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91427



914270



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## Level 3 Geography, 2018

### 91427 Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s)

9.30 a.m. Friday 23 November 2018  
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).

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 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 2–10 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.**

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**4**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer the question below. Your answer must relate to one or more named **geographic environments** that you have studied, and the **cultural process** that shapes it/them.

Use page 3 to identify a **cultural process** you have studied and the **geographic environment(s)** that this cultural process shapes, and to plan your response.

Integrate comprehensive supporting case study evidence into your written response to part (b). This may include diagram(s) and/or map(s), and you should also refer, where relevant, to your response to part (a).

**QUESTION**

- (a) Draw a diagram(s) and/or map(s) to explain how a named cultural process operates in your chosen geographic environment(s) (see page 4).
- (b) Comprehensively analyse how the operation of this cultural process creates temporal variations in your chosen geographic environment(s) (see page 5).

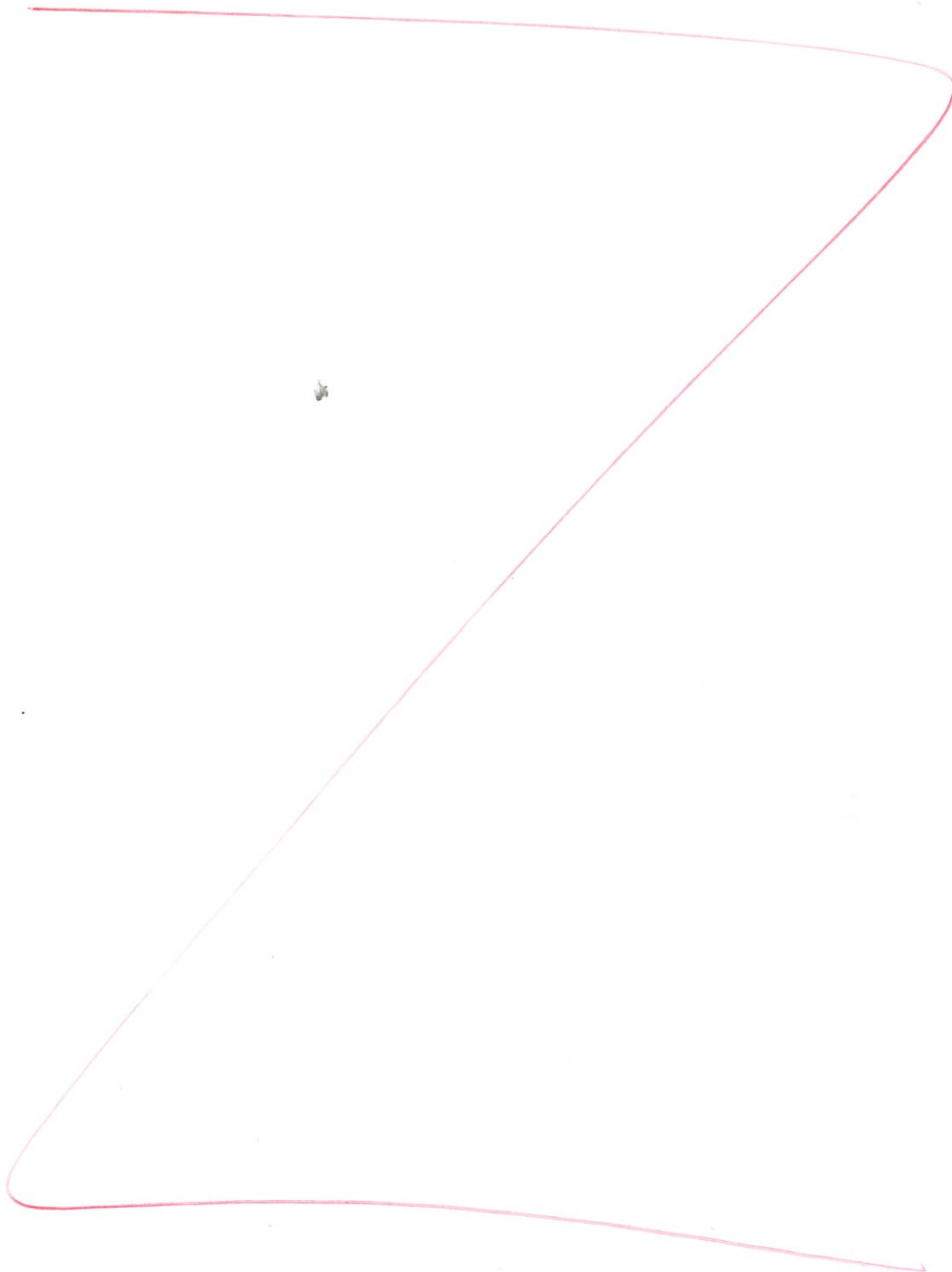
Cultural process: Tourism //

Geographic environment(s) shaped by this cultural process:

