



**EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND
ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME**



***Scoring
Rubric
2021***

**South Pacific
Form Seven
Certificate**

**G
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A
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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. 4				
STRAND 1											
1.1	1	Elements of a natural process is a part of a process or phenomena. Example of Geomorphological Process may be faulting, folding or volcanism. Or Components of the natural process that interact together to form the process.	Incorrect definition or an example of an element of natural process provided	Provides the correct definition of natural process.							
1.2	1	Geological Process Geomorphological Process	Incorrect natural process mentioned	Correct natural process mentioned from Resource 1.							
1.3	1	Crystallization Uplifts	Incorrect response.	Provides the correct natural phenomena of the geological process							
1.4	1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Natural process</th> <th>Elements</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological Process</td> <td>Wind, waves, mass wasting</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Natural process	Elements	Geomorphological Process	Wind, waves, mass wasting	Incorrect response.	Provides correct element of the Geomorphological process			
Natural process	Elements										
Geomorphological Process	Wind, waves, mass wasting										
1.5	1	D Local spatial variations refer 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 option	Provides the correct option chosen - D							
1.6a	2	Sketch map showing the distribution of the resulting natural features from the interacting natural process.	Sketch map DOES NOT show distribution of the resulting natural features from the interacting natural process	Sketch map shows ONE distribution of the resulting natural features from the interacting natural process	Sketch map clearly shows the TWO distribution of the resulting natural features from the interacting natural process						

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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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Natural Process</th> <th>Examples</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geomorphological: Processes that build the land</td> <td> <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 </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Climatological: Processes that determine weather patterns.</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Evaporation, ➤ Insolation, ➤ Air pressure, ➤ Temperature, ➤ Precipitation, ➤ Humidity, ➤ Wind, frost, </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glaciation</td> <td> Movement of ice over landscapes Glaciers shape the land through processes of erosion, weathering, transportation and deposition, creating distinct landforms. Erosion The two main types of erosion are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasion - as the glacier moves downhill, rocks that have been frozen into the base and sides of the glacier scrape the rock beneath. The rocks scrape the bedrock like sandpaper, leaving scratches called striations behind. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Natural Process	Examples	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"> ➤ Evaporation, ➤ Insolation, ➤ Air pressure, ➤ Temperature, ➤ Precipitation, ➤ Humidity, ➤ Wind, frost, 	Glaciation	Movement of ice over landscapes Glaciers shape the land through processes of erosion, weathering, transportation and deposition, creating distinct landforms. Erosion The two main types of erosion are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasion - as the glacier moves downhill, rocks that have been frozen into the base and sides of the glacier scrape the rock beneath. The rocks scrape the bedrock like sandpaper, leaving scratches called striations behind. 	Incorrect description given	Students state the element of the interacting natural processes that operate in the Pacific Geographic Environment. (1 idea only)	Students describe in detail the elements of the interacting natural processes that operate in the Pacific Geographic Environment. (2 or more independent ideas)		
Natural Process	Examples														
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plucking - rocks become frozen into the bottom and sides of the glacier. As the glacier moves downhill it 'plucks' the rocks frozen into the glacier from the ground. <p>Weathering</p> <p>Freeze-thaw weathering is the main type of weathering. During the day when temperatures are higher, the snow melts and water enters the cracks in the rock. When the temperature drops below 0°C the water in the crack freezes and expands by about 9 per cent. This makes the crack larger. As this process is repeated through continual thawing and freezing the crack gets larger over time. Eventually pieces of rock break off.</p> <p>Processes of glacial transportation</p> <p>Glaciers move very slowly. As they move, they transport material from one place to another:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As freeze-thaw weathering occurs along the edge of the glacier pieces of rock, which break off larger rocks, fall onto the glacier and are transported. • Rocks plucked from the bottom and sides of the glacier are moved downhill with the ice. • Bulldozing is when rocks and debris, found in front of the glacier, are pushed downhill by the sheer force of the moving ice. • Rotational slip is the circular movement of the ice in the corrie. <p>Glacial landforms created by deposition</p> <p>The name given to all material deposited by a glacier is called glacial till or boulder clay.</p>					

