

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

2

91243



912430



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
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## 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.**

Merit

TOTAL

6

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

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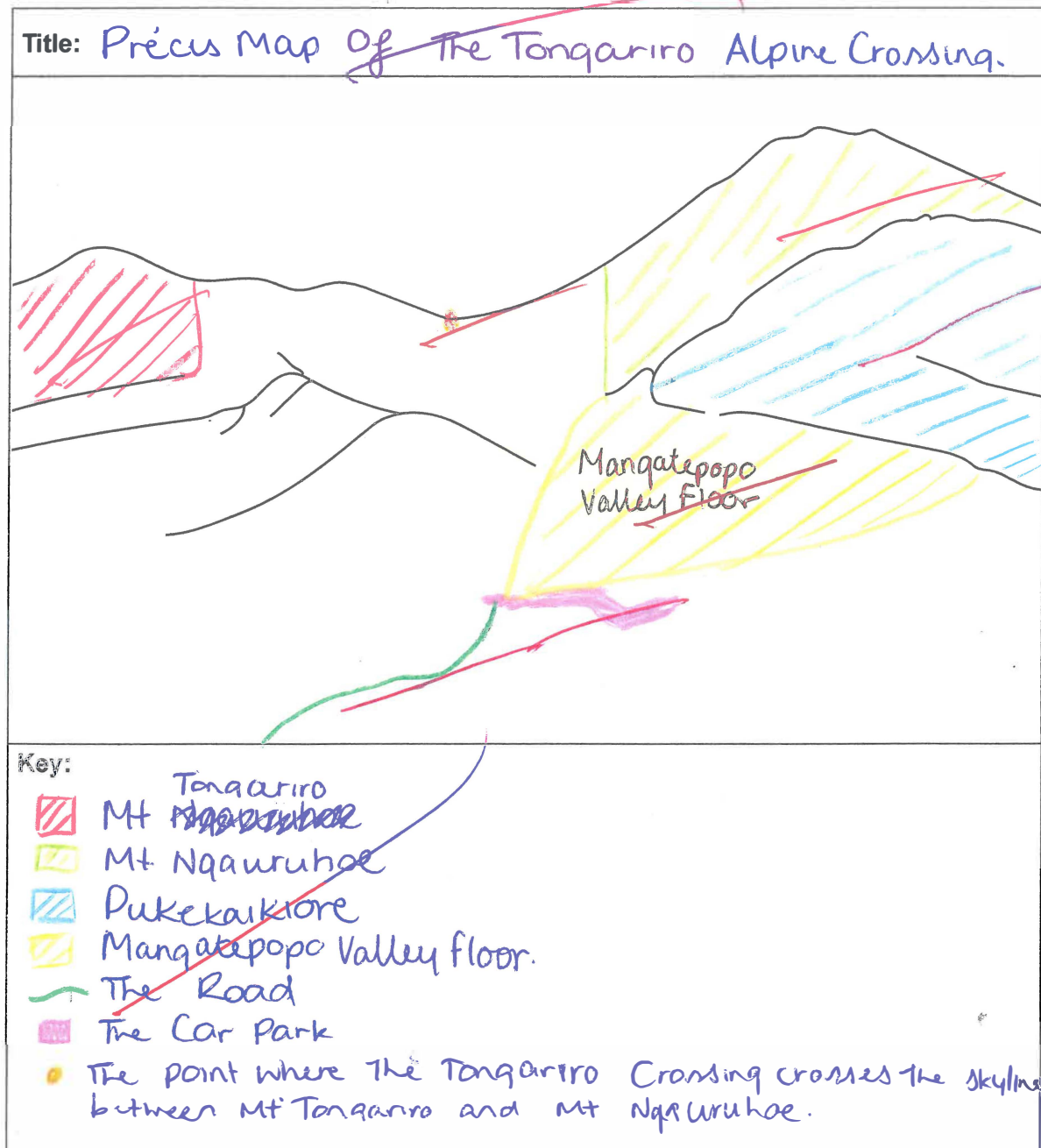
**(a) The Tongariro Alpine Crossing setting**

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.

