



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TĀEA

2009

Internal Assessment Resource

Subject Reference: **Geography 1.7**

Internal assessment resource reference number:
Geo/1/7_D7

Environmental threats to Planet Earth *(Resources now supplied)*

Supports internal assessment for:

Achievement Standard: 90208 v3
Describe a global geographic topic

Credits: 3

Date version published:

March 2009

**Ministry of Education
quality assurance status**

For use in internal assessment
from 2009

Teacher Guidelines:

The following guidelines are supplied to enable teachers to carry out valid and consistent assessment using this internal assessment resource.

Context/setting:

Students are asked to examine environmental threats to planet Earth.

Conditions:

This activity could be completed as a group activity provided each student produces individual responses for each task.

It is suggested that students be given one to two periods to complete this assessment. The intention is that students should have time to study the resources in detail; this could be done at home.

Resource requirements:

The following resources are required:

- Resource A - “Environmental Threats to Planet Earth” – articles
- Resource B - “Environmental Threats to Planet Earth” – world map

Students will also require access to:

- a world population density map
- a world physical map

Use an atlas or refer to national geographic map machine,
<http://mapmachine.nationalgeographic.com/>

For world population density:

<http://mapmachine.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/viewandcustomize.html?task=getMap&themeld=207>

For world physical:

<http://mapmachine.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/viewandcustomize.html?task=getMap&themeld=100>

Students may also wish to refer to the following online map of eco-regions: degree of threat for interest,

<http://mapmachine.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/viewandcustomize.html?task=getMap&themeld=219>

2009

Internal assessment resource

Subject Reference: **Geography 1.7**

Internal assessment resource reference number: **Geo/1/7_D7**

Environmental threats to Planet Earth

Supports internal assessment for:
Achievement Standard 90208 v3
Describe a global geographic topic
Credits: 3

Student Instructions Sheet

You must complete all three tasks. Use the spaces provided in the worksheet. If you use any extra sheets of paper, please ensure you mark them clearly with your name and attach them securely to the worksheet.

OVERVIEW

For this global geographic topic you will have:

- Learnt the following terms
 - global geographic topic
 - patterns
 - processes
 - significance for people
- Read the Articles:
 - Resource A - “Environmental Threats to Planet Earth” – articles
- Looked at the Map:
 - Resource B “Environmental Threats to Planet Earth” – world map
- Access to:
 - a world population density map
 - a world physical map

In order to:

1. Describe the pattern(s) of environmental threats to planet earth
2. Examine the process(es) responsible for environmental threats to planet earth
3. Examine how environmental threats to planet earth are significant for people

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is an individual assessment activity.

The terms will have been learnt and the article read (at home) prior to starting the assessment.

Two separate one-hour periods will be given for writing up the assessment.

Writing the assessment will be done under test conditions.

RESOURCE A - Environmental Threats to Planet Earth - Articles

INTRODUCTION:

Some global threats are:

- Population growth and poor resource management are responsible for most of the world's current environmental problems.
- Overgrazing is the single most prominent cause of soil damage, leaving land unproductive and increasing poverty.
- Printers, faxes and photocopy machines have contributed to a huge increase in paper consumption and deforestation.
- As traditional regions for logging (especially of rainforest) are depleted, companies are advancing into more remote areas that are vulnerable to the exploitation of wildlife and local cultures.

Some global solutions are:

- Governments—particularly in the developing world—are promoting eco-tourism.
- Corporations are recycling non-hazardous waste as they now construct energy-saving features such as solar roof tiles, composting toilets, and cisterns that collect rainwater.

However we still face many major environmental threats to planet earth. Several are mentioned here

[Note - for capital letter use – refer to map key]

Desertification - (DS)

In some places on earth, the green earth is turning to desert. The useful land becomes dry, infertile and is no longer able to be used for crops or grazing. Overgrazing by cattle, droughts and deforestation can cause more land to turn to desert.

