

2020 HSC Geography Marking Guidelines

Section I

Multiple-choice Answer Key

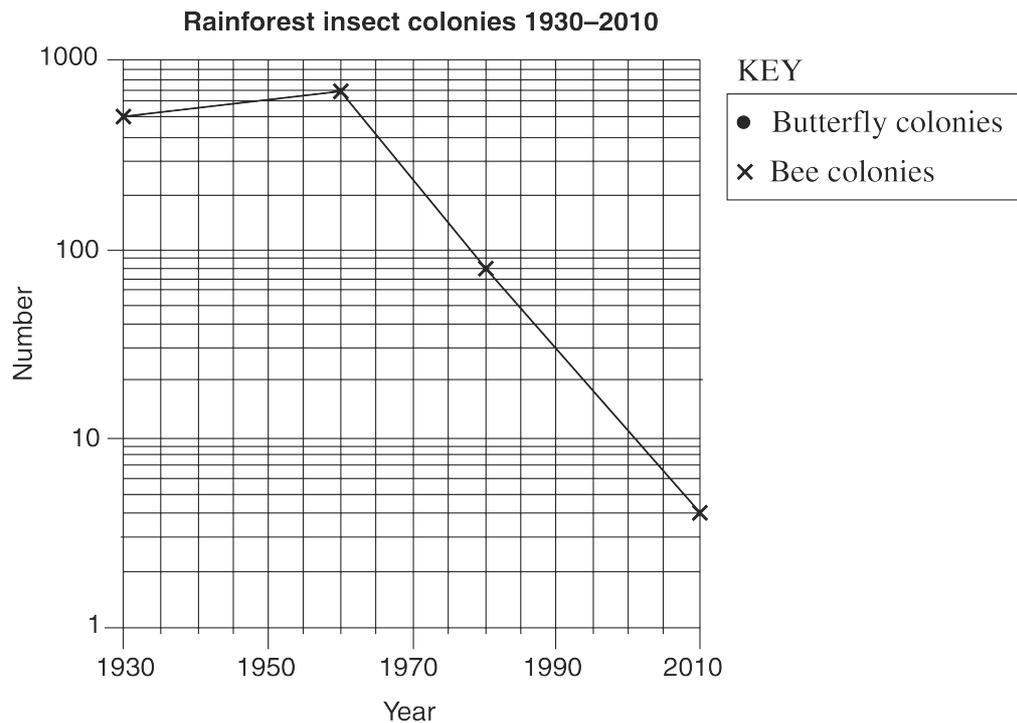
Question	Answer
1	A
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	D
6	C
7	D
8	D
9	A
10	B
11	B
12	D
13	B
14	C
15	D
16	B
17	A
18	C
19	C
20	A

Section II

Question 21 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Correctly completes the graph for the bee colonies	2
• Shows a basic understanding of graphing	1

Sample answer:



Question 21 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides reasons for the trend	2
• Provides a reason for the trend	1

Sample answer:

One possible reason is land clearing for housing or agriculture. Another reason is introduced species taking over the habitat of the bees and butterflies.

Question 22 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines the spatial patterns and dimensions of ONE ecosystem at risk 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information about the spatial patterns or dimensions of ONE ecosystem at risk 	1

Sample answer:

Tropical rainforests are an ecosystem at risk. They are concentrated around the equatorial regions lying between the latitudes of 23.5 degrees north and south of the equator. The largest area of tropical rainforest is found in South America.

Question 22 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies and justifies TWO appropriate biophysical processes • Refers to Sources <i>E</i>, <i>F</i> and <i>G</i> 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies and justifies ONE appropriate biophysical process, and refers to at least one source <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies TWO appropriate biophysical processes and refers to at least one source 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

One biophysical process operating in KNP is erosion. It is evident in Source *E* (map) and *G* (photo) where numerous gorges are found. These gorges have been created by water movement over time. A second biophysical process is photosynthesis. Plants can be seen in Sources *F* and *G* (photos). All plants photosynthesise.

