetland conservation." You are asked to propose a plan that would ensure both economic development and wetland conservation. Using the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain two ways in which you would accomplish this.

4 2 ways that you can accomplish this task would be try to save at least about 14 feet of the wetland, just so the animals will have something to go to. Another reason would be to probably make like an animal park, kinda similar to Salinas Nature Park, make whatever it is ~~to~~ your making worth your dollar. That way you could make ~~so~~ much of the money back.

SECTION D

Do only **ONE** of the Units in **Section D**. **Note: Both Units use Case Study 3 below.**

Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

Or

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Case Study 3

Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

Value

4%

69. With reference to the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain why, in recent years, the rate of population growth in the favelas is greater than the rate of population growth in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Marking/ Grading Key:

2 marks for commenting on population growth in favelas compared to the city
2 marks for explanation

Answer Key:

Any two of the following:

Rural - Urban Migration

- People move from the countryside to the city to find work mostly due to a lack of employment, money and land. They moved to the cities and choose favelas due to the high cost of land in the inner city as opposed to the favelas on the periphery of Rio de Janeiro.

Modernization

- The inner city has drawn people because of industry, etc and therefore created a disparity between the wealth of groups in that area as opposed to outlying regions . When low cost housing is destroyed for expansion, the poor are forced out into the favelas.

Education

- Lack of education to find jobs and lack of education about birth control makes it difficult to get out of the favelas. Therefore the birth rate increases. The inner core occupants are more educated and get the better jobs thus reducing the birth rate through better birth control, and often, with both members in a relationship working.

Any combination of the above responses were accepted as long as one or both responses dealt with the inner core reducing its growth rate while those in the favelas increased.

Any one of the above responses combined with a general knowledge response was also accepted.

Also,

- Lack of money for birth control
- Families becoming large to help in the workforce compared to remaining small in developed areas
- Birth Rate and Death Rate comparison

Students:

- made an attempt to explain one item and most often did not compare growth rates.
- students confused internal migration with immigration.
- students did not explain points they took from the case study. They simply took sentences from the case study.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value

4%

69. With reference to the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain why, in recent years, the rate of population growth in the favelas is greater than the rate of population growth in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

The population growth rate of ~~pop~~ the favelas is much greater than the growth rate of the city for several reasons. First ~~many~~ many people are being forced into favelas because of modernization. Some of the first favelas were formed because people's houses were being destroyed to build skyscrapers. The people could not afford to live in the more expensive part of town and were forced to live along the hillside. The more rich population at the core of the city forced them to the slums. Internal migration within the city has increased slum growth rate. A lot of the external migration is coming from poor farmers from around the city. They could not make a living outside the city ^(push factor) so the pull factors of employment brought them to the city. However the land values and demand for space forced them to live in the favelas. Also increasing the growth rate of the favelas.

Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

Value

4%

69. With reference to the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain why, in recent years, the rate of population growth in the favelas is greater than the rate of population growth in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

The rate of population growth is much greater in the favelas than in the city of Rio de Janeiro due to the changing modernization and development of the city. Even though the city may be developing economically only a few are becoming really wealthy. The demolition of older, lower income houses for skyscrapers drive many residents into the favelas. Many rural residents, farmers who find it extremely difficult to make a living, would move to the city in hopes of a better life but could only afford the slums on the hillside. More and more people were moving to the city and the favelas growth rate soared to 7.9% a year. Despite the number of people living in the favelas, little is being done to modernize them or deal with the shortage of utilities. The wealth of the core of Rio will increase while the disparity and size of the slums increase if something isn't soon done.

Value
4%

69. With reference to the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain why, in recent years, the rate of population growth in the favelas is greater than the rate of population growth in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

3.5
The rate of population growth in the favelas is greater than the rate of population growth in the city of Rio de Janeiro because as cleared rain forest land becomes unproductive, the farmers give up and move to the city. Also, people are moving out of the rural areas and into the city because land prices are cheaper. As the city modernizes, more people move into the cheap favelas because it is too expensive to move into other parts of the city.

Value
4%

69. With reference to the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain why, in recent years, the rate of population growth in the favelas is greater than the rate of population growth in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

3
The main difference would be the level of development of the favelas compared to Rio de Janeiro. The favelas are an area that contain many poor and uneducated people. The growth rate here is due to a high birth rate and poor immigrants. These people are uneducated & probably don't use birth control. They would have many kids to help with work. Also many poor migrants of Brazil move here because they can get jobs working in Rio de Janeiro. The city would have a lower growth rate because the people are wealthy & educated & poor immigrants don't move there.

