



GEOGRAPHY

ATAR course examination 2018

Marking Key

Marking keys are an explicit statement about what the examining panel expect of candidates when they respond to particular examination items. They help ensure a consistent interpretation of the criteria that guide the awarding of marks.

Section One: Multiple-choice

20% (20 Marks)

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

Section Two: Short response

40% (40 Marks)

Question 21

(4 marks)

(a) Draw and label the following features on the precis sketch map below:

(i) the location of the Busselton Airfield in 1969 (1 mark)

Description	Marks
Candidate correctly locates and labels the Busselton Airfield in 1969.	1
Total	1

(ii) the extent of the Busselton built-up areas in 2016. (2 marks)

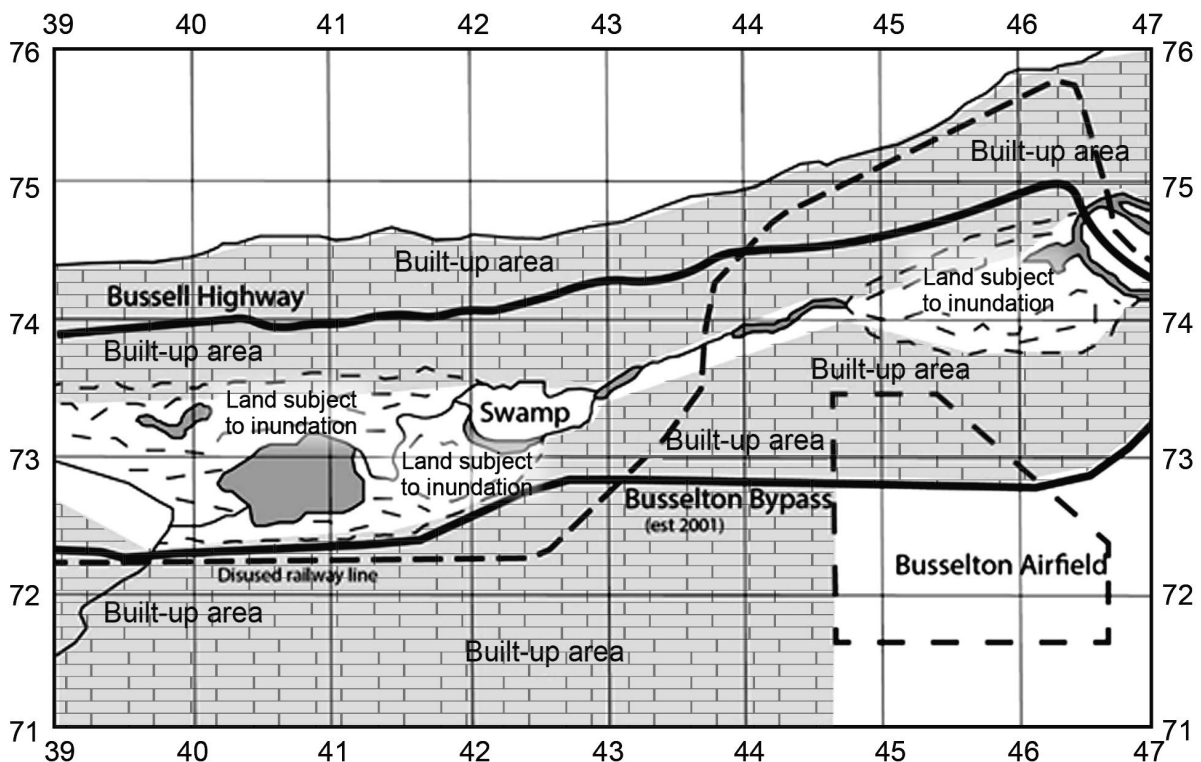
Description	Marks
Candidate correctly draws in and labels the extent of the Busselton built-up areas in 2016 in their correct position.	2
Candidate correctly draws in or labels at least half of the Busselton built-up areas in 2016 in their correct position.	1
Total	2

Markers to be aware that there are two distinct urban areas that can be identified as the Busselton built-up area – one is north of the estuary/river/wetland and the other is south of the estuary/river/wetland. For two marks, a clear boundary must be delineated on the map.

