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91934



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

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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 1 Geography 2025

91934 Demonstrate understanding of how natural processes shape an environment

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of how natural processes shape an environment.	Explain how natural processes shape an environment.	Examine how natural processes shape an environment.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

There are two sections in this booklet. Answer the question parts for ONE resource from Section One. Answer BOTH parts of Section Two.

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 2–15 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.

Achievement

TOTAL 03

INSTRUCTIONS

There are two sections in this assessment.

Section One

This section contains resources from three unfamiliar environments. Choose ONE of these resources and answer the corresponding question parts.

Use *EITHER*

- Resource A (pages 4–5) *OR*
- Resource B (pages 6–7) *OR*
- Resource C (pages 8–9).

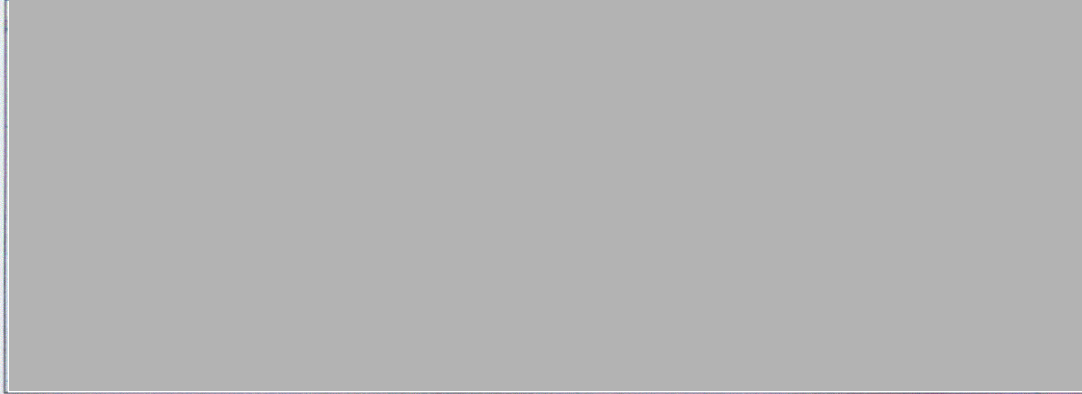
Section Two

Answer BOTH parts of this section (pages 10–11).

Note: a key to the topographic maps is provided on page 14. It is for reference only and it is not necessary to refer to it in order to complete the assessment.

OR: RESOURCE C

Topographic map of the Toetoes Harbour area



Images of the Toetoes Harbour area



Answer here if you are choosing to use **Resource C**. (Use the extra space on pages 12–13 if needed.)

- (i) Name TWO processes that would have operated to shape the environment shown in Resource C.

Process 1: Coastal

Process 2: Fluvial

- (ii) Label the topographic map and/or photograph(s) in Resource C to show a range of features that have been shaped by the processes you named in part (i).

- (iii) Explain how two of the features you labelled in part (ii) were formed by the processes you named in part (i). In your answer, refer to Resource C and use geographic terminology.

Feature 1: The Coastal Process longshore cliff has deposited sediment to create the sand bar/split at Tootoes harbour that I labelled in part (ii). The process of this sand bar/split being formed is not an instant process as it has been built up over time. What actually happens is the waves/long shore have carried the sediment up the coast line and it has been deposited/transported. The long shore cliff is from the winds particularly the Southern Westerly (easterlies) which drives the direction of long shore cliffs.

Feature 2: The Fluvial Process has formed the meandering river at Matatua which is the feature I labelled in part (ii). The meandering river was formed from the tectonic uplift which then formed the mountain then when there was heavy rainfall it all ran off the mountain into different streams/ rivers and over time from rain fall in the same pathways caused fluvial erosion and it kept washing away parts of the mountain and ground to form a river and because of solid sediment the river was forced to curve and ~~become~~ ~~wholly~~ and it just got deeper and deeper over time which resulted in the meandering river.

Turn to page 10 for Section Two ►

SECTION TWO

This section is based on a case study or studies you have studied this year. Use this case study to answer BOTH parts of Section Two. Name your case study environment below.

Case study environment: Mount Taranaki (Cing Plain)

- (iv) Explain how TWO natural processes operating in your case study environment have influenced cultural features.

Cultural features can include but are not limited to:

- transport routes (roads, railways, ports, etc.)
- buildings (houses, shops, marae, etc.)
- land use (agriculture, industry, residential, etc.)
- the economy
- infrastructure.

In your answer, include case study evidence and geographic terminology.

Mount Taranaki is a dormant Strato Volcano that stands at 2500m tall above sea level. Mount Taranaki is overdue to erupt and there is a 30-50% chance it will in the next 50 years. Mount Taranaki was formed by the tectonic process volcanism. The way it was formed is there is 2 tectonic plates below us under the earth's crust the Pacific and Australian Plate. These 2 plates are constantly meeting and rubbing up against each other and in the north island when they meet and push against each other the Pacific plate dips and the Australian plate rises which makes it easier for the magma to ~~under~~ the earth's crust to escape in cracks in the plates from the pressure and when the magma rises ~~it~~ and spews out of the earth's crust. It cools down and hardens into rock and eruptions over time caused the build up of rock and formed a cone shape and then over a million years the rock filled up inside the cone vegetation grew and there we have Mount Taranaki. Because of the explosions we had over time from

Mount Taranaki our soil for our 1500 dairy farms is volcanic which causes our soil to be full of iron which is a perfect nutrient for growing grass, which is why we are the number 1 leading region for dairy farming.

Mount Taranaki has had a massive impact on our infrastructure because of the rivers flowing off it causing us to be forced to build bridges and roads around Mount Taranaki.

- (v) Examine how the natural processes in your case study environment may have implications for people in the future.

In your answer, include case study evidence and geographic terminology. You may include map(s) and/or diagram(s) to support your answer.

Acknowledgements

Material from the following sources has been adapted for use in this assessment:

Resource A

Map: <https://www.topomap.co.nz/NZTopoMap?v=2&ll=-43.645268,170.130844&z=12>

Images: <https://southernlight.co.nz/category/environments/glaciers/>

<https://myfavouriteescapes.com/the-best-mt-cook-hikes/>

Resource B

Map: <https://www.topomap.co.nz/NZTopoMap?v=2&ll=-38.416207,176.783066&z=12>

Images: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Murupara-Galatea.jpg>

<https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/05/37/4a/e1/murupara-motor-camp.jpg>

Resource C

Map: <https://www.topomap.co.nz/NZTopoMap?v=2&ll=-46.577979,168.775063&z=14>

Images: <https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/1c/9f/5a/6f/photo2jpg.jpg>

https://www.davidwallphoto.com/detail/13259-Whitebaiters-Sheds,-Mataura-River-near-Mouth-at-Toetoes-Bay,-Southland-_aerial.html

Page 14

<https://www.topomap.co.nz/Topo50Legend>

Achievement

Subject: Geography

Standard: 91934

Total score: 03

Grade score	Marker commentary
A3	<p>Part A Two features are appropriately labelled (spit and meandering river). The discussion on coastal processes shows enough sequencing to score. The fluvial process discussion did not describe how meanders are formed and was therefore seen as neutral information.</p> <p>Part B The discussion on volcanism is loosely linked to fertile soils and dairy farming. Discussion on ash eruptions would have helped to support this answer. The discussion on infrastructure was very brief. Fluvial processes were inferred but not linked adequately. The response would have been strengthened by focusing more explicitly on the question, rather than presenting learnt case study content and addressing the question only briefly at the end. Some geographic terminology has been used in the response. A limited amount of case study evidence was used to support Part B.</p>