70. You are a government official responsible for dealing with the uncontrolled growth of favelas. What are three possible solutions that would solve the problems created by rapid growth of favelas?

Marking/ Grading Key:

1 mark for each reason

1 mark for explanation

Answer Key:

- improve education: learn about birth control, etc. and increase job prospects, to bring population numbers down
- improve facilities: water/sewer/infrastructure
- government housing projects
- government intervention on crime
- zoning regulations - force people to live in certain areas
- population control
- stricter immigration rules
- increase jobs / employment / wages
- extend city boundaries

Students:

- gave simple responses with little explanation.
- seemed confused with the question and tried to solve the problem of a rapid growth rate rather than problems created by the rapid growth of the favelas.
- had problems understanding what the favelas were.
- didn't know Rio De Janeiro and favelas were in the same country and talked about international immigration.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Value
6%

70. You are a government official responsible for dealing with the uncontrolled growth of favelas. What are three possible solutions that would solve the problems created by rapid growth of favelas?

~~One possible solution~~

The uncontrolled growth of favelas is causing problems such as shortage of utilities, drug related crime and gang warfare and death or injury resulting from poor housing. One possible solution is to slow the growth rate of the favelas by limiting the migration of rural farmers to this area. Another possible solution is to provide education and employment opportunities.

This would mean increased income, which would improve housing and increase the use of utilities.

A third way to deal with the problems of the favelas would be to increase the minimum wage, which would increase income. Increased income would contribute to a higher standard of living.

Value
6%

70. You are a government official responsible for dealing with the uncontrolled growth of favelas. What are three possible solutions that would solve the problems created by rapid growth of favelas?

Three possible solutions that would solve the problems created by rapid growth of favelas would be provide some method of birth control and teach them how to use it to help decrease the skyrocketing birth rates. Another possible solution would be to build low income housing for these people in the city to try and stop the growth and the number of people moving to the favelas. Another solution could be to provide jobs to these people, if they had jobs they could make enough money to stay in the city there would be no more to move to the favelas.

Value
6%

70.

You are a government official responsible for dealing with the uncontrolled growth of favelas. What are three possible solutions that would solve the problems created by rapid growth of favelas?

4 Possible solutions to decrease the rapid growth rates in the favelas are that we as the government could make birth control readily available and affordable to these families. With doing this we would need to educate them about taking the precautions for not becoming pregnant and letting them see how they will benefit from this. The next step would be to put in place a law that nobody in their families were permitted to have more than two children in order to decrease the birth rate. Also for the families to listen these rules we could provide incentives such as better built homes, money for education for the two children they could have. If they broke the rule then everything they had been given will be taken back and they would have to pay the money back. 2

Value
6%

70.

You are a government official responsible for dealing with the uncontrolled growth of favelas. What are three possible solutions that would solve the problems created by rapid growth of favelas?

4 One solution that would help solve the problem created by ^{the} rapid growth of favelas would be to lower the land values so the rural people that are moving into the city wouldn't have to settle in the favelas. Another solution is to increase the wages that the workers are being paid. By doing that, people will be able to afford to live in the city and not have to live in the slums. 2

one more point needed.

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

- 4% 71. Identify one site and one situation feature of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Marking/ Grading Key:

2 marks for site feature with explanation

2 marks for situation feature with explanation

Answer Key:

Site Feature: beaches
 good climate
 port site
 granite mountains
 resource / landscape oriented site

Situation Feature: located on marine traffic route linking NE/SE,
 discovery of gold, diamonds.

Students:

- confused site and situation.
- re- wrote second paragraph of case study without further explanation.
- did not distinguish or explain which term they were referring to (site or situation).

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value

4%

71. Identify one site and one situation feature of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

4 Site is defined as the physical location of an area. Situation is known as the position of the site relative to other places or services. One site feature of the city of Rio de Janeiro is its coastal position. One site has many beaches as well as steep granite mountains and is on the coast of Brazil. One situation feature is that it is very close to main maritime transportation routes linking to northeastern Brazil. 2

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value

4%

71. Identify one site and one situation feature of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

4 - One Site feature of Rio de Janeiro is placed in between miles of beaches and mountains. Climate conditions are great there for beaches because it is just north of the Tropic of Capricorn. And the mountains make for great tourism and is very unique to Rio.
- One Situation feature is that it is located along the maritime traffic routes that link the coastal cities of northeastern Brazil and the more economically developed areas of Southeastern Brazil. 2

Value

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value

4%

71. Identify one site and one situation feature of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

3 One Site and one Situation feature of the City of Rio de Janeiro are: Site - The City is placed north of the tropic of Capricorn along the Brazilian Atlantic Coast.

