

93401



S

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

# SCHOLARSHIP EXEMPLAR



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

## Scholarship 2016 Geography

9.30 a.m. Monday 21 November 2016

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 24

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

Pull out Resource Booklet 93401R from the centre of this booklet.

Carefully read the instructions on page 2 of this booklet.

Answer ALL three questions in this booklet. Each question is worth 8 marks.

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 2–24 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

Question	Mark
ONE	
TWO	
THREE	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

/24  
ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

The materials in Resource Booklet 93401R will enable you to become familiar with the theme and contexts of this examination: **Human migration**.

Your answers to ALL three questions must incorporate a wide range of case studies from around the world, as well as information and ideas BOTH from the materials provided in the resource booklet and from your studies in geography.

*Note: Key ideas should not be repeated in your answers to different questions.*

Space for planning has been provided on pages 4, 10, and 16 of this booklet that will help you prepare your responses. The questions on page 3 are repeated on their respective planning pages.

Begin your answer for Question One on page 5, for Question Two on page 11, and for Question Three on page 17.

**QUESTION ONE (8 marks)**

Critically evaluate and justify whether cultural OR natural factors are the more significant in causing global migration.

Your answer must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in Geography
- convincing communication
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.

*Use page 4 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer to Question One on page 5.*

**QUESTION TWO (8 marks)**

Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or world views that shape people's values.

Critically analyse, from a range of perspectives, both the positive and negative implications of migration.

Your answer must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in Geography
- convincing communication
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.

*Use page 10 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer to Question Two on page 11.*

**QUESTION THREE (8 marks)**

Discuss the future of migration.

Your answer must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in Geography
- convincing communication.

*Use page 16 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer to Question Three on page 17.*

**QUESTION ONE (8 marks)**

Critically evaluate and justify whether cultural OR natural factors are the more significant in causing global migration.

Your answer must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in Geography
- convincing communication
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.

**PLANNING**

- Intro
- BP1 : Natural disasters
- BP2 : Climate change
- BP3 : After effects of natural disasters
- Conclusion

Natural

Begin your answer for **Question One** here:

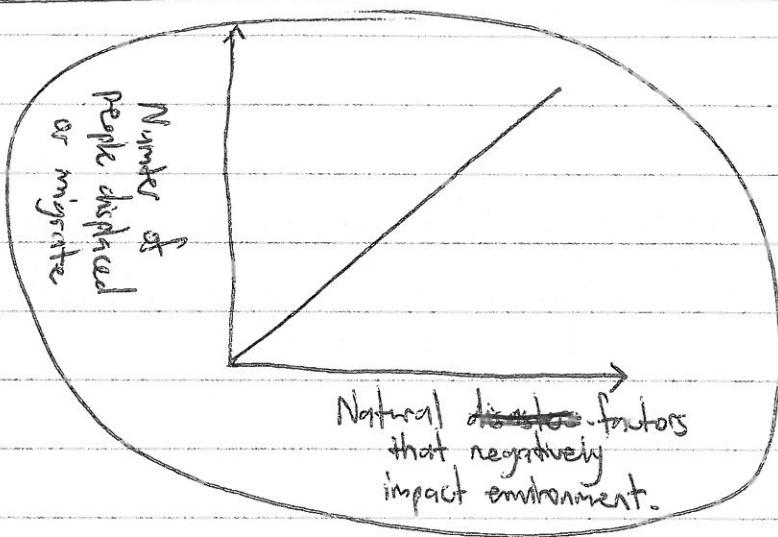
ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

Natural factors are a very significant influence in causing global migration. Millions of people all over the world are forced or influenced to migrate due to natural factors. Natural disasters and climate change play a big role in the pattern of migration across the globe. Natural factors also have the ability to cause other cultural factors that in turn cause people to migrate, more significant in causing global migration.

Natural disasters are a massive influence in causing large ~~amounts~~ numbers of migrants to flee their homes, to a different location. Natural disasters are immediate, and have an immediate effect wherever they are found. Natural disasters may leave environments in worsening conditions, making it impossible for a person to continue living in a certain place. Thus, these may force many people out of their homes, and forced to migrate in hope of a better future. Natural disasters displaced over 32.4 million people worldwide, making it one of the most significant factors of global migration.

