

Geography 3202

Grading Standards June 2003

For a copy of the Final Exam, go to the <http://www.gov.nl.ca/edu/k12/pub/sample.htm>

1. Pre-Marking Appraisal

- The number of case studies required a substantial amount of reading. There was an indication that the last case studies were poorly done.
- Selected Response questions 7 & 20 should be omitted. Question 7 graphic was confusing (inverted) and question 20 was worded incorrectly. Question 20 should have read “west to east” as opposed to “east to west”.
- As well Question 76 was omitted as the concept of “analytic process” was not necessarily in the outcomes. For the same reason question 25 was also omitted.

2 Post-Marking Report

Marking Standard and Consistency

- 50 papers were used to determine the consistency. These papers went through during the first day. Approximately 5 papers went through each of the following days. This process confirmed the reliability of the marking.

Commentary on Response

- Students still lack knowledge of the “key verbs” and the quality of the answer they imply.
- Students are lifting answers from case studies and not analyzing the information in the cases.
- Many students are not providing a thesis statement
- Students are not using enough “Geographical Terms” to explain the concepts tested.
- Students are not using data from graphs and charts to develop their answers.
- All Part 11 answers should be in essay style and not jot note form.
- Students are not integrating information in Case Study (charts, graphs) with their prior knowledge to develop answer.

Constructive Response/Common Errors

73. Commentary on Response

Overall this question was well answered.

Common Errors:

- students identified the water pollution as the physical change, not the lower levels.
- also, some students identified the physical change but instead of providing evidence they gave the cause.

Answer Key:

- Looking For**
- change (description of) in the Aral Sea. (1 mark)
 - 1 piece of evidence to show the change (1mark)

**Physical
Change**

- surface area of the Aral Sea decreased during the time period mentioned.

Evidence

- Map from New Scientist (1960-84)
- Communities near the edge of the sea in the past are now 60km inland.
- (paragraph 4, pg.17) water level in the Aral Sea itself was lowered 15m
- (observations of a journalist pg. 19)
 - paragraph 2 - remains of sunken boats now visible
 - paragraph 4 - disappearance of summer camp along the shoreline
 - paragraph 9 - observations of the retired fisherman

Sample Responses

Value

2

73. What physical change occurred to the Aral Sea from 1976 to 2000? Give one piece of evidence from the case study to support your answer.

2

The physical change which occurred to the Aral Sea between the years 1976 to 2000 was its size. What was once a giant inland salt water lake was transformed into a mere puddle due to the effects of irrigation for cotton farming. Its decrease in size can be supported by the facts that the sea lowered 15m, and towns once near its shore are now located 60 km inland. A visual image of its shrunken transformations is also available, showing its significant decrease. This physical change in shape, volume and depth was caused by mismanagement and lack of foresight by the governments harming the people of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

2

The Aral Sea started to get smaller and smaller because of the drainage of water for the cotton plants. They ~~was~~ needed more water to wash the salt and other chemicals out of the soil. "As more and more water was used to wash the salts ~~out~~ out of the soil, the water level in the Aral sea itself lowered 15m, which made it more difficult to find reliable water." That was the physical change.

2

The physical change that occurred to the Aral sea from 1976 to 2000 is that that water line has receded heavily. People have little or no water now. A example of this is when it says "The Aral sea itself was lowered 10m". Also it says "some communitys that were near the edge of the sea are now 60km inland". They have gained a lot of new land

74. Commentary of Response

This question was generally poorly answered with students failing to develop an economic argument: because it was presented as a fishermen's argument, many failed to see the importance of issues that are not directly related to the fishery. A number of students omitted #74 though completing #73 and #75.

Common Errors:

- Students focused on non-economic issues
- Students often spoke passionately as a fisherman and in doing so often overlooked issues not directly related to the fishery
- Students did not refer to charts, graphs, etc., but concentrated on essay section of case study
- Students did not 'develop' an argument. They did not discuss the negative effects of the project and follow with the positive impact of reversing the project
- Students did not refer to multiplier effect or spin-off industries

Answer Key:

- The question requires students to synthesize information and create a brief economic argument for reversing the Aral Sea Project. Students should point out that the original purpose of the Project was not met in the long run and that other economic activities would have a positive effect on employment.
 - failure of the Aral Sea Project (1) in increasing cotton production (1)
 - positive effect of restoring the fishery (1)
 - potential for expanding the raising of cattle (1)
 - potential development of aquaculture (1) or tourism opportunities (1)
 - the effect of multiplier effect (1)

- The original purpose of the Aral Sea Project, to increase cotton production, has largely failed. Cotton production did increase from 1956 to 1980, but afterwards cotton production decreased (2). Reversal of the project would restore the fishery, in which fish catches declined after 1968, and create employment in harvesting and processing fish (1). The decrease in windborne sand and drop in use of pesticides would help improve the nutritional quality of grasses and restore the cattle industry (1). Other opportunities would also emerge in the tourism industry (1) and possibly aquaculture (1). As the fishery and cattle industries grow, jobs in the service sector would open up due to the multiplier effect (1).

Sample Responses

Value

4

74. Assume you are a fisherman in the Aral Sea region. You are invited to a town hall meeting organized by local authorities. Based on what you have learned this year related to economic development and information in this case study, develop an economic argument in favour of reversing the Aral Sea project?

4

The Aral Sea is dying because of the government's plan to grow cotton along the coast. Originally, this cotton was supposed to boost the economy, but that is not the case now. The Aral Sea project has had an enormous impact on the environment, especially since irrigation has reduced the water level in the Aral Sea. This has caused a once thriving fishery to decline. Cotton yields are dropping as well, as the soil becomes more toxic as a result of pesticides and herbicides. To save the economy of this region, the Aral Sea project must be stopped! The Aral Sea must be cleaned of pollutants, and ~~then~~ then the fish can recover. After a substantial amount of time, the fishery can be reinstated, generating more money for the government. Cotton can be grown, but it must be grown in smaller quantities so the environment is not strained. This way, fish and cotton may be harvested to generate maximum profit without harming each other. As well, the rejuvenation of the Aral Sea will encourage people back into the area. The fishery running again will create jobs and reduce unemployment. As well, as the natural beauty of the Aral Sea returns, so will tourists. Tourists will bring money to the economy and in turn, create more jobs for citizens working around the Aral Sea, for example hotel managers.

4

For the well being of the town the Aral Sea Project should be reversed. Not only has the water levels lowered 15 m, but the town has become contaminated. The area used to be known as a great fish resource. Now, the river has been tampered with and polluted so much that there is little marine life. Since the project started the fish catch has continually lowered until the fishery had to be shut down leaving many people jobless. As well as the loss of the water and the towns main source of income the project has severely polluted the land. As a result to all the chemicals they used on the cotton fields, the water has become polluted thus contaminating the towns water supply of the land. The salts left behind is continually being carried through the town. Over the years salt & dust covered 400-450 thousand km² of the town leaving 3 300 million tons of salt to destroy the lands because of these chemicals & dusts spoiling the water supply their food chain was contaminated as well, leaving the majority of the people very sick, and the town with a low birth rate. because of the project the town is becoming deserted

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this is why the Aral Sea Project should be reversed

2

From 1976 to 2000 with the Aral sea, due to irrigation systems developed on the two rivers flowing into the sea, was made much smaller in size. People that had once lived along the coast of the sea in the 1970's are now 60 km inland. This is because the water levels dropped about 15 m.

