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91243



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

## Level 2 Geography, 2017

### 91243 Apply geography concepts and skills to demonstrate understanding of a given environment

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 15 November 2017  
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Apply geography concepts and skills to demonstrate understanding of a given environment.	Apply geography concepts and skills with precision to demonstrate in-depth understanding of a given environment.	Apply geography concepts and skills with precision to demonstrate comprehensive understanding of a given environment.

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.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91243R from the centre of 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 2–14 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.**

Excellence

TOTAL

8

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

**QUESTION: Perspectives on the increase in the number of walkers on the Tongariro Alpine Crossing, relating to sustainability**

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USE ONLY

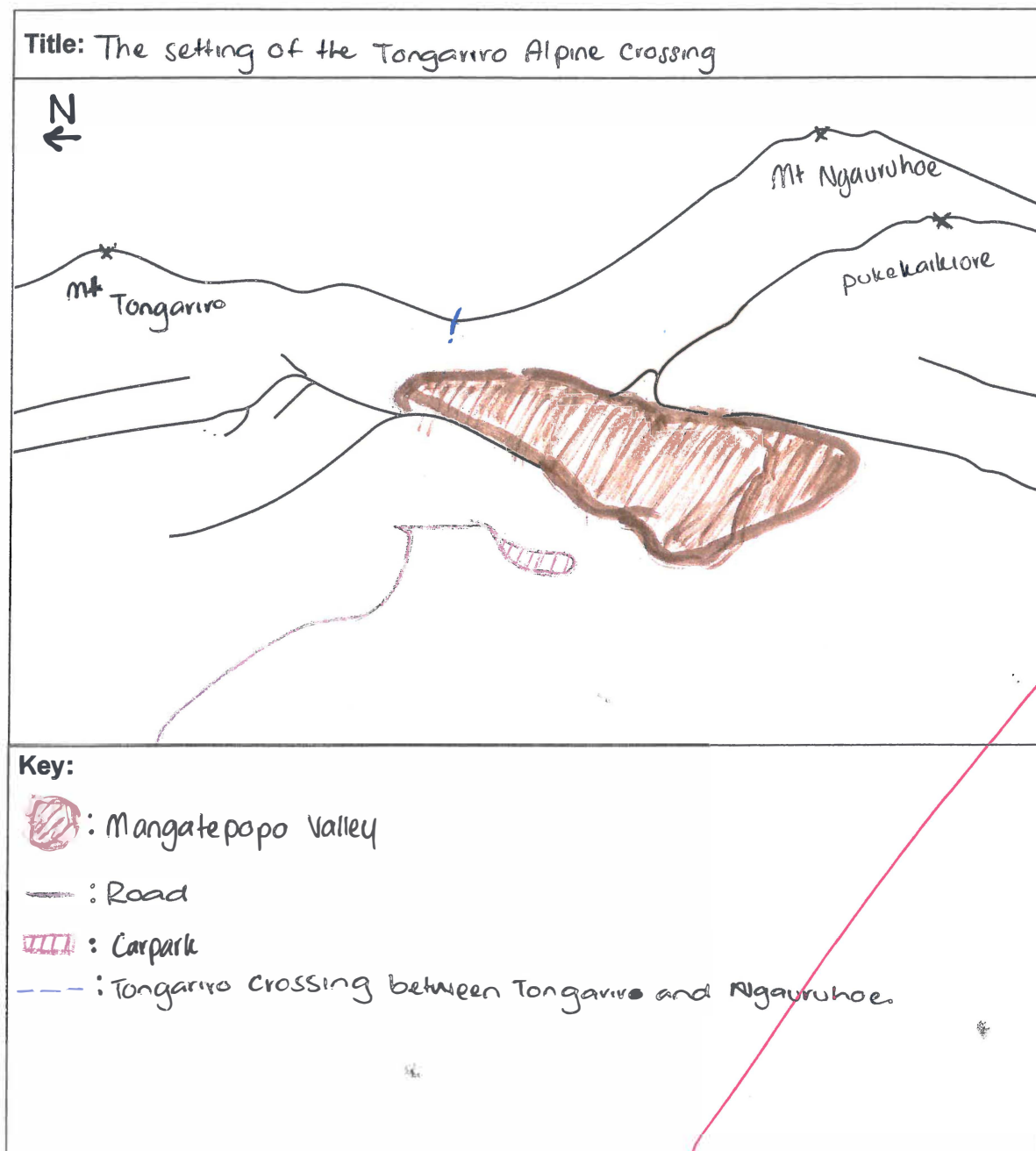
**(a) The Tongariro Alpine Crossing setting**

Refer to **Resources A and B** on page 5 of the resource booklet, when answering (a).

