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91242



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 Geography, 2018

91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

2.00 p.m. Thursday 15 November 2018
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development.	Demonstrate in-depth geographic understanding of differences in development.	Demonstrate comprehensive geographic understanding of differences in development.

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 question in this booklet.

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 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.

Excellence

TOTAL

7

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Development refers to the standard of living and quality of life of people. Living standards and quality of life vary spatially, and undergo change, at the individual, local, national, and global scales.

Factors that contribute to differences in development can include:

- natural factors, e.g. climate, location, or natural resources
- cultural factors, e.g. colonisation, trade, or political systems.

In your answer to the question in this paper, you need to integrate case study evidence and geographic terminology and concepts.

Case study evidence refers to information about communities, areas, or countries across the globe that are at different stages of development.

Geographic concepts you may choose to use in your answer include:

Environments

May be natural and / or cultural. They have particular characteristics and features which can be the result of natural and / or cultural processes.

Location

Where something is found. Location can be **an advantage or a constraint**. Location can be described in absolute or relative terms.

Perspectives

Ways of seeing the world that help explain differences in decisions about, responses to, and interactions with environments. Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or world views that shape people's values and have built up over time.

Change

Involves any alteration to the natural or cultural environment. Change can be spatial and / or temporal. Change is a normal process in both natural and cultural environments. It occurs at varying rates, at different times, and in different places.

Interaction

Involves elements of an environment affecting each other and being linked together. Interaction incorporates movement, flows, connections, links, and interrelationships which work together and may be one- or two-way interactions. Landscapes are the visible outcome of interactions. Interaction can bring about environmental change.

QUESTION

Name TWO factors that have contributed to differences in development in communities, areas, or countries you have studied this year. (Some examples of possible factors are listed on page 2.)

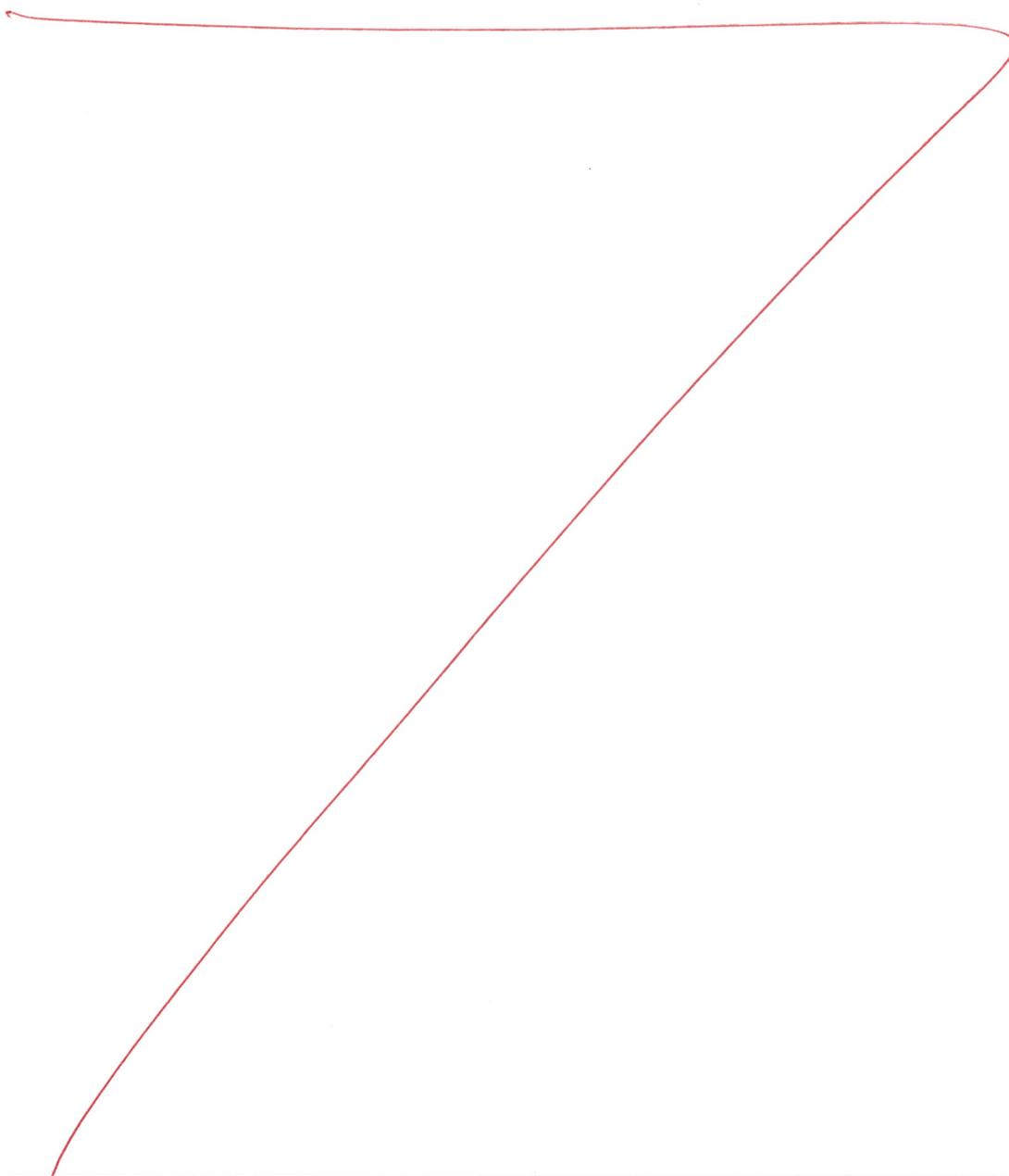
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Factor (1): Natural factor - location //

