Geography marking guide

External assessment

Combination response (48 marks)

Assessment objectives

This assessment instrument is used to determine student achievement in the following objectives:

1. explain geographical processes by describing the features, elements and interactions of demographic processes that shape the identity of places and result in patterns of population change

2. comprehend geographic patterns by recognising spatial patterns of demographic change for places at global, regional and local scales of study, identifying relationships and the implications for people and places

3. analyse geographic data and information by selecting and interpreting demographic data to infer how patterns, trends and relationships represent a geographical challenge in relation to global population change

4. apply geographical understanding by extrapolating from their analysis to generalise about the impacts of demographic change for places of origin and places of destination globally

6. communicate geographical understanding of global, regional and local demographic change and the challenge for sustainable management by selecting and using cartographic, graphic, written and mathematical skills in short and extended responses

Note: Objective 5 is not assessed in this instrument.

Queensland Government

QCAA
Queensland Curriculum & Assessment Authority

Purpose

This document is an External assessment marking guide (EAMG).

The EAMG:

- Provides a tool for calibrating external assessment markers to ensure reliability of results
- Indicates the correlation, for each question, between mark allocation and qualities at each level of the mark range
- Informs schools and students about how marks are matched to qualities in student responses.

Mark allocation

Where a response does not meet any of the descriptors for a question or a criterion, a mark of '0' will be recorded. Where no response to a question has been made, a mark of 'N' will be recorded.

External assessment marking guide

Short response

Q	Sample response	The response:	M
1	Although life expectancy has increased for all regions it is varied between the most and least developed regions. Africa has the lowest life expectancy at 62 years, which has increased from 38 years in 1950. It has always been 10 years below the global average. At the other end of the scale is Northern America with a life expectancy of 80 years, 8 years above the global average in 2015–2020.	• states that the overall life expectancy has increased for all regions • provides a description of the varied life expectancy between developed and less developed regions • uses detailed evidence from the stimulus • uses appropriate values for the 2 trends	4
		• states that the overall life expectancy has increased for all regions • provides a description of the varied life expectancy between developed and less developed regions • uses relevant evidence from the stimulus • uses appropriate values for 1 trend	3
		• states that the overall life expectancy has increased for all regions • uses appropriate values for the trend **OR** • provides a description of the varied life expectancy between developed and less developed regions • uses appropriate values for the trend	2
		• describes a relevant pattern of life expectancy	1
		• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Q	Sample response	The response:	M
2	Figure 2 shows population distribution across the USA. Each dot on the map represents the pattern of where people live (7500 people per dot). Population distribution is uneven; the clustering of dots indicates where more people live, usually in urban areas. This pattern could change over time based on the migration of people to and from places, or because of population growth in a place.	• states that the map shows population distribution • explains that the population distribution creates a clustered pattern • provides 2 relevant reasons for why the pattern could change	4
		• states that the map shows population distribution • describes the population distribution • provides 1 relevant reason for why the pattern could change	3
		• describes the stimulus • provides 1 relevant reason for why the pattern could change	2
		• describes the stimulus **OR** • provides 1 relevant reason for why the pattern could change	1
		• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Q	Sample response	The response:	M	The response:	M
3	For both regions, Europe and Africa, fertility rates have declined, which is the trend for the whole world. Europe declined to an average of 1.8 (below replacement fertility of 2.1). All sub-regions in Europe had declining fertility, with none above replacement fertility in 2015. Africa, although fertility has declined over the same time, has an average fertility rate of 4.8 and all sub-regions have well above replacement fertility, with Middle African countries significantly higher than the world average with a fertility rate of 5.8. These fertility rates have very different implications for population growth. Africa's high fertility rate will result in natural increase, even though it is on a downward trend. In contrast, European countries would need to rely on migration and population momentum to grow their populations.	• identifies the overall trend in fertility rates • describes the trends for both regions, using detailed evidence • identifies the difference in fertility patterns	4	• explains a relevant impact for both regions	3
		• describes the trends for both regions, using detailed evidence • identifies the difference in fertility patterns **OR** • identifies the overall trend in fertility rates • describes the trends for both regions, using detailed evidence	3	• explains a relevant impact for one region OR identifies a relevant impact for both regions	2
		• describes the trend for both regions • identifies a fertility pattern **OR** • describes the trend for one region using detailed evidence • identifies a fertility pattern	2	• identifies a relevant impact for either region	1
		• describes a trend **OR** • identifies a fertility pattern	1	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0
		• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0		