75. **Commentary on Response**

Overall question was well done. All students began question with a thesis statement and followed with examples from the case study. Many students also related their thesis statement to quality of life indicators studied in the course.

Common Errors:

- not supporting thesis statement with specific examples from the case study
- not relating statement to quality of life indicators from the course
- students would focus on one factor such as the fishery and not use any supporting examples

Answer Key:

The question required students to assess the social impact of the project on people in the area. References to quality of life indicators from the case study or from the course material should be made:

- reference to quality of life indicator from the following list:
 - environmental quality
 - health
 - community life
 - economy
 - cultural life
 - psychological well being
 - demographics (migration, IMR, DR, etc)
- 1 mark was awarded for each example used or 2 marks for an example that was expanded upon for a total of 5 marks from the explanation.

Sample Responses

6

The statement that cotton farming would have a positive effect on the quality of life of the people in the Aral Sea area was very inaccurate. Cotton farming actually made it much worse. For example, the chemicals used to maintain the cotton reached the ground water supplies, this made the water harmful to anything that drank it. This in turn creates a disruption in the food chain because animals that drink the water die out leaving their predators hungry. Next, the poisons that were in the water seeped into the ground and poisoning it and when the hot wind picked up the contaminated dust and lifted it into the air causing reduced air quality. This in turn created breathing problems, throat cancer and severe anemia in the people that lived around the Aral Sea area. Lastly because of all these problems a strong push factor was created causing 100,000 people that could afford to leave to move out of the country. The people that were left were poor because there was no fishery to depend on. In 1968 there was 6500 tons of fish caught in 1992 there was 1500 tons. This is because the water was poisoned by the cotton chemicals. This statement was very incorrect. The quality of life has severely lowered, the people are very sick, the fishery has severely suffered and the land has become salty and poisonous. The quality of life was not positively affected but rather negatively affected.

in conclusion

Statistics show that since the production of the Aral Sea Project, the availability of safe, uncontaminated drinking water has dramatically declined, the death toll has increased, infant mortality rates have increased, availability of fertile soil has decreased, families' history and job employment has been uprooted, sicknesses have skyrocketed and populations have plummeted! Does this sound like an area that according to a Soviet government official in the 1950s was supposed to have experienced a most positive effect on the quality of life? I think not!

6

In an attempt to increase economically, the Aral Sea area has ironically plummeted to depletion. Life expectancy, employment, health and ultimately happiness has decreased. Since employment is scarce, children may not have the luxury of attending school. Instead they may have to work in order to help support their family. All together, the standard of living and quality of life has decreased.

As a result of the low quality of life, about 1/2 the population have been seriously stressed emotionally. Concerns about their health and their economic future have acted as strong push factors forcing people to migrate; it is estimated that 100,000 "environmental refugees" have come from the Aral Sea. In conclusion, that Soviet government official that stated that the economic impact of this project would have a most positive effect on the quality of life of people in the Aral Sea area was extremely inaccurate.

"When the sea was here, it was wonderful," a retired fisherman told us. "Now there is nothing."

6

This statement is indeed inaccurate. Not only has the quality of life not increased it has actually drastically decreased. A once prosperous "fish basket" filled with economic prospects - now lies an empty area filled with salted land and economic failure. Infant mortality is on the increase in the settlements surrounding the Aral Sea, an outstanding average of about 27.2 compared to places such as Russia. And those who do manage to survive, live with constant reminders of what the Aral Sea project brought - from throat cancer to breathing problems their quality of life is on a constant decrease. Migration has become many residents only hope, to get away from the health issues and the economic distress about 100,000 have been forced to leave because of the environment conditions and lack of economy. A once prosperous town has had to watch the fishery close and the cannery close. The markets stay open with little to sell. A sense of depletion has now taken over where a high quality of life and prosperous economic future once existed. Fish catches are down, there are very few places for children to play. The settlements that once surrounded the sea constantly are moving away, trying to escape the so called "high quality of life" that was initially promised. They watch the death of their babies and they have no money to pay for food - is the initial statement "positive effect" accurate - I think not.

76. **Commentary on Response**

The responses to this question were poor. It appeared students did not understand the analytic manufacturing process.

Common Errors:

Student who scored poorly either left the answer blank or lifted sections of the case study. The definition of analytic was neither implied nor explicit.

Answer Key:

The question requires a listing of 2 examples to reflect the analytic process involved in the manufacturing of raw sugar.

- Students should/could include:
 - a definition of the analytic process -either explicitly stated or implied (1mark)
 - examples to show the analytic process is involved (1 mark) or if the students listed 2 of the products made from the sugar cane (1 mark for each product listed).

Sample Responses

Value 2	76.	Give two examples from the case study to show that the manufacturing of raw sugar is an analytic process.
2	<p>The manufacturing of raw sugar is an analytic process. When by sugar cane is refined and manufactured into many products, one being sugar. Other products derived from the sugar cane is a molasses used in both the food industry and in animal feed. Because there are more than one byproduct of the sugar cane, sugar is considered an analytic process.</p>	

2

An analytic process is one where a single material is manufactured into several different products. The manufacturing of raw sugar is an example of this process because the sugar cane is ~~one~~ a single input that makes several outputs. The main output is the raw sugar. However, many other by-products are produced, such as bagasse used for fuel, ash and filter mud used for fertilizer, and molasses which is used in many foods for both people and animals.

77. **Commentary on Response**

Generally, this question has not been written well. Lack of geographical terms and addition of climate (below) are 2 possible reasons for poor question quality.

Common Errors:

- Students referred to climate as one of the main reasons Australia is the preferred choice for the sugar cane mill.
- The absence of proper geographical terms in this answer (weight-loss, value gained).

Answer Key:

- The manufacturing of raw sugar is an example of a resource-oriented industry. Such industries use low-value and bulky raw materials for their inputs. It is not economical to ship such materials over great distances, since it would be too costly. (2)
- As the case study dictates, only 14% of sugar cane contains SUCROSE - the necessary ingredient for sugar crystals. Locating the mill in Australia would place it near the resource and eliminate the cost of shipping cane fibre; water and other ingredients over the great distances. Since raw sugar and molasses have a higher value than sugar cane, transportation would involve a lower cost per unit of weight (3)
- Also, Australia would be a better choice because the climate for growing the sugar cane is more favourable, therefore it would lessen the likelihood of spoilage before processing. (1)

Sample Responses

Value
6

77. With reference to factors that affect the location of industry and information provided in the case study, would you set up a mill to produce raw sugar in Australia or in Newfoundland and Labrador? Defend your choice.

6
I would set up a mill to process raw sugar in Australia for several reasons. First, Australia has a greater population than Newfoundland and a more specialized labour force could be found. The location of a good labour force to work in the factory is important, because it affects the quality of the product. Second, ^{proving} sugar is a resource-based industry because many ^{more weight} ~~things~~ need to be removed from the sugar, such as water, fibre and syrup (molasses). ~~Then~~ Since sugar cane is grown in Australia, the mill would be close to the resource and I would save on transportation costs. Third, Australia has many accessible sea ports where I can store the raw sugar before it is shipped out to a refinery. Shipping sugar in bulk would ^{also} keep costs low, as water transportation is ~~not~~ inexpensive. Fourth, Australia is more economically sound than Newfoundland. Newfoundland is struggling to support itself and keep its people from leaving. Australia is a much more stable country, where fluctuations in taxes ~~are~~ are most likely not to occur. Fifth, Australia can probably offer a larger break on taxes and other benefits if the factory is located there. Because Newfoundland is smaller with a smaller economy they probably cannot match this ability. Sixth, Australian land is most likely cheaper with a more developed infrastructure for transportation and shipping. This would be another benefit, as efficient communication and transportation are vital to increasing profit.