Factor (2): Cultural factor - Slavery //

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

25° - 35° F



- (a) Fully explain how factor (1) contributes to differences in development in communities, areas, or countries you have studied.

You may include maps and/or diagrams to support your explanation. (Space is provided on page 5.)

The ~~characteristic~~ natural factor of ~~the~~ location contributed to the differences in development as location can be an advantage or a constant. For example, Hawaii is geographically lucky as its located ~~at~~ 3500 km far off the west coast of mainland America (USA) in the Pacific ocean. Hawaii's beautiful natural land forms of ~~the~~ world renowned Waikiki beach, sunset beach, Waimea bay as well as big island's volcanic features such as Kilauea, which has been erupting for the past 16 years and the tallest volcano of Mouna Loa attracts over 7.5 million tourists per year, earning 15.6 billion in the industry of tourism in 2016 alone. Due to its tourist attractions, the tourism industry has 160,000 new jobs in the tertiary sectors and because of Hawaii's tropical climate, ^{all year long of 25°C average} and no rainy season, the tourism industry is earning all year long. Tourism industry provides most jobs in the tertiary sector, which means that it is more likely to be high paying and has better working conditions. Resulting in a higher average income of \$ ~~20~~ 29,000 comparing to the average of USA's \$26,000. High paying job means access to greater quality food for basic nutritional needs, ~~rather~~ better quality healthcare and financial requirement for higher level of education which can lead to even better employment, as well as ^{good} housing conditions which contributes to a good social quality of

less likely to be affected ^{h1} ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

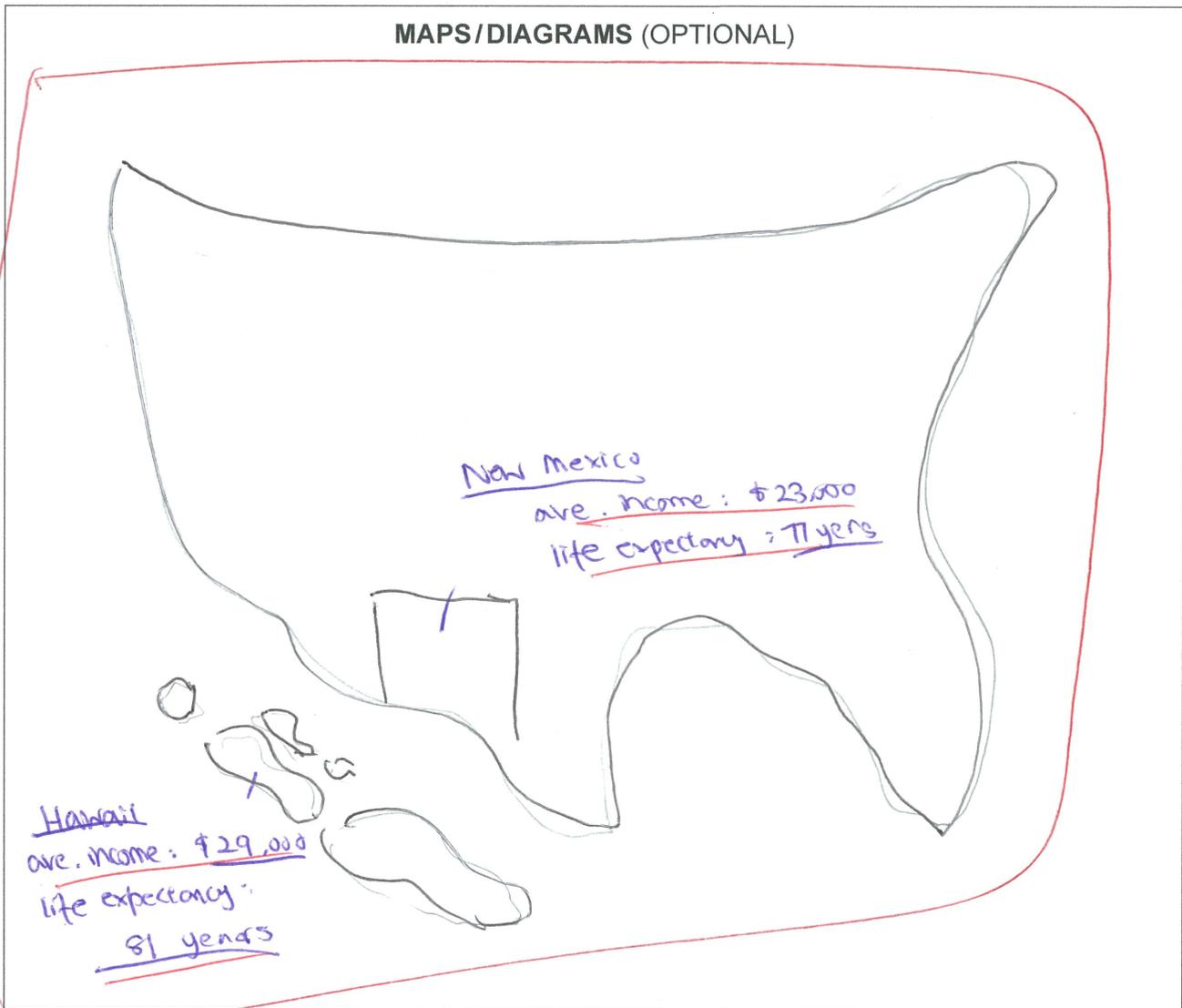
living and development ~~of~~ for people living in Hawaii, which also results in a high life expectancy of 81 years, the highest in the state.