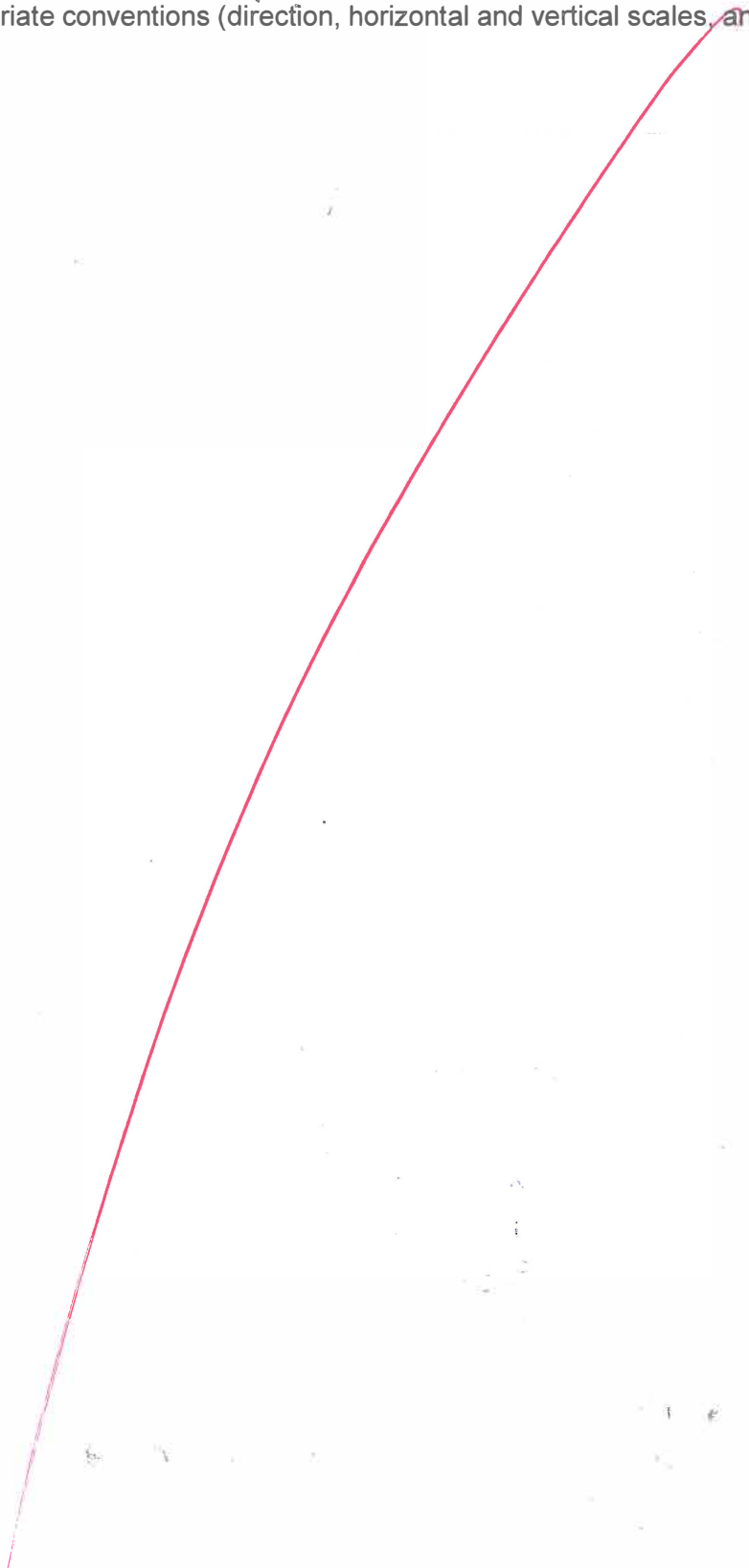


(b) **Profile of the Tongariro Alpine Crossing**

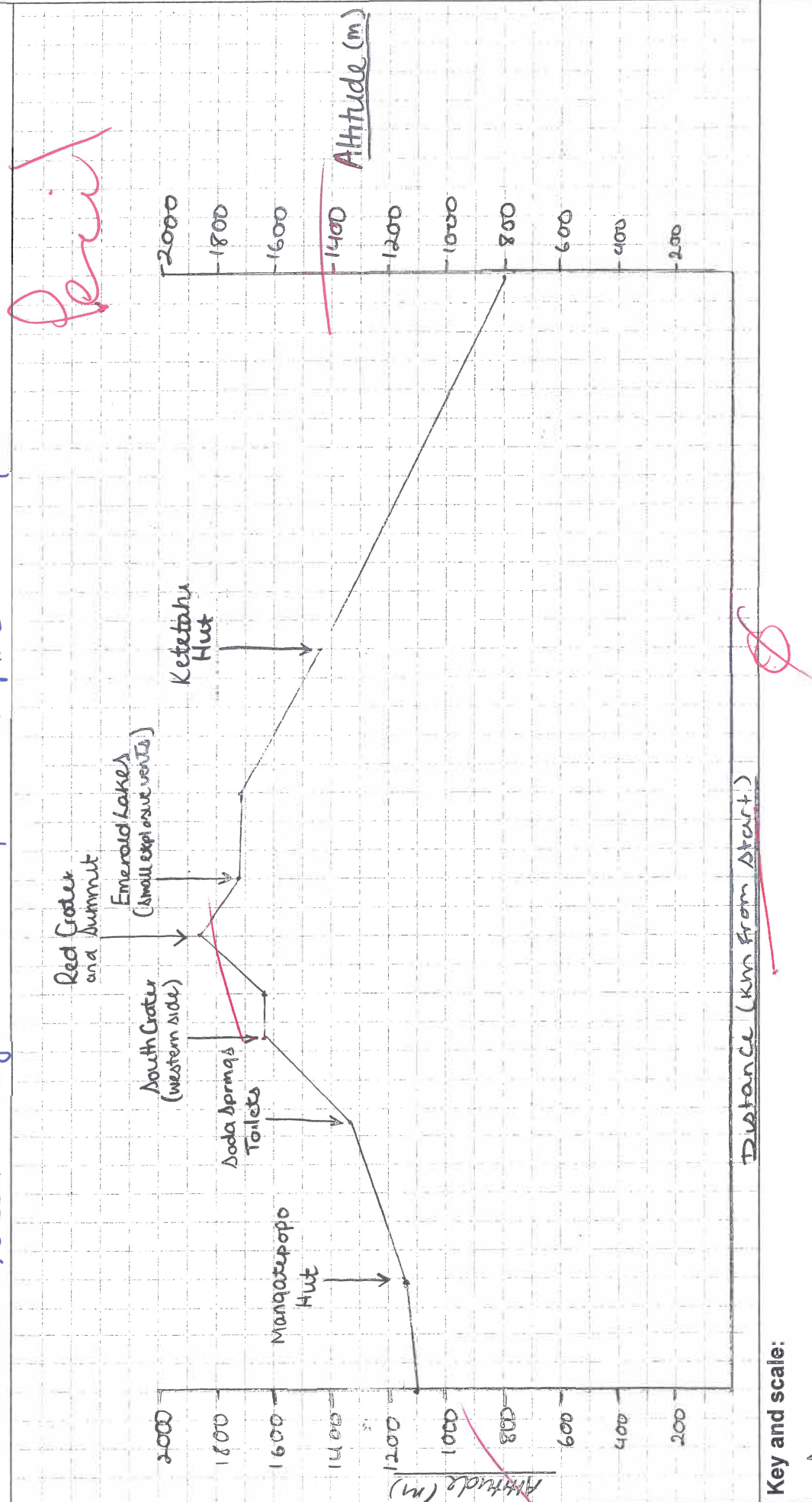
Refer to **Resources C–E** on pages 6 and 7 of the resource booklet, when answering (b).

- (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: Cross Section Of The Tongariro Alpine Crossing.



