



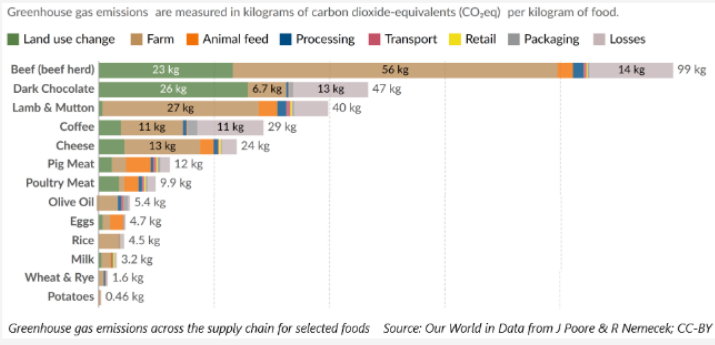
AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHY COMPETITION

2024 Year 12 - answers

The screenshot displays the competition's user interface. At the top, a blue header contains a magnifying glass icon and the word "Instructions". Below this, a welcome message states: "Welcome to the 2024 Australian Geography Competition! You have 30 minutes to complete 40 questions." A note follows: "NOTE: Due to the size of some graphics, you may need to scroll down the page to see the complete graphic." The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column shows a series of question tiles, each with a timer (60:29) and a question number (e.g., "Question 1 of 40"). A "Back" button is on the left and a "Next" button is on the right of the tiles. A "Flag" button is circled in red on one of the tiles. The right column contains instructions: "For some questions you can expand the size of the graphic by clicking the arrow in the centre of the page.", "Some questions may require the use of a calculator. To use, click on the icon at the top right of the screen. To turn off, click the icon again.", "If you want to enlarge a graphic or text, click on the magnifying glass at the top left of the screen.", "There is a timer count-down at the top left of the screen.", "The flag button at the bottom right of the screen can be used as a reminder for a question you want to come back to. On the question overview page you can see which questions you flagged.", "The tiles button in the top middle of the screen next to the question number takes you to the question overview.", "The question overview shows a summary of questions not started, completed or flagged." Below these instructions is a "Progress summary" section with filters for "Answered" (3), "Not answered" (35), "Not read" (0), and "Flagged" (0). A "Questions" section shows a grid of question numbers from 0 to 9, with question 3 highlighted. At the bottom, a blue bar contains a "Flag" button and a "Next" button. Logos for the Australian Government, The University of Melbourne, UNSW Sydney, Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience, and Flinders University are displayed in the footer.

*note: on a question where this is more than one drop down to be answered, and only one list is visible, all answer options are the same for each of the drop downs

Question 1 of 40

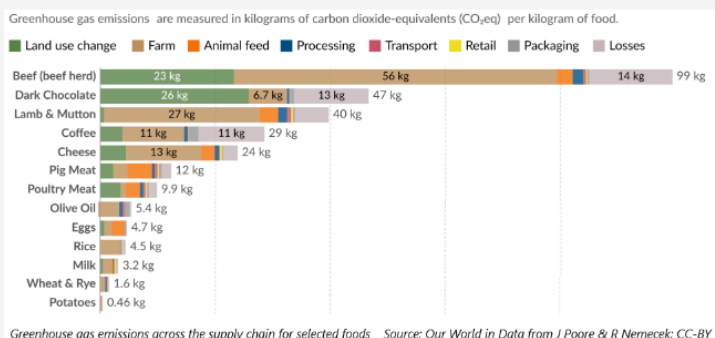


Based on the graph, drag the foods below into the correct order for the amount of greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change (per kilogram of food), with the most on the top.

- Dark Chocolate
- Beef (beef herd)
- Cheese
- Coffee

Flag Next

Question 2 of 40



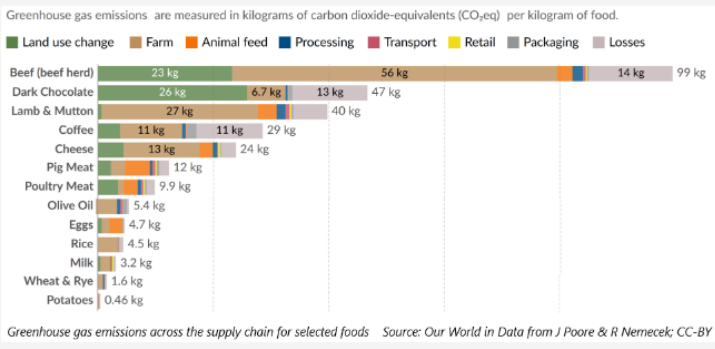
Using the graph, how much greenhouse gas is emitted from food losses per kilogram of food for dark chocolate? Enter the number in the box.

kg CO₂eq

Back Flag Next



Question 3 of 40



The production of dark chocolate produces a large amount of greenhouse gas emissions because:

- chocolate wastage is high
- rainforests are cleared to plant the cacao trees
- there is an increasing demand for chocolate
- cacao trees require large amounts of fertiliser



