

Assessment Schedule – 2017

Social Studies: Describe how cultures change (91039)

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p>“Describe” typically involves giving an account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cultural change • the individuals / groups / society(ies) involved • points of view about the change • the use of relevant social studies concepts. 	<p>“Describe in depth” typically involves giving an account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the processes that led to the change • contrasting points of view about the change. 	<p>“Comprehensively describe” typically involves giving an account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why the processes that led to the change were important for the individuals / groups / society(ies) involved.

Evidence example – Leisure as a cultural change (Note: possible social studies concepts are shown in bold within body of text).		
<p>The cultural change could include: Over the last 100 years people in New Zealand have had increasing amounts of time to do things, other than work, that they enjoy. From picnic races in the 1960s to relaxing at a café in the 2010s – this is called leisure. In the last 50 years of the twentieth century New Zealanders saw leisure as part of their lifestyle. Yet in the early years of the twenty-first century people living in New Zealand are doing less of most leisure activities, other than using some form of computer.</p> <p>Descriptions of individuals / groups involved could include: A report issued by researchers Roy Morgan says 83 per cent of New Zealanders used a computer at home in 2011, up from 60 per cent in 2001. As a consequence of this change we are now less likely than we were 10 years ago to play sport, entertain friends and relatives, or go to movies, sports events, art galleries and museums.</p>	<p>Processes that led to the change could include:</p> <p>Economics Sports teams Playing for a sports team has become very expensive. According to Australian statistics, expenses such as team fees, equipment, uniform and travel are beyond the already stretched budget of many families. The average cost to be part of a sports team is about \$400 and is considerably more for sports like rowing.</p> <p>Consequently, the decline in participation in sports teams has led to the emergence of cheaper individual sports, both new and old – outdoor boot camps, Nordic walking, tai chi, pole dancing, rock climbing are some examples.</p> <p>Nordic walking is based on cross-country skiing and originated in Finland as a way for cross-country skiers to exercise in summer, using a specific type of carbon-fibre pole that enhances stability. Poles designed for this type of walking cost \$159 to \$299 a</p>	<p>Reasons why the processes that led to the change were important for the individuals / groups / society(s) involved could include:</p> <p>Economics The increasing costs that a typical New Zealand / Australian family face have played a major role in the changing patterns of leisure identified as declining sports club memberships and a rise in cheaper individual pursuits.</p> <p>Sports Clubs Australians spend \$10.7 billion a year on sport and other activities. Just under a third (29%) of this sum goes to sports clubs. Costs are highlighted as one of the reasons joining sports clubs is not so popular. Consequently, sports clubs are not the main choice for participation in sport or physical activity for Australians aged 18 years and over. The single most popular physical activity for adults is walking (43%). Thomas Schmid of the USA federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides a reason: “That’s because it’s free, available right out your front door and easily incorporated into daily schedules</p>

Points of view about the change could include:

Grant Schofield is a public health professor at Auckland University of Technology. He states that “involvement in **society** beyond yourself is on the whole declining, and I guess more computer time reinforces that”. This reflects his point of view that New Zealanders are becoming more inactive and have less direct social contact with other people because of the impact computers are having on their use of leisure time.

Whereas, Auckland resident Maxine Rupuka states, “Computers are the new way to shop. You can get everything on a computer and with petrol nearly doubled from 104.5c a litre in 2001 to 205.8c in 2015, why wouldn’t you do it this way.” This demonstrates her point of view that people have changed how they use their **leisure** time, because computers are a cheaper way of using it.

pair which may seem expensive yet, and this is key, they never need to be replaced. Which is a lot less than an annual payment of \$400.

Cinemas

A second example of how economics has impacted on leisure is cinema attendance. A Statistics New Zealand survey demonstrates the steady rise in movie ticket prices. In 1950, going to a film cost roughly \$9 in today’s terms. Now, the average adult ticket costs \$15.50, or up to \$21 to see a 3D film. So it is easy to see how movie audiences could be dropping by 1 percentage point on an annual basis.

Contrasting points of view about the change could include:

The decline in involvement with sports teams is mirrored in changing and therefore contrasting points of view about them. Kitt Willingham remembers playing for the Sanson rugby team, with fond memories. “We weren’t the greatest team, but we played with heart. The team spirit between all of us was something wonderful.” He misses the connection with his teammates and the way they were there for each other. Compare that to the views of Louise Wheeler, a gym instructor at Les Mills, “My Dad speaks of the ‘good old days’ of rugby teams and chasing it down with a beer after the game. I couldn’t think of anything worse. I need ‘me’ time, [like] going out for a walk or run or going to the gym.” She dislikes the idea of having to go to practices and having to play every Saturday – she much prefers the flexibility that **individual** sports provide.

Cinema

The rising cost of going to the cinema has had numerous impacts on this form of leisure. The rise in home viewing, Jessica Wilson has identified, coincided with the rise in piracy – watching movies illegally. With the development of the DVD, piracy moved from music to movies. Consequently, New Zealanders came to accept watching movies crudely recorded in a cinema by an audience member with very shaky hands because these movies on DVD were much cheaper than those legally produced. The era of the pirated DVD was short-lived and DVDs have now been replaced by illegal torrents from sites such as Pirate Bay. Though these files can still have the same image quality problems of the pirated DVDs, New Zealanders accept them as they are a cheaper/free alternative to the cinema. This is borne out in the results of a nationwide survey. Commissioned by Flicks.co.nz in 2011, the survey showed that the proportion of the 1 650 movie watching respondents who watched from an illegal source was 87 per cent.

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Attempts a relevant response for an aspect(s) of the task. This may be a sentence or two.	Makes an attempt to describe several aspects of how cultures change.	Gives limited or partial description of how cultures change.	Fully describes how cultures change.	Gives limited or partial description of the processes that led to the change and /or contrasting points of view about the change.	Describes in detail the processes that led to the change and /or contrasting points of view about the change.	Gives a limited or partial account of why the processes that led to the change were important for the individuals /groups / society(ies) involved.	Gives a comprehensive account of why the processes that led to the change were important for the individuals /groups / society(ies) involved.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Cut Scores

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