

**UPPER SECONDARY
GEOGRAPHY ELECTIVE
Interpreting Geographical Pictures**

Name: _____
Class: Sec 3 []
Date: _____
Marks: /45

Interpreting geographical pictures is a skill that must be on your fingertips after this lesson.

Reason: In your geography elective exams, you will be asked to **MAKE REFERENCE(S)** to geographical pictures in order to answer the questions stipulated.

Common mistake: Candidates pick out the details in the geographical picture **WITHOUT EXPLAINING** how this affects the situation.

Type 1

EXAMPLE 1

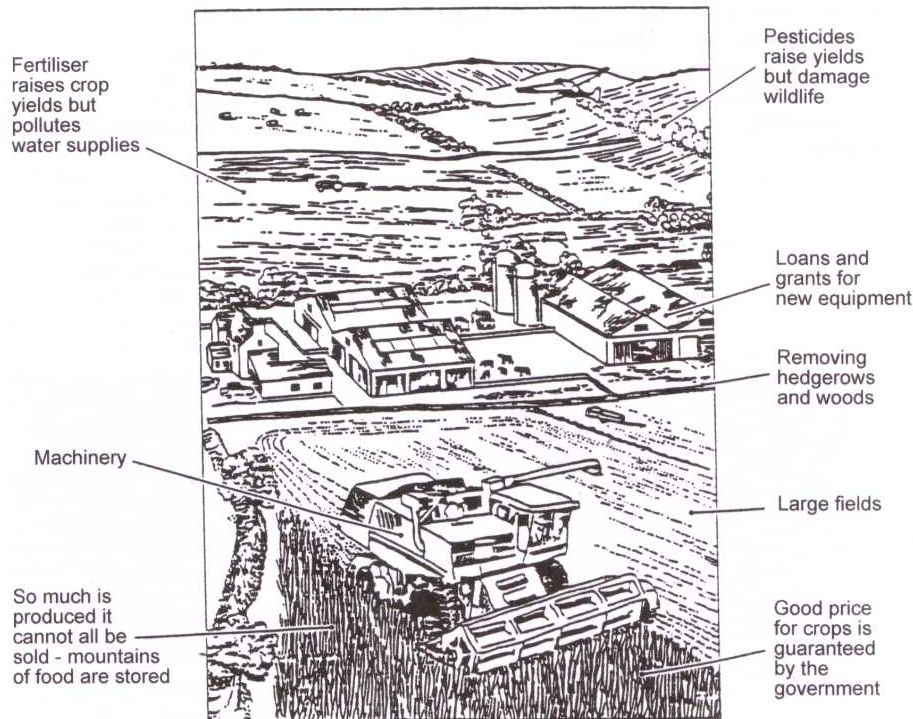


Figure 1

Source: **Revision Geography Elective, Redspot publishing**

With reference to figure 1, explain how modern agricultural practices designed to increase productivity, can have harmful effects. [4]

Wrong Answer:

The usage of fertilizers pollutes water supplies. Pesticides damage wildlife. Increased crop production leads to storage of food. The farmers need to pay loans and grants for new equipment.

