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2

91240



912400



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Level 2 Geography 2022

91240 Demonstrate geographic understanding of a large natural environment

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 BOTH 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 (XXXX). 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.

Merit

TOTAL

06

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Name the large natural environment you have studied this year. The environment can be in New Zealand or overseas:

Refer to this environment when answering both parts of the question. This could be at national, regional, or continental level.

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

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 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

- (a) Name one person or group of people who have interacted with your large natural environment.

Person or group: Department of conservation.

Explain how and why this person or group have interacted with the environment.

WHY

conservation
preservation & recreation
Economy, but conservatively.
↳ Chateau, cabins.

PLANNING

How

Signs

Walkways - prevent } vegetation succession.
Board walks - prevent }

The Tangaroa Volcanic Environment ^(TVE) is located at a latitude of 38.5°S and a longitude of 175.5°E . It is located in the central North Island of New Zealand south of the Taupo Volcanic Zone. Various different groups have interacted with the TVE to make it what it is today.

The Department of Conservation were introduced to the land alongside the Crown (NZ government) in ~~1857~~ 1857. The DOC have been in charge of managing the Crown's half in the co-management of the ~~area~~ TVE. The Crown - and therefore DOC - viewed the TVE as

an economic opportunity, however ~~needed~~ wanted to, and felt obliged to maintain and conserve the TVE as much as they could (because iwi still owned half).

// To pursue both of these future goals, they made the TVE a National Park (~~1987~~ ¹⁹⁸⁷ - first National park in NZ). With this they the DOC allowed for some accommodation (e.g. Hukarua hotel, and small huts) to be built, however, to ensure conservation of the Park this number was limited. The DOC had to find the right balance between conservation and recreation. This ^{interaction} meant, allowing people to visit the park ~~with no restrictions~~ with no written rules, but instead putting various methods and infrastructure into place.

By interacting with the land and resources, the DOC put various walkways, boardwalks and signs in place. The signs simply notified people to avoid certain areas, while the walkways and boardwalks ~~physically~~ provided a physical way of avoiding specific areas. These areas include those of snags, and areas ~~where vegetation~~ ~~succession~~ where certain plants ~~were~~ vegetation was growing. This is because the process of vegetation succession was taking place and people walking over them may cause for the plants to die and restart the process which takes ~~for~~ roughly 100 years.

The DOC interacted with the land to ensure that all involved parties would be happy with the use of the land. They accomplished this by ensuring a reasonable ratio of conservation to economic and recreational success.

- (b) Name another person or group of people, different from your selection in part (a).

Person or group: Ngati Tuharetoa mi (tribe).

Explain how and why this person or group's perception of your large natural environment has changed over time.

PLANNING

The Targariro volcanic environment¹ (TVE) is located at a latitude of 39.5° South and a longitude of 175.5° East. It is located in the central north island (te ika-a-māui) of New Zealand (Aotearoa). The TVE is located to the south of the Taupo volcanic zone. ~~A~~ A group's perception of this land is determined by ~~the 1300's, the Ngati Tuharetoa tribe located~~ how they interact with it or what they desire from it.

In the 1300's, the Ngati Tuharetoa mi (tribe)

located and occupied the land. The Ngati Tuharetoa iwi's original perception of this land was that it was a ~~resource~~ ^{and sustainable}. They used the land in a respectful way to ensure that the generations after them would still be able to live off and enjoy the resources the land provides. To ensure this perception and belief was maintained, the iwi implemented a system of life called Kiriatianga. The iwi not only respected the land, but also were fearful of it as they had witnessed its capabilities through ~~an~~ ^{an} eruption of Mount Ruapehu. - which they named, because Ruapehu means exploding mountain. The Tuharetoa iwi would survive solely off the ~~land's~~ resources, for example, the forest provided them with food, building materials and medical equipment.

In 1857, the ~~the~~ Crown (NZ government) arrived to the land by boat. In an effort to build their relationship with the Crown, the Ngati Tuharetoa iwi gifted the land to the Crown. This meant that the iwi and the Crown were now co-managers of the TVE. The Ngati Tuharetoa Trust Board, ~~man~~ and The Department of Conservation were responsible for managing each the iwi and Crown's half.

Under this new management, the ~~the~~ land was made into New Zealand's first National Park in ~~1887~~ ¹⁸⁸⁷. This disturbed the iwi and their original perception as it meant they were no longer able to use the land as a

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

QUESTION
NUMBER

B ~~the~~ resource as they once did - e.g. not allowed to use the forest for food, building and medical care. However ~~they~~ ~~the~~ iwi still maintained ~~the~~ access to visit private burial sites used for their ancestors.

However later on in 1962, the iwi signed an agenda (agreement) with ~~the~~ Genesis Energy allowing them to begin creating the Tongariro & Power Scheme. Which ~~suggested~~ in the 1990s provided 70% of New Zealand's hydrolysis energy, and 5% of New Zealand's total energy. The iwi agreeing to this suggested a change in perception as this meant their loved and respected land was now being used ~~to~~ for economic benefit. However, although this was the case, ~~Genesis Energy~~ ~~the~~ For the iwi, this provided grants, employment opportunities and other benefits provided by Genesis. On top of this, various ancestral ~~ways~~ beliefs and methods were still kept in place.

// Therefore overtime (1300 - present) the ~~Tauhara~~ Ngati Tauhara iwi's perception of the land has changed from a solely spiritual/cultural/respectful perception to a now economic perception, whilst maintaining the spiritual/cultural/respectful perceptions.

Merit Exemplar 2022

Subject	Level 3 Geography		Standard	91240	Total score	06
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	M6	<p>The response provided a detailed explanation of both the Department of Conservation's interaction with the Tongariro natural environment and Ngāti Tūwharetoa's perception of the area over time.</p> <p>There was detailed case study information provided throughout to support explanations provided.</p>				