(b) On the same sketch map, label the intermittent swamp (1969). (1 mark)

Description	Marks
Candidates are to label swamp in the correct position as per sketch below.	1
Total	1

Answer for both 21(a) and 21(b) below:



Question 22

(2 marks)

- (a) What is the range in mean monthly temperatures experienced in Busselton? (1 mark)

Description	Marks
23 degrees or 30 – 7.	1
Total	1

- (b) Calculate the mean yearly maximum temperature experienced in Busselton. (1 mark)

Description	Marks
23 degrees is the mean yearly maximum temperature experienced in Busselton.	1
Total	1

Question 23

(6 marks)

- (a) Identify **two** processes of land cover change that took place between 1969 and 2016 in the area depicted by **Source 3**. (2 marks)

Description	Mark
Candidate has two of the following processes of land cover change - deforestation, land drainage and reclamation, and the growth of urban settlement, industry and mining.	2
Candidate has one of the following processes of land cover change - deforestation, land drainage and reclamation, or the growth of urban settlement, industry and mining.	1
Total	2
Markers note that the answers are straight from the syllabus – from the following list; deforestation, the expansion and intensification of agriculture, rangeland modification, land and soil degradation, irrigation, land drainage and reclamation, and the growth of urban settlement, industry and mining.	

- (b) Select **one** process identified in part (a) and describe the location and extent of the land cover change that occurred from 1969 to 2016. Make specific reference to the sources in your answer. (4 marks)

Description	Mark
Candidate has selected one process and has described the changes to land cover that have occurred between 1969 and 2016. The response correctly describes the following four parts: (1 mark each) (i) Location of land use change (ii) Land use in 1969 (iii) Land use in 2016 (iv) Extent of the land cover change in 2016.	4
Candidate has selected one process and has described the changes to land cover that have occurred between 1969 and 2016. The response correctly describes three of the following parts: (1 mark each) (i) Location of land use change (ii) Land use in 1969 (iii) Land use in 2016 (iv) Extent of the land cover change in 2016.	3
Candidate has selected one process and has described the changes to land cover that have occurred between 1969 and 2016. The response correctly describes two of the following four parts: (1 mark each) (i) Location of land use change (ii) Land use in 1969 (iii) Land use in 2016 (iv) Extent of the land cover change in 2016.	2
Candidate has selected one process and has described the changes to land cover that have occurred between 1969 and 2016. The response correctly describes one of the following four parts: (1 mark each) (i) Location of land use change (ii) Land use in 1969 (iii) Land use in 2016 (iv) Extent of the land cover change in 2016.	1
Total	4
<p>Markers information:</p> <p>There are three areas of distinct change.</p> <p>1: The growth of mining (process of land cover change) has led to establishment of a lithium mine lying between the Sabina and Abba River SE of the power transmission line. In 2016, the lithium mine is located at (AR 5474, AR 5473) covering an area extent of approx. 2 km². In 1969, the area was scattered and medium forest. The area may have been for agricultural purposes but this can't be determined from the 1969 topographic map alone.</p> <p>2: Land drainage and reclamation has led to the establishment of two residential areas. In 1969, one area between the coast and the Vasse Estuary located at AR 4976, AR 5076, was land subject to inundation. Between 1969 and 2016, land drainage and reclamation has seen the development of residential areas and canal development in AR 5076, AR 5077 covering an area of 4 km². Land drainage and reclamation has also led to the establishment of residential areas between Tuart Drive (formerly Bussell Highway) and the Vasse Estuary. In 1969, this area was land formerly subject to inundation. This can be seen in AR 5175, AR 4974. However, between 1969 and 2016, this has led to residential areas being established much in line with what one can typically see within an urban rural fringe. This development has extended east to the Sabina River.</p> <p>3: The growth of urban settlement has led to the development of residential area in AR 4973. In 1969, this site was typically scattered and medium density vegetation. It may have been used for agriculture. Between 1969 and 2016, a residential area that would typically resemble a small suburb/sub division has been established in AR 4973 covering an area 1 km².</p>	

Question 24

(3 marks)

Outline the concept of ecosystem structure and dynamics.

