MA99 EDUCATION

Geography: Practice Paper 1 01

NSW GEOGRAPHY 11-12 SYLLABUS 2022 FOR HSC 2027 AND LATER

1. General instructions

General instructions

- Reading time: 10 minutes. Working time: 3 hours.
- Write using black pen. NESA approved calculators may be used, and a ruler helps with the figures.
- Show all working for calculations: the working earns marks as well as the answer.
- In the HSC the figures come in a separate Stimulus Booklet. Here each figure is printed with its question.

SECTION	MARKS	QUESTIONS	ALLOW ABOUT
I · Multiple choice	15	1 to 15	30 minutes
II · Short answer	45	16 to 23	1 hour 20 minutes
III · Extended response, structured	20	24	35 minutes
IV · Extended response	20	25	35 minutes

> The times are the ones printed on the 2025 HSC Geography paper. Every figure uses real, published data, with its source printed on the figure.



Figure 1 · How the 100 marks are split across the sections. Your time should follow the same split.

2. Section I · Multiple choice

15 marks. Attempt Questions 1 to 15. Allow about 30 minutes. Select the alternative (A), (B), (C) or (D) that best answers each question. Each question is worth 1 mark. Several questions in this section ask you to read or compute a figure rather than recall a definition.

Question 1

1 MARK

Between 2005 and 2015 the emission intensity of the world's dairy cattle sector fell almost 11 per cent, yet the sector's total emissions rose 18 per cent (FAO and Global Dairy Platform, 2019). The best explanation is that:

A The efficiency gains were never real

B Emission intensity is not a valid measure of anything

C Milk output grew faster than emissions per kilogram of milk fell

D Enteric methane stopped being the main source of dairy emissions

Question 2

1 MARK

Biocapacity is best defined as:

A The productive land and water available to supply resources and absorb waste

B The total population an area is able to hold

C The total emissions a country produces in a year

D The share of a country's land that is formally protected

Question 3

1 MARK

In 2026 Earth Overshoot Day fell on 30 July and Australia's Country Overshoot Day fell on 16 March (Global Footprint Network, 2026). Read together, these two dates show that:

A Australia uses up its own land and water by 16 March each year

B The world's average footprint per person is larger than Australia's

C Australia's footprint fell sharply during 2026

D If everyone consumed as Australians do, humanity's yearly budget of nature would run out about four and a half months earlier

Question 4

1 MARK

Australia's Climate Change Act 2022 legislates a cut of 43 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050. The 2030 figure differs in kind from the 2050 figure mainly because:

A The 2030 target is voluntary and the 2050 target is legislated

B The 2030 target is an interim milestone that can be tested long before the endpoint

C The 2030 target applies only to electricity generation

D They express the same commitment in different units

Question 5

1 MARK

Which single indicator would best show whether Australian dairy farms, rather than only milk factories, are meeting the Australian Dairy Sustainability Framework's 2030 emissions goal?

A The on-farm greenhouse gas emissions intensity index

B Manufacturing emissions per megalitre of milk processed

C The year the framework was launched

D The number of companies signed up to Pathways to Dairy Net Zero

Question 6

1 MARK

In June 2025 the population density of the City of Parramatta was 3,328.3 people per km^2 and that of Broken Hill was 103 people per km^2 (ABS). The ratio of the two densities is closest to:

A 3.2 to 1

B 323 to 1

C 3,230 to 1

D 32 to 1

Question 7

1 MARK

A median house price is generally a better measure of housing cost in a city than a mean price because the median:

A Is always the lower of the two figures

B Is not pulled upward by a small number of very expensive sales

C Includes rental costs as well as purchase prices

D Is automatically adjusted for inflation

Question 8

1 MARK

Broken Hill's Census population fell 5.0 per cent between 2011 and 2021. The average rate of decline per year is closest to:

A 5.0 per cent
B 0.05 per cent
C 0.5 per cent
D 2.5 per cent

Question 9

1 MARK

Broken Hill once had more than 70 pubs. The Junction Hotel, opened in 1891, closed in June 2026, following several others (ABC News, 2026). This is most useful as evidence of:

A The withdrawal of services that follows and then reinforces population decline
B Declining rainfall in the far west of NSW
C Consolidation of pastoral stations into larger holdings
D A rising median age in the city

Question 10

1 MARK

Which measure would best test whether urban consolidation around Parramatta is actually reducing development pressure on Sydney's urban fringe?