Answers could include:

Weather and climate processes, earth movement, weathering, transport, deposition, soil formation, invasion, succession, modification, resilience, regeneration, etc.

Question 22 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies issues and provides points regarding potential positive and/or negative human impacts on the ecosystems in Karijini National Park Refers to Sources <i>E</i>, <i>F</i> and <i>G</i> 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines some potential human impacts on the ecosystems in Karijini National Park Refers to some sources 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies some potential human impacts on the ecosystems in Karijini National Park OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines ONE potential human impact on the ecosystems in Karijini National Park 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information about human impacts on the ecosystems in Karijini National Park 	1

Sample answer:

A potential human impact is from mining. The tailings dam in AR 3632 (Source *E*) is likely to affect water quality. On the other hand, if tailings were not controlled, but were released directly into waterways, that would cause widespread issues, and so the tailings dam is better than no dam.

Similarly tourism can have positive and negative impacts. As shown in Source *F*, signage is placed by the National Park to educate tourists on strategies to reduce human impact on the park. Volunteers may also be encouraged to remove weeds. Alternatively, as can be seen in Source *G*, tourism can have a negative impact. Tourists using natural water holes for recreation may pollute local waterways and thus harm fragile ecosystems.

Question 23 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of why spatial exclusion occurs in urban places 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows some understanding of why spatial exclusion occurs in urban places 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows a basic understanding of spatial exclusion 	1

Sample answer:

Spatial exclusion occurs in urban areas for a number of reasons. Some gated communities exist for protection from outside influences and the need for security; others to preserve affluent lifestyles. Some ethnic groups concentrate in particular areas to preserve cultural characteristics.

Question 23 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the changing nature and location of residential land in ONE large city from the developed world 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the changing nature and location of residential land in ONE large city from the developed world and provides some explanation 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines the changing nature and/or location of residential land in ONE large city from the developed world 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows some understanding of the nature and/or location of residential land in a large city from the developed world 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Both the nature and location of residential land in Sydney have changed dramatically in recent years as a result of population increases. There has been a large increase in population densities as a result of urban consolidation with the development of many new high rise apartment buildings eg Sydney Olympic Park, Sydney CBD. This high density development is also taking place along rail transport corridors eg Chatswood in the north and Westmead in the west. There has been a large increase in suburban housing developments that have been built over pre-existing farmland eg Kellyville in the north-west and Oran Park in the south-west. Designated greenbelts have been implemented to limit residential development throughout parts of Sydney, such as the Western Sydney Parklands.

Question 23 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the roles of world cities as centres of economic and cultural authority Refers to Source <i>J</i> 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the roles of world cities as centres of economic and cultural authority Refers to Source <i>J</i> 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines the roles of world cities as centres of economic and cultural authority OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the role of ONE world city as a centre of economic and cultural authority 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines the role of a world city as a centre of economic and/or cultural authority OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies features of world cities in their role as centres of economic and/or cultural authority 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows a basic understanding of world cities 	1

Sample answer:

World cities such as New York and Tokyo are centres of economic authority. They are a focus for international trade with imports and exports. There is also a focus on business transactions via head offices but also wholesaling and retailing (see neon ads and business buildings in Source *J*). While they are centres of economic authority, New York has greater influence through Wall Street (Source *J*), containing the world's largest stock exchanges, as was seen during the crash of the 1920s which set off the Great Depression and the downturn in 2008 which set off the global financial crisis.

Tokyo, London, Paris and New York are all centres of cultural authority with major fashion houses, art galleries, museums (eg Louvre in Source *J*) and theatres concentrated in these world cities. They are all major tourist destinations (eg Eiffel Tower, Statue of Liberty and Big Ben in Source *J*). New York arguably exerts greater cultural authority through controlling the dissemination of international media and through global theatre such as Broadway (noted in Source *J*).