6
As sugar cane is processed the product's decrease in mass and weight. It would cost more to export the sugar cane to a mill in Newfoundland than it would to export the sugar cane to a mill near the sugar cane fields in Australia. That is why, if I had to decide where to locate a mill, I would set up a mill in Australia. The transportation costs of the raw material (sugar cane) would be much cheaper if the mill were set up by the field in Australia. The finished product, being lighter and having less mass, would be cheaper to transport over a long distance than the raw material. Also by locating near the sugar cane you are ensured a fresher product and higher yields.

1
2
A mill to produce raw sugar should be set up in Australia. This would mean that it is a resource oriented industry where the manufacturing plant is located near the site of resource extraction.

The mill for producing raw sugar would be set up in Australia for many reasons. First, since the production of sugar begins with the sugar cane, which is grown primarily in subtropical regions of Latin America, Asia, and Australia, it would be located in Australia. It would be located here because of the economic benefits of this, because of the cost of transportation from the resource site to the mill is so much cheaper if it doesn't have to go as far. Also, since this process is an analytical process, it is split up into other products as well which are not always used or sold primary in Newfoundland and Labrador at the primary location of the market. Some of these other products are used in the mill. This also means that the weight of the product will be much less than the resource, reducing transportation costs.

5
If I were to choose between setting up a sugar mill in NL or Australia, my choice would definitely be the latter. It is much more economically feasible to produce the sugar in Australia.

Sugar production is a resource oriented industry. This simply means that it is easier on our wallets to produce the sugar near the site of extraction. Producing and manufacturing the sugar near the extraction site will greatly cut down on transportation costs. It is much easier to ship the sugar in paper bags than it is to ship it in large silos. Producing the sugar near the extraction site will also help to keep the sugar fresh. Sugar comes must be processed shortly after cutting to ensure a fresh product.

Putting the sugar mill at the site of extraction makes much more sense. Doing so will help to ensure a high quality product and will cut down on transportation costs. The sugar can then be sold here in Newfoundland with no problems whatsoever.

78. Commentary on Response

- Many students did not attempt this question.
- Some students may have assumed that question #78 was related to Case Study #2
- Students who attempted this question produced poor responses.

Common Errors:

- colonialism was confused with multinational corporations, industrial, evolution, etc.
- students did not go beyond a definition
- many did not know a definition
- students attempted to extract answers from Case Study #2 "Producing Raw Sugar"

- students attempted to apply inappropriate geographical terms such as:
 - (a) agglomerating tendency
 - (b) green revolution
 - (c) lard reform
 - (d) migration
 - (e) appropriate technology
 - (f) transportation nodes
 - (g) native world view
 - (h) the term colonial power and colonies were often confused

Sample Responses

Value

4

78. Describe two ways in which colonialism slowed the development of the manufacturing sector in the developing world. (This question is not based on Case Study 3).

4

First is that colonies were for extracting resources. These resources were sent back to the original country which manufactured the resources and then sold them back to the colonies. When left on their own, the colonies didn't have the infrastructure or knowledge to manufacture things. The second way is the instability caused by colonialism. Without stability, it's difficult for an economy to develop beyond the primary sector and subsistence farming.

4

Colonialism slowed the development of the manufacturing sector in the developing world in two ways. First, colonialists would take the resources and process them, and then sell them back to the source nation for high prices. Second, the colonialists did not allow the developing countries to develop factories that would compete with the products the colonialists were producing.

During the age of colonialism, the great European powers obliged colonies to their emerging empire. These colonies were a source of great wealth to the home countries. They provided an excellent source of raw goods while at the same time acting as a market for manufactured goods from the home country. The mother country could take raw materials from the colony, ship them back to factories in the parent country, turn those raw materials into finished goods and sell them back to the colony. This process stunted the manufacturing system in the developing world mainly because these colonies could never develop a manufacturing infrastructure. And today these countries are still in these countries.

CASE STUDY 3: Agriculture and Development

... would have to focus on how to close the gap between food production and consumption

3

Two ways in which colonialism slowed the development of manufacturing in the developing world are that firstly all raw materials were shipped to the main state produced then sold back at a higher cost to the colonies, and secondly the colonies work force weren't able to become specialized enough because there development was stifled by the main state.

79. **Commentary on Response**

Most students did well with this question.

Common Errors:

None

Answer Key:

- "... development of agriculture improvements that would close the gap between food production and consumption." (2%)
- develop a high yield varieties of seeds (1)
- "irrigation systems and the use of fertilizers and pesticides" (1)
- use of mechanization, new technologies (1)
- to increase food production (1)

Sample Responses

Value
2

79. What was the goal of the Green Revolution?

2

The goal of the Green Revolution was to bridge the gap between food production and food consumption in developing nations. In an attempt to address the problem agricultural researchers developed improvements in agriculture which was the Green Revolution.

2

The goal of the Green Revolution was to increase crop yields in countries to provide an increase in food production. This was attempted by the help of agricultural researchers who developed a series of improvements in agriculture. An example of their work would be new high-yield varieties of wheat, rice, maize, millet and sorghum were introduced to Latin America and Asia. These yields were two to four times greater than the regular growing season.

2

The goal of the Green Revolution was to close the gap between food production and food consumption in the developing world. They planned to do this by developing high yield varieties of seeds aimed at increasing food production.

80. Commentary on Response

Generally well done by students.

Common Errors:

- Most students did not attempt to define appropriate technology even though it was an integral part of the answer.

Answer Key:

- Statement of what appropriate technology is (1%)
- One piece of evidence to show that appropriate technology was not used in the Green Revolution (2%)
- One piece of evidence to show that Cuba did adhere to the principles of appropriate technology (2%)
- Appropriate technology involves the use of equipment and processes that are suited to the culture and economy of a given region. This approach helps to ensure that the new strategy can be locally managed and maintained. (1%)
- The Green Revolution involved the introduction of large-scale strategies (high yield varieties of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, irrigation systems, equipment) from outside that proved to be too expensive for poor farmers to sustain. The infrastructure to get the product to market did not exist. (2%)
- In contrast, the Cuban government introduced small-scale changes that were adapted to local conditions. Land was distributed in small plots to farmers, vacant urban lots were devoted to organic farming; farmer-markets were established to shore up prices; and farming techniques addressed environmental concerns. The Cuban government saw that agricultural change had to be based on local knowledge that came from within the country, rather than from outside the country.(2%)
- In conclusion, the Green Revolution failed because appropriate technology was not used and the Cuban experiment was successful because appropriate technology was used. (1%)

Sample Responses

Value

6

80. How does appropriate technology help explain the failure of the Green Revolution in the developing world during the 1960s and the success of Cuba's experiment during the 1980s? Support your answer.

Appropriate technology is the usage of appropriate tools and methods ^{in agriculture,} to suit local conditions. It is also the reason the Green Revolution failed. The countries the Green Revolution was aimed at were developing nations which lacked the technological advancement of developed nations. The Green Revolution didn't factor this into its plan, and developed a solution which required expensive farming practices. The developing country farmers didn't have the money or the technology required to benefit from these new high yield crops. The expensive farming methods replaced traditional low cost practices. Expensive machines and irrigation methods needed to be installed, and many farmers couldn't afford to buy gas for the machines. Yields increased, but then declined as soils eroded and became toxic from salts from irrigation. The technology was inappropriate for the countries level of development, and a method using more traditional methods (such as organic farming) should have been used. However, appropriate technology did help the success of Cuba's experiment during the 1980's. Cuba used technology appropriate to their level of development to increase crop yields. For example, small plots of land were distributed to former employees of state farms, organic farming was practiced, farmers markets were established, and farmers were assisted with techniques that were environmentally sensitive. The technology used was based on farmers knowledge and ~~appropriate~~ adjusted to Cuba's level of development so it was affordable to farmers.