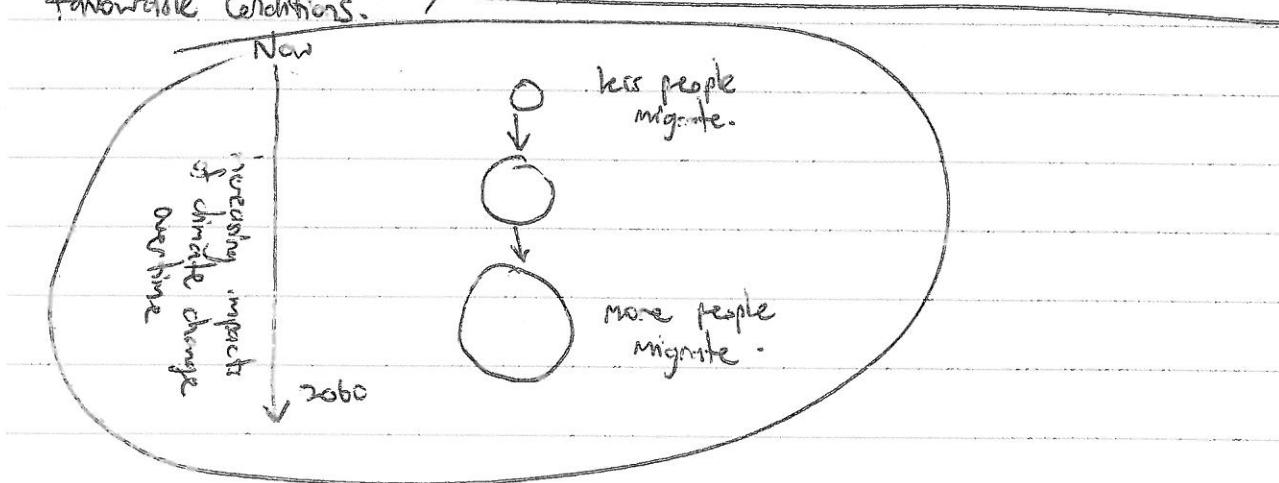
A 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit Nepal in April, 2015. This alone claimed 8500 lives, and left 2 million people homeless. Migration numbers dramatically increase after a natural disaster, as people are left with nothing, such as in Nepal, and left with no other option but to seek for opportunity and a new life in another city, town or country. Natural disasters can not only destroy homes, but are especially detrimental in ~~less Economically Developed~~ developing nations rather than developed nations. This is because developing nations are usually more vulnerable, located closer to environments that are more susceptible to natural disasters. In 2011, Typhoon Haiyan hit the

Philippines causing the migration of 5.8 million people alone, either to neighbouring countries or across the globe. Even in developed nations such as the United States, where Hurricane Katrina left destruction in New Orleans in 2005, displacing virtually the entire population. Natural disasters leave an immediate impact and aftermath, presenting a host of profound economic, social and psychological challenges to people, and communities, influencing ~~the~~ global migration significantly.



Climate change is another serious natural factor and is arguably the most important for future migration. Even those who migrate short distances, affected by climate change have the potential to alter social, political and economic dynamics. Climate change, unlike natural disasters, have a slower onset effect on the environment. Overtime, the melting of the glaciers may cause seas to rise, making floods more prominent, and changing weather patterns causing droughts. Climate refugees (due to climate change) are put in a risky position, where if they don't migrate, future impacts may arise and leave them with nothing. Climate refugees are defined as people who have to leave their habitats immediately or in the near future due to gradual alterations to the natural environment. Climate change causes migration, as many

natural environments change with rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions, drought and water scarcity. This may leave many with little food and possibly unemployed, as they are pushed to migrate due to gradual climate changes. Individuals engaged with agriculture could be forced to find alternative forms of employment being no longer capable of producing goods. Droughts are becoming more frequent in areas such as Central America, where many countries El Salvador and Honduras have had crops destroyed and lack of water. Food and water prices also increase due to their scarcity by which many cannot afford, and migrate elsewhere. Seasonal floods across Pakistan killed 60 people and displaced thousands in 2015, and for the previous five years experienced increasing floods possibly due to climate change, leaving many to contemplate their futures. Climate change places additional strain upon the capacity of a country affected, and burdens many people into migrating to more favourable conditions.