Q	The response:	M	The response:	M	The response:	M	The response:	M	The response:	M
4a)	• represents the data in a suitable graph	1	• plots all the data accurately	2	• uses equal and appropriate increments for scale	1	• includes title, key and axis labels	1	• differentiates the lines for each location	1
	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0	• plots the data	1	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0
			• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0						

Q	Sample response	The response:	M	The response:	M
4b)	Between 1996 and 2016 all LSA's experienced an increase in population, although at different rates, with South Morang experiencing the fastest and greatest population growth. The population of South Morang increased by 21,712 people between 1996–2016, with the most rapid growth from 2001, when 19,040 people were added, as indicated by the steepness of the line on the graph. Rapid population growth poses the challenge of sustainable development, that is ensuring adequate infrastructure and services are in place to match the rate of population growth. Examples of this challenge are the provision of adequate public transport or road infrastructure and the provision of adequate schools.	• accurately identifies the overall trend • identifies the different rates of growth for each LSA • identifies South Morang as the place with the fastest population growth • uses evidence from the graph to support the analysis	4	• explains the geographical challenge as sustainable development • provides 2 examples for the challenge of sustainable development	3
		• identifies the different rates of growth for each LSA • identifies South Morang as the place with the fastest population growth • uses evidence from the graph to support the analysis	3	• explains 2 relevant examples for the challenge of sustainable development	2
		• describes the trends • uses evidence from the graph	2	• identifies 1 relevant example for the challenge of sustainable development	1
		• describes a trend	1	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0
		• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0		

Q	Sample response	The response:	M
5	The process evident in Figure 3 is urbanisation resulting in urban sprawl. As Kinshasa's population grew by 6 million between 1994 and 2013, the urban area has encroached into the rural areas. In 1994 the urban area was 14 642 ha; by 2013 this area had increased by more than three times to 45 681 ha. Most of the urban sprawl was south and east of the 1994 urban area consuming large tracts of rural land and a tributary. One geographical challenge arising from this type of urbanisation is the loss of agricultural land and reduced production leading to food insecurity and displacement of farmers.	• identifies a process of urbanisation resulting in urban sprawl • explains the process of urban sprawl • uses evidence to support the explanation • identifies 1 relevant geographical challenge	4
		• explains the process of urban sprawl • uses evidence to support the explanation • identifies 1 relevant geographical challenge	3
		• describes the process of urban sprawl • states 1 relevant geographical challenge	2
		• describes a relevant pattern in the stimulus OR • states 1 relevant geographical challenge	1
		• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Extended response

Criterion: Analyse data (8 marks)

Q	The response:	M
6	• provides a detailed explanation of a geographical challenge • uses comprehensive data to support the explanation • identifies complex relationships in the data	8
	• provides a detailed explanation of a geographical challenge • uses comprehensive data to support the explanation •	7
	• provides an explanation of a geographical challenge • uses appropriate data to support the explanation •	6
	• provides a simple explanation of a geographical challenge • uses relevant data to support the explanation	5
	• describes an evident geographical challenge • describes relevant data	4
	• describes an evident geographical challenge • describes aspects of the stimulus	3
	• makes a relevant statement about the migration of people within Bangladesh • refers to the stimulus	2
	• makes a relevant statement about the migration of people within Bangladesh **OR** • describes aspects of the stimulus	1
	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Criterion: Apply understanding (5 marks)

Q	The response:	M
6	• makes generalisations about the impacts on people or places that are complex • uses the analysis to support the generalisations	5
	• makes generalisations about the impacts on people or places • uses the analysis to support the generalisations	4
	• makes relevant generalisations about the impacts on people or places	3
	• describes relevant impacts on people or places	2
	• identifies a relevant impact on people or places	1
	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Criterion: Communication (3 marks)

Q	The response:	M
6	• organises paragraphs to convey ideas purposefully and fluently in relation to the question • uses correct geographical terminology throughout the response	3
	• organises paragraphs to convey ideas in relation to the question • uses correct geographical terminology	2
	• conveys ideas in relation to the question	1
	• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0