5

In the course to help the farmer's and their crops, it is evident that the Green revolution failed. This failure was due to a number of reasons, for instance high-yield seeds that were required were expensive, in which replaced the less expensive traditional approach. Irrigation systems were ~~not~~ installed and maintained, and expensive seeds, pesticides and fertilizers were then bought. However at this point, farmers were then unable to afford to buy gas to operate the equipment that needed to be used which showed a steady decrease in the depletion of the farmland. This shows that the expenses of technology remain so high, that therefore farmers in developing countries are better off keeping their practices traditional, which is otherwise known as labor-intensive. However, those ~~that~~ farmers who could somewhat afford this, mostly being landowners, were the ones making all the profit and buying the land from those farmers who rented the land. However, the solution Cuba used was not technology based however, they used their own economy and ~~land~~ knowledge for helping farmers reestablish their land for low prices on seeds, vacant lots in the city and assisting farmers in techniques that were environmentally safe. (ie: without the use of modern machinery)

5

The Green Revolution failed, because there was not enough thought put into the long-term effects of this project. Poverty levels were not taken into consideration in the sense that only wealthy farmers could benefit, while poor farmers were left on their own to deal with the burden of these new high yield crops. Also they did not recognize that after years of irrigation, the soil would become unusable, then the poor farmers who can't afford new land are left with nothing. The Green Revolution was organized by world leaders who weren't focused on one specific country. They were trying to solve Africa, Asia, and Latin America's problems all at once when it is better to concentrate your energy on one place at a time. This is why I feel the Cuba experiment worked. It was organized by the Cuban government who knew the land and the people that would be affected. They worked on a smaller, more personal scale and the results were positive proving that it is better & more effective to teach the people how to apply skills unique to their situation. ✓

5

Appropriate technology helps explain the failure of the Green Revolution in the developing world in the 1960's. The farming required more expensive ways of harvesting, so expensive that farmers could not afford. They could not afford gas for the machinery, irrigation system, installation, expensive seeds and fertilizers, and pesticides. Also, the only way the crop yields could benefit the farmer was by transporting the crops to the buyers and that was another big expense. The only farmers who did benefit were the richer farmers. Because the poor farmers could not support appropriate technology they were kicked off the land. Thus, the Green Revolution failed. However, Cuba's Green Revolution succeeded. Cuba used local knowledge. Small plots of land were distributed to farmer employees of state farms, the promotion of organic farming on vacant lots, helping develop farmers' markets to get better prices, and the assistance for more environmentally sensitive techniques. This use of local knowledge allowed the crop yielding to fit into people's budget and to gain a profit. ✓

81. **Commentary on Response**

Overall, this question was done very well.

Common Errors:

- mentioning about the labour force
- growing season and the length of time, without specifically mentioning rainfall and temperature

Answer Key:

- deep and fertile; well drained soils (1)
- temperature above 23°C and high rainfall for much of this year (2 marks)

Sample Responses

81. List two conditions that are suited to the growing of bananas.

2

Two conditions that bananas need to grow is a deep, fertile, well drained soil, and rainfall between 40-200 mm and a temperature range between 23-28°C.

2

→ bananas grow well in deep fertile and well drained soil so that the roots of the plant do not become water-logged.

→ they need a particular temperature and rainfall distribution 20°C and above. (Temperature) approx. 140 mm⁺ of rain. 140-200 mm

2

Two conditions suited to growing bananas are:

- ① bananas need deep, fertile, and well drained soil so that the roots of the plant do not become water-logged.
- ② They need particular temperature and rainfall distribution.

82. **Commentary on Response**

This question came from the optional unit on Land Resources and involved student's taking evidence from the Case Study to support a position they took with regard to categorizing a banana plantation as commercial or subsistence. The majority of students completing this question did a better than average job.

Common Errors:

Students associated manual labour with subsistence agriculture.

Answer Key:

- commercial farming (1)
 - different between commercial/subsistence (2)
 - apply characteristics of community agriculture to the case study
 - 1) size
 - 2) labour
 - 3) markets
 - 4) technologyOr any two of quality (3)
-
- Banana Plantation is commercial
 - Commercial Farm - large tract of land, large amount of capital, produces a crop for scale.
 - Subsistence Farm - small in size, labour intensive, produces a crop for family consumption.

Characteristics

- size - Banana plantation is large-scale (7000ha)
- labour/tech - requires large amounts of capital - 10 000 workers needed to plant, maintain, harvest, research and prepare for export. Also, equipment such as cable systems, conveyor belts, packing stations, refrigeration equipment are required.
- markets - crop is geared toward export so particular attention is given to washing, grading and temp-control to ensure a quality product.

Sample Responses

Value

6

82. With reference to traditional and non-traditional farming systems, and information provided in the case study, is a banana plantation an example of subsistence farming or commercial farming? Explain.

6

The banana plantation is obviously an example of commercial farming since the crop is grown for the purpose of selling to a market. The large area of land used and thousands of workers are qualities of commercial farming. Whereas a subsistence farm is more likely to be small with few workers that only grow crops to support the farmer and his/her family. Also, there are many quality checks done on the bananas which is not a traditional farming technique. The quality is monitored so the consumer will receive a good product and this is characteristic of a commercial farm. In addition, the bananas are also boxed and shipped to markets around the world also indicating that banana plantations are examples of commercial farming. ~~Although~~ Although the plantations use more traditional methods of ~~farming~~ farming such as manual labour and little machinery, it is still a commercial farm. If it were a subsistence farm, the owner would not be worried about using fertilizers, color-coding the crops, monitoring quality, or ensuring ideal conditions for the fruit during transportation.

Traditional and non-traditional farming systems are very different. Traditional systems are more basic, whereas non-traditional are more complex systems that involve newer technologies.

When talking about Subsistence farming, you should think of the farming of a resource for personal use in which the yields are only enough to fit the needs of the farmer. Commercial, on the other hand, operates on a more "commercial" level. This is so, because the yields of commercial farming are much higher and are produced in large enough quantities to be shipped to other parts of the world.

In the case of the banana plantation, there is evidence provided which indicates that it is a commercial farming "industry". After the bananas are harvested, they are checked for quality and prepared for shipping across the ocean for sale on the market. Steps are taken to ensure the bananas are good enough for the commercial market.

Due to the fact that the bananas are available all over many countries, from plantations, then this indicates that a banana plantation is a prime example of commercial farming.

83. **Commentary on Response**

Approximately 25% of the students did not answer this question. The majority of students who answered this question did a good job on the answer. However, some did not use the proper terminology

Common Errors:

- Many students did not briefly describe but simply listed.