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		<p>Deposited material creates a range of interesting features such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratics - these are rocks that have been deposited by the glacier. They are usually made of a rock type that would not be found in that area. This suggests that erratics can be carried a long way from an area of different geology. • Drumlins - glaciers can move moraine around in unusual ways which produce interesting features. Drumlins are mounds of deposited moraine. They have a steep side and a sloping side. They can be small or large. They are sometimes described as having a 'basket of eggs' topography because of the unusual landscape they create. 						
		<p>Bio geographical: Processes whereby the life cycle provides the catalyst for new life)</p>	(Plant growth)					
		<p>Hydrological: Processes pertaining to the water cycle whereby water moves between air, water bodies and land.</p>	➤ 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.)					
		<p>Pedological: Processes involved in the formation of soil types.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ horizons ➤ patterns ➤ leaching ➤ weathering ➤ decomposition 					

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1.8	3	<p>Local spatial variations refer 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.</p> <p>For example the rate of coastal erosion is faster at one part of the river due to the slope or river speed compared to another part.</p>	Incorrect description given	<p>Students identify only about one part of the environment and there is no mention of local spatial variation.</p> <p>(1 idea)</p>	<p>Students choose one natural process and show how it is different in one part of the environment to the other but there is no mention of the case study</p> <p>(2 or more ideas without linkage)</p>	<p>Two or more appropriate ideas provided with reference to case study about how the natural process operates with relation to local spatial variation and has provided examples with reference to the case study.</p> <p>(2 or more ideas with linkage)</p>					
1.9	4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Natural process</th> <th>How it affects the distribution of phenomena</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coastal</td> <td> <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 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. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Natural process	How it affects the distribution of phenomena	Coastal	<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 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. 	No relevant idea is provided	One appropriate idea how on the natural process has affected the distribution of phenomena operating in their environment with no mention of the case study.	Two or more relevant ideas are provided about how the natural process has affected the distribution of phenomena operating in their environment without any reference to the case study.	Two or more appropriate ideas provided about how the natural process has affected the distribution of phenomena operating in their environment with reference to the case study.	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>					
	Fluvial	<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. Erosion of landscape, including the reduction of mountains and the building of plains, is brought about by the flow of water. As the rain falls and collects in watercourses, the process of erosion 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</p>					

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		roughness of its channel. A steeper slope causes higher flow velocity, but a rougher channel decreases it.					
		<p>Tectonic 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. 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>					
		<p>Volcanic 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>					
		<p>Geomorph phic 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 that circulate in the Rock Cycle. Landforms are the result of the interactions among the geosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.</p>					

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		<p>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> <p>Climate 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> <p>Hydrology 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	4	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ONE natural process</td> <td>Modification Human action</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal</td> <td> Dredging - may interfere with sediment transport and flow dynamics in coastal and marine systems. Land reclamation – removal of coastal vegetation makes the coast vulnerable to coastal erosion/inundation, cause salinization </td> </tr> </table>	ONE natural process	Modification Human action	Coastal	Dredging - may interfere with sediment transport and flow dynamics in coastal and marine systems. Land reclamation – removal of coastal vegetation makes the coast vulnerable to coastal erosion/inundation, cause salinization	Provides an inaccurate/unclear explanation of the cause (human action) and effect (how the natural process has been	Focuses on one aspect/idea only – either on the human action or on the positive outcome of the human action	Provides two or more human actions that have modified or could modify the chosen geographical environment but	Clearly explains how a cultural process is modified by human beings in the chosen geographic environment, thus	Very detailed explanation of how humans have modified the natural process. Presents a sustained, logical
ONE natural process	Modification Human action										
Coastal	Dredging - may interfere with sediment transport and flow dynamics in coastal and marine systems. Land reclamation – removal of coastal vegetation makes the coast vulnerable to coastal erosion/inundation, cause salinization										

