

2017 HSC Geography Marking Guidelines

Section I

Multiple-choice Answer Key

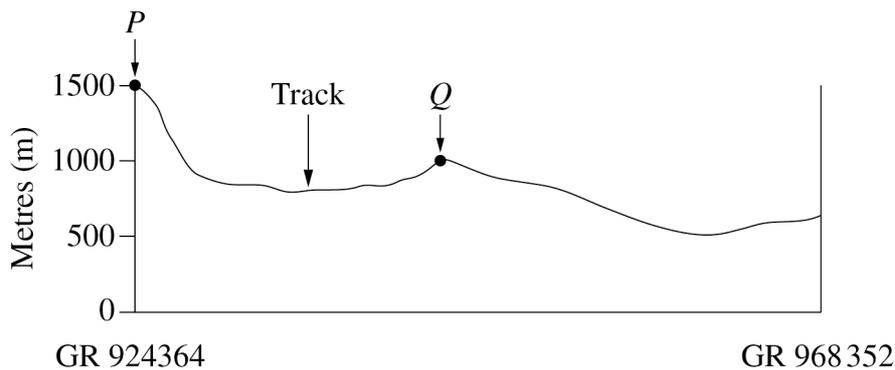
Question	Answer
1	D
2	D
3	B
4	A
5	D
6	B
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	C
11	D
12	C
13	C
14	D
15	B
16	D
17	A
18	C
19	A
20	C

Section II

Question 21 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly constructs the cross-section and labels one human feature 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows some understanding of cross-section construction OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labels one human feature 	1

Sample answer:



Question 21 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly calculates the gradient 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows some understanding of gradient calculation 	1

Sample answer:

$$\frac{500}{16000} = 1 : 32$$

Answers could include:

0.03125

Note: A correct answer without working can still be awarded full marks.

Question 21 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Correctly calculates the vertical exaggeration	2
• Shows some understanding of vertical exaggeration calculation	1

Sample answer:

$$\frac{\text{Vertical scale}}{\text{Horizontal scale}} = \frac{\frac{1}{500}}{\frac{1}{4000}} = \frac{1}{500} \times \frac{4000}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{40}{1}$$