Natural factors also have the ability to create cultural factors that in turn cause people to migrate. Natural factors may create an aftermath or ongoing problem, causing unrest within the country of origin. Natural factors such as natural disasters and climate change may cause war and poverty overtime. With agriculture still a big part of many developing nations, the onset of floods or drought may create problems with destroying

crops, meaning many ~~can't~~ don't have enough food or income. Droughts throughout Syria over the last few decades have caused political unrest, and overtime, people have rebelled and one of the world's biggest civil wars now takes place. Due to changing natural environments and factors, civil unrest and war may begin to shape, as people become frustrated and angry overtime. This has led to millions who have fled the country. Natural ~~and~~ factors also have the ability to destroy many environments, leaving many in poverty, with hardly any food or money, unable to survive. This causes the migration of millions more who seek ~~for~~ a better life somewhere else, to escape the poverty brought by many natural factors. Natural factors not only directly contribute to migration, but also indirectly, causing <sup>other</sup> events that may overtime build to influence people to migrate. /

Natural factors play a big role, that may influence or force a person to migrate. It can do this immediately and overtime, both directly and indirectly. <sup>This</sup> Natural factors are more significant in causing global migration. /

5  
18

**QUESTION TWO (8 marks)**

Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or world views that shape people's values.

Critically analyse, from a range of perspectives, both the positive and negative implications of migration.

Your answer must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in Geography
- convincing communication
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.

**PLANNING**

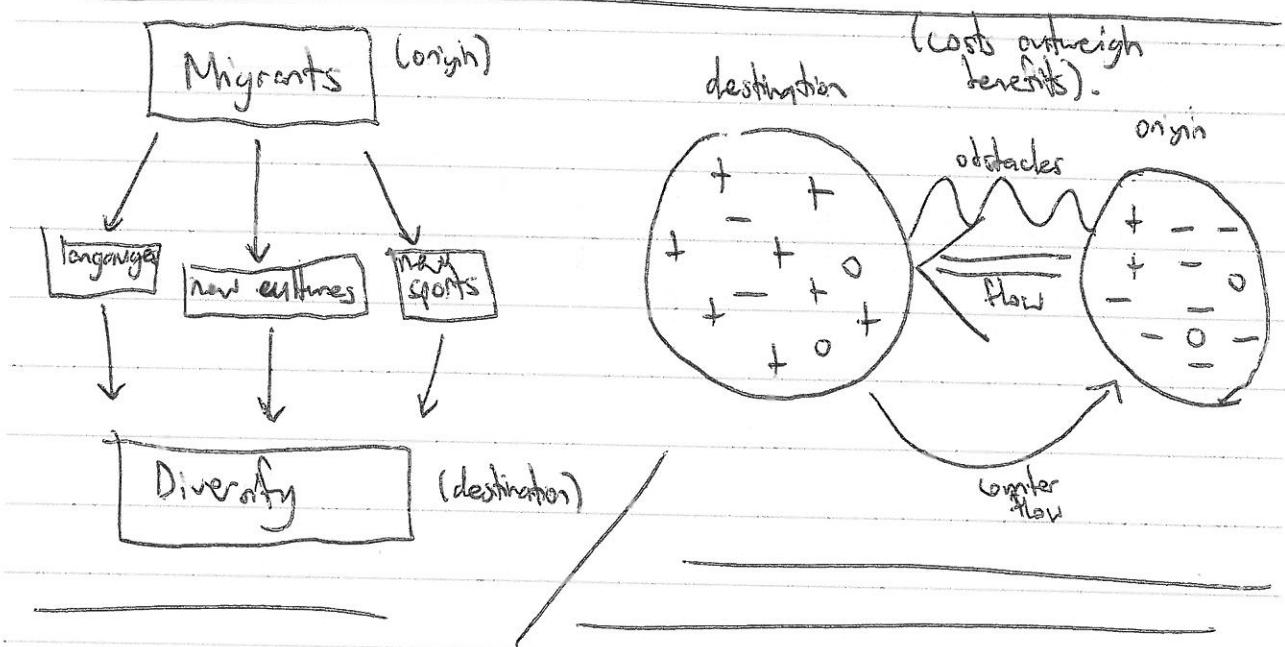
- Intro
  - BP1 : Social
  - BP2 : Environmental
  - BP3 : Economic
  - Conclusion
- ] Perspectives