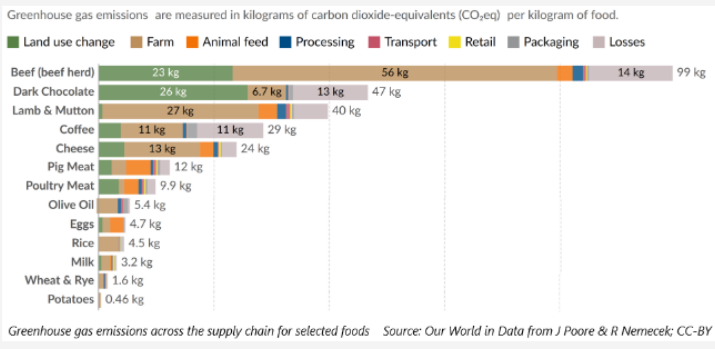
Back

Flag

Next



Question 4 of 40



Based on the graph, what is the most effective way of reducing the carbon footprint of your food?

- buying unpackaged bulk food
- choosing which types of food to eat
- only eating locally-produced food
- not wasting any food



Back

Flag

Next



Question 5 of 40 



The Indigenous ranger in the photo is lighting fires to achieve which outcomes? Select all that apply.

- to clear land for agriculture
- to maintain diverse ecosystems
- to help control intense fires
- to release carbon dioxide



Prescribed burning

© 10 Deserts Project, Indigenous Desert Alliance

Back

Flag 

Next



Question 6 of 40 



Drag these annotations to best match the images illustrating drivers of forest loss.




 Converting forests to other land uses such as agriculture	 Small-scale forest clearing for shifting agriculture	 Management of forests for products such as timber	 Temporary forest loss through natural or deliberate fires
			

Identifying the drivers of forest loss

Source: Our World in Data from P Curtis et al; CC-BY

Back

Flag 

Next

Question 7 of 40



Which of these are benefits of using optical satellite imagery to monitor forest loss? Select all that apply.

- identifying causes of forest loss
- allowing monitoring in all weather conditions
- providing data on changes in carbon dioxide emissions
- enabling remote mapping and measurement of forests



Identifying the drivers of forest loss

Source: Our World in Data from P Curtis et al; CC-BY

[Back](#)[Flag](#)[Next](#)

Question 8 of 40



Replacing forests with urban areas increases the risk of flooding. Which of these is the most environmentally sustainable solution to reduce flood risk in an urban area?

- enforce building codes to strengthen housing against floods
- replace open storm water drains with urban wetlands
- straighten river courses
- erect flood barriers

[Back](#)[Flag](#)[Next](#)

Question 9 of 40



McDonald's, Bangalore, India

© Flying Cloud; CC-BY 2.0

This image best illustrates:

- development
- international migration
- international tourism
- globalisation

Back

Flag

Next

Question 10 of 40



Maharaja Mac, India

© M Lewinson; CC-BY-SA-2.0

This image best illustrates:

- popular culture
- cultural diffusion
- cultural exchange
- cultural adaptation

Back

Flag

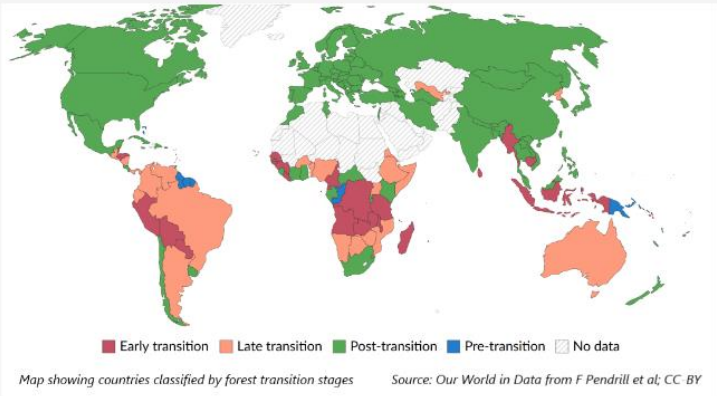
Next

Question 11 of 40

Transnational corporations can have positive and negative impacts on the host country. Classify the main impact these actions could have by dragging them to the appropriate places in the table.

Economic	Social	Environmental
Competing with local industry	Taking advantage of poor labour standards	Favouring profit over protection of nature
Taking profits out of the country		

Question 12 of 40

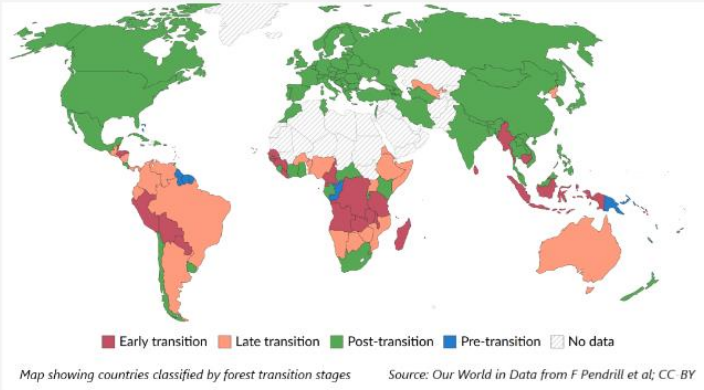


Drag the term to correctly complete the following sentence.

northern hemisphere southern hemisphere
temperate regions

Based on the map, countries in the early stage of forest transition are predominantly in the tropics

Question 13 of 40



What is the main reason that there is no data for Greenland in the map?

