



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
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Exemplar for Internal Achievement Standard Geography Level 3

This exemplar supports assessment against:

Achievement Standard 91432

Analyse aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale

An annotated exemplar is an extract of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. It assists teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade boundaries.

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

To support internal assessment

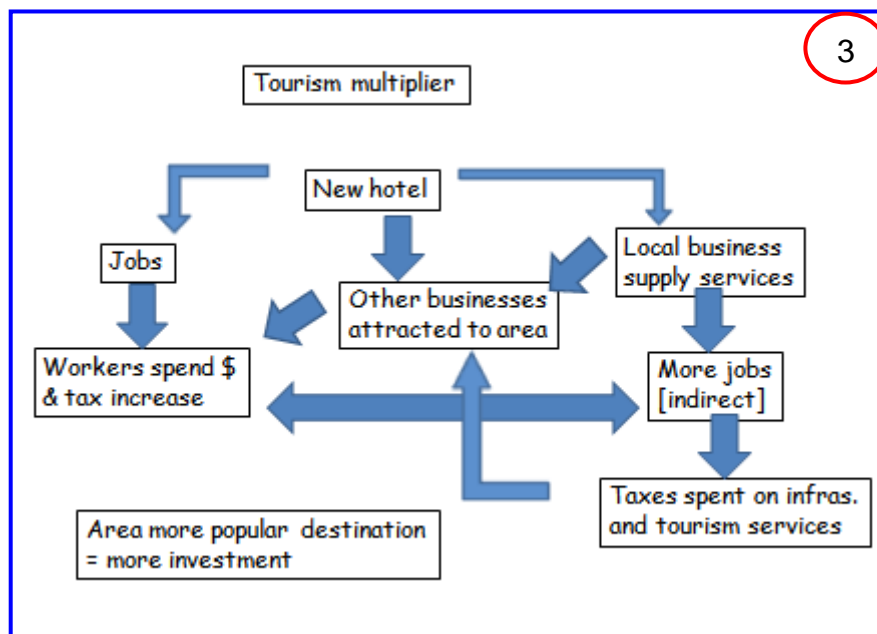
	Grade Boundary: Low Excellence
1.	<p>For Excellence, the student needs to analyse a comprehensively aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fully explaining the factors and/or processes that contribute to the pattern • evaluating the social and economic significance of the topic for people showing insight. <p>This student has shown insight and clarity of argument through application of well selected case study evidence and integration of geographic concepts with regard to tourism.</p> <p>A full explanation of the factors/processes contributing to the pattern is provided, but not shown in this extract.</p> <p>The economic significance is the focus of this extract, but the student response had also integrated the social significance (1). This approach demonstrates understanding of the relationship and interaction between these two aspects. This interaction is evaluated through a case study where the student recognises that social benefits may not necessarily relate to economic benefits (6).</p> <p>The economic significance of tourism development has been both explained in detail and evaluated (2). The complexity of the economic significance is expressed through case study evidence (4) (6), the use of statistical evidence (5) and the multiplier model (3).</p> <p>For a more secure Excellence, the student could further evaluate the social significance building on the detailed explanation. While combining both economic and social aspects demonstrates insight, a more comprehensive analysis would weigh the positive and negative aspects of each.</p>

Economic and Social significance of tourism for people

The economic and social factors are closely interrelated, as the economy can provide the infrastructure and investment required for human development. Consequently the significance of tourism for people can be examined by how positively economic and social factors impact on each other (1). As society becomes more mobile and prosperous tourism will become increasingly significant for people...

The economic significance of tourism development is massive, whether it is assessed at a global, national or local level. The most obvious economic significance is how fast the tourism sector has grown globally and the extent to which it impacts on the wider economy. The significance can be summed up in the following statistics: tourism provided 9% of global GDP and accounted for 255 million jobs. The tourism industry is expected to continue to grow by an average 4% annually (2).

The multiplier effect is evident in a village context where a paved road providing improved accessibility, could lead to further growth, as in North Western Tanzania, or the development of a new hotel or resort on an island nation like the Maldives...