Long drought in the Sahel coincided with population growth, overgrazing, and the closing of political boundaries to disrupt patterns of nomadic life. Resulting pressure on poor land has sped the spread of desert conditions. Salinisation affects irrigated fields in Australia. Israel has experienced notable success at revegetating deserts and China has instituted mass plantings for reclamation.

Water Diversion – (WD)

Tapped for agribusiness, the mighty Colorado River reaches the sea as a trickle; stream diversion in China emptied a lake, Lop Nur. A The Nile's Aswan High Dam has depleted farmland of silt and the eastern Mediterranean of nutrients. Overused aquifer levels are dropping in Africa, Asia, and North America.

Acid Rain – (A)

First recognized as a regional issue in Scandinavia, acid rain, snow and fog kill fish and other aquatic biota and damage forests in Canada, the U.S., and western and central Europe. An estimated 520,000 km² of forests in industrial countries are damaged by acid rain or other forms of air pollution. Acid rain is a problem that crosses borders requiring international solutions.

Acid rain is formed when chemicals in waste gases from traffic and chimneys combine with water in the atmosphere. It can cause damage to plants and animals exposed to it and can poison food crops. Air and water quality are further improved as nations reduce acid rain by lowering emissions of sulfur dioxide from coal-fired power plants. Catalytic converters and cleaner fuels in cars also lower levels of nitrogen oxides.

Pollution – (P)

In our quest for energy to heat homes and run machinery, humans pump dangerous chemicals into the air and water. Mexico City has ranked among the worst of urban environments. Tokyo has reduced its smog. Once severely polluted London and Pittsburgh have cleaned up their air considerably. Motor-vehicle exhaust fumes and power plant emissions dirty the American West. Cubatão, Brazil, is one of the world's most polluted communities. Japan, the United States, and countries throughout Europe are moving toward eliminating vehicle emissions. They're introducing gasoline-electric cars, automobiles powered by a hydrogen fuel cell that emits pure drinkable water, and a vehicle that uses electric energy.

Some of the most serious examples of pollutant release have been:
1966 - Mururoa Atoll – nuclear bomb testing began
1984 - Bhopal India - battery factory accident poisoned thousands
1986 - Chernobyl – nuclear power plant meltdown
1989 - Alaska - Exxon Valdez – oil tanker ran aground polluting the coast
1991 - Kuwait – oil wells set alight during Iraqi invasion
1995 - Welsh coast – Sea Empress oil tanker leaked twice as much oil as Exxon Valdez

Fertilizers and urban runoff increase sedimentation in estuaries and coastal waters, affecting fisheries. Some rivers, like the Thames, have been cleaned up, with native species are reappearing. The Caspian, Baltic and Mediterranean Seas suffer from large coastal populations and industry. Ports like Jakarta, Bangkok and Manila spew noxious wastes into the water. Improvements have been made in polluted Lake Erie.

Species Extinctions - (E)

Deforestation in Brazil, Madagascar, and Southeast Asia is the prime cause for the loss of thousands of species a year. Small remaining areas in Africa, North America, and Asia are cut off from other habitat areas. Drained for agriculture, development, and dams, wetlands that help purify the air and to provide wildlife habitat have decreased by an estimated 50% in the past century. If we don't slow our consumption of natural resources, half the species of plants and animals could become extinct.

In Brazil, a lone male Spix's macaw was last seen in its native woodland in October 2000. Virtually all of the 60 or so of its captive kin are privately owned, from the days when the species were bought and sold on the black market. In Tanzania the tiny Kihansi spray toad lives in a very restricted range. A hydropower project dried up 95% of the toads' habitat, making captive breeding its only chance for survival. Foxes, raccoons, and skunks are severely reducing the populations of the American burying beetle, which plays a role in recycling decaying animals back into the ecosystem. In parts of Asia the demands of traditional medicine adversely affect populations of the Sumatran rhinoceros and the three-striped box turtle. The first is falling victim to poachers who sell its prized horns. The Chinese value the turtle's flesh not only for its taste but also because of its purported cancer-curing properties.

