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

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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 2 Geography 2024

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.

You should attempt ALL 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 2–10 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.

Merit

TOTAL 06

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. You may use the same or different case study(ies) 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

- (a) Name ONE factor and explain how it contributes to differences in development in named case study areas/regions.

Factors that contribute to differences in development may include:

- natural factors, e.g. climate, location, or natural resources
- cultural factors, e.g. colonisation, trade, or political systems.

Factor: Access to natural resources

PLANNING

When countries are able access natural resources it can provide → Stable economy - through jobs
→ Stable Social environment - education

↳ When managed correctly it can determine ^{- healthcare} development.

- Haiti - 1,771km coastline → could be used for tourism
→ Polluted by over fishing

↳ Rely on agriculture - 60%.

- Norway - North Sea → Oil production - 2mil per day

↳ Allows for improved Ed & Hc → 24% to GDP

Development is a process of the growth and change of a country through political, social, and economic factors. A factor that has influenced the ^{differences in} development of Norway, one of the most developed and economically stable countries, and Haiti one of the least developed and stable countries, is their access to natural resources. When countries manage their resources sustainably it can determine their economic and social stability allowing them to experience

* as the production of 4 oil will always provide jobs and income to the country.

high levels of development.

Norway is considered to be one of the most developed countries in the world and this can be attributed to the access they have to the North Sea. ~~The~~ The North Sea can be found directly off the coast of Norway and it ~~contains~~ produces oil, 2 million barrels per day. This has provided 200,000 jobs indirectly through this production and 24% to the overall GDP. This has allowed for the economic stability of Norway as ~~there~~ ^{it has had} ~~have~~ a stable economic impact for its development. ^{**} Norway has managed their oil production to be a positive for the country as it has allowed the economic resources to benefit the social stability of the country. The income from the production is used for the benefit of healthcare and education services ~~giving~~ allowing Norway to experience high levels of development in the social areas of the country. * This is one of the main reasons Norway has been able to gain and maintain high levels of development. However, Norway has been able to manage the resource sustainably, which Haiti has not been able to do. Haiti also has access to a large coastline, 1771 km surrounded by large coral reefs, but due to lack of

** They experience a literacy rate of 100% which can be attributed to ^{well managed} and supplied schools through economic stability.

- (b) Name ONE strategy and explain how it has reduced (or could reduce) differences in development in named case study areas/regions.

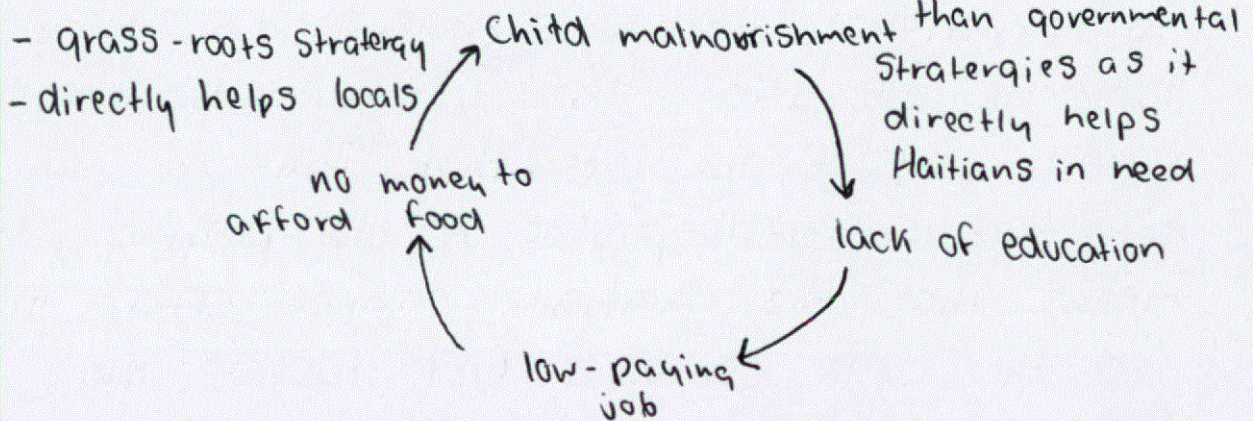
Strategy: World Food Programme (WFP)