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		<p>Beach scraping-is the process of reshaping beach and dune landforms with heavy machinery can create dunes, which are used to give property owners some security from beach erosion, severe storms, and winter wash over events. During the summers, the created sandbanks may be bulldozed flat, providing water views to property owners. However, the effects of beach scraping on coastal environments are little known, and this procedure may be harmful to coastal biota and habitats.</p> <p>Climate Human activities (students may give specific examples – burning of fossil fuels, air pollution... may contribute to acid rain, climate change</p> <p>Pedology Deforestation – removal of vegetation makes soil vulnerable to erosion, leaching Overgrazing - makes soil vulnerable to erosion, leaching Industrialisation – extractive industry – lead to land scarification, land pollution from mine tailings Careless disposal of (toxic) waste</p> <p>Biogeography Deforestation/indiscriminate logging, land reclamation – disturbs the ecological balance/food chain, destroys the natural habitat of organisms Introduced species - This can negatively affect an ecosystem because the introduced species may out-compete native organisms and displace them. Pollution: Pollution can occur from the runoff or disposal of chemical substances, or from energy sources (noise and light pollution). Land-use change: Humans may destroy natural landscapes as they mine resources and urbanize areas. This is detrimental, as it displaces residing species, reducing available habitats and food sources.</p>	modified) without any mention of the case study	without any mention of the case study.	does not relate it to the case study. The link between the human actions and the modifications are not clear.	the ideas are connected.	and cohesive answer using appropriate Geographical information, ideas and issues.

STRAND 2

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2.1a	1	Students locate and name their Pacific Island Nation Setting.	Incorrect location but correct name of Pacific Island nation OR correct name of Pacific Island nation but Incorrect location	Correct location and name of Pacific Island nation															
2.1b	1	Students locate and name their Overseas Setting.	Incorrect location but correct name of overseas nation OR correct name of overseas nation but Incorrect location	Correct location and name of overseas nation															
2.2	1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cultural Process</th> <th>Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Migration</td> <td>Movement from one place to another for different reasons.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>The commercial organisation and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural change</td> <td>Involves all the changes a farmer makes to the existing farming practices for example Mechanisation, intensification, diversification, HYV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrialisation</td> <td>the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Changing land use</td> <td>is a process by which human activities transform the natural landscape</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cultural Process	Definition	Migration	Movement from one place to another for different reasons.	Tourism	The commercial organisation and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.	Agricultural change	Involves all the changes a farmer makes to the existing farming practices for example Mechanisation, intensification, diversification, HYV	Industrialisation	the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale	Changing land use	is a process by which human activities transform the natural landscape	Incorrect definition of any cultural process chosen	Correct definition of the cultural change chosen.			
Cultural Process	Definition																		
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2.3a	1	Tourism Industry.		Incorrect cultural process mentioned	Correct cultural process mentioned from Resource 1.			
2.3b	2	Cultural Process	Factors that brought about Changes	Incorrect factor mentioned.	Correct factor mentioned only	Correct factor mentioned and described how it brought about changes.		
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better networking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easier mode of Transport such as air transport More awareness created about the host countries in tourist markets - Pandemic such as Covid19 - Natural Disasters 							
2.4	2	Cultural Process	Distribution of Phenomena	No appropriate idea provided on distribution of phenomena the cultural process chosen	Stating one appropriate idea on the distribution of phenomena of the cultural process operating in the Overseas Setting	One idea described in detail with close reference and example to the distribution of phenomena in the Overseas Setting.		
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better/Quicker Air Travel- Making Previously Remote areas more 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 themselves. • Awareness of attractions- People are becoming more aware of travel from travel shows and advertising. • 2 working parents • Smaller families • Longer life expectancy • Cheaper/ Easier Travel • Internet booking/advertising • More unusual tourist destinations and attractions/destinations 							
Migration	<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 							
Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved infrastructure and communication • Globalisation • The needs of people change over time 							