Description	Mark
<p>Candidate response will outline what an ecosystem is including three of the following four parts. Each part worth 1 mark. They are:</p> <p>The ecosystem has a structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the biotic and abiotic elements (ii) hierarchy of organisms i.e. trophic levels. i.e. producers, consumers, detritus. <p>The ecosystem is dynamic i.e. there are relationships between biotic and abiotic elements. The main relationships are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) there is a flow of energy between the elements i.e. food chains, food webs (ii) there is an exchange of matter between biotic and abiotic elements within the system, i.e. nutrient cycles. 	3
<p>Candidate response will outline what an ecosystem is including two of the following four parts. Each part worth 1 mark. They are:</p> <p>The ecosystem has a structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the biotic and abiotic elements (ii) hierarchy of organisms i.e. trophic levels. i.e. producers, consumers, detritus. <p>The ecosystem is dynamic i.e. there are relationships between biotic and abiotic elements. The main relationships are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) there is a flow of energy between the elements i.e. food chains, food webs (ii) there is an exchange of matter between biotic and abiotic elements within the system, i.e. nutrient cycles. 	2
<p>Candidate response will outline what an ecosystem is including one of the following four parts. Each part worth 1 mark. They are:</p> <p>The ecosystem has a structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the biotic and abiotic elements (ii) hierarchy of organisms i.e. trophic levels. i.e. producers, consumers, detritus. <p>The ecosystem is dynamic i.e. there are relationships between biotic and abiotic elements. The main relationships are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) there is a flow of energy between the elements i.e. food chains, food webs (ii) there is an exchange of matter between biotic and abiotic elements within the system, i.e. nutrient cycles. 	1
Total	3

Question 25

(4 marks)

Identify **one** source from recent human history and **one** source from geological time and account for how these provide evidence for either climate change **or** biodiversity loss.

Description	Marks
For one source from recent human history (1x2)	
Identifies one source from recent human history and accounts for how it provides evidence for either climate change or biodiversity loss.	2
Identifies one source from recent human history and describes or outlines the evidence.	1
Subtotal	2
For one source from geological time (1x2)	
Identifies one source from geological time and accounts for how it provides evidence for either climate change or biodiversity loss.	2
Identifies one source from geological time and describes or outlines the evidence.	1
Subtotal	2
Total	4
<p>Markers information:</p> <p>Evidence for climate change in recent human history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhanced greenhouse effect sea level rise. <p>Evidence for climate change in geological time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ice cores sea level change. <p>Evidence for loss of biodiversity in recent human history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extinction rates habitat loss. <p>Evidence for loss of biodiversity in geological time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fossil record mass extinction events. 	

Question 26

(4 marks)

With specific reference to **Source 6**, describe the extent to which the earth's surface has been modified by any **two** of the following over time:

- cropland
- grazing
- built-up areas.

Description	Mark
For each of the two land use types (2x2)	
The candidate will correctly describe changes for the land use type. i.e. cropland, grazing land and built-up areas. Reference to the graph will be made to support the observation.	2
The candidate makes a general statement about changes in the land use type. i.e. cropland, grazing land and built-up areas.	1
Subtotal	2
Total	4
<p>The following observations from the graph could include:</p> <p>Cropland: Land use devoted to cropland was negligible from 10 000 BCE to 4 000 BCE. It increased slowly until the 1700's, after which time it increased rapidly and exponentially to occupy approximately 1.5 billion hectares in 2016.</p> <p>Grazing: The amount of land devoted to grazing increased slowly from a negligible level in 10 000 BCE to approximately 250 million hectares in the year 0. It then increased unevenly until the 1400's, after which time it increased very rapidly to occupy nearly 3.5 billion hectares by 2016.</p> <p>Built up area: The amount of land inhabited by humans (i.e. cities, towns, infrastructure) is tiny. It is almost negligible from 10 000 BCE up until 2016 where it can be approximated to around 50 million hectares.</p>	

Question 27

(6 marks)

Select **two** of the following factors and explain how they have contributed to the spatial distribution of urban and rural places in Australia. Refer to specific evidence from **Source 7** in your response.

