

World Geography 3202 Grading Standards June 2008

Pre-Marking Appraisal

The marking board was pleased with the examination. The multiple choice were considered to be a good sampling of the curriculum outcomes. The length of the exam was reasonable and required students to analyze information from the case studies and provide their own geographical knowledge to support their answers.

The multiple choice questions were examined first and after discussion it was determined that all questions would be accepted.

The constructed response questions were discussed and no issues were raised.

a) Marking Standard and Consistency

An answer key / scoring scale was distributed to all markers on the first day of the marking board. The key was examined, discussed and modifications were made. A final key was agreed upon.

Marker reliability and consistency were checked by obtaining a random sample of 50 papers that went through the marking panel. Marks were assigned to each question and recorded on a separate sheet of paper. These 50 exams were then placed back into the original stacks of exams and corrected again at various intervals. If there were changes to the marks they were discussed with the individual markers.

Throughout the marking process there were statistical analysis run on item data to enhance the reliability and consistency of marking and to identify any potential problem areas. Areas of concern were identified and addressed during the first day of marking but in many cases it was simply an issue of poor student performance.

b) 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. It is important that students fully read the questions so they can address what is being asked.

In particular four case study questions caused significant problems for students.

Item # 66: This item refers to site and situation. Many students confused the two concepts or focused on one side or the other. SCO 5.3.1 clearly states: "Examine the influence that site conditions and situation may have on the location of an industry," yet students had difficulty with these concepts.

- Item # 67: This item caused difficulty for many students and a high percentage omitted the question. The major issue was a lack of understanding of the concept “socio-economic factors.” There was, however, plenty of information in the case study to guide students. In addition, there were several development indicators listed in Case Study # 3 that students could have expanded upon.
- Item # 68: Many students did not understand the concept of “foreign investment” and confused it with “foreign aid.” Many simply lifted information from the case study.
- Item # 71: This item was poorly done. A very high percentage of students received a mark of zero. Many students misinterpreted the question and instead of discussing the relationship between city size and service availability, they compared quality of life issues in developed versus developing countries.

PART II

SECTION A

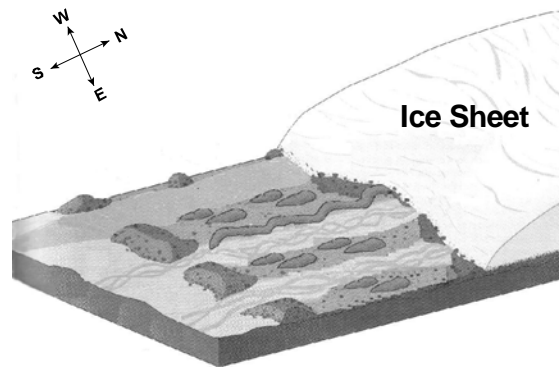
TOTAL VALUE: 8%

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

Value

4%

59. Based the diagram below, use two pieces of evidence to explain in which direction the glacier advanced.



Grading Key

- 1 mark for direction
- 0.5 mark for each explanation
- 1 mark to note each of two features

Answers

Glacier advanced north to south. Also, accepted retreated from south to north.

- drumlins pointing south
- terminal moraine to south of glacier
- esker running parallel to line of movement in front of glacier
- meltwater running away from glacier to the south
- outwash plain contains meltwater and erratics
- snout of glacier has tapered end

Commentary on Response

Generally this question was not well done. Many students were confused or misread the question and therefore gave incorrect responses.

Students

- Confused the type of glacier (alpine vs. continental).
- Used incorrect terminology when naming glacial features.
- Confused advancing and retreat.
- Did not identify the direction of movement.
- Used compass as an explanation for direction.
- Named features without giving their significance.
- Stated that the glacier is continuing to move south.
- Used shoreline features instead of glacial features.
- Said the glacier was advancing south bulldozing / pushing material south as evidenced by debris at the snout.
- Gave evidence but no direction.

4 The glacier advanced from north to south. This is evident through the shape of the drumlins, teardrop-shaped hills of sediment deposited by an advancing glacier. The rounded end of the drumlins often indicate the direction from which the glacier is advancing. The pointed edge of the drumlin point in the direction towards which the glacier is advancing, as it is bulldozed along. The presence of the terminal moraine indicates the stopping of the glacier, where it began its retreat. The ~~river~~ ~~flowing~~ ~~a~~ ~~subglacial~~ stream, also points to the direction in which the glacier advanced. The stream's flow points in the direction of advance. The presence of the outwash plain without erratics show that the glacier did not reach south of the terminal moraine. Thus, the glacier moved from north to south.

Exemplar
Good
3/4

Two pieces of evidence to explain in which direction the glacier advanced would be:

① terminal moraine - states that the glacier is retreating because it is leaving river line deposits of rock and soil.

② drumlins - egg shaped rock deposits that point in the direction of the moving glacier.

