

A large, light purple illustration of a coastal landscape. It features a winding road or path leading from the foreground towards a town or village on a hillside. The sky is filled with a pattern of irregular, overlapping shapes, resembling a map or a stylized sky. The overall tone is soft and educational.

GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL COURSE

Marking key for the Externally set task
Sample 2016

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Geography

Externally set task – marking key

1. The skills you would use when undertaking a geographical inquiry are listed in the table below.
 - (a) Number these skills in the order that you would use them by putting a 1 next to the first stage in the inquiry process through to 5 for the last stage in the process.

Geographical inquiry skills	Order
Analyse geographical information and data	3
Evaluate alternative responses to geographical issues	5
Identify aims, formulate questions and plan a methodology	1
Communicate geographical information using appropriate terminology	4
Collect and record geographical information from a range of sources	2

Description	Marks
All statements are in the correct order	2
2 or 3 statements are in the correct order	1
0 or 1 statements are in the correct order	0
Total	2

- (b) Explain, using examples from a geographical inquiry you have undertaken on hazards, how you approached each of the **five (5)** stages of the geographical inquiry process.

Description	Marks
For each skill: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correctly explains the geographical skill • uses relevant terminology to explain the skill • refers to examples from a geographical inquiry and clearly links it to explain the above skill 	3
For each skill: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple explanation of the geographical skill • uses basic wording to explain the skill • refers to examples from a geographical inquiry but doesn't clearly link it to explain the skill 	2
For each skill: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple explanation of the geographical skill • uses basic wording to explain the skill • refers to no examples, or describes an irrelevant example from a geographical inquiry 	1
Total	15
Answer could include, but is not limited to:	
<p>Identify aims, formulate questions and plan a methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the reason for the inquiry and develop key questions that need to be answered by the inquiry. • Determine how the inquiry will be undertaken (i.e. what is to be done and how is to be done). <p>Collect and record geographical information from a range of sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect information from a range of primary (e.g. observations) and/or secondary (e.g. websites) sources using ethical methods (i.e. how and where is the information to be collected). <p>Analyse geographical information and data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the information to make generalisations and conclusions. <p>Communicate geographical information using appropriate terminology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate the information in written and/or oral, cartographic, multimodal or graphics forms (i.e. means of presenting the information). <p>Evaluate alternative responses to geographical issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate conclusions and actions that might be taken, as well as other alternatives that might be considered. 	

2. Identify **one (1)** example of a specific natural or ecological hazard that you have studied.
- (a) For the selected hazard:
- describe the nature of the hazard
 - identify the magnitude of the hazard
 - identify the duration of the hazard
 - describe **one** impact of the hazard on the natural environment
 - describe **one** impact of the hazard on the human environment.

Description	Marks
Nature of the hazard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • names a specific natural or ecological hazard • accurately describes the nature of the selected hazard • refers to details of a specific hazard event to illustrate the above description 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • names a specific natural or ecological hazard • briefly describes the characteristics of the selected hazard 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • names a natural or ecological hazard • lists the nature of the selected hazard 	1
Answer could include, but is not limited to:	
For example, the Kobe earthquake 1995 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most devastating earthquakes ever to hit Japan; more than 5,500 were killed and over 26,000 injured • The area where the earthquake took place was on a destructive plate boundary above the junction of the Philippine and Eurasian tectonic plates • The oceanic Philippine plate is being subducted under the continental Eurasian plate • The focus of the earthquake was very shallow, only 16 kilometres below the surface • Widespread damage caused by seismic waves, landslides, fissuring, aftershocks and additional earthquakes • The proximity of the epicentre, directly beneath a highly populated region, helps explain the great loss of life and the high level of destruction 	

Description	Marks
Magnitude of the hazard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accurately describes the magnitude of the hazard in terms of units of measurement and/or extent of damage • describes how the magnitude is measured and/or suggests factors that influence the magnitude 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describes the magnitude in general terms 	1
Answer could include, but is not limited to:	
For example, the Kobe earthquake 1995 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • magnitude 7.2 on the Richter scale • is measured using an instrument called a seismograph • number of factors influence the magnitude: the depth of the quake, the type of fault and its direction of movement, the degree of slippage, and the type of rocks • serious damage to buildings bridges and roads; more than 5,500 were killed and over 26,000 injured; 300 000 made homeless; massive economic cost 	