Queenstown //

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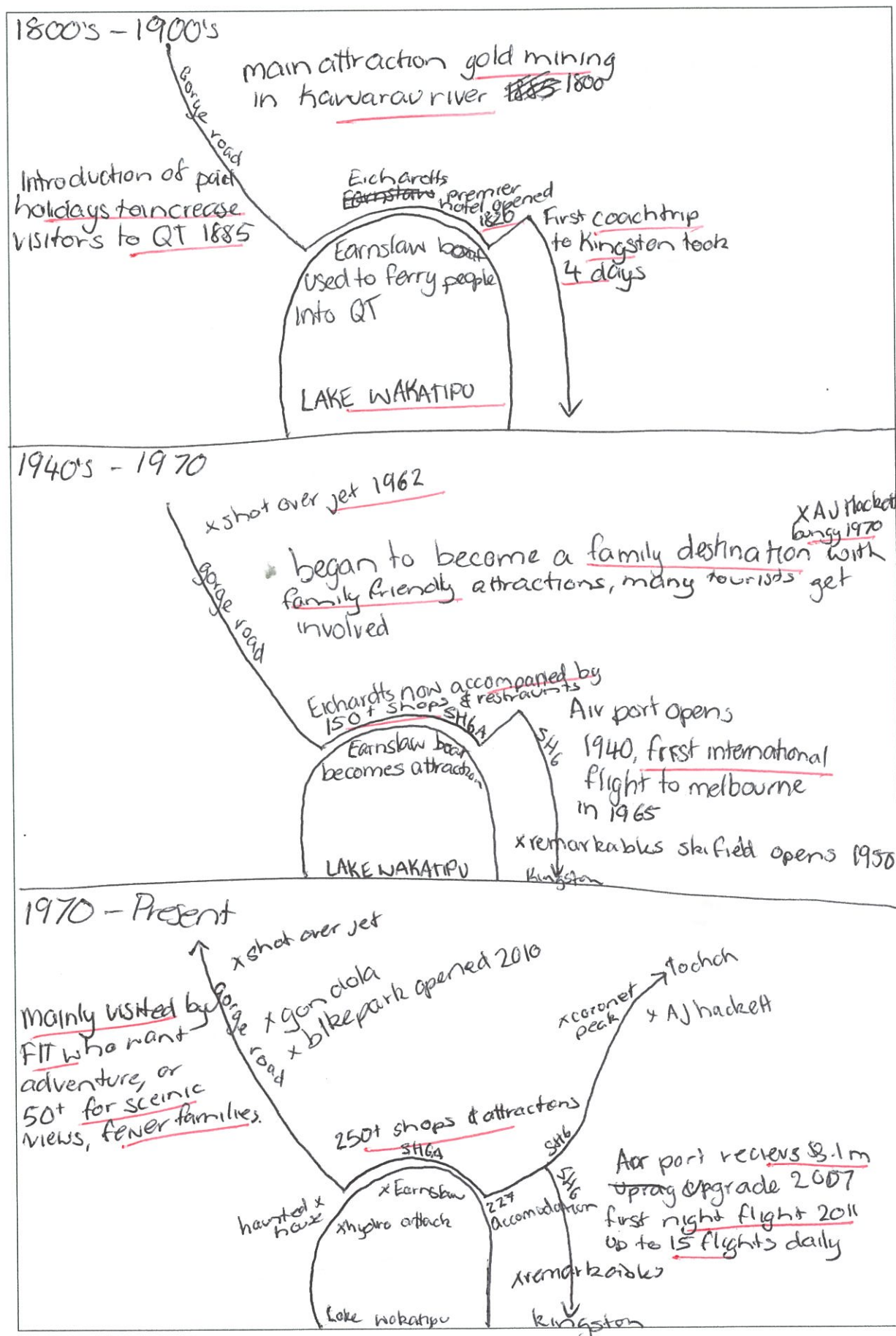
**PLANNING (OPTIONAL)**



- (a) Draw a diagram(s) and/or map(s) to explain how a cultural process operates in your chosen geographic environment(s).

Cultural process: Tourism in Queenstown

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- (b) Comprehensively analyse how the operation of the cultural process creates temporal variations in your chosen geographic environment(s).