China has experienced a tourism boom since the late 20th century. Major attractions like the ...attract millions of tourists a year. China is now in the top 5 visited countries and in 2010, ... etc. The 2008 Olympics demonstrated the significance of the tourism industry to China. Massive investment in accommodation and transport was needed, stimulating indirect employment like construction, printing, furniture making etc. This investment needs to be on going to support this rapidly growing sector of the

economy (4) and in 2011 many facilities developed for the games were upgraded, including.... Tourism stimulated employment opportunities in China and supported the growing economy which resulted in increase in disposable income experienced by much of the population ... (1)

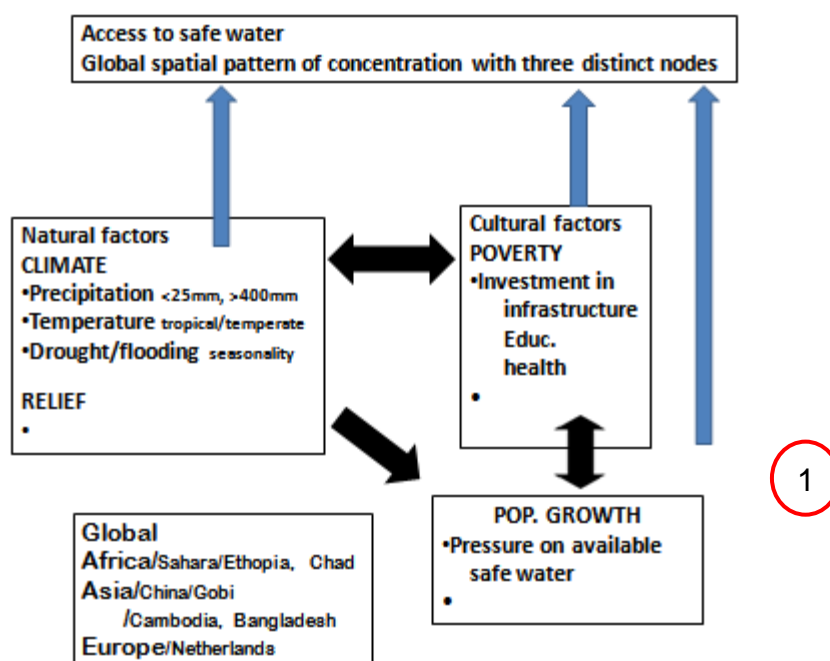
The increasing wealth of the Chinese people can be seen in their increasing size as a tourism generating region for other international destinations. N.Z. tourism statistics state that 145,524 Chinese visitors came to N.Z. last year and that this is a growth market. Tourism is a major industry for N.Z. employing 91,900 FTE (full time employed) which is --% of all people employed full time... has been estimated as many as 1:10 New Zealanders are directly and indirectly involved in the tourism industry and it earns -% of our GDP (5). Tourism's contribution to the economy cannot be in doubt when these statistics are considered. The wages and salaries earned by these people are spent in other industries and the taxes paid provide the government with funds for investment in ...upgrading transport and improving accessibility throughout N.Z... (refer to the multiplier diagram)... (1).

Some countries look to tourism to diversify their economies and improve levels of development through creating employment opportunities. The Mongolian president intends to boost tourism related infrastructure and he was supported by the UNWTO Secretary General who stated "While other economic sectors generate short and medium-term gains, tourism, when sustainably planned and managed, has proven to stimulate economies over the long-term". This view of tourism as a vehicle for job creation and sustainable economic growth is not a new concept and has been successfully used by many countries especially in the last 30 years e.g. Indonesia (Bali), Maldives, Tahiti, and Tanzania (4)... Many jobs generated by tourism growth have been filled by foreigners... locals are employed in the low paid areas e.g. cleaning, gardening... (1)

The economic enterprise resulting from interaction between locals and increasing numbers of tourists even in small rural villages e.g. in the Kunene region of Namibia, leads to ... It also creates a greater interest in their culture which gives villages a sense of pride when performing for visitors... This is a significant consequence of global tourism development in both the short and long term showing how widespread the effects are... An economic issue can be when a country becomes dependent on tourism as a major provider of earnings and employment (6) because ... The destination country has marginal control over the supply of tourists which is largely influenced by the economy of the source region, e.g... This can create ongoing issues both social and economic... (1)