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

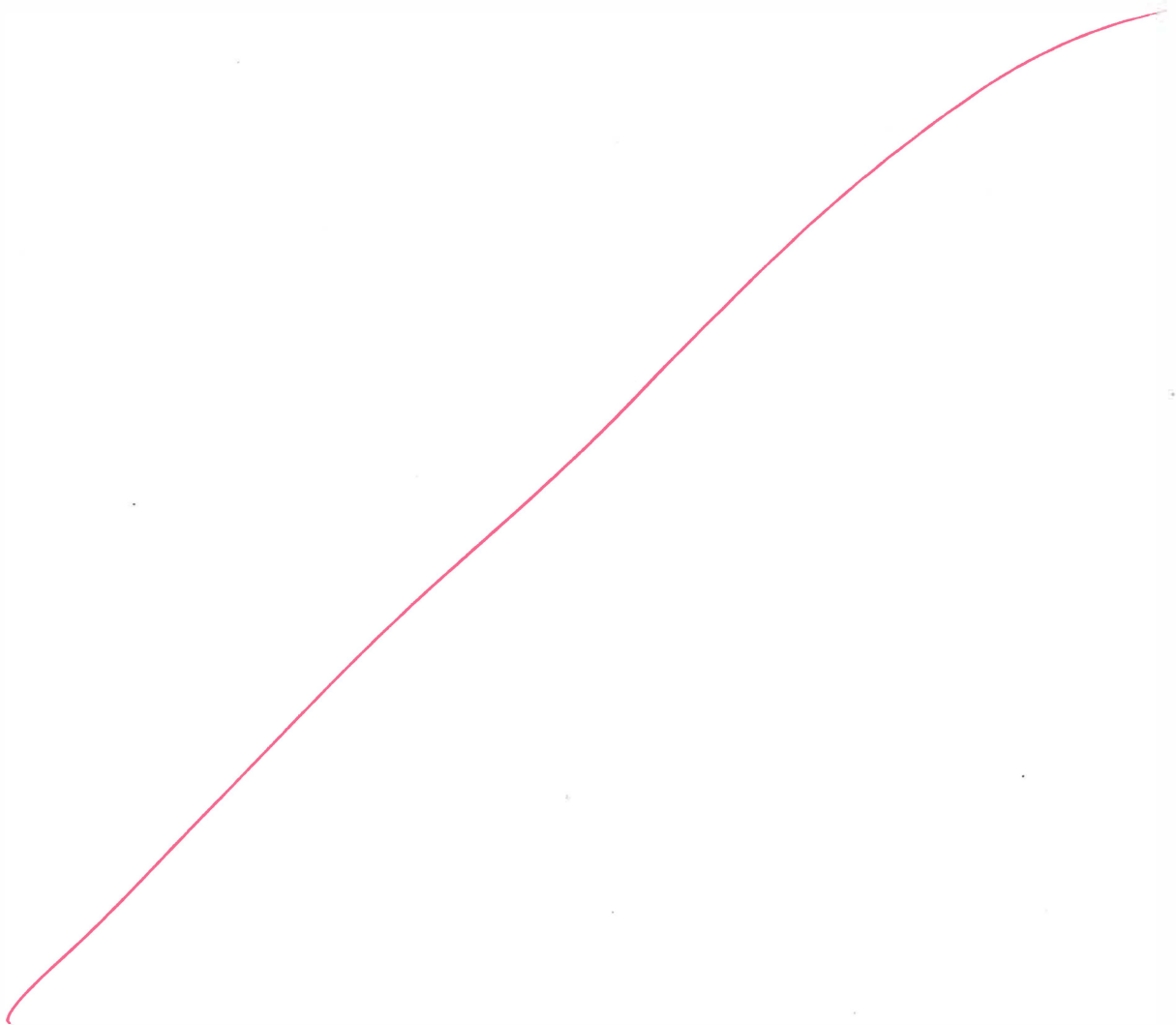
Refer to **Resource F** on page 8 of the resource booklet, when answering (c).

- (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.

