

Geography - Above satisfactory - Year 8

Portfolio summary

This portfolio of student work shows that the student can analyse the interconnections between people and environments (WS1) and how and why places are perceived and valued differently (WS2). Through an examination of the factors associated with the movement to and from urban and rural areas (WS1), the student analyses how these interconnections influence people and change environments (WS1). Through a series of structured tasks, the student explores and explains interconnections within environments and between people and places (WS2).

The student work shows an ability to identify, describe and explain a range of social, economic and environmental factors that contribute to internal migration patterns (WS1), proposing detailed explanations for the relationships and resulting distributions over time and across space (WS1), supported by examples. The student compares alternative strategies to a geographical challenge by synthesising environmental, economic and social factors (WS2). The student analyses and synthesises data to draw reasoned conclusions (WS1, WS2) and presents findings, explanations and conclusions using relevant geographical terminology (WS1, WS2) and proposes action in response to a geographical challenge and uses specific evidence to predict the outcomes of their proposal (WS2).

Short response: Changing nations

Sample summary

Students were introduced to the topic of human migration within and between countries and its impact on the concentration of populations in major cities. During this study, comparisons were made between urban and rural environments in Australia and China.

For this task, students were given maps showing the population distribution over time and a table containing statistics of internal migration in Australia. They were asked to interpret, analyse and present these data and respond to a number of questions. The task was completed during class time over four lessons.

Achievement standard

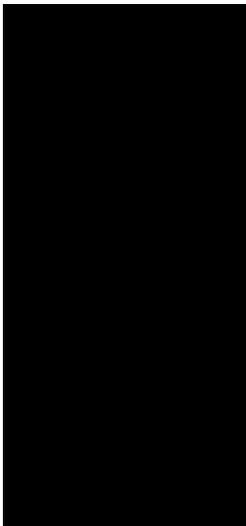
Subject

By the end of Year 8, students explain geographical processes that influence the characteristics of places and explain how places are perceived and valued differently. They explain interconnections within environments and between people and places and explain how they change places and environments. They compare alternative strategies to a geographical challenge, taking into account environmental, economic and social factors.

Students identify geographically significant questions from observations to frame an inquiry. They evaluate a range of primary and secondary sources to locate useful and reliable information and data. They select, record and represent data and the location and distribution of geographical phenomena in a range of appropriate digital and non-digital forms, including maps at different scales that conform to cartographic conventions. They analyse geographical maps, data and other information to propose explanations for spatial

distributions, patterns, trends and relationships, and draw reasoned conclusions. Students present findings, arguments and ideas using relevant geographical terminology and digital technologies in a range of appropriate communication forms. They propose action in response to a geographical challenge, taking account of environmental, economic and social factors, and predict the outcomes of their proposal.

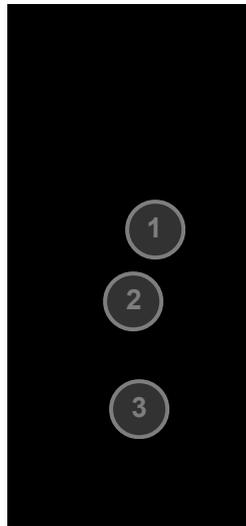
Short response



Year 8: Changing Nations

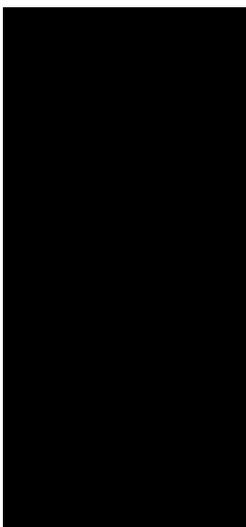
1. In the tables below, list and explain the main push and pull factors that cause people to move from rural places to cities, and provide relevant examples.