A The total population of Greater Sydney
B The number of new dwellings approved at the urban fringe each year
C The route length of Parramatta Light Rail
D The median age of Parramatta residents

Question 11

1 MARK

About 18 per cent of the Amazon has been converted to other land uses (Science Panel for the Amazon). Area converted is a measure of the forest's:

A Condition
B Species richness
C Resilience
D Extent

Question 12

1 MARK

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park records 41 shorebird species and 6 of the world's marine turtle species (GBRMPA). Many of these animals migrate far beyond Australian waters. Counting them matters chiefly because it:

A Shows how large the reef is
B Measures the water quality of the reef
C Shows the site has a role in a system reaching well beyond its own boundary
D Demonstrates that crown-of-thorns starfish have been controlled

Question 13

1 MARK

MapBiomas reports that natural areas fell from 80 per cent to 65 per cent of Brazil's land between 1985 and 2024. A percentage point fall and a percentage decline differ because:

A They are two names for the same calculation
B Percentage points measure the gap between two percentages, while percentage decline measures that gap against the starting value
C One is measured by survey and the other by satellite
D One is an estimate and the other is exact

Question 14

1 MARK

The Crown-of-thorns Starfish Control Program has removed almost 1.4 million starfish from 451 reefs since 2012 (GBRMPA, 2026). This figure is best described as a measure of:

A An input delivered, rather than an outcome achieved
B Coral cover restored across the Reef
C The number of coral species recovered
D The area of reef protected by zoning

Question 15

1 MARK

No-take and no-entry zones cover 33 per cent of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. This figure would be least useful as evidence of:

A Management effort by the Marine Park Authority
B A reduction in fishing pressure on part of the reef
C The existence of declared highly protected areas
D Progress against the ocean warming driving mass bleaching

3. Section II · Short answer

45 marks. Attempt Questions 16 to 23. Allow about 1 hour and 20 minutes. Answer in the spaces provided. Refer to the figures where directed and quote a value from the figure when you use it. Show all working for calculations.

> Read the figure before you read the question. The question is usually asking you to notice one thing in it.

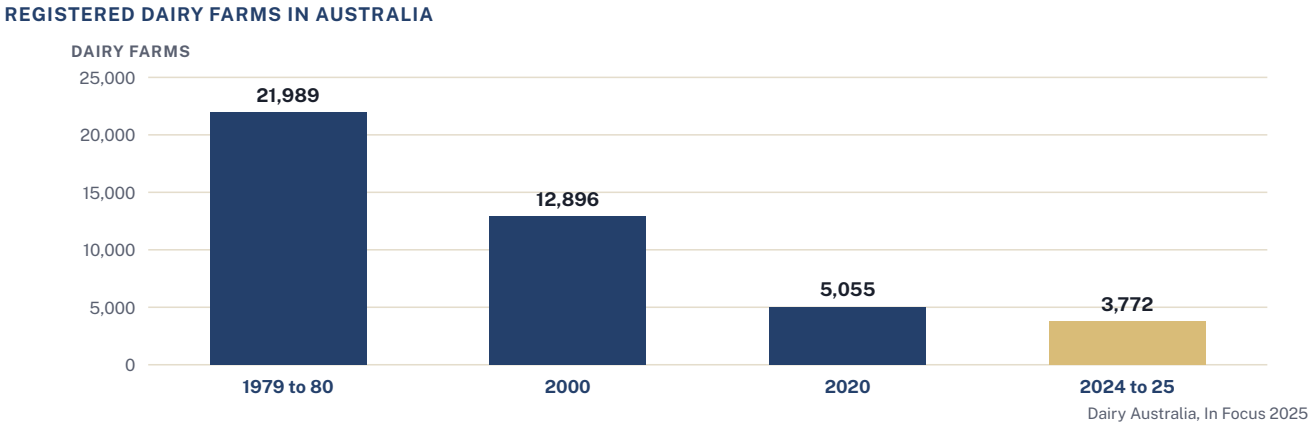


Figure 2 · Registered dairy farms in Australia at four dates. Source: Dairy Australia, The Australian Dairy Industry In Focus 2025, Tables 1 and 2, 2025.

Question 16

7 MARKS

Refer to Figure 2.

