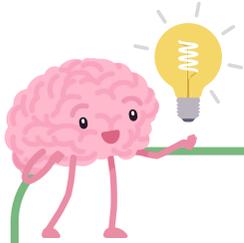


# Key Terms: Issue Evaluation

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## Issue Evaluation Basics

**Critical Thinking:** The ability to analyze and evaluate information to form a judgment.

**Problem-Solving:** Developing solutions to address geographical issues.

**Synoptic:** Linking knowledge from multiple topics to understand an issue.

**Contemporary Issue:** A current and relevant geographical problem.

**Pre-Release Booklet:** Resource material provided 12 weeks before the exam.

**Resource Analysis:** Interpreting maps, graphs, photos, and texts to understand issues.

**Stakeholders:** Groups or individuals with an interest in the issue.



## Resources and Data



**Maps:** Spatial representations of data, e.g., topographic or thematic maps.

**Graphs:** Visual tools for presenting data, e.g., line, bar, or scattergraphs.

**Statistics:** Numerical data to support analysis and evaluation.

**Photographs:** Images to provide insight into physical or human landscapes.

**Satellite Images:** Aerial views showing large-scale patterns or changes.

**Sketches:** Simplified drawings highlighting key features.

**Quotes:** Perspectives from stakeholders or experts to illustrate viewpoints.

**Diagrams:** Visual representations of processes or systems.



## Skills in Analysis and Evaluation

**Interrelationships:** Connections between physical and human factors.

**Advantages:** Positive impacts of a proposed solution.

**Disadvantages:** Negative impacts of a proposed solution.

**Options Appraisal:** Assessing different solutions and their implications.

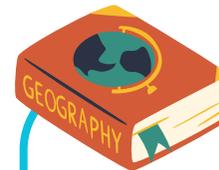
**Justification:** Providing evidence-based reasons for a decision.

**Trade-Offs:** Balancing conflicting priorities or impacts.

**Scales of Analysis:** Evaluating issues at local, national, and global levels.



## Geographical Themes



**Physical Geography:** Natural processes and landscapes from Unit 3.1.

**Human Geography:** Social, economic, and cultural factors from Unit 3.2.

**Sustainability:** Ensuring solutions meet current and future needs.

**Environmental Impact:** Effects of decisions on natural systems.

**Social Impact:** Effects of decisions on communities and quality of life.

**Economic Impact:** Costs and benefits for local or global economies.

