

Geography - Satisfactory - Year 8

Portfolio summary

This portfolio of student work shows that the student can explain the interconnections between people and environments (WS1) and how 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 explains how these interconnections influence people and change environments (WS1). Through a series of structured tasks, the student identifies and explains interconnections within environments and between people and places (WS2).

The student work shows an ability to identify and describe a range of social, economic and environmental factors that contribute to internal migration patterns (WS1), proposing explanations for the relationships and resulting distributions over time and across space (WS1). The student compares alternative strategies to a geographical challenge, taking into account environmental, economic and social factors (WS2). The student analyses data to draw reasoned conclusions (WS1, WS2), presents findings and explanations using relevant geographical terminology (WS1, WS2) and proposes action in response to a geographical challenge and predicts 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

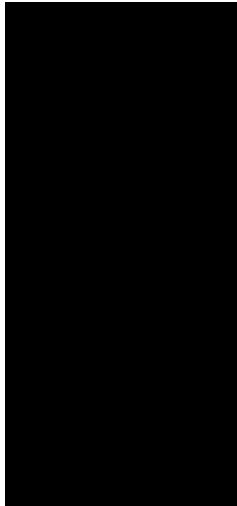
Subject

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.

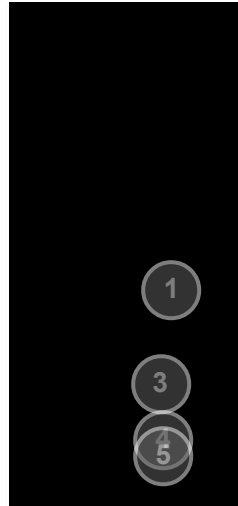
Push factors	Explanation and examples
(Forced migration) War / Conflict	People that live in places with war or conflict they are pushed to move to protect their family and loved ones.
Jobs	People move to the cities because they have a better chance of getting a job in the city than where they live. This is because there are more businesses in the city than where they live in the rural parts of Australia or anywhere.
Low Wages	If you are getting low wages you would be forced to move if you have a bigger family that would mean for more mouths to feed and look after.
Pull factors	Explanation and examples
(Voluntary migration) Family	When you miss some people choose to move closer to the family.
Climate	People move to other places because they don't like the climate. Live how hot or not it is so they migrate.
Health Care	People that need health care will be forced to move for better health services so they can live longer and healthier, or better in the long run.

2. Explain how living in a rural place **feels** or is a **totally different experience** than living in a rural place in Australia.

1. Rural Australia you are spread out and working the fields and have access to at least one school, petrol station and one big market. Where as in rural areas there is poverty and less opportunities for children to go to school. The work in rural China is more labour intensive for the people and in Australia machines do most of the work on farms.

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

Urban places rely on rural places for food and raw materials. Rural places rely on urban places for the machinery to help harvest their crops. These crops are transported to cities which are then bought from grocery stores. Urban also rely on rural places for economy and resources. Rural places rely on urban places for services and machines.



Annotations

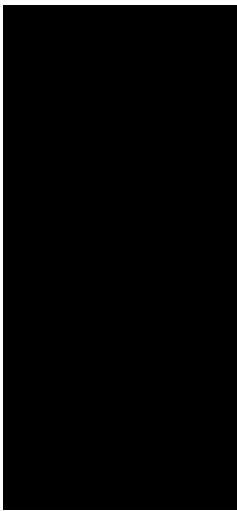
1 Annotation 1
Identifies and describes a number of push/pull factors associated with the movement of peoples

2 Annotation 2
Uses a relevant example

3 Annotation 3
Presents a simple explanation of the differing rural experiences in China and Australia

4 Annotation 4
Presents a simple explanation of the connections between rural and urban places

5 Annotation 5
Provides simple examples to show the connection between rural and urban places



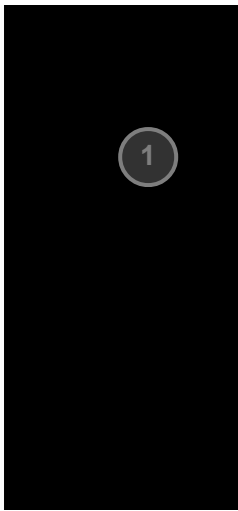
4. The process of urbanisation can improve health of human wellbeing, particularly in developing countries of the world where there has been growth in the number of megacities. In the table below, identify the main social, economic and environmental impacts of rapid population growth by megacities in developing countries.

