



**EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND
ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME**



***Scoring
Rubric
2020***

**South Pacific
Form Seven
Certificate**

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Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Student Response Level								
			Weak/ Pre-Structural The answer does not relate to the question. 0	Unistructural Only one bit of information mentioned 1	Multistructural Several ideas are mentioned, either described, or listed but disconnected 2	Relational Several ideas are mentioned and are also related to one another. Give examples. 3	Extended Abstract Several ideas are mentioned and related to each other. Students 4				
STRAND 1											
1.1	1	Natural processes are natural events that occur in a sequence whereby one event causes another event to occur or change. Natural processes occur above, on and below the earth's surface. Processes can vary in time and space. Processes vary in magnitude and frequency.). For example, volcanic activity and tidal activities.	Incorrect definition provided	Provides the correct definition of natural process.							
1.2	1	Hydrological Process/ Fluvial /Climatological Processes	Incorrect natural process mentioned	Any one from the 3 as in the evidence column.							
1.3	1	<table border="1" data-bbox="224 782 1075 893"> <thead> <tr> <th>Natural process</th> <th>Elements</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hydrology</td> <td>Condensation, Evaporation.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Natural process	Elements	Hydrology	Condensation, Evaporation.	Incorrect response.	Provides any one correct element of the hydrological process.			
Natural process	Elements										
Hydrology	Condensation, Evaporation.										
1.4	1	Temporal variation refers to change with time/how things change over time	Incorrect definition	Provides the correct definition of temporal variations with key emphasis on time.							

1.5	1	Local spatial variations refers to the way in which processes are different within different parts of the geographic environment , e.g. stronger, going in different directions, more magnitude, different speeds or rates, different geology, different slope, different patterns	Incorrect definition	Provides the correct definition of local spatial variations with key emphasis on the different processes.			
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1.6a	2	Sketch map showing the elements of the interacting natural processes.	Sketch map DOES NOT show the elements of the interacting natural processes	Sketch map shows ONE element of the interacting natural processes Or One correct idea.	Sketch map clearly shows the TWO elements of the interacting natural processes Or Any two correct ideas (one element and a correct scale).		
1.6b	1	Draw the key for the sketch in 1.6a	Symbols and colours used do not complement those used in the sketch.	Symbols and colours used complement those used in the sketch.			

1.7	2	<p>Temporal variation refers to change with time/how things change over time. For example wave action and Aeolian action and activity varies in summer compared to winter due to the changes in elements over time as well as different periods of time.</p>		Incorrect description given	Students mention only about one period of time and do not mention the comparison over time. One idea only.	Students choose one natural process and show how is it different during two time periods. Two or more ideas without linkage.		
1.8	3	<p>ONE natural process</p> <p>Coastal</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Pedology</p>	<p>Positively Modified by Human action</p> <p>Changes to coastal environments may take many forms: creation or stabilization of inlets, beach nourishment and sediment bypassing, creation of dunes for property protection, dredging of waterways for shipping and commerce, and introduction of hard structures such as jetties, groins, and seawalls.</p> <p>Human activities (students may give specific examples – of replacing the forest and mangroves to reduce Carbon dioxide, use of hybrid cars to decrease the use of fossil fuels and ban on the use of plastic bags.</p> <p>Land management strategies that reduce soil erosion and protect water resources. for example reforestation Sustainable agriculture - is an approach to farming that focuses on production of food in a manner that can be maintained with minimal degradation of ecosystems and natural resources. Recycling rather than dumping waste in landfill sites</p>	Irrelevant. Not any one idea is correct.	<p>Focuses on one aspect only – either on the positive human action or on the positive outcome of the human action without any mention of the case study.</p> <p>(Only one correct idea is given.)</p>	<p>Provides two or more positive human actions that have modified or could modify the chosen geographical environment but does not relate it to the case study.</p> <p>The link between the human actions and the modifications is not clear.</p> <p>(2 or more ideas without linkage)</p>	<p>Clearly explains how a natural process is positively modified by human beings in the chosen geographic environment, thus the ideas are connected. Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive answer using appropriate Geographical information, ideas and issues.</p> <p>(2 or more ideas which are related)</p>	

