

STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SPORTS & CULTURE

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## Samoa School Certificate

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# GEOGRAPHY

# 2018

## QUESTION and ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: 3 Hours & 10 minutes

### INSTRUCTIONS

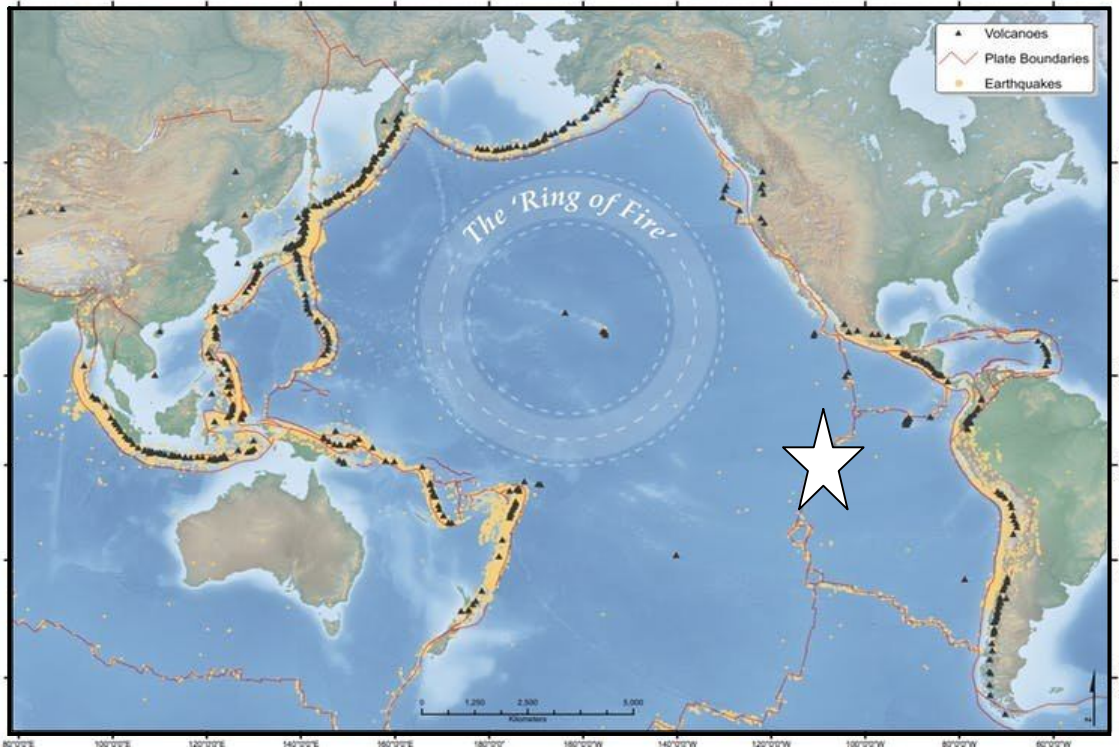
1. You have 10 minutes to read **before** you start the exam.
2. Write your **Student Education Number (SEN)** in the space provided on the top right hand corner of this page.
3. Answer **ALL QUESTIONS**. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
4. If you need more space, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SEN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets at the appropriate places in this booklet.

STRANDS		Page Number	Time (minutes)	Weighting
<b>STRAND 1:</b>	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	2	36	20
<b>STRAND 2:</b>	POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT	8	36	20
<b>STRAND 3:</b>	DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	14	36	20
<b>STRAND 4:</b>	RESOURCES AND THEIR USES – FARMING & MINING	22	36	20
<b>STRAND 5:</b>	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	26	36	20
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

Check that this booklet contains pages 2-32 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**

PART 1 Geological Process

Resource 1: The Pacific Basin



(Source: <http://www.balicrisiscare.org/index.php/crisis-care-blog/blog>)

- 1. Give a named example of a continental island shown on the map.

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SL 1

- 2. Sketch a labelled diagram of the tectonic process marked on the map.