Carbon Dioxide and Global Warming – (G)

Hooked on fossil fuels, humans pump carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Start the car, turn on a light, adjust the thermostat, or do just about anything, and you add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. In western nations, a person consumes more than five tonnes of carbon a year. Plants and ocean waters gather it in. Trees inhale carbon dioxide turning it into leaves and wood. In nourishing itself, each tree does a tiny bit to reduce carbon dioxide globally.

The coal, oil, and natural gas that drive the industrial world's economy all contain carbon. Carbon dioxide is the main gas produced from human activity. Gases known as 'greenhouse gases', trap the heat from the sun. Without this process, the earth would be too cold to support life. Trapping heat causes a rise in global temperature. The estimated temperature increase by 2030 will be 1.5 - 4.5°C. This would cause sea levels to rise, resulting in the loss of low-lying islands and land as well as altering the global ecosystem and climate. January last year was the warmest on record, with an average global temperature of 13°C.

Globally each year roughly 8 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide goes into the atmosphere, 6.5 billion tonnes from fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas), inhaled by plants hundreds of millions of years ago; it is now returning to the atmosphere through smokestacks, exhaust pipes and 1.5 billion tonnes from forest burned to clear land in poorer countries. Methane from cattle, rice fields, landfills, and the chlorofluorocarbons in some refrigerators and air conditioners also contribute. Of the 8 billion tonnes released, 3.2 billion tonnes, remains in the atmosphere warming the planet. Greenhouse warming of the atmosphere is already taking hold. Melting glaciers, earlier springs, and a steady rise in global average temperature are just some of the effects. Forests, grasslands, and the waters of the oceans act as carbon sinks. They absorb roughly half of the carbon dioxide we emit, slowing its buildup in the atmosphere and delaying the effects on climate. However, as the globe continues to warm, scientists are unsure whether forests and other ecosystems will change from carbon sinks to sources, releasing more carbon into the atmosphere than they absorb.

Concrete is the world's most widely used building material and the most abundant human-made solid material. Approximately two tonnes of concrete for each person on earth is produced every year. One of the main components of concrete is the cement that binds the small pieces of rock together. One of the by-products of cement manufacture is carbon dioxide, because cement production is increasing every year, so too are carbon dioxide emissions. The annual global production of cement is about 1.8 billion tonnes (China has more than 700 million tonnes), putting close to 1.5 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Companies are now researching and developing eco-friendly cements, such as blended and geopolymetric cements that produce fewer carbon dioxide emissions by using less carbon-based raw materials and technologies that require less fuel and heating in their production.

Population Pressure – (PP)

Early settlements sought flat, fertile land for farming, settlement, and access; rivers for water supply and transport and coastal locations for trade, and settlement. The same factors apply today but the availability of technology makes these factors more accessible.

The world's population today is more than 6 billion and the ten most populated countries (in millions) are:

China	1196
India	901
USA	258
Indonesia	189
Brazil	151
Russia	147
Japan	124
Pakistan	122
Bangladesh	115
Nigeria	105

The fastest growing countries are the ones least able to support more people.

More people need more land, resulting in deforestation, conversion of land to agriculture, and an increased use of synthetic fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides. Increased agriculture requires more water, so rivers and streams are diverted and slowly emptied, while agricultural chemicals wash off the land into the rivers, polluting the water.

Toxic Wastes - (TW)

New Jersey's Meadowlands are polluted from the surrounding megalopolis. At New York's Love Canal, a sickened community was evacuated from living on top of an old toxic waste dump. Part of San Diego Bay has held extremely high concentrations of PCBs. Irrigation has concentrated heavy metals in the Beijing Tianjin basin and selenium at a California wildlife refuge. Cleaner technology ended mercury poisoning at Minamata, Japan.

