

Assessment Schedule – 2023**Social Studies: Describe consequences of cultural change(s) (91041)****Assessment Criteria**

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p><i>Describe</i> typically involves giving an account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the cultural change(s) involved consequences of the cultural change(s) points of view about the consequences the use of relevant social studies concepts. 	<p><i>Describe in depth</i> typically involves giving an account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consequences of the cultural change(s) for specific communities contrasting points of view about those consequences. 	<p><i>Comprehensively describe</i> typically involves giving an account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shifts in either attitudes or practices that have occurred because of the consequences of the cultural change(s) why those shifts in attitudes or practices are important for the society involved.

Evidence

A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
<p>Gives a limited or partial description of a consequence of an identified cultural change (may include one or more relevant points of view about the consequence).</p> <p>Includes some specific evidence / examples and uses relevant social studies concepts.</p>	<p>Describes, in detail, a consequence of an identified cultural change, and relevant points of view about the consequence.</p> <p>Includes specific evidence / examples and uses relevant social studies concepts.</p>	<p>Gives a limited or partial description of a consequence of the cultural change for specific communities, AND contrasting points of view about the consequence.</p> <p>Includes some specific and relevant evidence / examples and uses relevant social studies concepts.</p>	<p>Describes, in detail, a consequence of the cultural change for specific communities, AND contrasting points of view about the consequence.</p> <p>Includes specific and relevant evidence / examples and uses relevant social studies concepts.</p>	<p>Gives a limited or partial description of shifts in either attitudes or practices that have occurred because of a consequence of the cultural change, OR why those shifts in attitudes or practices are important for the society involved.</p> <p>Includes some specific and relevant evidence / examples consistently and uses relevant social studies concepts.</p>	<p>Describes comprehensively the shifts in either attitudes or practices that have occurred because of a consequence of the cultural change, AND why those shifts in attitudes or practices are important for the society involved.</p> <p>Includes specific and relevant evidence / examples consistently and uses relevant social studies concepts.</p>
<p>See Appendix for sample evidence.</p> <p>N2 = Attempts to describe several aspects of the consequences of the cultural change. N1 = Attempts a relevant response for an aspect(s) of the task (may be a sentence or two). N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.</p>					