Value
4%

60. Identify and explain two characteristics that determine if a farm operation is intensive or extensive.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for identifying each of two characteristics
- 1.5 mark for explanation of each

Answers

- yield per hectare
- capital
- labour
- location
- population size / density
- land value
- amount of land needed or used
- level of inputs
- level of outputs
- type of crop (perishable or valuable)
- revenues
- Intensive: agriculture with a high level of inputs and outputs
- Extensive: agriculture with low levels of inputs and outputs of capital and labour.

Commentary on Response

This question was omitted by many students or answers were incomplete.

Students

- Commented on intensive or extensive, but not both.
- Associated intensive farming with subsistence farming only.
- Commented on the use of machinery to distinguish between the two.
- Confused farming with types of industry.
- Did not clearly identify two types of characteristics.
- Identified one characteristic but contradicted the type of farming identified in the second characteristic.
- Identified the characteristic but gave no explanation.

Two characteristics that determine intensive and extensive are yield and capital invested. Intensive operations tend to be "intense" in what is put into them. They usually have a lot of capital investment and produce high yields. Extensive, are less intense and usually have low capital investing and low yields.

3
If a farm operation is intensive, there is more labour. An intensive farm operation takes place on a small piece of land and is usually used to only feed the family who runs it. If a farm operation is extensive, labour is at a lower rate because more machines are used than human labour. An extensive farm operation takes place on a very large piece of land and is usually used commercially.

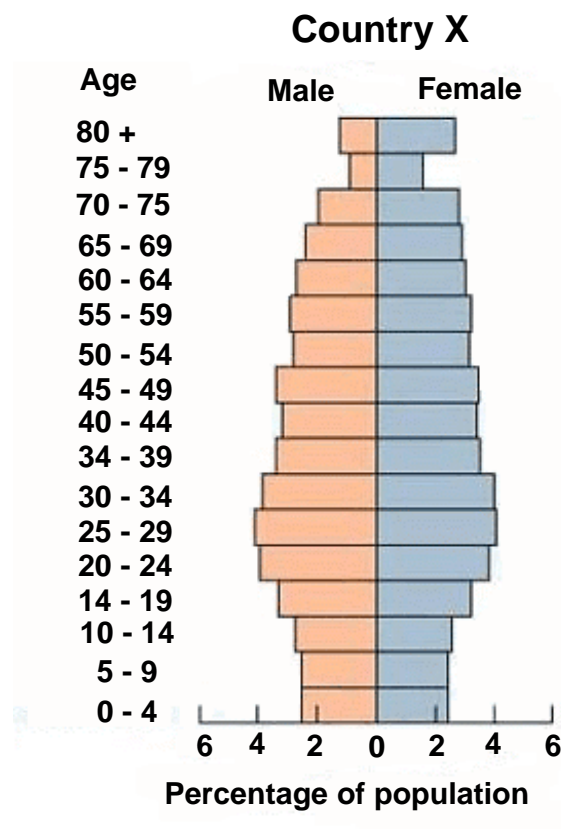
SECTION B**TOTAL VALUE: 4%****Do only ONE of the Units in Section B.**

Either: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth (# 61)
Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization (# 62)

UNIT 6 - Population Distribution and Growth

Value
4 %

61. Using the demographic information provided, give two arguments to explain why the entry of migrants should be allowed into Country X.

**Grading Key:**

- 0.5 mark for noting each of two arguments
- 1.5 mark for each explanation

Answers

- uplifts the economy since immigrants tend to be creative, skilled and hard-working
- analysts associate newcomers with economic growth and prosperity
- Immigrants arrive in prime of working lives, so they pay taxes which support the social programs for all Canadians
- cultural enrichment
- many are younger so birth rates will increase
- will decrease dependency ratio in future
- Since many immigrants are younger they can help support an aging population which is the trend suggested by the pyramid
- humanitarian perspective: based on the overall population and subsequent “room” to allow immigration

Commentary on Response

Question was generally well done.

Students

- Analyzed the population pyramid without directly addressing the question.
- Provided only one example or argument.
- Gave a breakdown of the pyramid in great detail, yet failed to link the information to the question being asked.
- Provided only an assessment of the population portrayed in the pyramid.

X The entry of migrants should be allowed into Country X for two reasons. The first reason is the country appears to have a decreasing population. This is evident as the base of the pyramid is narrow, indicating low birth rates, and the upper part is wider, indicating people are living longer. This natural decrease can be stabilized by allowing immigrants into the country. A second reason to allow migrants into the country is with a decreased youth population and an increasing elderly population, there will be a strain on society to support the high population of elders. Often immigrants have training and education which can help provide services, such as doctors, to support and care for older people.

Exemplar
Good
3/4

3

Immigrants would be helpful to Country X. the population is declining from age 25-29 - 0-4. If immigrants were allowed into the country, the population would increase. With an increasing population, there would be more opportunity for Capitalization of the community, and turning this contractive population pyramid into a stable one.