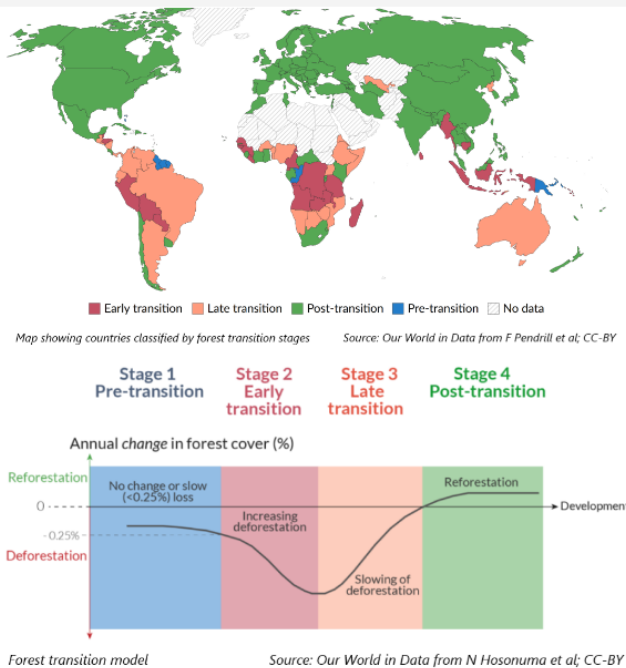
- Greenland has 0.0% forest cover.
- Greenland is a territory within the Kingdom of Denmark.
- Greenland refuses to supply data.
- Greenland is a developing country.

Back

Flag

Next

Question 14 of 40



Using the map and the graph, which description of forest cover most accurately applies to India?

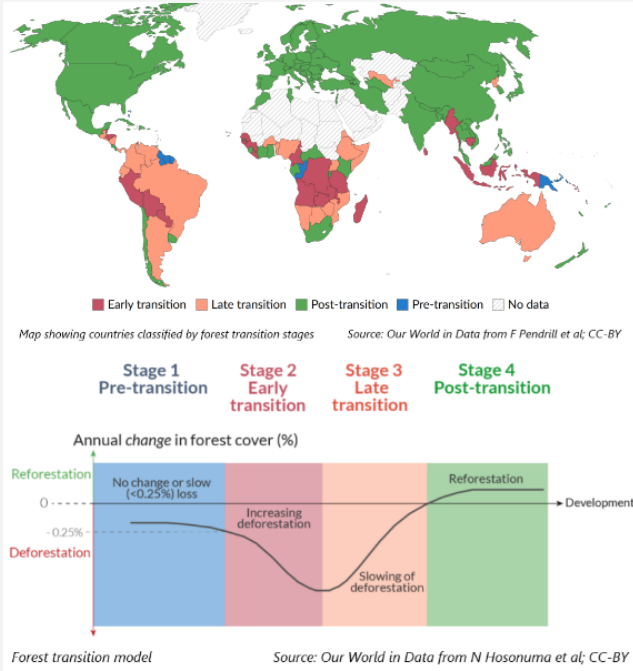
- Its forest cover is rapidly decreasing.
- Its forest cover is rapidly increasing.
- Its forest cover is slowly increasing.
- Its forest cover is at its highest level.

Back

Flag

Next

Question 15 of 40



Using the map and the graph, which description of forest cover most accurately applies to Australia?

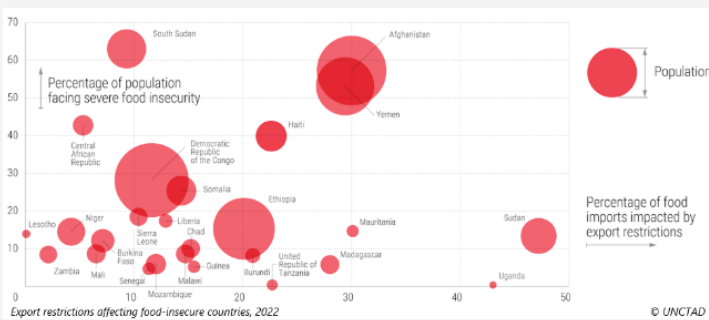
- Its forest cover loss is decreasing.
- Its forest cover loss is at its highest rate.
- Its forest cover is slowly increasing.
- Its forest cover is rapidly increasing.

