Geography marking guide and response

External assessment 2023

Combination response (47 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.

Purpose

This document consists of a marking guide and a sample response.

The marking guide:

- 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.

The sample response:

- demonstrates the qualities of a high-level response
- has been annotated using the marking guide.

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.

Allow FT mark/s — refers to 'follow through', where an error in the prior section of working is used later in the response, a mark (or marks) for the rest of the response can still be awarded so long as it still demonstrates the correct conceptual understanding or skill in the rest of the response.

Marking guide

Short response

Criterion: Explaining

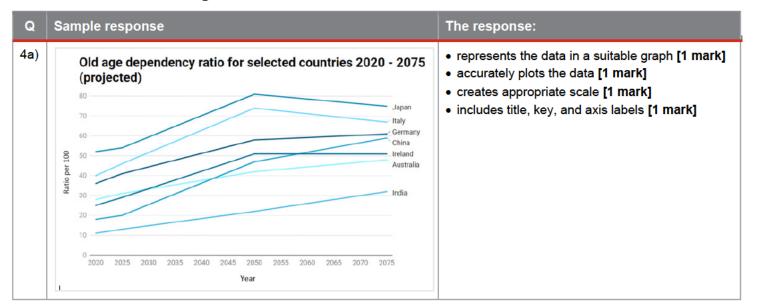| Q	Sample response	The response:

1	The greatest population density is found between 10° and 40° north. These regions include places with high birth rates, such as Africa, and places with large total populations, such as China. The population density becomes sparser into the higher latitudes, with the least densely populated regions occurring at north of 60° N and south of 50° S. This is due to small populations spread over a vast area and limited resources in frozen landscapes.	• identifies the pattern of population density **[1 mark]**
		• refers to zones of
		  – high population density **[1 mark]**
		  – low population density **[1 mark]**
		• provides a reason for the
		  – high population density **[1 mark]**
		  – low population density **[1 mark]**

Criterion: Explaining and comprehending

Q	Sample response	The response:
2	GRP in China could explain Rostow's Model because the model assumes all places pass through the same stages of economic development, where poorer places are in the lowest stages of development and richer places are in the later stages of higher development. Stage 1 places, such as Xizang, have the lowest GRP < 13 235; Stage 2 are the regions with GRP 13 235–24 740, e.g. Inner Mongolia; Stage 3 includes Yunnan, with GRP of 24 741–40 268; Stage 4 has the most provinces with GRP 40 269–73 515, including Beijing, and Stage 5, e.g. Shanghai, has High Mass Consumption > 73 516.	• explains how GRP could explain Rostow's Model **[1 mark]** • uses examples from the map accurately matched to – stage 1 **[1 mark]** – stage 2 **[1 mark]** – stage 3 **[1 mark]** – stage 4 **[1 mark]** – stage 5 **[1 mark]**

Criterion: Analysing

Q	Sample response	The response:
3	Japan is facing the three challenges of an ageing population with long life expectancy, a declining workforce, and a low fertility rate resulting in a declining population. By 2065 it is forecast that replacement fertility will be only 1.51 and even though that is an increasing trend, fertility will still be well below replacement value. This is evident in the projected low number of children aged 0–4 by 2065, only 3.5 million, approximately 3.5% of the total population. Total population since 1970 will have declined significantly from approximately 105 million to 96 million. This combined with long life expectancy including half a million people in the 100+ category and more people aged 55+ (47 205 000) than below 55 (46 650 000) means there will be a declining workforce to provide support to an age-dependent population. From 2020 to 2065 the working-age population will have declined by 3 million.	• analyses two graphs **[1 mark]** • analyses the third graph **[1 mark]** • explains the triple challenge **[1 mark]** • identifies that natural population change is declining **[1 mark]** • uses evidence to support the explanation **[1 mark]**

Criterion: Communicating

Q	Sample response	The response:
4a)	**Old age dependency ratio for selected countries 2020 - 2075 (projected)** *[Line graph with y-axis "Ratio per 100" from 0 to 80 and x-axis "Year" from 2020 to 2075. Lines plotted for Japan, Italy, Germany, China, Ireland, Australia, and India.]*	• represents the data in a suitable graph **[1 mark]** • accurately plots the data **[1 mark]** • creates appropriate scale **[1 mark]** • includes title, key, and axis labels **[1 mark]**

Criterion: Comprehending and Analysing

Q	Sample response	The response:

4b)	Overall old-age dependency is increasing for the selected countries because the ratio in all countries is greater in 2075 than in 2020. India, with the lowest ratio in 2020 (11 people per 100), will see an increase of 21 people per 100 by 2075.
	
	Japan and Italy have very similar trends. Both countries have high age-dependency ratios in 2020 (Japan at 52 people per 100 and Italy at 41 people per 100). Both will see increasing age dependency into 2050, when approximately three-quarters of Italy's population will be aged (74/100). However, both will see a decline in 2075 (Japan 75/100 and Italy 67/100).
	
	The trend for Italy can be explained by a lower fertility rate resulting in less working-age people.
		• provides an analysis of the graph created in Question 4a) that refers to
		  – the overall trend **[1 mark]**
		  – specific trends **[1 mark]**
		• uses appropriate evidence to support the analysis of the
		  – overall trend **[1 mark]**
		  – specific trends **[1 mark]**
		• provides a plausible explanation of the projected trend for Italy **[1 mark]**

Q	Sample response	The response:
4c)	China, with its rapidly increasing ratio of an additional 41 people per 100 by 2075, will face the geographical challenge of providing services such as health care to an ageing population.	• identifies relevant trend for selected place **[1 mark]** • explains a relevant geographical challenge for the place **[1 mark]**

Criterion: Analysing and Applying

Q	Sample response	The response:
5	The top three countries (Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan) produced almost double the number of asylum seekers (approximately 2.210 million) in 2014–2018 compared to the other seven. A likely reason is due to conflict. Syria generated the most asylum seekers, approximately 785 000 people. In 2017 and 2018 most asylum seekers came from Afghanistan, approximately 200 000. Venezuela produced the least number of asylum seekers with approximately 120 000. Although there has been a decline in the number of asylum seekers originating from Syria, an impact may be reduced capacity to produce food due insufficient people to carry out farming.	• provides an accurate analysis of trends **[1 mark]** • uses evidence to support analysis of trends **[1 mark]** • provides a plausible reason to explain the trend in one country **[1 mark]** • identifies a relevant impact **[1 mark]**

Extended response — Question 6

Criterion: Analysing

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

Criterion: Applying understanding

The response:	M
• makes complex generalisations about the impacts of the identified challenge on people or place • uses analysis to support the generalisations	5
• makes generalisations about the impacts of the identified challenge on people or place • uses analysis to support the generalisations	4
• makes generalisations about the impacts on people or place	3
• describes relevant impacts on people or place	2
• identifies one relevant impact on people or place	1
• does not satisfy any of the descriptors above.	0

Criterion: Communicating

The response:	M
• organises paragraphs to convey ideas purposefully and fluently in relation to the question • uses correct geographical terminology	3
• organises paragraph/s 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