SL 2

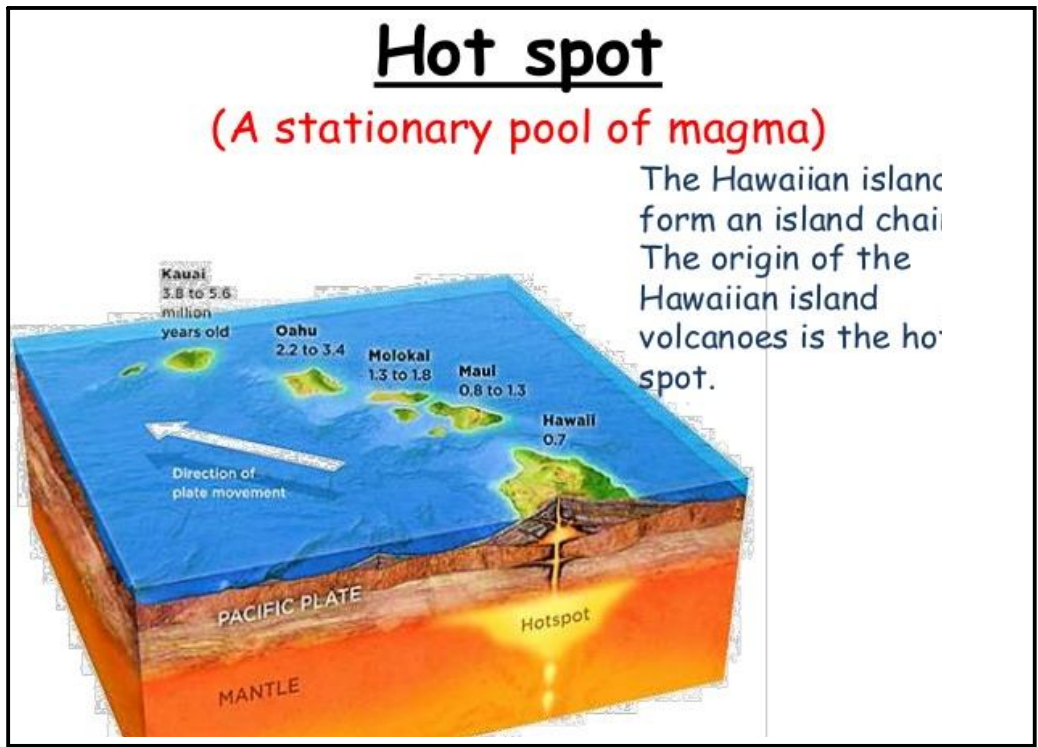
3. When plates collide with one another, one plate slides below the other to form a subduction zone. Locate on the map (Resource 1) an example of a subduction zone.

SL 1

**PART II: Island Formation**

Study the Resource below and answer Number 4.

**Resource 2: Formation of Hawaii Islands**



Source: <http://moren.impulsar.co/how-did-the-hawaiian-island-form/>

4. Name ONE relief feature found on this type of island.

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SL 1

5. With the help of the resource on page 3, explain the formation of hot spot islands.

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SL 3

**PART III: Island climates**

Use the Resource 3 and your own knowledge to answer Number 6 – 8.

**Resource 3: Kiribati Islands**



(Source: [worldpopulationreview.com/countries/Kiribati-population/](http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/Kiribati-population/))

6. Name the type of island Kiribati is.

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SL 1

7. Explain how the physical environment of Kiribati can be a disadvantage to its people.

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SL 3

8. Contrast between the rainfall types of low islands like Kiribati and high islands like Samoa.

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SL 3

**PART IV: Uses of islands**

Study the resource below to answer Number 9 – 10.

**Resource 4**



Source: [https://www.google.ws/search?q=how+people+use+islands&rlz=ICIQQA\\_enWS722WS726&source=lmms](https://www.google.ws/search?q=how+people+use+islands&rlz=ICIQQA_enWS722WS726&source=lmms)

9. Identify ONE cultural activity that is negatively affecting this island environment.

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SL 1

10. Write a paragraph to outline the effects of the cultural activity you mentioned in Number 8 on the cultural and natural environments of the island..

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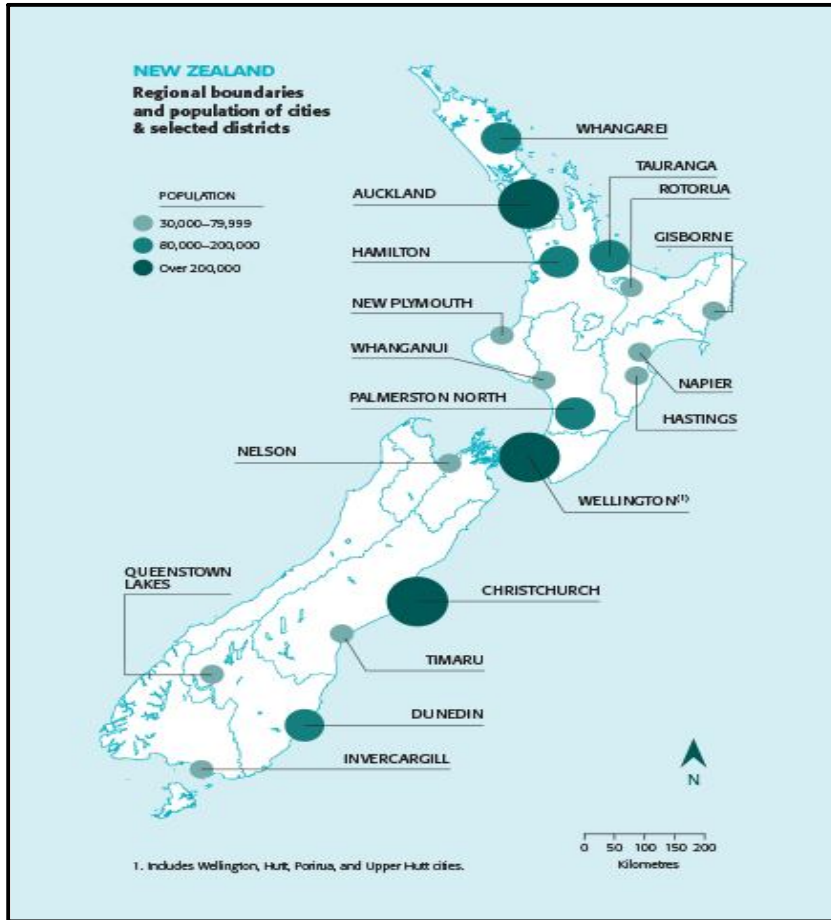
SL 4