Back

Flag

Next

Question 16 of 40



Which correlation is shown in the graph?

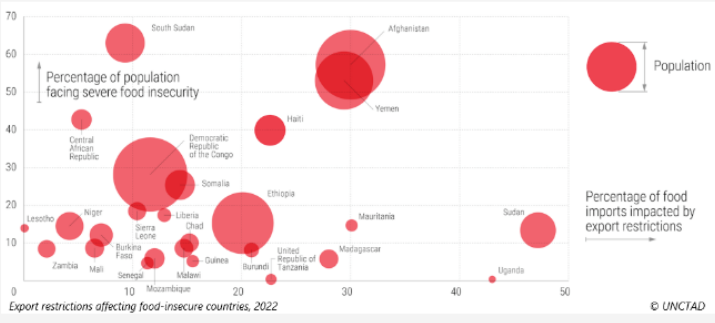
- weak positive correlation
- no correlation
- strong negative correlation
- perfect correlation

Back

Flag

Next

Question 17 of 40



Which of these are reasons why export restrictions were placed on food in 2022? Select all that apply.

- high food prices
- free trade agreements
- conflict reducing food production
- exporting countries protecting their own food security

Back Flag Next

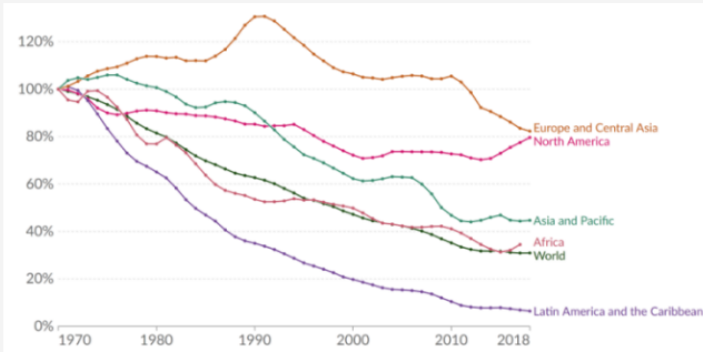
Question 18 of 40

Which of these are significant causes of food insecurity. Select all that apply.

- low population growth
- high productivity
- conflicts
- natural disasters

Back Flag Next

Question 19 of 40



The Living Planet Index (LPI) measures the average relative decline in monitored wildlife populations¹. The index value measures the change in abundance in 38,427 populations across 5,268 species relative to the year 1970 (i.e. 1970 = 100%).

1. Population: A population is a group of individuals of the same species that live in the same geographic area. A species will often have multiple or many populations, each living in a different area.

Living Planet Index by region Source: Our World in Data from WWF and Zoological Society of London; CC-BY

Are these statements supported or unsupported by the data in the graph? Classify them by dragging the correct word into the table.

Supported

Unsupported

Statement	Supported/Unsupported
All African species declined in population size between 1970 and 2018.	Unsupported
In 1970 the level of biodiversity was the same throughout all regions of the world.	Unsupported
There was an average decline of 69% in the size of the studied populations from 1970 to 2018.	Supported
The worst period for biodiversity loss has been since 2010.	Unsupported

Back

Flag

Next

Question 20 of 40

Which of these strategies would result in an increase in Australia's Living Planet Index over time? Select all that apply.

- restoring degraded land
- preventing all bushfires
- controlling feral pests
- increasing agricultural production

Back



Flag

Next

Question 21 of 40 

Restoring coastal ecosystems mostly helps to mitigate the effects of climate change by:


- preventing emissions of greenhouse gases
- increasing carbon sequestration
- improving biodiversity
- decreasing fisheries production

[Back](#)[Flag](#) [Next](#) Question 22 of 40 

Forest loss © NASA Earth Observatory

At which scale is forest loss occurring in this video?

- global
- local
- national
- regional

[Back](#)[Flag](#) [Next](#) 

Question 23 of 40



Forest loss © NASA Earth Observatory

Which of these statements best explains why forest is being lost, as shown in the video?

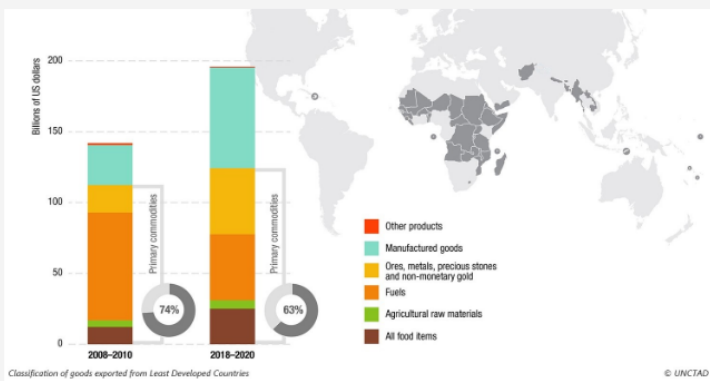
- Forests are being cut down as the demand for timber increases.
- Farming such as cattle grazing is replacing forests.
- Climate change is causing forests to dry out and die.
- Forests naturally grow and decline due to seasonal temperature changes.

