

# 2019 HSC Geography Marking Guidelines

# Section I

#### Multiple-choice Answer Key

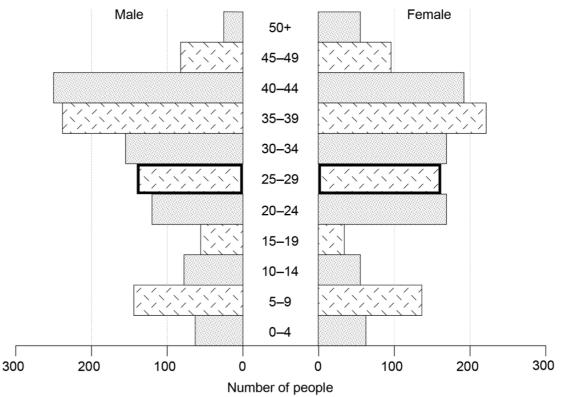
Question	Answer
1	A
2	D
3	D
4	В
5	В
6	A
7	D
8	С
9	A
10	A
11	С
12	A
13	С
14	В
15	D
16	A
17	С
18	В
19	С
20	В

## Section II

### Question 21 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Correctly completes the population pyramid	1

#### Sample answer:



### Question 21 (b)

Criteria	Marks
Outlines how ONE characteristic of the population pyramid reflects the demise of the small town	2
Identifies a relevant characteristic of the population pyramid	1

#### Sample answer:

A characteristic of the population pyramid which reflects the demise of the small town is the low proportion of residents in the youngest age group (0-4) which is a result of the low birthrate.

### Question 22 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Correctly identifies a geographical tool	1

#### Sample answer:

Survey.

#### Answers could include:

Thermometer, questionnaire.

### Question 22 (b)

Criteria	Marks
Explains TWO environmental effects that would occur in Source F	4
Explains ONE environmental effect and outlines ONE other	3
Identifies TWO environmental effects	
OR	2
Explains ONE environmental effect	
Provides some relevant information	1

#### Sample answer:

One possible environmental effect would be pollution of local waterways. For example, in Source F there are several rivers. The dust and eroded material from the open cut mine could get caught up in runoff, then infiltrate and pollute these waterways and eventually end up in the ocean, negatively affecting marine life.

Another effect could be deforestation and clearing of the land to make way for the mine. This will then cause erosion and runoff and also displace many native species from their habitat. As a result there would be a loss of biodiversity, and environmental amenity.

### Question 22 (c)

Criteria	Marks
Explains TWO social effects that would occur in Source F	4
Explains ONE social effect and outlines ONE other	3
Identifies TWO social effects	
OR	2
Explains ONE social effect	
Provides some relevant information	1

#### Sample answer:

One social impact of opening a mine in this area would be the creation of jobs. This would boost the local economy, and lead to population growth (influx of mine workers) as seen in urban communities within source F and lead to greater provision of infrastructure such as new roads.

Another social impact would be a result of a lack of accommodation for the additional miners who would move into the area. The mine would have to provide housing for its workforce therefore new residential buildings would be constructed in the local area shown in the photo.

### Question 23 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Outlines how one example of human-induced stress has affected the functioning of an ecosystem	2
Provides some relevant information	1

#### Sample answer:

An example of a human-induced stress is water pollution such as an oil spill in the ocean from boating. This affects the functioning of coral reefs and wetlands by killing marine species thus lowering biodiversity.

#### Answers could include:

Human-induced stress

- climate change/global warming
- natural disasters
- technological changes
- tourism
- population growth.

Effect on ecosystem functioning

- nutrient cycling
- regeneration
- sustainable water quality.

### Question 23 (b)

Criteria	Marks
Describes how the dynamics of weather and climate influence the location of an ecosystem	3
Supports answer using an example	
Outlines how the dynamics of weather and climate influence the location     of an ecosystem	2
Provides some relevant information	1

#### Sample answer:

The atmosphere and hydrosphere are closely linked and are the main sources of climatic factors. Temperature and the amount of rainfall determine the type of vegetation an ecosystem can support and thus, its location. For example, the tropics are home to our tropical rainforests, due to the heavy rainfall (200ml p/a) and warm temperatures. This in turn determines the location of soil fertility levels and the type of animal life within the ecosystem.

### Question 23 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul> <li>Explains how natural stress affects both vulnerability and resilience of an ecosystem</li> </ul>	6
<ul> <li>Describes how natural stress affects both vulnerability and resilience of an ecosystem and provides some explanation</li> </ul>	5
<ul> <li>Describes how natural stress affects vulnerability and/or resilience of an ecosystem</li> </ul>	4
<ul> <li>Outlines how natural stress affects vulnerability and/or resilience of an ecosystem</li> </ul>	3
Outlines how natural stress affects an ecosystem	2
Provides some relevant information	1

#### Sample answer:

Intertidal wetlands are a dynamic ecosystem that is impacted by natural stress, which contributes to both their vulnerability and resilience. For example, tidal movements and changes in salinity levels make the organisms that live in this ecosystem quite vulnerable. These conditions however, also contribute to the resilience of the ecosystem, as its vegetation, such as the Grey Mangrove, has adapted to the conditions by developing a unique root system, which includes pneumatophores – roots that rise above the oxygen-deficient waterlogged soils, to enable the mangrove to survive through inundation of saline water.

