

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!

## Level 2 Geography

### 91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

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.

## SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

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 2–12 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.**

TOTAL

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## 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.

In your answers to ALL parts of the question in this booklet, you should:

- refer to case studies from **contrasting** communities, areas, or countries that are at different stages of development
- use appropriate geographic terminology
- refer to relevant geographic concepts
- include sketch maps and/or diagrams where appropriate to support your answers.

## Relevant Geographic Concepts

### Environments

Environments may be natural and / or cultural. They have particular characteristics and features, which can be the result of natural and / or cultural processes. The particular characteristics of an environment may be similar to, or different from another.

### Perspectives

Perspectives are ways of seeing the world that help explain interaction with environments. They are bodies of thought, theories, or world views that *shape* people's values, and have built up over time.

### Change

Change involves any alteration to the natural or cultural environment. Change can be spatial and / or temporal. Change can bring about further change.

**QUESTION****(a) Characteristics of development**

Explain the characteristics of development in your case studies.

You should consider at least ONE of the following characteristics in your answer:

- economic (e.g. GDP, GNI, average income)
- political (e.g. political system, corruption index)
- social (e.g. happiness, freedom, self-esteem).

Characteristic(s) of development: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PLANNING (optional)**

**Part (a) continues on the next page**





(b) **Factors contributing to differences in development**

Natural and cultural factors contribute to the differences in development between communities, areas, or countries across the globe.

**Natural factors** may include:

- relief
- climate
- soil
- natural events
- natural resources
- location.

**Cultural factors** may include:

- type of government
- religion
- role of women
- social systems
- war and conflict
- access to education or health care.

Explain how ONE natural factor and ONE cultural factor have contributed to a difference in development between your case studies.

Natural factor: \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural factor: \_\_\_\_\_

**PLANNING (optional)**







(c) **Strategies for reducing differences in development**

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Explain TWO actions or strategies that have been (or could be) carried out by government or non-government organisations to reduce differences in development in your case studies.

First action or strategy: \_\_\_\_\_

Second action or strategy: \_\_\_\_\_

**PLANNING (optional)**

**Part (c) continues on the next page**