Answer Key:

- Oil can find its way into the ocean environment through accidental spills and the intentional dumping of used oil into drainage systems and from ship bilges. (1)
- During drilling operations, drilling mud is used and is often released into the ocean. This material is laced with chemicals and contaminated oil. (1)
- Large quantities of oil are released into the ocean when sea-going tankers run aground, (i.e. Exxon Valdez). (1)
- Ice bergs can be a serious problem. Near and on the Grand Banks icebergs travel through an area called “Ice Berg Alley” which is a dangerous zone for drilling. One Iceberg can puncture an oil rig and possibly sink one depending on its size. Pack ice would be on the same level. (1)
- Huge storms, with strong winds and severe seas can destroy an oil platform in a short time. This could be both a serious human disaster and a possible oil spill (i.e. Ocean Ranger). (1)
- Financial risk. There are a lot of problems. Hit and miss operations. Also, there can be a lot of expenses incurred with problems on site. (1)

Sample Responses

Unit 5 - Resources in the Ocean

Value

4

83. Briefly describe two risks associated with offshore oil recovery. (This question is not related to Case Study 5).

4

The offshore oil industry is full of risks. From harm to damage the dangers are there. Two such risk associated with the industry are damage to the environment and risk of harm to individuals. Damage to the ~~offshore~~ environment can occur from poor removal techniques or poor shipping and transportation systems. Oil leaks and spills can happen if equipment isn't maintained or cared for. Another risk is that of the people working on oil rigs and ships. Weather conditions such as high winds and icebergs can damage rigs and ships, causing deaths. Employers must have faith that proper safety standards are held in these places of work. There are many risks in the offshore oil industry. Possible harm to the environment and the risks posed by weather ~~and the safety of vessels~~ and the safety of vessels are two such experienced by workers and the environment from the oil industry.

4

There are many risks associated with offshore oil recovery. One of them is the threat that is posed to the ships and oil tankers that transport the oil from the rig to the land. An accident could occur with a tanker, such as running aground, and an oil spill could occur, damaging the marine ecosystem. Another risk associated with offshore oil recovery is the implications that the drilling mud has on the environment. This mud, used when drilling contains, oil and other chemicals, which is released into the water at the surface. This can also damage marine life.

3

- two risks associated with offshore oil recovery are the threat of oil spills from tankers which can destroy wildlife & contaminate the oceans.
- Also, drill mud, which is the excess mud that is removed from the drill hole of an oil rig, contains traces of oil & other toxins which contaminate the oceans.

3

- Two risks associated with ^{now,} offshore oil recovery are
- ① The huge risk of oil spills into the water and causing pollution, this pollution would be harmful to all inhabitants of the infected areas, most likely lethal to most.
 - ② The weather and climate is a risk, you may be trying to recover oil in a region that is prone to nasty storms or iceberg routes. The risk of being sunk by the icebergs or the raging seas could be fatal to the workers.

84. Commentary on Response

Most students received part marks on this question. They described the changes in aquaculture but did not compare it to changes in oceanic fish catch and beef production.

Common Errors:

Students generally were not making a comparison. Some students described % of change but miscalculated the percentages.

Answer Key:

The students should provide comparative information from the table of statistics for a specific period to show that aquaculture production is gaining on the oceanic fishery and beef production.

- statistics on the change in aquaculture (1 mark)
- comparative statistics for the 3 categories. (2 marks)
- qualitative descriptions of why aquaculture was increasing (collapse of the fisheries worldwide; mad cow disease causing people to search for other protein sources) (1 mark)

Sample Responses

Value

2

84

Refer to the table "World Fish Catch, Aquaculture and Beef Production 1950-2000." Provide information to show that aquaculture, compared to oceanic fishery and beef production, is growing in importance as a source of protein.

2

Aquaculture is growing in importance as a source of protein. In 50 years Aquaculture has increased by over 30 million tonnes - almost equaling that of Beef (34.1). Proportionally, Aquaculture is increasing much faster than Beef and. From 1985 to 2000 the increase in production of Aquaculture exceeded that of both Beef and Oceanic Fish Catch.

2

From this table we can see that aquaculture is growing in importance, compared to oceanic fishery and beef production. If you look at the final numbers - beef being 55.4; Oceanic fish catch being 94.8; aquaculture being 35.6, you wouldn't realize that aquaculture is growing more greatly in importance. You have to look at the growth rate; Oceanic - 7.875% increase per year; Beef - 3.741% increase per year; aquaculture - 45.467% increase per year.

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{\text{Final} - \text{Initial}}{\text{Initial}} \times 100 \div 50 \text{ years}$$

85. Commentary on Response

From the responses it is obvious that students lacked knowledge of aquaculture. The case study referred to cold water temperatures as a cause for the decline in stocks - students deducted from this that you could control water temperatures in aquaculture.

Common Errors:

- responses were more toward the reasons for the collapse of the fishery

Answer Key:

- The offshore fishery is experiencing two problems that can be addressed by the aquacultural industry. (1)
- Fish catches are declining and it is difficult to get a steady supply of fish throughout the year. As a result, the livelihoods of many fishers are at risk. (2)
- In order for aquaculture to reduce the need to harvest a declining marine resource and give it time to regenerate - aquacultural production has more than tripled since 1985. The many inlets and coves along the province's coast provide many natural sites where aquaculture can be expanded. The fish raised in pens grow faster than they would in the wild. (1)
- As well, the fish can be harvested when there is a seasonal scarcity and market prices are high, particular during the winter months. (1)
- Finally a year-long supply of fish helps to reduce periods of unemployment caused by overfishing and seasonal changes in fish catches. (1)

Sample Responses

Value

6

85. With reference to the collapse of the cod fishery, and based on information in this case study, how does aquaculture help to address two challenges associated with the offshore fishery?

One of the main concerns of the offshore fishery is that its main time for fishing is usually during the mating and spawning seasons of many of its catch species.

Therefore, the fish that is usually caught is under the weight that it could be. With aquaculture, the harvesting is done so that the fish can reach its full potential weight. The fish are regulated and fed such portions to achieve this ideal weight.

The second challenge that faces the offshore fishery is that its season of fishing does not extend into the winter months.

They wish that it could be a year long culture. In aquaculture, the fish are harvested in fall - winter months.

Harvesting fish in these months is advantageous to the 'cod farmers' because this is when the largest demand for the species is introduced and therefore it will be when people are willing to pay the most for it. It is at this time that they get the most profit off of the cod.

With the collapse of the cod fishery, fishermen should be able to use aquaculture to their advantage. Aquaculture is able to help the fishermen who will lose their jobs in offshore fishing maintain a lifestyle in doing an activity that is similar to one that they've been doing for years. This will keep them involved in their love of fishing.

5

The offshore fishery is in dire straits. Fishermen are faced with supplying food for an increasing population from a decreasing source. This presents challenges in that fishermen now find it difficult to get a steady supply of cod they need to make a living, and that the cod fishery itself is on its last leg, now being physically closed.

Fishery can't get the amounts of fish that they need to make a living. This means that they're forced to take all that they can find. Aquaculture offers a solution though. By getting themselves a relatively small catch of cod, penning it, and ~~the~~ instead fishing for the herring and capelin to feed the cod, they can double the size of their initial catch while not overfishing the stocks.

Also, aquaculture has proved to help whole areas. Fish migrate, so by setting an area as unfishable and culturing it, you would be increasing the stocks around it. By culturing fish like this, it would be possible to take enough to make your living, while ensuring that the stocks will grow.

