PART I

Instructions: Shade the letter of the correct answer on the machine scorable answer sheet provided.

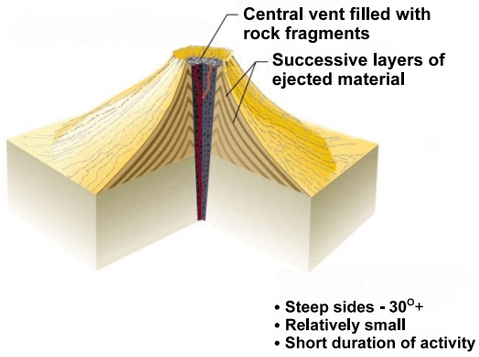
SECTION A **TOTAL VALUE: 42%**

Instructions: Do ALL of the questions in Part I, Section A.

1. What results when rock layers are down-folded?

   (A) anticline
   (B) normal fault
   (C) reverse fault
   (D) syncline

2. What type of volcano is illustrated below?



   (A) ash and cinder
   (B) composite
   (C) hot spot
   (D) shield

3. Which process results in the peeling of rock layers resulting from pressure release?

   (A) exfoliation
   (B) frost fracture
   (C) hydrolysis
   (D) oxidation

4. Under which conditions would the rate of frost fracture be greatest?

   (A) cold, dry
   (B) cold, wet
   (C) warm, dry
   (D) warm, wet

5. Which stage of the river life cycle is shown in the graphic below?

   (A) early maturity
   (B) late maturity
   (C) old age
   (D) youth

6. Which accurately describes an estuarine delta?

(A) bow-shaped depositional feature
(B) fan-shaped depositional feature
(C) long finger like sediment formation
(D) sediment feature resulting from sea tides

7. Which two features are a result of continental glaciation?

(A) aréte, terminal moraine
(B) cirque, lateral moraine
(C) drumlin, hanging valley
(D) erratic, outwash plain

8. Which refers to a circular hollow in a mountain caused by glacial erosion?

(A) aréte
(B) cirque
(C) drumlin
(D) moraine

9. Which landform feature would be expected to form next in the coastal environment identified by the arrow below?

(A) sea arch
(B) sea cave
(C) spit
(D) stack

10. Which describes Earth's rotation?

(A) annual movement of Earth around the sun
(B) changing distance of Earth from the sun
(C) daily movement of Earth on its axis
(D) tilt of Earth on its axis

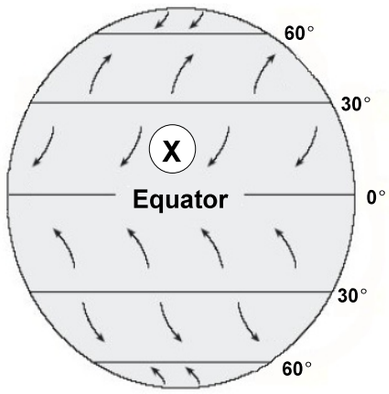
11. Which describes the equinoxes?

(A) direct rays of the sun over the Tropic of Cancer
(B) indirect rays of the sun over the poles
(C) occur in June and December
(D) same length of day and night

12. In comparison to the windward side of a mountain, which best describes the leeward side?

(A) cloudier
(B) cooler
(C) drier
(D) wetter

13. Why are the prevailing winds, in the pressure belt identified X, moving in the direction indicated?



(A) high pressure system at the equator
(B) low pressure system at 30°
(C) winds always move from high to low
(D) winds always move from low to high

14. What refers to the seasonal reversal of winds experienced in Southeast Asia?

(A) easterlies
(B) hurricanes
(C) monsoons
(D) westerlies

15. Which statement is true regarding the development of land breezes?

(A) high pressure developing over ocean
(B) land cooling down much faster than the ocean
(C) low pressure developing over land
(D) ocean heating up much faster than the land

16. In the graphic below, what is the most common type of rainfall experienced at location X?

(A) convectional
(B) cyclonic
(C) frontal
(D) orographic

17. Which refers to the distance of a location above sea level?

(A) elevation
(B) gradient
(C) latitude
(D) longitude

18. Which location would experience the greatest temperature range in the graphic below?

(A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) D

19. Which refers to the relationship between living and non-living elements of a region?

(A) ecosystem
(B) food chain
(C) food web
(D) trophic level

20. Which forest ecosystem is described below?

- broad-leaf trees
- loses leaves in winter
- warm summer temperatures

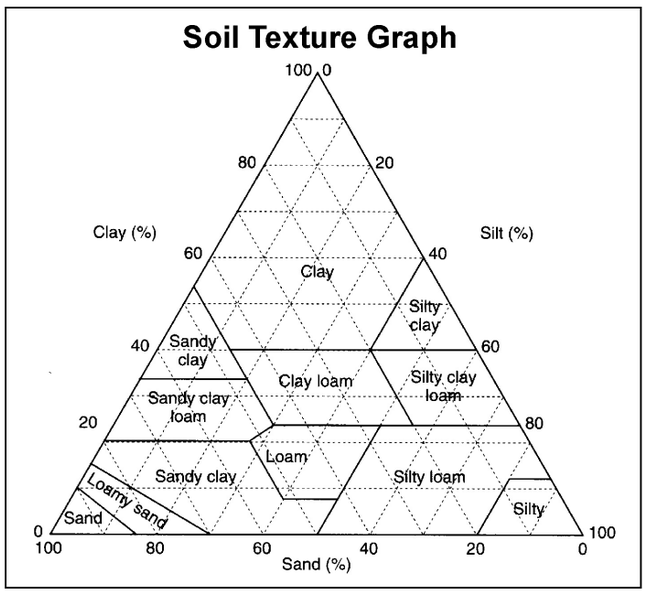
(A) boreal
(B) coniferous
(C) temperate
(D) tropical rain

