

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

### Part III

#### DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

**This question is based on the accompanying documents (1–7). The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of the documents have been edited for the purposes of the question. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.**

#### Historical Context:

The success of industrialization has led to environmental problems throughout the world. As the 21st century begins, many nations are trying to deal with the environmental effects of industrialization.

**Task:** Using information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay, in which you will be asked to:

- Discuss the problems that industrialization has caused in the nations of the world
- Explain how nations are responding to the problems created by industrialization

**NOTE:** The rubric (scoring criteria) for this essay appears on the next page.

## DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION GENERIC SCORING RUBRIC

### Score of 5:

- Thoroughly addresses all aspects of the *Task* by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least **four** documents
- Incorporates information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Richly supports the theme or problem with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Is a well-developed essay, consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes with a summation of the theme or problem

### Score of 4:

- Addresses all aspects of the *Task* by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least **four** documents
- Incorporates information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but discussion may be more descriptive than analytical
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes with a summation of the theme or problem

### Score of 3:

- Addresses most aspects of the *Task* or addresses all aspects of the *Task* in a limited way, using some of the documents
- Incorporates some information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporates limited or no relevant outside information
- Includes some facts, examples, and details, but discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Introduces the theme or problem by repeating the *Task* or *Historical Context* and concludes by simply repeating the theme or problem

### Score of 2:

- Attempts to address some aspects of the *Task*, making limited use of the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few facts, examples, and details; discussion restates contents of the documents
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme or problem

### Score of 1:

- Shows limited understanding of the *Task* with vague, unclear references to the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes little or no accurate or relevant facts, details, or examples
- Attempts to complete the *Task*, but demonstrates a major weakness in organization
- Fails to introduce or summarize the theme or problem

**Score of 0:** Fails to address the *Task*, is illegible, or is a blank paper

## Part A

### Short-Answer Questions

*Directions:* Analyze the documents and answer the questions that follow each document in the space provided.

#### Document 1

The average . . . Japanese consumes 10 times as much of the world's resources as the average Bangladeshi. Japan and Bangladesh have the same [number of people] but [these people] have a vastly different effect on their ecosystems [environments].

—The “Living Planet” Report

1a How does Japan's use of resources differ from Bangladesh's use of resources? [1]

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Score

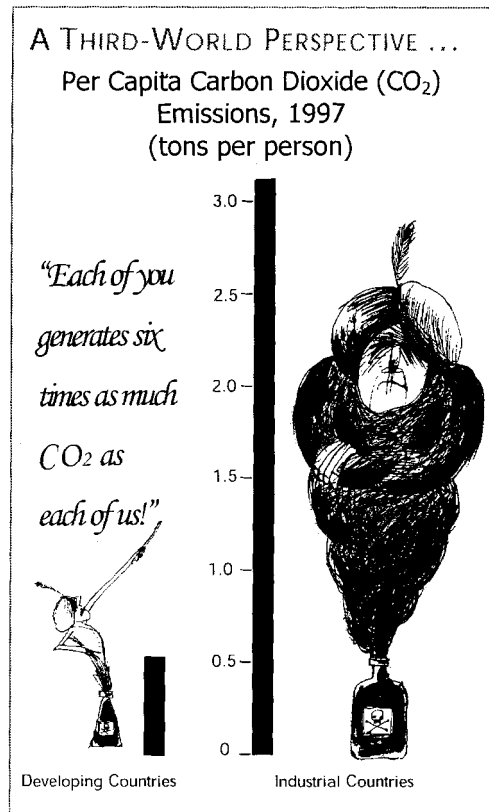
b What is the reason for this difference? [1]

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Score

**Document 2**



—*World Watch*, November/December 1998

2 According to the cartoon, what is a concern of developing countries? [1]

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Score

**Document 3**

Rich nations point out that developing countries, while responsible for just 26 percent of carbon emissions since 1950, are quickly becoming major emitters in their own right. And, as industrial countries emphasize, booming populations and economic growth are fueling an explosive increase in carbon emissions. The United States Department of Energy projects that carbon output from developing nations will, in the absence of any new policies, outgrow that of their neighbors as early as 2020, with China eclipsing the United States as the world's leading emitter by 2015.

—*World Watch*, 1998

3a What concern about the future of the environment is being expressed in this document? [1]

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Score

b According to the document, what current trends have caused the United States Department of Energy to make this projection? [1]