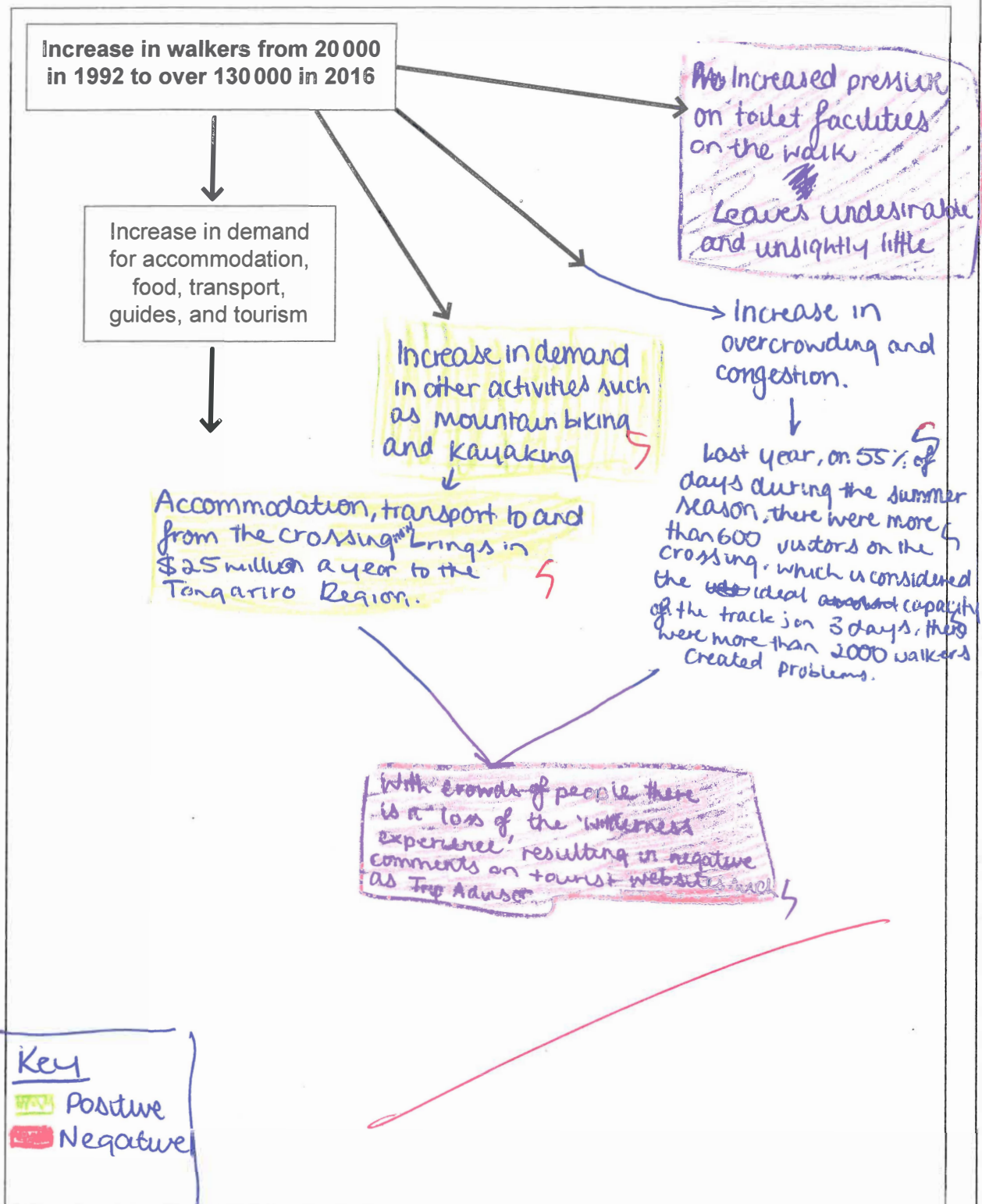
Use specific information from Resource F in your answer.

- (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:

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- (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 as positive and others not desirable.