21. What climatic sub-region is represented by the data below?

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (°C)	25	26	28	31	31	29	29	28	29	29	28	26
Monthly Precipitation (mm)	7	4	5	20	270	545	502	620	345	192	30	4

(A) continental cold winter
(B) marine west coast
(C) temperate mild winter
(D) tropical wet and dry

22. Based on the graphic below, which soil would be least desirable for farming?



(A) 10% sand, 70% clay, 20% silt
(B) 20% sand, 20% clay, 60% silt
(C) 30% sand, 40% clay, 30% silt
(D) 40% sand, 40% clay, 20% silt

23. If an oil development is stalled due to low world oil prices, which condition for a natural resource is not being met?

(A) culture
(B) need
(C) profitability
(D) technology

24. Which is an output in the oil and gas industry?

(A) capital
(B) drilling mud
(C) electricity
(D) labour

25. Which is a human input in a farming operation?

(A) climate
(B) genetically altered seed
(C) quality and depth of soil
(D) sunlight

26. Which is a physical factor in recovering oil and gas deposits?

(A) capital investment
(B) demand for oil
(C) labour supply
(D) presence of icebergs

27. Which is associated with subsistence farming?

(A) advanced technology
(B) capital intensive inputs
(C) high outputs
(D) slash and burn techniques

28. Which type of agriculture is associated with regions of cheap available land where high yield is not important?

(A) agribusiness
(B) extensive
(C) intensive
(D) shifting

29. Based on the table below, what characteristics best illustrate an intensive farm operation in Canada?

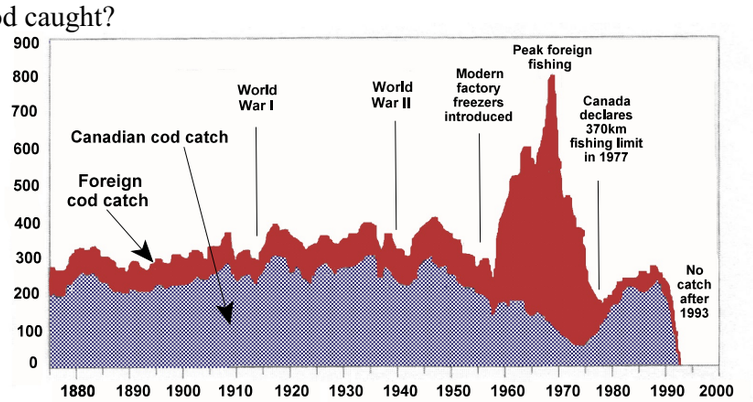
	Yield	Capital	Labour	Farm Size
(A)	large	large	large	small
(B)	large	large	small	small
(C)	small	small	large	large
(D)	small	small	small	large

30. According to the chart below, where is ⅔ of the world's offshore oil produced?

Region	Units
North Sea	7.52
North America	4.94
South America	1.45
Africa	3.66
Australia	0.72
South Asia	0.52
Southern Europe and Central Asia	0.45
Total Offshore	19.28

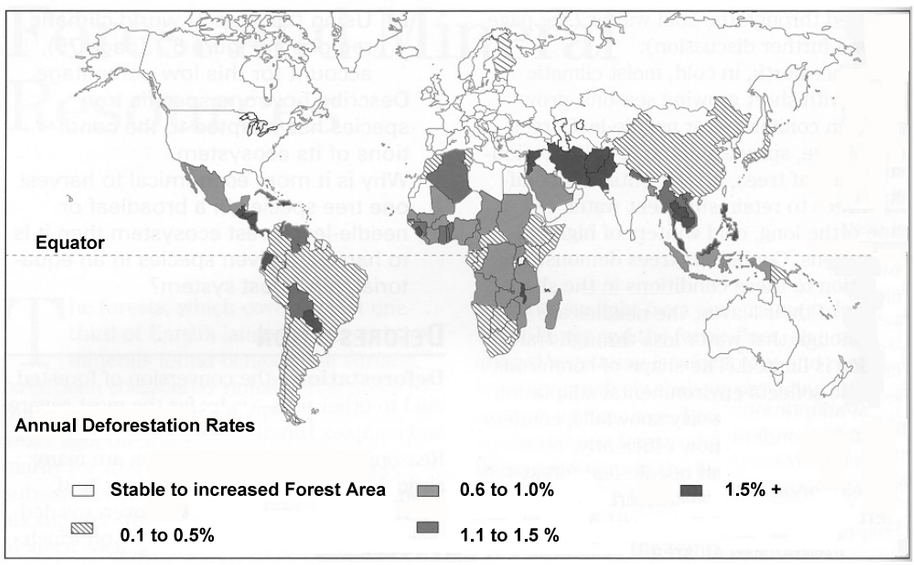
(A) Africa and North America
(B) Africa and South America
(C) North Sea and North America
(D) North Sea and South America