"Situation - Just inland from the Coast on an inlet called Guanabara Bay. Important Seaport along the maritime traffic routes that link the coastal cities of northeastern Brazil and more economically developed areas of Southeastern Brazil.

72. You are a town planner with the city of Rio de Janeiro. Using the case study and quality of life indicators, describe three solutions to solve the problems currently experienced in the favelas.

Marking/ Grading Key:

1 mark for identifying the solution

1 mark for describing the solution

Answer key:

The following are possible solutions:

- Improve educational attainment / opportunities given that in 1988, 17% of poor did not have access to basic education infrastructure while only 5.1% of non-poor lacked such access.
- Improve access to health care for the poor to help reduce infant mortality rates and increase life expectancy.
- Introduce educational campaigns to increase public awareness of birth control to help lower the birth rate.
- Through government initiatives - tax-break incentives, subsidies, infrastructure development, economic development in the favelas could be promoted. This would increase the overall economy in the favelas which would equate to an overall improvement in standards of living.
- For the favelas, government should invest in low income public housing that is well constructed with water and sewer services. These houses should be located away from areas of high environmental risk prone to flooding and landslides.
- Increased investment in security and policing in the favelas to address gang and drug problems. Emphasis could be place on community policing to involve the residents in addressing these problems.
- Invest in youth programs and community centres to guide the youth of the favelas.

Students:

- listed possible solutions with no detailed description.
- made no reference to the case study or to specific quality of life indicators.
- wrote most answers in very general terms, not demonstrating specific geographical knowledge.

Exemplars: (Excellent and Good)

6%
Some
education
drug
stopping
rich

72. You are a town planner with the city of Rio de Janeiro. Using the case study and quality of life indicators, describe three solutions to solve the problems currently experienced in the favelas.

Many problems are currently experienced in the favelas. With the right approach, these problems can get better or even be solved.

In the year 1988, 31.8% of the people in the favelas were without sewage and 51.5% without garbage collection. The government needs to provide these basic necessities of life to the people in the favelas. Every human being needs these things.

Another step that needs to be taken is that the government needs to provide education services to the people of the favelas. In 1988, 17.1% of the people had no basic education. If people could get an education there would most likely be less drug crime and gang wars. People could get jobs because they would be more educated.

Finally, the government needs to put an end to the rich people in the city using the poor for cheap labor. This is inhumane and this would improve the way people view the city and the living conditions of people living in the favelas.

You are a town planner with the city of Rio de Janeiro. Using the case study and quality of life indicators, describe three solutions to solve the problems currently experienced in the favelas.

Charger/education and more schools located near the favelas would help favelados get better, higher paying jobs, as education is a costly thing many cannot afford. 2

~~Charger, more accessible medicine~~

6 "Soup Kitchens" and other such "feed the needy" programs would help dramatically or many wouldn't have to wonder how to get their next meal, and their savings could be invested elsewhere. Being starved is a poor indicator of the life quality!

Low income housing would help get favelados out of unsafe poorly constructed hillside shacks, as well as helping the homeless. Being safe and ~~being~~ is a good indicator of quality of life.

housing
& shelter

You are a town planner with the city of Rio de Janeiro. Using the case study and quality of life indicators, describe three solutions to solve the problems currently experienced in the favelas.

Three solutions to solve the problems currently experienced in the favelas would be:

1) level out some of the land → levelling some of the land would solve some of the problems because it would eliminate the risk of flooding and landslides and there would be more land suitable for building houses which would eliminate the problem of the high population.

2) build more high standard houses → more high standard housing would help lower the percentage of lives lost due to landslides, etc. destroying houses and the people in them.

3) build more industries in that area → more industries would increase the employment opportunities which would lower the crime level because most of the crime is caused because of no money (people fight to get money). It would bring more people into that area but it would also help pay for better housing and more housing.

Also, more money could mean more money to put towards transportation from other areas.

