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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 (X). 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.

Achievement

TOTAL

04

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

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

Tongariro National Park (TNP)

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 (DOC)~~

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

PLANNING

~~The Department of Conservation have interacted with the Tongariro National Park for many years. They have protected it, and helped develop the land. The Department of Conservation~~

Tourists have interacted with the Tongariro National Park for years. Tourists have interacted with both the natural and cultural aspect of the Tongariro National Park environment. Culturally, the tourists interact with all the ski fields, and all the cultural sites

around the Tongariro National Park. There are plenty of cultural, historical sites around the Tongariro National Park that have much history and are important to New Zealanders. The most interacted with is definitely the ski slopes on Mount Ruapehu. They interact with this part of the large natural environment because Mount Ruapehu is one of Tongariro National Park's many great tourist attractions. The ski-fields would be considered a part of the cultural environment, as it includes people and the built environment around it. Another tourist attraction is the Tongariro Crossing, which is a long walk, and tourists interact with it as it is a natural beauty. The Tongariro National Park is the first place in the world to gain both UNESCO Cultural & Natural Heritage status, which is another reason why tourists interact with the environment.

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

Person or group: Department of Conservation (DOC)

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

PLANNING

The Department of Conservation's Perception of the Tongariro National Park has changed significantly over time. When DOC first started using and interacting with the Tongariro National Park, their view/perception of the Park was economic. The Department of Conservation just wanted to use the Park to maximise profits, and be a valuable asset to the tourism industry and the economy. Over time, this changed significantly. Their perspective was changed, and

changed for the better. ~~There for~~ The Department of Conservation's viewpoint changed to ~~an~~ environmental, as it would undoubtedly be the best in the long run. The DOC, now with a new focus/viewpoint, is focused on protecting the Tongariro National Park and its natural ~~best~~ beauties. When the TNP became the first world heritage site to have gained both natural and cultural status, that has come from the help of the Department of Conservation. Without DOC's help, the TNP would have most likely never become as special as it is today, and this is all due to their change in perception from ~~to~~ economic to environmental, with Global warming being a factor, DOC need to help Preserve the special features of the Park, and not let them get ruined,

Achievement Exemplar 2022

Subject	Level 2 Geography		Standard	91240	Total score	04
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	A4	<p>Part (a) does focus on the interaction of tourists and tourism in the Tongariro National Park while part (b) does address the question of the Department of Conservation's changing perception of the area over time.</p> <p>Case study examples provided throughout the answer are general in nature.</p>				