

38

Target: \_\_\_/38 or \_\_\_\_ % 👍 👎

40

Year 9 HASS- Geography

40

***Task 4: In Class Content Assessment***

***Geographies of Interconnections (7.5 % weighting)***

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Time: 5 minutes reading time and 45 minutes working time.**

**Section One: Multiple Choice**

Read each key term, or statement, and circle only one option from A-D with a pencil as your response. **(6 marks)**

1. Personal Geography is best described as:
2. The location people live in at a certain time.
3. The way in which people view and make sense of the world around us.
4. A set of locations which people visit a few times.
5. The manner in which we make decisions about personal options.
6. Territoriality makes a distinction between insiders and outsiders. Circle which describes an outsider:
   1. Common vocabulary
   2. Similar clothing choices
   3. Humour
   4. Visit on rare occasions
7. Place marketing is used to attract tourists. Which of the following is NOT a location which uses place marketing:
8. Pioneer World
9. Wagin Historical Village
10. Sentosa
11. Dunsborough
12. Which decade was the first mobile phone call made?
13. 1960s
14. 1970s
15. 1980s
16. 1990s

1. What is one factor which limited our ability to communicate quickly in the past?
2. Distance
3. Colonies
4. Tourism
5. Language
6. A virtual community is any group of individuals who interact through :
7. Information bulletins
8. Face to face meetings
9. Social media
10. Newsletters

**Section Two: Short Answer**

* + - 1. Explain what place perception refer to? **(3 marks)**

Refers to our awareness of places and the particular opinions we have about them. It is our feelings and interpretations about the characteristics of a place and influences our decisions. People can view the same place differently. Ordinary places can hold significance.

* + - 1. National Identity of a country is largely defined by legends and landscapes. Listthree legends and three landscapes which represent Australian National Identity:

**(6 marks)**

Legends Landscapes

Ned Kelly Bungle Bungles

Steve Irwin The Great Barrier Reef

Sir Donald Bradman Cradle Mountain

(Obviously there are a great variety of answers for this!)

* + - 1. State what the acronym for ICTs stands for? **(1 mark)**

Information and Communication Technologies

* + - 1. List three negative effects of using social media: **(3 marks)**

1. Cyber bullying
2. Decline in face to face social interaction
3. Predatory behaviours
   * + 1. Describe what the term “*the shrinking world*” means. Select one of the following examples to support your description: **(5 marks)**
          1. the internet ii) mobile phones iii) social media

The degree to which innovations of technology and transportation have impacted the speed of interconnection of people, communication and goods and services.

Illustrate this definition with an explanation of one of the examples.

Such as: On-line shopping on the internet allows people to shop in foreign countries, compare best prices and pay for the item to be delivered within a week. Internet allows shopping transactions instantaneously and transportation of goods via sea/air can be very quick.

* + - 1. List the advantages of online shopping and the disadvantages of conventional shopping:

**(6 marks)**

Advantages of online shopping:

1. Convenience – 24 hours a day – from any location in the world
2. access at home, work, when mobile
3. Easily and quickly compare prices between shops

Disadvantages of conventional shopping:

* + - * 1. Takes time
        2. Involves travel and parking
        3. Must take place in trading hours.

1. List two examples of significant transport innovations. **(2 marks)**
2. High capacity aircraft (or megaships)
3. Railway technology (or megaships)
4. Transport innovations and improvements have enhanced connections between people and places. Explain the benefits which these innovations have provided and use examples to support your response.

**(6 marks)**

Innovations and Improvements:

In the past it took:

* years to circumnavigate the world whereas now it can be done in days
* months to receive a letter compared to now we can press a button and send a text, an email a tweet etc

In the past:

* sailing ships
* steam trains
* horse and carriage/horse and cart
* slower, less comfortable, more expensive, lower capacity loads, less frequent etc

Examples of new innovations in transport:

* Megaships can transport people, raw materials and manufactured goods – such as container ships, bulk carriers, oil tankers, cruiseships
* Railway technology – bullet trains can travel at 400kms per hour
* High capacity aircraft – such as Airbus – tourism industry has exploded

Benefits:

* Decreased travel costs
* Increased capacity – passenger loads
* Improvements in safety
* Increased travel speeds
* Increased transport speeds
* Greater comfort and convenience
* Increased fuel efficiency
* Declining environmental impacts – ie. air and noise pollution
* Low cost and fast deliveries of goods
* Creating tourist industry – speed, comfort, lower cost, feasible timing

**END OF TEST**