Deforestation - (DF)

The world's forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. Logging, fires, and land clearing for agriculture and grazing account for most of the loss. Forests are cleared for commercial logging, making roads, farms, dams, mines, making paper, packaging, household items and building materials in developed nations, for fuel and firewood in developing nations. Deforestation causes loss of soil and minerals, as the trees no longer protect the ground surface from erosion by rain.

Tropical forests shrink annually by 80,000 of their total 26 million km². More than 80% of the earth's natural forests have already been destroyed. Up to 90% of West Africa's coastal rain forests have disappeared since 1900. Brazil and Indonesia, which contain the world's two largest surviving regions of rain forest, are being stripped at an alarming rate. Forests are usually lost to farming or logging. Demand for fuel has denuded African woodland and slopes in Haiti and Nepal where erosion, landslides, and floods have increased and no cover may remain by 2020.

Forests are vital for the survival of our planet. They absorb carbon dioxide, release oxygen and play a vital role in influencing world climates and contributing to global warming. Increased emissions from burning fossil fuels to cook food, heat homes, drive cars, and fuel factories has lead to air pollution, acid rain, holes in the ozone, and the beginnings of climate change. Burning trees and decomposition pump carbon dioxide into the atmosphere along with methane, and other major greenhouse gases. Rain forests help generate rainfall in drought-prone countries. Destruction of rain forests in West African countries (Nigeria, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire) has caused two decades of droughts in the interior of Africa, causing hardship and famine.

Large numbers of tribes-people each year lose their forest, land and livelihood in the wake of logging projects. Local people fight to protect rainforest rights in Borneo, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brazil. In Costa Rica parks help preserve tropical ecosystems.

As forests disappear, so does the rich array of plants and wildlife they contain. Seventy percent of the earth's land animals and plants reside in forests. Scientists say human encroachment on wildlife habitats has led to the most rapid loss of species since the dinosaurs were wiped out 65 million years ago.