(a) Using Figure 2, calculate how many times more registered dairy farms Australia had in 1979 to 80 than in 2024 to 25. Show your working. (2 marks)

(b) Explain ONE economic process that helps account for the trend shown in Figure 2. (2 marks)

(c) Explain why Figure 2 on its own is not enough to judge whether Australian dairy farming has become more or less sustainable. (3 marks)

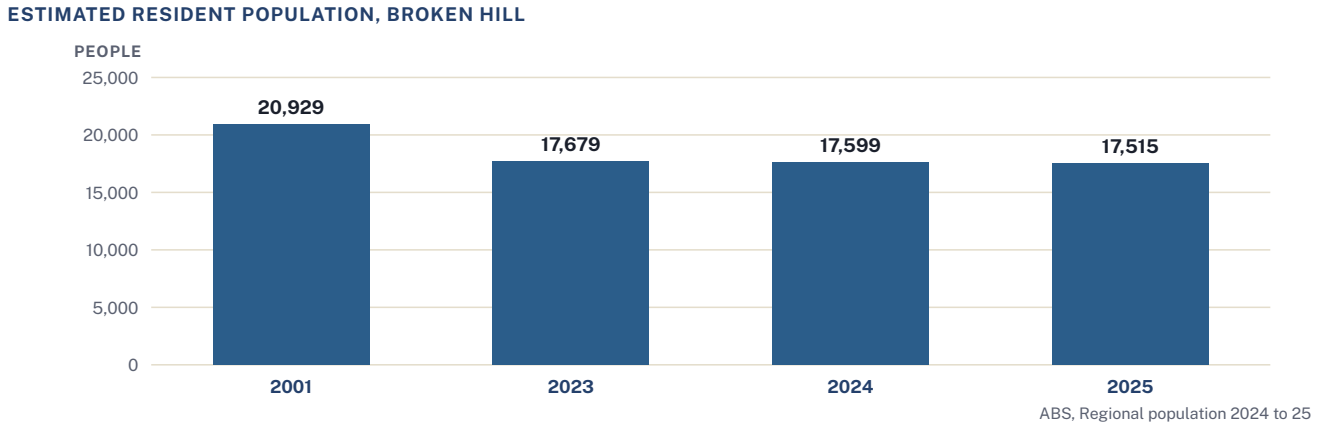


Figure 3 · Estimated resident population of the City of Broken Hill local government area, at 30 June. Intervals between columns are uneven. Source: ABS, Regional population 2024 to 25, released 31 March 2026.

Question 17

5 MARKS

Refer to Figure 3.

(a) Calculate the fall in Broken Hill's estimated resident population between 2001 and 2025. (1 mark)

(b) Describe ONE process that produces a population trend of this kind in a rural place. (2 marks)

(c) Explain one limitation of using a local government area's estimated resident population to describe the people who live and work in a rural place. (2 marks)