Begin your answer for **Question Two** here:

Migration has both positive and negative effects. Migration now is such a global topic, and patterns of migration effect people all over the ~~the~~ world as people migrate both internally and internationally. Migration affects both developing and developed nations. ~~Migration~~ The positive and negative implications of migration depend on the perspective that sees it, whether social, environmental or economic and how it is differently viewed. /

Migration from a social perspective is seen both positively and negatively, by both migrants themselves and people in receiving countries. The culturally diverse world we now live in, wouldn't have been possible without migration. Migrants bring with them their cultures, languages, sports and interests as they migrate. New Zealand is considered one of the world's most diverse countries, with around 25% of its total population being foreign born. Because of this many sports, events and traditions have been brought to NZ, making it such a diverse and exciting place to live in. Cultural events such as Chinese New Year, Lantern Festival and Diwali would not exist without migration, and those people bringing new <sup>cuis</sup> to the table. This is seen as very positive, as many locals embrace these other cultures and get to enjoy new things that they may ~~have~~ never have experienced. In the worst times, migrants are seen negatively by those of receiving countries, putting pressure on infrastructure and taking jobs. Many people see migrants having negative effects, on taking jobs that could otherwise be given to local residents. Migrants <sup>may</sup> risk their lives in order to migrate, so the benefits must outweigh the costs in these situations. Migrants put everything on the line, with the hope of finding a better life in /

another location. 750 migrants have died in a single week trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea, as many risked their lives fleeing conflict and instability in Africa and the Middle East. This prompts a crisis for Italy's navy, coast guard and immigration facilities, and may be seen negatively. Although from a migrant's perspective, it only looks positive once arrived, ready to start their new life, away from the old life they escaped.



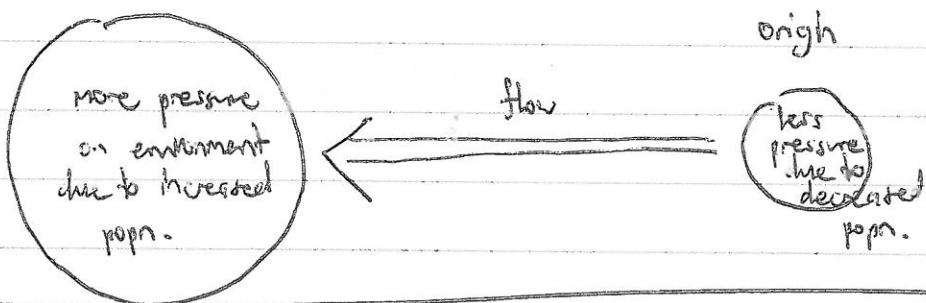
As people migrate, this can either create or leave both positive and negative effects on the environment. As people migrate from their country or place of origin, this ~~place becomes less~~<sup>natural</sup> environment has less pressure placed on it. As people migrate out, there is less strain on resources such as water and food. This means that the environment is positively maintained and sustained. Even though usually young men leave, leaving a large hole in their workforce and increasing the dependency ratio, there is less pressure on the environment so is seen as positive.

Although as people migrate into their destination, this ~~place~~ environment is placed under extreme pressure as its carrying capacity is under threat. Most of these places are urban centres that are already

densely packed. This leads to overworking and the destruction of the natural environment in order to cope with increasing numbers. In India, 3000 migrants move from rural areas to big cities, such as from Rajasthan to Delhi. Arrival of large numbers of migrants can cause environmental issues for the city they arrive at. Congestion and pollution may build up overtime, which may create a detrimental environment in the destination as more pressure and strain is placed on this environment and may be seen as negative.

destination /

origin



Migration has both negative and positive ~~effects~~ implications across the globe. It effects both the <sup>or place</sup> origin country and <sup>or place</sup> destination country.

As people migrate from source to destination, many move in search of employment opportunities. Many come from rural areas and seek opportunity in a urban city. This overtime would ~~help~~ be seen as positive to the overall economic perspective, as more labour ~~and~~ is added to the workforce, which has a small but positive effect on productivity.