Logging

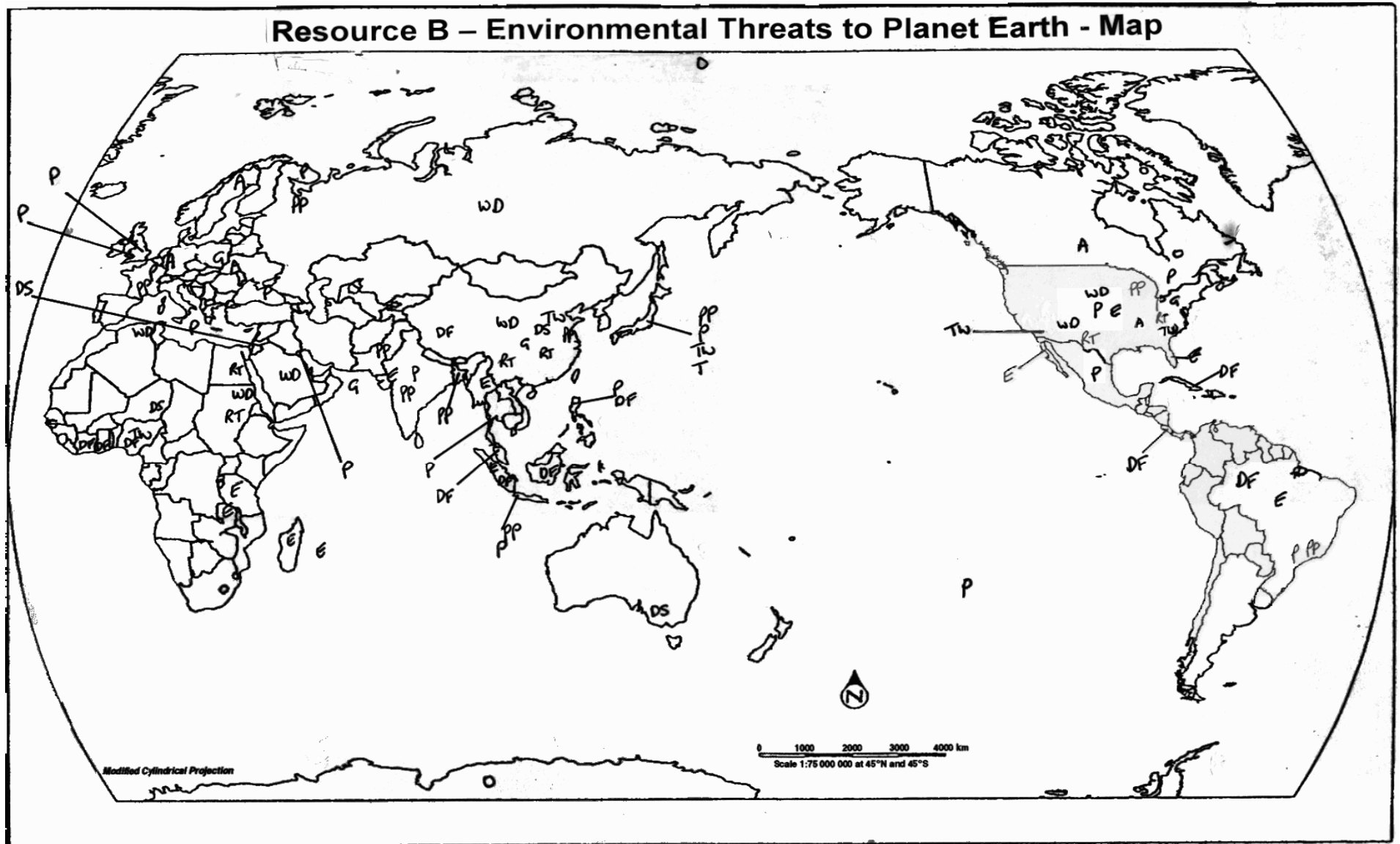
Logging is one of the major causes of deforestation. Most tropical rainforests are found in developing countries where money is indisputably needed. The average price of a hectare of trees is about \$20,000 in foreign exchange, with a large demand for money in developing countries saving the trees comes second to feeding the family. Two main reasons for deforestation are poverty and the need for foreign exchange. The result of this is most trees cut down are exported to more economically developed countries, such as America.

"Safe" logging practices, such as selective logging and full forest harvesting, are claimed to be used by the timber industry. The industry goes into selected forests and chooses mature trees to harvest. After a tree is removed from the area, a sapling is planted, so growth can occur naturally. However, these practices do not work as planned. Erosion, nutrient loss, and competition with older, larger trees usually prevent the saplings from growing into healthy trees.

Cattle Ranching

One of the major causes of deforestation, especially in Central and South America is cattle ranching. Since 1950, two-thirds of Central America's lowland tropical forests have been turned into pasture areas for raising beef cattle. The forest is cleared, usually by burning and pasture established. There are 100,000 beef ranchers alone in South America's Amazon region. Fast food chains now are becoming massive international multi-corporations. This results in the demand for beef to grow to dramatic heights. Large pet food corporations are also in demand for cheap beef products. The high demand for cheaper beef is causing large amounts of forests to be destroyed for pastures, especially in developing countries. Overgrazing is another problem linked to cattle raising. The delegate soils of the rainforests cannot sustain cattle ranching for too long and further rainforest needs to be cleared.

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com> (2004).
National Geographic, December, 1988.
Global Issues Atlas, Sue Tetley, Bronwyn Wood, Jonette, SurrIDGE,
Pearson Education, Auckland, 2002.
Aotearoa: A Social Studies Atlas for New Zealand, Penny Rowland &
Stuart Ward, Addison Wesley Longman, Auckland, 1998.



