University of Arkansas
RICH MOUNTAIN

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**UA Rich Mountain**
**Assessing Student Learning**
**Course Outcomes Report**
**Kyle B. Carpenter**
**Spring 2021**

**1. Purpose**
The Course Outcomes Report supplies information each semester regarding student learning on the course level. This report must be submitted to your division chair by the last day of the semester. Data from this report will be integrated into the annual Program Outcomes Report on Student Learning.

**2. Background**
Course Name: Regional Geography of the World Course # GEO103-lec-01

**3. Course Outcome(s) being assessed this semester**
**Think of the evidence of student learning activity or project. Choose ONE outcome for this course.**

1. Understand the concept of the spatial perspective and how it applies to geography.

Strategic Goals: Select the Goal(s) associated with the Course Outcomes(s) being assessed this semester.

☐Goal One: Mission Driven
☐Goal Two: Operate with Integrity
☒Goal Three: Provide High Quality Education
☐Goal Four: Continuous Quality Improvement
☐Goal Five: Effective & Efficient Operations

Related Program Outcome: Students will demonstrate an understanding of different cultures and societies across the globe and how both have changed over time.

Related GELO category: Choose as many as apply.
☒ Thinking critically
☐ Communicating effectively
☐ Using technology
☐ Conducting relevant research

**4. Evidence of Student Learning**
Describe the classroom activity/tools related to **course** objective (What did they do for the class which was tied to this objective? Was it a project? Discussion? Quiz?)

Describe Activity: Students were given a pre-test on the first day of the semester and were given the same test at the end of the semester. The results were compared.

**5. Reflection**

**A.** What was the result of this activity? (How do you know that students satisfied the course objective being measured?)

***Pre and post-test system of analysis for students demonstrated their increased understanding of global culture and society. Of 13 pre-tests given, the overall score was 36. Of 9 post-tests administered, the overall score was 52. Students available to take the post-test showed significant improvement across the board.***

**6. Enter course data**

Number of students in your course(s) who met course objectives: 9

Enter the number of students total in your course section(s): 14

Enter the percent (%) of students achieving this course objective. (Data will be used on Program Outcomes Report under Evidence of Student Learning.) 64%

**7. Response to data:** Will you change how you teach as a result of this assessment?

Choose only one of the narration options below. If curricular changes are needed, briefly explain any changes planned for course improvement. If no changes are needed, indicate the rationale in the space provided below.

☐Changes(s) needed. *Type here*

☒No change(s) needed

***Attach anonymous student samples of each activity along with the grading rubric / scale.**
**** Attach any meeting minutes associated with this assessment**

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING 2021-Answer Key**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as ___Physical Geography____.
2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as ____Human Geography_____.
3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called _____Maps_____.
4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of _____friction of distance_____.
5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as _____tectonic plates_____.
6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's _____climate_____.
7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are _____natural resources_____.
8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call ___climate change/global warming____.
9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as _____demographics_____.
10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is ___nationalism_____.
11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the _____thesis_____.
12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from ___evidence_____.

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as Physical Geography.

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as Human Geography.

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called Land.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of Travel.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as Obsedian.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's climate.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are Natural Resources.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call Solar energy.

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as Census.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is Freedom.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the Introduction.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from Earth.

4

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**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as climate.

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as Sociology.

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called _____.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of _____.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as _____.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's climate.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are resources.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call global warming.

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as Sociology.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is ethnocentrism.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the _____.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from Studies.

3

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as n/a.

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as cultures.

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called n/a.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of n/a.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as middle.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's climate change.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are n/a.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call n/a.

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as n/a.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is personality.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the main points.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from information gathered.

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**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as man made.

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as Activities.

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called model.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of planning.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as metior.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's Climate.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are environment.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call energy.

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as population.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is Selfish.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the maps.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from Data/evidence.

2

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as I Dont Know.

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as Geology.

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called maps.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of time is money.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as the earths ground.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's climate.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are Natural resources.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call globalwarming.

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as Census.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is racist but not race.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the Sources.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from factual evidence.

5

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – POST TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as physical Geography.
2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as Human Geography.
3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called place.
4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of Travel.
5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as tectonic plates.
6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's climate.
7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are natural resources.
8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call climate change/global warming
9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as demographics.
10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is nationalism.
11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the citations/works cited.
12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from Sources.

9

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – POST TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as physical geography.

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as Human geography.

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called map.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of traveling.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as tectonic plates.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's climate.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are water + food.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call Global warming.

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as population outlook.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is nationalist.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the thesis.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from data.

9

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – POST TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as Physical Geography.

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as Human geography.

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called Regional Geography.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of distance.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as tectonic Plates.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's Climate.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are Natural Resources.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call Global Warming.

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as demography.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is Nationalism.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the Citation.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from Sources.

11

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – POST TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as physical geography.

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as human geography

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called maps.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of travel.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as plates.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's climate.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are natural resources.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call greenhouse gas emessions

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as human geography.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is nationalism.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the thesis.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from reliable sources?.

9

**WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – POST TEST – SPRING 2021**

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as physical geography

2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as human geography.

3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called Maps.

4. The increasing cost and time to cover distance between places is the idea of _____.

5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as plate tectonic.

6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's climate.

7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are Social geography.

8. When gases trap solar energy in Earth's lower atmosphere it creates a greenhouse effect that contributes to a larger process that scientists call climate change

9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as human demography.

10. The concept of one's pride in national identity and the belief that one's national interests are more important than all other interests is Patriotism.

11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the evidence.

12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from Maps.

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