On the précis sketch below, locate and label the following features:

- (i) Mt Ngauruhoe
- (ii) Mt Tongariro
- (iii) Pukekaikio
- (iv) the floor of the Mangatepopo Valley (by shading and labelling)
- (v) the road
- (vi) the car park
- (vii) the point where the Tongariro Crossing crosses the skyline between Mt Tongariro and Mt Ngauruhoe.

Include a title, key, and the north direction.



(b) **Profile of the Tongariro Alpine Crossing**

Refer to **Resources C–E** on pages 6 and 7 of the resource booklet, when answering (b).

- (i) Draw a profile (cross section) of the Tongariro Alpine Crossing on the following page, using the GPS distance and altitude readings from Resource C.
- (ii) Locate and label the locations of **THREE** natural features and **THREE** cultural features on your profile, using specific information from Resources C–E.

Include all appropriate conventions (direction, horizontal and vertical scales, and use of a key).

# Title: The Natural and Cultural Features of the Tongariro Alpine Crossing.

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Altitude (in above sea level)  
Geography 91243, 2017

## Key and scale:

### Natural Features

- ▲: Red Crater and Summit
- : South Crater flat
- : Blue lake volcanic crater

### Cultural Features

- : Mungatapu car park shelter
- : Kaitake Hut
- : Soda springs toilets

Cultural Distance (km from start)

Vertical scale: 1 unit = 100m

Horizontal scale: 2.5 units = 1 km

20

19

18

17

16

15

14

13

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0

0

0

0

(c) **Change and the Tongariro Alpine Crossing**

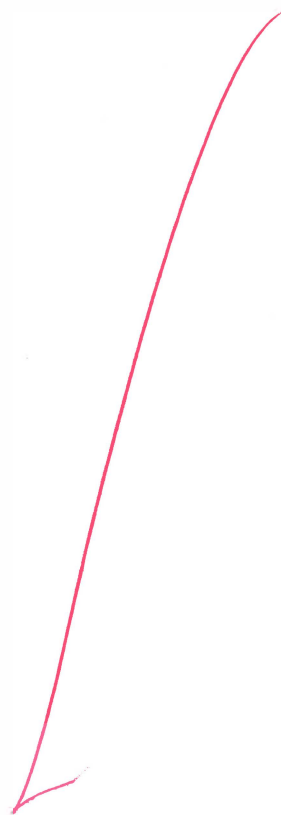
Refer to **Resource F** on page 8 of the resource booklet, when answering (c).

- (i) Complete the diagram on the following page to explain how an increase in the number of walkers has brought about changes for National Park Village, AND for the environment of the Tongariro Alpine Crossing.