| Push factors | Explanation and examples |
|----------------------------|---|
| War/Conflict | War or Conflict is a reason people may leave their rural homes and migrate to city. They will be fleeing the fighting and unrest, and cities will most likely have a more stable environment. In a rural area you are more easily affected by these things as the population is smaller. But in a city the larger population means that police will be more common and it is harder to be affected by these things. An example of this is the people fleeing Syria. They are leaving their small villages and moving to larger cities, even if they are halfway across the world, to escape the fighting. |
| Famine | Famine is a reason you may leave a rural area. This is because food is easier to come by in an urban environment, and you are more likely to be looked after or fed. For example, shortages in food in rural Australia means that people have to move to cities where there is a better food supply. |
| Natural Disaster | A result of a natural disaster would be internal migration. There would be a massive amount of destruction and destroyed infrastructure, and most likely death. People would move away as they had nothing left to tie them to that place, as their homes had been destroyed. For example, after Cyclone Tracy hit Darwin, many people left and moved to a larger city. Darwin may not be a rural area, but the same effect would happen in a rural area. |
| Pull factors | Explanation and examples |
| Jobs (Voluntary migration) | The prospect of a better, well paid job is a reason people migrate from a rural area to a city. Jobs are scarce in rural areas, and most likely they are not well paid. They are better paid and more commonly around the world, and wages are paid and work more liberally. (liberal jobs are in abundance in cities, as new projects are being started all the time. For example, people in China are moving from their homes in rural China to one of the growing megacities as they want a better job so they can earn higher wages, and make a better life for themselves. |



Annotations

- 1 **Annotation 1**
Identifies three push factors
- 2 **Annotation 2**
Provides thorough explanations and specific examples of push factors
- 3 **Annotation 3**
Uses a relevant example to support a pull factor



Education Education is a big reason people migrate to a larger city. Education is more readily available in an urban centre, and better education can be provided for children as resources are easier to come by. For example, a large percentage of rural migrants in China are moving to provide a better education and life for their families.

Health People are migrating from rural communities to urban environments for better access to health care. It is easier to access medicine and first aid supplies in the city, and they are more common. For example, elderly people will migrate into the city from a rural community where they previously lived, so they can have access to healthcare to help them have a more peaceful retirement.

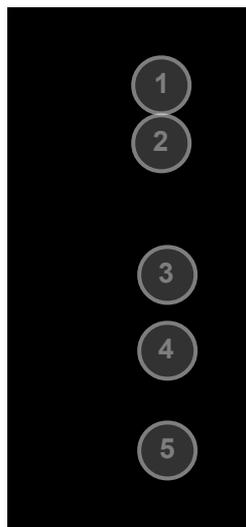
2. Explain how living in a rural place in China can be a totally different experience than living in a rural place in Australia.

Living in a rural place in China can be very different to living in a rural place in Australia for many reasons. Chinese people living in a rural area have to do more laborious, backbreaking work for a very small pay, and struggle to provide food for their families. Whereas in Australia, machines and animals do most of the work and people are only required to drive or monitor them. This means that less people are needed. They also make a lot more money. For example, in rural Australia you still have access to convenience stores and other 'luxuries'. In rural China, you have to produce all your food, as there are no shops, the only way to come by things you didn't make or produce by yourself is trade, and small necessities like food are hard to come by.

3. Identify and explain the main ways that rural and urban places rely on each other.

The first way that an urban centre relies on rural areas is for food, mainly meat. Most of the food in supermarkets and grocery stores comes from large properties in the country. For example, beef and sheepmeat come a lot from large cattle properties in the centre of Australia. The second way that urban centres rely on rural areas is for minerals and metals, such as gold and coal. These are brought in from large mines all over Australia. For example, there are large iron mines in Western Australia that provide the majority of iron for Australia. The third way that urban centres rely on rural areas is to keep the economy going. The export of produce and meat mainly cattle, pumps money into the economy and stops it from plunging into debt. For example, cattle from one of the Boarders is sold and exported to Indonesia, which means that not only does it provide jobs in the ports and for ship captains, it also puts money into the economy through people being sent and people spending money.