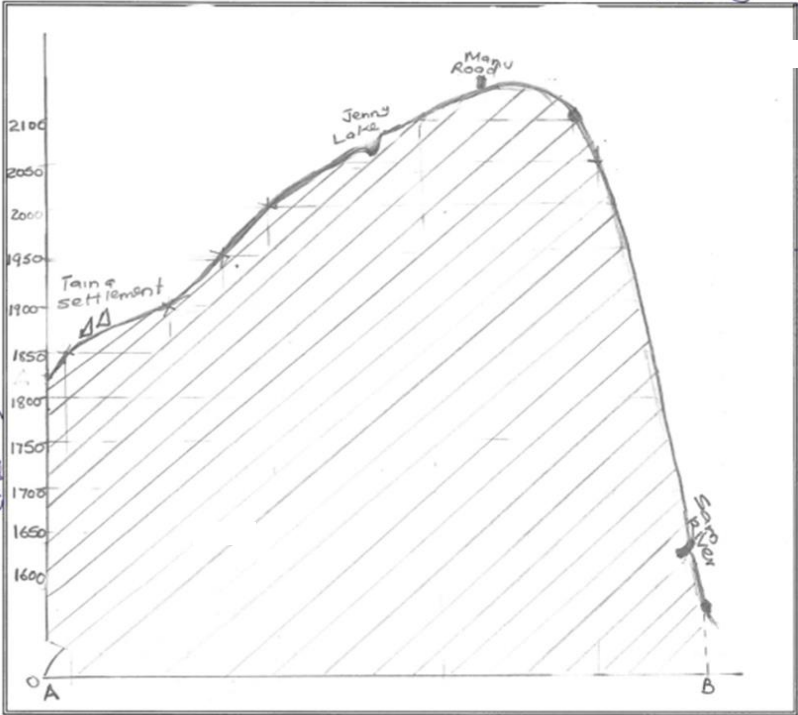
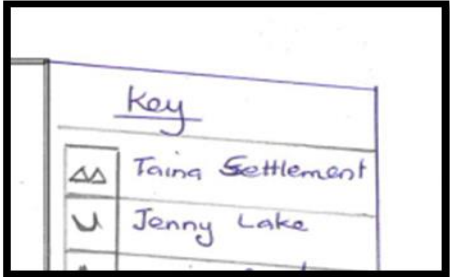
2.5	3	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better/Quicker Air Travel- Making Previously Remote areas accessible. • More Paid Holidays- People tend to take many small holidays rather than one big one. • Increase in amount of Disposable income- People can afford to treat them. • Awareness of attractions- People are becoming more aware of travel from travel shows and advertising. • 2 working parents • Smaller families • Longer life expectancy • Cheaper/ Easier Travel • Internet booking/advertising • More unusual tourist destinations and attractions/destinations 	Incorrect explanation for the reasons for local spatial variations, no mention of case study	1 reason why local spatial variation exists is stated, there is no mention of case study (1 idea)	Describes case study but does not state the reasons for local spatial variations Or 2 reasons/ideas stated independently (2 or more ideas stated independently)	Identifies reasons for local variations, gives a detailed explanation with the case study (2 or more ideas with linkage)	
		Migration	<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 					
		Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved infrastructure and communication • Globalisation • The needs of people change over time 					
		Agricultural change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved technology • Education and awareness over time • Hybrid seeds • Research and surveys. 					
2.6	3	Cultural process	How it operates in the Overseas Setting	Incorrect explanation for the chosen cultural process, no mention of case study	No mention of case study but 1 idea stated OR Mentions the case study but does not mention how cultural process operates (1 idea only)	Describes how cultural process operates but fails to mention sequence of events, rate & scale of change, there is mention of case study = 2 Or Listing of how cultural process operates, there is	Detailed explanation of how cultural process operates, there is mention of sequence of events, rate & scale at which the cultural process occurs, supported by case study evidence (2 or more ideas with linkage)	
		Migration Motivation, Decision, Arrangement, The Journey, Arrival & Adjustment, Establishment	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 &					