WORLD GEOGRAPHY 3202
PART I - SECTION A
SELECTED - RESPONSE ITEM ANALYSIS

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
This section covers Units 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10					
1.	D	8.4	8.7	4.4	78.4
2.	A	64.4	13.3	9.3	12.7
3.	C	2.3	8.7	72.3	16.6
4.	A	56.4	26.6	4.2	12.7
5.	A	69.1	13.1	8.2	9.5
6.	C	8.6	1.9	86.0	3.4
7.	C	20.2	23.2	52.7	3.6
8.	B	1.2	90.7	5.4	2.7
9.	B	22.6	33.9	13.3	29.9
10.	C	23.6	24.6	28.9	22.8
11.	C	18.0	21.3	44.0	16.6
12.	C	4.4	0.7	92.9	2.0
13.	A	67.2	20.6	8.1	3.8
14.	C	5.3	6.3	84.7	3.7
15.	D	3.5	19.1	3.6	73.8
16.	C	20.8	0.5	75.8	2.9
17.	A	87.0	3.5	5.4	3.9
18.	C	9.6	11.2	75.6	3.6
19.	D	3.3	0.6	4.1	91.9
20.	B	39.4	21.5	17.4	21.6
21.	A	73.0	14.2	6.2	6.5
22.	D	44.3	8.1	5.5	42.1
23.	C	5.0	23.4	62.0	9.4
24.	C	8.7	1.6	57.1	32.4
25.	A	71.2	7.3	6.2	15.2
26.	C	6.4	8.8	76.7	8.1
27.	B & C	18.0	41.4	26.4	14.2

WORLD GEOGRAPHY 3202
PART I - SECTION A
SELECTED - RESPONSE ITEM ANALYSIS

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
28.	B	31.3	57.1	3.3	8.2
29.	A	57.8	4.8	4.1	33.3
30.	C	2.3	5.9	84.8	7.0
31.	A, B, & D	10.2	6.8	3.4	79.6
32.	C	15.4	13.4	39.9	31.0
33.	D	9.3	46.1	11.5	33.0
34.	A	56.0	11.1	21.7	11.0
35.	B	21.3	53.6	12.0	13.0
36.	B	30.0	41.6	16.4	11.7
37.	D	3.8	34.2	2.9	58.9
38.	C	47.0	5.9	43.1	3.9
39.	B	26.3	34.8	14.8	24.0
40.	C	9.5	4.6	78.9	6.9
41.	D	1.9	1.7	9.4	86.8
42.	A & B	37.9	49.9	10.0	1.9
SECTION B Do only ONE of the Units in Section B Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth (43 - 50) Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization (51 - 58)					
SECTION B: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth					
43.	C	1.3	0.3	87.3	11.1
44.	B	15.1	72.1	2.1	10.0
45.	D	4.0	8.3	9.5	78.0
46.	C	25.4	17.5	54.0	2.0
47.	B	6.9	71.2	2.8	18.7
48.	D	17.5	25.6	45.5	13.9
49.	A	90.9	3.5	1.8	3.4
50.	B	7.0	90	2.2	04

WORLD GEOGRAPHY 3202
PART I - SECTION A
SELECTED RESPONSE ITEM ANALYSIS

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
SECTION B: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization					
51.	D	10.9	3.5	3.2	82.4
52.	D	8.0	14.4	0.5	77.1
53.	D	4.5	4.5	14.6	76.3
54.	B	7.2	89.6	1.9	1.3
55.	A	72.9	10.6	14.1	2.4
56.	D	8.2	14.9	35.9	40.7
57.	D	12.8	1.9	1.1	84.0
58.	B	19.4	40.2	28.7	10.9

WORLD GEOGRAPHY 3202
PART II - SECTION A
SHORT AND CONSTRUCTED - RESPONSE ANSWERS
ITEM ANALYSIS

Item	Students Completing Item	Value	Average
PART II - SECTION A - Do <u>ALL</u> questions in Part 11, Section A			
59	3030	4	2.0
60	2361	4	2.0
SECTION B Do only ONE of the Units in Section B Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization			
SECTION B: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth			
61	2361	4	2.6
SECTION B: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization			
62	231	4	2.9
PART II - SECTION C- Consists of two Case Studies. Do ALL questions in this section.			
Case Study 1 - Units 1 - 5			
63	3030	4	2.7
64	3030	4	2.9
65	3030	6	4.5
Case Study 2 - Units 1 - 5			
66	3030	4	2.3
67	3030	4	2.0
68	3030	6	2.7
PART 11 - SECTION D - Do only ONE of the Units in Section D. NOTE: Both Units use Case Study 3 below. Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization			
Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth			
69	2361	4	1.9
70	2361	6	3.2
Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization			
71	231	4	1.5
72	231	6	3.1