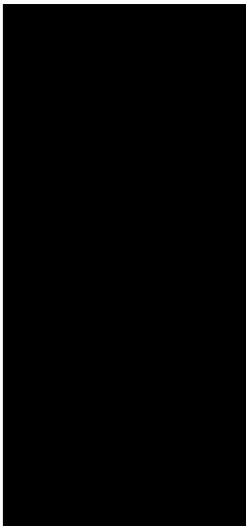
Thereby that rural relies on urban is for two main reasons: manufacturing/processing and services. People in a rural centre, particularly ones who farm, rely on cities to process and manufacture their goods. They also rely on cities for services such as health care and education. For example, people who live in rural areas may send their children to a boarding school so they can further their education.



Annotations

- 1 **Annotation 1**
Identifies and explains a number of pull factors associated with the movement of peoples
- 2 **Annotation 2**
Uses specific examples of pull factors to support explanations
- 3 **Annotation 3**
Uses environmental, economic and social factors to explain the differing rural experiences in China and Australia
- 4 **Annotation 4**
Provides specific examples that demonstrate the relationships between places

5 Annotation 5
Presents a detailed explanation of the interconnection of rural and urban places



4. The process of urbanisation can improve levels of human well-being, particularly in developing countries of the world where there has been growth in the number of migrants.

In the table below, identify the main social, economic and environmental impacts of rapid population growth in megacities in developing countries.

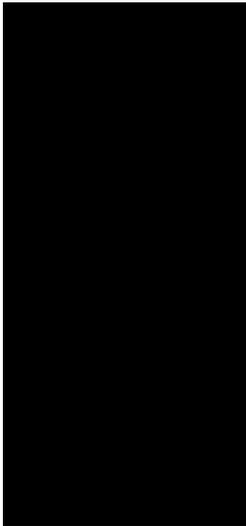
| | |
|--|---|
| The main social impacts of rapid population growth in megacities in developing countries | The main social impacts are housing has to be provided, more jobs have to be provided and less children will be born. With people rapidly moving to cities, the government has to provide more housing options, and they can't keep up with the demand. For example, people live in slums (overs or slums as they need shelter but there isn't enough accommodation available or it is too expensive to pay for a proper roof over their heads. But rapid expansion means that to keep up with the demand there are more jobs available. More jobs are made because there are more people which means more food, clothes and building are needed. For example, there are a surplus of jobs in building as apartments and houses are always needed or wanted, with over 1,000 people arriving in cities every day in some areas. The final social impact is that less children will be born because people will have more knowledge on how to prevent birth. They also have more access to contraception and birth prevention options in the cities. |
| The main economic impacts of rapid population growth in megacities in developing countries | The main economic impacts are that more wages have to be paid, and the government has to spend more on services. More wages have to be paid to accommodate all the new jobs, which means that more money will be circulating and the economy will be better. Other people are moving, they will spend it, which means that the economy will be better. The government spends more on services as more people will need health care and more children will be there that need schools. This means that the government has to provide these services by building more facilities and service centers. |
| The main environmental impacts of rapid population growth in megacities in developing countries | The main environmental impacts are pollution, health and the need to provide safe drinking water and sanitation. The pollution from all these new migrants is everything from light pollution to greenhouse gases. For example, more cars, buses and modes of transport are used as more people need to travel from one place to another. The next environmental impact is that freshwater is needed. This is because more people living in close confines means that disease can spread quicker and more medical services are needed to prevent |

1

Annotations

1 Annotation 1
Identifies and explains social, economic and environmental impacts of rapid population growth

2 Annotation 2
Supports explanations for social, economic and environmental impacts of rapid population growth with specific examples



considerable of things like the flu. For example, the black plague in London spread because of people coughing and being in close quarters with each other. This returned the plague and helped it expand. The final impact is that safe drinking water and sanitation needs to be provided. Facilities have to be built to clean water and provide sanitation. For example, dumps have to be built, or rubbish has to be disposed of in a different way as otherwise it would be unhygienic and unsanitary.