31. According to the graph below, which describes the impact of new catch technology on the amount of cod caught?



(A) Canadian cod catches remained stable
(B) Canadian cod catches substantially increased
(C) foreign catches of cod substantially increased
(D) foreign catches of cod worldwide remained stable

32. Which continent is experiencing the highest amount of deforestation?



(A) Africa
(B) Australia
(C) Europe
(D) North America

33. Which is a natural input in a furniture-manufacturing plant?

(A) energy
(B) labour
(C) machinery
(D) wood

34. Which product would be produced by a light industry?

(A) MP3 player
(B) tractor
(C) train
(D) weather satellite

35. Which is the best example of a capital-intensive activity?

(A) airplane assembly
(B) camera assembly
(C) clothing manufacturing
(D) electronic repairs

36. Which sector of the economy is directly involved in developing a new video game?

(A) primary
(B) quaternary
(C) secondary
(D) tertiary

37. What statement most accurately describes a resource-oriented industry?

(A) A large amount of highly skilled labour required for production.
(B) The manufacturing process increases the weight of inputs
(C) The manufacturing process reduces the weight of the inputs
(D) They are located close to market to reduce transportation costs.

38. Which encourages businesses with similar interests to locate close to one another for mutual benefit?

(A) agglomerating tendency
(B) analytic process
(C) market-oriented industry
(D) resource-oriented industry

39. Which best describes a distributive activity in the service sector?

(A) developing technology for manufacturers and individual consumers
(B) exploring for raw materials to meet a wide range of consumer demands
(C) getting products from producer or manufacturer to the consumer
(D) providing manufacturing employment for the benefit the local community

40. Which is a public tertiary activity?

(A) banking
(B) insurance
(C) medical
(D) wholesale

41. What is the total value of goods and services produced by a country divided by the country's population?

(A) economic development indicator
(B) per capita gross national product
(C) quality of life indicator
(D) standard of living index

42. According to the table below, which country is the most developed?

	Life Expectancy (years)	Per Capita GNP (US$)	Literacy (% total population)
(A)	82.4	25 100	97
(B)	77.9	20 100	98
(C)	54.4	1 300	57
(D)	52.9	1 100	56

SECTION B **TOTAL VALUE: 8%**

Do only ONE of the Units in Section B.

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

UNIT 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

43. Which best illustrates a sparsely populated country?

(A) 1.67 persons/km^2
(B) 20.8 persons/km^2
(C) 43.6 persons/km^2
(D) 336.6 persons/km^2

44. Which refers to the population dynamic of births exceeding deaths?

(A) dependency ratio
(B) natural decrease
(C) natural increase
(D) real growth

45. Which demographic trend results from the following characteristics ?

- declining death rates
- higher percentage of population entering retirement
- improved medical care

(A) actual population change
(B) greying population
(C) higher infant mortality rate
(D) lower dependency ratio

46. What is the movement of people into a country or region?

(A) actual change
(B) emigration
(C) immigration
(D) natural change

47. According to the table below, which country shows an actual increase in population?

	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Number of Immigrants	Number of Emigrants
(A)	30 021 300	29 687 000	1 450 000	2 950 000
(B)	923 800	208 600	230 000	50 000
(C)	225 000	242 500	192 000	326 000
(D)	112 200	142 800	40 200	81 000

48. When deciding to migrate, which would be considered an intervening obstacle?

(A) ability to afford air plane ticket
(B) job opportunities in country of destination
(C) lack of job opportunities in country of origin
(D) political instability in home country

49. According to the graphic below, what is the major source area for international migrants to North America?

(A) Asia and Africa
(B) Australia and Africa
(C) Central America and Asia
(D) East Africa and Europe

50. Which involves gathering population data to create statistics for a country?

(A) census
(B) density
(C) growth rate
(D) population pyramid

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Note: If you are completing this unit, please ensure you shade bubbles for 51-58

51. Which statement best applies to an urban area?

(A) high cost residential housing
(B) lack of employment opportunities
(C) low population density
(D) poor transportation linkages

52. Which would apply to a high density urban area?

(A) large size of building lots
(B) limited shopping opportunities
(C) low municipal taxes
(D) mostly secondary and tertiary jobs

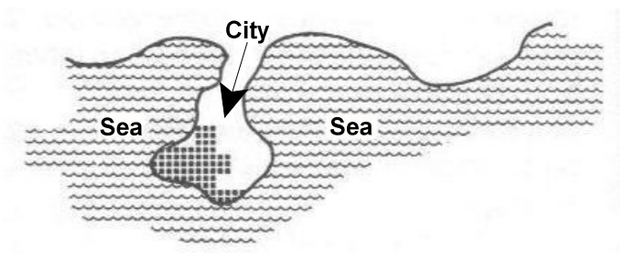
53. Which would be considered a low order service?

