

2014 HSC Geography Marking Guidelines

Section I

Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer
1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	B
6	D
7	A
8	C
9	C
10	B
11	A
12	C
13	C
14	B
15	A
16	A
17	D
18	D
19	B
20	C

Section II**Question 21 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the possible impacts of tourism on Little Rotamah Island	2
• Identifies an impact of tourism on Little Rotamah Island	1

Sample answer:

Tourists may use boats to travel to the island creating pollution in the water. They may dispose of lunch items creating pollution on the island.

Question 21 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies relevant fieldwork activities	2
• Identifies a fieldwork activity	1

Sample answer:

Water samples maybe collected for pollution investigation. The rangers can also find secondary sources such as photographs to observe the change over time in the area.

Question 21 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines how both one primary and one secondary source could be used by the rangers appropriately for their investigation 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines how both one primary and one secondary source could be used by the rangers for their investigation 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines how one source could be used by the rangers 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies one primary and/or secondary source 	1

Sample answer:

Species tally in each season (primary source) can be used to identify the location type and similarities or differences of flora and fauna species in the swamp at different times of the year.

Pamphlets from NPWS (secondary source) can be used to confirm or contrast with findings from primary research about type and changes of biodiversity in the swamp over time.

Answers could include:

Primary source:

Observation or field sketch

Secondary source:

Newspaper articles or pamphlets from NPWS, council or EIS or equivalent

Question 21 (d)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justify a suitable traditional management strategy to protect Little Rotamah Island 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline a traditional management strategy to protect Little Rotamah Island 	1

Sample answer:

Fire-stick farming may be used to regularly burn patches of bush on the island to promote regeneration of vegetation.

Answers could include:

Closed seasons, where human activity is limited to decrease impact and allow regeneration of the vegetation.

Question 22 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Clearly provides the characteristics and features of factors that could affect the nature and spatial patterns of the economic activity	4
• Provides the characteristics and features of factors which could affect the nature and spatial patterns of the economic activity	3
• Outlines factor/s that could affect the nature and/or spatial patterns of the economic activity	2
• Makes a general statement about the nature or spatial patterns of the economic activity	1

Sample answer:

Economic Activity: *Tourism*

Different types of tourist activities occur at different sites based on climate and topography, eg ski resorts in the Snowy Mountains; beach resorts. Ecological factors also influence tourist resources such as ski lodges at Kosciuszko National Park, other World Heritage sites eg GBR in the Daintree Wilderness.

Another factor is sociocultural. The Pacific Islands are becoming more westernised to meet the needs of the growing tourist market. For example, resort style accommodation, less traditional dress and purchased food.

Question 22 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Sketches in general terms the economic impact of the economic activity	3
• Indicates some features of the economic impact of the economic activity	2
• Identifies a feature of the economic impact	1

Sample answer:

An economic impact of tourism is job creation where hotels require more staff which may be seasonal. Labour exploitation may occur in small scale industries such as in manufacturing of tourist merchandise.

Answers could include:

Resource depletion is another factor as there is high demand by the tourist industry and natural resources such as coral reefs can be depleted with high use.

Question 22 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Clearly provides characteristics and features of the ecological dimensions of the economic enterprise operating at a local scale	3
• Provides some features of the ecological dimensions of the economic enterprise operating at a local scale	2
• Identifies a feature of the ecological dimension of the economic enterprise	1

Sample answer:

Alpine tourism has many environmental impacts. They include the construction of resort related activities eg car parks, hotels; the clearing and preparation of ski runs and the effluent waste disposal. Animal species may be threatened.

Pollution is a threat to the environment due to sewage and cars. This is often seasonal therefore a high impact during ski season.

Question 23 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly shows how things differ between TWO examples of urban dynamics of change with specific reference to Source <i>F</i> 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides comparison of TWO examples of urban dynamics of change 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows some understanding of TWO examples of urban dynamics of change OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a description of ONE urban dynamic of change 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes a general statement about urban dynamics 	1

Sample answer:

The urban dynamics of spatial exclusion and urban decay are both shown in Source *F*. Urban decay occurs when an area of a city becomes derelict and unattractive, suffering population decline with diminished services and infrastructure. These areas of a city have potential for future urban renewal. This contrasts with spatial exclusion. Features of spatial exclusion include walled estates and high security.

Question 23 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows a thorough understanding of the role of world cities as centres of economic and cultural authority Clearly explains why these roles are important Uses relevant geographical terms and concepts appropriately 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows an understanding of the role of world cities Explains why these roles are important Uses some geographical terms and concepts 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides characteristics and/or features of world cities 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes general statements about world cities 	1

Sample answer:

World cities have global significance in a number of ways. They are powerful centres of both economic and cultural authority which includes them being centres of finance and banking for example in New York and London. World cities host headquarters of many TNCS and NGOs. These may be of influence on the global economy and may dominate in decision-making and trade. They are in key locations for infrastructure and networks to be developed. As a result cultural activities grow and social networks are established, for example, Paris and Rome.