		Biogeography	<p>Reforestation as not to disturb the ecological balance/food chain or destroy the natural habitat of organisms</p> <p>Recycling rather than dumping waste in landfill sites</p> <p>Agro-forestry - growing trees and crops at the same time. This lets farmers take advantage of shelter from the canopy of trees. It prevents soil erosion, and the crops benefit from the nutrients from the dead organic matter.</p> <p>Selective logging - trees are only felled when they reach a particular height. This allows young trees a guaranteed life span and the forest will regain full maturity after around 30 - 50 years.</p> <p>Education - ensuring those involved in exploitation and management of the forest understand the consequences of their actions.</p> <p>Afforestation - the opposite of deforestation. If trees are cut down, they are replaced to maintain the canopy.</p> <p>Forest reserves - areas protected from exploitation.</p> <p>Monitoring - use of satellite technology and photography to check that any activities taking place are legal and follow guidelines for sustainability.</p>					
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1.9	4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="286 113 465 145">Natural process</th> <th data-bbox="465 113 1137 145">Operations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="286 145 465 1289">Coastal</td> <td data-bbox="465 145 1137 1289"> <p>The three main coastal environment processes that operate are Coastal Erosion, Coastal Transportation and Coastal Deposition. The elements that interact to produce natural processes are wind, waves and tides. Each phenomenon at coastal geographic environment has been produced by interaction.</p> <p>Coastal Erosion is a process at that gradually wears away the rock particles of the earth's surface, transporting them to another location. There are many types of processes that cause erosion such as wave erosion, wind erosion and wave refraction. Coastal Erosion operates at different rates and different times. Limestone rock is eroded slower than sedimentary rock. The types of wave erosion that caused this are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydraulic Action, when waves hit the cliff, air is forced into cracks, and then as the wave retreats this air expands explosively. Over time the cracks enlarge, weakening the base of the cliff causing erosion. • Attrition is the breakdown of rock particles when they hit Otakamiro point and each other causing the base of the headland to erode. • Chemical Erosion/Corrosion occurs due to the content of limestone in the rock face of Otakamiro point. The seawater combined with the limestone produces a weak chemical solution, which erodes the base of the cliff and produces a pitted effect. • Chemical Weathering is when water weakens the structure of the rock and Mechanical Weathering is where water seeps into the rock face causing fragments of rock to break off. These types of erosion have caused the formation of several phenomena such as caves. <p>Coastal Deposition is the third main natural process occurring at geographic environment. It is the process of sediment being deposited to form natural features. This is when the rock fragments are ripped away by waves, broken down by attrition and transported along the coast where they are deposited as beaches and sand dunes. The movement of the material is called Longshore Drift; the direction of the deposit depends on the direction of the winds.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="286 1289 465 1485">Fluvial</td> <td data-bbox="465 1289 1137 1485"> <p>Fluvial process, the physical interaction of flowing water and the natural channels of rivers and streams. Such processes play an essential and conspicuous role in the denudation of land surfaces and the transport of rock detritus from higher to lower levels. 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As the rain falls and collects in watercourses, the process of erosion</p>	No relevant idea is provided	One appropriate idea on the natural process operating in their environment with no mention of the case study.	Two or more relevant ideas are provided about the natural process operating in their environment with any reference to the case study. No relationship between the ideas.	Two or more appropriate ideas are provided with reference to case study about the natural process operating in their environment. Relationship or link between the ideas is clear.	
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			<p>not only degrades the land, but the products of erosion themselves become the tools with which the rivers carve the valleys in which they flow. Sediment materials eroded from one location are transported and deposited in another, only to be eroded and re-deposited time and again before reaching the ocean. At successive locations, the riverine plain and the river channel itself are products of the interaction of a water channel's flow with the sediments brought down from the drainage basin above. The velocity of a river's flow depends mainly upon the slope and the roughness of its channel. A steeper slope causes higher flow velocity, but a rougher channel decreases it.</p>					
		Tectonic	<p>Plate motions cause mountains to rise where plates push together, or converge, and continents to fracture and oceans to form where plates pull apart, or diverge. The continents are embedded in the plates and drift passively with them, which over millions of years results in significant changes in Earth's geography.</p> <p>Earth's surface layer, 50 to 100 km (30 to 60 miles) thick, is rigid and is composed of a set of large and small plates. Together, these plates constitute the lithosphere and the lithosphere rests on and slides over an underlying partially molten (and thus weaker but generally denser) layer of plastic partially molten rock known as the asthenosphere, meaning "weak." Plate movement is possible because the lithosphere-asthenosphere boundary is a zone of detachment. As the lithospheric plates move across Earth's surface, driven by forces as yet not fully understood, they interact along their boundaries, diverging, converging, or slipping past each other. While the interiors of the plates are presumed to remain essentially under formed, plate boundaries are the sites of many of the principal processes that shape the terrestrial surface, including earthquakes, volcanism, and orogeny (that is, formation of mountain ranges).</p>					
		Volcanic	<p>Movement of tectonic plates can be convergence, divergence, passive A volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a pool of molten rock below the surface of the earth. When pressure builds up, eruptions occur. Gases and rock shoot up through the opening and spill over or fill the air with lava fragments. Eruptions can cause lateral blasts, lava flows, hot ash flows, mudslides, avalanches, falling ash and floods. Volcano eruptions have been known to knock down entire forests. An erupting volcano can trigger tsunamis, flash floods, earthquakes, mudflows and rock falls.</p>					
		Geomorphic	<p>Geomorphology is the study of the nature and origin of landforms, particularly of the formative processes of weathering and erosion that occur in the atmosphere and hydrosphere. These processes continually shape the Earth's surface, and generate the sediments</p>					