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value
4 %

62. Explain how situation factors can influence a community's growth or decline.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for noting each of two factors
- 1.5 marks for description

Answers

- Situation leads to growth if it enables a community to exchange goods and interact with other places
- continues to grow as community becomes wealthier through trading
- As wealth increases infrastructure can be improved.
- As wealth and transportation improve, the community can serve more isolated and less-developed communities, thereby leading to further growth.
- Situation leads to decline if the community is located next to a wealthier more advanced area
- changes in transportation routes
- changes in resource availability
- industry closures
- detailing “push” and “pull” factors and providing clear and pertinent examples to support this approach was also accepted
- Situation refers to the location of a settlement relative to other places and physical features in its region. For example, the proximity to transportation routes and the distance to other communities.

Commentary on Response

Very few students attempted this question and opted to complete question # 61. Many students who did choose this question had incomplete answers.

Students

- Listed various terms.
- Lacked an understanding of the term “situation.”

Situation is the location of a settlement with respect to other settlements and transportation routes. Although a community may have an excellent site, for example, a river confluence site with good water access and inland access, this may not help the community to grow if its situation becomes poor; for example, if transportation by river becomes obsolete as times change and major highways are built, and the community does not have easy access to these highways or to thriving urban centers elsewhere.

Situation can also affect a community's growth, for if the above mentioned community were to have direct highway access, not only would they have excellent transportation for inputting or outputting goods, or visiting nearby centers, it would also be a destination or stop-over for highway users and its economy would begin to thrive.

In these ways, situation factors affect a community's growth or decline.

Exemplar
Good
3/4

Situation factors such as, low medical availability, no schools, high crime rate, etc are factors that influence a community's decline. People do not want to live in an area if there is a high crime rate, or if there is not much medical availability, it is a push factor.

Situation factors such as low crime rate, high availability for medical factors such as nurses, medication, doctors etc are high influence on a community's growth, these are pull factors.

push factors: situations / obstacles that push people away from a community

Pull factors: Situations / obstacles that pull people towards a community.

Part II:

Section C

TOTAL VALUE: 28%

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

Units 1 - 5

CASE STUDY 1: Considering the Effects of Climate Change

Value

4%

63. Using your geographical knowledge and information from the case study, describe two ways global warming has impacted human activity.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for noting each of two impacts
- 1.5 mark for explanation of each
- at least one example had to come from the case study

Answers

- increase in sea level may cause people along low lying coastlines to relocate
- changes in rainfall patterns: dry areas dryer
- higher local temperatures may change recreation activities
- may have led to increased government regulation, fuel efficient cars, change in production from trucks, SUVs, etc.
- alternate fuel sources being researched
- increase in sea level will increase flooding and therefore bring death, famine and disease to densely populated regions
- fresh water supply lost
- disease from pollution
- change in sea currents affect fish stocks
- increase in number and intensity of storms
- increase in desert biomes

Commentary on Response

This question was successfully attempted by most students.

Students

- Failed to provide at least one example from case study.
- Confused global warming with ozone depletion.
- Used global flooding for one example and regional flooding for the second (both are caused by rising sea levels).

4

Global warming has negatively impacted human activity, the major impact being the rising of sea levels. Like the situation in Bangladesh, sea levels are rising at a rapid pace and soon enough humans will have to relocate, or even worse be caught off ⁽²⁾ guard and be in the middle of a natural disaster. Another way global warming has effected humans has been the actual temperature increase. Farmlands and crops in countries closer to the ~~equator~~ would dry out, and bodies of water inland could experience a drought, effecting the livelihood of the farmers and their families.

Global warming is a direct cause of rising sea levels. In Egypt, approximately 15% of the farm land is at risk ~~from~~ because of rising sea levels. If the sea levels continue to rise, the people in Egypt will not have farm land, which will result in migration. The people will have to move somewhere ~~to~~ where there ^{are} food sources. In Bangladesh, a significant ~~am~~ amount of land has been affected by a 2-2.5^m sea level rise, and a staggering amount of land has been affected by a 50 cm sea level ^{rise} ~~reason~~. This rising trend will also force people in Bangladesh to relocate.

Value

4%

64. Explain how climatic factors and the physical landscape pose environmental risks to Bangladesh.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for notation of climatic factor / 0.5 for physical landscape
- 1.5 marks for explanation of each

Answers

- global warming will cause sea level to rise
- Bangladesh is a low-lying country with most of its coastline only 4 - 6 m above sea-level.
- densely populated region, many people too poor or simply do not want to move
- With the rise in sea level combined with the poor, dense population, Bangladesh is at greater risk of flooding than ever before. This may cause death, famine, disease, etc.
- monsoonal climate causing heavy rains which causes flooding

Commentary on Response

This question was generally well done with a significant number of students scoring above three. Overall the question was understood as students used their own geographical knowledge to support the information in the case study.