TABLE SHOWING AUSTRALIA'S INTERNAL MIGRATION NUMBERS BY STATE AND TERRITORY IN 2011

| 2011 (MIGRATED TO) | 2011 (MIGRATED FROM) | | | | | | | | Net Migration |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------|
| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | ACT | |
| New South Wales | 35,121 | 34,247 | 4,919 | 7,911 | 2,202 | 2,470 | 6,600 | 61,660 | 11,240 |
| Victoria | 22,687 | 40,106 | 4,200 | 4,401 | 5,016 | 2,710 | 2,710 | 42,730 | 19,743 |
| Queensland | 42,442 | 18,187 | 1,116 | 6,844 | 6,613 | 5,247 | 2,247 | 17,762 | 24,680 |
| South Australia | 5,814 | 2,610 | 4,748 | 2,477 | 709 | 2,810 | 412 | 22,449 | 14,868 |
| Western Australia | 10,441 | 1,817 | 11,012 | 1,814 | 1,416 | 5,017 | 412 | 10,144 | 1,144 |
| Tasmania | 2,114 | 1,740 | 1,116 | 711 | 1,416 | 412 | 240 | 10,144 | 1,144 |
| Northern Territory | 8,114 | 2,470 | 4,748 | 1,913 | 1,816 | 412 | 412 | 11,114 | 1,114 |
| ACT | 14,746 | 2,410 | 2,410 | 710 | 710 | 240 | 240 | 14,746 | 14,746 |
| Total Interstate | 174,442 | 142,719 | 74,244 | 24,174 | 10,416 | 12,014 | 17,414 | 174,442 | 142,719 |
| Net Interstate | 31,442 | 1,410 | 1,410 | 1,410 | 1,410 | 1,410 | 1,410 | 31,442 | 1,410 |

5. Use the information in this table to answer the following questions:

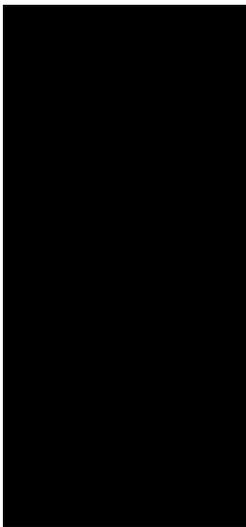
a. How many people left Queensland in 2011?
78,134 people left Queensland in 2011

b. How many people came to live in Queensland in 2011?
87,792 people came to live in Queensland in 2011

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Annotations

1 Annotation 1
Locates migration data in a table

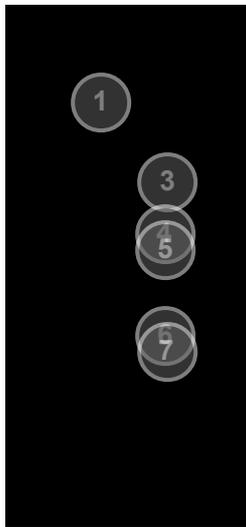


1. What was the total change in the Queensland population in 2011?
 The total change in Queensland population in 2011 was that 5,958 people moved to Queensland from other places in Australia.

2. Which Australian State or Territory had the second highest population gain in 2011?
 Western Australia had the second highest population gain in 2011.

3. Suggest possible reasons for internal migration within Australia in 2011.
 Some possible reasons were jobs and natural disasters. Jobs would have become available in different areas and different opportunities can be provided for. For example, families may move from one city to another to get more money to be able to provide a better life for their families. The second reason is natural disasters. Since cyclones and floods all in 2011, people may have moved so they would be in a safer environment and there was less risk of damage to their family and possessions. For example, Cyclone Yasi hit in 2010. The damage caused to housing and infrastructure was huge and many people migrated from places such as Inuvik. They would have migrated so late after it happened as they would spend the first 6-12 months after it happened trying to piece together their lives and then find employment as more places would have been shut down due to the excessive amount of money needed for repairs.