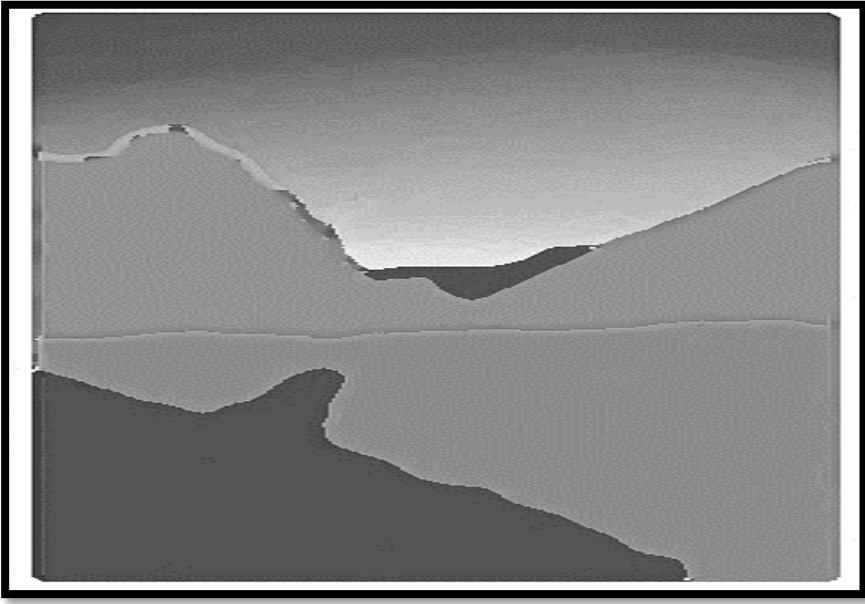
		<p>economic) of their destination. There is need for research to gauge present trends and future prospects. The tourism industry has multiplier effects and a high leakage factor – students to elaborate</p> <p>Industrialisation The level of industrialisation depends on several factors – finance available 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</p> <p>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</p>				<p>mention of case study</p> <p>(2 or more independent ideas)</p>										
2.7	2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cultural Process</th> <th>Elements</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Migration</td> <td>Internal & external, push & pull factors, voluntary or forced migration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>Accommodation, Accessibility, Activities, Amenities, Attractions Natural – land based (mountains, caves, forests), water-based (coral reefs, rivers, lakes, oceans, kayaking, sailing, green tourism Cultural/human – material & non-material culture, research, marketing, travel agent Economic – employment, income, multiplier effect, leakage factor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural change</td> <td>Mechanisation, intensification, diversification, HYV</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cultural Process	Elements	Migration	Internal & external, push & pull factors, voluntary or forced migration	Tourism	Accommodation, Accessibility, Activities, Amenities, Attractions Natural – land based (mountains, caves, forests), water-based (coral reefs, rivers, lakes, oceans, kayaking, sailing, green tourism Cultural/human – material & non-material culture, research, marketing, travel agent Economic – employment, income, multiplier effect, leakage factor	Agricultural change	Mechanisation, intensification, diversification, HYV		No appropriate idea provided on the element of the cultural process chosen	Stating one appropriate idea on the chosen element of the cultural process operating in the Pacific Island Nation Setting	One idea described in detail with close reference and example with relation to the Pacific Island Nation Setting.		
Cultural Process	Elements															
Migration	Internal & external, push & pull factors, voluntary or forced migration															
Tourism	Accommodation, Accessibility, Activities, Amenities, Attractions Natural – land based (mountains, caves, forests), water-based (coral reefs, rivers, lakes, oceans, kayaking, sailing, green tourism Cultural/human – material & non-material culture, research, marketing, travel agent Economic – employment, income, multiplier effect, leakage factor															
Agricultural change	Mechanisation, intensification, diversification, HYV															
2.8	2	<p>Tourism</p> <p>Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 explanation for the reasons for temporal variations, no mention of case study	The temporal variation that exists is stated, there is no mention of case study OR states case study but does not state the temporal variations (1 idea)	Describes the temporal variations, there is mention of case study OR Listing of the temporal variations, there is mention of case study (2 or more independent ideas)										