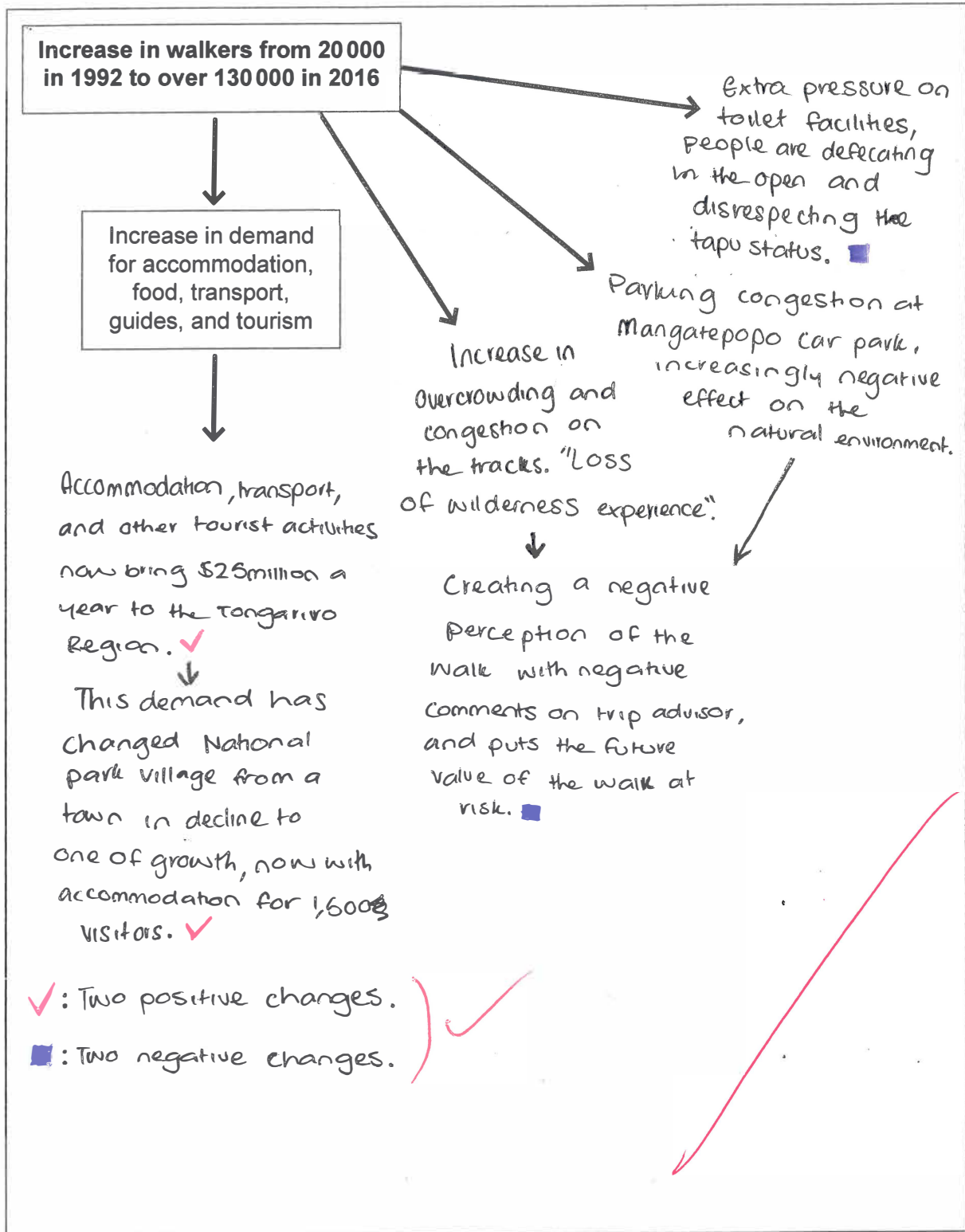
Clearly identify on your diagram, TWO changes that can be perceived as positive, and TWO changes that can be perceived as negative.

Use specific information from Resource F in your answer.

- (ii) Select ONE specific sentence from the geographic concept of change on page 2 of the resource booklet that best describes your diagram, and copy the sentence into the space provided at the bottom of page 7.



- (i) Changes resulting from an increase in the number of walkers on the Tongariro Alpine Crossing:



- (ii) Sentence from the geographic concept of change that best describes the diagram above:

'Change can bring about further change, and some changes may be ~~perceived~~ perceived as positive and others not so desirable desirable.