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|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| KEY: | | | |
| A = Acid Rain | DF = Deforestation | P = Pollution | TW = Toxic Wastes |
| E = Species Extinctions | DS = Desertification | PP = Population Pressure | WD = Water Diversion |
| G = Carbon Dioxide/Global Warming | RT = River Threats | | |

Refer to all the resources for the following tasks.

Task 1

Identify 6 environmental threats to planet earth and outline the pattern of where they are each located. Remember you are looking for global examples and they must be found in more than one region or continent.

(You may find highlighting your Environmental Threats to Planet Earth – Map helps you to answer Task 1).

	<i>Environmental threat</i>	<i>Pattern</i>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Task 2

Use a range of examples to describe how the three processes of:

- industrialisation
- population growth
- agricultural development

are responsible for the pattern of environmental threats to planet earth. Give details from more than one region to support your statements.

Remember to include details in your description of the processes.

Process	Description of how each process operates and how it is responsible for the pattern
Industrialisation	
Population Growth	
Agricultural Development	

Assessment schedule: Geo/1/7_D7 - Environmental threats to Planet Earth

Task	Evidence	Judgements for achievement	Judgements for merit	Judgements for excellence
1a	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population pressure – clustered - Asia mostly (areas least able to support large populations) • pollution – clustered – Europe, North America, Asia (heavily populated areas & industrialised nations) • acid rain – clustered – Europe, Canada, USA (industrialised nations) • deforestation – clustered – West Africa, South America, Asia (developing nations – agricultural development) • desertification – dispersed – Africa, Australia, Israel, China (overgrazing – agricultural development & drought) • river threats- dispersed – North America, Asia, Europe (heavily populated) 	<p>Identifies and describes 4 environmental threats and the pattern shown by each. The pattern shown must be global to meet requirements. This means that there must be examples from different regions used in task 1.</p> <p><i>e.g.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>population pressure – clustered – growth in population has put pressure on areas least able to support growing populations such as the fertile river valleys of Asia and the African Sahel.</i> 	(Achieved only)	(Achieved only)
2	<p>Examples:</p> <p><i>Industrialisation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from factories and industrial cities has resulted in creation of <i>acid rain</i> in industrial regions of North America and Western and Central Europe • Air pollution from major cities and their factories causes <i>ozone depletion</i> in Antarctica, the Arctic and the mid latitudes • Industrial discharges from major cities cause <i>toxic wastes</i> deposits especially around New York, San Diego and Minamata (Japan) 	<p>Describe how industrialisation, population growth and agricultural development are responsible for the pattern of the environmental threats (<i>must cover one point for each process</i>).</p> <p><i>Across the three answers references to places or regions in different parts of the world must be included.</i></p> <p><i>e.g.</i></p> <p><i>Industrialisation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Air pollution from factories and industrial cities has</i> 	<p>Either</p> <p>Describe in detail how industrialisation, population growth and agricultural development are responsible for the pattern of the environmental threats</p> <p><i>Across the three answers references to places or regions in different parts of the world must be included.</i></p> <p><i>Three processes must be covered in some detail e.g.</i></p> <p><i>Industrialisation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Air pollution from factories and industrial cities has resulted in creation of acid rain in industrial</i> 	<p>Examine comprehensively how industrialisation, population growth and agricultural development are responsible for the pattern of the environmental threats</p> <p><i>Across the three answers references to places or regions in different parts of the world must be included.</i></p> <p><i>Three processes are covered and have good detail May also include the use of geographic ideas to help describe the process e.g.</i></p> <p><i>Industrialisation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Air pollution from factories and industrial cities has resulted in</i>