			<p>that circulate in the Rock Cycle. Landforms are the result of the interactions among the geosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere. Weathering is the alteration and breakdown of rock minerals and rock masses when they are exposed to the atmosphere. Weathering processes occur in situ, that is, in the same place, with no major movement of rock materials involved.</p>						
		Climate	<p>The greenhouse effect is the name given to the natural process that causes the Earth to be warmer than it would be in the absence of an atmosphere. Greenhouse gases are produced naturally and trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, like a blanket. Water vapour is the largest contributor, responsible for 98 per cent of the natural greenhouse effect. Global warming is attributed to the enhanced greenhouse effect. This is caused by the increased concentration and effect of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane and fluorocarbons. When fossil fuels are burned in power stations, vehicles, industry or homes, greenhouse gases enter the atmosphere. Although these gases have always been present in the world's atmosphere their concentration is increasing as more and more fossil fuels are burned.</p>						
		Hydrology	<p>Hydrology is the science that encompasses the occurrence, distribution, movement and properties of the waters of the earth and their relationship with the environment within each phase of the hydrologic cycle. The water cycle, or hydrologic cycle, is a continuous process by which water is purified by evaporation and transported from the earth's surface (including the oceans) to the atmosphere and back to the land and oceans. All of the physical, chemical and biological processes involving water as it travels its various paths in the atmosphere, over and beneath the earth's surface and through growing plants, are of interest to those who study the hydrologic cycle.</p>						

1.10	3	Natural Process		Examples		Provides an inaccurate/unclear explanation of interactions of natural process without any mention of the case study (No single idea is correct.)	Focuses on one interaction of natural process without any mention of the case study. (One correct idea only.)	Provides two interactions of natural process from the chosen geographical environment but does not relate it to the case study. (Two or more ideas without linkage.)	Clearly explains how interactions of natural process operate in the chosen geographic environment, thus the ideas are connected. Presents a sustained, logical and cohesive answer using appropriate Geographical information, ideas and issues. (Two or more ideas which are related.)	Very detailed explanation on the interactions of natural process. Examples are also provided from their Pacific geographic environment. Ideas are connected. Presents a sustained,
		Geomorphological: Processes that build the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rock formation is a process whereby sand and mud deposited into the sea bed were, by the pressure of subsequent layers, consolidated into the Waitemata series of sedimentary rocks with strata of differential hardness of coarse hard sandstone and fine grained weaker greywacke mudstone. ➤ Tectonic processes ➤ Folding ➤ Faulting ➤ Volcanism 	Climatological: Processes that determine weather patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heating & cooling, ➤ Expansion & contraction, ➤ Weathering, ➤ Solution, ➤ Oxidation, ➤ Salt Crystallization, ➤ Hydration, 					