	Grade Boundary: High Merit
2.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to analyse, in depth, aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining, in detail, the factors and/or processes that contribute to the pattern • explaining, in detail, the social and economic significance of the topic for people. <p>This student has demonstrated in depth analysis through the explanation of natural and cultural factors contributing to a spatial pattern in the global topic of access to safe water. The explanations show use of geographic terminology and concepts. The student's planning diagram (1) shows understanding of how the factors are related and interact to contribute to the pattern.</p> <p>A direct link is made between the spatial pattern and climate zones (2). The explanation is developed with detail from global case studies for both water deficit (3) and water surplus areas (5). The explanation demonstrates complex understanding of relevant climatic factors.</p> <p>A detailed explanation of the social and economic significance of this topic (omitted from this extract) was also completed by the student.</p> <p>To reach Excellence, the student could explain more fully the interactions between the factors shown on the planning model to provide a more comprehensive analysis.</p> <p>The student could further develop the reference to infrastructure and technology within the explanations of climatic factors (4). This would clarify the poverty relationship between these key factors.</p> <p>A full explanation could also include reference to areas with similar climatic conditions which do not experience limited access to safe water.</p>

Factors/processes contributing to the pattern of access to safe water



There are three major concentrations shown on the map, they are in Northern Africa, China and South East Asia. These areas have extreme climatic conditions and high levels of poverty.

There are obvious links between the climate zones shown on map 1 with the global patterns of access to safe water. Extreme climatic conditions like droughts and flooding clearly contribute to the spatial pattern of concentrations shown on the map (2).

In arid areas (steppe and desert) there is simply a shortage of water (3) and people have to often survive off surface water like lakes and ponds, wells, and remaining shallow rivers etc. which do not provide safe water... In some of the countries included in the arid regions irrigation systems and reservoirs have been built, but they are unable to provide safe water (4) during the extended periods of drought...

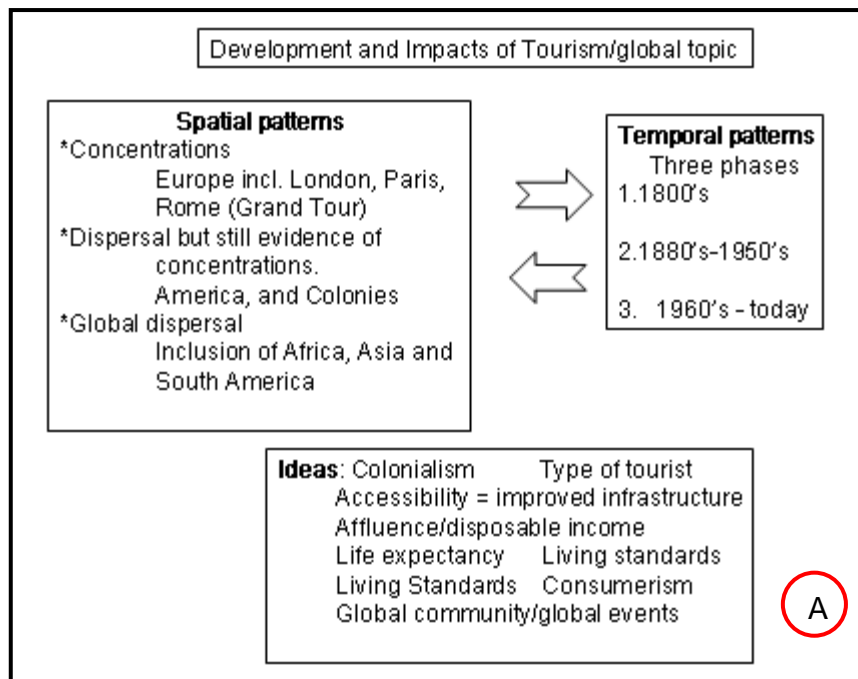
The concentration in Northern Africa, including Ethiopia, Chad across the Sahel region to Mauritania is a region that experiences infrequent precipitation; ranging from 200mm to 600mm a year. Much of Ethiopia experiences very low rainfalls with the lowlands receiving only 250mm annually. It has been experiencing a continued period of drought for the past 2-3 years (3) and relies on trucked water from outside the region (4). In the Sahel region which also receives high temperatures, often in excess of 30°C much of the available water is evaporated. When rain does occur in

these arid regions it can be in isolated incidents and be very intense often causing flooding...