	<p><i>Population growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing numbers of people puts pressure on the Earth's resources; the increased demand for fuel results in <i>deforestation</i> in the tropics Overpopulation in the Sahel region has resulted in <i>desertification</i> there Large urban centres have increased pollution and runoff rates, resulting in sedimentation of coastal areas causing <i>water pollution</i> around the Thames, Baltic, Mediterranean and Great Lakes regions <p><i>Agricultural development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for increasing amount of farm land has resulted in <i>deforestation</i> of tropical forests in the tropical regions like Brazil and Indonesia Greater irrigation needs have resulted in the <i>diversion of water</i> from rivers and lakes causing them to start drying up (the Colorado, Lake Lop Nur, the Nile and Eastern Mediterranean) Irrigation in some areas has caused salinisation of the soil increasing the rate of <i>desertification</i> in Australia 	<p><i>resulted in creation of acid rain in industrial regions of North America and Western and Central Europe</i></p> <p><i>Population growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing numbers of people puts pressure on the Earth's resources; the increased demand for fuel results in <i>deforestation in the tropics</i> <p><i>Agricultural development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demand for food products such as beef and soya beans has resulted in large areas of Rainforest being cleared, usually by burning. The soils of the rainforest cannot sustain modern agricultural practices for too long which necessitates removing more rainforest. The need for increasing amounts of farm land has resulted in <i>deforestation of tropical forests in the tropical regions like Brazil and Indonesia</i> 	<p><i>regions of North America and Western and Central Europe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution from major cities and their factories causes ozone depletion in Antarctica, the Arctic and the mid latitudes <p><i>Population growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing numbers of people puts pressure on the Earth's resources; the increased demand for fuel results in <i>deforestation in the tropics</i> Overpopulation in the Sahel region has resulted in <i>desertification there</i> <p><i>Agricultural development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demand for food products such as beef and soya beans has resulted in large areas of Rainforest being cleared, usually by burning. Since 1950, two-thirds of Central America's lowland tropical forest has been turned into pasture areas for raising beef cattle. The soils of the rainforest cannot sustain modern agricultural practices for too long which necessitates removing more rainforest. The need for increasing amounts of farm land has resulted in <i>deforestation of tropical forests in the tropical regions like Brazil and Indonesia</i>. There are 100,000 beef ranchers alone in South America's Amazon region. Greater irrigation needs have resulted in the <i>diversion of water from rivers and lakes causing them to start drying up (the Colorado,</i> 	<p><i>creation of acid rain in industrial regions of North America and Western and Central Europe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution from major cities and their factories causes ozone depletion in Antarctica, the Arctic and the mid latitudes Industrial discharges from major cities cause toxic wastes deposits especially around New York, San Diego and Minamata (Japan) <p><i>Population growth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing numbers of people puts pressure on the Earth's resources; the increased demand for fuel results in <i>deforestation in the tropics</i> Overpopulation in the Sahel region has resulted in <i>desertification there</i> Large urban centres have increased pollution and runoff rates, resulting in sedimentation of coastal areas causing <i>water pollution</i> around the Thames, Baltic, Mediterranean and Great Lakes regions <p><i>Agricultural development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demand for food products such as beef and soya beans has resulted in large areas of Rainforest being cleared, usually by burning. Since 1950, two-thirds of Central America's lowland tropical forest has been turned into pasture areas for raising beef cattle. The soils of the rainforest cannot sustain modern agricultural practices for too long which
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			<p><i>Lake Lop Nur, the Nile and Eastern Mediterranean)</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe in detail how industrialisation, population growth and agricultural development are responsible for the location pattern of the environmental threats <i>Two processes are covered but have good details.</i></p>	<p><i>necessitates removing more rainforest. The need for increasing amounts of farm land has resulted in deforestation of tropical forests in the tropical regions like Brazil and Indonesia. There are 100,000 beef ranchers alone in South America's Amazon region.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Greater irrigation needs have resulted in the diversion of water from rivers and lakes causing them to start drying up (the Colorado, Lake Lop Nur, the Nile and Eastern Mediterranean)</i> <i>• Irrigation in some areas has caused salinisation of the soil increasing the rate of desertification in Australia</i>