4. How would these internal migration numbers be useful to governments for managing and planning places in the future?
 This information would be useful to governments as they can see which places are desirable to people at that current time and use the trends to figure out which places would be the most worthwhile to invest in and which areas they should encourage people to move from. They can use this information also to see what places to stop investing so much money in as the decrease in people means that less services are required. For example, since migration of people in 2011 was in Queensland, the government at the time would have tried to provide more jobs and opportunities in this state and less in NSW as people were moving from there to other places.



Annotations

- 1 **Annotation 1**
Expresses data findings to show value and context
- 2 **Annotation 2**
Locates migration data in a table
- 3 **Annotation 3**
Provides specific examples to support explanation
- 4 **Annotation 4**
Explains in detail the social, economic and environmental reasons for the internal migration of people
- 5 **Annotation 5**
Uses relevant geographical terminology
- 6 **Annotation 6**
Uses specific examples to support predictions
- 7 **Annotation 7**
Presents a series of predictions based on the internal migration data

Landforms and landscapes

Sample summary

Students were required to investigate the economic, social and environmental impacts of human interactions with a key geographical landform in their local area and the impacts of the landform on human interactions. Over the course of two weeks, students visited the location, recorded their observations using maps and annotated images, and presented their findings by answering a series of structured questions.

As part of this inquiry, students conducted an investigation into the way in which the landform and its physical landscape shaped human interactions. They were also asked to compare the environmental, economic and social impacts of potential natural changes to the physical landscape.

Achievement standard

Subject

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Report

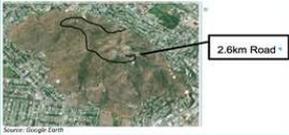
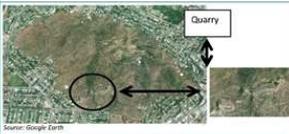
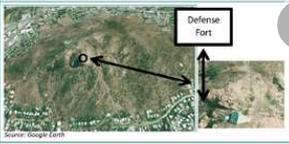
Year 8: Landforms and Landscapes

1. Explain how people connect with Castle Hill and how these connections have changed the natural environment. Include annotated photos as evidence.

| How do people connect with Castle Hill? | Explain why | Explain how this has changed the natural environment of Castle Hill | Annotated photo |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>1</p> <p>People live in houses around the lower sections of Castle Hill.</p> | <p>2</p> <p>People live around Castle Hill for the views. As Castle Hill is situated directly in front of the strand people will want to live there so they have a good view of Margaret Island and the Strand. They also want to live there because of the proximity to the Townsville CBD. The Townsville CBD is located in the City and Castle Hill is only 5-10 minutes away from the city. The natural sea breeze provides a cooler environment for people who live on the north side of the hill. As the hill is near the sea the people who live in North Ward will receive the natural sea breeze making the area cooler. Because of these reasons the price of the land is quite high and increased over time. So anyone that owns a block of land there can also sell the land for a profit of what they once bought it for.</p> | <p>2</p> <p>The house will influence the dirt and water flow that comes from the top of the hill. By building the house you actually increase the chances of land slides because you will have had to remove some of the vegetation which once held the dirt and rock in on top of its place. You are also increasing the weight of the place the house is on making the dirt and rock underneath it loose causing it to have the chance of falling. Depending on where the house is, you have the chance of affecting the wildlife in and around that area.</p> |  |
| <p>3</p> <p>People walk, run and ride up Castle Hill.</p> | <p>3</p> <p>People walk, run and ride up the hill because it is good exercise. Because the hill is on an incline it is the best way of giving better results. Townsville is a very flat area and because Castle Hill has a road they can walk up it is popular for people that like to exercise because the incline tests the body more.</p> | <p>4</p> <p>Although there is a road the walkers do not always stick to it. There are a number of walking tracks on the hill and these tracks can cause erosion. People have to use food and water, especially when climbing exercise, so there is the chance that litter will fall onto the tracks and the natural wildlife cannot eat it.</p> |  |