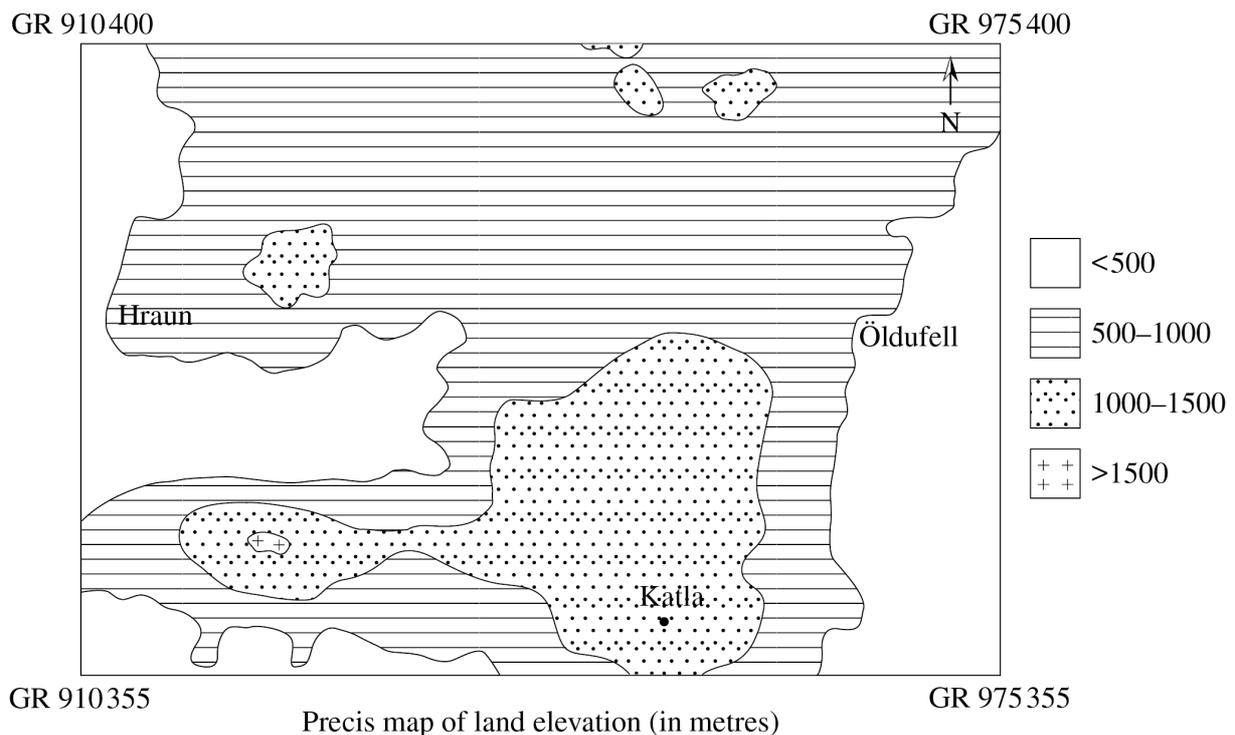
$$VE = 8$$

Note: A correct answer without working can still be awarded full marks.

Question 22 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Correctly illustrates the precis map using the key	2
• Shows some understanding of precis map construction	1

Sample answer:



Question 22 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Explains why it is important to continue to protect and manage Gullfoss	3
• Outlines why it is important for Gullfoss to be protected and/or managed	2
• Identifies a reason for the protection or management of ecosystems	1

Sample answer:

Gullfoss is a unique natural phenomenon and therefore it is important to continue to protect it for its intrinsic value, in particular, for its aesthetic and spiritual appeal. It is important to maintain Gullfoss’s status as a nature reserve in order to allow natural change (eg evolutionary processes) to proceed and ensure the area’s continued protection.

Question 22 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a comprehensive understanding of the nature of and rate of change in an ecosystem at risk • Clearly shows how the nature and rate of change affect the functioning of the ecosystem at risk 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a thorough understanding of the nature of and rate of change in an ecosystem at risk • Links the nature and rate of change to the functioning of the ecosystem at risk 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a sound understanding of the nature and rate of change of an ecosystem at risk • Shows a link between the nature and/or rate of change and the functioning of the ecosystem at risk 	4
• Provides feature(s) of the nature and/or rate of change and/or functioning of an ecosystem at risk	2–3
• Makes a general statement about an ecosystem at risk	1

Sample answer:

The Okavango Delta, located in South West Africa, is an ecosystem at risk. Over time the ecosystem has undergone change due to both climate and human activity. Seasonal changes occur in terms of temperature stress and the availability of water, leading to more arid vegetation in the south and temperate woodland in the north. Each year the ecosystem is affected by the South West African monsoon bringing significant seasonal flooding as well as nutrients from the highlands to sustain vegetation. In the longer term, the ecosystem has also experienced changes due to human impact. Poaching has endangered fauna in the region resulting in the loss of species, such as the rhinoceros in the north.

Question 23 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines the meaning of <i>exurbanisation</i> using a relevant example 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the meaning of <i>exurbanisation</i> OR	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives a relevant example 	

Sample answer:

Exurbanisation refers to the growth of semi-rural communities such as Picton and Kurrajong. People live in these places but still commute to metropolitan areas to work, maintaining an urban lifestyle.

Question 23 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly shows how culture of place is expressed in Reykjavik • Makes reference to the sources 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows how culture of place is expressed in Reykjavik using information from some of the sources 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies features of culture of place in Reykjavik OR	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines a feature of culture of place in Reykjavik 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a general statement about culture of place 	1

Sample answer:

Culture of place is expressed in Reykjavik through colour and streetscape. The brightly painted housing as seen in Source *K* adds colour to the barren white landscape which lacks natural colour due to the climate and lack of natural vegetation. The wide streets, as shown in Source *J*, with footpaths and cycle ways and street dining, present the city as being casual, relaxed and friendly.