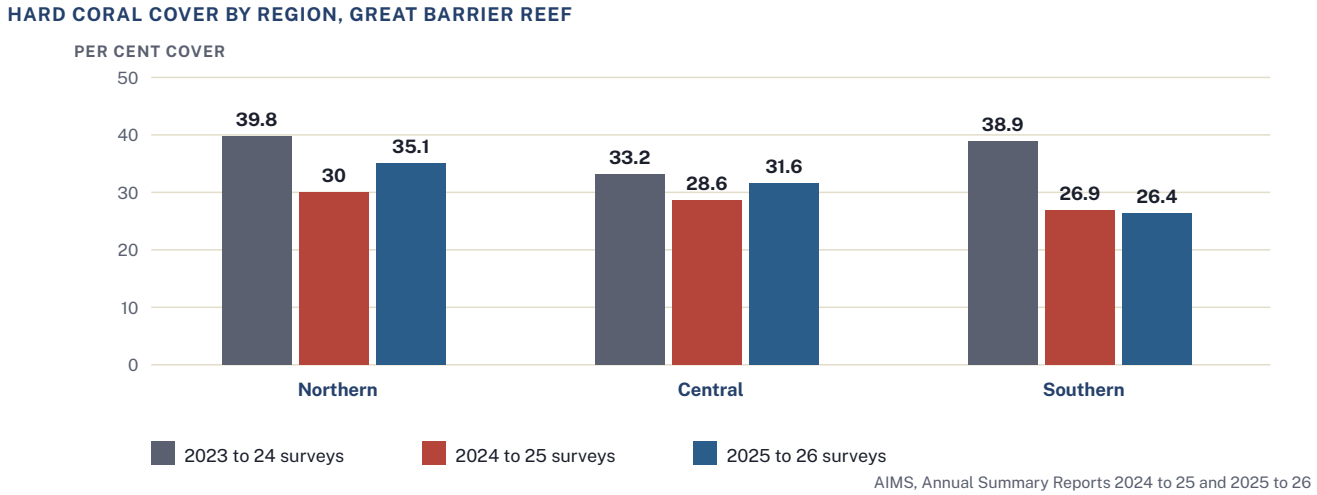


Figure 4 · Average hard coral cover in the three regions of the Great Barrier Reef, from AIMS long-term monitoring surveys. Values for 2023 to 24 are as revised in the 2024 to 25 report. Source: AIMS, Annual Summary Report of Coral Reef Condition 2024 to 25 (6 August 2025) and 2025 to 26 (11 August 2026).

Question 18

7 MARKS

Refer to Figure 4.

(a) Calculate the percentage decline in hard coral cover in the Southern region between the 2023 to 24 and 2024 to 25 surveys. Show your working. (2 marks)

(b) Identify the main process responsible for that decline. (1 mark)

(c) Explain why controlling crown-of-thorns starfish improves coral condition on the reefs it treats without reversing the change Figure 4 shows for the Southern region. (4 marks)

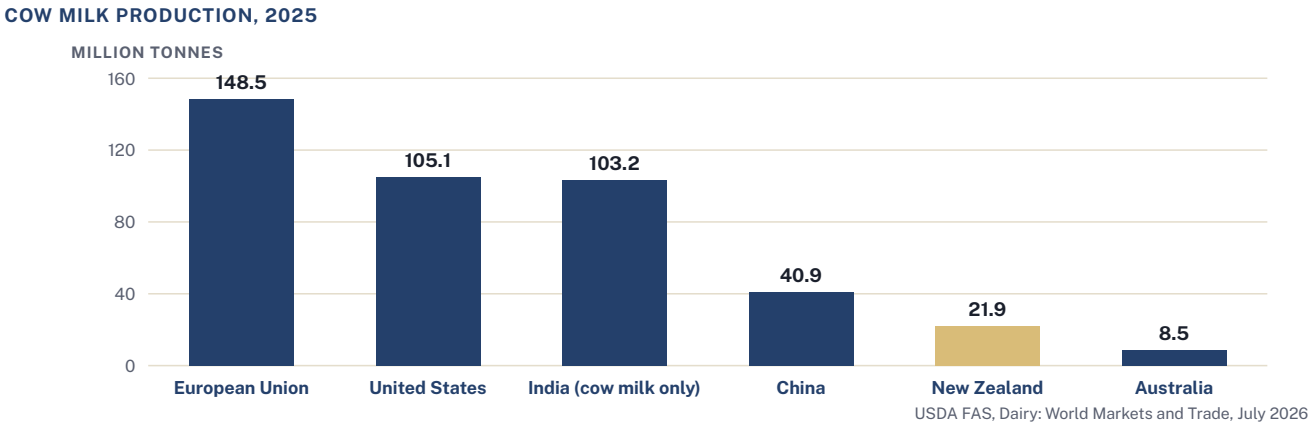


Figure 5 · Cow milk production in 2025 for selected producers. India's figure excludes buffalo milk. Source: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, Dairy: World Markets and Trade, July 2026.

Question 19

5 MARKS

Refer to Figure 5.

(a) Identify the largest producer of cow milk shown in Figure 5. (1 mark)

(b) Explain why New Zealand, with less than one sixth of the European Union's cow milk output, is a more powerful force in world dairy trade. (4 marks)

Question 20

8 MARKS

Integrated item. This question draws on more than one topic.

(a) Hard coral cover in the Southern region of the Great Barrier Reef (Figure 4) and the population of Broken Hill (Figure 3) have both fallen. Explain why the processes behind the two falls are not the same. (4 marks)

(b) Assess whether a single composite sustainability index would be a better way to report both changes than two separate measures. (4 marks)

Question 21

4 MARKS

Measurement in urban geography.

(a) Distinguish between an urban area's population growth rate and its rate of land consumption. (2 marks)

(b) Explain why a city can record the first without the second. (2 marks)

Question 22

5 MARKS

Evidence in ecosystem management.

(a) Outline the difference between an input measure and an outcome measure in ecosystem management. (2 marks)

(b) Explain why a management program that reports only input measures is difficult to evaluate. (3 marks)

Question 23

4 MARKS

Sustainability indicators.