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Begin your written answer here, integrating comprehensive supporting case study evidence about the cultural process and the geographic environment(s) that it shapes.

Refer to any diagram(s) and/or map(s) included within your written answer, as well as those in part (a) if they are relevant.

Queenstown was first discovered in the 1800's in Kawarau river for its abundant gold resources. Many people would travel to Queenstown to look into the gold mines and see if there was any for them to mine. These individuals travelled from Kingston to Queenstown via either the Earnslaw boat, or by coach. The very first coach trip from Queenstown to Kingston took 4 days. Those staying in Queenstown required a place to stay. Richard's premier hotel is right on the water front of Lake Wakatipu, and opened in 1820, becoming the main hotel used for overnight visitors. Queenstown wanted to boost the number of visitors they received and improve their tourism industry so in 1885, the introduction of paid holidays allowed people to travel whilst still having money. For Queenstown, with their main attraction of gold mining, this boosted the number of tourists they received. //

In 1940-1970 the real growth for Queenstown occurred as they introduced 3 new attractions of AJ Hackett bungee on Kawarau river in



1970, Shot over jet opened up in 1962 offering jet boat rides to the public down shotover river, and the Remarkables ski field opened in 1950. These new attractions alongside the beautiful scenery and natural environment appealed to families. These families could enjoy the 150+ shops and restaurants which were available to them. However during this time frame you can also see international tourists begin to be interested by the many adventure activities. In 1940 the Queenstown Airport first opened, allowing flights from national and international airports to come to Queenstown. The first international flight from Queenstown went to Melbourne in Australia in 1965. This milestone increased the accessibility of Queenstown to international tourists. The majority of the tourists in 1940-1970 came from New Zealand, but the spark of international tourists began to grow when they could fly directly into Queenstown and begin to use the many adrenaline filled activities which were available. //

In 1970-today Queenstown has hit its niche in the tourism market, with it being the number one adventure capital in New Zealand. Queenstown is filled with many main attractions such as the



Remarkable Ski field, Coronet peak, 200+ wineries,  
A J hackett bungee which was the first one  
 ever to be opened in NZ, and also secondary  
 attractions such as the Earnslaw, hydro attack,  
 haunted house, the gondola + bike park opened  
 in 2010. All of these attractions appeal to the  
 adventure seeking FIT (Free independent  
 tourists) both national and internationally.  
 Queenstown was dubbed the adventure capital  
 of New Zealand. Gaining this name has  
 allowed the tourism in Queenstown to boom  
 as if people travel to NZ to look for adventure,  
 they go to Queenstown. Not only are FIT's  
 attracted to Queenstown, but so are older  
 tourists 50+ who are interested in viewing  
 the landmarks such as the 200+ wineries,  
 the Earnslaw boat, and Richardts premier  
 hotels which are all part of what brought  
 the initial attraction to Queenstown. In  
 2007, Q's airport received a massive \$3.1m  
 upgrade with up to 15 flights entering and  
 leaving Queenstown daily. In 2011, the first  
 night flight into Queenstown happened, which  
also boosted the number of tourists. //

Queenstown started out as a small town  
 whose main attraction was to families and  
 workers interested in gold mining, with only  
 a few visitors, and now due to the cultural

process of tourism, it is the adventure capital of New Zealand with 3 million+ tourists visiting Queenstown yearly. //

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A4



## Achievement Exemplar 2018

Subject	Geography	Standard	91427	Total score	4
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
	A4	<p><b>Cultural process: Tourism Development</b>  <b>Geographic environment: Queenstown</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The diagram on page 4 describes how the elements of the cultural process of Tourism Development and their selected environment has changed over time. This does not meet the requirements of the question for part (a) as it fails to explain the operation of the cultural process.</li> <li>Within the written response of part (b), temporal variations are described, and some simplistic reasoning is given that links the operation of tourism development to the changes created over time in their environment.</li> <li>The reasoning for each variation created in the environment shows a lack of analysis with only one simple link being made to the operation of the cultural process as the cause for each. The candidate lacks development in their reasoning and links to the operation of the process needed for a higher grade.</li> <li>Some case study evidence is provided within this response, which links the operation of the process to the Queenstown geographic environment.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, this candidate gained a high Achieved as the focus of their response was on what occurred during each phase of Tourism Development and less on variations created in the environment due to the operation of their selected cultural process. Some links were made to the operation of the process as the cause of changes over time but reasoning for changes lacked depth of explanation and clear links to changes caused in the environment needed for a higher grade.</p>			