Although as more people migrate, there are less jobs available and unemployment becomes a major issue. The unemployment rate of Afghanistan is 35% leaving many to migrate elsewhere or back ~~to~~ to their origin in the counterflow. ~~A better in that~~ Migration also has

a positive economic effect on the source country as employment increases due to lack of workforce. Although the main positive /

implication is remittances. Many people who migrate, send money back to their origin and home for their family. This helps improve economic conditions ~~along~~ along with facilities and infrastructure in a source country. Remittances accounted for to \$431 billion in 2015 globally. Remittances also make up around 50% of Tonga's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and around 20% of Albania, Jordan, Lesotho and Moldova. Economically speaking, migration's positive implications outweigh the negatives.

Migration has a range of positive and negative implications that effect and influence many. But, depending on the perspective ~~that~~ in which migration is viewed, determines how it is viewed and seen.



**QUESTION THREE (8 marks)**

Discuss the future of migration.

Your answer must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in Geography
- convincing communication.

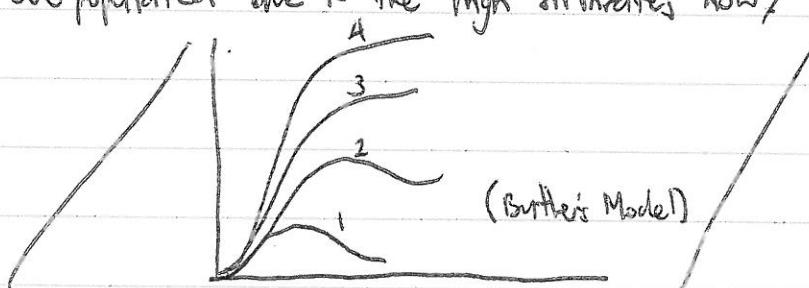
**PLANNING**

- Intro
  - BP1: Source countries
  - BP2: Destination countries
  - BP3: Migrants
  - Conclusion.
- } futures.

Begin your answer for **Question Three** here:

Migration is defined as the permanent or temporary movement of a person from source to destination. Migration in the future would be the coming decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and the effects and influences of migration over this time. The future of migration will occur different in both source and destination countries or places, as patterns of migration change overtime. Migrants themselves will also migrate differently, both internally and internationally.

Source or origin countries and places will vastly change in the future. Many of these developing nations will develop into the future, as they also change economic and political perspectives. Less migration would therefore occur as nations develop, giving less need to migrate to another ~~country~~. Urbanisation would continue to grow, as major cities become overpopulated due to the high birthrates now.

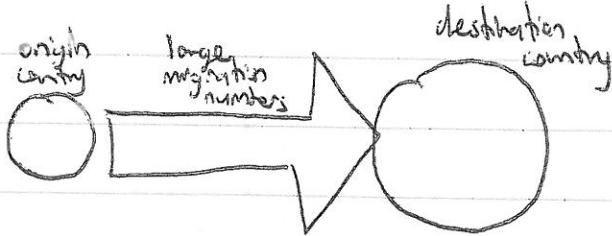


According to Butter's Model of development, as these developing countries now in stage 1 or 2, develop into stages 3 and 4, they become more industrialised and economies develop. More people who previously migrated, may migrate back to their home country, as they try to help further these countries. Those who live in poverty and would reduce, and resources would become more accessible overtime, as more people migrate from rural areas to urban centres to find employment and education. ~~Although~~, there would be less need to migrate internationally for these opportunities. As nations develop overtime,

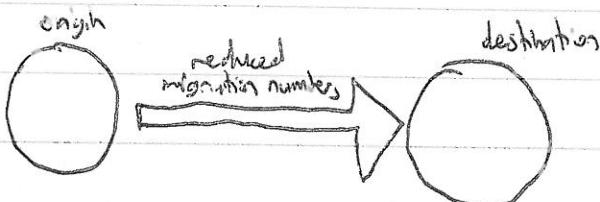
→ even now in Bangladesh, with 2000 migrants arriving in the capital Dhaka everyday.

problems and issues would hopefully resolve, and great powerhouse countries such as China and India would play a major role, as globalisation continues and the world becomes more inter-connected.