Question 23 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly shows the differences between mega cities and world cities in terms of both their nature and spatial distribution • Includes relevant examples 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows the differences between mega cities and world cities in terms of their nature and spatial distribution • Includes examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines the nature and/or spatial distribution of a mega city and a world city • Includes at least ONE example 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines the nature and/or spatial distribution of a mega city and/or a world city 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies features of mega cities or world cities 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a general statement about mega cities or world cities or spatial distribution 	1

Sample answer:

A mega city is a very large urban conglomeration of at least 10 million inhabitants. Most mega cities are located in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and include cities such as Delhi, India and Dhaka, Bangladesh. Rapid growth and their location in the developing world has meant that they are least able to handle the problems associated with this growth such as the provision of services; water, sanitation, waste and transport.

World cities are large cities that have outstripped their national urban networks and become part of an international global system. Unlike mega cities, world cities are often not the largest in population, rather, they are centres of world trade and communications, leaders in banking and finance and major tourist destinations. By their definition they are only found in the developed world and include New York, London, Tokyo and Paris.

Question 24 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Clearly identifies the characteristics and features of the economic enterprise	2
• Provides some relevant information about the economic enterprise	1

Sample answer:

Elf Mushrooms is a family owned business located in Vineyard in North West Sydney. It produces over three million kilograms of mushrooms annually making it the second largest mushroom producer in NSW.

Question 24 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Indicates the main features of ONE internal linkage associated with the economic enterprise	2
• Identifies ONE internal linkage associated with the economic enterprise	1

Sample answer:

Elf Mushrooms is a significant local employer with over 130 permanent employees including trade qualified, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers.

Question 24 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Indicates the main features of ONE external linkage associated with the economic enterprise	2
• Identifies ONE external linkage associated with the economic enterprise	1

Sample answer:

One external linkage for *Elf Mushrooms* is its sale of spent mushroom compost, a by-product of mushroom production. It provides plant nutrients, helps soil hold water, raises pH and promotes seedling growth. This is sold off as compost for use in home gardening, lawns and wineries.

Question 24 (d)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly describes how sociocultural factors have affected the economic activity 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines how sociocultural factors have affected the economic activity 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies relevant sociocultural factors • Outlines how a sociocultural factor has affected the economic activity 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies relevant sociocultural factors <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines a relevant sociocultural factor 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a general statement about sociocultural factors or the economic activity 	1

Sample answer:

The economic activity of tourism is affected by the sociocultural factors of increased leisure time, increased life expectancy and a desire to visit historical places with important cultural history.

With greater leisure time and the ability to take short-break holidays eg four days, people are enjoying more travelling experiences to places such as the Emerald and North Coasts of NSW. A desire to visit historically significant destinations such as the UK has resulted in greater visitor numbers, boosting overseas tourism. Numbers of Chinese tourists to Australia are increasing due to our proximity to China, the increasing wealth of its citizens and their desire to experience our culture.

Section III

Question 25

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates deep knowledge and understanding of ecological sustainability • Explains how an economic activity has responded to the challenges 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 concepts 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of ecological sustainability • Shows how an economic activity has responded to the challenges of ecological sustainability • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and concepts 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of ecological sustainability • Provides characteristics and features of ecological sustainability in relation to an economic activity and/or an economic enterprise • 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 ecological sustainability in relation to an economic activity and/or an economic enterprise • May refer to case studies, illustrative examples or the Stimulus Booklet • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a basic understanding of ecological sustainability and/or an economic activity and/or an economic enterprise 	1–4

Answers could include:

Examples of challenges:

- water use
- resource use
- soil degradation
- pesticides
- energy use
- run-off
- animal health and welfare
- gas emissions – transport
- nutrient levels
- intensive cropping land use
- environmental change
- increased demand from access.

Examples of responses:

- increased use of renewable energy – solar panels
- recycling of water
- use of high yield crops / drought resistant
- crop rotation
- revegetation of cleared sites/mining sites
- decreasing water use
- recycling towels in tourism
- biodegradable packaging/ ticketing/products etc
- biological control
- recycling of waste
- terraces
- technology.