PART 1: Population Distribution

Study the map below to answer Number 11 – 12.

Resource 5: Map of New Zealand Population



(Source: nz-regional-boundaries.png)

11. Name the city in the South island with a population of more than 200,000.

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SL 1

12. Provide TWO generalizations about the population distribution of New Zealand.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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SL 2

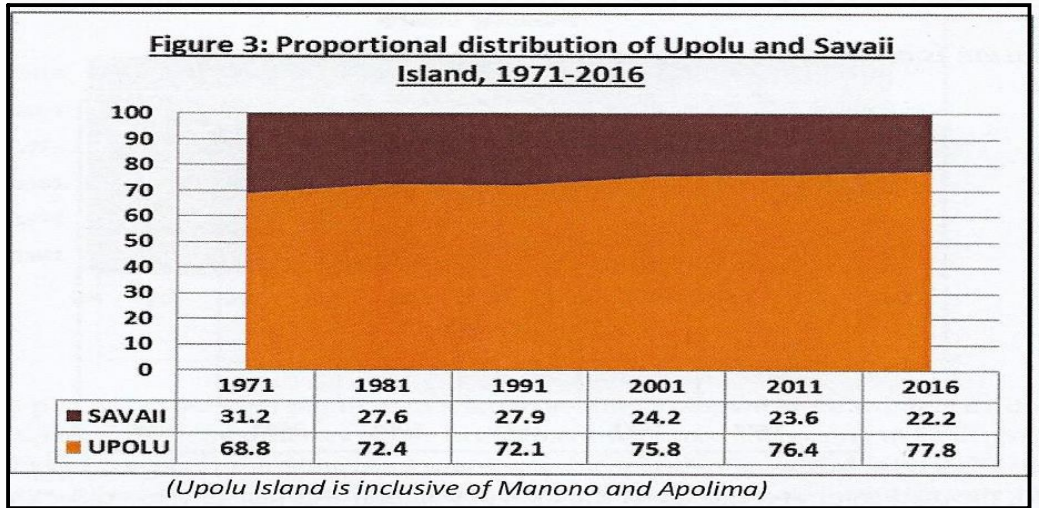


13. Draw ONE arrow on the map of New Zealand to indicate the northward drift migration pattern.

SL 1

Use the Resource 6 to answer Number 14.

**Resource 6: Samoa Population distribution**



Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2017

14. Use your understanding of the push-pull model to explain the different factors influencing the distribution of population between Upolu and Savaii from 1971 – 2016.

SL 3

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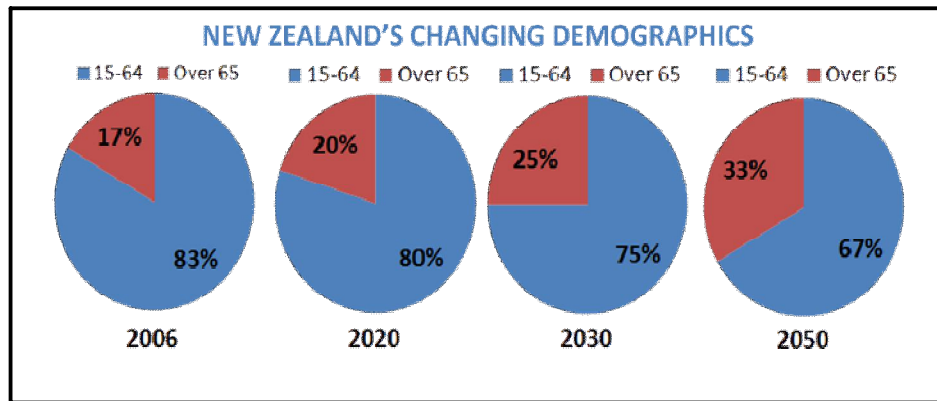


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**PART II: Population Structure**

Use the Resource below to answer Number 15 – 16.