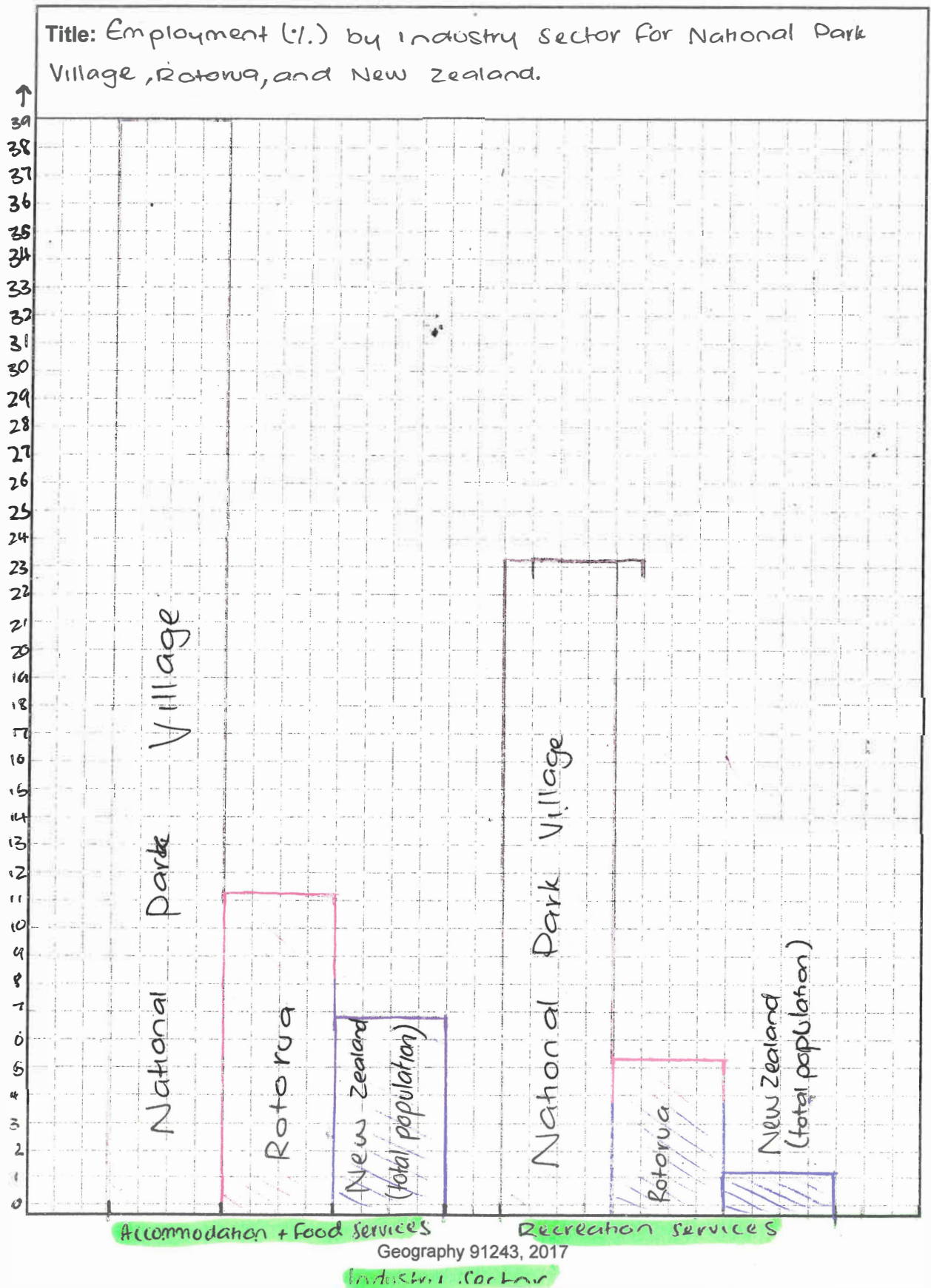
## (d) The characteristics of National Park Village

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Refer to **Resource H** on page 9 of the resource booklet, when answering (d).

Draw a multi-column (multi-bar) graph to compare the percentage employed in both the accommodation and food services sector and the recreation services sector for National Park Village, Rotorua, and New Zealand, using specific information from Resource H.

Include all appropriate graphing conventions.



**This page has been deliberately left blank.  
The examination continues on the following page.**



(e) **Different perspectives on the increase in the number of walkers on the Tongariro Alpine Crossing, relating to sustainability**

Refer to **Resource I** on pages 10 and 11 of the resource booklet, when answering (e).

Explain the different perspectives on the increase in the number of walkers on the Tongariro Alpine Crossing, AND for each perspective, justify whether or not a future increase in the number of walkers is sustainable for the environment.

*Note: Relevant perspectives may include, but are not limited to, economic, environmental, Māori, and gender.*

In your answer, you should refer to:

- the geographic concepts of perspectives, and sustainability, on page 2 of the resource booklet
- **Resource I**, and other resources as appropriate
- specific information from your answers in (a) to (d) relating to the Tongariro Alpine Crossing.