the less developed

New Mexico, on the other hand is geographically disadvantaged.

It is located in the south of mainland America bordered west by the Rocky mountains in its rain shadows. Its semi-arid continental climate and location resulted in ~~the~~ less tourist attractions so it has to depend on its agricultural industry. As ~~the~~ ~~tourist~~ New Mexico has a high annual and diurnal temperature range of 25 °F to 35 °F with high sunshine hours and high humidity levels, it is not in favor of the agricultural industry as it is seasonal.

MAPS/DIAGRAMS (OPTIONAL)



- (b) Explain how factor (2) contributes to differences in development in communities, areas, or countries you have studied.

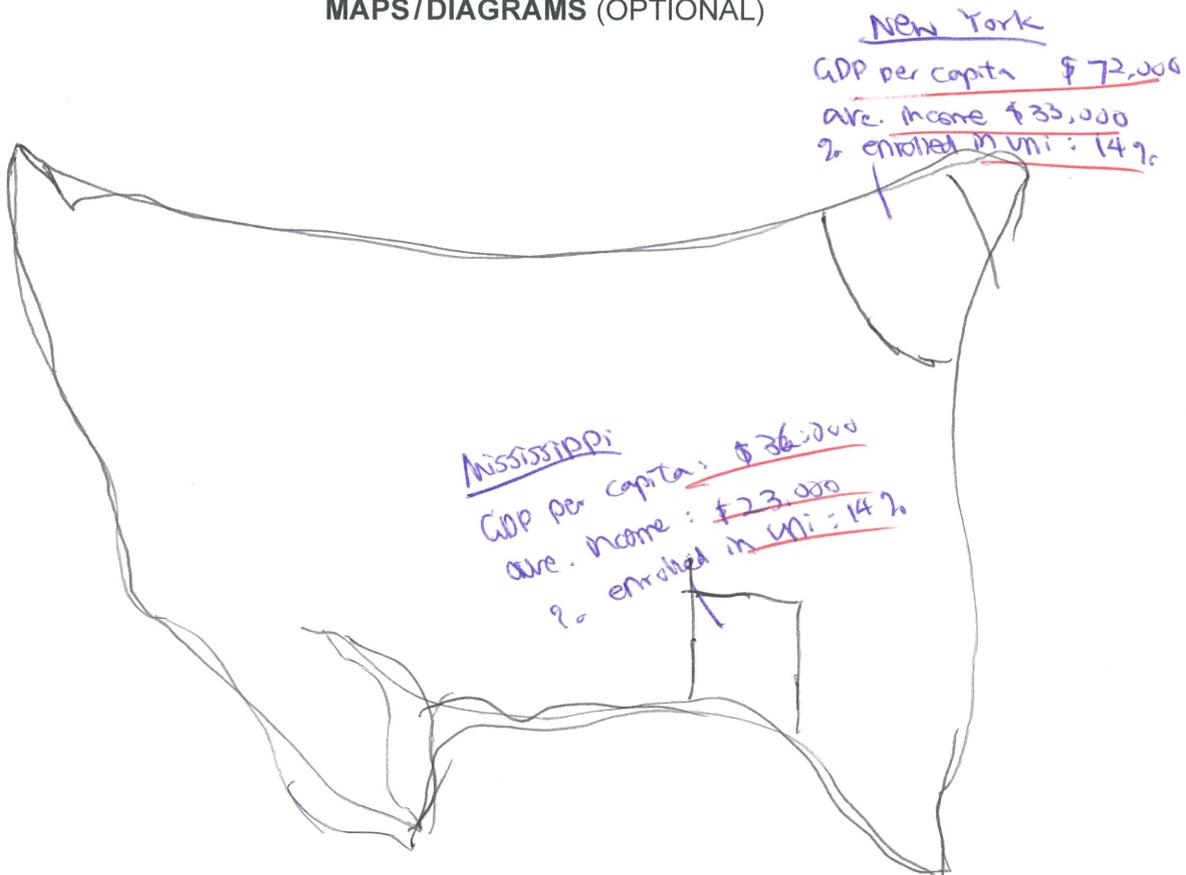
The case studies you refer to may be the same as or different to those you wrote about in part (a).