Annotations

- 1 **Annotation 1**
Presents detailed findings in an appropriately formatted table
- 2 **Annotation 2**
Explains in detail interconnections between people and places and within environments
- 3 **Annotation 3**
Uses relevant geographical terminology and technical vocabulary
- 4 **Annotation 4**
Supports findings with a variety of annotated photographic evidence containing specific annotations

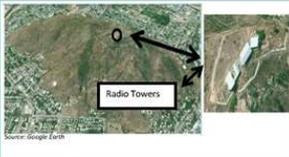
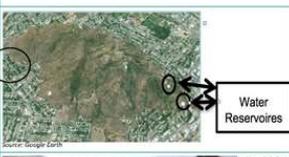
| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>People drive vehicles up Castle Hill.</p> | <p>People drive up Castle Hill so that they can see the view at the top. When at the top of Castle Hill you can see the entire city and off onto the coast. This goes for a great photo opportunity. People also use the hill for tourism mainly exactly the same as everyone else does, they drive to the top and to drive onto the city and take photos.</p> | <p>1</p> <p>A large road was built into the middle of the hill. This road caused lots of wildlife to lose their homes. It also increased the chances of the wildlife getting hit by cars as they climb up the hill.</p> |  <p>Source: Google Earth</p> |
| <p>People in the past made a quarry on the lower slopes of Castle Hill in West End.</p> | <p>The quarry was built to extract rock material that can be used for different reasons. The hill must have had some strong materials in it for the people of Townsville built a quarry to extract that material so that they can use it to build roads, pathways, building ect...</p> | <p>2</p> <p>A huge hole has been gouged out the side of the hill. This can influence the flow of land slides and potentially cause severe staff. This is also a very large ravine.</p> |  <p>Source: Google Earth</p> |
| <p>People in the past made forts on the eastern side of Castle Hill overlooking Cleveland Bay.</p> | <p>During WW2 townsville built the forts so that if the Japanese invaded they would be able to shoot them from the hill before they can enter from the shore. They were located the forts to Magnetic Island as it gives them more of a chance to stop the Japanese before they make it to the town.</p> | <p>3</p> <p>The forts have minimal environmental impact. The forts are quite small and just act as a barrier. So they only have a small amount of vegetation that would have had to be cleared so they could built.</p> |  <p>Source: Google Earth</p> |

Annotations

1 Annotation 1
Explains in detail interconnections between people and places and within environments

2 Annotation 2
Uses relevant geographical terminology and technical vocabulary

3 Annotation 3
Supports findings with a variety of annotated photographic evidence containing specific annotations

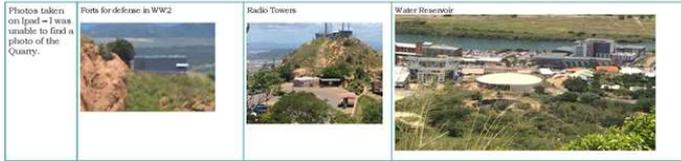
| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Radio communication towers have been built on the summit of Castle Hill.</p> | <p>Since 1974, radio communication installations erected at the summit have serviced the Civil Aviation Authority, ambulance, fire brigade, police, state emergency services and customs.</p> | <p>1</p> <p>Vegetation was removed so that the towers could be built. Land had to be levelled so that the towers were not being wobbly on the hill so that it can transmit clear signals.</p> |  <p>Source: Google Earth</p> |
| <p>People built a water reservoir on Castle Hill in 1927 and another reservoir in 1961.</p> | <p>They needed the reservoirs to gather and store water. Because Townsville is in the dry tropics, the citizens need somewhere to store the precious substance. The water in the Blue Hill is salt water so fresh water can not be obtained from that river. Because the dam was not built back then, the reservoir were the only source of fresh water. It is also placed on the hill so that it does not need as much electricity to work because it is gravity fed. This means that the water just flows down pipes so that it does not need to be pumped.</p> | <p>2</p> <p>Vegetation was required to be removed so that the actual building could be built. Small pipe lines would also have been needed to be cut through the hill so that the water could be brought down.</p> |  <p>Source: Google Earth</p> |
| <p>Photos taken on Ipad</p> | <p>Houses around the base of the hill</p>  | <p>Walking Tracks</p>  | <p>Road sign</p>  <p>View going up the hill for vehicles.</p>  |