- historical
- cultural
- economic
- environmental

Description	Marks
For each of two factors (2x3)	
The explanation of the factor will demonstrate clear cause/effect or relationship to how it impacts the distribution of urban and rural places within Australia. Specific evidence from the source will be referred to, to support the explanation.	3
The explanation of the factor will outline a cause/effect or relationship to how it impacts the distribution of urban and/or rural places within Australia. Some evidence from the source may be referred to, to support the explanation.	2
Outlines how the factor impacts the distribution of urban and/or rural places in Australia or provides limited evidence from the source.	1
Subtotal	3
Total	6
<p>Markers information:</p> <p>3 marks should be allocated to each factor. Each factor is very broad and a few explanations can be used. For example, economic – employment opportunities, exploitation of natural resources, distribution of infrastructure, environment – site factors, water availability, precipitation patterns. The explanation of each factor can treat urban and rural places either collectively or separately. The response must be able to demonstrate how the factor has impacted upon the spatial distribution of urban and rural places.</p>	

Question 28

(4 marks)

Provide **one** economic and **one** environmental example demonstrating the interdependence of urban and rural places.

Description	Marks
For one economic example (1x2)	
Candidate response demonstrates the economic interdependence of urban and rural places. The example given clearly demonstrates an understanding of the term interdependence being a two-way exchange.	2
Candidate response provides a one-way exchange.	1
Subtotal	2
For one environmental example (1x2)	
Candidate response demonstrates the environmental interdependence of urban and rural places. The given example clearly demonstrates an understanding of the term interdependence being a two-way exchange.	2
Candidate response provides a one-way exchange.	1
Subtotal	2
Total	4
<p>Markers information:</p> <p>Rural urban interdependence is the link between these areas. Essentially it is the exchange of people (labour), resources, capital and information.</p> <p>Economic interdependence:</p> <p>Rural areas tend to specialise in primary industries i.e. mining and agriculture. These provide the resources for secondary, tertiary, quinary and quaternary industries which tend to be located in urban areas. These resources are developed and redistributed. Essential to the interdependence between rural and urban areas is the establishment of infrastructure that not only links rural and urban places, but redistributes goods, services, labour and information via road, rail, airports, ports and resources such as water and energy. Also, urban areas specialise in medical and health facilities, tertiary and to some extent, secondary level education that rural populations can access through available infrastructure.</p> <p>Environmental interdependence:</p> <p>Areas of conservation (to preserve biodiversity/biomass) and land management (ecosystem services) occur in rural areas and or urban-rural fringe. This is important as it ensures the ecosystem sink, service and store functions. National parks, often within the stewardship of rural and indigenous populations, provide a spiritual function for urban populations e.g. Uluru, Great Barrier Reef, Ningaloo, Karijini. Rural areas often provide the 'space' for undesirable land uses within urban areas e.g. waste management, military service, prisons, energy production.</p>	

Question 29

(4 marks)

From the list below, select **two** challenges facing rural and remote places in Australia, including Indigenous communities. Explain how each presents a challenge to these places.

Description	Marks
For each of two challenges (2x2)	
Candidate correctly explains one challenge. The explanation must demonstrate a cause/effect between the challenge and its impact upon the rural and remote places in Australia, including Indigenous communities.	2
The candidate describes the characteristics of one challenge.	1
Subtotal	2
Total	4

Question 30

(3 marks)

With specific reference to **Source 8**, describe the relationship between the changes from 1990 to 2030 in the percentage of the population that is urban and the number and size of cities.

Description	Marks
<p>The candidate will describe the relationship as the rate of urbanisation increases, the number and size of the cities will increase.</p> <p>Specific and correct reference to the source will be used to support the response. The supporting evidence will be quantitative in nature.</p> <p>e.g. In 1990, percentage of urban areas in China increased from 40–60% to 60–80%. This led to an increase in the number of cities with a population of over 10 million people. In 1990, there were no cities in China with over 10 million people, whilst in 2030, it is predicted there will be five.</p>	3
<p>The candidate may note that as the rate of urbanisation increases, the number or size of the cities will increase.</p> <p>Some reference to the source will be stated. Reference will be vague and descriptive in qualitative nature.</p> <p>e.g. Urbanisation rates in China increased from 1990 to 2030 and there are going to be more cities in 2030.</p>	2
<p>Outline a change in either urbanisation or the number and size of cities.</p>	1
Total	3
<p>Markers information:</p> <p>As the rate of urbanisation increases, the number and size of the cities will increase.</p> <p>There are many regions/countries where there is an increase in urbanisation rates and a subsequent increase in the number and size of cities e.g. China, India, Africa, Western and Eastern Europe.</p>	