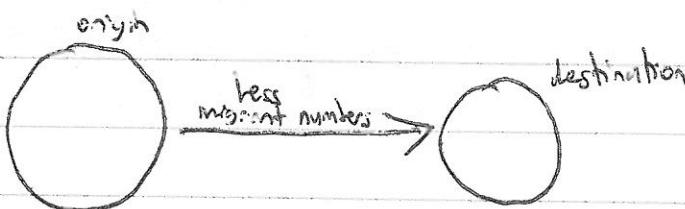
Now



-1  
-2  
3  
0



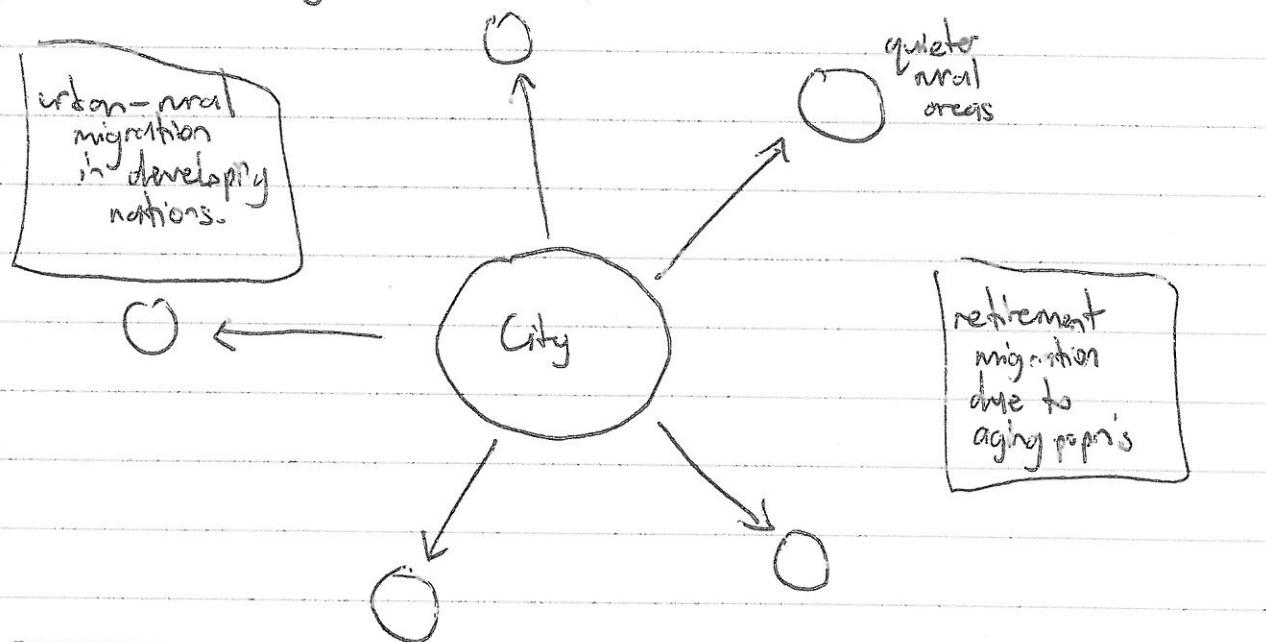
Future



- ✿ Destination countries and places will again change in the future, and along with it migration. Internal migration will be the most common as people migrate either way or into the bigger cities. Due to aging populations in developing nations, retirement migration will increase as many people migrate into quieter places around the country. Also an increase in urban-rural migration as developed nations further develop overtime, and people move away from bigger cities. These countries and places would be culturally diverse due to all the migrants that have brought new cultures and traditions. This would help create a more positive atmosphere and environment where people aren't discriminated, persecuted, criminalized or rigidly stereotyped as previously were. A more equal country could be created overtime, with such diverse populations. Economies of these nations may slightly fall overtime