The main social impacts of rapid population growth in megacities in developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could still be in poverty • Pollution problem • Better services in the megacities like health care, education, water, etc.
The main economic impacts of rapid population growth in megacities in developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More houses will be built • More money will be spent to build houses
The main environmental impacts of rapid population growth in megacities in developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More pollution in the air • Food will be added for the farmer for houses

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

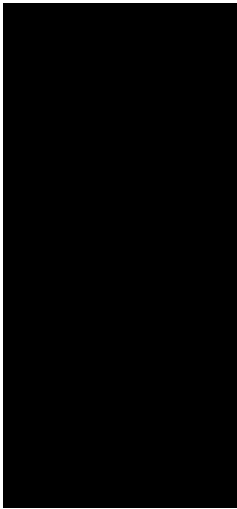
State/Territory	2011 (thousands)						Total annual
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	
New South Wales	28,123	18,267	4,108	7,261	2,282	2,878	63,919
Victoria	23,000	18,200	6,889	6,461	4,911	2,702	51,763
Queensland	42,391	19,387	3,708	8,864	9,419	2,287	82,056
South Australia	1,848	3,851	4,786	2,071	761	2,248	15,265
Western Australia	19,881	9,937	10,912	6,603	3,894	2,637	61,865
Northern Territory	3,239	3,749	3,394	711	1,476	482	13,041
Australia (Total)	1,014	2,676	4,356	3,936	3,461	340	142,333
ACT to Capital	16,764	2,691	1,661	761	161	161	21,509
ACT to Other	17,448	42,874	76,784	26,474	30,584	12,454	17,244
ACT to Other	16,334	6,829	6,869	3,001	6,461	1,487	37,582

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012 (Creative Commons License) © Commonwealth of Australia



Annotations

1 **Annotation 1**
Identifies and describes a number of push/pull factors associated with the movement of peoples



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

a. How many people left Queensland in 2011?
78,704 people left Queensland in 2011

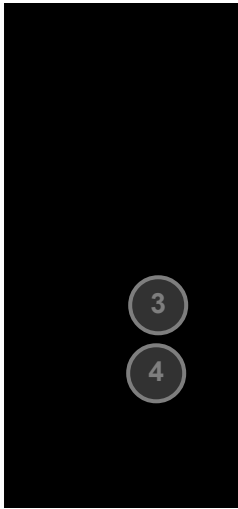
b. How many people came to live in Queensland in 2011?
87,702 people came to live in Queensland in 2011

c. What was the total change in the Queensland population in 2011?
8,998 people is the total change of population in 2011

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

e. Suggest possible reasons for internal migration in Australia in 2011.
Possible reasons for people to move from one state or territory to another in 2011 could be the climate like people in the southern parts of Australia can get very cold in winter and people may not like the cold. Family can also get people to migrate like when your parents go into retirement they have the freedom to move closer to their family and friends. Some people will move between states for jobs.

f. How would these internal migration numbers be useful to governments for managing and planning cities in the future?
The government would use the information if they needed to build more facilities, for houses, just wanting to know the population of the city that they are looking after and to know how many migrants come to the city every year or so.



Annotations

1 **Annotation 1**
Expresses data findings to show value and context

2 **Annotation 2**
Locates migration data in a table

3 **Annotation 3**
Describes some social, economic and environmental reasons for the internal movement of people

4 **Annotation 4**
Makes a number of predictions based on the interpretation of 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
People live in houses around the lower sections of Castle Hill.	Because they are in the shade of the mountain and the sea breeze makes the location cooler than others. They also get the peaceful view of the ocean and Magnetic Island. Lots of people want to live around the base of Castle Hill because of the temperature, views and position near the city, jobs, schools and shops.	The natural environment of Castle Hill is a grassy outcrop with scattered trees and shrubs. This has been affected by people building and establishing on Castle Hill because they dig and cut into the natural shape of the hill. They also remove the vegetation to build on full ground for properties. This affects the natural flow of water and landslides. The animals would be scared away from their habitats and their food supply might have been reduced because of quarry or buildings built on Castle Hill.	 



