

91242



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

## Level 2 Geography, 2013

### 91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

9.30 am Thursday 21 November 2013

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 the questions 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.**

TOTAL

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

You are advised to spend one hour answering the questions in this booklet.

### QUESTION ONE: Ways Development can be Measured

Qualitative and quantitative **indicators** are tools used to measure development.

A **qualitative** indicator can be defined as “a quality that can be used as a basis for comparison between places and things, and which cannot be easily measured or quantified, such as freedom or happiness”.

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**Figure 1: A global projection of subjective well-being:  
The first published map of world happiness**

A **quantitative** indicator can be defined as “a numerical measure of something that can be counted or quantified, and which can be used as a basis for comparison between places and things, such as income and life expectancy”.

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**Figure 2: Scattergraph of life expectancy vs food supply in selected countries (2007)**

Sources (adapted): *A Geography of Global Interactions 1: Development Geography*, p 235, [http://tabletpcmag.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/world\\_map\\_of\\_happiness.jpg](http://tabletpcmag.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/world_map_of_happiness.jpg), and <http://www.gapminder.org/world/>



## QUESTION TWO: Factors Contributing to Differences in Development

Read the geographic concept below and refer to it when answering this question.

### Geographic Concept

**Change** involves any alteration to the natural or cultural environment. It is a normal process that occurs at varying rates, at different times, and in different places. Change can bring about further change.

Communities, areas, or countries across the globe are at different stages of development. These differences in development are created by a range of both natural and cultural factors.

**Natural factors** can include:

- extreme natural events (eg droughts, floods, earthquakes, or hurricanes)
- environmental conditions (eg soil type, landform, rainfall, minerals, or location).

**Cultural factors** can include:

- historical (eg colonisation, isolation)
- political (eg governance, war)
- economic (eg income levels, debt levels, trade)
- social (eg access to education, health, safe water, religion).

In the box below, name **TWO communities, areas, or countries** you have studied this year that are at **different stages of development**, AND circle **ONE group of factors** that has had the **greatest impact** on the development of these communities, areas, or countries.

Case study (1): \_\_\_\_\_

Case study (2): \_\_\_\_\_

Circle ONE group of factors below:

**Natural factors**

**Cultural factors**

Fully explain **how** your chosen factors (natural OR cultural) have **caused the differences** in development in the case studies you have identified.

Integrate supporting case study evidence, the geographic concept above, and geographic terminology within your answer.

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**QUESTION THREE: Strategies for Reducing Differences in Development**

Read the geographic concept below and refer to it when answering this question.

**Geographic Concept**

**Processes** are sequences of actions that shape and change environments, places, and societies.

**Development** refers to the standard of living and quality of life of people.

There are major spatial differences around the world, and organisations from the global level such as the United Nations, to local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), are attempting to reduce these differences.

In the box below, name ONE **strategy/action** that has been, or could be, used effectively to reduce differences in development in a **community, area, or country** you have studied this year.

Strategy/action: \_\_\_\_\_

Case study: \_\_\_\_\_

Integrate supporting case study evidence, the geographic concept above, and geographic terminology within your answers for (a) to (c).

- (a) Fully explain **why** your chosen strategy/action was, or is, needed to reduce differences in development in your named case study.

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(b) Fully explain **what** your chosen strategy/action was, or could be, to reduce differences in development in your named case study.

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(c) Fully explain **how** your chosen strategy/action has, or will, effectively reduce differences in development in your named case study.

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