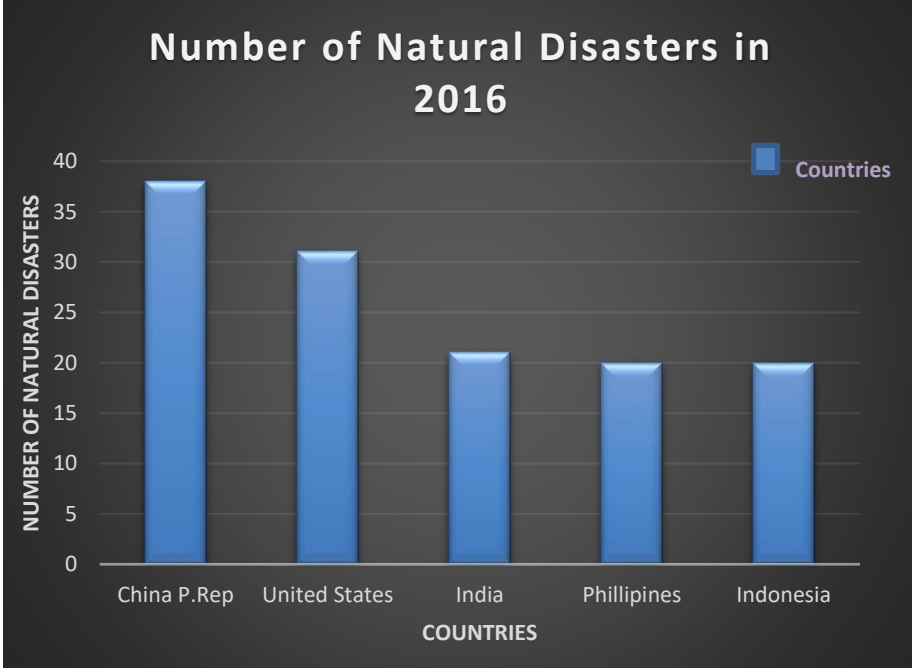
2.9	2	Cultural Process	Elements	Elements of the Cultural Processes incorrectly	Named or provided only 1 element correctly	Two elements of the Cultural Processes correctly named.		
		Migration	Internal & external, push & pull factors, voluntary or forced migration,					
		Tourism	Accommodation, Accessibility, Activities, Amenities, Attractions Natural – land based (mountains, caves, forests), water-based (coral reefs, rivers, lakes, oceans, kayaking, sailing, green tourism Cultural/human – material & non-material culture, research, marketing, travel agent Economic – employment, income, multiplier effect, leakage factor					
		Agricultural change	Mechanisation, intensification, diversification, HYV					

STRAND 3

3.1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold • Petroleum • Natural Gas • Aluminium • Nickel • Iron Ore • Hydro Electric Power • Manganese 	Incorrect	Provides one of the correct answers provided.			
3.2a	1	Natural Feature Genesee River	Incorrect feature named	Correctly named feature (Genesee River)			
3.2b	1	South West/SW	Incorrect direction given	Correct direction given South West/SW			

3.3a	2	<p style="text-align: center;">CROSS SECTION FROM POINT A to B</p> 	Cross Section is unrealistic in shape and contains none of the required features	Cross Section is realistic in shape and contains only 1 required feature	The cross section is realistic in shape with the 2 required features shown and labelled in Resource 4	
3.3b	1	<p>Draw the key of the cross section drawn in 3.3a</p> 	Symbols/colours used do not complement those used in sketch	Symbols/colours used complement those used in cross section		

3.4.	2	<p>There are many advantages to the home country. The advantages outlined are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is a source of employment to people - It helps in the development of the country - It brings revenue to the country. - markets the country to overseas world. 	Incorrect description on the advantages of the home country engaging in different sporting activities.	Stating one advantage of the home country engaging in different sporting activities. (1 idea)	Provides a detailed description of the advantages of the home country engaging in different sporting activities and supports the answer with examples. (2 or more ideas)		
3.5	2	<p>Surface run off increases after development as there is no trees to absorb excessive water. Before development the infiltration was high but after the development process it reduced. When water hits the concrete surface, they cannot be absorbed in so the run offs ends up in the rivers which can increase the problem of flooding. Due to excessive development, there is also drainage problem and people also end up throwing rubbish which often blocks the drains and causes flooding.</p>	Incorrect description of the relationship between development and flooding.	Stating the relationship between urbanisation and development and flooding.	Describes the relationship of development and flooding in detail. If possible, provide an example.		
3.6	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.	The sketch looks like the area of Taupo. The outline is done well.		
3.7a	1	<p>Highest: USA Lowest: Austria</p>	Incorrect answer	Provides 1 of the two correct answers	Provides both correct answers.		