Description	Marks
Duration of the hazard	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accurately describes the duration of the hazard in terms of units of measurement and/or extent of damage 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describes the duration in general terms 	1
Answers could include, but are not limited to:	
For example, the Kobe earthquake 1995	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> earthquake took place 5.46am, Tuesday 17 January 1995 the shaking lasted for 20 seconds widespread damage caused by seismic waves, landslides, fissuring, aftershocks and additional earthquakes there were 74 aftershocks, which were strong enough to be felt that occurred over a few days 	

Description	Marks
Describes one natural impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describes in detail the impact on the natural environment refers to specific examples makes links to the severity and extent of the damage 	3–2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic description of the impact referring to generic examples 	1
Answers could include, but are not limited to:	
For example, the Kobe earthquake 1995	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the strong ground motions that led to the collapse of the Hanshin Express way also caused severe liquefaction caused major geological damage. There was displacement of the ground up to 3 metres landslides and fissuring 	

Description	Marks
Describes one human impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describes in detail the impact on the human environment refers to specific examples makes links to the severity and extent of the damage 	3–2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic description of the impact referring to generic examples 	1
Total	13
Answers could include, but are not limited to:	
For example, the Kobe earthquake 1995	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> massive damage occurred as a result of the earthquake: serious damage to buildings, bridges and roads. More than 5,500 were killed and over 26,000 injured; 300 000 made homeless; massive economic cost. damage to the cities and building: one in five buildings were destroyed; 22% of the offices in the CBD area were destroyed, over half the houses in the worst affected areas were not liveable; several parts of the elevated main highway collapsed causing traffic chaos; most electrical and telephone lines were cut, causing devastating effects on Japanese industry. 	

- (b) Describe the frequency of this type of hazard on a global scale.

Description	Marks
Frequency of the hazard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accurately explains the frequency of the hazard on a global scale refers to more than one example to support statements 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explains the frequency of the hazard on a regional or local scale refers to a generic example to support statements 	1
Total	2
Answer could include, but is not limited to:	
Earthquakes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is estimated that there are 500,000 detectable earthquakes in the world each year there are, on average, 80 earthquakes of magnitude 3.0 or more in Australia each year earthquakes above magnitude 5.5, such as the 5.6 magnitude event in Newcastle in 1989, occur on average every two years about every five years there is a potentially disastrous earthquake of magnitude 6.0 or more earthquakes are very common occurrences 	

- (c) Describe and account for the spatial distribution of this hazard on a global scale.

Description	Marks
Spatial distribution of the hazard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describes the spatial distribution of the hazard on a global scale refers to details of a specific hazard event to illustrate the above description accounts for the reason for the distribution of the hazard 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describes the spatial distribution of the hazard, either globally or regionally only refers to the location of one specific hazard limited account for the reason for the distribution of the hazard 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describes the spatial distribution of the hazard, either globally or regionally only refers to the location of one specific hazard 	1
Total	3
Answers could include, but are not limited to:	
Earthquakes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are most common at tectonic plate boundaries where different plates meet. The largest ones usually happen where two plates are colliding, or colliding and sliding past one another. Particularly around the edge of the Pacific Plate; for example, in New Zealand, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Japan and the Americas. Indonesia, where the Indo-Australian Plate collides with the Eurasian Plate. The depths of focus in these collision zones can range from 0-700km. Large shallow earthquakes also happen where two plates are pulling apart, with the creation of new oceanic crust along mid-ocean ridges and on the transform faults that intersect them. Shallow earthquakes occur in the relatively stable interior of continents away from plate boundaries. They are less common and do not follow easily recognisable patterns. This type of earthquake generally originates at shallow depths. Although Australia is not on the edge of a plate, the continent experiences earthquakes because the Indo-Australian plate is being pushed north and is colliding with the Eurasian, Philippine and Pacific plates. This causes the buildup of mainly compressive stress in the interior of the Indo-Australian plate, which is released during earthquakes. 	