Students

- Listed but did not explain factors.
- Failed to link factors to environmental risk.
- Listed and explained a climatic factor or a landscape factor but not both.

4

With Bangladesh's low lying coastline, which ranges at most, 1-6 meters in height. This physical landscape greatly increases the chances of flood damage to the city. Along with its climate, which is prone to ~~the~~ cyclones and tidal waves, Bangladesh seems to be one big environmental risk because these floods that frequent Bangladesh, run the risk of not only destroying the city's infrastructure, but also can cause huge damage to the regions fertile soils by which the contamination of saltwater.

- Climatic factors that pose environmental risks to Bangladesh are:
- (1) Bangladesh has monsoon seasons, which can be drastic if it collides with the tidal waves brought on by cyclones of the Bay of Bengal. This will cause extreme flooding, displacement of people and also serious injuries and deaths.
- Physical Landscape poses environmental risks to Bangladesh by:
- (1) Bangladesh is only 4 to 6 metres above sea level. Also the country lies at the meeting point for three rivers. These both can impact Bangladesh greatly if global warming happens.

Value
6%

65. Rafiqul Islam suggests that adapting to climate change is preferable to relocating Bangladesh's people. Using three arguments to support your position, explain why you agree or disagree with this point of view.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for noting each of three arguments
- 1.5 marks for explanation of each

Answers

Agree:

- Many poor areas cannot afford to relocate so they build dykes, etc. to hold back flood waters.
- The most fertile land in many areas lies along the coastline. Relocation may in the long run decrease agriculture production which may increase famine, etc.
- If areas become dryer, develop irrigation systems.
- Displacing / relocating people may mean that they live in less productive areas and cannot support themselves.
- Adaptation may speed up advances in technology which will slow down global warming.
- Build more fuel efficient cars and research alternate fuel sources.
- Cut down on greenhouse gases so problems do not keep getting worse.
- stress health care
- systems of pumps for draining water out of region
- disruption to ecosystem / animals / natural environment
- cultural / traditional disruptions for future generations
- emergency response system implemented

Disagree:

- Distribute population such that certain areas are not as overcrowded.
- Less overcrowding will decrease the possibilities of disease, famine, etc.
- Smaller pockets of population will decrease the impact of major flooding brought on by global warming and increasing sea levels.
- economic diversification
- emigration or social unrest

Commentary on Response

Most students attempted to answer this question using all three arguments.

Students

- Misinterpreted the question using agree to relocate rather than adapt to climate change.
- Did not take a “stand” on the issue both agreeing and disagreeing.
- Confused relocating the entire population of 150 million rather than the coastal population of 11 million.
- Listed points rather than explained ideas.
- Explanations were general rather than specific.
- Did not use the visuals provided in the case study to support their answer.

Adapting to climate change is significantly better to the relocation of Bangladesh's people for a variety of reasons. ~~The~~ Firstly, the relocation of 150 million people is very costly. The sheer amount of transportation and accommodation will cost a fortune. The relocation of 150 million people would cause a strain on neighbouring countries (such as India, Burma, Sri Lanka) as they would be classified as refugees. This would cause havoc on the Indian Subcontinent as food supplies are already dwindling. Overpopulation of cities would result in more unemployment and more disease, due to lack of sewage facilities. The relocation would also cause great religious disputes. Secondly, the relocation of Bangladeshis would cause a loss of valuable culture, as seen in the relocation of Aboriginal people. The loss of culture, tradition, religious beliefs is not worth the relocation. Lastly, valuable farmland will be put to waste. Silt washed down from the Himalayas is deposited in Bangladesh at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal. The decreasing amount of ~~far~~ farmable land and the desertification of arable land ~~worldwide~~ worldwide is an increasing problem. The waste of such land will cause famine and hunger worldwide. The above all points to why adaptation is preferable to climate change. Strengthening of dikes and construction of drainage systems can solve the problem. It is cost effective, prevents loss of culture and farmland. Therefore, adapting to climate change is significantly better than relocation of Bangladesh's people.

I do not think that adapting to climate change is preferable to relocating Bangladesh's people. If the climate change due to global warming is allowed to continue and the people remain where they are, their lives will be in danger, the economy will suffer, and in time, the entire country may be inhabitable.

As sea levels rise, the already flood-prone area will become more and more frequented by floods, and when these coincide with common tidal waves many lives are lost (500,000 after a cyclone in the 70's). If people do not relocate, they may be killed in catastrophes such as these.

As well, as climate change continues, farmland located on the river beds will become submerged, and since the majority of the people depend on agriculture, this could be devastating to the country's economy.

Also, since the country has only 4-6 m of its coastline above sea level and is in the midst of three rivers, as sea levels rises and rivers continue to flood, within a century or two, the country may be entirely submerged if global warming continues.