Example 2

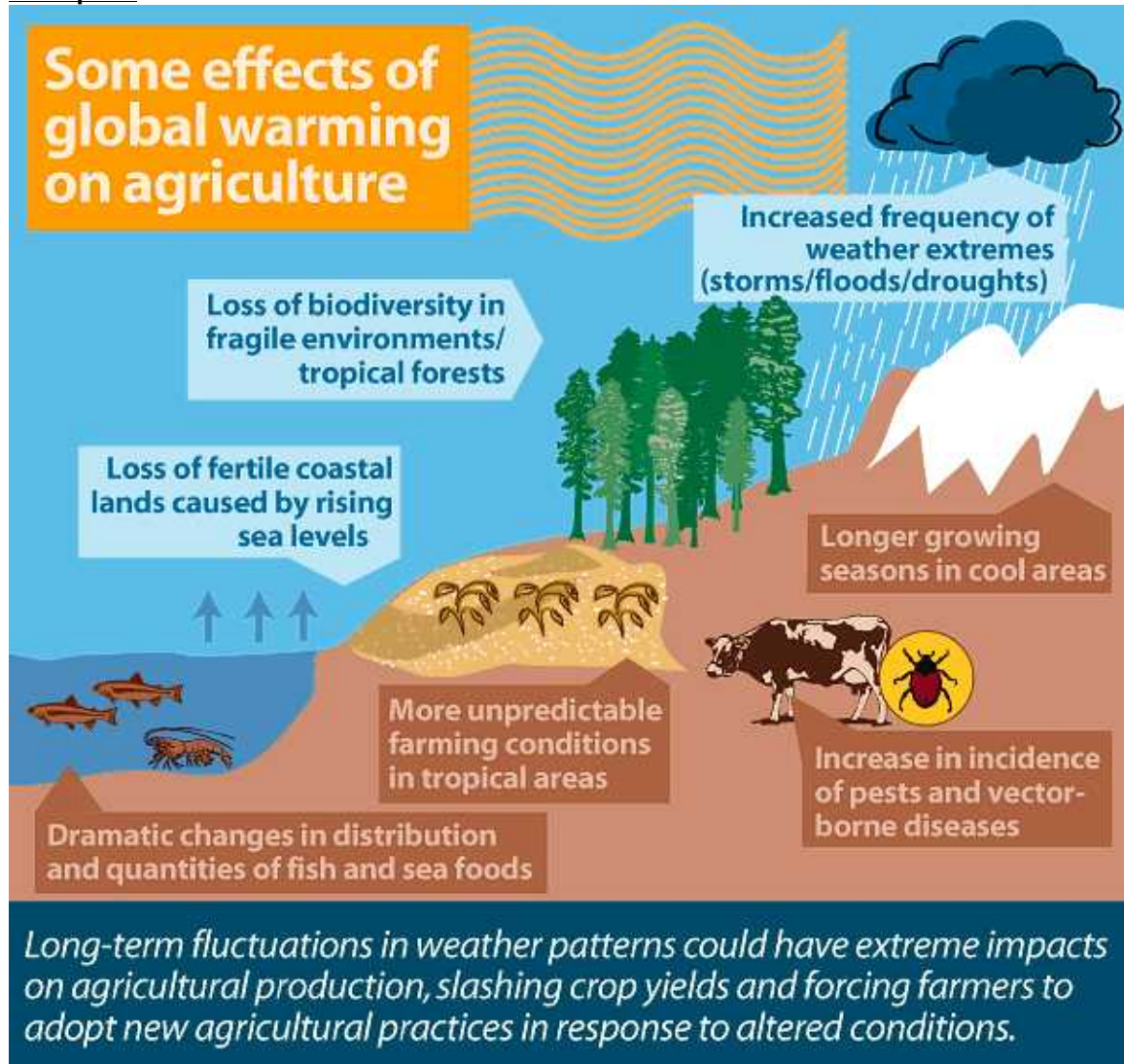


Figure 2

Extracted from: <http://www.fao.org/NEWS/FACTFILE/FF9721-E.HTM>

With reference to figure 2, explain how global warming has impacted farming. [6]

Example 3



Figure 3

Extracted from: **GCE O LEVEL EXAM NOV 2003, Pure Geography paper**

QUESTION

'Developing countries often receive aid from developed countries'.

Explain what figure 3 suggests about the problems faced by developing countries after receiving aid from developed countries. [6]

Example 7

Study the conversation below between a group of farmers and a government official in the South East Asian country.

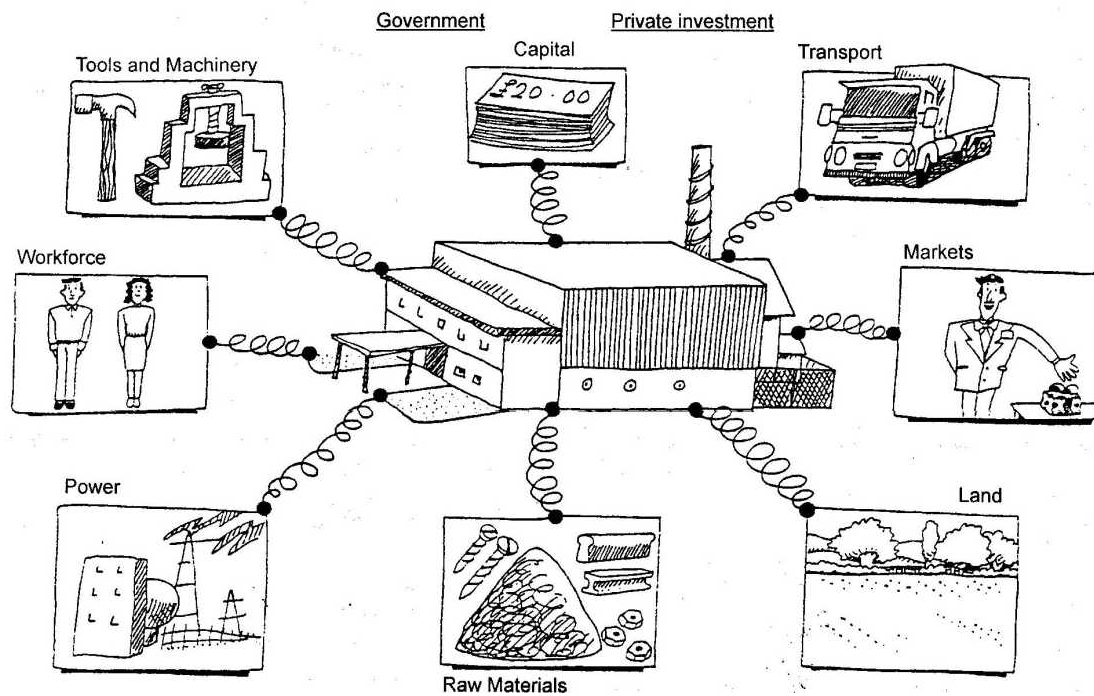


Figure 7

Extracted from: **Our World- a closer look 4 workbook, page 91**

With reference to figure 7, explain why farmers find it difficult to adapt the changes suggested by the government. [4]

Example 8



Extracted from: Revision Geography Elective, Redspot publishing
Figure 8

With reference to figure 8, explain why the statement '**Labour is generally seen as the single most important location factor. Yet, we do not always find large manufacturers setting up factories in developing countries where there is a huge population and relatively cheap labour.**' holds true in today's electronics industry such as Bangalore. [8]