### Question 24 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Shows a thorough understanding of how the change in character of a town or suburb is caused by ONE urban dynamic other than urban village	4
Relates the change in character of a town or suburb to ONE urban dynamic other than urban village	3
Outlines the change in character of a town or suburb	
OR	2
• Shows some understanding of an urban dynamic other than urban village	
Makes general statement about urban dynamics	1

#### Sample answer:

Urban consolidation (high density living) has clearly changed the character of the Sydney suburb of Pyrmont in the last twenty years. Being so close to the city, its land is highly sought after and is therefore more expensive. Former industrial sites have been converted into multistorey apartment blocks. This has resulted in the gentrification of the area and thus an increase in higher wage earners living in this suburb. The character of the suburb has changed in terms of the types of family units (smaller families living in apartments) and less reliance on cars as a form of transport due to the cost of parking and the proximity to the city.

### Question 24 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul> <li>Describes the effects of TWO challenges faced by megacities in the developing world</li> </ul>	4
Describes effects of ONE challenge faced by megacities and outlines the effects of another challenge faced by megacities in the developing world	3
<ul> <li>Outlines the effects of TWO challenges faced by megacities in the developing world</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Describes the effects of ONE challenge faced by megacities in the developing world</li> </ul>	2
Provides some relevant information	1

#### Sample answer:

One challenge faced by megacities is access to housing. The lack of affordable housing has led to the exponential growth in squatter settlements or slums, with often deplorable living conditions, including a lack of access to power or toilets. Residents also have no security or legal rights if the authorities choose to bulldoze these informal settlements.

Access to clean water is another challenge in megacities due to the rapidly increasing population and the fact that most slums do not have direct access to a piped water system. As a result, sewerage facilities are also inadequate which means untreated sewage is often dumped into open drains. This then has implications for the health of slum dwellers and other city residents due to the likely spread of disease.

### Question 25 (a)

Criteria	Marks
Outlines the effects of environmental constraints on the economic enterprise	3
<ul> <li>Outlines ONE effect of environmental constraints on the economic enterprise</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Identifies effects of environmental constraints on the economic enterprise</li> </ul>	2
Provides some relevant information	1

#### Sample answer:

Wakefield winery has a number of environmental constraints such as a lack of natural rainfall and poor soil nutrients. These constraints affect the economic enterprise as they reduce the quality and quantity of the crop (grapes) needed for wine making. On a larger timescale the effects of drought impact on both productivity and the economic viability of the enterprise.

### Question 25 (b)

Criteria	Marks
Explains social impact and economic impact of the economic activity	6
Describes social impact and economic impact of the economic activity     and provides some explanation	5
Describes social impact and economic impact of the economic activity	4
Outlines social impact and economic impact of the economic activity	3
<ul> <li>Identifies social and/or economic impacts of the economic activity/enterprise</li> <li>OR</li> </ul>	2
<ul> <li>Outlines ONE social or economic impact of the economic activity/enterprise</li> </ul>	
Provides some relevant information	1

#### Sample answer:

A social impact of viticulture can include increased consumption of alcohol in society. This can result in poor social behaviour and may lead to criminal behaviour. Similarly, these impacts may lead to alcohol related health problems such as obesity and liver disease.

An economic impact is the increased government revenue through the WET tax (Wine Equalisation Tax) via the growth of wine exports. This means that all Australian wine exporters pay 29% tax on the wholesale value of the wine, which can then be used for socially beneficial government infrastructure projects such as schools and hospitals.

## Section III

### **Question 26**

Criteria		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding of ecosystem management and protection</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Provides a comprehensive explanation of the importance of ecosystem management and protection in ecosystems at risk</li> </ul>	17–20	
<ul> <li>Integrates relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> </ul>	17-20	
<ul> <li>Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, terms and concepts</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates well-developed knowledge and understanding of ecosystem management and protection</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Provides an explanation of the importance of ecosystem management and protection in ecosystems at risk</li> </ul>	13–16	
<ul> <li>Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> </ul>	13-10	
<ul> <li>Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information and concepts</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates a sound understanding of the importance of ecosystem management and/or protection in ecosystems at risk</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Refers to case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> </ul>	9–12	
<ul> <li>Presents a structured response using appropriate geographical information</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates some understanding of ecosystem management and/or protection</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>May refer to case studies, illustrative examples and/or the Stimulus Booklet</li> </ul>	5–8	
Uses some geographical information		
Demonstrates a basic understanding of ecosystems at risk	1–4	

#### Answers could include:

- Reference to ecosystems, for example
  - Coral reefs
  - Savannah
  - Desert
  - Intertidal wetlands
  - Tropical rainforest
- Importance of ecosystem management and protection, for example
  - For utility value
  - Aesthetic value
  - Ensuring uninterrupted natural change
- Contrasting relative importance of strategies between the ecosystems at risk.

