

91242



Draw a cross through the box (☒) if you have NOT written in this booklet

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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 2 Geography 2025

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.

There is ONE question to answer 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 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (// // // //). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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

INSTRUCTIONS

Integrate case study evidence, as well as geographic terminology and concepts, into your answers.

Case study evidence refers to information about communities, areas, or countries that are at different stages of development. These may be the same or different in each part of the question.

Geographic concepts you may choose to use in your answers 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 world views 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

Explain how government and/or non-governmental organisations have taken or may take TWO actions or strategies to reduce differences in development in your case study communities, areas, or countries.

You may include diagrams and maps in your answer.

PLANNING

(i) Action/strategy one: _____

How it has or could reduce differences in development: _____

Action / strategy two:

How it has or could reduce differences in development:

**Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.**

QUESTION
NUMBER

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