Annotations

1 Annotation 1
Explains in detail interconnections between people and places and within environments

2 Annotation 2
Uses relevant geographical terminology and technical vocabulary

3 Annotation 3
Supports findings with a variety of annotated photographic evidence containing specific annotations

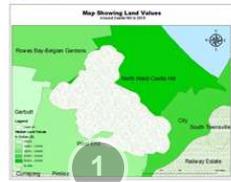


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Annotations

- 1 **Annotation 1**
Supports findings with photographic evidence

2. Create a map showing land values in the suburbs surrounding Castle Hill.
a) Describe the spatial distribution of land values in the suburbs surrounding Castle Hill.



The Keweenaw map shows the median land value of suburbs surrounding Castle Hill. The suburb with the highest median land value is North West, with a median land value of \$2,000,000. The suburb with the lowest median land value is Castle Hill, with a median land value of \$1,000,000. The suburb with the highest median land value is North West. The distribution map shows the median land value in the suburbs. The highest median land value is in the suburb of North West. The lowest median land value is in the suburb of Castle Hill. The median land value is higher in the suburbs of North West, Cherrybrook, and Glenfield. The median land value is lower in the suburbs of Castle Hill, Pines, and The Bogan Gardens. The median land value is higher in the suburbs of North West, Cherrybrook, and Glenfield. The median land value is lower in the suburbs of Castle Hill, Pines, and The Bogan Gardens. The median land value is higher in the suburbs of North West, Cherrybrook, and Glenfield. The median land value is lower in the suburbs of Castle Hill, Pines, and The Bogan Gardens.

b) Suggest possible reasons to explain the distribution of land values around Castle Hill.

The suburbs on the West of Castle Hill have the highest land value on them in general. Reasons being in these suburbs would have more green space as they surround the bushy and green. More people would live in the inner edges of the Hill. They would get higher to access the inner areas. The suburbs around the base of the Hill also get a lot of green space. This would mean a lot of green space would be available for the suburbs. This is because of the way the Hill is. It is a hill that goes up to the top of the Hill. The suburbs around the base of the Hill would get a lot of green space. This would mean a lot of green space would be available for the suburbs. This is because of the way the Hill is. It is a hill that goes up to the top of the Hill. The suburbs around the base of the Hill would get a lot of green space. This would mean a lot of green space would be available for the suburbs. This is because of the way the Hill is. It is a hill that goes up to the top of the Hill.

c) Describe the spatial distribution of land values in the suburbs surrounding Castle Hill.

In the future, the land prices in the suburbs around Castle Hill will stay relatively the same. This is because the prices aren't going to change too much. People will still want to live in the suburbs. The suburbs around the base of the Hill aren't going to see too much of a price increase. This is because of the way the Hill is. It is a hill that goes up to the top of the Hill. The suburbs around the base of the Hill would get a lot of green space. This would mean a lot of green space would be available for the suburbs. This is because of the way the Hill is. It is a hill that goes up to the top of the Hill.

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4

Annotations

- 1 **Annotation 1**
Uses most cartographic conventions

- 2 **Annotation 2**
Uses digital technologies to create a map showing land values

- 3 **Annotation 3**
Describes in detail the spatial distribution of land values based on the data in the map

- 4 **Annotation 4**
Proposes explanations for spatial distributions, patterns and trends

- 5 **Annotation 5**
Proposes a detailed explanation for spatial distribution using specific geographical terminology

- 6 **Annotation 6**
Proposes changes to future land prices based on spatial distribution, trends and relationships