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Corrosion, ➤ Frittering, ➤ Evaporation, ➤ Insolation, ➤ Air pressure, ➤ Temperature, ➤ Precipitation, ➤ Humidity, ➤ Wind, frost, ➤ Aeolian processes of saltation, surface creep & suspension.), 						logical and cohesive answer using appropriate geographical information, ideas and issues.	
		Glaciation	Movement of ice over landscapes						(Two or more ideas which are related. Uses detailed examples to justify.)
		Bio geographical: Processes whereby the life cycle provides the catalyst for new life)	(Plant growth) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fluvial: Moving water (river erosion, transportation and deposition) 						
		Hydrological: Processes pertaining to the water cycle whereby water moves between air, water bodies and land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wave action (refraction, reflection, diffraction, abrasion, attrition, corrosion, hydraulic pressure, quarrying, chemical weathering, long shore drift, currents, plunging, surging and spilling waves, swash, and backwash.) 						
		Pedological: Processes involved in the formation of soil types.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ horizons ➤ patterns ➤ leaching ➤ weathering ➤ decomposition 						

STRAND 2

2.1a	1	Students locate and name their Pacific Island Nation Setting.	Both name and location are incorrect.	Either correct location or name of the Pacific Island nation. (One idea only)			
2.1b	1	Students locate and name their Overseas Setting.	Both name and location are incorrect.	Either correct location or name of the overseas setting. (One idea only)			

Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Weak/Prestructural 0	Unistructural 1	Multistructural 2	Relational 3	Extended Abstract 4					
2.2	1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cultural Process</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Migration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrialisation</td> </tr> </table>	Cultural Process	Migration	Tourism	Agricultural change	Industrialisation	Elements of the Cultural Processes incorrectly named	Any one element of the Cultural Process correctly named.			
Cultural Process												
Migration												
Tourism												
Agricultural change												
Industrialisation												
2.3a	2	Draw a sketch map to show the cultural process that operates in your chosen Pacific Island Setting. Add a title, key and approximate scale to your map.	No sketch map drawn	Map does not show the cultural process that operates in the chosen Pacific Island Setting	Map clearly shows the show the cultural process that operates in the chosen Pacific Island Setting							
2.3b	1	Draw the key for the sketch in 2.3a	Symbols and colours used do not complement those used in the sketch	Symbols and colours used complement those used in the sketch								