Section Three: Extended response

40% 40 Marks

Question 31

(20 marks)

- (a) Explain the interrelationships between land cover change and climate with direct reference to surface reflectivity and the process of natural carbon sequestration.

or

Explain the interrelationships between land cover change and biodiversity loss with direct reference to shifting ecological boundaries, evolutionary diversification and species extinction. (8 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>Explains in detail interrelationships between land cover change and climate, with direct reference to surface reflectivity (albedo) and the process of natural carbon sequestration. Detailed examples included to demonstrate the complexity of interrelationships, i.e. including an explanation of their bi-directional nature.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Explains in detail interrelationships between land cover change and biodiversity loss, with specific reference to shifting ecological boundaries, evolutionary diversification and species extinction. Detailed examples included to demonstrate the complexity of interrelationships, i.e. including an explanation of their bi-directional nature.</p> <p>Extensive use of detailed and accurate evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the description. Uses data (e.g. examples, sources and statistics) that develops and strengthens the description.</p> <p>Uses accurate and relevant geographical terms. Well-structured sentences and paragraphs that are linked together in a coherent manner.</p>	7–8
<p>Explains the interrelationships between land cover change and climate, with specific reference to surface reflectivity (albedo) and the process of natural carbon sequestration. Examples are included demonstrating interrelationships.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Explains the interrelationships between land cover change and biodiversity loss, with specific reference to shifting ecological boundaries, evolutionary diversification and species extinction. Examples are included demonstrating interrelationships.</p> <p>Uses accurate evidence throughout the description. Data used to support the response.</p> <p>Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	5–6

<p>Describes interrelationships between land cover change and climate, with reference to either changes to surface reflectivity (albedo) or the process of natural carbon sequestration. Uses at least one example which is used to support the descriptions provided.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Describes interrelationships between land cover change and biodiversity loss, with reference to either shifting ecological boundaries, evolutionary diversification and species extinction. Uses at least one example which is used to support the descriptions provided.</p> <p>Evidence is used, some is accurate and supportive to the response.</p> <p>Uses some geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are simplistic and lack structure and clarity.</p>	3–4
<p>Outlines a relationship between land cover change and climate, with reference to either changes to surface reflectivity (albedo) or the process of natural carbon sequestration. An example is provided.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Outlines relationship between land cover change and biodiversity loss, with reference to either shifting ecological boundaries, evolutionary diversification and species extinction. An example is provided.</p> <p>A basic description with little detail. Information might be in dot point form.</p> <p>Limited evidence used and response contains many generalisations.</p> <p>Limited use of relevant geographical terms. Poor literacy skills reduce the ability of the marker to understand the response.</p>	1–2
Total	8
<p>Markers information:</p> <p>If the candidate explains interrelationships between land cover change and climate, weight the marks 50/50 with reference to surface reflectivity and the process of carbon sequestration. i.e. 4 marks each.</p> <p>If the candidate explains the interrelationships between land cover change and biodiversity loss, weight the marks 50/50 with reference to shifting ecological boundaries and evolutionary diversification and species extinction. i.e. 4 marks each.</p>	