Back

Flag

Next

Question 24 of 40



Classification of goods exported from Least Developed Countries

© UNCTAD

Based on the graph, which of these are primary commodities? Select all that apply.

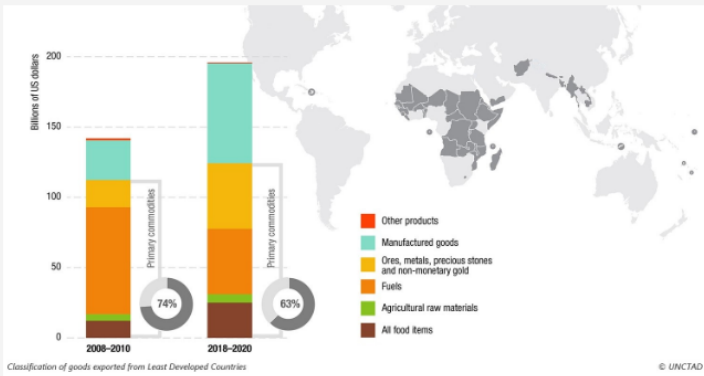
- paper
- rice
- bauxite
- petroleum

Back

Flag

Next

Question 25 of 40



Using the graph, which of these statements accurately describe the commodity exports of Least Developed Countries in 2018-2020? Select all that apply.

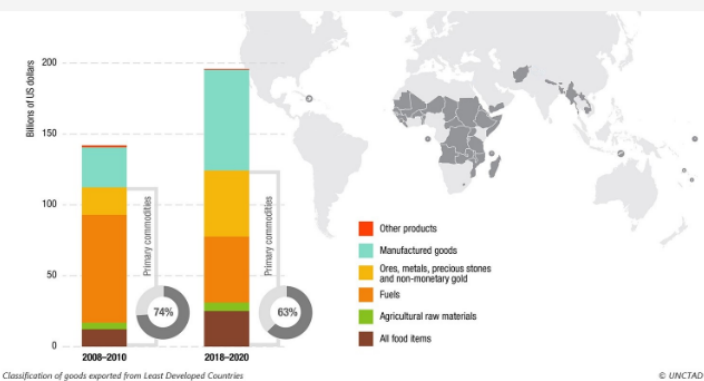
- Least Developed Countries were less dependent on the export of primary commodities than they were in 2008-2010.
- Products of secondary industry had a larger trade value than products of primary industry.
- Primary commodities dominated the exports of Least Developed Countries.
- The value of all categories of primary commodity exports had grown since 2008-2010.

Back

Flag

Next

Question 26 of 40



Based on the map, name one Asian country that is classified as least developed. Type your answer in the box.

Acceptable answers:

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Cambodia
- Laos
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Timor-Leste
- Yemen

Back

Flag

Next

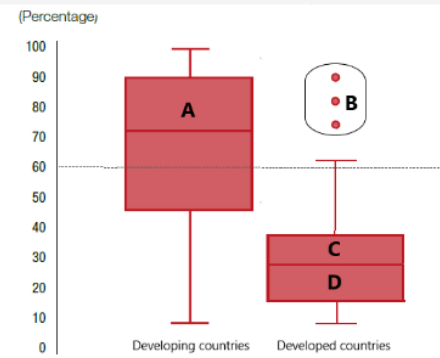
Question 27 of 40

Which of these are disadvantages for the Least Developed Countries that are heavily dependent on trade in agricultural raw materials and food items? Select all that apply.

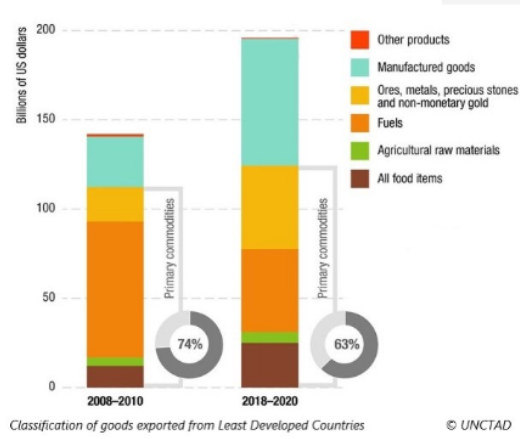
- The agricultural sector employs much of the workforce.
- The burden of price volatility is mainly borne by the producers.
- Production volumes of these commodities can fluctuate with the weather.
- Transnational corporations only invest in producing manufactured goods.

Back Flag Next

Question 28 of 40



The dotted line indicates the threshold of the commodity export dependence category; 50% of countries in the groupings are within the boxes; horizontal lines in boxes indicate the median of the data set; dots indicate outliers.