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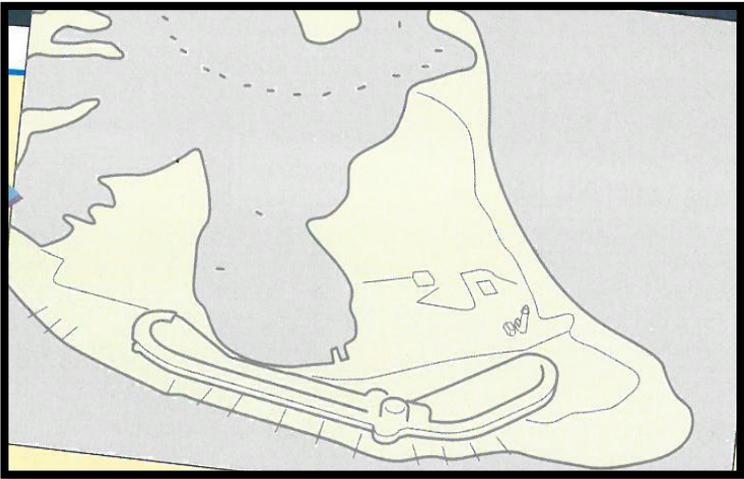
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Cultural process	How it operates in the Overseas Setting																
Migration	People migrate because of push & pull factors. Migration can either be voluntary or forced. Several factors determine whether one can migrate or not – availability of money, endorsement of travel documents to name a few. The effects (positive & negative) of migration can be seen in both the host & receiving countries/regions.																
Tourism	People have different motivations to travel, have different choices for their destinations which will be influenced by other factors such as the amount of money available to meet their travel needs, their state of health, stability (political & economic) of their destination. There is need for research to gauge present trends and future prospects. The tourism industry has multiplier effects and a high leakage factor – students to elaborate																
Industrialisation	The level of industrialisation depends on several factors – finance available to purchase items required, technical expertise to develop items. As more industries introduce robotics, people may have to quit their jobs thus causing social problems																
Agricultural change	Government to play a pivotal role in endorsing policies, securing markets to support change in this sector. Adopted by farmers through the assistance (financial/technical) of governments, with the availability of money farmers can buy machines or to hire labourers to make work easier																
2.7	3	<p>Reasons for the temporal variations in the cultural process for the chosen overseas setting:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tourism</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better/Quicker Air Travel- Making Previously Remote areas accessible. • More Paid Holidays- People tend to take many small holidays rather than one big one. • Increase in amount of Disposable income- People can afford to treat them. • Awareness of attractions- People are becoming more aware of travel from travel shows and advertising. • 2 working parents </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tourism			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better/Quicker Air Travel- Making Previously Remote areas accessible. • More Paid Holidays- People tend to take many small holidays rather than one big one. • Increase in amount of Disposable income- People can afford to treat them. • Awareness of attractions- People are becoming more aware of travel from travel shows and advertising. • 2 working parents 	<p>Incorrect explanation for the reasons for temporal variations, no mention of case study</p>	<p>Only one idea given.</p> <p>1 reason why local temporal variation exists, there is no mention of case study</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Mentions case study but does not explain the reasons for local spatial variations</p>	<p>Any two or more ideas without linkage.</p> <p>Identifies reasons for temporal variations but fails to give a detailed explanation</p> <p>There is mention of case study</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Listing of how cultural process operates, fails to explain why there are local spatial variations, there is mention of case study</p>	<p>Any two or more ideas with linkage.</p> <p>Detailed explanation of why temporal variations exist in the cultural process chosen, supported with case study.</p>							
Tourism																	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better/Quicker Air Travel- Making Previously Remote areas accessible. • More Paid Holidays- People tend to take many small holidays rather than one big one. • Increase in amount of Disposable income- People can afford to treat them. • Awareness of attractions- People are becoming more aware of travel from travel shows and advertising. • 2 working parents 																

Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Weak/Prestructural 0	Unistructural 1	Multistructural 2	Relational 3	Extended Abstract 4
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller families • Longer life expectancy • Cheaper/ Easier Travel • Internet booking/advertising • More unusual tourist destinations and attractions/destinations 					
		<p>Migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emergence of new technologies in communications and transport. • Globalisation • Armed conflict and economic crisis are important drivers of migration <p>Motivation → Decision → Arrangements → The journey → Arrival and Adjustment → Establishment and settlement.</p>					
		<p>Industrialisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved infrastructure and communication • Globalisation • The needs of people change over time 					
		<p>Agricultural change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved technology • Education and awareness over time • Hybrid seeds • Research and surveys. 					

Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Weak/Prestructural 0	Unistructural 1	Multistructural 2	Relational 3	Extended Abstract 4
2.8	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility • Different physical attractions • Different levels of income/finance available to spend • Different levels of development – emerging digital technologies • Different individual preferences • Different needs/wants 	Incorrect description of the local spatial variations, no mention of case study.	1 idea only on local spatial variation, there is no mention of case study OR Mentions case study only, in relation to the local spatial variation (One idea only)	2 or more ideas on local spatial variations. Or Gives a detailed description of the local spatial variation with the case study. (Two or more ideas without linkage)		
2.9	2	<p>Factors that brought about changes are:</p> <p>Tourism - Better networking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easier mode of Transport such as air transport - More awareness created about the host countries in tourist markets. <p>Migration- Infrastructural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education - Peoples need for better services such as medical. - People’s need for cash income. - Stable future <p>Agricultural- More research and hybrid varieties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved machinery and technology - Increased use of pesticides and fertilisers 	Irrelevant/incorrect factor mentioned.	Only states the factor with no reference made to their geographic environment. (One idea only.)	Describes the factor with reference to their geographic environment. (Two or more ideas without linkage.)		
STRAND 3							
3.1a	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santiago 	Incorrect	Provides one of the correct answers provided.			
3.2a	1	Natural Feature Baker Point	Incorrect feature named	Correctly named feature			
3.2b	1	South East/SE	Incorrect direction given	Correct direction given			

Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Weak/Prestructural 0	Unistructural 1	Multistructural 2	Relational 3	Extended Abstract 4
3.3a	2	<p>Cross Section From Point S to Point T</p>	Cross Section is unrealistic in shape and contains no required features	Cross Section is realistic in shape and contains 1 required feature only	The cross section is realistic in shape with the 2 required features shown and labelled in Resource 4		
3.3b	1	Draw the key of the cross section drawn in 3.3a	Symbols/colours used do not complement those used in sketch	Symbols/colours used complement those used in cross section (refer to the evidence above for 3.3a)			
3.4a.	2	<p>There are a few advantages as well as disadvantages put forward as opinions by different individuals. The advantages outlined are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new road will make the town quieter and more pleasant - A new road will make it easier to get into town - People will reach home faster and will have more time with the family. - The new road will be safer for drivers and pedestrian 	Incorrect /irrelevant description of the different views on the new road.	Stating the advantage from the resource only. (one idea only)	Provides a detailed description of the need for/advantage of a new road. (2 or more ideas without linkage)		
3.5a	2	Storm water infiltration decreases after urbanisation as shown in the resource. Before urbanisation the infiltration was 25% but after the urbanisation process it reduced to 10%. There is increased run off as plants and trees are absent to absorb storm water.	Incorrect/irrelevant description on how the process of urbanisation	States one of the influences of urbanisation on	Describes the influences of urbanisation on storm water drainage		

Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Weak/Prestructural 0	Unistructural 1	Multistructural 2	Relational 3	Extended Abstract 4
		When water hits the concrete surface, they cannot be absorbed in so the run offs ends up in the sewers.	influences storm water drainage.	storm water drainage. (1 idea only)	with facts and figures from the resources. If possible provides an example. (2 or more ideas without linkage)		
3.6a	2		Incorrect outline or sketch for the précis map.	The outline map is partially correct. It shows part of the beach and not any features. (1 correct idea or feature only)	The sketch looks like the area of Scarborough. The outline is done well. (2 or more correct ideas/features)		
3.7a	2	Domestic: Kuwait Agricultural: Saudi Arabia	Incorrect answer	Provides 1 of the two correct answers	Provides both correct answers.		
3.7b	2	UAE and Saudi Arabia both use more water for agricultural purposes. They both have the second highest water usage for domestic purposes and least water is consumed for industrial purpose.	Does not mention the trend for any sector of water usage.	Description only includes one of the 3 sectors from Domestic, Agricultural and Industrial. (1 idea only)	Clear description provided on water usage by all the 3 sectors that is Domestic, Agricultural and Industrial. (2 or more ideas without linkage)		
3.7c	3	$50 + 63 + 30 + 10 + 35 + 15 = 203$ Markers need to accept plus or minus of 5 in the answer.	Incorrect answer, no working	Correct working, wrong answer	Correct answer, no working	Correct answer with working	
3.8a	3	In the cartoon, the mother bird that had gone to look for food for the baby bird comes back with a plastic bag. The baby bird is disappointed as the mother bird relates that the sea is out of fish and there are only plastic bags in the sea. This depicts that our oceans are polluted with plastic bags and it is a threat to the marine organisms.	Incorrect/irrelevant description of the cartoon.	Response includes direct portrayal of the picture without mentioning anything on the	Clearly comprehends the Clearly interprets the cartoon and explains the mismanagement of		

Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Weak/Prestructural 0	Unistructural 1	Multistructural 2	Relational 3	Extended Abstract 4												
				mismanagement of plastic bags. (Any 1 idea only)	plastic bags and the threat to the marine organisms. (2 or more ideas with linkage between ideas)cartoon on mismanagement of plastic bags and the threat to the marine organisms. (2 or more ideas without linkage)														
3.9a	3	<p style="text-align: center;">Cruise Passenger Arrivals in 2016</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Cruise Passenger Arrivals in 2016</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Approximate Arrivals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bahamas</td> <td>4700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cozumel(Mexico)</td> <td>3600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US Virgin Islands</td> <td>1800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cayman Islands</td> <td>1700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St Maarten</td> <td>1650</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Location	Approximate Arrivals	Bahamas	4700	Cozumel(Mexico)	3600	US Virgin Islands	1800	Cayman Islands	1700	St Maarten	1650	Incorrect proportions for the 5 items	Correct proportions for 1-3 items	Correct proportions for 4-5 items		
Location	Approximate Arrivals																		
Bahamas	4700																		
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3.9b	1	Draw the correct key for the graph drawn in 3.6a.	Symbols and colours used do not complement those used in portions	Symbols and colours used complement those used in portions															

Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Weak/Prestructural 0	Unistructural 1	Multistructural 2	Relational 3	Extended Abstract 4
3.10 a	4	<p>The world population increased from 1 billion in 1800 to 7.7 billion today. Historical demographers estimate that around the year 1800 the world population was only around 1 billion people. This implies that on average the population grew very slowly over this long time from 10,000 BCE to 1700 (by 0.04% annually). After 1800 this changed fundamentally: The world population was around 1 billion in the year 1800 and increased 7-fold since then. This dramatic growth has been driven largely by increasing numbers of people surviving to reproductive age, and has been accompanied by major changes in fertility rates, increasing urbanization and accelerating migration. These trends will have far-reaching implications for generations to come.</p> <p>Factors influencing the population growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertility rates • Increasing longevity • International migration <p>Measures to Reduce Population Growth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide universal access to safe and effective contraceptive options for both sexes. With two in five pregnancies reported as mistimed or never wanted, lack of access to good family planning services is among the biggest gaps in assuring that each baby will be wanted and welcomed in advance by its parents. 2. Guarantee education through secondary school for all, especially girls. In every culture surveyed to date, women who have completed at least some secondary school have fewer children on average, and have children later in life, than do women who have less education. 3. Eradicate gender bias from law, economic opportunity, health, and culture. Women who can own, inherit, and manage property; divorce; obtain credit; and participate in civic and political affairs on equal terms with men are more likely to postpone childbearing and to have fewer children compared to women who are deprived of these rights. 4. Offer age-appropriate sexuality education for all students. Data from the United States indicate that exposure to comprehensive programs that detail puberty, intercourse, options of abstinence and birth control, and respecting the sexual rights and decisions of individuals can help prevent unwanted pregnancies and hence reduce birth rates. 5. End all policies that reward parents financially based on the number of children they have. Governments can preserve and even increase tax and other financial benefits aimed at helping parents by linking these not to the number of children they have, but to parenthood status itself. 	<p>Response includes other effects than those on the trend and effects of world population growth.</p> <p>Or irrelevant ideas.</p>	<p>Only one trend or effect of world population growth is given.</p> <p>(1 idea only)</p>	<p>Two or more ideas on the trend and effects of world population growth are described.</p> <p>No linkage between ideas.</p>	<p>Two or more ideas on the trend and effects of world population growth are provided and justified.</p> <p>The relationship or linkage between ideas is clear.</p>	<p>Two or more ideas on the trend and effects of world population growth are provided in detail.</p> <p>The ideas are related and justified using detailed examples.</p> <p>Gives suggestions and practical solutions.</p>

Question Number	Skill Band	Evidence	Weak/Prestructural 0	Unistructural 1	Multistructural 2	Relational 3	Extended Abstract 4
		<p>6. Integrate lessons on population, environment, and development into school curricula at multiple levels. Refraining from advocacy or propaganda, schools should educate students to make well-informed choices about the impacts of their behavior, including childbearing, on the environment.</p> <p>7. Put prices on environmental costs and impacts. In quantifying the cost of an additional family member by calculating taxes and increased food costs, couples may decide that the cost of having an additional child is too high. Such decisions, freely made by women and couples, can decrease birth rates without any involvement by non-parents in reproduction.</p> <p>8. Adjust to an aging population instead of boosting childbearing through government incentives and programs. Population aging must be met with the needed societal adjustments, such as increased labor participation or immigration, rather than by offering incentives to women to have more children.</p> <p>9. Convince leaders to commit to stabilizing population through the exercise of human rights and human development. By educating themselves on rights-based population policies, policymakers can ethically and effectively address population-related challenges by empowering women to make their own reproductive choices.</p>					

The End

Cross Section From Point S to Point T

