

PROGRESSIVE ANALYSIS OF the DOC.

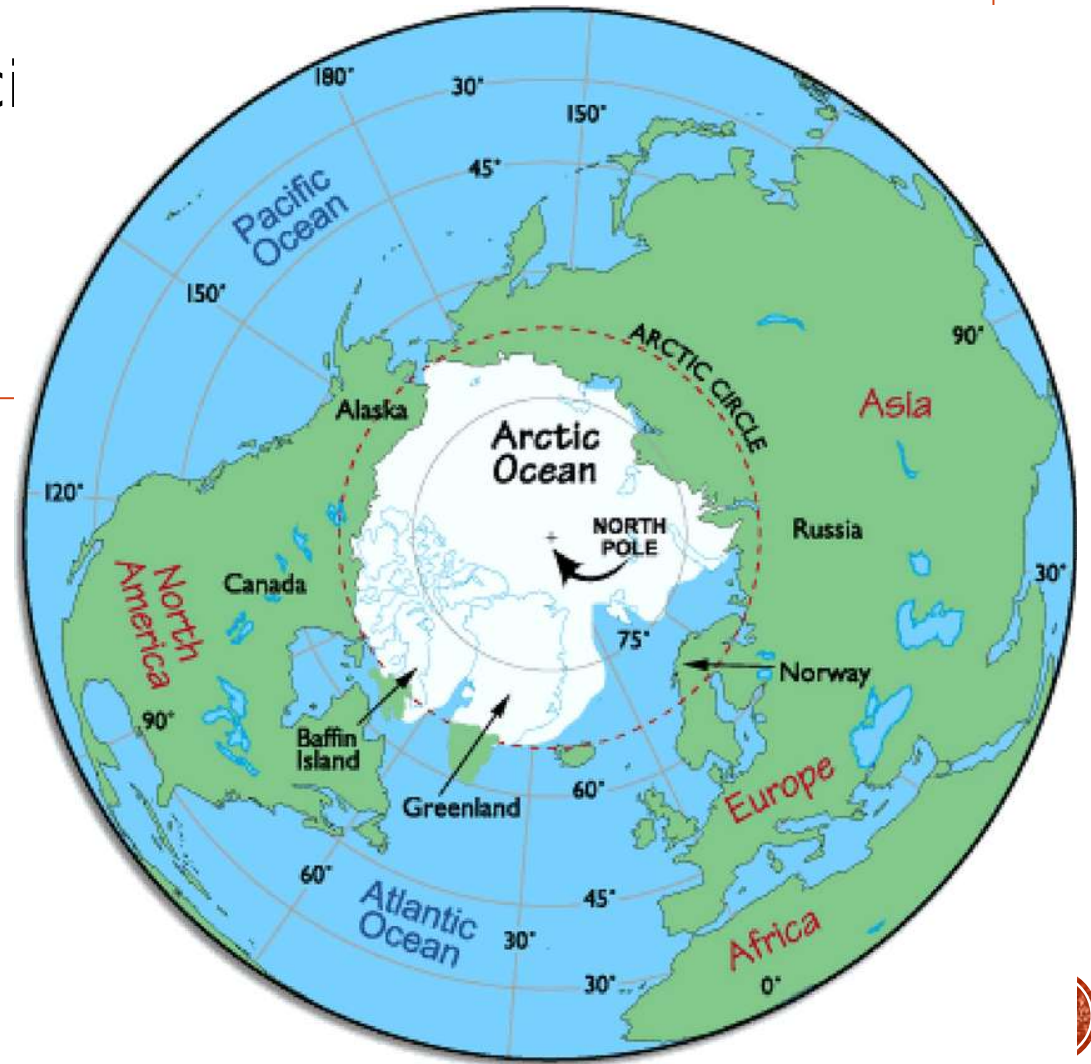
- Students are required to demonstrate their ability to interpret and understand geographical documents in the OIB.
- Students must be provided with opportunities throughout their studies to develop a range of skills, rather than abruptly be introduced to documents at the terminale level.
- We use a variety of documents to teach geography, so opportunities should be afforded to students to utilize documents such as maps, images, news articles, graphs and charts so they can develop skills that will be useful in the DBQ at terminale level.
- Some of the key skills that students could be given consistent opportunities throughout their time in the lycée to master, are;
 - 1) Description of location
 - 2) identification and description of patterns and trends
 - 3) interpretation of data
 - 4) critical source evaluation



1. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

Fragile environments and societies: 2nde

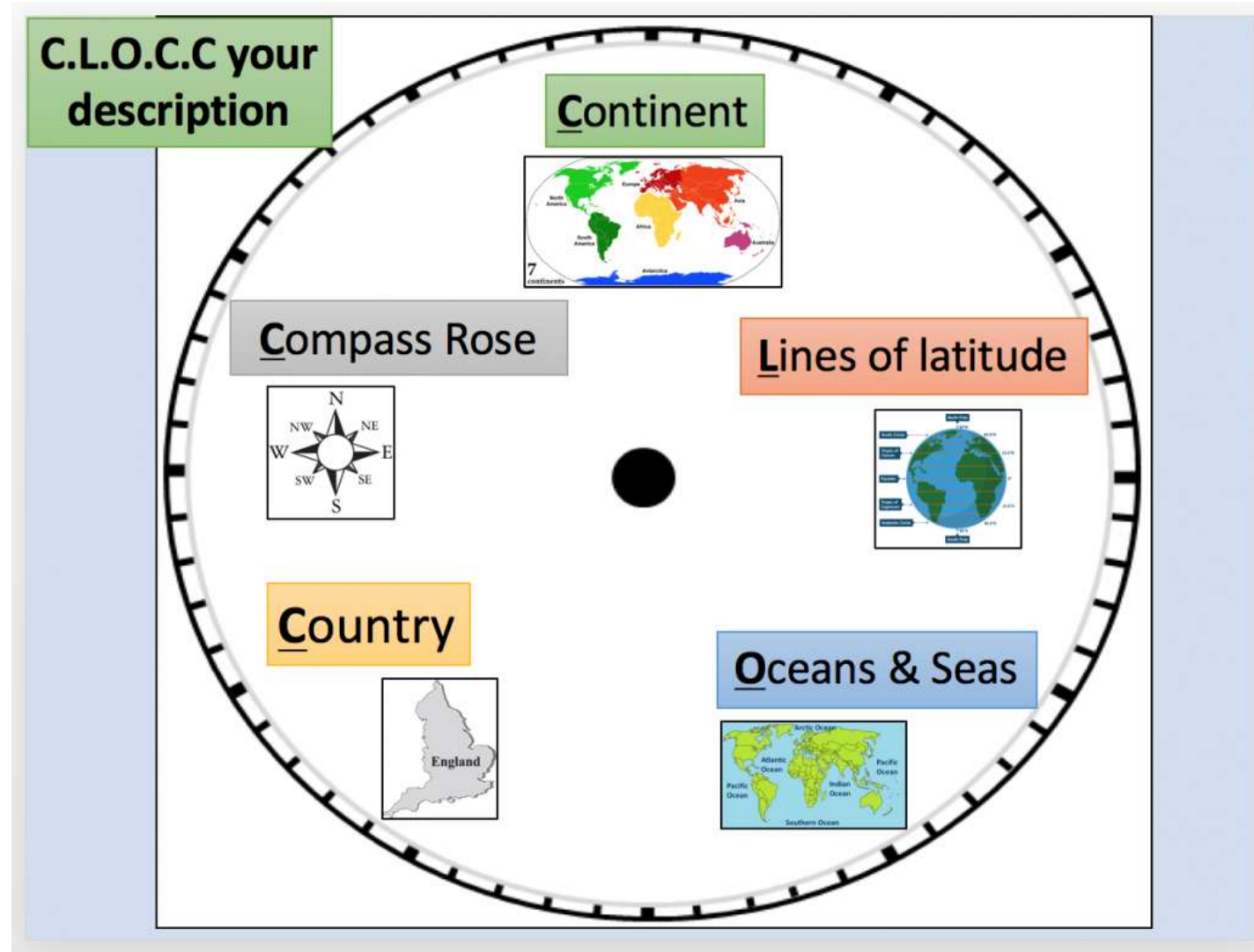
Task: Describe the location of the Arctic ci



1. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

Fragile environments and societies: 2nde

The Arctic is located in the northern most part of the world which is the territory within 66.5 degrees latitude north of the equator. The Arctic includes the Arctic Ocean, parts of Northern Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Russia, the United States (Alaska), Sweden, Norway and Finland.



2. IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PATTERNS AND TRENDS

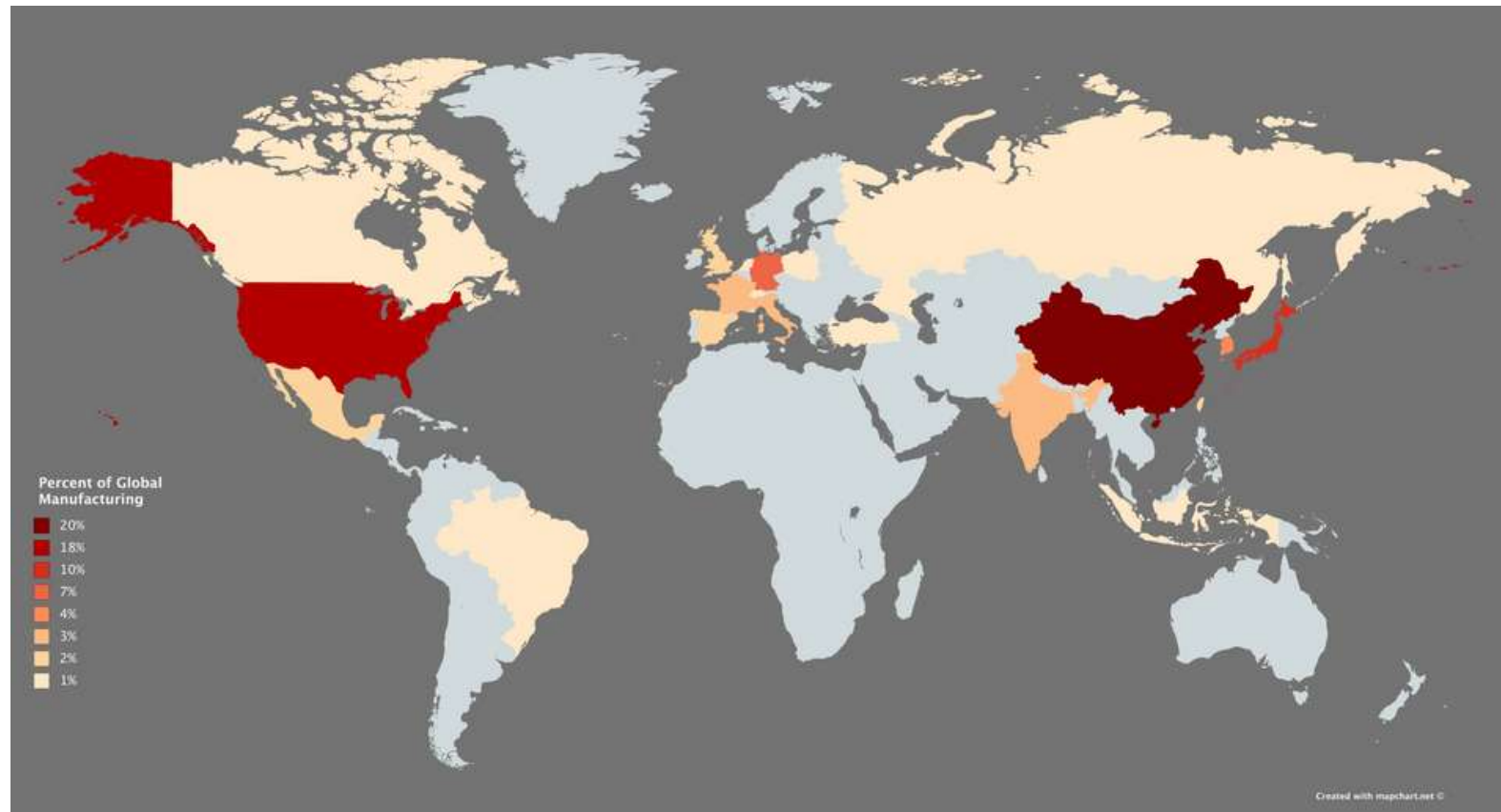
- Spatial awareness is a key skill that geographers must have. The ability to identify and then describe spatial patterns at a variety of scales allows us to make inferences about the why, and then evaluate and ultimately think critically about many geography issues.
- Describing and identifying spatial patterns is an important skill which allows students to correctly interpret data, and then tackle the more higher level critical thinking aspects that OIB demands.
- Often as skill which is done surprisingly bad!



2. IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SPATIAL PATTERNS

Globalisation of production and service industry: 1ere

Task: Describe the pattern of global manufacturing output.



2. IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SPATIAL PATTERNS

Globalisation of production and service industry: 1ere

Trends: some questions students could ask themselves to consider if, what is the general trend (spatial pattern)

- What continents/countries are most of the features contained in? Are they concentrated in certain areas?
- Which have the least?
- Are these HICs or LICs? (North South divide as per Brandt line?)
- Are they near the equator or further away? (Northern - Southern hemisphere divide)
- Are they inland or coastal?
- Densely populated / sparsely populated

Examples: once a pattern has been identified, names of continents, regions, countries should be given to demonstrate. Scale must also be respected, students should be dealing with the highest scale first before then focusing on lower scale i.e. a global map will require students to identify continents, regions before they begin naming individual countries. **Compass rose is crucial.**

Anomalies: any general exceptions to the trends must then be outlined.



