

Assessment schedule – 2008**Science: Describe New Zealand's geological history (90767)****Evidence Statement**

| Q | Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
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| 1(a) | ONE OF: Fossil remains accumulate on the ocean floor under a shallow sea. OR Limestone is made up of dead remains of animals. OR Rock has formed through the compression of sediments. (Reference to marine.) | | |
| (b) | Description that states ONE OF: plate tectonics have caused uplift. OR Limestone has become exposed through weathering. OR Limestone has become exposed through sea level changes. | <i>Explanation that links:</i> The role of plate tectonics in relation to the uplift of these limestone rocks. (implication of above sea level) OR The role of erosion in exposing these limestone rocks so they appear exposed as they do today. | <i>Discussion that links:</i> The role plate tectonics has played in activating plate movement caused uplift near fault AND this lifted limestone above sea level, AND the role erosion has played in creating the exposed rocks as they are today. |
| 2(a) | ONE OF: Description refers to sedimentary origins of both types of greywacke rocks. OR The Moutere Gravels are weathered rocks. (Exposure to wind, water, landslides...) AND Breccia has not been weathered. (Lack of exposure.) | <i>Explanation that links:</i> Formation greywacke rock or sedimentary rock through deposition layering, uplift WITH the exposure of Moutere Gravels that are weathered / eroded rocks giving them their characteristic rounded shape. OR Moutere Gravels are rounded because they have been transported in water | <i>Discussion that compares and contrasts:</i> Breccia and Moutere Gravels and includes: Both are sedimentary rocks that have been uplifted. Moutere Gravels are weathered / rounded because they have been transported by water. Breccia is not as weathered and has not been transported. (Remains close to fault line) |
| (b) | ONE OF: Uplift resulted in rocks being exposed. OR Description of appearance in relation to weathering and erosion. OR Location of rocks has involved transport by fault movement or water. | | |
| (c) | Identifies the Rangitata orogeny to ONE OF: Mountain building period or uplift of deposited involving greywacke sediments. OR The deposits rock types had their origins from the erosion of Gondwanaland | <i>Explanation that links:</i> The Rangitata Orogeny as an uplift phase when sedimentary materials were uplifted above sea-level AND the Breccia has remained close to the fault zone. | |

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| 3 | Description that involves the idea of spreading plates. | <i>Explanation that links:</i> Change in a spreading plate boundary AND landmasses separating OR Oceanic crust OR Ocean (Tasman Sea) filling the gap. | <i>Discussion that links:</i> The role of convection currents in creating spreading / diverging plates at a plate boundary AND the plates separating AND fills with oceanic crust OR the resulting basin becomes ocean (Tasman Sea). |
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Judgement Statement

| Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
|---|--|---|
| Total of THREE opportunities answered at Achievement level (or higher). $3 \times A$ | Total of THREE opportunities answered with TWO at Merit level (or higher) and ONE at Achievement level. $2 \times M + 1 \times A$ | Total of THREE opportunities answered with ONE at Excellence level plus ONE at Merit level plus ONE at Achievement level. $1 \times E + 1 \times M + 1 \times A$ |