

91242



912420



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

2

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Tick this box if you
have NOT written
in this booklet

Level 2 Geography 2021

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.

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 2–7 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (///). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

INSTRUCTIONS

In your answers, you need to integrate case study evidence as well as geographic terminology and concepts. You may use the same or different case study(ies) in each part of the question.

Definitions

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.

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

Factors that contribute to differences in development may include:

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

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 worldviews 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.)

Factor One: _____

Factor Two: _____

PLANNING

- (a) Explain how Factor One has contributed to differences in development in communities, areas, or countries you have studied this year.

91242