Table 1.4 Employees in employment, UK.

3. [

Tasks:
UK economic
the economic

*Note: Structure
(contribution)*

the
of

output

	1964		1973		1979		1981		1990		2010	
	(000s)	(% of total employment)	(000s)	(% of total employment)	(000s)	(% of total employment)	(000s)	(% of total employment)	(000s)	(% of total employment)	(000s)	(% of total employment)
Agriculture forestry and fishing	540	2.3	432	1.9	368	1.6	363	1.6	314	1.4	450	1.5
Mining and quarrying			336	1.5	304	1.3	285	1.3	126	0.5	62	0.2
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas			5	-	20	0.1	24	0.1	36	0.2	19	0.1
Total primary	1,201	5.1	773	3.4	692	3.0	672	3.0	476	2.1	531	1.8
Manufacturing	8,909	38.1	7,861	34.7	7,259	31.3	6,221	28.4	4,709	20.5	2,515	8.2
Construction	1,659	7.1	1,320	5.8	1,253	5.4	1,130	5.2	1,143	5.0	2,103	6.8
Other energy and water supply			364	1.6	366	1.6	366	1.7	241	1.1	264	0.8
Total secondary	10,978	46.9	9,573	42.4	8,911	38.5	7,748	35.4	6,093	26.6	4,882	15.7
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs			3,950	17.4	4,252	18.4	4,172	19.1	4,912	21.4	6,558	21.3
Transport	1,665	7.1	1,062	4.7	1,051	4.5	987	4.5	921	4.0	1,429	4.6
Communication			445	2.0	422	1.8	438	2.0	471	2.0	1,109	3.6
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing			1,442	6.4	1,663	7.2	1,738	7.9	3,480	15.2	6,241	20.3
Public administration, defence and social security	9,513	40.7	1,664	7.3	1,721	7.4	1,623	7.4	1,442	6.3	1,740	5.6
Education and health			2,781	12.3	2,876	12.4	2,908	13.3	5,125	22.4	8,382	27.1
Other services			976	4.3	1,571	6.8	1,600	7.3				
Total tertiary	11,178	47.8	12,320	54.4	13,556	58.5	13,465	61.4	16,351	71.3	25,408	82.5
Total employment	23,357		22,664		23,158		21,891		22,920		30,801	

Sources: ONS (2010c) Labour Market Statistics, September; ONS (2006b) United Kingdom National Accounts.