Annotations

1 Annotation 1
Presents findings in an appropriately formatted table



2 Annotation 2
Explains interconnections between people and places and within environments

<p>People walk, run and ride up Castle Hill.</p>	<p>Some citizens use Castle Hill for its high and wide. By running, cycling or walking up the hill, it is more effective (by time) to exercise up a slope because you are working harder and burning more calories. When most people exercise they want to have a variety of views and a nice cool breeze. Castle Hill has an ample supply of both conveniences. So lots of people use Castle Hill for its great advantage in exercising.</p>	<p>To exercise up Castle Hill, there needs to be an appropriate track cut into the hill so that people can move without being annoyed or having to dodge bushes and trees. The natural landscape is trees, bushes and ground covering plants, the grass and weeds. To make a path through all of this vegetation, requires some removing of the hard features. Also steps and gravel may be added to the hill for a smoother track. This seems away the animals and takes from the natural appearance of the hill.</p>	 <p>1</p>
<p>People drive vehicles up Castle Hill.</p>	<p>People drive up Castle Hill because of the views of Magnetic Island and the city. It is a great place to take foreigners and visitors because it is a central place in a Townsville citizen's life and is a great landmark of Townsville. By taking visitors to Castle Hill, you are showing some of the pride of Townsville's people with others so that they too can enjoy the spectacular sight that Townsville is to the people of other cultures. Also people may want to see the hill and as a quite a remarkable feature of Far North Queensland. People waiting for something to happen down in the city might drive up to Castle Hill while they wait so that they too can enjoy the views and use their time to do something useful.</p>	<p>As with the walking tracks on Castle Hill, people driving up Castle Hill requires a road for them to follow. This means that again they have to dig up the natural trees, bushes and grasses that were once part of that landscape. Once again, the road has to be built so the environment has been removed from these areas. Because of the scale of the amount that they had to remove, many trees would have been lost and therefore, the vegetation is not keeping the ground, increasing the risk of land slides on the steeper slopes. When cars drive up Castle Hill, the dust pollutes the air and settles in places that dust, sand and debris isn't wanted.</p>	 <p>2</p>

Annotations

1 Annotation 1 Explains interconnections between people, places and environments


2 Annotation 2 Supports findings with annotated photographic evidence

<p>People in the past made a quarry on the lower slopes of Castle Hill in West End.</p>	<p>The hard and soil on Castle Hill is rich with nutrients because the elevated land receives the impact rain. Quarries are built to mine rocks, land, soil and sometimes precious metals, stones and minerals. Townsville has an expanding population and houses, roads and buildings are in high demand. Builders and miners need jobs and people need houses, so they go to the middle of the settlement where there is a fresh supply of earth for building.</p>	<p>Obviously mining the Earth for rocks and soil is going to be pretty bad. They are clearly removing the sand and soil from the Earth and that is putting an impact on Castle Hill. Also they need to get their transport to and from the quarry so they need to have roads and paths for them to get there. This clears away the natural landscape and causes the animals to suffer. The dust and fumes pollute the air and it makes it harder to breathe for animals, plants and humans.</p>	 <p>1</p>
<p>People in the past made forts on the eastern side of Castle Hill overlooking Cleveland Bay.</p>	<p>The Townsville citizens thought that the Japanese were going to try to take over their land. So the Americans devised a plan to blow up Castle Hill and use the rubble to build a bridge to Magnetic Island, which also had a fortress. The people were using Castle Hill for its position and height so that they could see if the Japanese were coming and the height and size of it so that, if necessary, they could use it to build a bridge to a safer place for them to live.</p>	<p>Blowing up the Hill would destroy all of the mountains and much of the surrounding landscape. By placing the debris in the ocean, overtime the current would carry the soil down stream where it would clog up lakes and rivers and pollute the water, making it unsafe to drink. The animals on Castle Hill and in the ocean would either be killed or they would have to move away from their home because of the damage.</p>	 <p>2</p>

Annotations

1 Annotation 1 Explains interconnections between people, places and environments

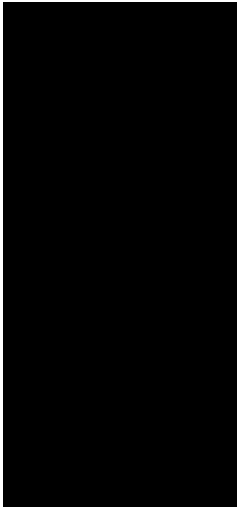
2 Annotation 2 Uses relevant geographical terminology