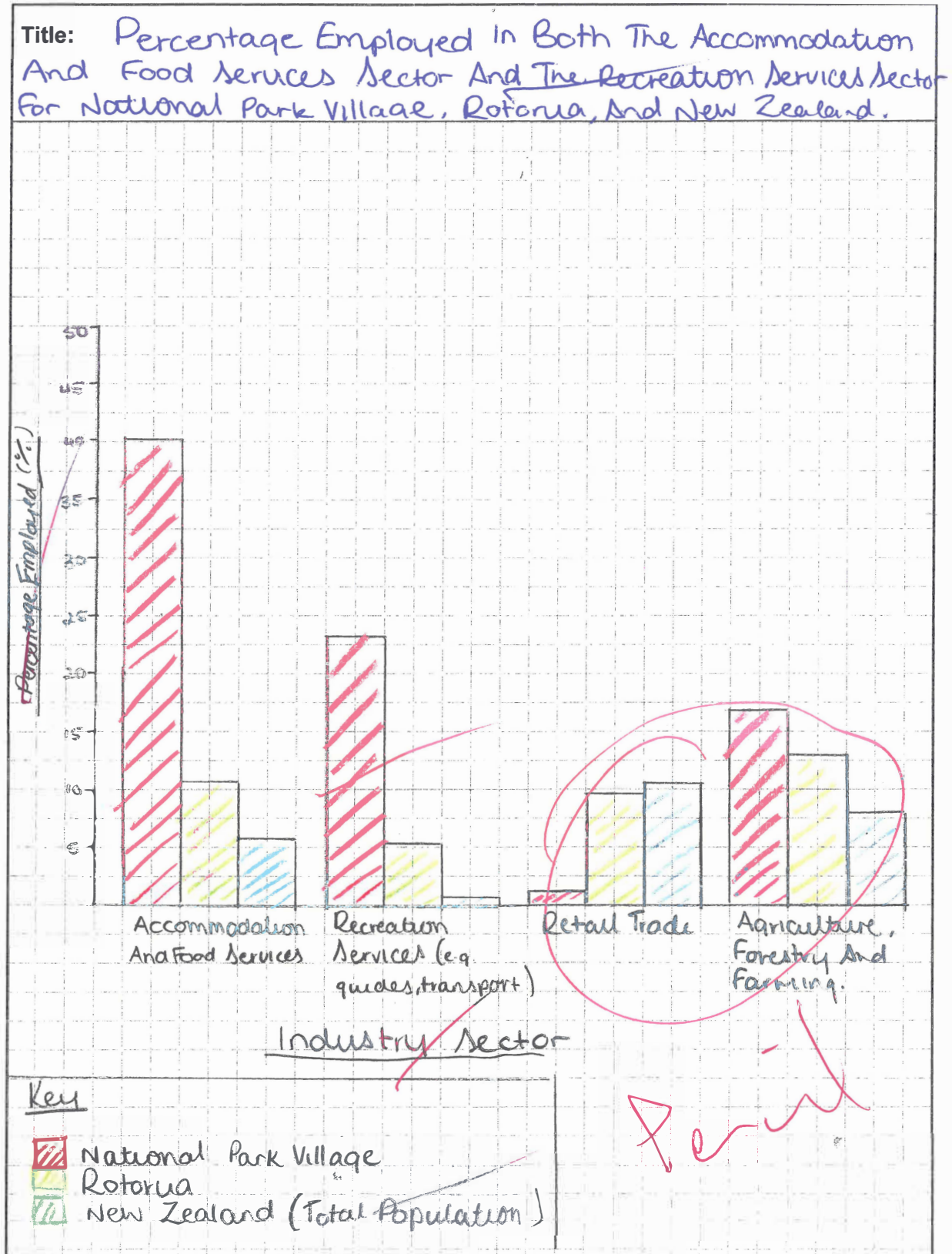


## (d) The characteristics of National Park Village

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**

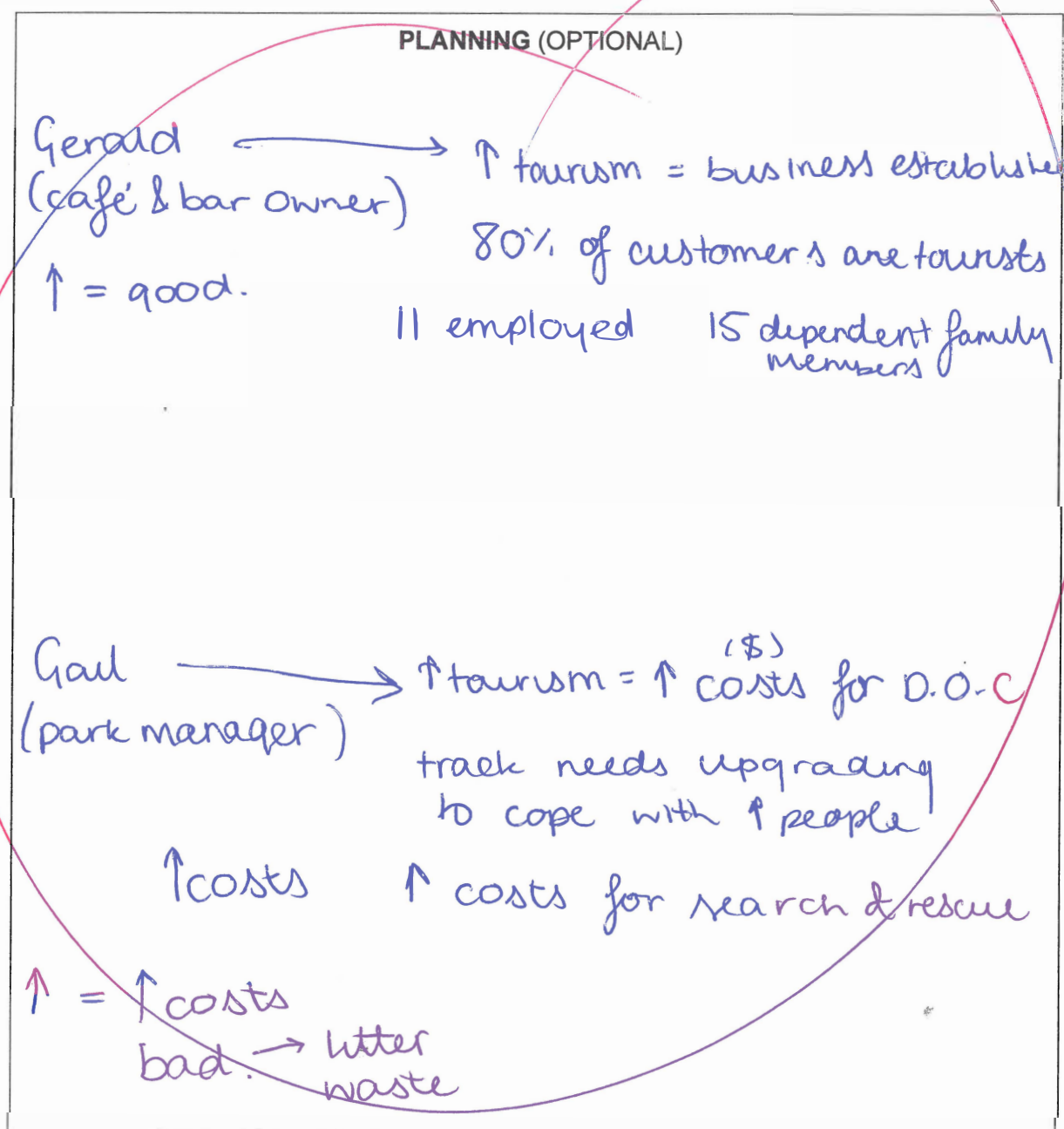
Refer to **Resource I** on pages 10 and 11 of the resource booklet, when answering (e).

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 to 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.



One perspective on the increase in the number of walkers on the Tongariro Alpine Crossing is from a café and bar owner who believes that the increase in tourism is a positive as it allows businesses to be established. As they are located at the Tongariro Alpine Crossing 80% of their customers are tourists and without the increase in tourism businesses could go out of business and shut down. As this particular bar and café owner employs 11 people there are 15 dependent family members that are dependent on their income.

Therefore this increase in tourism is needed for businesses such as a café and bar to make profit and supply a sustainable income to employees who ~~and~~ otherwise wouldn't have a job or income for themselves or their families. This bar and café owner believes that the viability and growth of National Park Village depends on the increased numbers of walkers. Another perspective on the increase in the number of walkers on the Tongariro Alpine Crossing is from a park manager who believes that the increase in tourism is a negative as it creates many costs for the Department of Conservation (DOC) as the track ~~the~~ would need upgrading to cope with the increase in tourists, increased costs for

the search and rescue operations. They would need to install more toilet systems. They would need more bins and waste disposal to keep the park clean. Therefore a future increase in the number of walkers is unsustainable for the future without a great financial cost. *h*

## Merit 2017

<b>Subject:</b>		<b>Geography</b>	<b>Standard:</b>	<b>91243</b>	<b>Grade score:</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>				
1	6	<p>The candidate demonstrates a high level of accuracy in the use of skills and geographic conventions in the precis sketch, profile, and graph, although the direction in the precis sketch is missing.</p> <p>The answer shows an in-depth understanding of geographic concepts required for Achievement in that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shows a detailed understanding of the concept of change resulting from an increase in the number of walkers in part (b), and shows some insight by recognising that some of these are perceived as positive and others negative. However, the candidate</li> <li>• only recognises the concept of perspective in part (c) by focusing on the perceptions of individuals rather than those related to bodies of thought (i.e. economic, Māori, environmental, gender), although they demonstrate some insight by relating these perspectives to sustainability.</li> </ul>				

Note: This annotation is based on holistic judgements.