- (b) Evaluate a program that addresses the impacts of land cover change, giving consideration to its environmental, economic and social benefits and costs. (12 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>Candidate evaluates a program which addresses the impacts of land cover change referring to its environmental, economic and social benefits and costs.</p> <p>Extensive use of detailed and accurate evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the evaluation. Uses examples, sources and statistics that develops and strengthens the evaluation. Uses accurate and relevant geographical terms. Well-structured sentences and paragraphs that are linked together in a coherent manner.</p>	10–12
<p>Candidate evaluates a program which addresses the impacts of land cover change referring to at least two of the following aspects: environmental, economic and social benefits and costs.</p> <p>Uses evidence employed in a manner that supports the evaluation. Uses examples, sources and statistics that develops and strengthens the evaluation. Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	8–9
<p>Candidate describes a program which addresses the impacts of land cover change referring to at least two of environmental, economic and social benefits and costs.</p> <p>Some evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the description. Uses examples, sources and statistics that supports the description. Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	6–7
<p>Candidate outlines a program which addresses the impacts of land cover change referring to at least one of its environmental, economic and social benefits and costs.</p> <p>Some evidence is used to support the outline. Uses few examples, sources and statistics that supports the outline. Uses some geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are simplistic and lack structure and clarity.</p>	4–5
<p>A basic description with little detail. Information might be in dot point form. Limited evidence used and response contains many generalisations.</p> <p>Limited use of relevant geographical terms. Poor literacy skills reduce the ability of the marker to understand the response.</p>	1–3
Total	12
<p>Markers information: When a candidate evaluates a program which addresses the impacts of land cover change, the environmental, economic and social benefits and costs should be ideally weighted equally. i.e. 4 marks each. However, this may depend on the program being evaluated. The concept of sustainability can be used in the evaluation.</p>	

Question 32

(20 marks)

(a) Explain **one** natural cause and **one** anthropogenic cause of global climate change.

or

Explain **one** natural cause and **one** anthropogenic cause of declining biodiversity.

(8 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>Clearly describes one natural and one anthropogenic cause of either declining biodiversity or global climatic change. Demonstrates a clear understanding of the distinction between natural and anthropogenic causal factors. Clearly explains the cause and effect relationship.</p> <p>For declining biodiversity: Explains one anthropogenic cause of declining biodiversity (e.g. growth in human population; increased consumption of natural resources such as water, energy and living organisms; land uses such agriculture, forestry, urban settlement and industry, alteration and loss of habitats, introduction of exotic species i.e. pests, pollution).</p> <p>Explains in detail one natural cause of biodiversity loss – habitat loss, climate change, speciation, invasion and succession, calamity (extinction event).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>For global climate change: Explains in detail one anthropogenic cause of climate change (e.g. increased emission of greenhouse gases resulting from human activity and land use such as fossil fuel combustion (i.e. electricity supply, transport, urban living and land clearing i.e. increase in agriculture).</p> <p>Explains in detail one natural cause of global climate change – solar activity, orbital patterns, plate tectonics, geological process, atmospheric chemistry, atmospheric wind patterns.</p> <p>Uses accurate and relevant geographical terms. Well-structured sentences and paragraphs that are linked together in a coherent manner.</p>	7–8
<p>Explains the natural and anthropogenic causes of declining biodiversity or global climatic change. Demonstrates an understanding of the distinction between natural and anthropogenic causal factors.</p> <p>Explains one natural cause and one anthropogenic cause for declining biodiversity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Explains one natural cause and one anthropogenic cause for climate change.</p> <p>Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	5–6

Description	Marks
<p>Describes in general terms a cause of declining biodiversity or global climatic change.</p> <p>Describes either one natural cause and one anthropogenic cause for declining biodiversity or global climate change.</p> <p>Uses some geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are simplistic and lack structure and clarity.</p>	3–4
<p>Outlines in general terms one cause of declining biodiversity or global climatic change. Demonstrates limited understanding of the distinction between natural and anthropogenic factors.</p> <p>Outlines either natural or anthropogenic causes of either declining biodiversity or global climate change.</p> <p>Limited use of relevant geographical terms. Poor literacy skills reduce the ability of the marker to understand the response.</p>	1–2
Total	8
<p>Markers information: Award 4 marks for each cause. The response must be clear in distinguishing between natural and anthropogenic causes.</p>	