(A) convenience store
(B) furniture outlet
(C) insurance company
(D) medical heart specialist

54. Which describes a typical rural community in Canada?

(A) low crime rate, low population density, high municipal taxes
(B) most jobs in primary sector, medical clinics, large building lots, low crime rate
(C) public transportation, post secondary schools, high population density
(D) sports programs, public and private transportation, legal and accounting services

55. Which site factor is associated with the diagram below?



(A) head of navigation
(B) meander
(C) peninsula
(D) resource

56. Which refers to the location of a town or city in relation to another location?

(A) acropolis
(B) confluence
(C) site
(D) situation

57. Which shows rank size order?

	Largest City (Pop. in millions)	2nd largest city (Pop. in millions)	3rd largest city (Pop. in millions)	4th Largest City (Pop. in millions)
(A)	8.2	2.8	2.0	0.1
(B)	7.0	0.7	0.07	0.007
(C)	6.2	2.8	0.8	0.4
(D)	4.4	2.3	1.4	1.1

58. Which land use zone is characterized by low order goods, serviced housing and fitness facilities?

(A) commercial
(B) industrial
(C) recreational
(D) residential

PART II

SECTION A **TOTAL VALUE: 8%**

Instructions: Do ALL questions in PART II, Section A.

Value
4% 59. *"At the present time, only a small portion of this vast Earth is used for agriculture. We should not worry about feeding the world's growing population because we simply need to convert more land to farmland."* Provide two reasons to explain why you agree or disagree with this statement.

Value
4% 60. Provide two arguments outlining why selective cutting is a preferred method of tree harvesting.

SECTION B **TOTAL VALUE: 4%**

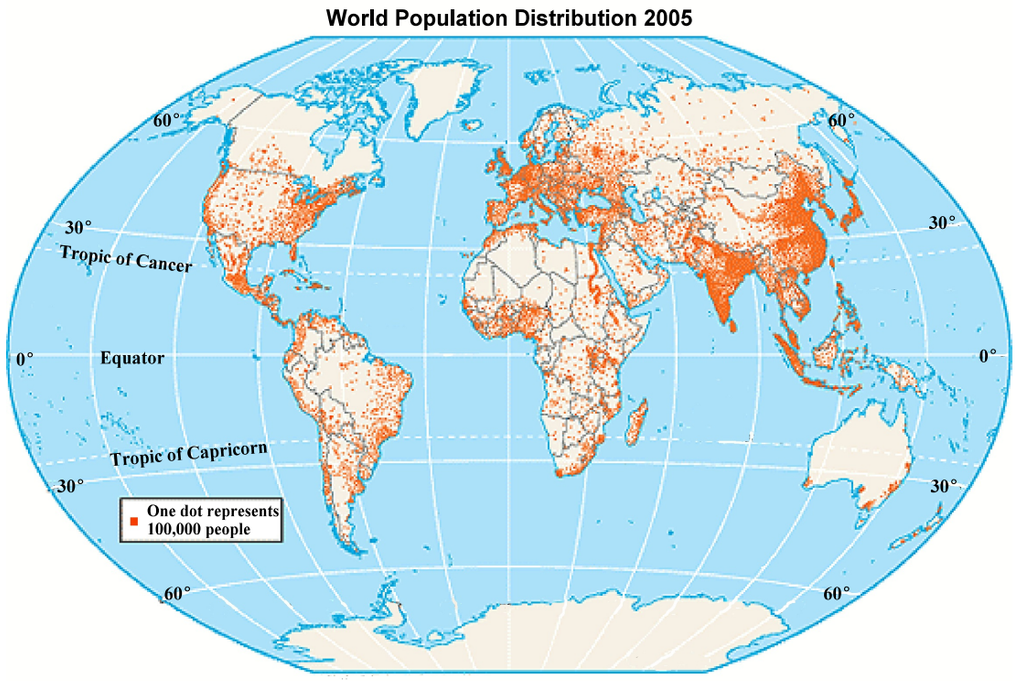
Do only ONE of the Units in Section B.

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

UNIT 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

Value

4% 61. Using the source provided, identify and explain two factors why global population distribution is concentrated in certain regions of Earth.



Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value

4% 62. Describe two types of settlement shapes.

Part II

SECTION C **TOTAL VALUE: 28%**

Instructions: Do ALL questions in PART II, Section C.

CASE STUDY 1

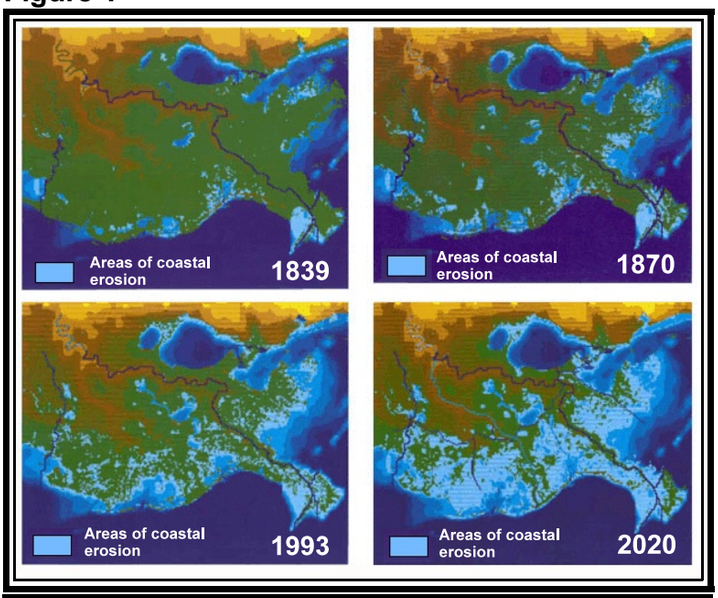
Units 1-5

Coastal Erosion in Louisiana

Louisiana's 3 million acres of wetlands are lost at the rate of about 75 square kilometers annually, but reducing these losses is proving to be difficult and costly.