<p>Radio communication towers have been built on the summit of Castle Hill.</p>	<p>Since 1974, radio communications installations erected at the summit have serviced the Civil Aviation Authority, ambulance, fire brigade, police, state emergency services and customs. The position and height of the hill makes it easy for communication because the towers can see every part of Townsville.</p>	<p>By building towers they are cutting down some trees and putting pressure on parts of Castle Hill. Because the towers will be a high point to view the whole of Townsville, they are at risk of landslides. Therefore, there will be protection against the landslides and this conforms with the natural flow of the landscape. Also protection against landslides and other things will have to be built around the towers so sand will have to be removed from that area as well.</p>	 <p>1</p>
<p>People built a water reservoir on Castle Hill in 1927 and another reservoir in 1961.</p>	<p>The height and position of the Hill is ideal for collecting water. The rain will reach the mountain and then because of the height it will be easy to transport the water to the homes and buildings in need below. As it is right in the centre of Townsville and it is so very high, it can collect a lot of water very fast and then it can take it around to the base of Castle Hill and then to other areas.</p>	<p>As with all of the other things built on Castle Hill, it will take away the natural vegetation and the fauna from our checking on the water tank will pollute the air. But the tanks are designed to hold a lot of water and the more water the more pressure on the ground that is supporting it. If there was a lot of rain and the water tanks were on a slope, they could still be at risk of being in the path of landslides.</p>	 <p>2</p>

Annotations

1 Annotation 1 Uses relevant geographical terminology

2 Annotation 2 Explains interconnections between people, places and environments



2. Create a map showing land values in the suburbs surrounding Castle Hill.

2 Map Showing Castle Hill and Suburbs around it

1

2

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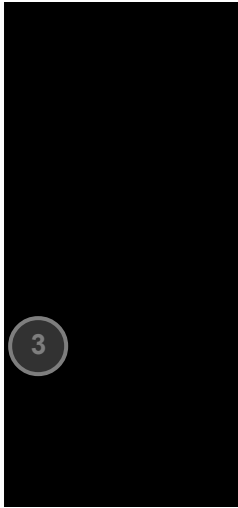
4

5

a) Describe the spatial distribution of land values in the suburbs surrounding Castle Hill.
The highest land values are at the foot of the hill facing the street, ranging around \$20000, whereas the lowest at West End (based on 1000 sqm equivalent lots, only \$10000).

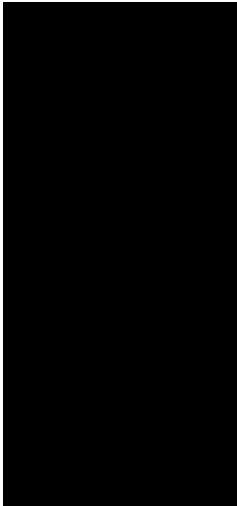
b) Suggest possible reasons to explain the distribution of land values around Castle Hill.
The land at the foot of the hill rises steeply and has good views and sun bearings. The houses and commercial buildings and restaurants on good sites because they are impacted least by the hill.

c) Describe the spatial distribution of land values in the suburbs surrounding Castle Hill.
In the future the suburbs around Castle Hill will increase at a relatively even rate. This will be due to an increasing demand for properties in population increasing and increasing that, in the future, environmental, social and economic factors remain fairly constant.



Annotations

- 1 **Annotation 1**
Uses a number of cartographic conventions
- 2 **Annotation 2**
Uses digital technologies to create a map showing land values
- 3 **Annotation 3**
Describes in simple terms the spatial distribution of land values based on the data in the map
- 4 **Annotation 4**
Provides an explanation for spatial distribution using geographical terminology
- 5 **Annotation 5**
Proposes changes to future land prices using geographical factors



3. Explain how terrain and other factors would contribute to people's perceptions of living in North West versus West End.

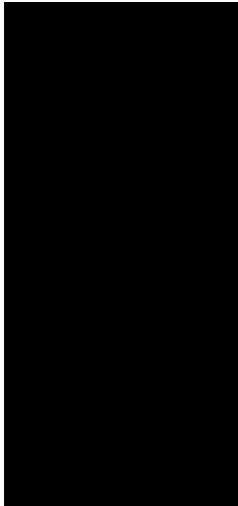
Suburb	Causes and effects of weather conditions in the suburb
North West	The predominant wind direction is north-east and is around 27% of time. This means a north-east wind will occur more than west wind. West end will get double the rain than north-west. The predominant wind direction is north-east and around 50% of time. This means a north-west will be very wind and rainy.
West End	The predominant wind direction is north-east and is around 27% of time. This means a north-east wind will occur more than west wind. West end will get the most rain. The predominant wind direction is north-east and around 50% of time. This means a north-west will be very wind and rainy.