- (b) Evaluate **one** approach to the management of land cover change, with specific reference to the concept of sustainability. (12 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>The candidate will evaluate one approach to the management of land cover change with specific reference to all pillars of sustainability i.e. environmental, economic and social.</p> <p>Extensive use of detailed and accurate evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the comparison. Uses examples, sources and statistics that develops and demonstrates the comparison. Uses accurate and relevant geographical terms. Well-structured sentences and paragraphs that are linked together in a coherent manner.</p>	10–12
<p>The candidate will evaluate one approach to the management of land cover change with specific reference to all pillars of sustainability i.e. environmental, economic and social.</p> <p>Uses evidence employed in a manner that supports the comparison. Uses examples, sources and statistics that develops and demonstrates the comparison. Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	8–9
<p>The candidate will describe one approach to the management of land cover change with specific reference to two pillars of sustainability i.e. environmental, economic or social.</p> <p>Some evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the description. Uses examples, sources and statistics that supports the description. Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	6–7
<p>The candidate will describe one approach to the management of land cover change with specific reference to one of the pillars of sustainability i.e. environmental, economic or social.</p> <p>Some evidence is used to support the outline. Uses few examples, sources and statistics that support the outline. Uses some geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are simplistic and lack structure and clarity.</p>	4–5
<p>A basic description/outline of one pillar of the concept of sustainability. Little detail. Information might be in dot point form. Limited evidence used and response contains many generalisations.</p> <p>Limited use of relevant geographical terms. Poor literacy skills reduce the ability of the marker to understand the response.</p>	1–3
Total	12

Question 33

(20 marks)

- (a) Describe the patterns of **two** demographic characteristics in a megacity of your choice. (8 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>The candidate describes in detail the patterns exhibited by two of these characteristics in a megacity. Characteristics include a description of variations in demographic patterns including the relative location (e.g. to CBD or other functional zone or area of significance, suburbs, precincts) areal extent, highest/lowest and/or max/min (i.e. range) of such characteristics (e.g. age/gender – location/areal extent of over 65's, location/areal extent of under 15's).</p> <p>Extensive use of detailed and accurate evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the description. Uses data (e.g. examples, sources and statistics) that develops and strengthens the description. Uses accurate and relevant geographical terms. Well-structured sentences and paragraphs that are linked together in a coherent manner.</p>	7–8
<p>The candidate describes the patterns exhibited by two of these characteristics in a megacity. Characteristics include a description of variations in demographic patterns may include either relative location (e.g. to CBD or other functional zone or area of significance, suburbs, precincts) areal extent, highest/lowest and/or max/min (i.e. range) of such characteristics (e.g. age/gender – location/areal extent of over 65's, location/areal extent of under 15's).</p> <p>Uses accurate evidence throughout the description. Data used to support the response. Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	5–6
<p>The candidate outlines the patterns exhibited of two of these characteristics in a megacity. Some details of variations included.</p> <p>Evidence is used, some is accurate and supportive to the response. Uses some geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are simplistic and lack structure and clarity.</p>	3–4
<p>A basic description with little detail. Information might be in dot point form.</p> <p>Limited evidence used and response contains many generalisations. Limited use of relevant geographical terms. Poor literacy skills reduce the ability of the marker to understand the response.</p>	1–2
Total	8
<p>Markers information: Award 4 marks per characteristic to give a total of 8 marks.</p>	

- (b) Describe a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in metropolitan Perth **or** a regional urban centre in Western Australia and compare this with a planning response implemented elsewhere. (12 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>The candidate describes in detail a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia.</p> <p>The candidate explicitly makes some comparisons with a planning response implemented elsewhere.</p> <p>Extensive use of detailed and accurate evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the comparison. Uses examples, sources and statistics that develops and demonstrates the comparison. Uses accurate and relevant geographical terms. Well-structured sentences and paragraphs that are linked together in a coherent manner.</p>	10–12
<p>The candidate describes a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia.</p> <p>The candidate makes some comparisons with a planning response implemented elsewhere.</p> <p>Uses evidence employed in a manner that supports the comparison. Uses examples, sources and statistics that develops and demonstrates the comparison. Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	8–9
<p>The candidate describes elements of a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia.</p> <p>The candidate makes some comparisons with a planning response implemented elsewhere</p> <p>Some evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the description. Uses examples, sources and statistics that supports the description. Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	6–7
<p>The candidate outlines elements of a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia.</p> <p>The candidate makes a comparison with a planning response implemented elsewhere.</p> <p>Some evidence is used to support the outline. Uses few examples, sources and statistics that supports the outline. Uses some geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are simplistic and lack structure and clarity.</p>	4–5

<p>The candidate outlines elements of a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia.</p> <p>A basic description of a planning strategy. Little detail. Information might be in dot point form. Limited evidence used and response contains many generalisations.</p> <p>Limited use of relevant geographical terms. Poor literacy skills reduce the ability of the marker to understand the response.</p>	1–3
Total	12
<p>Markers information:</p> <p>Award 6 marks maximum if the candidate provides a description of a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia.</p> <p>Award 6 marks to the answer that makes a comparison to another planning strategy – both similarity and differences must be explained.</p>	