For these reasons, it is unreasonable for the people to stay put and allow climate change to continue as they try to adapt to it.

Units 1 – 5

CASE STUDY 2: Nigeria's Textile Industry

Value

4%

66. Identify a site and a situation factor that relates to the location of Lagos and explain the importance of each factor to the economic development of Nigeria.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for site factor
- 0.5 mark for situation factor
- 1.5 marks for explanation of each

Answers

Site:

- A very large port which lies in south western Nigeria on the Atlantic coast.
- The rivers flowing to the sea formed inland water basins like Lagos Lagoon behind long coastal sand spits and bars. Items can be imported and exported easily and cheaply from rest of the world.
- The port is deep enough to hold very large vessels including very large container ships.

Situation:

- main commercial and financial centre of the country
- main exports of oil and textiles travel from rest of country outward from Lagos
- transportation hub

Commentary on Response

A large number of students did not attempt this question.

Students

- Understood what “site” meant but did not understand “situation.”
- Often compared Lagos, Nigeria to other locations or even businesses throughout the world.

4

A site and situation factor that relates to the location of Lagos would be that it is the largest city in Nigeria and it has a very large port where items can be imported and exported easily and cheaply to and from the rest of the world. The large port is accounted for due to rivers flowing to the sea that formed water basins such as Lagos Lagoon. Since Lagos is the largest city in Nigeria, it is the main commercial and financial centre of the country. Along with the large port in Lagos, it develops the economy of Nigeria greatly. Since more business people are attracted to Lagos due to the commercial and financial aspect and due to the large port, more business takes place which means more money is being made and thus the economic development of Nigeria is increasing.

3 A site factor that relates to the location of Lagos and its importance to the development of Nigeria is the location of Lagos it is a coastal area and it has a very ~~large~~ large port where items can be imported and exported easily and cheaply to and from the rest of the world. A situation factor would be ~~many~~ many foreign companies are attracted to Lagos. It is there that investors can find access to cheap skilled labour.

Value

4%

67. Using two socio-economic indicators, evaluate the level of development in Nigeria.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for each socio-economic indicator
- 1 mark for correctly identifying level of development
- 2 marks for evaluation

Answers

- Overall Nigeria can be classified as a developing country.
- high infant mortality rate 100/1000
- high fertility rate of 5.42
- low # of doctors per person 1 per 1000
- high population density
- GDP of \$1200 per person
- more primary / secondary with little tertiary activity
- poor infrastructure
- Telecommunications are gradually improving. This sector is vital to the economic growth of the country.

These indicators suggest a low level of development but the move toward industrialization based on textiles and oil suggest a move toward a higher level. Stating the country was underdeveloped or in Stage 2 of the “Demographic Transition Model” was also accepted.

Commentary on Response

A large number of students did not attempt this question or received zero for their answer.

Students

- Listed the socio-economic indicators listed in the case study without evaluating the level of development in Nigeria.
- Did not understand the concept of “socio-economic indicator.”
- Could not properly interpret the data in the case study.
- Did not use the indicators listed in the case study.

Exemplar
Good
4/4

4

Nigeria is still a developing nation it has not become developed it still has a high birth rate of 5.42 children per woman and a high infant mortality of 100 deaths out of 1000 births. Also there is less than one doctor per every 1000 people. These things show that this country is not very developed but there are advances in telecommunications like the internet and phone which shows some development but there's a long way to go.

Exemplar
Good
3/4

3

The level of development in Nigeria now is O.K. They have their textiles, and Cotton production as well as their huge oil industry. But looking at how they have only 1 doctor per 1000 people, health care will be an issue, meaning people are still dying because they are unable to see doctors. Also birth control is an issue in Nigeria being almost 6 children per mother. Funding for sex education and schools should be put in place and the population should stabilize giving the economy some new development.

Value
6%

68. “*Foreign investment has had a positive influence on the economies of developing countries such as Nigeria.*” Explain whether you agree or disagree with this statement using two social / moral arguments to defend your position.

Grading Key

- 1 mark for noting each of two arguments
- 2 marks for explanation of each

Answers

Agree:

- It attracts many foreign companies thus creating employment.
- Industry controlled by large private sector firms with substantial foreign investment, enables industry to grow faster and expand the economy.
- It gives government money to develop infrastructure.
- The cotton industry is important to rural poverty reduction with cotton production accounting for a large share of rural employment.
- Economic growth needs improved telecommunications and foreign investment provides capital for this.
- Foreign investment provides capital necessary for international tourism.
- Foreign investment allows value added to cotton industry.
- Export opportunities are also increased.

Disagree:

- exploitation of population / cheap labour, low GDP, etc.
- It creates large scale internal migration causing rapid urbanization and the infrastructure of Lagos may be stretched.
- Cheap labour and lack of regulations has hampered development of appropriate technology.
- With such a large work force available, labour is cheap and there is little incentive for companies to pay higher wages.
- The country will never be able to sustain itself if there is an over reliance on foreign investment.