Approximately half of America's original wetland habitats have been lost over the past 200 years. In part, this has been a result of natural evolutionary processes. Coastal erosion occurs due to hydrological (sea level rise, tides, etc.) and meteorological events (storms and hurricanes). Geological and biological factors are also major causes of wetland and coastal land loss. But human activities, such as manmade structures (dikes, levees), dredging wetlands for canals or draining and filling for agriculture, grazing, or development, share a large part of the responsibility for marsh habitat alteration and destruction.

Figure 1



Coastal Erosion in Southern Louisiana 1839 - 2020

Louisiana's wetlands today represent about 40 percent of the wetlands of the continental United States, but about 80 percent of the losses. The State's wetlands extend as much as 130 kilometers inland and along the coast for about 300 kilometers. Not all the wetlands are receding; in fact some wetlands are stable, and others are growing. But, at the present net rate of wetlands loss, Louisiana will have lost this crucial habitat in about 200 years. Considerable effort has been expended, and will continue to be expended, on understanding the processes that control wetlands evolution.

The environmental and economic consequences of coastal erosion in Louisiana are significant.

Barrier islands in front of the Mississippi River delta plains act as a buffer to reduce the effects of ocean waves and currents on associated estuaries and wetlands. Louisiana's barrier islands are eroding, however, at a rate of up to 20 meters per year; so fast that, according to recent United States Geological Survey estimates, several will disappear by the end of the century. As the barrier islands disintegrate, the vast system of sheltered wetlands along Louisiana's delta plains are exposed to the full force and effects of open marine processes such as wave action, salinity intrusion, storm surges, tidal currents, and sediment transport that combine to accelerate wetlands deterioration.

Why is the land in South Louisiana disappearing?

For thousands of years, the Mississippi River dumped rich sediment into the Gulf of Mexico along Louisiana's coast, building the land that is now south Louisiana. Sediment beneath the Louisiana coast runs 60,000 feet thick. As the sediment compacts naturally, land subsides or lowers — 1.3 to 4.3 feet per century. In addition, sea levels globally are on the rise.

Coastal scientists say land loss is part of deltaic land building. At the same time, the processes that built the land continued to repair and replace what would naturally be lost. Researchers say active land building requires three elements: freshwater flow, new sediment and plant growth. "Until about 1930, the system was in balance," coastal scientist Ivor van Heerden said, but "man upset that balance with navigation and flood control projects."

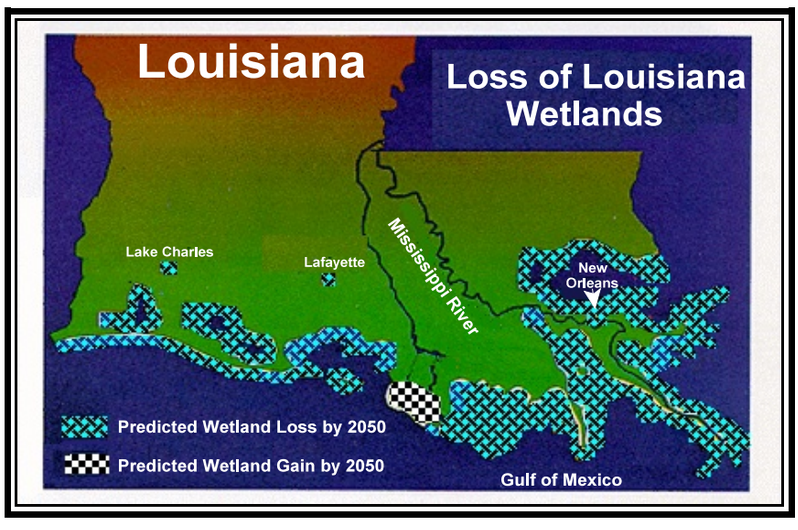
After the Mississippi River flood of 1927, the United States Congress began a control program still under way today to contain the river with levees and to make it more navigable. While it protected those living along its course and improved shipping, it halted the natural land-building processes.

As a result of these human interventions, there are no more annual floods replenishing the marshes with fresh water and sediment. The river delivered 463 million tons of sediment a year between 1930 and 1952, but beginning in 1963, the sediment load dropped to 141 million tons. The decrease most likely occurred because of erosion control along the river's banks and dam and reservoir construction on its tributaries.

The lack of sediment and freshwater flow deprived the coastal marsh of its building blocks, the cornerstone of which is plant growth that holds it all together and acts as the base for the next generation’s layers. Ecologist Donald R. Cahoon said when deprived of fresh water, the plants die. "Wetland loss is biological. When root material dies, it all collapses.”

As the 20th Century economy began to expand, navigation channels were cut into the marsh for everything from ocean-going container ships to oil exploration canals used to move equipment in to tap reserves beneath the marsh. Those canals allowed saltwater to move in and kill the freshwater vegetation necessary for healthy marshes.

Figure 2



Studies show about one third of land loss is caused by natural shoreline erosion, one third by oil and gas impacts, and one third by the effects of levees, and other human and biological factors. Land eroded at a rate of about seven square miles annually in 1913, increased to 13 square miles annually in the 1930s and peaked at 39 square miles per year by the 1970s before slowing to about 25 square miles annually today.