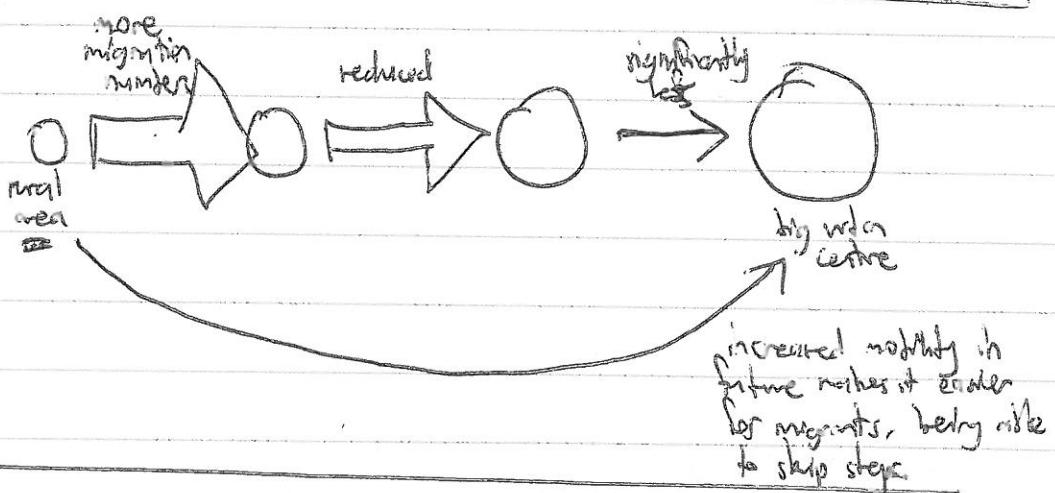
in the future, as many migrants move back to their place of origin after they settle down and become stable. Immigrants contribute to a dynamic ~~and~~ labor force and help cities counteract population decline, such as in smaller cities like Goslar, Germany who want to take in more migrants. Immigrants have added \$3.7 trillion to the housing wealth of the USA, and undocumented immigrant workers contribute \$13 billion to the ~~the~~ US economy while only using \$1 billion of benefits. Without these people, economies of developing nations may fall in the future. /

④ Although climate change may take its toll on many of these regions in the future, forcing people to migrate elsewhere. /



The future of migration will change for migrants themselves as well, as improving economic conditions allow easier employment and access to resources across the globe. Increased mobility will make migration so much easier as new technology is created. Increased mobility in the future will allow migrants to skip steps and obstacles, being able to migrant from source to destination at a relatively cheap cost and very

efficiently. With a developing world around, migrants will be able to find a better life relatively easier, and bringing with them their historical, cultural, religious and socio-economic assets to a certain place, helping diversify the world even more. Sipan, ~~and~~ a Syrian migrant says, "You either run or you die", in terms of his escape to Austria from the war now. As nations develop overtime, conflict will be reduced meaning migration numbers may increase and rise as countries once plagued with war and poverty ~~are~~ re-build and re-establish. Now, a Haitian worker makes \$400<sup>(USD)</sup> annually, while undocumented immigrant can potentially make that much in a week. Migrants who risk everything in order for a better life will be able to do so easier in the future, which may positively affect their chances of a future. / —



The future of migration looks very different as to how it does today, and will change overtime. These will do ~~and~~ have different impacts on source, destination and migrants which may effect migration numbers and patterns. # With ~~the~~ the possible harsh onset of climate change and unpredictable weather events, the future of migration must be sustained for a more positive future for everyone. / —

4  
18

QUESTION  
NUMBER

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

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

QUESTION  
NUMBER

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

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

QUESTION  
NUMBER

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

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

93401

Scholarship exemplar for Geography 93401 2016			Total score	14
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	5	<p>The candidate states a clear argument in the introduction. Evaluation is clear, weighing up the significance. Integration of evidence both within, and outside, of the resource.</p> <p>More evidence across the answer would help to be more convincing. A greater range of ideas needed to strengthen the response. A slightly unbalanced argument in terms of cultural factors.</p>		
2	5	<p>The candidate shows clear understanding of the perspectives. Insightful, with clear communication.</p> <p>Evidence was limited in parts of the analysis. The visuals were not explicitly referred too and integrated. A great range of ideas would strengthen the response. Overall, clear critical analysis.</p>		
3	4	<p>The candidate shows clear use of geographic terms (change), knowledge, and skills. Some insight demonstrated (however, this is the weakest of the three answers).</p> <p>Only some discussion. Basing the discussion on the trends in migration, then looking to the future would strengthen the answer. Some use of evidence integrated. Needs more ideas to form a convincing discussion.</p>		