You may include maps and/or diagrams to support your explanation. (Space is provided on page 7.)

the cultural factor of the political system of the slavery laws results in the differences in development in the more developed area of New York and the less developed Mississippi. The slavery laws were abandoned in New York in 1804, almost 60 years before the southern states did. Slaves were allowed to attend school and receive proper education as soon as they were freed, and education facilities were set up earlier and is ~~now~~ better as it develops overtime. Northern states also paid all wages equally so the access to education was greater for all. This resulted in a higher level of education in the northern states as more people had basic level of education which can lead to more receiving higher level of education, leading to a higher % enrolled in uni in New York of 32%. In Mississippi, slaves were owned for primary and domestic employment in 1700 and the slavery laws was abolished in 1863. before then, slaves weren't allowed to attend school and after the abolishment they soon got primary sector jobs rather than receive education as they lacked the basic level of education and skill to require for a higher level of education, resulting in a lower % enrolment in uni of 14%. With no higher level of education meant that former states stuck with primary sector

low paying jobs such as farming and as they wouldn't have enough money to send their children to school, ^{former slaves & children of former slaves} they are stuck in a poverty cycle, resulting in a low average income of \$23,000 ^{to receive better education → higher paying job} comparing the New York's \$33,000. According to Rostow's model ^{a study based on 15 European countries} of development about how a country is supposed to develop ^{be} economically wealthy. A country is supposed to move through 5 stages: 1) traditional farming, most primary sector jobs, 2) emergence of technology, more jobs in primary sector, 3) technology stabilise, stabilise secondary sector jobs and emergence of tertiary sector jobs, 4) technological advancements, ^{more} ~~stabilise~~ tertiary sector jobs, becomes the norm and finally 5) ^{more} consumption equals to more earnings. With fast industrialisation in the

MAPS/DIAGRAMS (OPTIONAL)



Extra space if required.
Write the question part(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
PART

b) northern states, as well as high levels of education, northern states was able to develop faster and move along the stages faster, resulting in a higher GDP per capita of \$72,000 in New York. Whereas southern states was restricted by the slavery laws and moved slower and later than the more developed northern states, resulting in a lower GDP per capita of \$36,000.

a) as well as the industry creating mostly primary sector jobs, results it to have a relatively low average income of \$23,000 and is less developed comparing to Hawaii due to its location; therefore less likely to afford quality health care ~~and~~, nutritional food, good conditioned nursing and such which contributes ~~to~~ as factors of development, low quality of living, resulting in a lower life expectancy of 77 years in New Mexico.

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Excellence Exemplar 2018

Subject	Geography		Standard	91242	Total score	7
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
	E7	<p>This paper answers the question comprehensively, integrating case study information, using geographic terminology and concepts. Therefore, it fulfils the criteria for an E7.</p> <p>The student consistently makes reference to the case study areas and uses specific development statistics to describe the differences that exist.</p> <p>The student quantifies the difference with a good range of development statistics and then comprehensively explains the factors that contribute to those differences in development that exist in different parts of the USA.</p> <p>The answer refers to a range of reasons and links to Rostow's model to provide a geographical background to the stages of development.</p> <p>The factor of geographical location is used well to explain differences in development that exist in different states of the USA.</p> <p>The case study of slavery as a historical reason for differences links well to spatial differences in development as required by the achievement standard.</p> <p>The student shows insight and a deep understanding of the reasons for the differences that exist and their impacts for the people of the USA.</p>				