Economic Impacts to Louisiana and the United States:

- One fourth of America's energy supply depends on the support facilities in south Louisiana.
- Louisiana's oil and natural gas industries have a value exceeding $16 billion a year.
- Over 20,000 miles of pipelines are located in federal offshore lands and thousands more inland.
  - Wetlands protect pipelines from waves and ensure that the lines stay buried in place.
  - When pipelines are exposed to more waves and storms, it becomes more likely that they will pose a threat to passing water traffic.
- Louisiana ranks first in the nation in total shipping tonnage.
  - If present land loss rates continue, more than 155 miles of waterways and several of the ports will be exposed to open water within 50 years.
- Louisiana's commercial fisheries are the most bountiful of the lower 48 states, providing 25% - 35% of the nation's total catch.
  - By 2050, the annual loss of commercial fisheries will be nearly $550 million. For recreational fisheries, the total loss will be close to $200 million a year.
- Between 60% and 70% of Louisiana's population lives within 50 miles of the coast.
- Infrastructure along coastal Louisiana is valued at $150 billion.

Figure 3

Value

4% 66. Identify the type of delta found in Figure 3 and explain how deltas are formed.

Value

4% 67. Explain two factors that would account for the loss of wetlands along the Louisiana coastline.

Value

6% 68. *"Human need to enhance the economy may conflict with natural ecosystems."* With reference to the case study and your geographical knowledge, explain three ways in which this statement is true.

CASE STUDY 2

Units 1-5

River Erosion and Flooding

Gradually over time, the shape and way a river drains changes. Similarly, the land surrounding the river also changes. There are, however, features that are particular to each stage in the life cycle of a river as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1

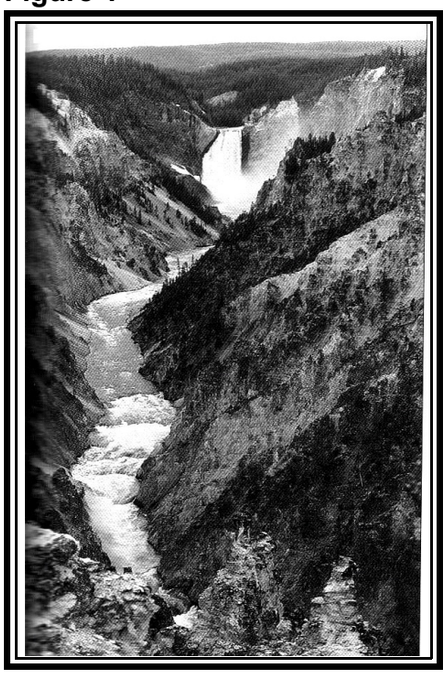


Figure 2

Flooding is a natural environmental process. It is often caused by heavy rainfalls in combination with rapidly melting of snow. Other causes of floods include ice jams in rivers and high tides with storm surges along the coast. Flooding is essential for a healthy ecosystem; however, human encroachment on the flood plains of water bodies means that flooding also causes human hardship and economic loss. Flood damage is an increasing problem in Newfoundland and Labrador because of increasing population density around water bodies and the higher values of water-front property. More than 57 communities in the province have been affected by flooding which has caused over $40 million in damage over the past 15 years.

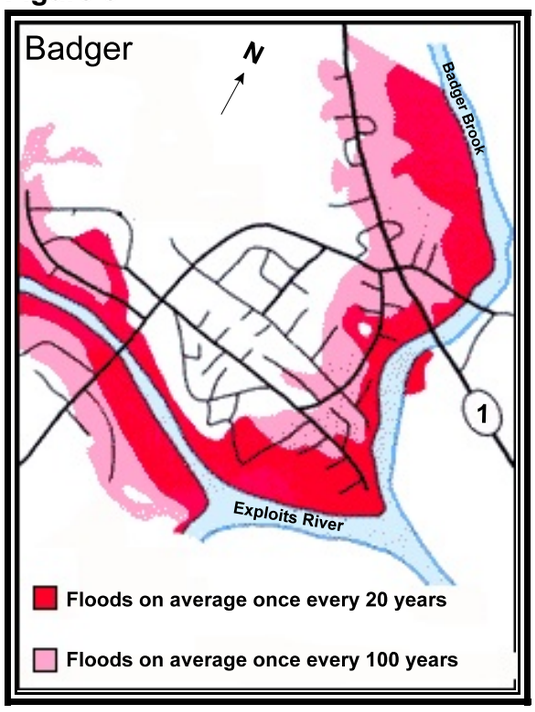
One community greatly impacted by flooding during it's history is the town of Badger. It is situated at the meeting point of three water sources, the largest of which is the Exploits River. Badger has a long recorded history of flooding dating back to 1916.

The flood risk zone map for Badger (Source 3) shows the flood-plain of the Exploits River and its tributaries. These floods are caused by ice-jams and high spring run-off, in which the ice-dams are occasionally dynamited to allow the floodwater to flow away. The map shows a number of residential streets inside the 20-year flood risk zone, or floodway fringe; there are even some streets within the 100-year flood risk zone, or designated floodway. From this it can be suggested that these streets were developed before the map was available, or before the community had regulations in place to minimize construction in the flood zone.