<p>3</p>	<p>Examples: Significance to people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental threats are located where higher population densities are found around the world. • a significant number of environmental threats are located in industrial regions within industrialized nations. • the location of environmental threats concerned with resource use / extraction are found where the natural resource is located and are transported for human use elsewhere. • the location of environmental threats concerned with resource use / extraction are exploited by western industrialized nations. 	<p>Describe why environmental threats to planet earth are significant for people.</p> <p><i>Within the answer references are made to at least two places from different parts of the world.</i></p> <p><i>e.g.</i> <i>Significance to people:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• environmental threats located where higher population densities found and therefore they will have a greater impact on people.</i> <i>• significant number of environmental threats located in industrial regions and this will affect people's jobs.</i> <i>• large number of environmental threats located</i> 	<p>Describe in detail why environmental threats to planet earth are significant for people.</p> <p><i>Within the answer references are made to at least two places from different parts of the world.</i></p> <p>Either in breadth</p> <p><i>e.g.</i> <i>Significance to people:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• environmental threats are located where higher population densities are found around the world and therefore they will have a greater impact on people</i> <i>• a significant number of environmental threats are located in industrial regions within industrialized nations and this is where people have their jobs</i> <i>• the location of environmental</i> 	<p>Examines comprehensively why environmental threats to planet earth are significant for people.</p> <p><i>Within the answer references are made to at least two places from different parts of the world.</i></p> <p><i>e.g.</i> <i>Significance to people:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• environmental threats are located where higher population densities are found around the world. Pollution is found in major cities such as London, Tokyo and New York and this has an impact on the health of the people living in those cities. More diseases are the result.</i> <i>• a significant number of environmental threats are located</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas of highest population densities place the greatest pressure on natural resources. • areas of greatest pressure on natural resources contributes to higher levels of environmental threat. • a large number of environmental threats are located where agricultural development is occurring around the world. 	<p><i>where agricultural development is and they provide food for many people. The tropical rainforests of South America, Asia and Africa are threatened by deforestation.</i></p> <p>Overall Strong link between location of population and location of environmental threats to planet earth</p>	<p><i>threats concerned with resource use / extraction are found where the natural resource is located and are transported for human use elsewhere.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>a large number of environmental threats are located where agricultural development is occurring around the world and this provides much of the world's food. The tropical rainforests of South America, Asia and Africa are threatened by deforestation.</i> <p>OR in depth e.g. <i>Significance to people: As per the excellence examples</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>environmental threats located.</i> <p>Overall Strong link between location of population and location of environmental threats to planet earth.</p>	<p><i>in industrial regions within industrialized nations. The major areas of Europe and North America have major mining projects and these are limited in life. When the resources are exhausted, many people will be without jobs and income. While they are working near the major industrial areas, there are hazards of air pollution, noise pollution and as well as toxic gases and waters being close to people.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the location of environmental areas of highest population number of environmental.</i> <p>Overall Strong link between location of population density and human resource use / extraction and location of environmental threats to planet earth.</p> <p>People have a huge impact on the location of and the degree of environmental threat s to planet earth through population density, industrialization and agricultural development</p>
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Judgment Record Summary:

Achievement Criteria	Achieved	Merit	Excellence
Describe the pattern(s) of environmental threats to planet earth	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Describe the process(es) responsible for environmental threats to planet earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how environmental threats to planet earth is significant for people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The award of a grade should be based on professional judgement against the assessment criteria in the achievement standard using the assessment schedule for detailed guidance. The final decision should be a holistic judgement across the body of evidence produced by the student.

This 'tick box' summary is a form of collation, assisting the assessor in determining the award of a grade.

- Tick the boxes that indicate the grade level that the student responses have provided evidence toward.
- **Overall judgement, using the 'tick boxes' for allocating a grade, Achieved/Merit/Excellence**
 - For achieved, 3 'achieved' boxes must be ticked.
 - For merit, meets the requirements for achieved plus both merit boxes ticked.
 - For excellence, meets the requirements for merit plus both excellence boxes ticked.

GRADE AWARDED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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