

91240



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 Geography, 2016

91240 Demonstrate geographic understanding of a large natural environment

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 16 November 2016
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate geographic understanding of a large natural environment.	Demonstrate in-depth geographic understanding of a large natural environment.	Demonstrate comprehensive geographic understanding of a large natural 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.

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.

TOTAL

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INSTRUCTIONS

Name ONE **large natural environment case study** you will use to answer ALL parts of the question in this booklet.

In your answers, you should:

- integrate comprehensive supporting case study evidence
- use appropriate geographic terminology and relevant geographic concepts, showing insight.

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.

Location

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

Perceptions

Perceptions are the way in which people view and interpret environments or what they think about geographic issues (viewpoints), and are usually the result of their background, experiences or involvement with environments or issues. People's perceptions and viewpoints can, and often do, change 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.

Interaction

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-way or two-way interactions. Landscapes are the visible outcome of interactions. Interaction can bring about environmental change.

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The examination continues on the following page.**

QUESTION**(a) Formation and change**

Fully explain how your chosen large natural environment is formed and changes over three named time periods.

You **MUST** include sketch maps and/or diagrams to support your explanations in the spaces on pages 5, 6, and 8.

Time period (1): _____

Time period (2): _____

Time period (3): _____

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

Time period (1):

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Time period (3):

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(b) Changing perceptions over timeASSESSOR'S
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Different groups of people and individuals have different perceptions of the natural environment. Perceptions can be cultural, economic, or political. Perceptions are outcomes of people's background, experiences, or involvement with the natural environment, and can change over time.

Fully explain how the perception of your large natural environment has changed over time for two groups/individuals.

Group/individual (1): _____

Group/individual (2): _____

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

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