The flood that occurred in 2003 was the most severe in terms of the depth of floodwaters, the speed at which the flooding occurred, and the damage to the town. On the morning of February 15th, in less than an hour, the water level rose 2.3 metres. In the days that followed, extremely cold conditions froze the floodwaters and encased a large portion of the town in ice for weeks.

Flood risk zone for Badger

Figure 3



Value
4% 63. Name and explain the types of water erosion taking place in Figure 1 and 2.

Value

4% 64. What evidence identifies the life cycle stage of each river in Figures 1 and 2.

Value

6% 65. As a resident living in the Badger area, you have seen the effects of continued flooding on the community. Identify two ways flooding would affect the lives of residents in Badger and describe two possible solutions to deal with this flooding.

SECTION D **TOTAL VALUE: 10%**

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

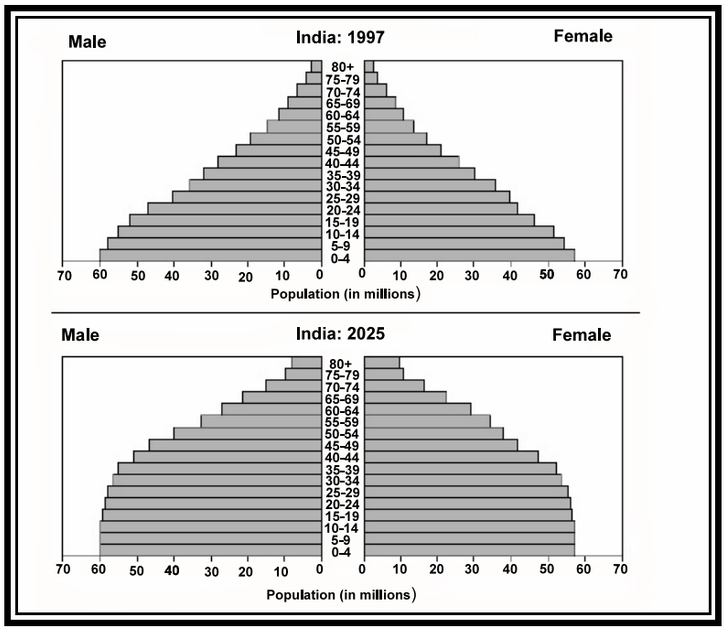
Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth
Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

CASE STUDY 3

Explosion and Implosion: Perspectives on Population

For decades much has been written about the world's exploding population as countries such as India grow at alarming rates. However, in places such as Italy, within the developed world, population is dramatically decreasing.

India



Currently, India leads the world in population growth and density. Its size of over one billion people makes up one-sixth of the world's population and its density is 100 times that of the United States with a landmass one–third of the size.

Each year this massive population grows approximately 2%. This small percentage translates into thirty people being born per minute or 1825 an hour resulting in approximately 18 million new mouths to feed annually. The majority of this population resides in rural areas where life remains similar to that of a century before.

Perspectives on India's Population Explosion

"Nothing is impossible when one billion Indians work together."

- Government Official

"The pressure to produce a son is so important. A lot of families have more children than they actually want or can afford. There is very little to celebrate unless we can provide for our people, and at this point, we cannot."

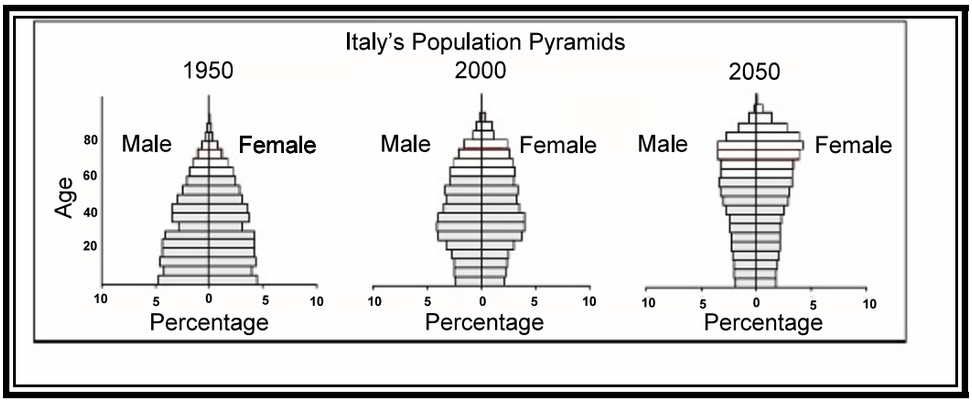
- Shobha De, Author

"It's a cause for very serious concern. India has enough food for now, but each birth eats deeper into the country's shrinking crop land and consumes more of its dwindling water supply. Each illness threatens to swamp the healthcare system, while millions of unemployed flood the cities in search of work."_

- Ashish Bose, Population Expert

Italy

Prior to World War II, Italians traditionally had large extended families, but rapid industrialization meant that people moved away from their family network to find jobs in larger urban areas. This, along with changing social and economic values, caused the birth rate to drop dramatically.



Presently, Italy has the lowest fertility rate at 1.23 children per women and the fastest ageing population in Europe. In response, the Italian government has extended rewards to mothers who give birth to second and third children. Similar rewards have been given to women birthing their first child as well.