The interaction between these two climate elements, low rainfall together with high evaporation rates results in a lack of safe water... Arid climates with unreliable rainfall are a major factor contributing to the spatial concentration of unsafe water in northern Africa. ...

Other areas experience monsoon climates where excesses of water lead to flooding and clean water sources become polluted. These are the climate characteristics of the concentration in S.E. Asia. In areas like Bangladesh and Cambodia where monsoonal flooding is a common occurrence, the flooding destroys wells, rivers (4) carry a lot of debris and silt and the options for saving clean water are nil... Cambodia receives 75% and Bangladesh 80% of their annual rainfall during the monsoon wet season (5). Bangladesh's climate is one of the wettest in the world. Most places receive more than 1,525 mm of rain a year, and areas near the hills receive 5,080 mm ... Bangladesh which is located in the Bay of Bengal, also gets cyclones which bring huge waves leading to the pollution of fresh water with salt.... Surface water like ponds which are used for cleaning, cooking etc. (4) are affected by salinization...

	Grade Boundary: Low Merit
3.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to analyse, in depth, aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining, in detail, the factors and/or processes that contribute to the pattern • explaining, in detail, the social and economic significance of the topic for people. <p>This student, in their planning diagram (A), has demonstrated understanding of the patterns and contributing factors of tourism. Their analysis was supported with a series of resource maps, annotated to show the patterns evolving from a concentration in Europe to a more dispersed global pattern.</p> <p>The description of the pattern continues to be developed through careful integration into the detailed explanation of the contributing factors/processes (1). This approach has ensured that the focus remains on the pattern.</p> <p>Transport (2) is considered a key factor contributing to each pattern, and colonialism (B) is also explained as contributing to the more dispersed pattern.</p> <p>The economic significance of tourism is introduced through reference to foreign exchange earnings for the New Zealand and USA economies (4). The economic significance through employment is explained in detail (5).</p> <p>For a more secure Merit, the student could extend the evidence for the social significance of tourism development to provide detailed explanations. Links between the employment evidence (5) and related positive social impacts could be made, for example an explanation of social development through investment resulting from tourism related economic growth.</p> <p>A detailed explanation of economic significance could look beyond employment and perhaps take a wider approach as shown in the multiplier model.</p>



The spatial patterns shown on the maps evolved throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Description involves both the spatial and temporal patterns...

The Western European concentration included England, France and Italy. In the late 1700's -1900's the upper classes of Victorian Britain undertook a Grand Tour' and this could be considered the beginnings of modern day tourism. This tourism was initially concentrated in Europe where mostly young men (or chaperoned young women) travelled to visit the sites of classical Europe, including cultural centres like Venice, Florence (1)... or spa towns.... Railways were developed throughout Europe in the 1840's making it cheaper to travel (2)... but did restrict tourism to the continent (2)...resulting in the early pattern of a single concentration (1). More extensive international travel beyond this was unheard of. The lack of suitable transport can largely explain the limited distances travelled (2) and the absence of attractions or facilities beyond Europe.

In the 19th century tourism became linked to colonialism and tourists began to travel to India...and later to Australia and N.Z. This process created a more dispersed pattern (1) and like the earlier concentrated pattern is closely linked to transport development. ...the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 allowed for the passage from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean via the Red Sea (2)... The canal gave the British easy access to India which had earlier become a British colony...and also to Pacific colonies... and East African...

The Suez Canal gave tourists the opportunity to visit Egypt and travel to the 'Far East'...extending the range of their travelling...Tourism became limited to ports in

some of the colonial destinations forming clusters in the early stages until transport infrastructure was developed to allow for travel inland (2).

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Europe continued to be the core or centre and the colonies formed a type of periphery. Western Europe remained the largest centre for tourism and it still dominates tourism in terms of earning and destination for tourists. Europe receives -- % of all tourist arrivals and five of the top ten countries visited are in Europe. Even though the pattern becomes more dispersed (1)...

