University of Arkansas
RICH MOUNTAIN

Join the Tradition

UA Rich Mountain
Assessing Student Learning
Course Outcomes Report
Kyle Carpenter
Spring 2022

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 Review. The Strategic Goals aligned with this report are Strategic Goal Three: Provide High Quality Education and Strategic Goal Four: Continuous Quality Improvement.

2. **Course Details**
Course Name: Regional Geography of the World Course #: GEO103lec01

3. **Assessed Outcome**
Course Outcome: ***Understand the concept of the spatial perspective and how it applies to geography***

Related Program Outcome: Students will increase their writing, reading, speaking, and listening skills.

Related GELO category (choose one):
- ☒ Thinking critically
- ☐ Communicating effectively
- ☐ Using technology
- ☐ Conducting relevant research

4. **Evidence of Student Learning**
Describe the classroom activity/tools related to the **course** objective (project, discussion, essay, quiz, etc.): Pre and post test

5. **Course Data**
Number of students in your course(s) who met the course objective: 10

Total number of students in your course section(s): 10

Percent (%) of students achieving this course objective: 100

6. **Response to Data**
Will you change how you teach as a result of this assessment?

☐Change(s) needed. *Type explanation here.*
☒No change(s) needed. Students demonstrated significant understanding of regional geography concepts

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING [redacted]-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 [redacted]

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as natural 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 growth.
5. Large blocks of surface rock that crash into one another and rest on the Earth's molten core are known as layers.
6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's atmosphere.
7. Earth's materials that human societies use to maintain their living systems are eco system.
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 photosynthesis.
9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as regional 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 Culture.
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.

[redacted] [redacted]

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – Post TEST – SPRING [redacted]

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 expansion.
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 Photosynthesis.
9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as Culture.
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 Favortism.
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 ~~map~~ research.

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING [redacted]

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as _____.
2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as _____.
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 continintal 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 _____.
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 _____.
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 _____.
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 _____.

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – Post TEST – SPRING[redacted]

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 continental plates.
6. Long-term averages of weather conditions define a region's zone.
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 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 research.

[redacted]

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING[redacted]

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as topography.
2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as _____. – Google (Just for a laugh)
3. Small representations of large space in a two dimensional scale are called Atlas or (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 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 photosynthesis. (guessed)
9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as _____.
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 Content.
12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from data.

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – Post TEST – SPRING[redacted]

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as topography.
2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as Human demigraphics.
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 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 photo synthesis.
9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as Human demigraphics
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 Source.
12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from Citations.

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING[redacted]

1. The subject within Geography that includes natural environmental processes across the Earth's surface like the development of mountain ranges is known as Geography.
2. The subject within Geography that is the study of the distribution of people and their activities across the world is known as World Civ.
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 platonic 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 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/patriotism.
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, maps, the earth etc.

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – Post TEST – SPRING [redacted]

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

WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY – PRE TEST – SPRING [redacted]

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

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

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 _____.

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

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 _____.

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

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 _____.

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.

[redacted]

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 Cultural geography.
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 Tetonic 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 Agricultural.
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 _____.
9. The study of population numbers, densities, growth and decline, migration, and all of their relationships is known as _____.
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 _____.
11. When writing in Geography, the most important aspect of any written work is the Support/Thesis.
12. The materials that geographers use to support their written arguments comes from Citations.