4. Identify the main questions that would need to be asked to conduct an inquiry into the challenge of vehicles and pedestrians sharing Castle Hill Road.

- Who signs up Castle Hill?
- Where do most people go to?
- What is already there?
- What can be built?
- Where do most people go to?
- What is already there?
- What can be built?

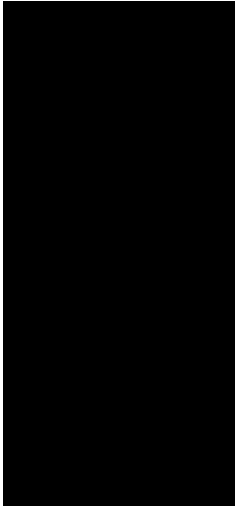
5. Propose a way to make Castle Hill Road safer for both pedestrians and vehicles.

My proposed to make Castle Hill Road safer for both pedestrians and vehicles	My proposed to make Castle Hill Road safer for both pedestrians and vehicles is to create a small section of the road that has a pedestrian crossing. This way, people can cross the road safely. This way, people can cross the road safely. This way, people can cross the road safely.
Environmental benefits/risks	This proposed measure is expected to have environmental benefits. The only issue is that more road space will be needed to build up the road during the parking process.
How people may be affected by this proposal	Most people will be affected by this proposal because it is in the middle of the road. This means that people will be able to walk up and down the road safely.
The economic costs and benefits of this proposal	The economic costs will be reduced because all that is being done is to create a small section of the road. This means that people can cross the road safely. This way, people can cross the road safely. This way, people can cross the road safely.



Annotations

- 1 **Annotation 1**
Provides an explanation of the effects of a geographical process on people's perceptions of living in a place using data
- 2 **Annotation 2**
Proposes questions to frame a geographical inquiry
- 3 **Annotation 3**
Proposes a set of actions in response to a geographical challenge
- 4 **Annotation 4**
Presents predicted

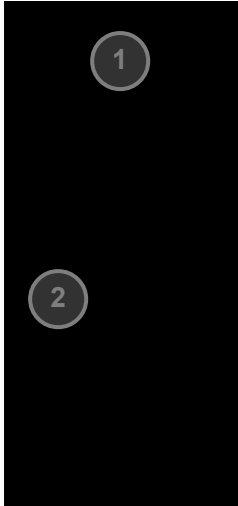


Do you think that Thornesville City Council would agree to implement your proposal? Why?

I highly believe that the Thornesville city council will agree with my proposal. It is an easily and quickly built structure that will be a couple of steps to complete. Also, cover it in complete protection, like other structures all across the city to give our citizens more safety without having the trouble of getting in the way of cars.

6. Complete the table to compare two strategies for reducing the impacts of landslides on Castle Hill.

	Rock walls	Retention of houses in high-risk areas
How they would be the strategy works	The strategy would be having large walls that are built up to a little higher. They are made because they would be strong enough to hold up the soil and not fall in large areas full of water.	If we retained the houses in the high-risk areas, it would be a better idea. The houses are of course, to protect all of the houses that are in the danger zone, but the lives of the people will be saved if the walls break on the large hillside that is in the high-risk area.
Environmental consequences of this strategy	The environmental consequences of this strategy is that the walls are made of rocks and will not be as high as the large concrete to place in the large areas of water on top of the other region.	If we retained the houses in the high-risk area, it would be a better idea. The lives of the people living in the high-risk area would be saved due to a large wall that would be made of stone and would hold up the soil and not fall in the high-risk area. The houses would be saved if the walls break on the large hillside that is in the high-risk area.
Economic consequences of this strategy	The rock wall idea is a concrete idea. In the short term, the walls are built high to retain them. In the long run, the cost of the walls is on the lives of people who live there.	The economic consequences of retaining all of the houses in the high-risk area would mean a massive amount of money to protect all of the houses in the high-risk area. The houses would cost a lot of money. The houses would be a great idea to retain all of the houses in the high-risk area.
Social consequences of this strategy	The strategy would not be saving us that they would be in the danger zone. The walls are built high to retain them. In the long run, the cost of the walls is on the lives of people who live there.	This would take away all of the lives of the houses in the high-risk area. The houses would be saved if it would happen.



Annotations

1 Annotation 1
Presents predicted outcomes for each action

2 Annotation 2
Presents information describing the environmental, economic and social impacts of the two strategies