Classification of goods exported from Least Developed Countries © UNCTAD

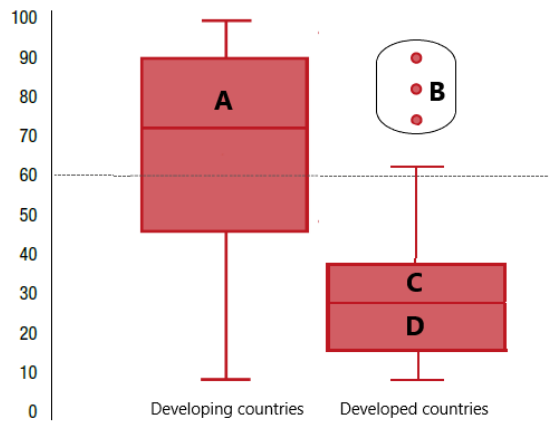
Australia's data is represented in which area of the graph showing *Percentage of exported goods that are primary commodities*? Type the letter in the box.

B

Back Flag Next



(Percentage)



The dotted line indicates the threshold of the commodity export dependence category; 50% of countries in the groupings are within the boxes; horizontal lines in boxes indicate the median of the data set; dots indicate outliers.

Percentage of exported goods that are primary commodities © UNCTAD

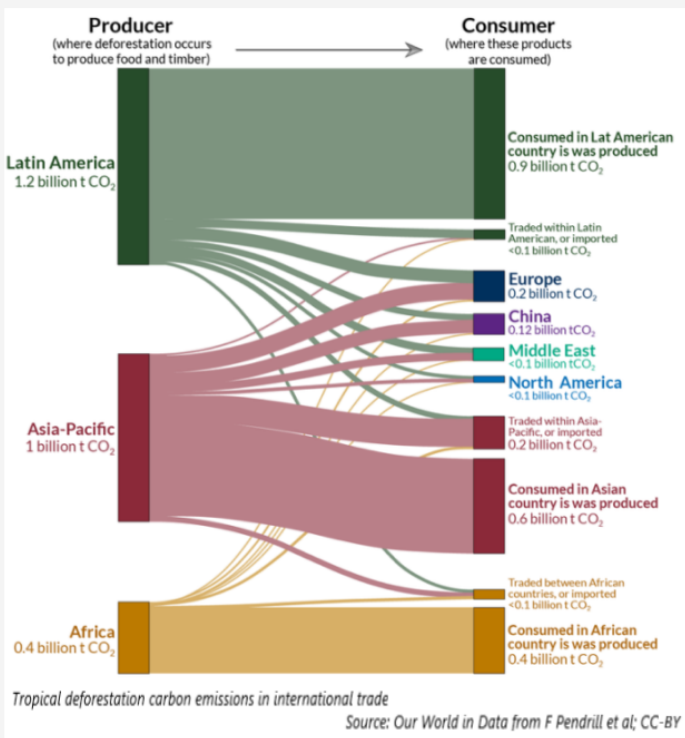
Which type of graph is this?

- box and whisker plot
- complex column graph
- divergence bar chart
- frequency table

Back

Flag

Next



For this question you may use the on-screen calculator. Click on the icon in the top right corner.

Based on the graph, calculate the percentage of carbon emissions that occurs from deforestation in Latin America, Asia and Africa for products consumed in Europe.

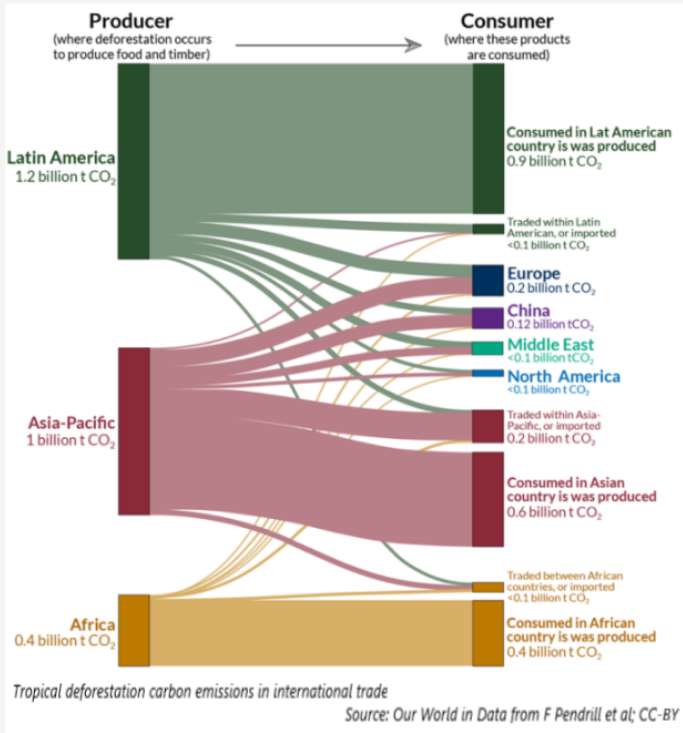
Round your answer to one decimal point and enter in the box.

7.7 %

Back

Flag

Next



Which statement is supported by the data in the graph?