### **Question 27**

Criteria		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the nature and distribution of world cities</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Provides a comprehensive explanation of how the nature and distribution of world cities affect their role in the operation of global networks</li> </ul>	17–20	
<ul> <li>Integrates relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> </ul>	17-20	
<ul> <li>Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, terms and concepts</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates well-developed knowledge and understanding of the nature and distribution of world cities</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Provides an explanation of how the nature and distribution of world cities affect their role in the operation of global networks</li> </ul>	13–16	
<ul> <li>Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> </ul>	13-10	
<ul> <li>Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information and concepts</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates a sound understanding of how the nature and/or distribution of world cities affect their role in the operation of global networks</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Refers to case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> </ul>	9–12	
<ul> <li>Presents a structured response using appropriate geographical information</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates some understanding of the nature and/or distribution of world cities and/or the operation of global networks</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>May refer to case studies, illustrative examples and/or the Stimulus Booklet</li> </ul>	5–8	
Uses some geographical information		
<ul> <li>Demonstrates a basic understanding of world cities</li> </ul>	1–4	

#### Answers could include:

Reference to

- Global dominance
- Centres of trade, communication, finance etc
- Political power
- Employment structure
- Historical reasons (colonisation etc)
- Trade routes
- Ports
- Topography
- Global networks
- Globalisation of culture and economic activity
- Outstripped national borders
- Subsystem
- Flows of capital, ideas and people.

### **Question 28**

Criteria	Marks
<ul> <li>Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding of biophysical and technological factors</li> <li>Provides a comprehensive explanation of how biophysical and technological factors affect the nature of ONE economic activity in a global context</li> <li>Integrates relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> <li>Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, terms and concepts</li> </ul>	17–20
<ul> <li>Demonstrates well-developed knowledge and understanding of biophysical and technological factors</li> <li>Provides an explanation of how biophysical and technological factors affect the nature of ONE economic activity in a global context</li> <li>Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> <li>Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information and concepts</li> </ul>	13–16
<ul> <li>Demonstrates a sound understanding of how biophysical and/or technological factors affect the nature of ONE economic activity in a global context</li> <li>Refers to case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate</li> <li>Presents a structured response using appropriate geographical information</li> </ul>	9–12
<ul> <li>Demonstrates some understanding of how biophysical and/or technological factors affect the nature of ONE economic activity/enterprise in a global context</li> <li>May refer to case studies, illustrative examples and/or the Stimulus Booklet</li> <li>Uses some geographical information</li> </ul>	5–8
Demonstrates a basic understanding of an economic activity/enterprise	1–4

#### Answers could include:

Identifies ONE economic activity such as

- Agriculture eg rice cultivation, diary, viticulture
- Tourism
- Manufacturing.

Explain how

- Climate
- Topography
- Water supply
- Transport
- Genetic engineering
- Computer technology

affect the nature of the economic activity (eg location, workforce, capital or labour intensive nature of production).

# 2019 HSC Geography Mapping Grid

Section I

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Wind rose	H10, H11
2	1	Climate graph	H10, H11
3	1	Urban village	H1
4	1	Biogeographical process	H2
5	1	Megacities	H1
6	1	Cartogram	H1, H10, H11
7	1	Bearings	H10, H11
8	1	Local relief	H10, H11
9	1	Topographical map interpretation	H2, H10, H11
10	1	Distance/time	H10, H11
11	1	Gradient/aspect	H10, H11
12	1	Cross-section	H10, H11
13	1	Orientation	H10, H11
14	1	Topographic map/photo interpretation	H10, H11
15	1	Synoptic chart – interpretation	H10, H11
16	1	Synoptic chart – weather feature	H10, H11
17	1	Ternary graph – interpretation	H10, H11
18	1	Ecosystems at risk	H1
19	1	People and economic activity	H1, H4
20	1	World cities	H1, H3

#### Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21 (a)	1	Population pyramid	H13
21 (b)	2	Population pyramid	H3, H6
22 (a)	1	Geographical tools	H7
22 (b)	4	Environmental impacts	H5
22 (c)	4	Social impacts	H5
23 (a)	2	Ecosystems at risk – human-induced stress	H2
23 (b)	3	Ecosystems at risk – dynamics of weather and climate	H1
23 (c)	6	Ecosystems at risk – resilience and vulnerability	H2
24 (a)	4	Urban places – urban dynamics	H1, H3
24 (b)	4	Urban places – challenges of megacities	H1, H3, H6
25 (a)	3	People and economic activity – environmental constraints	H1
25 (b)	6	People and economic activity – activity impacts	H1, H4

#### Section III

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
26	20	Ecosystems at risk	H12, H13
27	20	Urban places	H12, H13
28	20	People and economic activity	H12, H13