Question 26

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates deep knowledge and understanding of social structure and patterns of advantage and disadvantage • Provides comprehensive reasons for changes in social structure and patterns of advantage and disadvantage in a large city from the developed world • 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 concepts 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of social structure and patterns of advantage and disadvantage • Provides reasons for the changes in social structure and/or patterns of advantage and disadvantage in a large city from the developed world • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and concepts 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of social structure and patterns of advantage and disadvantage • Provides characteristics and features of social structure and/or patterns of advantage and disadvantage in a large city from the developed world • 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 social structure and/or patterns of advantage and disadvantage in a city • May refer to case studies, illustrative examples or the Stimulus Booklet • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a basic understanding of social structure 	1–4

Answers could include:

- Classes in society
- Distribution of wealth
- Power or privilege
- Affluence
- Inequalities
- Poverty
- Locational disadvantages
- Patterns of and inequalities in access to employment/unemployment
- Access to services
- Inequalities in access to housing
- Inequalities in access to education
- Inequalities in access to health care.

Question 27

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates deep knowledge and understanding of natural stress and human induced modifications in an ecosystem at risk • Explains how natural stress and human induced modifications have led to the vulnerability and resilience of an ecosystem at risk • 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 concepts 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of natural stress and human induced modifications in an ecosystem at risk • Shows how natural stress and human induced modifications have led to the vulnerability and resilience of an ecosystem at risk • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information, ideas and concepts 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of natural stress and human induced modification in an ecosystem at risk • Provides characteristics and features of the vulnerability and/or resilience of an ecosystem at risk • 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 natural stress and/or human induced modifications and/or vulnerability and/or resilience of an ecosystem at risk • May refer to case studies, illustrative examples or the Stimulus Booklet • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a basic understanding of natural stress and/or human induced modifications and/or vulnerability and/or resilience of an ecosystem at risk 	1–4

Answers could include:

- Identification of natural stress (eg weather, climate, flooding, volcanic eruptions etc)
- Explanation as to how these have led to:
 - Vulnerability (such as loss of habitat, deterioration of water/air resources, extinction etc)
 - Resilience (such as adaption, cyclic soil fertility (floods), deep roots etc)
- Identification of human induced stress (eg overfishing, land clearing, soil erosion, agric/urban sprawl)
- Explanation as to how these have led to:
 - Vulnerability (eg eutrophication, habitat loss etc)
 - Resilience (eg regeneration after fire (epicormic buds), various land management strategies such as national parks).

2017 HSC Geography

Mapping Grid

Section I

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Climate graph	H10, H11
2	1	Climate graph	H10, H11
3	1	Latitude and longitude	H10, H11
4	1	Wind direction and speed	H10, H11
5	1	Mega city – informal economies	H1
6	1	Type of map	H10, H11
7	1	Bar graph – population	H10, H11
8	1	Management strategies	H5, H6
9	1	Economic activity	H1, H4
10	1	Scale	H10, H11
11	1	Visibility	H10, H11
12	1	Local relief	H10, H11
13	1	Aspect and slope – applied	H10
14	1	Distance – satellite image	H10, H11
15	1	Flow diagram	H1, H10, H11
16	1	Fieldwork instruments	H9, H10
17	1	Research techniques	H7, H8, H9
18	1	Time of day	H10
19	1	Economic activity	H1, H10, H11
20	1	Semi-logarithmic graph	H1, H10, H11

Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21 (a)	2	Cross-section	H10, H13
21 (b)	2	Gradient	H10, H11
21 (c)	2	Vertical exaggeration	H10, H11
22 (a)	2	Precis map	H10, H13
22 (b)	3	Importance of ecosystem management and protection	H6, H10, H13
22 (c)	6	Nature and rate of change of ecosystem functioning	H1, H12, H13
23 (a)	2	Urban dynamics – definition	H1, H3, H12, H13
23 (b)	4	Culture of place	H1, H3, H13
23 (c)	6	Nature and spatial distribution of mega cities and world cities	H1, H12, H13
24 (a)	2	Nature of economic enterprise	H1
24 (b)	2	Internal linkage – economic enterprise	H1, H12
24 (c)	2	External linkage – economic enterprise	H1, H12
24 (d)	5	Sociocultural factors – economic activity	H1, H4, H12, H13

Section III

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
25	20	Economic activity – ecological sustainability	H1, H4, H6, H12, H13
26	20	Urban dynamics in a large city – social structure, spatial patterns of advantage and disadvantage	H1, H3, H12, H13
27	20	Vulnerability and resilience of ecosystems	H1, H2, H12, H13