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91279



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Level 2 Social Studies, 2017

91279 Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas

2.00 p.m. Thursday 30 November 2017
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL parts of the task in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 91279R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–14 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

High Achievement

TOTAL

04

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INSTRUCTIONS

Read Resource Booklet 91279R and use it to help you respond to parts (a)–(d) of the task below.

You must use **social studies concepts** and **specific evidence/examples** from the resources in your answer.

You should answer each part in essay form or in a series of paragraphs. You may support your answer with diagrams, pictures, graphs, or other forms of illustration.

Space for planning is provided on pages 4 and 5. Begin your answer on page 6.

TASK: KEEPING ANIMALS IN ZOOS AND AQUARIUMS

- (a) Identify and describe the nature and cause of the conflict arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas on the issue of keeping animals in zoos and aquariums. (Page 6)
- (b) Describe the individuals/groups involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives. (Page 7)
- (c) Explain how TWO social forces from Resources E, F, or G contributed to the conflict over keeping animals in zoos and aquariums. (Page 9)
- (d) Evaluate the relative effect(s) of EACH of these TWO social forces on the conflict. (Page 11)

PLANNING

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The nature and cause of the conflict.

Zoos and aquariums cage animals.

- some people support that and some don't

Pros

- research
- breeding, reintroducing
- connection with people to make them feel involved

Cons

- non-natural behaviour
- expensive
- sucks for the animals it seems
- there are alternatives

Relevant social studies concepts I will use:

Animal Rights

Community

Social Action

Values

Change

Conservation

Animal Welfare

Other:

The individual(s)/group(s)/society(ies) involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives:

Person/Group (1): Kevin Parker

- scientist

- zoos are contradictory
- more conservation in other ways
- zoos behind times
- more connection with public in other ways

Person/Group (2): Virginia Busch

- endangered wolf person

- inspire connection to wildlife
- release into wild
- research, educate
- support animals

Possible perspectives to use:

Economic

Animal Rights

Environmentalist

Conservationist

Animal Welfare

Other:

PLANNING

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Social Force:	How it contributed to the conflict:	Relative effect:
(1) <u>economics</u> //	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - now zoos are expensive // - cheaper to invest in conservation // - can't support themselves so maybe it's a sign // 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people unhappy with how money is spent // - deeper forms of conservation exist // - but if they went away it would be an expensive loss. //
(2) <u>Community engagement</u> //	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people like going to the zoo // - a type of education which isn't really found anywhere else // 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feel more connected to nature, important to keep that interface - <u>education</u> //

Remember: You must use **social studies concepts** and **specific evidence/examples** from the resources in your answers.

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- (a) Identify and describe the nature and cause of the conflict arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas on the issue of keeping animals in zoos and aquariums.

Humans have been ~~captured~~ keeping animals captive as long as 4000 years ago. Since that time in Mesopotamia, the idea evolved to allow the first modern zoo to open in 1779, and the first aquarium in 1853. However, conflict has arisen in New Zealand over whether animals should be caged in zoos and aquariums or not. //

People who support zoos support them because they believe zoos are ultimately beneficial to animals and people. They argue that zoos and aquariums provide valuable research that contributes to conservation of animals and habitats. Zoos also often have their own conservation programmes through breeding and releasing back into the wild animals that would otherwise become extinct in the wild, such as Auckland Zoo's kakapo recovery programme. Zoos also serve as an interface between the community and wildlife. People ranging from a child to a researcher can come face to face with creatures they would have no chance of seeing in the wild. This fosters greater understanding, and incites people to ~~be~~ feel that they can also contribute to the conservation of these animals. They think zoos have a responsibility to educate and conserve animals. (* see extra paper *) //

(b) Describe the individuals/groups involved and their points of view, values, and perspectives.

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¶ Kenn Parker, a conservation scientist, has a point of view about ~~zoos~~ caged animals in zoos and aquariums. He thinks that zoos are behind the time when it comes to conservation, and that they do more harm than good. He said "... Auckland Zoos move to capture 10 wild birds for a lifetime of captivity seems out of step with modern conservation in Aotearoa New Zealand ... nowhere near the actual saddleback conservation being undertaken by community conservation groups." //

Dr. Parker's point of view is shaped by his perspective as a conservationist and his ideology of environmentalism because of his work. ¶ His point of view shows what he sees as a failure to ~~conserve~~ contribute positively to conservation by Auckland Zoo. Although he does not support zoos in this text, he approaches it from a conservation focus, rather than an animal rights focus. This means he is only one aspect of zoos and not considering any other aspects of them. //

He also goes on to show that he thinks wildlife sanctuaries and reserves for the saddleback (the species discussed in resource C) do a more effective job of conservation. Because these incorporate the animals' natural habitat, this ~~suggestion~~ ^{perspective} could also be reflected by those viewing the conflict with an ideology of animal activism and animal welfare. //

Virginia Busch, executive director of The Endangered Wolf Center, also has a point of view on caged animals in zoos and aquariums. She thinks that centers like hers and other zoological facilities are irreplaceable in the work they do, and have a responsibility to remain relevant. She said "... no one else can replace their [zoos and zoological facilities] ability to engage, inspire, and educate guests through up-close connections with animals."