The third phase includes the current global pattern of tourism, where few areas of the world are not involved. Tourism is totally dispersed (1) including the Continents of...; even Antarctica is a new tourism destination... Some of these new areas are the fastest growing, experiencing rates of growth significantly faster than Europe...

The social and economic significance of tourism development

Over the past 6 decades tourism has experienced rapid growth and diversification to become one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world. For many countries tourism is by far the biggest source of foreign exchange earnings and this can be a significant issue if there is a down turn in tourism. Tourism contributes to nearly 10% of N.Z.'s GDP... Even in the large more diverse economies like USA it is a significant contributor to the economy (4).

Tourism is a major source of employment with jobs generated in accommodation, catering, transport, entertainment and other service industries... Countries with large amounts of tourism, such as Italy with 56.7million tourists in 2011, have a large number of tourist facilities and tourism is secure in some parts of the industry all year round, however, in the Southern Mediterranean regions e.g. Tuscany/Umbria, or in the ski resorts of the north e.g. Piedmont, employment is more seasonal. In some countries tourism has distinct seasonal peaks ... Tourism accounts for 11.4% of the GDP and 85,000 jobs in France which is the top visited country in the world with approximately 76.9 million tourist arrivals in 2010... Tourism employs 1:10 people in N.Z... (5)

... Tourism can lead to a break down in societal values when western values conflict with a countries values, this is evident in some Muslim countries e.g. U.A.E, where the dress code is very important and often not understood by tourists...

In Nepal the men are often employed as mountain guides this means they are away from home and mixing with western tourists for long periods in the peak season. This puts pressure on families and the father may return with new western ideas that challenge the traditional values resulting in a breakdown of the family structure

	Grade Boundary: High Achieved
4.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing the pattern using geographic terminology • explaining the factors and/or processes that contribute to the pattern • explaining the social and economic significance of the topic for people. <p>This student has described a spatial pattern relating to availability of safe water, using geographic terminology (1). The response demonstrates a clear understanding of the complexity of the concentrated pattern and of the global spatial dimension (2).</p> <p>Natural and cultural factors are explained as contributing to the pattern, with explicit reference to the pattern throughout the explanations (3). The explanations of both arid (4) and monsoon climates (4), and levels of development (5) demonstrate a relatively complex understanding of the selected factor and the causal relationship.</p> <p>A detailed explanation of the social and economic significance of this topic (not shown in this extract) was also completed by the student.</p> <p>To reach Merit, the student could provide detail through use of statistical data in the explanations or further develop global case study evidence. For example, the student could include human poverty index statistics or detail relating to other development indicators such as improved water source statistics. Either of these approaches would add depth and further define the pattern.</p> <p>Use of research evidence in the explanation of how temperatures exacerbate water loss and impact on the availability of safe water (4a), would result in a more detailed response.</p>

Spatial Pattern of unsafe drinking water:

80% of humanity resides in areas where water security is threatened due to the highly unequal distribution of renewable freshwater resources. Many developing regions do not have access to a sustainable water source... A spatial pattern visible on the map is the high concentrations of unsafe drinking water. There are clearly 3 major concentrations; in Western and Central Africa including countries such as Chad and Ethiopia, and Asia including specifically Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia, China and India...

There is evidence of this concentrated pattern occurring between the equator and 30°N however, but this is not a true linear pattern as access to safe water is not such an extreme issue for Central America as it is for parts of Africa and Asia (1)... 8-10 of the top ranked countries for limited access to safe water are in this zone, and this indicates that climate is a primary factor to be considered.

Patterns of access to safe water clearly show extremes ranging from countries where less than 50% of the population can access safe water (Afghanistan 13%); to countries in Western Europe with 100% access... The choropleth map which shows a larger range also confirms the concentration pattern, but also shows regions with moderate access to safe water such as the South American nations of Brazil, Venezuela and Bolivia. This gives us more detail and it is possible to identify some influence of landmasses and climate patterns.

The size of the concentration in Africa varies depending on the detail of the indicator used. Much of the continent could be included in the one concentration as few countries or even parts of countries have access to safe water. But within Africa there are three separate nodes or concentrations; one based around the arid regions (Sahara) to the north, Central Africa and South Eastern Africa. It is important to identify these areas separately as the reason for the poor access to safe water and degree of this problem varies... (2)

The Asian concentration shown on the map...