Question 34

(20 marks)

- (a) Describe the patterns of **two** demographic characteristics in metropolitan Perth **or** a regional urban centre in Western Australia. (8 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>Describes in detail the patterns exhibited by two of these characteristics in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia. Characteristics include a description of variations in demographic patterns including the relative location (e.g. to CBD or other functional zone or area of significance, suburbs, precincts) areal extent, highest/lowest and/or max/min (i.e. range) of such characteristics (e.g. age/gender – location/areal extent of over 65's, location/areal extent of under 15's).</p> <p>Extensive use of detailed and accurate evidence employed in a manner that comprehensively supports the description. Uses data (e.g. examples, sources and statistics) that develops and strengthens the description. Uses accurate and relevant geographical terms. Well-structured sentences and paragraphs that are linked together in a coherent manner.</p>	7–8
<p>Describes the patterns exhibited by two of these characteristics in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia. Characteristics include a description of variations in demographic patterns may include either relative location (e.g. to CBD or other functional zone or area of significance, suburbs, precincts) areal extent, highest/lowest and/or max/min (i.e. range) of such characteristics (e.g. age/gender – location/areal extent of over 65's, location/areal extent of under 15's).</p> <p>Uses accurate evidence throughout the description. Data used to support the response. Uses some appropriate geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are well developed and easy to comprehend.</p>	5–6
<p>Outlines the patterns exhibited by two of these characteristics in metropolitan Perth or a regional urban centre in Western Australia. Some details of variations included.</p> <p>Evidence is used, some is accurate and supportive to the response. Uses some geographical terms. Sentences and paragraphs are simplistic and lack structure and clarity.</p>	3–4
<p>A basic description with little detail. Information might be in dot point form.</p> <p>Limited evidence used and response contains many generalisations. Limited use of relevant geographical terms. Poor literacy skills reduce the ability of the marker to understand the response.</p>	1–2
Total	8
<p>Markers information: Award 4 marks per characteristic to give a total of 8 marks.</p>	

- (b) Describe a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in **one** megacity and compare this with a planning response implemented in another megacity. (12 marks)

Description	Marks
<p>The candidate describes in detail a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in a megacity.</p> <p>The candidate explicitly makes some comparisons with a planning response implemented in another world megacity.</p> <p>Extensive detailed and accurate evidence is used to support the description and explanation. Specific and relevant examples are cited to support the response. Accurate and relevant geographical terms are used.</p>	10–12
<p>The candidate describes a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in a megacity.</p> <p>The candidate makes some comparisons with a planning response implemented in another world megacity.</p> <p>Detailed and accurate evidence is used to support the description and explanation. Relevant examples are cited to support the response. Accurate and relevant geographical terms are used.</p>	8–9
<p>The candidate describes elements of a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in a megacity.</p> <p>The candidate makes some comparisons with a planning response implemented in another world megacity.</p> <p>Some evidence is used which may support the response. Some examples and geographical terms are used.</p>	6–7
<p>The candidate outlines elements of a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in a megacity.</p> <p>The candidate makes a comparison with a planning response implemented in another world megacity.</p> <p>Limited evidence is used which may support the response. Limited examples and geographical terms are used.</p>	4–5
<p>The candidate outlines elements of a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in a megacity.</p> <p>A basic description of a planning strategy. Little detail. Information might be in dot point form. Limited evidence used and response contains many generalisations.</p> <p>Little to no evidence is used and the response contains many generalisations. Minimal to no examples are provided. Geographical terms are used incorrectly.</p>	1–3
Total	12
<p>Markers information: Award 6 marks maximum if the candidate provides a description of a planning strategy designed to address an urban challenge in one megacity. Award 6 marks to the answer that makes a comparison to a planning response implemented in another megacity.</p>	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Question 21

Sketch map adapted from: Division of National Mapping. (1981). *1930 Busselton Western Australia* (1st ed.) (National topographic map series: 1:100 000). Belconnen, ACT: NATMAP.

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