Commentary on Response

Overall, this question was poorly done. Many students left out the question completely.

Students

- Didn't understand foreign investment.
- Confused foreign aid with foreign investment
- Focused on Nigeria's ability to sell their products.
- Focused on Nigeria becoming well known.
- Discussed Nigeria investing in other countries.
- Confused internal migration with migration outside Nigeria.
- Misinterpreted data from case study or failed to use it.
- Did not take a position on the statement.
- Wrote in general terms with no supporting examples.
- Thought Lagos was a country.

I agree with this statement because Foreign investors, even though they don't pay a tax dollar, still provide jobs for people who are unemployed. The first argument I would like to make to support this statement is the fact that without foreign investment into these manufacturing plants, there would be a lot less of them, and thus decreasing job opportunities. This in turn increases the poverty rate of Nigeria. Also the second argument I would like to give to support my statement is the fact that foreign investors ~~open up~~ help with globalization. This is very important to countries like Nigeria because it contributes greatly to the development of the country. Globalization occurs when things like Telecommunications and international trade increases, it opens up the country and helps to develop a lot faster and is a great attribute to a lot of the economy. These two arguments should be more than enough to help support the positive impacts of foreign investment.

4

I agree with this statement, people from rural parts of Nigeria are moving, in order to work for the foreign investors so they can create a living better than the one their parents had. These investors are bringing money, jobs and business into Nigeria, without them Nigeria would be severely poor with no money coming in from anywhere else. The amount of jobs would be scarce, and the standard of living would not be as good. The GDP would lower and people would not make enough money to support their families. The investors may be making money of the situation of costs being so low, but overall they are helping the country of Nigeria and upgrading its technology and standard of living.

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 (#'s 69 and 70)
Or: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization (#'s 71 and 72)

CASE STUDY 3: A Comparison: Burundi and Canada

Value

4%

69. Describe two trends that explain the size and growth rate of the population in Burundi.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for each of two trends
- 1.5 marks for explanation of each

Answers

- birth rate of 39.87
- fertility rate of 6.1
- literacy rate of 35.3
- low levels of health care translates into high death rate and low life expectancy of 45.6 years
- primary agriculture requires more children for work force and provide for family needs
- lack of education / work means women have more children
- lack of education means lack of knowledge of birth control
- lack of medical care means lack of birth control / family planning / abortion
- population growth rate of 3.1 % is above the “average” of 2 % resulting in population growth
- birth rate far above death rate resulting in a natural increase
- low GDP means birth control is not affordable / available
- expansive pyramid results in a higher population at “child bearing” age
- poverty means people cannot afford to migrate
- poor health care results in a high infant mortality rate – more children are born to compensate

Commentary on Response

Question was fairly well answered with many students using statistics from case study to develop their answers.

Students

- Listed one or two trends with no explanation.
- Only listed and explained one trend.
- Listed socio-economic indicators, but did not explain the connection to size and growth rate.
- Described the “effects” of rapid population growth.
- Attempted to lift answer directly from case study.
- Listed “high population density” as an example of a trend causing population growth, whereas it is really a result of population growth.

4

Two trends that explain the size and growth rate of the population of Burundi are:

① many live in ~~urban~~ rural areas where agriculture is the main source of work & survival. therefore it ~~is~~ is only the family workers that help keep the family alive and ~~the~~ working on the farm. more babies more work can be done at a faster time.

② Also a lack of education in birth control. many don't have the education or money to be able to control births. they can't buy condoms or birth control pills and they don't know how the body works to control population growth in Burundi.

Value 6% 70.

3

One trend that explains the size and growth rate of the population in Burundi is their literacy rate. Because only 35.3% of them are literate, they tend to have more children. They are unaware of what they are doing, producing more children when they hardly have ~~no~~ enough for themselves. This explains why the population is so high in young ages. Also, by being undernourished they get sicker easier. With low amounts of medical care, their life expectancy is low, 45.6.

Value
6%

70. Using three arguments to support your answer, explain why it is beneficial to control population growth in Burundi.

Grading Key

- 0.5 mark for noting each of three
- 1.5 mark for explanation of each

Answers

- Burundi is a very poor country and rapid increases in population only add to problems such as famine and disease.
- Education is limited and medical services are very poor.
- Medicines and prescription drugs are in short supply if available at all.
- Less than 50% of urban population has access to adequate sanitation.
- Population control will over time leave more resources for the already densely populated country.
- The change in dependency load can benefit a country.
- High population density affects land use and availability for housing and farming.
- High population density increases criminal activity.
- A decline in population will have a positive effect on the ability to receive a better education / more adequate health care.
- An increase in calorie intake / better nutrition leads to a healthier population.

Commentary on Response

Overall, the question was fairly well done. Students made reference to the case study as well as their own geographical knowledge to develop and support their answer.