(a) Identify one limitation of using gross domestic product as a measure of a country's wellbeing. (2 marks)

(b) Explain why a composite indicator that combines income, education and life expectancy still leaves environmental pressure unmeasured. (2 marks)

4. Section III · Extended response, structured

20 marks. Attempt Question 24. Allow about 35 minutes. Answer in a writing booklet. Extra practice: NESA's sample paper sets Sections III and IV on Rural and urban places and Ecosystems, so this item is additional.

Question 24

20 MARKS

Referring to ONE global economic activity you have studied:

(a) Describe TWO criteria used to evaluate the sustainability of the activity. (6 marks)

(b) Assess the extent to which those criteria give an accurate picture of the activity's sustainability. (14 marks)

Write your response in a separate writing booklet.

5. Section IV · Extended response

20 marks. Attempt Question 25. Allow about 35 minutes. Answer in a writing booklet. Marks are awarded for a sustained, well organised response using geographical terminology, concepts and specific evidence.

Question 25

20 MARKS

Referring to TWO different ecosystems you have studied, explain why measuring an ecosystem's extent and measuring its condition can give different accounts of the same place, and evaluate what this means for how the success of ecosystem management should be judged.

Write your response in a separate writing booklet.

End of paper.

6. Marking guidance

Use these after you have written under time, not before. Every calculation below is set out in full, because a marker awards the working as well as the answer.

6.1 Section I

Q	ANSWER	WHY THAT ONE AND NOT THE OTHERS
1	C	Intensity is emissions per kilogram of milk. Output rose faster than intensity fell, so the total still climbed. Calling the gains unreal or the measure invalid rejects a measure rather than reads it, and enteric methane was still 58.5 per cent of dairy emissions in 2015.
2	A	Biocapacity is the supply side of the footprint comparison. The population an area can hold is carrying capacity, an annual total of gases is an emissions inventory, and protected land is a governance statistic.
3	D	A Country Overshoot Day is the date the world would run out if everyone lived like that country. 16 March is 136 days before 30 July. It says nothing about Australia's own land, and it puts Australia's footprint above the world average, not below it.
4	B	An interim milestone is what makes a long endpoint accountable. Both targets are in the Act, and neither is limited to electricity.
5	A	Only the on-farm intensity index measures the farms. It stood at 0.96 in 2025 against a 2030 target of 0.72 (Dairy Australia, Sustainability Scorecard 2025). Manufacturing emissions cover factories, a launch year states an intention, and a count of companies measures sign-up.
6	D	3,328.3 divided by 103 is 32.3, so about 32 to 1. The other options slip a decimal place one way or the other.
7	B	The median is the middle sale, so outliers move it very little. Being the lower figure, including rent and adjusting for inflation are none of them properties of a median.
8	C	5.0 divided by 10 is 0.5 per cent a year. Option A reads the ten year total as if it were an annual rate, and 0.05 slips a decimal place.
9	A	A pub closing is a service indicator. ABC News links the closures to mining that now needs fewer workers. Rainfall, station size and median age may all be moving too, and a pub count measures none of them.
10	B	Consolidation is meant to substitute for fringe release, so the fringe approval count is the direct test. The others move for many reasons at once.
11	D	Extent is how much of it there is. Condition, richness and resilience are qualities of what remains.
12	C	Migratory species link the Reef to habitats in other countries, which is why their protection reaches beyond one park's boundary.
13	B	The fall is 15 percentage points, and 15 divided by 80 is a decline of about 19 per cent. Reporting 15 per cent as the decline is the error this tests.
14	A	Starfish removed says what management did. Whether coral cover responded is a separate measurement.
15	D	A no-take zone restricts extraction. It does nothing to ocean temperature, which is what drives mass bleaching.

6.2 Section II

Q	MARKS	WHAT EARNS THEM
16 (a)	2	21,989 divided by 3,772 equals 5.83, so about 5.8 times as many farms. One mark for the division set out, one for the answer.
16 (b)	2	Any one, explained: deregulation, completed in 2000 to 01, left farmgate prices tracking global commodity prices, so smaller farms exited and the rest grew (average herd 93 cows in 1985, 345 in 2024 to 25); or drought and dearer irrigation water in Northern Victoria raising costs (Dairy Australia, In Focus 2025).