The pattern of concentration emphasises that countries with the least access to safe water are also linked to regions with high rates of poverty and in many cases they are also low rainfall zones. There is a close correlation between world maps of the human development index, poverty and access to safe water...

As a continent Africa dominates in having the lowest access rates to safe water, it also experiences the highest rates of poverty.

Factors/Processes contributing to the spatial pattern

Climate zones show a link with the global patterns of access to safe water. Extreme climatic conditions like droughts and flooding clearly contribute to the spatial pattern of concentrations (3).

In arid areas there is simply a shortage of water and people have to often survive off lake water and wells which do not provide safe water. The concentration in northern Africa, including Ethiopia, Chad across the Sahel region to Mauritania is a semi desert region that experiences very low and unreliable rainfall (3). The total rainfall can range from 200-600mm a year. When rain does occur it can be in isolated areas and very intense often causing flooding and consequently limiting how safe the saved water quality will be. This shows that receiving rain doesn't equate to safe water being available. Ethiopia experiences very low rainfalls with the lowlands receiving only 250mm annually. ... In an area that also receives high temperatures much of the available water is evaporated. Low rainfall together with high evaporation rates results in a lack of safe water... Arid climates are a major factor contributing to the concentration in Northern Africa (4) ...

Large areas of S.E. Asia experience monsoon climates where high rainfalls lead to flooding and clean water sources become polluted. In areas like Bangladesh and Cambodia where monsoonal flooding is a common occurrence, the flooding destroys wells, rivers carry a lot of debris and silt, and the options for saving clean water are nil... Cambodia receives 75% and Bangladesh 80% of their annual rainfall during the monsoon wet season (4). Most parts of Bangladesh receive more than 1,525 mm of rain a year, and areas near the hills receive more than 5,080mm ...

Selected countries within the concentrations of poor access to safe water also rank low on the human poverty index showing a link between these two factors. Within the Northern Africa concentration the following countries are examples that rank within the low group, (3) Chad, Mali, Eritrea... In the Asian concentration there are Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia... It cannot be a coincidence that low development characterises the areas of poor access to safe water, leading me to believe that levels of development contribute to the spatial pattern. Access to safe water requires networks of water pipes and methods of water quality control and improved sanitation. These developments require huge investment it set up and maintain... The nations in the concentrations rely on surface water (ponds or rivers) or wells for most of their water... (5)

Many of the people in some of these countries like Somalia, Ethiopia are in refugee camps where the pressure on safe water is limited... In some Asian countries namely Cambodia and Bangladesh most of the people do not have piped water as they are in isolated village communities...

	Grade Boundary: Low Achieved
5.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing the pattern using geographic terminology • explaining the factors and/or processes that contribute to the pattern • explaining the social and economic significance of the topic for people. <p>This student has addressed the geographical topic of tourism. The student has combined the first two aspects; the description of the pattern and the explanation of factors/processes contributing to the pattern. A spatial pattern has been described identifying both concentrations and dispersal (1). This description continues to be developed throughout the response (2).</p> <p>Transport development is explained as contributing to both the concentrated and dispersed aspects of the spatial pattern, with supporting global evidence (4).</p> <p>An explanation of the economic significance of this topic (omitted from this extract) was completed by the student.</p> <p>For a more secure Achieved, the student could further develop the explanation of a second factor or process. The identified historic and economic factors (3) need to be explained with more specific global evidence.</p> <p>The student should also explain the social significance of tourism development. This could be achieved through showing how the identified economic benefits flow on to investment in social services.</p> <p>The student could further develop the chronological discussion of tourism from a concentrated to increasingly disperse spatial pattern. Focusing on this significant aspect of global tourism would result in a stronger analysis.</p>

Development of tourism – Patterns and contributing factors.

Spatial patterns of tourism are both concentrated and dispersed. The largest concentrations are in the Northern hemisphere especially in Western Europe and USA (1).

The concentration in Western Europe was the first main tourism source and destination and today Britain, France and Italy are still the major core areas of this concentration. This concentration is a relatively small area and the influence of tourism is wide spread. This concentration rapidly grew to include Spain and the Netherlands (2).