5
The collapse of the cod fishery over time has been blamed on colder water temperatures, high number of sea that feed on them, and alot of overfishing by Canadian and foreign druggers. Aquaculture helps to adress most of these challenges associated with the offshore fishery. First of all the cod are caught in traps and placed in sea cages over the summer months, therefore they don't have to worry about the seals eating them because they are caged in and unable to be reach by predators. Also no fishing boats or trawlers would be able to have access to the fish stocks, because they are privately owned and also are in sea cages. So no one can bother or ~~just~~ catch these harvesting fish. Also doing this in the summer months solves the problem of the cold water temperatures. Also in aquaculture, the fish grow out alot healthier and bigger in size. This is because their food is monitored and they get fed regularly. So if you feed them the right amount of food, then they should double their size in 100 days. Aquaculture has helped the fishing industry an immense amount. It now accounts for a full 27% of the worlds fish market.

86. **Commentary on Response**

Most students understood the point relating to location.

Common Errors:

- Many students missed the point referring to containerization
- Many students referred to the fact that Singapore is linked to Malaysia and the Asian Mainland by land cause waves as their second piece of evidence.

Answer Key:

- The student should cite two pieces of information to illustrate that Singapore is a transportation node. One relates to location and the other to container trans shipment. (2 marks)
- Singapore is located on the southern tip of the Malaysia Peninsula where major sea lays between India and China meet. (1 mark)
- Singapore port is a hub where many conatiners destined for other south east Asian ports pass through. In 200, over 17 million TEUS passed through the port. (1 mark)

Sample Responses

Value
2

86. Give two pieces of evidence from the case study to show that Singapore is a transportation node.

Two pieces of evidence showing Singapore is a transportation node is its location which is on the major sea routes between India and China these 2 countries make up nearly 40% of the worlds total population. Secondly Singapore acts as a container throughput by allowing countries to send things there in TEUS as a drop off zone for another country to pick up as a pick up zone.

Two pieces of evidence which show that Singapore is a transportation node is it connects to most the world to South Asia which means there are a lot of ships which stop there. Also they built larger berths and bigger and stronger cranes and better technology to make loading and unloading easier for ships, this shows evidence that it's a transportation node.

Value

"These linkages make Singapore a key gateway for the world to gain access to much of southeast Asia" Singapore is located in a perfect place so that it has access to all surrounding countries while making use of time efficiency. "If a merchant wished to order goods from Germany, he would have them shipped through Rotterdam to Singapore, and then to Bangkok."

Value

87. **Commentary on Response**

Few did this section/unit Case study (Unit 7). Students spoke mostly about the location of Singapore in relation to both Asia and Europe. Others commented on at least one of the high points - infrastructure, economics, and market demand.

Common Errors:

Discussed "location" only in relation to Singapore being a trans shipment hub.

Answer Key:

- statement does not fully explain - one of several factors (1)
- Location - southern tip of Malaysia
- on major sea routes between India and China (1)
- Explain any 2 of the following (2% each)
 - Infrastructure
 - put needed facilities into place
 - ranked higher than USA
 - facilities also for linkage within the country

- Economic Planning - invited foreign investors
- development in technology, shifting economic activity, education to train
- Market Demands - larger ships and reduction in time
- technological soft/hard ware to increase loading and unloading efficiency

Sample Responses

Value
6

87. "Singapore's location alone fully explains its growing importance as a transshipment hub." With reference to factors that give rise to transshipment centres, and information in the case study, how accurate is this statement? Explain.

6

ST

①

This statement is inaccurate. There are a number of explanation, other than location, that explain its growing importance as a transshipment hub including:

- Infrastructure: * structures needed to build linkages from one country to others
 - * Singapore is ranked number one in terms of port, roads, and air transport and number six in terms of telephone service (all in terms of infrastructure).
- Economic Planning: * Singapore opened its country to foreign investment and introduced new technology to improve communication linkages.
 - * Singapore developed industrial land, utilities, and communication.
 - * Also emphasized teaching of technology and entrepreneurship and manufacturer's focused on producing computer hardware, electronics, and petrochemicals.
- Role as Transshipment Hub: * it decreases the number of shipping services required to ship goods from one place to another
- Responding to Market Demands: * Singapore has built larger berths for ships and cranes to lift larger and heavier loads.
 - * computer programs are being installed to insure quick transshipment.

* With all of these combinations of explanations, it is impossible to assume that Singapore's location is the only explanation for why it has grown in importance as a transshipment hub.

②

②

did not mention Singapore
 as on tip of Malacca
 between China & India

5

Though Singapore's location is one of the main factors in its importance of a transshipment hub, it is not the only one ①
~~too~~ Its infrastructure and economic planning also go into its role. When Singapore gained its independence its main aim was to open the country to foreign investment and to introduce new technology to improve its communication linkages. Singapore also developed industrial land, utilities and transport and communications. And manufacturing companies made a major shift toward computer hardware, electronics and petrochemicals ②
They also built better infrastructure. They planned to increase the size of their ships so to carry more cargo and reduce time in port. They also responded by building larger berths and cranes for ships and cranes that could lift larger heavier loads. Also new computer software was installed insuring smooth, rapid unloading and loading of goods. There is much more to Singapore's success as a node than its location.

Didn't understand
- on major sea route
- tip of Malacca

easily ac.
connectivity
clean clear here

This statement is fairly accurate Singapore is located on "the major sea routes between India and China - two ¹ countries that make up nearly 40% of the world's total population." Because Singapore has a high connectivity it is a good transshipment centre. It is also quite easily accessible, also an important factor that determines transshipment centres. It has access to the world through water, and easy access to southeast Asia through land transportation. It is therefore "a key gateway for the world to gain access to much of southeast Asia." In addition, since Singapore is at a low latitude, icebergs and sea-ice conditions are not a worry for the port. Singapore's location is not the only reason for its success as a transshipment center although its infrastructure (port facilities, roads, etc.) provides excellent linkages within the country and to other countries. In addition, by building bigger berths to accommodate the growing size of ships, cranes that can lift larger and heavier loads, and by ensuring rapid loading/unloading and transshipment of containers,

Singapore has made its port more accessible and efficient. The economic planning of the Singapore government also played a role in establishing Singapore as a transshipment center. It

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developed better infrastructure, improved communication linkages, and emphasized the teaching of technology and entrepreneurship, ~~and~~ all which are important factors which determine the location of trans-shipment centers.

There are more factors ✓ that account for Singapore's success as a transportation hub other than its location. Singapore's infrastructure also accounts for its role as a transportation hub. It has all the necessary infrastructure, it has all the necessary air, sea, and road transportation linkages including causeways, ~~to~~ to Asia and Malaysia allowing small goods and people to move easily from place to place. Another factor that accounts for its role as a transportation hub is the good planning of the government. They have strategies in place to make their container ships able to hold more cargo and to make a ship's time in port shorter. This planning will further increase the traffic flowing in the sea ports and will increase money flow in Singapore's economy.

88. Commentary on Response

Response to this question was generally well done. Accepted a variety of terms:

- population is shrinking/aging
- natural decrease
- population decrease
- population declining
- not self-sustaining

Common Errors:

Many students alluded to the low birth rate and longer life expectancy but did not refer to population decrease in some way.

Answer Key:

- The student should state the nature of the population crisis, without explaining its cause or effects. (2 marks)
- The European population is shrinking as the number of deaths exceed the numbers of births (2 marks)
- One mark for deaths exceed births

Sample Responses

Value

2 38. "Europe is facing a population crisis." What is this crisis?

The population crisis that Europe is facing is its declining population. The birth rate isn't exceeding or even meeting the death rate. Women are only having 1.38 children instead of the 2.1 that is necessary for maintaining the population. People are living longer which is becoming more expensive for the government.