Q	MARKS	WHAT EARNS THEM
16 (c)	3	A farm count measures structure, not output or impact. Production was still 8,315 ML in 2024 to 25 and yield per cow rose from 2,900 L in 1979 to 80 to 6,287 L. It shows nothing environmental: the on-farm emissions intensity index moved only from 1.00 to 0.96 against a 2030 target of 0.72. It shows nothing social: direct jobs fell from 42,600 in 2018 to about 30,400 in 2024 to 25. Full marks name at least two pillars the count cannot show.
17 (a)	1	20,929 less 17,515 equals 3,414 people.
17 (b)	2	Any one of: net internal migration, with 114 more people leaving for other parts of Australia than arriving in 2024 to 25; natural decrease, with deaths exceeding births by 9 in the same year; mining modernisation cutting the number of workers needed (ABS, Regional population 2024 to 25; ABC News, 2026).
17 (c)	2	The estimated resident population counts where people usually live, so fly in fly out workers based elsewhere are missed. Accept also: a single total hides changes in composition, such as the Aboriginal share rising from 7.5 per cent in 2011 to 10.0 per cent in 2021 while the total fell.
18 (a)	2	38.9 less 26.9 equals 12.0 percentage points. 12.0 divided by 38.9 equals 0.308, so a decline of about 31 per cent. AIMS reports 30.6 per cent, calculated from unrounded survey values; accept 30.6 to 31. An answer of 12 per cent confuses percentage points with percentage decline and earns one mark at most.
18 (b)	1	Coral death from the 2024 marine heatwave and mass bleaching; heat stress above 10 Degree Heating Weeks killed corals of most taxa in the south (AIMS, 2025 to 26).
18 (c)	4	Two marks for the mechanism: culling removes a coral predator, and modelling found coral cover improved on 85 per cent of managed reefs (GBRMPA, 4 August 2025). Two marks for the limit: the Southern decline came from heat, set by accumulated global emissions, which no culling touches. Southern cover was still 26.4 per cent in 2025 to 26, below its long-term average of 29.3.
19 (a)	1	The European Union, at 148.5 million tonnes.
19 (b)	4	Less than 7 per cent of world milk is traded, because milk is perishable and more than 85 per cent water. The European Union consumes most of what it makes. New Zealand has about 2 per cent of world milk production but is the most export oriented producer, projected to supply about 41 per cent of world butter and 56 per cent of whole milk powder exports by 2035 (OECD-FAO, 2026). Up to two marks for the production against trade distinction and up to two for New Zealand evidence.
20 (a)	4	Coral cover fell because heat killed coral: a flow of energy driven by global warming, and able to recover between disturbances, as the Northern region's rise from 30.0 to 35.1 per cent shows. Broken Hill's population fell because people left and deaths exceeded births: a flow of people driven by fewer mining jobs and an ageing population. Two marks per case, each needing a named process.
20 (b)	4	For: one number is easier to compare and to communicate, and forces the two changes onto a common scale. Against: weighting is arbitrary, a composite hides which component moved, and the two changes have different causes and different reversibility, which a single index cannot show. A judgement is required for the fourth mark.
21 (a)	2	Population growth rate is the annual change in the number of residents. Land consumption is the annual change in the area of land under urban use.
21 (b)	2	Consolidation adds residents inside the existing footprint. The City of Parramatta grew 1.3 per cent in 2024 to 25 at a density of 3,328.3 people per km^2, and 47.3 per cent of its occupied dwellings were flats or apartments in 2021 (ABS).
22 (a)	2	An input measure reports what management supplied, such as starfish removed or the share of a park zoned no-take. An outcome measure reports what changed in the system, such as coral cover or fish biomass.
22 (b)	3	Inputs can be delivered in full while the outcome does not move, because the driver lies outside the program's reach. The Great Barrier Reef is the case: more than 5 billion dollars has been committed by both governments from 2014 to 2030, yet the Outlook Report 2024 rates the Reef's outlook "very poor", because ocean temperature is set elsewhere.
23 (a)	2	Gross domestic product counts market activity only, and counts remediation spending as a gain, so environmental damage can raise it.
23 (b)	2	Income, education and life expectancy are all social and economic. Australia ranks 7th on the Human Development Index (0.958), yet if everyone lived like Australians humanity would need 4.9 Earths (Global Footprint Network, 2026).

6.3 Section III

Criteria for Question 24, 20 marks

MARKS	CRITERIA
17 to 20	Describes two criteria precisely and assesses both against specific, dated evidence from more than one place, reaching a judgement that distinguishes what each criterion captures from what it leaves out.
13 to 16	Describes two criteria accurately and assesses them with sound evidence, reaching a judgement.
9 to 12	Describes two criteria and offers a limited or generic assessment with general evidence.
5 to 8	Outlines criteria with little assessment and little specific evidence.
1 to 4	A few relevant points, with little structure, terminology or evidence.

