

SLO Presentation

GEOG

Date: 09/11/2019

SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & MATH

GEOG

Geography--ADT

- Students describe the earth's major wind and pressure systems.
- Students differentiate and define the earth's major biomes.
- Students explain the role of constructive and destructive geologic forces in shaping the earth's geography.
- Students identify the factors that control the earth's climates.
- Students recognize the causes of violent weather phenomena.
- Students summarize how the earth's atmosphere is heated.

CSLO

GEOG101 - Physical Geography

- Students will know the major landscape shaping processes and how such processes operate over time to modify earth's physical landscapes.
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- Students understand a geographer's spatial perspective of the Earth by recognizing the contextual differences between the five basic spatial themes of Geography; 1) Location, 2) Place, 3) Movement, 4) Region, and 5) Human-Earth Relationship.
- Students identify the seven major parallels and understand the significance of each parallel in relation to the global pattern of insolation.
- Students identify the principle component of the Earth-Sun relationship including Earth's movements, seasons, and solar energy balance.
- Students understand the driving forces of atmospheric winds and the global pattern of winds in the Earth's atmosphere.
- Students understand the basic elements of weather and climate, including temperature, moisture, clouds, fronts, air masses and latitude.
- Students understand the rock cycle and explain the processes that create igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
- Students describe and understand the processes responsible for plate tectonics and the surficial expressions created by such processes.

GEOG101L - Physical Geography Laboratory

- Students identify the seven major parallels and understand the significance of each parallel in relation to the global pattern of insolation.
- Students will know the major landscape shaping processes and how such processes operate over time to modify earth's physical landscapes.
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- Students understand the driving forces of atmospheric winds and the global pattern of winds in the Earth's atmosphere.
- Students understand the rock cycle and explain the processes that create igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
- Students describe and understand the processes responsible for plate tectonics and the surficial expressions created by such processes.

GEOG102 - Cultural Geography

- Identify the geographer's spatial perspective of the Earth by recognizing the contextual differences between the five basic spatial themes of Geography; 1) Location, 2) Place, 3) Movement, 4) Region, and 5) Human-Earth Relationships.
- Assess the global interconnectedness between people and places.
- Assess the dynamics of population change in developed and developing countries.
- Identify the significant factors that compel human migration
- Identify the four basic economic sectors and their relative spatial distribution across the planet
- Describe the processes that create racial, ethnic, and class segregation in urban areas

GEOG103 - Environmental Geography

- Students identify global environmental problems.

- Students explain the global importance of biodiversity.
- Students evaluate human causes of deforestation.
- Students assess the impacts and rates of climate change.

GEOG105 - World Regional Geography

- Recognize the global interconnectedness of people and places.
- Recognize the intricate interrelatedness between peoples and the environment.
- Demonstrate cartographic literacy of the world's major geographic realms.
- Assess the principles and dynamics of population change in developing and developed countries.
- Identify basic geopolitical concepts such as the state, nation, nation-state and the role of state sovereignty.
- Identify the function of and differences between major supranationalist organizations including the EU, UN, NAFTA, and NATO.

GEOG140 - California Geography

- Students demonstrate a knowledge of the importance of water issues in California.
- Students recognize the interrelationships between physical and cultural processes and how these relate specifically to California.
- Students understand a geographer's spatial perspective and holistic approach to study.
- Students understand basic physical processes related to weather and climate, plate tectonics, geomorphology, biomes, and ecology.

GEOG160 - Field Studies in Geography

- Understand a geographer's spatial perspective and holistic approach to study
- Identify when a geographic tool such as a map or GPS can be used in field study
- Use qualitative and quantitative research methods to analyze field questions
- Recognize anthropogenic influences on physical processes

GEOG298 - Directed Studies

- Students apply scientific method to research project
- Students demonstrate ability to conduct independent research.
- Students demonstrate ability to compose a "college level" scientific research project.