**PLANNING (OPTIONAL)**

Environmental - forest + Bird Against increased walkers

- Ruining the environment
- Not being respected or taken care of by walkers.
- Tourists do not appreciate how fragile the environment is.

\*Economic - Cafe + Bar owner - for increased walkers.

- Brings in business with tourists.
- 'Over 80% of customers are tourists'.
- Enabled new businesses to open
- Crossing tourists are vital to employees + their families, + also the economic and social well-being of the region.
- future growth depends on increased walkers.

Māori - Concerned about increased walkers.

- Tourists do not understand the tapu sites and show disrespect.
- Māori have responsibilities to protect the Mana and well-being of the crossing sites.

\*Park manager - Against not charging for tourism.

- Growth in tourism means a growth in costs needed for upkeep of the crossing.
- To preserve the natural environment and Māori values of the land.
- Have to install more facilities to keep up with increase.

The environmental perspective on the increased number of walkers is that it has placed 'considerable pressure' on the environment.

Jean from Forest and Bird says the environment on the Tongariro crossing is very precious and fragile due to human interaction as well as the harsh climate. The sparse vegetation that exists there is often trampled by visitors who don't respect the environment or don't understand how difficult it is for plants to establish themselves in that environment. She says that visitors often leave the tracks to take photos, leaving their paths susceptible to erosion and damage.

A future increase in walkers is not sustainable to this environment based on this perspective.

The economic perspective on this issue comes from two sides of the issue. Gerald, a café + bar owner, says that the increase in tourism has allowed new businesses like his to open, the increase to over 130,000 walkers a year in 2016 saw over 80% of Gerald's customers be tourists. Gerald believes that the increase in numbers is vital to not only his employees and their families, but is essential to the economic and social wellbeing of the region. Based on this perspective an increase of walkers is sustainable for the environment as it will allow Gerald to thrive in his business while still allowing other businesses to thrive due to the huge amounts of tourists.

The other economic perspective comes from Gail, a park manager, who believes if the number of walkers is going to increase then there needs to be a cost for the crossing to compensate for the upkeep of the environment. She says the track needs to be updated to cope with the increased number of walkers and that as the tourism increases, the money spent on search + rescue missions also increases. Cost and tourism in this environment is a two-way interaction as when tourist numbers increase, the cost of upkeep

for the environment increases as well. Based on this perspective, future increases in tourist numbers will not be sustainable for the environment unless tourists are charged to <sup>help</sup> ~~cope~~ pay for the environments upkeep. The environment must be preserved for ~~future~~ tourists if an increase in tourist numbers is going to be sustainable for the environment.

The Māori perspective is that the increase in tourist numbers means an increase in disrespect to the tapu areas of the crossing. Moana believes that due to a lack of understanding of the cultural significance of the area, that tourists do not know their responsibility to respect and take care of the environments Mana and meaning to the Māori culture. Based on this perspective, an increase in tourist numbers will not be sustainable for the environment unless something is done to protect the Mana of the Tapu areas of the crossing.

## Excellence 2017

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Geography</b>	<b>Standard:</b>	<b>91243</b>	<b>Grade score:</b>	<b>8</b>
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	8	<p>The candidate accurately uses skills and geographic conventions with a high level of accuracy, which is required for merit in the precis sketch, profile, and graph. In the precis sketch, appropriate conventions are used for labelling the mountains, the locations of the road, carpark and crossing point, and direction, and all of these features are accurately located. In addition, the extent of the Mangatepopo Valley as a spatial area and use of key also use appropriate conventions and are accurate. The profile and graph both show appropriate use of conventions (labelling of axes and use of key in the profile, although not in the graph) with a high level of accuracy as required by the Standard and assessment schedule.</p> <p>In addition, the candidate shows a comprehensive understanding of geographic concepts required for Excellence as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the diagram in part (c) demonstrates a detailed understanding of the concept of change by explaining the consequences of the change in a sequence of boxes, using geographic terminology, and shows insight by identifying that some changes are perceived as positive and others negative, and in part (ii) how the concept of change specifically relates to this, and</li> <li>in part (e) demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the concept of perspectives by identifying the different perspectives (environmental, economic, and Māori), using geographic terminology, and showing insight by both relating these perspectives to sustainability and identifying that an economic perspective has both positive and negative implications.</li> </ul>			

Note: This annotation is based on holistic judgements.