



## TEST DESIGN AND FRAMEWORK

### TEST DESIGN

#### Geography

The **Geography** assessment consists of **two tests**. Each test contains a section with selected-response questions and a section with constructed-response assignments. Each section counts for a percentage of your total test score. The areas of content assessed by each test, the approximate number of selected-response questions and constructed-response assignments in each content area, and the percentage of your total test score derived from each test section are shown in the tables below. Further information regarding the content included in each subarea can be found in the test framework.

#### ■ Test I (Test Code 036)

Subareas:	Objectives	Approximate Number of Selected-Response Questions	Constructed-Response Assignments
➤ Geographic Concepts and Skills	0001–0002	16	
➤ Physical and Human Systems of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia	0003–0005	22	1
➤ Physical and Human Systems of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania	0006–0008	22	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Percentage of Test Score</b>		<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>

#### ■ Test II (Test Code 037)

Subareas:	Objectives	Approximate Number of Selected-Response Questions	Constructed-Response Assignments
➤ Physical and Human Systems of the State of Georgia, the United States, and Canada	0009–0011	20	
➤ Physical and Human Systems of Latin America	0012–0014	20	1
➤ Physical and Human Systems of Europe, Russia, and the Former Soviet States	0015–0017	20	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Percentage of Test Score</b>		<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>



Georgia Assessments for the  
Certification of Educators®

## TEST DESIGN AND FRAMEWORK

### TEST FRAMEWORK

#### Geography

##### GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS AND SKILLS

##### **0001 Understand the six essential elements of geography and basic geographic terms.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the world in spatial terms (e.g., spatial organization of people, places, and environment; globalization and interdependence)
- demonstrating knowledge of places and regions (e.g., physical and human characteristics of places)
- demonstrating knowledge of the physical processes (e.g., geological, hydrological, climatological) that affect the earth
- demonstrating knowledge of human systems (e.g., population characteristics, cultures, economic systems, political organizations)
- demonstrating knowledge of human-environment interactions (e.g., the changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources)
- demonstrating knowledge of the uses of geography (e.g., urban and regional planning, land use management)

**0002 Understand social science skills to locate, analyze, and synthesize information related to geographic topics.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of basic map characteristics (e.g., keys and legends, directions, scale, latitude and longitude), characteristics of different map projections, the problem of cartographic distortion, and the advantages and disadvantages of various standard map projections
- using maps to analyze various geographic phenomena (e.g., comparing maps of the same place at different points in time; comparing and contrasting the categories of natural, cultural, and political features found on maps; comparing maps with data sets and/or textual information to draw conclusions and make generalizations)
- recognizing the characteristics and uses of geographic tools (e.g., Global Positioning System [GPS], remote sensors) and sources of geographic information (e.g., encyclopedias, almanacs, atlases, bibliographies, the Internet)
- distinguishing between primary and secondary sources and demonstrating knowledge of the advantages and limitations of each
- demonstrating knowledge of research skills and procedures used in the social sciences (e.g., identifying issues, formulating appropriate research questions or hypotheses, collecting information, organizing and reporting results)
- evaluating geographic information (e.g., analyzing artifacts and other types of social science evidence; identifying main ideas; organizing information chronologically; analyzing the sequence of events; recognizing cause-and-effect relationships; comparing similarities and differences; distinguishing between fact and opinion; determining the adequacy, relevance, and consistency of information; drawing conclusions; making generalizations)
- interpreting graphic presentations of geographic information (e.g., charts, tables, graphs, Geographic Information System [GIS], diagrams, time lines, political cartoons) and evaluating the appropriateness of alternative graphic formats for conveying geographic information

**PHYSICAL AND HUMAN SYSTEMS OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND NORTH AFRICA/SOUTHWEST ASIA****0003 Understand the physical geography of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major landform features and water bodies of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major climates of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major natural resources of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia and explaining their distribution

**0004 Understand the human geography of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the political and cultural divisions of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia
- demonstrating knowledge of the cultural characteristics (e.g., customs and traditions; major religions and belief systems; major literary, artistic, and musical forms) of the diverse peoples of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia
- recognizing population characteristics and examining the effects of population growth and migration on the development of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia
- analyzing the effects of natural disasters and political instability on economic activity in Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia
- analyzing advancements in and obstacles to the development of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia, including factors such as linguistic, tribal, and religious diversity; literacy levels; gender issues; and the colonial legacy

**0005 Understand the interaction of physical and human systems that have shaped contemporary Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia.**

For example:

- recognizing the effects of physical factors, such as climate, topography, ecology, and location, on population distribution, livelihood, industry, agriculture, and transportation in Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia
- analyzing the distribution and effects of natural resources on the development of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia and examining the effects of the extraction of natural resources on the environment of the region
- analyzing the effects of water supplies on the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia, including the influence of water supplies on the growth of regional population centers
- recognizing environmental issues (e.g., deforestation, desertification, water pollution) in Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia and analyzing the efforts of individuals and nations within these regions to address those issues
- demonstrating knowledge of significant political, economic, and cultural connections within Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa/Southwest Asia and between those regions and other regions of the world

**PHYSICAL AND HUMAN SYSTEMS OF SOUTH ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN ASIA, EAST ASIA, AND OCEANIA (INCLUDING AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND ANTARCTICA)**

**0006 Understand the physical geography of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (including Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica).**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major landform features and water bodies of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major climates of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major natural resources of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania and explaining their distribution

**0007 Understand the human geography of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (including Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica).**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the political and cultural divisions of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- demonstrating knowledge of the cultural characteristics (e.g., customs and traditions; major religions and belief systems; major literary, artistic, and musical forms) of the diverse peoples of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- recognizing population characteristics and examining the effects of population growth and migration on the development of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- analyzing the effects of natural disasters and political instability on economic activity in South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- analyzing advancements in and obstacles to the development of South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania, including factors such as linguistic, ethnic, and religious diversity; literacy levels; gender issues; and the colonial legacy