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8

Appendix – Sample Evidence

Task	Expected Coverage (not limited to these examples)
(a)	<p>Describes changes to single-use plastic, e.g.:</p> <p>New Zealand’s unhealthy addiction to plastic has been laid bare in a report that found households put nearly 100 million plastic drink and milk bottles in their rubbish bins – instead of recycling them.</p> <p>On average, each New Zealander sends about 750 kg of waste to landfill every year, much of which cannot be recycled.</p> <p>Plastic is one of our greatest environmental challenges. It regularly ends up as waste in our landfills, our rivers, and across the natural environment.</p> <p>To combat this, the Government is phasing out problem plastics to remove hard-to-recycle and single-use plastics from circulation throughout the country.</p> <p>This has resulted in a clear cultural change in our use of plastic with more than one billion fewer plastic bags ending up in landfills or the ocean. Stopping the sale of these plastic products will reduce waste to landfill, improve our recycling systems, and encourage reusable or environmentally responsible alternatives. This shift is also part of a wider ambition to move Aotearoa New Zealand towards a low-emissions, low-waste economy.</p>
(b)	<p>Describes a consequence of these changes for individuals / groups / societies, e.g.:</p> <p>A consequence of the cultural change in the use of single-use plastic is the impact it has on businesses and employees, especially within the packaging industry.</p> <p>E tū – one of the country’s largest private-sector unions – supported the move to ban single-use plastics but felt that the transition needed to be fair on the 300 workers involved in manufacturing plastic bags in New Zealand. Despite having the opportunity to change their product line, it would still be difficult for the sector because one day they were making plastic bags for supermarkets and then, within a few months, they had to stop.</p> <p>In 2017, the packaging sector contributed \$4.2 billion to the economy, or 1.8% of New Zealand’s total gross domestic product (GDP).</p> <p>The plastic packaging sector itself is a smaller component of the wider packaging sector, with around 1,700 workers across 70 different businesses. However, in 2017, plastics packaging workers earned \$70,900 per year on average, compared to workers in the packaging sector, who earned around \$58,100 per year on average.</p>
(c)	<p>Describes at least TWO contrasting points of view about this consequence, and how or why they differ, e.g.:</p> <p><i>Elysian Foods</i>, in Wellington, is a small, family-run business manufacturing Greek foods. <i>Elysian Foods</i> has grown to sell around 120,000 pots of dip a year, with each pot containing 22 g of plastic – up to 2,650 kg of plastic a year. Owner Toby Green believes that this needs to change and that, as a business owner, he has a responsibility to change this. He wants to make <i>Elysian Foods</i> as environmentally sustainable as possible so has decided to switch to a clear recycled plastic. After six months of researching different options, Green thinks there’s a real problem for both consumers and those within the food industry though around misconceptions of plastic, and what is, and is not deemed eco-friendly.</p> <p>Plastic is not the worst product out there. Tony Wilson, CEO of <i>Agrecovery</i>, believes there is a place for plastic and not all plastic is bad. This is because <i>Agrecovery</i> reuses all its plastic, so it doesn’t end up as waste. He understands that export markets want to know that New Zealand farmers have good environmental practices, which can help them earn more money for their products. Wilson expects that the government will soon make it mandatory for manufacturers to take responsibility for their products, and that the days of burning or burying plastic packaging on farms are numbered. He says, “There are no shortcuts, we can’t say no, we have to recycle, and farmers and businesses need to change away from not recycling”.</p> <p>These points are contrasting because the way that Green and Wilson understand recycling and waste are different. Green believes you need to find alternative plastics that are more environmentally friendly, compared to Wilson, who believes that plastic isn’t bad so long as you reuse it and don’t throw it away. Compared to Green, Wilson’s perspective does not reduce the amount of plastic production in the world, whereas Green’s actions will help stop plastic that is not eco-friendly being produced.</p>

(d)	<p>Describes at least TWO shifts in either attitudes or practices as a result of this consequence, and why those shifts are important for the individuals / groups / societies involved, e.g.:</p> <p>One shift has been the change in approach and business models from companies as a result of the impact on businesses.</p> <p>Many companies are now altering their products and advertising to cater to the growing calls from the public for zero-waste products. Over the last two years, Aotearoa New Zealand has seen a massive growth in dedicated zero-waste grocers, with a 110% increase in the number of such stores in 2019 alone. More still have opened, spread across several regions.</p> <p>Another example of this shift is the business model that <i>Aleph Beauty</i> has adopted. Since 2017, it has been using fewer resources with less waste, launching a take-back scheme allowing customers to send their products back to be dismantled, then sorted into the correct recycling stream for each component. <i>Aleph</i> embraced the cultural change to single-use plastic and responded by changing their practice to be more sustainable.</p> <p>This shift is important for businesses because they are responding to a growing market of consumers, who are demanding that businesses change their ways and be more environmentally friendly.</p> <p>As a result of banning single-use plastic, there has been a steady increase in the use of reusable bags. Data shows that reusable shopping bags are becoming more commonplace. In April 2018, 70% of households reported having at least one person who usually took reusable bags with them when shopping. This share has since risen, with 97% of households in March saying that at least one person usually takes reusable bags with them when shopping.</p> <p>This has also led to an increase in companies specialising in creating reusable bags. For example, the Zerobag 2.0 is reusable and made from material of 100% certified, recycled plastic bottles.</p> <p>This shift is important for society because they are providing consumers with a ready-made alternative to plastic. Many consumers were worried about the inconvenience the ban on single-use plastic would create. It is also important for society because it gives businesses an opportunity to invest in a new product and sector.</p>
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