- North America did not export any forest products.
- Developed countries were mainly responsible for tropical deforestation.
- North American forest products only emitted <0.1 billion tons of CO₂.
- Domestic demand was the main driver of deforestation in the tropics.

Back

Flag

Next

The main driver of tropical deforestation in the Asia-Pacific is clearing land:

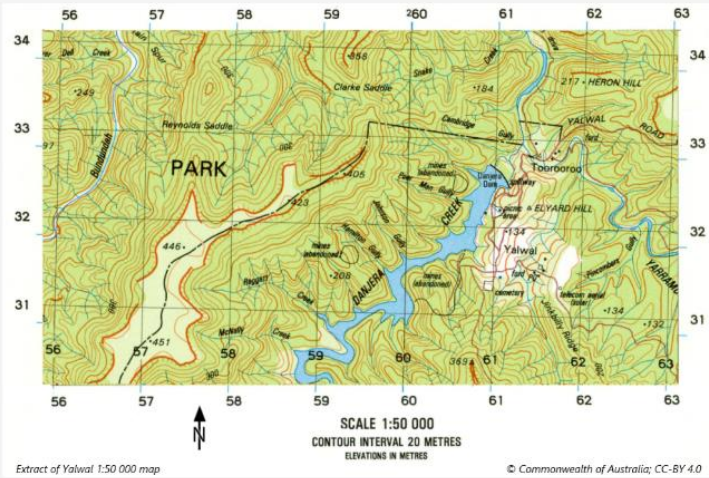
- to grow soybeans
- to graze beef cattle
- for oil palm plantations
- for dairy farms

Back

Flag

Next

Question 33 of 40



Drag the term to correctly complete the sentence.

- minutes
- northings
- degrees

The numbers on the top and bottom of the map represent

eastings

Back

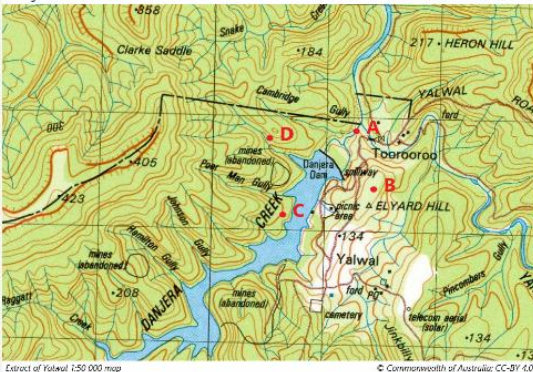
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Next

Question 34 of 40



Danjera Dam © Shoalhaven Water



At which point on the map was the drone camera when the photo was taken?

- Point A
- Point B
- Point C
- Point D

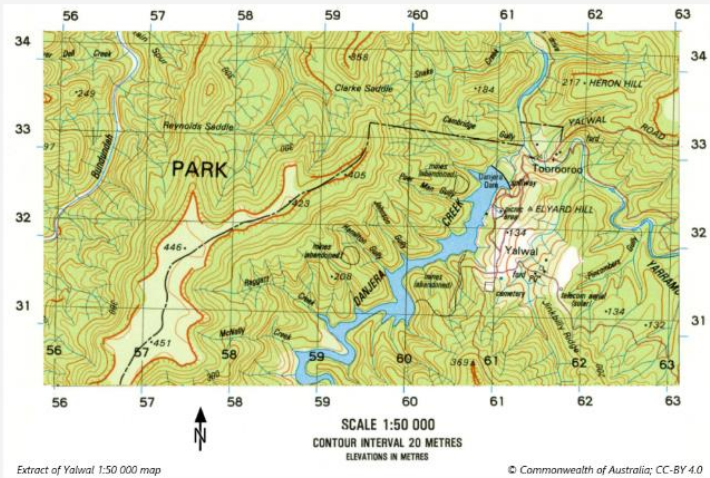
Back

Flag

Next



Question 35 of 40



What is the grid reference for the southeastern end of Danjera Dam?

- 333° 609°
- 336,611
- 611° 325°
- 612,324

Back

Flag

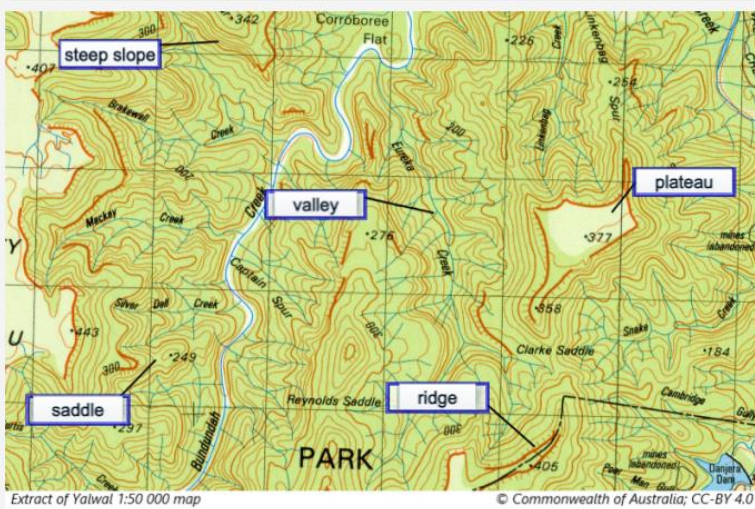
Next



Question 36 of 40



Label the landforms by dragging the correct term onto the map.