3.7b	2	The highest tourist income in 2009 is earned by USA followed by Spain, France and Italy. China, Germany and UK are between \$30 to 40 million in term of tourist revenue in 2009 while Australia and turkey are between \$20 to 30 million with Austria earning the lowest tourist revenue in 2009.	Does not mention the trend for Tourist income in 2009.	Clear description provided on the trend on Tourist income in 2009.															
3.7c	3	93.9+53.2+49.4+40.2+39.7+34.7+30+25.6+21.3+19.4= \$407.4 Million	Incorrect answer, no working	Correct working, wrong answer	Correct answer, no working	Correct answer with working													
3.8	2	It shows people are ignoring their friends and loved ones since they are addicted to their phones. People need to move out of technology and spend time with their loved ones.	Incorrect interpretation of the cartoon	Response includes direct portrayal of the picture without mentioning anything on the misuse of mobile phones (1 idea)	Clearly comprehends the cartoon on mismanagement of mobile phones and how it is becoming an issue. (2 or more independent ideas)	Clearly explains the cartoon on mismanagement of mobile phones and how it is becoming an issue. (2 or more ideas with linkage)													
3.9a	3	 <table border="1" data-bbox="235 624 1144 1294"> <caption>Number of Natural Disasters in 2016</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Number of Natural Disasters</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>China P. Rep</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phillipines</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Number of Natural Disasters	China P. Rep	38	United States	31	India	21	Phillipines	20	Indonesia	20	Incorrect proportions for the 4 items	Correct proportions for 1-2 items	Correct proportions for 3-5 items		
Country	Number of Natural Disasters																		
China P. Rep	38																		
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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			
3.10	4	<p>Domestic violence (sometimes referred to as intimate partner violence, family violence or domestic abuse) includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence, as well as coercive control, carried out by an intimate partner. This can include, for example, control over women’s social interactions and autonomy, control of children and parenting, verbal, emotional, economic control, and threats of abuse and violence.</p> <p>Solutions to minimise domestic violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and empowerment of women as uneducated and illiterate women become victims of domestic violence more often - Community awareness through religious organisations, ministry of women, etc. on the rights, responsibilities, health and well-being of each partner. - Changes to the country’s laws and regulations such as stricter penalty to the perpetrators of domestic violence and more protection for women and children - Community watch dog to report any crimes or suspicious actions to the police or authorities - Family counselling services available to resolve the root causes of family conflicts and provide rehabilitation for violent partners to improve 	Irrelevant response	<p>States one solution to the issue of domestic violence as a global issue.</p> <p>(1 idea)</p>	<p>States two or more solutions to the issue of domestic violence as a global issue.</p> <p>(2 or more ideas without linkage)</p>	<p>States two or more solutions to the issue of domestic violence as a global issue, showing a clear relationship between the issues and solutions.</p> <p>(2 or more ideas with linkage)</p>	<p>Detailed discussion of the solutions to issue of domestic violence as a global issue. Clear relationship between the issues and solutions. Uses examples.</p> <p>(2 or more ideas with linkage. Uses examples to justify.)</p>

Strategy	Approach/Examples					
Teach safe and healthy relationship skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social-emotional learning programs for youth • Healthy relationship programs for couples 					
Engage influential adults and peers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and boys as allies in prevention • Bystander empowerment and education • Family-based programs 					
Disrupt the developmental pathways toward partner violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early childhood home visitation • Preschool enrichment with family engagement • Parenting skill and family relationship programs • Treatment for at-risk children, youth and families 					
Create protective environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve school climate and safety • Improve organizational policies and workplace climate • Modify the physical and social environments of neighborhoods 					
Strengthen economic supports for families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen household financial security • Strengthen work-family supports 					
Support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim-centered services • Housing programs • First responder and civil legal protections • Patient-centered approaches • Treatment and support for survivors of IPV, including TDV 					