Question 24 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly provides reasons as to how the ecosystem studied can be both vulnerable and resilient 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes features of the ecosystem studied to show that it can be both vulnerable and resilient 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines features of the ecosystem that make it vulnerable and/or resilient 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes general statements about ecosystems 	1

Sample answer:

An alpine ecosystem is vulnerable to tectonic forces, climatic changes, landslides and erosion. It is also vulnerable to species extinction as the climate may change dramatically affecting different plant species.

This ecosystem may be resilient in terms of flora and fauna as they become adaptive with some species requiring natural stress.

Natural stress may vary and will result in ecosystems collapsing or it will rejuvenate and take its natural form.

Question 24 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows a thorough understanding of the reasons to manage and protect ecosystems Clearly explains why these reasons are important Uses relevant geographical terms and concepts 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows a sound understanding of the reasons to manage and protect ecosystems Explains why these reasons are important Uses some geographical terms and concepts 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides reasons for the management and protection of ecosystems 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes a general statement about ecosystem management and protection 	1

Sample answer:

It is important to manage and protect ecosystems. One reason is heritage value, where you need to protect the ecosystem for future generations to enjoy and learn from. For example The Great Barrier Reef for tourism and scientific research. Another reason is maintenance of genetic diversity. You need to manage the ecosystem to learn and preserve, to utilise for medicines, to ensure the growing season of species, to ensure diversity through harvesting. We also need to manage and protect ecosystems for their intrinsic value. For example for the beauty of a tropical rainforest.

Section III

Question 25

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates deep knowledge and understanding of global changes of an economic activity • Identifies and draws out detailed implications of the effects of global changes on an economic enterprise at a local scale • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and issues 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of global changes of an economic activity • Identifies and draws out some of the implications of the effects of global changes on an economic enterprise at a local scale • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and issues 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of global changes of an economic activity • Provides characteristics and features of the effects of global changes on an economic enterprise at a local scale • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a structured response using appropriate geographical information 	9–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines global changes of an economic activity and may refer to an economic enterprise • May refer to case studies or illustrative examples • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of global changes and/or economic enterprises • Uses limited or no geographical information 	1–4

Question 26

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates deep knowledge and understanding of mega cities • Clearly states detailed reasons for the changing nature, character and spatial distribution of mega cities • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and issues 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of mega cities • States some reasons for the changing nature, character and spatial distribution of mega cities • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and issues 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of mega cities • Provides characteristics and features of the changing nature, character and spatial distribution of mega cities • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a structured response using appropriate geographical information 	9–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines the changing nature, character and spatial distribution of mega cities • May refer to case studies or illustrative examples • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of mega cities • Uses limited or no geographical information 	1–4

Question 27

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates deep knowledge and understanding of traditional and contemporary management strategies • Clearly determines the value of the management strategies in terms of ecological sustainability • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and issues 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of traditional and contemporary management strategies • Determines the value of some management strategies in terms of ecological sustainability • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and issues 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of traditional and contemporary management strategies • Provides characteristics and features of management strategies in terms of ecological sustainability • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a structured response using appropriate geographical information. 	9–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines general management strategies • May refer to case studies or illustrative examples • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of management strategies • Uses limited or no geographical information 	1–4

Answers could include:**Traditional Management:**

- Limits on population of tribes
- Nomadic lifestyle – limits damage on particular areas
- Fire stick hunting
- Custodians of land
- Indigenous people only taking what they need
- In-depth and multi generational knowledge of the environment

Contemporary Management:

- Management at a variety of levels
- Council decisions, by-laws
- National parks being developed
- Wilderness area
- Maritime zoning
- Environmental policies
- World heritage listings

Geography

2014 HSC Examination Mapping Grid

Section I

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Climatic graph	H10, H11
2	1	Climatic graph	H10, H11
3	1	Climatic graph	H10, H11
4	1	Photograph	H11
5	1	Type of map	H10
6	1	Direction	H11
7	1	Density	H11
8	1	Quadrant/Activity	H10, H11
9	1	Bearing	H11
10	1	Time/Distance	H10, H11
11	1	Definition	H12
12	1	Population pyramid	H11, H12
13	1	Population pyramid	H11, H12
14	1	Local relief	H11
15	1	Gradient	H11
16	1	Type of graph	H10
17	1	Graph interpretation	H10
18	1	Graph interpretation	H10
19	1	Percentage increase	H11, H12
20	1	Relative change	H11, H12

Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21 (a)	2	Human impacts	H6
21 (b)	2	Fieldwork activities	H8
21 (c)	4	Sources	H8
21 (d)	2	Management strategies	H5, H8, H9
22 (a)	4	Eco activity – nature and spatial patterns	H1, H4
22 (b)	3	Eco activity – economic impact	H6, H12
22 (c)	3	Economic enterprise	H4
23 (a)	4	Urban dynamics	H3, H10
23 (b)	6	Role of world cities	H1
24 (a)	4	Vulnerability and resilience	H5
24 (b)	6	Management and protection	H2

Section III

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
25	20	People and economic activity	H1, H4, H8, H12, H13,
26	20	Urban places	H1, H3, H12, H13
27	20	Ecosystems at risk	H1, H5, H8, H12, H13