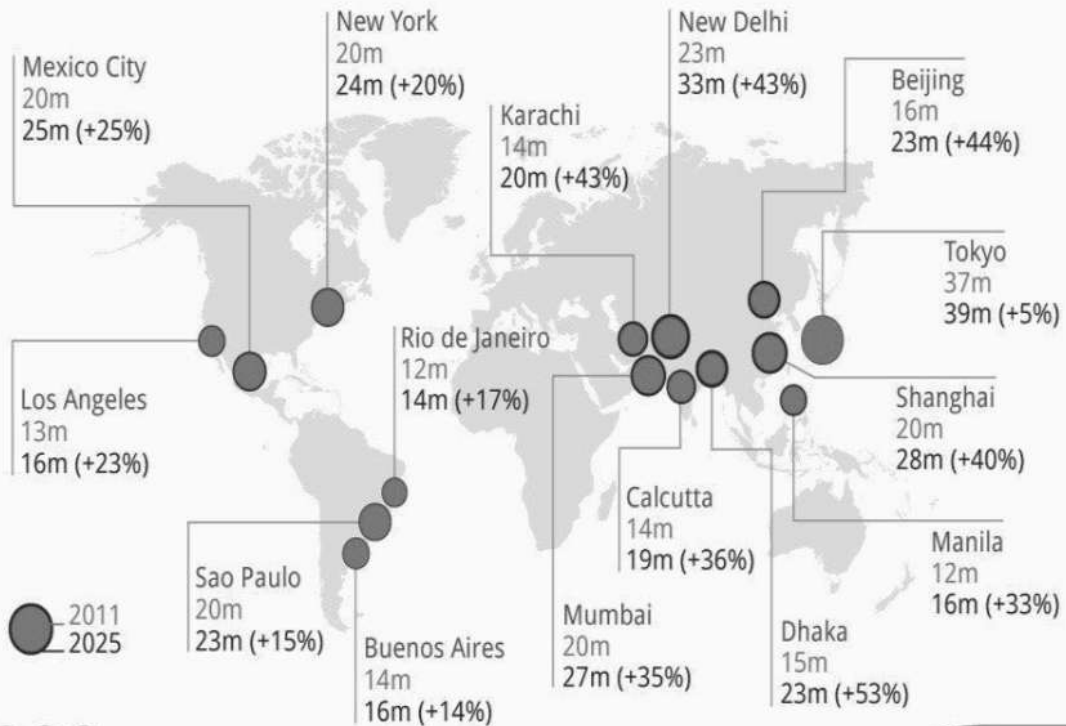
4. CRITICAL SOURCE EVALUATION

Metropolisation: 1ere

Task: 'how useful are the documents for understanding the challenges facing megacities?' 2017 past OIB question

The World's Megacities Are Set for Major Growth

Population growth of the world's top 15 megacities (millions, 2011-2025)



@StatistaCharts

* including metropolitan areas
Source: UN Population Division, World Economic Forum

statista

The Guardian

2015 challenges: urbanisation

More people now live in [towns and] cities than in rural areas around the world, and that number is climbing. Today 54% of the world's population lives in urban areas, but by 2050 the urban population is expected to rise to 62% in Africa, to 65% in Asia, and to 90% in Latin America.

While rates vary from continent to continent, the causes of rural to urban migration are pretty much the same across the world: people believe there's the chance of a better life in the city. "People come [to the city] to find economic opportunity, modern amenities, access to education and to make a shift from working in agriculture to working in the service industry," says Shirish Singh, head of Practical Action's urban water, sanitation and waste programme in south Asia.

Climate change is another factor, while in Latin America – the most urbanised continent in the world, with 80% of the population living in cities – the growing industrialisation of farming means that rural communities have been driven off their land and into the cities, where one in four live in slums. In fact slums around the world are swelling rapidly. The number of slum-dwellers reached 863 million in 2014 – an increase of more than 200 million since 1990.



4. CRITICAL SOURCE EVALUATION

Metropolisation: 1ere

Task: 'how useful are the documents for understanding the challenges facing megacities?' 2017 past OIB question

Useful (what does it show us)	Not useful (what we cannot know)
Higher level response	Higher level response
Lower level response (face value)	Lower level response (face value)



Metropolisation: 1ere

- *The global pattern of fastest growing megacities is concentrated to the developing world (MICs/LICs), for example the fastest/largest growth is in Asian cities in developing (LIC) countries e.g. Dhaka 53%, Mumbai 35%, which means we can infer that great challenges associated with infrastructure, slums, sanitation will be more prevalent and pose serious challenges in the management of space.*
- *The map is useful in that it shows the location of the world's top 15 megacities and their population in 2011 and projected population growth for 2015. The map is also useful because we can see how much the megacities are expected to grow. The map is clear, easy to interpret and allows us to visualise where challenges in megacities are taking place.*
- *Inferences can be drawn from this, for example about the challenges associated with an increasing population such as overcrowding, resource provision, traffic, pollution that are all likely to arise as population increase. Managing population growth (hyper-urbanisation) in a sustainable way with fewer resources (e.g. housing, employment opportunities, sanitation infrastructure) is a challenge we can infer by the data provided.*
- *No specific information is given on any specific challenge which limits the usefulness of Document A and the the map seems to be from 2015 which is already outdated.*
- *Document A is produced by the UN which is a respected international body which should be reliable, but statistics can always be disputed. Document B is written by a journalist and so may not be objective or factual in the way that Document A, a location map, is. The journalist does not always reveal the source of her statistics.*
- *Only the 15 largest cities are shown. Smaller megacities that perhaps experienced more rapid change in percentage terms are not included. Such cities are usually found on the continent of Africa and often suffer even more acute problems and challenges*
- *Furthermore, they are mostly concentrated in Asia (9 out of 12), in countries with very large populations such as India and China, and seem to be growing at a faster rate than those megacities found in the Americas, which may enable us to infer that this rate of growth is unlikely to slow down in the near future, further providing challenge with management of space.*
- *Can be used to add detail to the information in Document A and confirm some of the inferences that can be made. For example, it confirms the growth of urbanisation, increased migration and the strain on resources. It adds information on, for example, how public policy and service provision lags behind urbanisation meaning a strain on basic services when megacities are growing too quickly, as is highlighted by the map.*