An exemplar answer to Question 24. Read it for its structure: the judgement is in the first paragraph and every paragraph after it carries dated evidence.

The global dairy industry is usually judged on two criteria: greenhouse gas emission intensity, and the Dairy Sustainability Framework's set of 11 criteria. Each is accurate about what it measures. Neither gives an accurate picture on its own, because intensity ignores the scale of the industry and the framework reaches only a minority of the world's dairy farmers.

Emission intensity is the greenhouse gas released per kilogram of fat and protein corrected milk. In 2015 it was 1.3 to 1.4 kg CO_2-eq in developed regions and 4.1 to 6.7 kg in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and West Asia and North Africa (FAO and Global Dairy Platform, 2019). Industry targets are written in it. The Australian Dairy Sustainability Framework aims to cut intensity 30 per cent on 2015 levels by 2030, and Fonterra aims for 30 per cent per tonne of milk by FY2030.

The Dairy Sustainability Framework, launched in 2013, is broader. Its 11 criteria sit across three pillars: economic (market development, rural economies), environmental (including emissions, water, soil and biodiversity) and social (animal care, product safety, working conditions). Its members produce 29 per cent of the world's cow and buffalo milk, from 604,879 farms (DSF, 2024 reporting).

Intensity's strength is that it rewards the right behaviour on a farm: more milk from the same feed and the same herd. Its weakness is that the atmosphere responds to totals. Between 2005 and 2015 intensity fell almost 11 per cent while the dairy cattle sector's total emissions rose 18 per cent, to 1,711.8 Mt CO_2-eq, because output grew faster. OECD-FAO projects world milk production to grow 2.0 per cent a year to 1,223 Mt by 2035. An industry can meet every intensity target and still add to warming.

One strategy with real potential, methane reducing feed additives, shows the gap between the criterion and the real result. On the intensity criterion 3-NOP (Bovaer) is a clear success: a meta-analysis found methane intensity fell 32.6 per cent (Kebreab et al. 2023, reported by FAO). But the additive must be in the rumen at all times, and Fonterra's trials found it unsuitable for New Zealand's pasture-based herds. There were no known instances of its use on Australian dairy farms in December 2024 (SA Dairyfarmers' Association). When Denmark made it compulsory on larger conventional farms from 2025, a SEGES survey of 644 herds found 434 reporting lower milk yield. The criterion reports what the additive does in a trial. It says nothing about whether farmers can use it or will accept it.

The framework covers what intensity misses, but only for the formal sector. India produced 247.87 Mt of milk in 2024 to 25, more than any other country, and dairy directly engages over 80 million farmers there; the national co-operative network has 17.2 million members. More than half of world production growth to 2035 is expected to come from India. Much of this sits outside a framework that covers only 29 per cent of world milk, and the framework has no cultural pillar at all, although dairy in India is bound up with village co-operatives built since Operation Flood (1970 to 1996) and with women, who make up nearly 70 per cent of the dairy workforce.

So both criteria are accurate within their definitions and misleading beyond them. Intensity is the better guide to whether a farm is improving, and the framework is the better guide to whether a company is looking at more than carbon. Neither measures absolute emissions, adoption of new technology or the smallholder majority. An accurate picture of dairy's sustainability needs at least three readings: intensity, total emissions, and who is actually covered.

6.4 Section IV

Criteria for Question 25, 20 marks

MARKS	CRITERIA
17 to 20	Sustained explanation of the distinction, evaluated against specific, dated evidence from more than one ecosystem, reaching a clear and supported judgement about how management should be judged.
13 to 16	Well organised response that explains the distinction and evaluates it with sound evidence, reaching a judgement.
9 to 12	Explains the distinction with general evidence and limited evaluation.
5 to 8	Some relevant points about extent or condition, with little evaluation.
1 to 4	A few relevant points only.

An exemplar answer to Question 25. Read it for its structure: the judgement is in the first paragraph and every paragraph after it carries dated evidence.

Extent is how much of an ecosystem there is. Condition is how well what remains is working. They are measured differently, they move for different reasons, and they can move in opposite directions in the same place at the same time. That decides whether a management program looks like a success or a failure.