Question 24 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines TWO impacts of environmental change on the economic enterprise 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines ONE impact of environmental change OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies TWO impacts of environmental change 	1

Sample answer:

Drought has impacted Kerrys Farm with reduction in plant growth, leading to a reduction in productivity. Climate change has also impacted Kerrys Farm by increasing evaporation levels leading to a need for increased irrigation.

Answers could include:

Reference to changes in climate and weather, water availability, soil erosion, air quality, bushfires and other natural hazards.

Question 24 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines TWO future directions of the economic activity 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies TWO future directions OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines ONE future direction 	1

Sample answer:

Over the next 10 years aquaculture is likely to be more focused on sustainability, so as to better deal with challenges such as climate change. Aquaculture is also likely to use more technology, harnessing developments, for example, in the 'Internet of Things'.

Question 24 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the spatial patterns of the economic activity 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows some understanding of the spatial patterns of the economic activity 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows a basic understanding of spatial patterns 	1

Sample answer:

Aquaculture is practised around the world, but the top nine producers are Asian nations. In 2010, China accounted for 61% of global aquaculture production. The twelve largest consumers are also Asian nations. These countries have a high percentage of fish protein in their diets, eg Japan at 43% and Cambodia at 53%.

Question 24 (d)

Criteria	Marks
• Shows a comprehensive understanding of how economic, political and organisational factors affect the nature of the economic activity	7
• Shows a thorough understanding of how economic, political and organisational factors affect the nature of the economic activity	6
• Shows a sound understanding of how at least two of these factors – economic, political and organisational – affect the nature of the economic activity	4–5
• Shows some understanding of how economic and/or political and/or organisational factors affect the nature of the economic activity	2–3
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

The economic factor of *consumer demand* can affect the viability of aquaculture. Seafood products, including farmed ones, are very popular especially in Asian cultures, leading to the value of farmed Australian salmon and lobster exports increasing by 10% in 2014–15. Another economic factor, *competitive advantage*, has led to mergers and acquisitions. For example in 2007 Panfish and Marine Harvest merged to become the single biggest aquaculture company in the world.

The political factor of *agreements* has positive and negative impacts on aquaculture. One example of a positive impact is the Tasmanian aquaculture industry growing larger as a result of the China–Australia Free Trade Agreement. On the other hand, *tariffs* impact aquaculture, eg Australia imposes a 25% tax on imported Chinese prawns.

The organisational factor of *control* can improve the sustainability of aquaculture. For example, Australian enterprises sign up to a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, guiding their practices. Similarly, the factor of *decision making* by head offices can improve sustainability, eg Marine Harvest’s minimum waste policy leads to offcuts becoming fertiliser.

Section III

Question 25

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the vulnerability and resilience of ecosystems • Makes an informed judgement of the vulnerability and resilience of ecosystems at risk • Integrates relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, terms and concepts 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates well-developed knowledge and understanding of the vulnerability and resilience of ecosystems • Makes a judgement of the vulnerability and/or resilience of ecosystems at risk • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information and concepts 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of vulnerability and/or resilience of ecosystems • May provide(s) some judgement of the vulnerability and/or resilience of ecosystems at risk • Refers to 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"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the vulnerability and/or resilience of ecosystems • May refer to case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a basic understanding of ecosystems 	1–4

Answers could include:

Reference to ecosystems, for example:

- The Great Barrier Reef
- Ningaloo Reef
- Tropical rainforests
- Minnamurra Rainforest
- Alpine ecosystems
- Intertidal wetlands.

Assessment of the vulnerability and resilience of ecosystems, for example:

- ecosystems are generally more resilient to natural stress than human-induced stress
- ecosystems with a greater biodiversity are generally more resilient
- ecosystems that are fragmented are generally less resilient.