**0008 Understand the interaction of physical and human systems that have shaped contemporary South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (including Australia, New Zealand, and Antarctica).**

For example:

- recognizing the effects of physical factors, such as climate, topography, ecology, and location, on population distribution, livelihood, industry, agriculture, trade, and transportation in South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- analyzing the division of the Indian subcontinent into separate countries and the effects of that division on the political, economic, cultural, and environmental development of southern Asia
- recognizing environmental issues (e.g., industrial pollution, flooding, overpopulation) in South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania and analyzing the efforts of individuals and nations within these regions to address those issues
- analyzing the effects of geographic isolation on the biological, cultural, and economic development of Oceania and the geopolitical significance of Antarctica (e.g., the origins and effects of the Antarctic Treaty of 1961)
- demonstrating knowledge of significant political, economic, and cultural connections within South Asia, Southeastern Asia, East Asia, and Oceania and between those regions and other regions of the world (e.g., interconnections among Pacific Rim nations)

**PHYSICAL AND HUMAN SYSTEMS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, THE UNITED STATES, AND CANADA**

**0009 Understand the physical geography of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major landform features and water bodies of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major climates of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major natural resources of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada and explaining their distribution

**0010 Understand the human geography of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the political and cultural divisions of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada
- demonstrating knowledge of the cultural characteristics (e.g., customs and traditions; major religions and belief systems; major literary, artistic, and musical forms) of the diverse peoples of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada
- recognizing population characteristics and examining the effects of population growth and migration on the development of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada
- analyzing advancements in and obstacles to the development of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada, including factors such as linguistic, ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic diversity and gender issues

**0011 Understand the interaction of physical and human systems that have shaped contemporary Georgia, the United States, and Canada.**

For example:

- recognizing the effects of physical factors, such as climate, topography, ecology, and location, on population distribution, livelihood, industry, agriculture, trade, and transportation in the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada
- demonstrating knowledge of factors (e.g., education, improvements in transportation and communications, technology) that led to the growth of industry in the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada and analyzing the social, political, economic, and environmental consequences of such growth
- recognizing environmental issues (e.g., air pollution, waste disposal, urban sprawl, resource extraction and consumption) of the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada and analyzing the efforts of individuals and nations within these regions to address those issues
- demonstrating knowledge of significant political, economic, and cultural connections within the state of Georgia, the United States, and Canada and between those regions and other regions of the world

**PHYSICAL AND HUMAN SYSTEMS OF LATIN AMERICA (INCLUDING MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE CARIBBEAN)**

**0012 Understand the physical geography of Latin America.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major landform features and water bodies of Latin America
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major climates of Latin America
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major natural resources of Latin America and explaining their distribution

**0013 Understand the human geography of Latin America.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the political and cultural divisions of Latin America
- demonstrating knowledge of the cultural characteristics (e.g., customs and traditions; major religions and belief systems; major literary, artistic, and musical forms) of the diverse peoples of Latin America
- recognizing population characteristics and examining the effects of population growth and migration on the development of Latin America
- analyzing advancements in and obstacles to the development of Latin America, including factors such as linguistic, ethnic, and religious diversity; literacy levels; gender issues; and the colonial legacy

**0014 Understand the interaction of physical and human systems that have shaped contemporary Latin America.**

For example:

- recognizing the effects of physical factors, such as climate, topography, ecology, and location, on population distribution, livelihood, industry, agriculture, trade, and transportation in Latin America
- analyzing the effects of natural disasters and political instability on economic activity in Latin America
- demonstrating familiarity with how Latin American countries are developing their resources and analyzing strategies employed by Latin American countries to compete in the global market
- recognizing environmental issues (e.g., urban air pollution, deforestation, resource extraction) in Latin America and analyzing the efforts of individuals and nations within the region to address those issues
- demonstrating knowledge of significant political, economic, and cultural connections within Latin America and between Latin America and other regions of the world (e.g., the North American Free Trade Agreement [Nafta])

**PHYSICAL AND HUMAN SYSTEMS OF EUROPE, RUSSIA, AND THE FORMER SOVIET STATES****0015 Understand the physical geography of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major landform features and water bodies of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major climates of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states
- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of major natural resources of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states and explaining their distribution

**0016 Understand the human geography of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the location and characteristics of the political and cultural divisions of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states
- demonstrating knowledge of the cultural characteristics (e.g., customs and traditions; major religions and belief systems; major literary, artistic, and musical forms) of the diverse peoples of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states
- recognizing population characteristics and examining the effects of population growth and migration on the development of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states
- analyzing advancements in and obstacles to the development of Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states, including factors such as linguistic, ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic diversity; gender issues; and the legacy of the Soviet Union

**0017 Understand the interaction of physical and human systems that have shaped contemporary Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states.**

For example:

- recognizing the effects of physical factors, such as climate, topography, ecology, and location, on population distribution and employment in Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states
- analyzing the importance of location, climatic characteristics, and river systems to patterns of population distribution, economic development, and world influence in Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states
- analyzing why Europe has a highly integrated network of highways, waterways, railroads, and airline linkages
- analyzing the effects of geography on Russia and the former Soviet states in terms of population distribution, trade, and interactions with Europe
- recognizing environmental issues (e.g., air quality, water pollution, resource extraction and consumption) in Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states and analyzing the efforts of individuals and nations within these regions to address those issues
- demonstrating knowledge of significant political, economic, and cultural connections within Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet states (e.g., the European Union) and between those regions and other regions of the world