Students

- Did not give three arguments to support the answer.
- Listed arguments with no explanation(s).
- Did not fully develop argument(s).
- Gave two arguments which were developed to explain how population control would be beneficial, but the third argument was just a summary of the first two arguments.
- Listed multiple arguments, but did not explain how they affected population.

C Controlling of population growth in Burundi is extremely beneficial for a variety of reasons. Firstly, the controlling of population growth in Burundi would cause increased food supplies. Increased food supplies would decrease death rate, allowing people to live longer. This creates a smarter population as knowledge is gained through experience. It will also allow the diversification of the job sector, increasing the amount of money or GNP per capita. Secondly, population control would also help prevent overpopulation. Decreased birth rates will allow less people to be born. This allows for more resources and thus, housing. It will also cause less stress on healthcare, increasing doctors per person. ~~As~~ Prevention of overpopulation would also cause a decrease in disease, as more people have access to sanitation. This would also increase life expectancy and decrease the stress on medical care. Lastly, control of population growth would cause an increase in literacy rates. As overpopulation is decreased, jobs will become more plentiful and will require a certain level of education. Thus, the control of population growth in Burundi ~~is~~ may cause it to become a developed country.

There are many reasons why it would be beneficial to control population growth in Burundi.

1/ First of all, there isn't enough food to support the current population. Food production is falling due to land degradation, and 69% of the population suffers from malnutrition.

2/ If the population grows any more, disease spread will continue to get worse. It's already a huge issue due to the lack of medical services.

3/ The high population contributes to the limited education in Burundi. If the growth declines and education can become less limited, people can gain knowledge and hopefully help eliminate pre-existing problems. (spread of HIV, lack of workforce)

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

Value

4%

71. Using your geographical knowledge and information from the case study, explain how the availability of services relates to settlement size in Canada and Burundi.

Grading Key

- 2 marks for stating relationship between service availability and city size
- 1 mark for statement related to Canada
- 1 mark for statement related to Burundi

* At least one point must come from the case study.

Answers

- Cities in Canada have high levels of services, while cities in Burundi have very few services (for example, only 47% have adequate sewage).
- In general, the larger the settlement in Canada the higher the level of service (medical, education, entertainment, etc.). There is no indication that the same is true in Burundi.

Commentary on Response

Question was answered very poorly with many students receiving a mark of zero.

Students

- Compared a developing country to a developed country with absolutely no reference to settlement size and services available.
- Wrote about population density and immigration.
- Compared Burundi to Canada, but no reference to settlement size and service.
- Mentioned both push and pull factors including the services available that would attract people to Canada.

4 The availability of services relate to Settlement Size in Canada by that the larger Population the more adequate and variety of services there are. For example high order goods (luxury cars) are only found in bigger cities as opposed to low order goods (gas station) are found almost everywhere. In Burundi, even though the population is very high there are not very many, if any services available. Medical, telephone, fresh water, etc are all limited even though the population is there; the Capital is not.

Exemplar
Good
3/4

3

The availability of services relates directly to the size of the settlement. The larger the settlement, the more services that are available. ~~Toronto~~ Toronto ~~has~~ has a population of 4 753 170 and it has the most services available in all of Canada. This is because it has such a large population. Bujuumbura, on the other hand, has a population of only 319 098. ~~This~~ This affects the availability of services greatly because since it is a smaller settlement, there are less services available.

Value
6%

72. From the case study it is clear that Burundi is experiencing urban problems of a very different nature from those found in Canada. Explain three strategies to improve the quality of life in the capital city, Bujumbura.

Grading Key

- 0.5 marks for noting of each of three strategies
- 1.5 marks for explanation of each

Answers

- improvements in infrastructure such as sewage / water / roads
- introduction of traffic laws
- increase police protection to decrease crime rate
- encourage foreign investment to provide money for education / medical, etc.
- use foreign aid provided by UN and other agencies to improve overall living conditions
- improve agricultural output through use of appropriate technology, irrigation projects, etc.

Commentary on Response

Question was well done with many students receiving full marks.

Students

- Explanations of strategies to improve quality of life were brief.
- Strategies were listed and not explained.
- Lifted from the case study without explanation.

Exemplars
Excellent
6/6

Three strategies to improve the quality of life for those in the capital city would be an increase of doctors to distribute ^{sterile} vaccines for Malaria and educate about HIV. ✓ 2
An increase in Police support and staff of Police to crack down on street crime as well as rebel groups who are terrorizing everything. With an increase in Police support and a decrease in crimes, tourists will be more open to visiting Burundi, this will increase the tertiary sector possibilities of the country, boosting ~~money~~ and profit. 2
A final strategy would be to increase the education and the availability of schools. This offers more people to be educated and have more possibilities for better jobs and live in Burundi or outside Burundi. ✓

Exemplar
Good
4/6

The quality of life in Bujumbura is significantly lower than Canada. They have an extremely high crime rate in the city with crimes being committed during the daylight hours and night hours. To improve this, police should locate regularly throughout the town so that if a crime is committed, the criminal(s) is caught right away. They also have an extremely low literacy rate. This could be improved with basic education for children when they are young. They should be given opportunities by the government so to become literate. They could instate laws keeping children in schools until a certain grade (until basic literacy is achieved). They could also improve quality of life by providing new born children with healthcare systems, such as free immunization needles, to help save lives of children in their first year of life as disease is a main cause of death. They deserve to be given a chance to live.