Historic factors can explain this concentration. This was the first part of the world to become industrialized and this led to higher wages and a new rich class which joined with the upper class to boost tourism numbers. When the unions also got involved people had more free time and earned better wages, and slowly tourism became possible for more people... (3) There is a link between income and tourism, because people have more spending money and in the richer nations there are more services for tourists like hotels and restaurants.

Another concentration is in USA, but this can be seen as several clusters including the west coast (California) and the east coast from Florida to New York...

When looking beyond the major concentrations the spatial pattern becomes dispersed and all continents are now involved in tourism (2). ...as countries become more developed and transport has improved the pattern has become more dispersed as people are able to travel long distances.

Early improvements in transport created the concentration in Europe especially with rail and later car... But steamships e.g. the Titanic, enabled people to travel beyond Europe and this led to tourism destinations becoming more dispersed especially to USA, and parts of Asia ... Modern transport enables people to move easily to destinations anywhere in the world. Modern rail networks span Europe and there are high speed passenger networks in many countries. Rail provides a cheap alternative to air travel and this together with coach services means that Europe has maintained its position as major concentration of tourism... Air transport has made global travel faster and able to be used by most people. Since the development of jet passenger planes and airlines specializing in global services the dispersed pattern of tourism is well established (4)...

	Grade Boundary: High Not Achieved
6.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse aspects of a geographic topic at a global scale.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing the pattern using geographic terminology • explaining the factors and/or processes that contribute to the pattern • explaining the social and economic significance of the topic for people. <p>This student's description of a spatial pattern identifies both a concentration (1) in Africa for poor access to safe water and a dispersed pattern (3) for access to safe water. The description demonstrates understanding of the concepts of the spatial pattern and uses appropriate geographic terminology.</p> <p>Several factors are identified and simply explained as contributing to the identified spatial patterns. Climate is briefly explained as contributing to the concentration in Northern Africa (2), demonstrating the beginning of analysis.</p> <p>The discussion of povertyw makes links to the spatial pattern (4) and shows understanding of how this aspect is significant for people (5) (6).</p> <p>To reach Achieved, the student could structure their ideas more coherently to show an analysis of the topic, including more global evidence. For example, more global evidence is needed when explaining the significance of the topic and a poverty cycle could be used to organise their ideas.</p> <p>The explanation of the factors/processes contributing to the pattern need to show greater depth of understanding, for example how climatic processes create water deficit areas and why this creates the identified concentrations.</p> <p>The student could more effectively use of their ideas to show the quality of evidence needed at Level 8 of the New Zealand Curriculum.</p>

A pattern we can see on the map showing poor water access is a high concentration in Northern Africa. Less than 50% of people living in Northern Africa, especially around the Sahara have access to safe drinking water. Poor access to safe water is also concentrated around the Central Africa ... (1)

A characteristic of many of the countries in this concentration are the low rainfalls so this pattern is clearly influenced by climate. For example Morocco which is located in a hot dry climate has a high concentration of poor water availability... The northern African countries bordering on the Sahara desert experience semi-arid desert conditions leading to extreme water shortages... people in these areas rely heavily on wells, but due to droughts and pressure on these resources the deeper the well the poorer the quality of water (2)...

These semi desert areas often only receive 250-500mm of rain annually and without infrastructure to supply and store water these two issues (low rainfall/no infrastructure) clearly contribute to the concentration pattern in Northern Africa.

On the map there are also a dispersed pattern for countries with access to safe water including countries such as Japan, Australia and N.Z (3)...

The level of poverty or wealth in a region contributes to the concentrated pattern of areas with or without access to safe water... (4) Poverty stricken countries in Africa have low levels of safe water and are more likely to get water borne disease. These diseases can impact on life expectancy and child mortality...In some African countries most people source their water from wells or ponds...

Poorer nations that cannot afford to develop the necessary infrastructure often experience poor health among the people and food shortages as crops cannot be grown reliably due to unreliable supplies of water...(5)

In periods of drought crops die and people rely on aid. This is common in some countries in the North African concentration like Sudan. This leads to the country as a whole having less money and unable to provide safe water through safe storage and distribution pipes (6).

The level of development of a country could be based on whether its population have access to safe water e.g. Chad where only 4% of the households are connected to piped water...