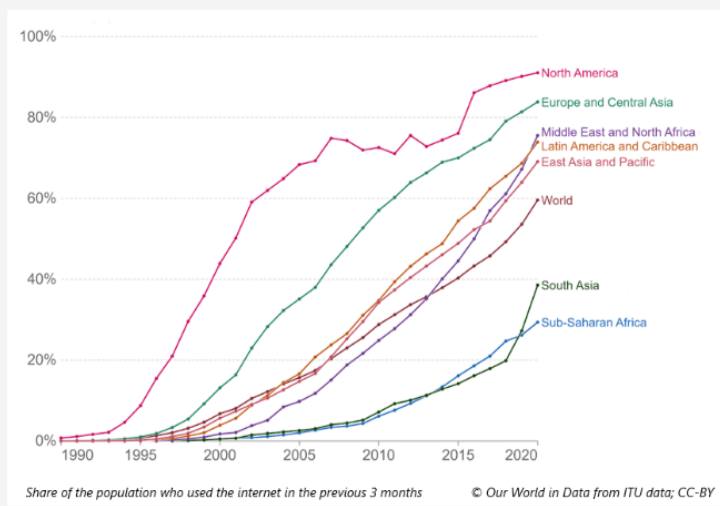
Back

Flag

Next

A student wants to investigate Sydney's importance in the integrated global economy using secondary data. Which of these strategies would be most appropriate?

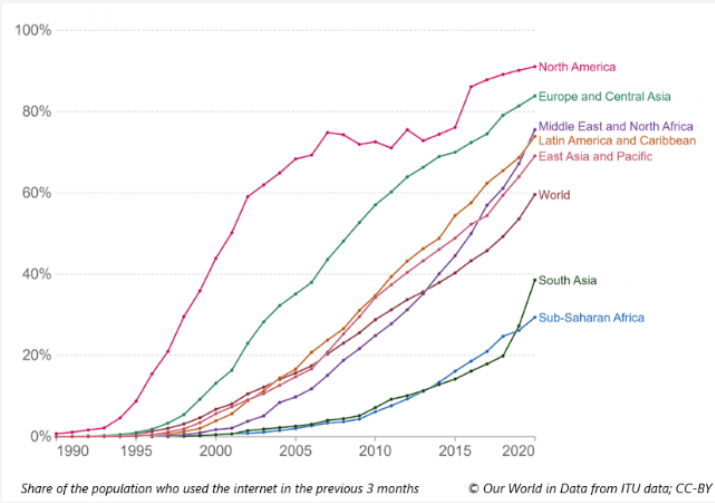
- interviewing CEOs of transnational companies that are headquartered in Sydney
- collecting data about visitor numbers to the Sydney Opera House
- counting the number of international business-class arrivals at Sydney Kingsford Smith Airport
- accessing data from the Sydney Stock Exchange on the percentage of the world's shares traded there



Using the graph, which region experienced the greatest growth in internet usage between 2018 and 2020?

- North America
- South Asia
- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia

Question 39 of 40

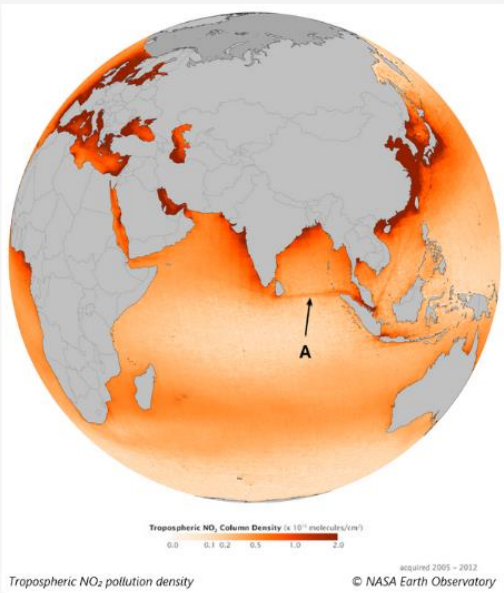


To which of these can the term 'digital divide' refer? Select all that apply.

- the division between generations in understanding and using digital devices.
- the difference in internet access and speeds between urban and rural areas.
- the unequal access to the internet based on factors such as income and education.
- the physical gap between the countries that have access to information technology services and those that do not.

Back Flag Next

Question 40 of 40



What is the reason for the NO₂ (nitrous oxide) pollution density at point A?

- an aircraft route
- a shipping lane
- air currents
- offshore drilling

Back Flag Next