→ The crisis in the European population is that less women are having children, resulting in a declining birth rate. The population in Europe is not sustaining itself because the number of people who die is greater than the number of babies born in the country.

The crisis is an ageing population. Birth rates are much too low. European women are on average have 1.38 babies far below the 2.1 necessary to maintain a stable population level. The population is not sustaining itself - the number of people who die are greater than the number of babies born.

89. Commentary on Response

Overall, the question was challenging. Most students opened with the statement that it was valid. Most students recognized that it was a two stem approach to address population concerns. Many could also see that it was not just a simple approach that more immigrants will solve all the concerns. It was also noteworthy to recognize that students could see that by reducing pensions or forcing potential retirees to work longer would not be a popular political decision.

Common Errors:

- Not enough detail
- Listing statistics from case study
- Dwelling only on negatives of immigration

Answer Key:

Question 89 - 6 Marks

- evidence to support migration critical to addressing the issue (employment tax burden) (2 points)
- evidence to support that other considerations must come into play (i.e. seniors working longer) (2 points)
- need for a two-prong approach (reduction of costs and expansion of the work force) to solve the problem along with examples from the case study for each approach (4)

Sample Responses

Value

- 6 89. "The relaxation of immigration rules is only part of the solution for the problem of an ageing population." With reference to immigration and population dynamics, and information in this case study, is this statement a valid one? Explain.

6
"The relaxation of immigration rules is only part of the solution for the problem of an aging population," but it is the most important one. More younger, working people means more tax payers helping to sustain the older generation. I feel that the second most valid solution is giving retiring people the option to keep working by them using their acquired skills to start a business or just to keep working will higher the working age so that 65 is no longer the age at which people need to be supported. This could also add to a healthier lifestyle, possibly adding to good health and no need of expensive healthcare. For this reason voluntary services and continued interaction with the community are also important. The suggestion of decreasing the amounts of their pensions slightly would also greatly add to the solution. But the key to solving this problem is getting younger, working immigrants into the country.

6

Yes, this statement is a valid one. Letting immigrants into a country is not the only solution to help an ageing population. When immigrants are let into a country they can provide employment. This allows more people to work so they can support the higher age groups. When immigrants are let in the dependency ratio will decrease because people will have to support a lower number of dependents. IF birth rates start to rise ^{Europe} ~~the country~~ will become become more stable. Birth rates should exceed death rates to a certain extent or even better the two should be equal. As I said there are more solutions than immigrants. Women can be encouraged to have more children. The government could increase family allowances ~~per~~ per ~~child~~ child. This may allow women to afford to have more children. People of older age, close to retirement can be encouraged to keep working or people already retired could be re-employed. The more elderly that pay ^{taxes} ~~taxes~~ and support ~~the~~ ~~society~~ the less that have to be supported through health care systems and old age homes. As you can see, there are more solutions than just letting immigrants into Europe.

5
That statement is a valid one because if immigrants are let in now so that they can work and pay taxes for the elderly they are just raising the number of people in the work force now. So when they are too old to work there would be more people getting money from the government than there would of been if the relaxation of immigration rules didn't happen. Immigrating women in the work force would be in the same situation as women living in Europe in the work force. Women working have no time to have children so if immigration rules were more lenient you would have more people paying taxes but there would be a smaller ~~workforce~~ future workforce. So relaxation of immigration rules is only part of the solution. The other part is the birth rate. There has to be more babies born to be able to support the cost of having that many elderly when they grow up into the work force.

5

Yes this statement is a valid statement because immigrants are needed to fill the jobs and to help the old. If there is a natural decrease in population then there aren't enough people to take the jobs that are left. Allowing more immigrants to enter the country will expand the labour force and increase the numbers of people who pay taxes and help support the economy. Immigration is only part of the solution because even if you lower the immigration rules, there still may not be enough to cause the change that is needed. So, in preparation for this concern European governments are asking people to continue employment. British government are deciding if they should reduce government pensions, raising taxes, or even eliminate government pensions. With the pension eliminated more people will work instead of retire. The elderly can still support if they retire, through taxes and volunteer services.

90. **Commentary on Response**

This question was not done well.

Common Errors:

- Students did not clearly state the purpose of building new towns as being the over population of Cairo.
- Many times stated the positive effects of the reduced population densities.

Answer Key:

- The students should provide a statement about the purpose for building new towns around Caira. (2 marks)
- New towns were built around Caira to relieve the problems resulting from high population densities, such as a shortage of housing, lack of public services, traffic congestion and pollution

Sample Responses

Value

2

90. What did Egypt hope to achieve with the building of new towns around Cairo?

✓

To address overcrowding and related problems in Cairo, the Egyptian government announced a plan in 1969 to establish new towns along major roads linking the capital city to other large urban areas. New towns were designed to be self-contained in terms of services and employment opportunities would be created by industries that would locate there.

✓

The things they hoped to achieve was to link the capital city to other large urban centers. They also hoped to reduce the rapid population growth in the capital city of Cairo.

2 | With building of new towns around Cairo, Egypt hoped to ~~increase~~ decrease the population of Cairo because it was overcrowded, and the air quality was very very poor and the housing was all crowded and it was hard to live like that.

2 | Egypt hoped to achieve a cleaner and more livable area for people to stay. They wanted to lower the population density, while increasing the jobs and wealth of the people in the area. They tried to spread out the people, but still keep them linked to each other, so services and goods in different settlements could be shared.

2 | To address overcrowding and related problems in Cairo, the Egyptian government announced a plan in 1969 to establish new towns along major roads linking the capital city to other large urban areas. New towns were designed to be self-contained in terms of services and employment opportunities would be created by industries that would locate there.

91. Commentary on Response

Most students agreed in favour of the “New Town” idea. They used the reference of urban problems to state their argument - did not use Case Study for reference points, but personal experience. There were a few students who argued both ways. Very few responded as stipulated in answer key.

Common Errors:

Some tried to argue that if managed correctly - with reference to urban problems - it would have worked.

Answer Key:

Failures in Egypt (3%)

- commuting from Cairo to New Towns, such as 40% workers commute from Cairo
- public services did not meet demands of New Towns residents
- investors from Cairo purchase houses and raised price too high for regular workers.

Not a setting for North America (2%)

- services are being met
- have resources to meet the needs and have resources to improve cities
- people commute into the city from outer areas

Sample Responses

Value

- 6 91. With reference to urban problems, and information in the case study, explain whether or not you would recommend the "new towns" approach to the mayor of a large North American city.

I wouldn't ① recommend this new approach. Most people wouldn't want to leave the city anyway because that's their home, and it is close to work. Also, when the "new towns" are built many things will happen there, like

① happened in Cairo. Many people will buy the houses in the "new towns" and up the prices too far to try and make a profit. That way no one will have enough money to buy/rent the houses in the new town. Also, if the city as a water supply, the "new towns"

① probably won't because if they do they will probably have to chip in on the taxes of the city just to get water lines to their house, making it more costly on them. Also, immigrants coming into the city will go to the main center of the city instead of going to the little towns. The city offers more job opportunities.

I would not recommend this new approach to a mayor because it would be a lot of work to set up the new towns, and there wouldn't be any gain in it. The mayor would just have to put a lot of restrictions on the going ons in cities (like immigration, Birth rates, etc.)