Question 26

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding of responses to the challenges of living in mega cities • Provides a comprehensive evaluation of the responses to the challenges of living in mega cities • Integrates relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, terms and concepts 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates well-developed knowledge and understanding of responses to the challenges of living in mega cities • Provides an evaluation of the responses to the challenges of living in mega cities • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information and concepts 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of responses to the challenges of living in mega cities • May provide an evaluation of the responses to the challenges of living in mega cities • Refers to 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"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the challenges of living in mega cities and/or the responses to the challenges • May refer to case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a basic understanding of living in mega cities 	1–4

Answers could include:

- Self-help projects, such as micro-credit schemes for cottage industries in Dhaka (Bangladesh), are often successful due to economic and social sustainability, generally (but not always) with environmental awareness.
- Community self-government, such as for favelas in Rio de Janeiro, provides a voice for the underprivileged, so is socially beneficial, providing some economic and environmental hope.
- Cooperation from NGOs, such as Dinshar in Mumbai providing land and building assistance, is positive for chosen families socially, economically and environmentally, but tough on those that don't get assistance.
- Government investment, such as Mexico City building pipelines from outside the city, which helped with water demand (social), but required six new power stations to be built to support it (economically expensive), adding to poor air quality (environmental problems).
- May include mega cities of the developed and developing world.

Question 27

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the linkages and flows of an economic enterprise operating at a local scale • Provides a comprehensive explanation of the linkages and flows • Integrates relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive response using appropriate geographical information, terms and concepts 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates well-developed knowledge and understanding of the linkages and flows of an economic enterprise operating at a local scale • Provides an explanation of the linkages and flows • Refers to relevant case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet where appropriate • Presents a logical response using appropriate geographical information and concepts 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of the linkages and/or flows of an economic enterprise operating at a local scale • Provides some explanation of the linkages and/or flows • Refers to 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"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the linkages and/or flows of an economic enterprise and/or activity • May refer to case studies, illustrative examples and the Stimulus Booklet • Uses some geographical information 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a basic understanding of an economic enterprise and/or activity 	1–4

Answers could include:

- Internal linkages: eg between management and employees leading to coherent effort
- External linkages: eg to local council, leading to permission to operate a business
- Flows of people: eg customer transport, leading to more business
- Flows of information: eg receiving government guidelines, leading to compliance
- Flows of goods: eg getting equipment from suppliers, allowing production
- Flows of services: eg website management, leading to better exposure.

2020 HSC Geography Mapping Grid

Section I

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Spatial dimension	H4
2	1	Urban dynamics	H3
3	1	Urban dynamics	H3, H12
4	1	Climate graph	H10, H11
5	1	Ecosystem management	H2, H5
6	1	Fieldwork	H7
7	1	Choropleth map	H10, H11
8	1	Food chain	H2
9	1	Speed	H10, H11
10	1	Latitude and longitude	H10, H11
11	1	Scale of map	H7, H9
12	1	Bearing	H10, H11
13	1	Direction of flow	H10, H11
14	1	Gradient	H10, H11
15	1	Line of sight	H10, H11
16	1	Location	H10, H11
17	1	Reading ternary graph	H10, H11
18	1	World cities / interpreting ternary graph	H3, H10
19	1	Flow map	H10, H11
20	1	Interpreting photograph	H10

Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
21 (a)	2	Semi-log graph	H10, H11
21 (b)	2	Trends	H6, H11
22 (a)	2	Spatial patterns and dimensions	H1
22 (b)	3	Biophysical processes	H1
22 (c)	4	Human impacts	H5, H6
23 (a)	3	Spatial exclusion	H1, H3
23 (b)	5	Large city	H1, H3, H13
23 (c)	5	Economic and cultural authority	H1, H13
24 (a)	2	Economic enterprise	H1, H4, H6
24 (b)	2	Economic activity: future directions	H1, H4
24 (c)	3	Economic activity: spatial patterns	H1, H4
24 (d)	7	Economic activity: factors affecting	H1, H4, H12

Section III

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
25	20	Ecosystems at risk	H1, H2, H12, H13
26	20	Mega cities	H1, H3, H12, H13
27	20	Economic enterprise	H1, H4, H12, H13