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|  | Australian Curriculum Year 9 Geography sample assessment ׀ Assessment resource  Investigating production patterns |

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## Features of an infographic

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| Graphic format | | Annotation | |
| Population | | **Title** to provide an overview of the key idea of the infographic.  **Special purpose map** showing information about a specific topic that can relate to different sets of data. This special purpose map integrates a pie graph showing:   * the percentage of population living in rural and urban areas * the location of Bangladesh in the world * age breakdown of population.   It provides the reader with a snapshot of the population of Bangladesh. | |
| Physical geography | | **Graphical representation of data**, in this case the percentage of land use accompanied by annotated map. | |
| **Coastline:** 580 km  **Topography:** Predominantly low-lying alluvial plains, hilly in south east  **Lowest point:** 0 m/asl  **Highest point:** 1230 m/asl  **Climate:** Tropical  **Winter:** Mild; October–March  **Summer:** Hot, humid; March–June  **Monsoon season:** Humid, warm;  June–October | **Land use** |
| Natural hazards  **Trend chart**  **Damage by natural disasters totals (1987–2007)** | | Data sets here are represented in different graphical forms including a picture graph, line graph, bar and column graphs.  Some graphs may use **multivariable data** such as a scatterplot (which can be created in spreadsheet software, e.g. Excel).  Multivariable data can be used to answer questions like: ‘What is the relationship between … ?’ | |
| Economy  **GDP — composition by sector** **Labour force — composition by sector**  **Agricultural goods produced**  rice, jute, tea, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco, pulses, oilseeds, spices, fruit, beef, milk, poultry  **Manufactured (industry) goods produced**  jute, cotton, garments, paper, leather, fertiliser, iron and steel, cement, petroleum products, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, ceramics, tea, salt, sugar, edible oils, soap and detergent, fabricated metal products, electricity, natural gas | | **Trends** and **patterns** identified in data | |
| **Sources**  Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), <http://203.112.218.65/>  Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook, *South Asia: Bangladesh*, [www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html)  Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP): The People’s Republic of Bangladesh, [www.cpp.gov.bd](http://www.cpp.gov.bd)  Ivan Kushnir, *World macroeconomic research 1970–2013*, <http://kushnirs.org/macroeconomics>  PreventionWeb, *Bangladesh: Disaster statistics*, [www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/?cid=14](http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/?cid=14)  Shamsuddoha, MD et al, June 2013, *Local Perspective on Loss and Damage in the Context of Extreme Events: Insights from Cyclone-affected Communities in Coastal Bangladesh*, Center for Participatory Research and Development (CRPD), [www.lossanddamage.net/download/7105.pdf](http://www.lossanddamage.net/download/7105.pdf)  UNdata: A world of information, <http://data.un.org>  United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Bangladesh, [www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home.html](http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home.html) | | |