Perspectives on Italy's Population Implosion

"If projections are right, then by 2050 Italy will have 15 million fewer people than today, which means we won't have enough young people to pay for the welfare system, pensions, health care and so on."

- Giuseppe Pennisi, Economist

"Helping families to have more children... is a duty for our country and work force."

- Marco Follini, Leader of the Union of Christian Democrats

"Did your parents sit down with a spreadsheet and figure out whether they could afford to have two or three children? No, of course not! We live in the richest place at the best of times, and everyone is worrying about whether they can afford to take their next vacation or buy a boat. It is kind of sickening, really."

- Ninni Lunblad, Biologist

" I'm thinking of having children in the future, perhaps two. I'm an only child and if I can, I'll have more than one child, but most couples I know wait until their thirties to have children. People want to have their own life; they want to have a successful career first."

- Roberta Lenzi, Political Science student, Bologna, Italy

The Future

The revolutionary trend caused by falling birth and fertility rates in Italy is often called "The Birth Dearth (shortage)." Currently, there is no longer a country in Europe where people are having enough children to replace themselves. And, in 61 countries, which accounts for 44% of the world's population, fertility levels are below replacement levels. Only in times of plague, war and deep economic depression have birth rates fallen so low and for so long.

Despite a birth rate that is beginning to decline, India's population will continue to increase for many years to come. At the present rate of growth India will surpass China in population by the year 2035. While the United Nations viewed India's one billionth birth as joining the exclusive club once only occupied by China, others view it as a billion reasons not to smile. In conclusion, significant social and economic concerns have arisen in both countries from two distinct population trends.

Populations of India's Largest Cities (in millions)

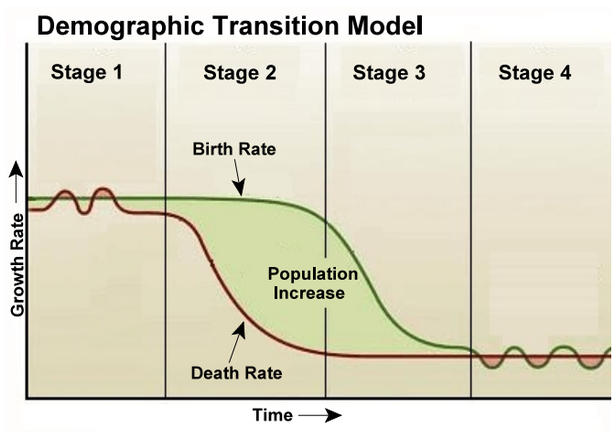
City	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2015
Calcutta	4.6	5.5	7.0	9.1	11.7	13.3	16.7
Mumbai	2.8	4.1	6.0	8.2	15.1	16.5	22.6
Delhi	1.4	2.3	3.6	5.1	9.9	13.0	20.9

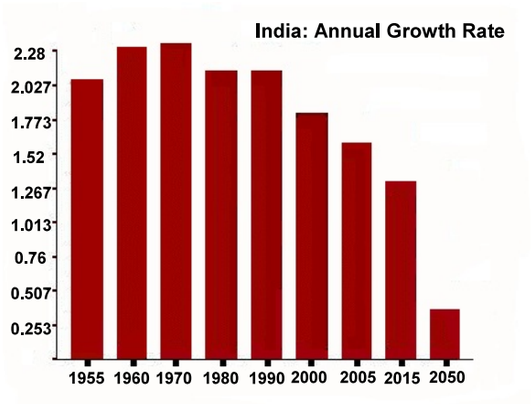
Populations of Italy's Largest Cities (in millions)

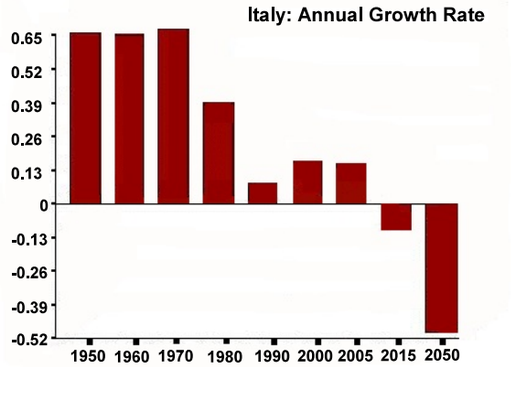
City	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015
Rome	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Milan	3.6	4.5	5.5	5.3	4.6	4.3	4.3
Naples	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0

Quality of Life Indicators

Indicator	Italy	India
Per capita GNP	$27 700	$3100
Life Expectancy	79.68 years	64.35 years
Literacy Rate	98.6 %	59.5 %
Infant Mortality Rate	5.94 deaths per 1 000	56.29 deaths per 1 000







SECTION D **TOTAL VALUE: 10%**

Do only ONE of the Units in Section D.

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

Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

Value
4% 69. Explain the stage of the Demographic Transition Model in which (i) Italy and (ii) India can be classified.

(i) Italy:

(i) India:

Value
6% 70. The quote by Ninnie Lundblad's indicates the factors behind the decreasing birth and fertility rates in developed countries "is kind of sickening." Giving three reasons to support your position, explain whether you agree or disagree with Lunblad's view.

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value

4% 71. Describe two reasons that would account for differences in the rate of urban growth in India over Italy.

Value

6% 72. As a young person living in an Italian city, explain three ways your quality of life could be influenced by the population changes taking place in your country.