WORLD GEOGRAPHY 3202
PART 1 - SECTION A
SELECTED - RESPONSE ITEM ANALYSIS

Item	Responses				
	Multiple Answers or No Response	A	B	C	D
	%	%	%	%	%
This section covers Units 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10					
1. Correct answer is B	0.2	2.8	73.9	16.5	6.5
2. Correct answer is A	0.2	70.6	4	17.7	7.5
3. Correct answer is A	0.6	59.2	15.7	12.3	12.2
4. Correct answer is A	0.2	65.1	14.3	7.9	12.6
5. Correct answer is B	0	5.3	87.3	6.5	0.9
6. Correct answer is D	0.2	2.8	25.4	14.4	57.2
7. Excluded from exam	Excluded from exam				
8. Correct answer is A	0.2	49.6	6.4	23.4	20.3
9. Correct answer is D	0.2	28.5	14	7.7	49.6
10. Correct answer is C	0.1	1	1.5	96.4	1
11. Correct answer is A	0.1	93.9	1.3	3.3	1.4
12. Correct answer is B	0.3	23.2	39.1	19.2	18.2
13. Correct answer is A	0.3	59.2	6.8	19.5	14.2
14. Correct answer is A	0.2	54	7.7	24.2	13.9
15. Correct answer is D	0.4	2.7	24	9.9	63
16. Correct answer is B	0.3	12.7	49.5	19	18.4
17. Correct answer is C	0.1	9.8	1.9	82	6.1
18. Correct answer is B	0.2	16.1	55.9	23.2	4.6
19. Correct answer is B	0.1	12.2	81	5.1	1.6
20. Excluded from exam	Excluded from exam				
21. Correct answer is D	0.1	2.6	9.5	0.8	87
22. Correct answer is A	0.1	85.2	10.5	1	3.2
23. Correct answer is C	0.2	9.6	33.6	50.7	5.9
24. Correct answer is D	0.3	1.7	9.1	28.6	60.2
25. Excluded from exam	Excluded from exam				
26. Correct answer is C	0.2	4.3	3	74.6	18
27. Correct answer is D	0.4	13.4	22.3	29.7	34.2

**WORLD GEOGRAPHY 3202
PART 1 - SECTION A
SELECTED - RESPONSE ITEM ANALYSIS**

Item	Responses				
	Multiple Answers or No Response	A	B	C	D
	%	%	%	%	%
28. Correct answer is A	0.1	70.5	8	5.6	15.9
29. Correct answer is B	0.2	32.7	38.8	20.8	7.5
30. Correct answer is C	0.3	11.9	2.2	75.7	10
31. Correct answer is D	0.2	37.6	20.7	14.8	26.7
32. Correct answer is B	0.2	3.5	72	2.8	21.6
33. Correct answer is A	0.5	39.8	22.6	21.5	15.6
34. Correct answer is A	0.2	88.5	4.9	1.5	4.8
35. Correct answer is B	0.4	7.4	56.9	13.3	22
36. Correct answer is B	0.5	8.4	89.2	0.9	1
SECTION B - PART 1- Do only ONE of the units in this section UNIT 4 OR UNIT 5					
Unit 4 - Resources on the Land					
37. Correct answer is C	2.5	3.9	13.2	36.7	43.7
38. Correct answer is B	2.7	34.1	57.2	1.5	4.5
39. Correct answer is C	2.8	10.2	3.6	77.8	5.6
40. Correct answer is C	2.7	1.3	1.5	81.4	13.2
41. Correct answer is D	1.4	11.7	28.7	29.8	28.3
42. Correct answer is A	2.6	53.6	8.5	9.5	25.8
43. Correct answer is C	2.9	21.6	2.2	59	14.3
44.	Excluded from the exam				
Unit 5 - Resources in the Oceans					
45. Correct answer is D	0.3	10.4	6.4	6.5	76.4
46. Correct answer is C	1.2	7.2	6.7	76.8	8.1
47. Correct answer is C	0.9	2.8	3	90.8	2.6
48. Correct answer is C	1.1	9.7	0.9	85.1	3.2

WORLD GEOGRAPHY 3202
PART 1 - SECTION A
SELECTED RESPONSE ITEM ANALYSIS

Item	Responses				
	Multiple Answers or No Response	A	B	C	D
	%	%	%	%	%
SECTION C - PART 1- Do only ONE of the units in this section UNIT 7 OR UNIT 8 OR UNIT 9					
Unit 7- Linkage in Human Interaction					
49. Correct answer is A	2.4	79.3	8.9	3.6	5.9
50. Correct answer is B	5.3	8.3	33.7	48.5	4.1
51. Correct answer is C	11.8	5.9	20.7	58	3.6
52. Correct answer is C	11.8	3.6	13	50.3	21.3
53. Correct answer is C	11.2	6.5	26	49.1	7.1
54. Correct answer is C	11.8	21.3	20.1	36.7	10.1
55. Correct answer is D	11.2	4.1	7.7	7.1	69.8
56. Correct answer is D	11.2	4.7	8.9	12.4	62.7
Unit 8 - Population					
57. Correct answer is C	0.3	0.5	18.1	78.7	2.3
58. Correct answer is D	0.5	7.4	5.7	20.2	66.2
59. Correct answer is B	0.3	3.2	93.4	2.5	0.6
60. Correct answer is A	0.4	57.6	18	6.2	17.8
61. Correct answer is C	0.2	36.5	2.7	58.9	1.8
62. Correct answer is A	2.5	56.3	23.6	10.6	6.9
63. Correct answer is D	2.8	15.2	40.1	6.4	35.5
64. Correct answer is A	3.1	71.9	10.2	10.3	4.6
Unit 9 - Settlement and Urbanization					
65. Correct answer is D	1.2	3.2	17.2	10.5	67.9
66. Correct answer is B or C	3.2	20.1	28.1	43.5	5.1
67. Correct answer is D	3.7	18.7	4.8	15.8	57
68. Correct answer is C	3.6	9.9	8.7	35.2	42.7
69. Correct answer is A	3.9	40.1	30.6	15.1	10.2
70. Correct answer is D	3.7	6.3	10.5	5.4	74
71. Correct answer is B	6.1	23.1	52.4	8.5	9.9
72. Correct answer is D	6.6	4.8	0.9	2	85.7

WORLD GEOGRAPHY 3202
PART 11 - SECTION B
SHORT AND CONSTRUCTED - RESPONSE ANSWERS
ITEM ANALYSIS

Item	Students Completing Item	Value	Average	Average % Per Item
PART II - SECTION A - Do <u>ALL</u> questions in the section				
73	3322	2	1.42	71.15
74	3322	4	1.85	46.32
75	3322	6	3.73	62.10
76	Excluded from the exam			
77	3322	6	2.67	44.57
78	3322	4	0.58	14.41
79	3322	2	1.41	70.50
80	3322	6	3.27	54.50
PART 11 - SECTION B - Do only <u>ONE</u> of the units in this section UNIT 4 <u>OR</u> UNIT 5				
Unit 4 - Resources on the Land				
81	1196	2	1.84	92.22
82	1196	6	2.97	49.43
Unit 5 - Resource on the Oceans				
83	2041	4	1.70	42.54
84	2041	2	1.04	52.03
85	2041	6	2.53	42.14
PART 11- SECTION C - Do only <u>ONE</u> of the units in this section UNIT 7, UNIT 8, <u>OR</u> UNIT 9				
Unit 7 - Linkages in Human Interaction				
86	128	2	0.96	48.05
87	128	6	2.09	34.90
Unit 8 - Population				
88	2395	2	1.69	84.32
89	2395	6	2.95	49.22
Unit 9 - Settlement and Urbanization				
90	668	2	1.36	68.11
91	668	6	2.48	41.32