World Geography 3202
Part I - Section A
Multiple Choice
Item Analysis

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
This section covers Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5					
1.	A	93.4	2.4	1.3	2.9
2.	A	42.6	13.3	40.8	3.1
3.	B	28.1	71.2	0.7	0.1
4.	B	12.5	85.6	0.4	1.5
5.	B	10.3	67.9	2.2	19.6
6.	B	13.0	49.5	13.3	24.1
7.	B	15.5	59.4	16.7	8.3
8.	D	12.1	1.6	5.6	80.7
9.	C	13.4	24.0	59.5	3.0
10.	B	0.8	67.4	31.6	0.3
11.	B	3.3	83.2	6.8	6.7
12.	C	10.1	44.2	42.0	3.6
13.	A	72.2	5.3	2.9	19.5
14.	D	0.4	2.5	12.4	84.6
15.	A	77.6	4.2	9.5	8.6
16.	D	2.3	2.0	3.7	92.0
17.	B	26.7	57.1	11.4	4.7
18.	D	3.3	2.1	31.9	62.5
19.	C	1.6	33.3	64.5	0.7
20.	D	5.0	9.8	1.4	83.7
21.	A	55.5	18.9	7.8	17.7
22.	C	20.0	9.0	52.1	18.8
23.	B	35.4	49.9	8.2	6.3

Item	Answer	Response			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
24.	B	1.5	95.0	2.0	1.5
25.	D	0.5	0.8	11.5	87.3
26.	D	3.5	3.0	8.0	85.5
27.	A	49.3	26.4	20.5	3.6
28.	A	67.1	3.7	11.0	18.2
29.	B	16.3	43.8	16.8	22.8
30.	C	1.7	4.8	77.8	15.7
31.	B	3.2	52.3	38.9	5.5
32.	C	10.4	9.9	70.0	9.6
33.	D	17.9	15.5	17.9	48.5
34.	D	6.1	1.5	9.7	82.6
35.	B	9.3	80.6	7.3	2.8
36.	C	13.5	11.5	55.8	19.0
37.	A	69.4	1.2	14.9	14.4
38.	C	0.9	5.4	88.2	5.4
39.	C	10.7	30.4	47.1	11.8
40.	D	3.4	8.8	8.2	79.6
41.	B	9.2	81.4	3.5	5.8
42.	B	9.1	72.6	11.8	6.1

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)					
Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
SECTION B: Unit 6 - Population Distribution and Growth					
43.	D	3.5	4.5	11.4	68.0
44.	D	12.5	7.7	10.9	56.3
45.	C	9.9	1.1	73.3	3.1
46.	B	18.7	49.9	14.0	5.0
47.	C	3.6	4.1	46.8	32.8
48.	B	3.2	77.3	6.5	0.5
49.	A	66.3	9.5	5.9	5.5
50.	B	3.8	78.0	2.2	3.1

Item	Answer	Responses			
		A	B	C	D
		%	%	%	%
SECTION B: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization					
51.	C	0.8	0.6	9.2	3.6
52.	D	0.8	0.4	1.0	11.9
53.	C	0.6	1.0	11.5	1.1
54.	C	2.6	0.9	6.9	3.8
55.	A	5.9	2.4	1.4	4.3
56.	D	1.5	0.8	1.8	10.0
57.	A	5.8	3.5	1.5	3.2
58.	A	9.8	1.1	2.6	0.5

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100% due to multiple answers or missing values.

World Geography 3202
Part II - Section A
Constructed Response
Item Analysis

Item	Students Completing Item	Value	Average
PART II - SECTION A - Do <u>ALL</u> questions in Part 11, Section A			
59	3031	4	2.2
60	3031	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	2448	4	2.4
SECTION B: Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization			
62	583	4	1.6
PART II - SECTION C- Consists of two Case Studies. Do ALL questions in this section.			
Case Study 1 - Units 1 - 5			
63	3031	4	2.8
64	3031	4	2.9
65	3031	6	3.4
Case Study 2 - Units 1 - 5			
66	3031	4	1.7
67	3031	4	2.1
68	3031	6	3.2

PART II - 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	2674	4	2.2
70	2674	6	3.5

Unit 7 - Settlement and Urbanization

71	353	4	0.3
72	353	6	3.1