The Amazon shows extent and condition coming apart. Brazil's PRODES system recorded 5,731 km^2 of clear-cut deforestation in the Legal Amazon in 2025, 12.07 per cent less than in 2024 and 56 per cent below the 13,038 km^2 of 2021 (INPE, August 2026). On extent, the trend is improving. On condition it is not. About 18 per cent of the Amazon has been converted and at least a further 17 per cent is degraded by fire, extraction and fragmentation (Science Panel for the Amazon). More than three quarters of the forest has been losing resilience since the early 2000s (Boulton, Lenton and Boers, 2022), and in 2024 about 15 million hectares burned, the most in a year since 2012 (WMO). None of that burned or degraded forest appears in a clear-cut count.

The Great Barrier Reef shows the same divergence with the signs reversed. Its extent is stable: the Marine Park still covers 344,400 km^2 and about 3,000 reefs. Its condition swings hard. Hard coral cover in the Southern region fell from 38.9 per cent to 26.9 per cent between the 2023 to 24 and 2024 to 25 surveys, the largest annual decline recorded for the region, after the 2024 marine heatwave (AIMS). A map of the Reef's boundary before and after would look identical.

Condition itself has layers. At Lizard Island the number of coral species at surveyed sites fell from 76 in 2011 to 49 in 2017, and GBRMPA warns that rising coral cover can hide these "recovery debts". Cover can return while the community that made it does not.

The measures therefore answer different questions. Extent answers whether the ecosystem still occupies its ground, and it responds to land use decisions that are usually deliberate and slow to reverse. Condition answers whether the ecosystem is functioning, and it responds to flows of heat, water, fire and species, which can be local or global.

So management should be judged against the process it can reach. The PPCDAm plan targets clearing, and phases 1 to 3 cut deforestation 84 per cent from 2004 to 2012, so judging it on extent is fair. It cannot stop a drought, so judging it on fire-damaged forest would condemn it for a climate it does not control. On the Reef, the Crown-of-thorns Starfish Control Program should be judged on the reefs it treats, where coral cover improved in 85 per cent of cases (GBRMPA, 2025), not on reef-wide cover, which is set by ocean heat.

Evaluated overall, extent and condition are both necessary and neither is sufficient. In July 2026 the World Heritage Committee kept the Reef off the In Danger list and named the starfish program as effective, while GBRMPA's own Outlook Report 2024 rates the Reef's outlook "very poor". Both statements are true, because they measure different things. A management program should be held to the outcome it can move, and the outcomes it cannot move should be reported anyway.

6.5 After you mark it

WHERE THE MARKS WENT	WHAT TO DO NEXT
Section I, the calculation items	Geographical Skills and Tools: percentage change, rates and ratios. Redo every item you missed with the working written out.
Section I, the concept items	The Glossary for that topic, then the same items again in a week.
Section II, figure questions	Quote a value from the figure in every answer. Most lost marks here are answers that never touch the figure.

WHERE THE MARKS WENT	WHAT TO DO NEXT
Sections III and IV	The Exemplar Response for that topic. Put your first paragraph beside its introduction and check that yours states a judgement.

> One change per paper. Write it in the tracker before you close the booklet, and make only that change next time.

Verification

Every numerical answer in this paper is computed from the published source named on its figure or in its question, and every calculation is set out in full in 6.1 or 6.2.

6.6 Section I by focus area

Section I runs in three blocks of five, one per focus area. Score each block separately: a block under 4 out of 5 names the Topic Notes to reread first.

FOCUS AREA	QUESTIONS	ATTEMPT 1	ATTEMPT 2	ATTEMPT 3
Global Sustainability	**1 to 5**	**/ 5**	**/ 5**	**/ 5**
Rural and Urban Places	**6 to 10**	**/ 5**	**/ 5**	**/ 5**
Ecosystems and Global Biodiversity	**11 to 15**	**/ 5**	**/ 5**	**/ 5**

6.7 Attempt record

Date each attempt and record the four section marks separately. A single total out of 100 hides which section is costing you. Note one change for the next attempt.

DATE	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL OUT OF 100	THE ONE CHANGE I AM MAKING

About this resource

MA99 EDUCATION

Scope

NSW Geography, Year 12. Written to the NSW Geography 11-12 Syllabus 2022, all three focus areas, for students sitting the HSC in 2027 and later years. Every worked context uses real, sourced case studies: the global dairy industry, Broken Hill, Parramatta, the Great Barrier Reef and the Amazon rainforest, with each figure dated and its source named where it is used, and every number was recomputed from its inputs before printing.

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