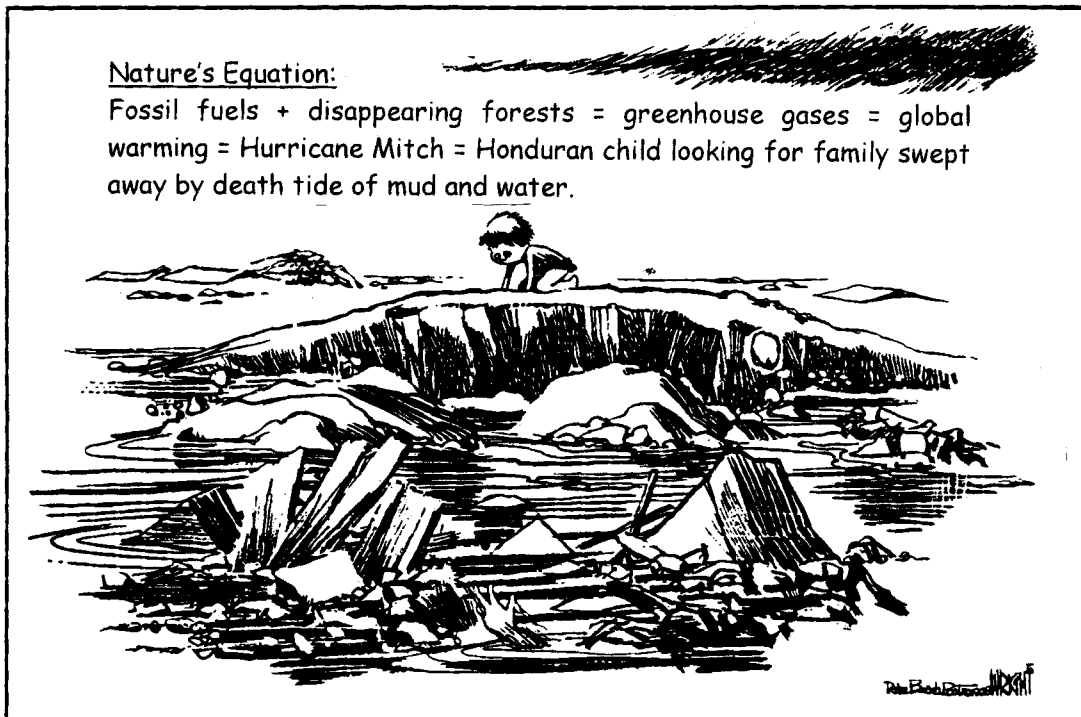
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Score

Document 4



4 What is the main idea of this cartoon? [1]

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Score

**Document 5**

**Newspaper Reports**

- British Petroleum President John Browne surprised the oil industry when he announced last year . . . BP's intention to step up investments in solar energy.
- Toyota stunned the auto world with the delivery to its showrooms of the world's first hybrid electric car—with twice the fuel economy and half the CO<sub>2</sub> [carbon dioxide] emissions of conventional cars.
- After a decade of effort, Denmark now generates [some] of its electricity from wind power and . . . from the combustion of agricultural wastes.

— *World Watch*, November/December 1998

5 Identify *two* ways that nations or corporations of the world are responding to environmental problems. [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

**Document 6**

The United States and 34 other industrial countries met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to discuss world environmental concerns.

**Rio Pact 1992**

**Agenda 21**

The Agenda establishes the following priorities for international environmental action:

- achieving sustainable growth, as through integrating environment and development in decisionmaking;
- making the world habitable by addressing issues of urban water supply, solid waste management, and urban pollution;
- encouraging efficient resource use, a category which includes management of energy resources, care and use of fresh water, forest development, management of fragile ecosystems, conservation of biological diversity, and management of land resources;
- protecting global and regional resources, including the atmosphere, oceans and seas, and living marine resources;
- managing chemicals and hazardous and nuclear wastes.

6 Identify *two* environmental issues discussed at the Rio Conference. [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

**Document 7**

The selections below are taken from information provided by Greenpeace, an international environmental and conservation organization.

**Selection 1 —**

The most important greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). As part of Greenpeace's campaign to protect the ozone layer, Greenpeace developed Greenfreeze technology, which is a cooling system that is safe for the ozone layer and the climate. Greenpeace wants this solution to be applied throughout the world to replace [current] refrigeration [technology].

In 1992, Greenpeace initiated the development of Greenfreeze, an ozone- and climate-safe refrigeration technology. Greenfreeze uses a mixture of propane and isobutane for the refrigerant. The technology has spread to other parts of the world. Cuba decided in 1997 to convert its existing refrigerator factory to Greenfreeze technology. Companies in Argentina, Turkey, and Russia are also set to produce Greenfreeze. Strong interest in the technology has also been expressed by companies in Tunisia, India, Bangladesh, Ukraine, and Belarus.

—An environmental meeting in Montreal, Canada, September 1997

**Selection 2 —**

**Aerosols**

Alternative application methods, such as solid stick and roll-on dispensers, mechanical pump sprays, brushes and pads are among the wide variety of alternatives in commercial use.

Alternative spray propellants include hydrocarbons, . . . and other compressed gases such as air and CO<sub>2</sub>. Many developing countries have switched to, or have always employed, propellants such as pentane and butane in industrial uses.

Even in medical applications, progress has been made. In Sweden and the Netherlands over 60% of [people who suffer from asthma] are using dry-powder inhalers.

—“No Excuses Report,” Greenpeace, 1997

7a What is *one* environmental problem identified by Greenpeace? [1]

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Score

b Identify *one* way that many nations are responding to this environmental problem. [1]

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Score

## Part B

### Essay

*Directions:* Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from at least **four** documents in the body of the essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

#### **Historical Context:**

The success of industrialization has led to environmental problems throughout the world. As the 21st century begins, many nations are trying to deal with the environmental effects of industrialization.

**Task:** Using information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you:

- Discuss the problems that industrialization has caused in the nations of the world
- Explain how nations are responding to the problems created by industrialization