PLANNING

5 million Haitians face food insecurity

→ WFP plans to assist 2.4 mil

→ This can help to break the cycle of poverty that Haiti experiences → 24% below poverty line



The World Food Programme is a Strategy used to reduce the food insecurity that people in Haiti face. Which can be used to reduce the overall differences in development. Haiti is considered to be one of the least developed countries in the world and this can be attributed to the severe food insecurity that they face. 5 million Haitians face food insecurity which can lead to malnourishment and severe health risks. WFP, a grass-roots Strategy directly impacts this issue by supplying meals to Haitians facing this issue.

It has planned to assist 2.4 million people by the end of 2024. By directly combating the issue that has affected so many Haitians the cycle of poverty can be decreased. 24% of Haitians live below the poverty line and if given proper food the cycle can begin to be decreased. The cycle of poverty begins with food insecurity. It can cause children to experience malnourishment leading to a lack of education. The lack of education can further impact the jobs that Haitians can get that are well-paying. A low-paying job means that the Haitians cannot afford food, and the cycle continues. WFP tackles the beginning issue which can lead to the cycle being stopped and poverty levels can decrease leading to a potential increase in development. Even though it is a non-governmental strategy it can be considered more effective than larger scale and governmental strategies as the Haitians in need are being directly impacted with resources. A governmental strategy may mean that the ~~people~~ rather resources go straight to the government¹ than to the Haitians in need. Small-scale can be considered an ~~adv~~ advantage in this regard, but it does also mean that the strategy can

back page

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

QUESTION
NUMBER

a) → management and environmental degradation it can no longer be used as a benefit for the country. If managed sustainably the reefs could be used for tourism and ~~the~~ for fishing, but it instead has been polluted through ~~overfishing~~ plastic and has experienced overfishing. This has led to the degradation and soil erosion. Haiti has instead had to rely on agriculture with 60% of the population relying on it as the main source of income. However, due to the soil erosion there can be a lack of nutrients remaining in the ground for agricultural growth. Due to the reliance on agriculture and the unreliable outcome of the soil that provides Haiti does not experience a stable economy. As there is an unstable economy there is unstable ~~economy~~ education and healthcare systems. This leads to negative flow-on effects such as a low literacy rate of 61% and a low income rate for Haitians at only \$3,000. The mismanagement of the natural resources that Haiti has, has led to lack of economic stability, as compared to Norway, and therefore a decrease in the social stability of the country.

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION
NUMBER

b) → experience limited funding. The lack of funding means that WFP may not be able to reach 1 million of the 2.4 million people they planned to reach. However, if WFP experiences an increase in funding levels it will be an effective strategy when reducing the differences in development that Haiti experiences by stopping the beginning issue in the cycle of poverty. This will allow Haitians to experience decreased food insecurity and potentially a reduction in poverty. Through this an increase in development can be experienced causing Haiti to become, in the future, as developed as Norway, one of the most developed countries in the world. This strategy will show the largest difference in development for Haiti.

Merit

Subject: Geography

Standard: 91242

Total score: 06

Grade score	Marker commentary
M6	<p>Holistically, this is a good Merit-level response. The candidate demonstrates good understanding of differences in development between Norway and Haiti. There is good use of geographic terminology and some detailed case study evidence.</p> <p>Part A is a detailed explanation of how access of resources benefits Norway's development and compares this with different resource reliance in Haiti. A greater focus on resources (as the chosen factor) for Haiti would extend the answer. There is good use of case study evidence to support the response and indicate differences in development clearly.</p> <p>Part B discusses the need for a strategy in Haiti and explains how it improves levels of development with a good focus on breaking the poverty cycle. More comprehensive use of case study evidence and a greater focus on the actual differences in development that have (or could) be reduced between Haiti and Norway are needed for an E7.</p>