Virginia Busch's point of view is shaped by her perspective as a non-profit worker reintroducing species back to the wild, and her ideology of conservatism and environmentalism. Although she and Dr. Parker both have a conservationist point of view, they differ in their beliefs of what kind of approach works best, Virginia Busch clearly preferring zoos.

This could be because she values the way zoos can work as places to engage with and inspire the community, as well as being places of research and conservation, whereas Dr. Parker just values the conservation part of zoos, when there is in fact, many other parts to them.

An animal activism point of view does not have as much in common with this point of view.

- (c) Explain how TWO social forces from Resources E, F, or G contributed to the conflict over keeping animals in zoos and aquariums.

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In fact, this aspect of community engagement is a social force that contributes to the conflict over caged animals in zoos and aquariums. //

Zoos offer an equal access ~~place~~ facility to people from all walks of life, to experience and engage with wildlife they would ~~have~~ otherwise have to travel incredibly far to experience. Without zoos, ordinary New Zealanders would have much less of a chance to see a variety of wildlife. Having a well informed public can also steer zoos in new and better directions through public pressure. //

~~As well~~ this idea of a well informed public has been reinforced by a recent study that shows that as cities force a physical separation, there is a psychological separation from nature which zoos can help fix. The study found that zoos make people care more about ~~and its~~ nature and its conservation, as well as making us feel personally more responsible for conservation, and our involvement in the solution. //

Aside from these more logical angles, the magic of zoos and aquariums to bring together families through a sense of awe at the world around them is another way community engagement contributes to this conflict. //

Economics is another social force that contributes to the conflict. Zoos are expensive to run and maintain. Auckland Zoo has an annual operating budget of \$12.5 million, around \$2.5 million of which is from council rates. ~~that~~ In 2013/2014, ticket sales only contributed 57% the zoo's revenue. The rest of their budget is supplemented by council investments. //

The cost to keep 1 black rhino in captivity, could protect the appropriate habitat to support 16 black rhinos in the wild. ^{annually} The Goramba National Park has an annual operating budget that costs around the same as keeping 16 black rhinos in captivity. Goramba National Park protects the entire giraffe population of Democratic Republic of Congo, 31 white rhino, 4000 elephants, 30 000 buffalo, 14 other hoofed species, 16 carnivorous species, 1 primate species, and 93 other small or medium sized animal species. It's clear that money from captive animals would be much more effective for conservation if it was reinvested into animals in the wild. //

However, the money generated from tourism ~~by~~ because of zoos, the people they employ, and the money invested in the infrastructure, would all be lost if zoos were shut down. //

(d) Evaluate the relative effect(s) of EACH of these TWO social forces on the conflict.

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~~Even~~ The economics of running a zoo are clear and shocking. Not only is the money clearly more effective when invested in conservation practices in the wild, many Auckland Rate payers such as Augustine Sanders had no idea such a large amount of money was taken from council rates to be spent on the zoo. Although the money generated by tourism and invested in the infrastructure would be lost, it comes down to ethics - and to our responsibility as people to preserve our planet's environment.

Economics is still a fairly effective social force. However, the community aspect of zoos are undeniable. The way they inspire and educate people from all walks of life and contribute to our understanding of the world we live in and what we can do to protect it has yet to be replicated by any other facilities on such a mass scale. Although zoos seem to be costing a lot to let us down in conservation, their level of community engagement is probably the strongest social force with the greatest effect in their support.

Despite all this, there is still one part of this conflict that keeps popping up, and seems to have the best of both worlds.

Wildlife parks and sanctuaries have it all. High levels of conservation at a low cost, as well as providing a larger, more natural environment for animals, ~~absolutely~~ ensuring their welfare, and ability to exhibit natural behaviors. If these parks could integrate the kind of community engagement that zoos have now, they could absolutely satisfy everyone concerned with this conflict, people and animals included. //

If an informed ~~public~~ ~~place~~ public expressed interest in this alternative, we could soon have the solution to suit everyone. And at no extra cost. //

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S
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NUMBER

(a) continued Those who don't support zoos and aquariums argue that the suffering of the animals outweighs any benefits. Groups such as ~~PETA~~ People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and the Captive Animals Protection Society (CAPS) both cite research that shows that animals in captivity are limited, unable to perform natural behaviours, and crumbling under the stress of captivity.* Experts say that animals in captivity often pace, or rock backwards and forwards, a result of the constant stress. One elephant in a Canadian zoo had to ~~be~~ stay in a barn because of the freezing conditions, and, unable to walk the 30 miles a day that most elephants do, developed arthritis. The monotony and stress the animals are subjected to, they argue, is avoidable, with other more ethical options doing a better job for people and animals, such as sanctuaries and wildlife parks. //

* This, they say, is a violation of animal rights. //

Achieved exemplar 2017

Subject:		Social Studies	Standard:	91279	Total score:	
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	A4	<p>This is an A4 because a description of the nature and cause of the conflict has been given, using specific evidence. The points-of-views, perspectives of individuals has been described. This candidate accurately determines Packer holds a conservationist perspective but does not demonstrate understanding of what a conservationist values.</p> <p>To gain a Merit, this response requires further explanation of how the social force contributes to the conflict. This candidate has described two social forces but not how these forces contribute to the conflict</p>				