**Resource 7: New Zealand’s changing population**



(Source: <https://life-timefinancialgroup.co.nz/retirement/what-happens-if-you-live-too-long>)

15. What is indicated by the growing percentage of people over 65?

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SL 1

16. Using your understanding of the Demographic Transition Model, explain the characteristics of New Zealand’s population in the year 2050.

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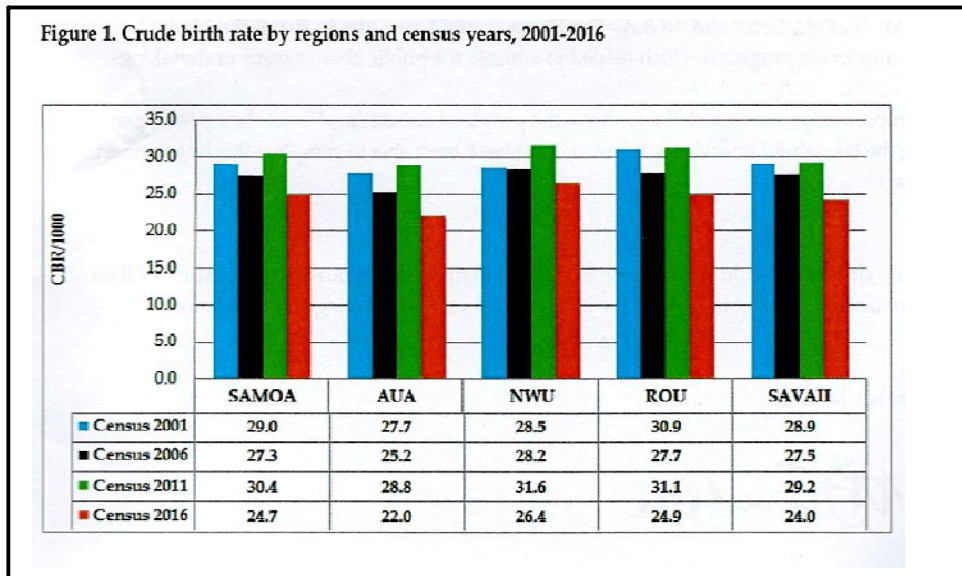
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SL 3

Use the Resource below to answer Number 17 – 18.

**Resource 8: Crude Birth rate in Samoa**



(Source: Samoa Bureau of Statistics: 2017)

17. What year recorded the lowest Crude birth rate for all regions?

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SL 1

18. Explain some factors that may have contributed to the decline in crude birth rates for regions in Samoa that year.

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SL 3

**PART III: Effects of population change in Samoa**

Use the Resource below to answer Number 19 – 20.

**Resource 9: Cartoon on Family planning**



(Source: <http://bigdaddyrichard-swirlingthoughts.blogspot.com/2010/10/pope-paul-vis-humanae-vitae-and-need-to.html>)

19. State ONE reason why birth control is unsuccessful in some countries.

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SL 1

20. With reference to a country you have studied, discuss the environmental and social effects of increasing population.

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SL 4

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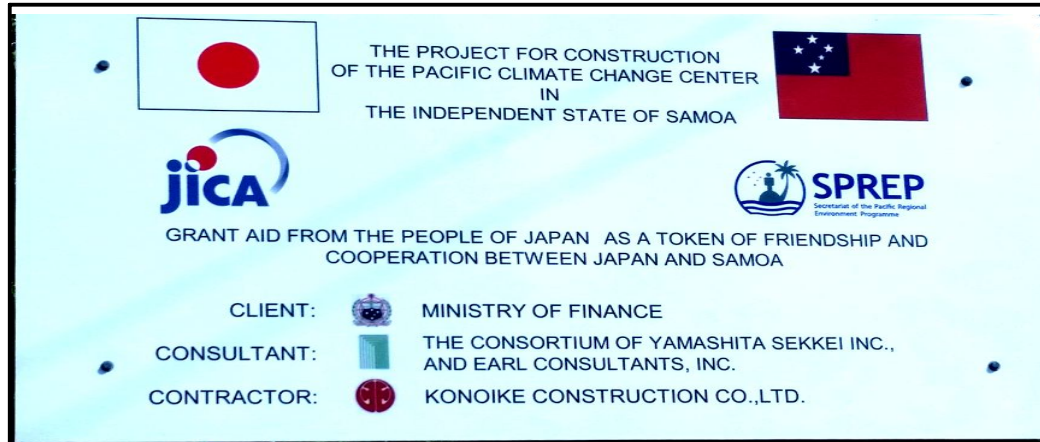
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PART 1: AID

Use the Resource below to answer Number 21 – 23.

Resource 10:



21. State what type of aid this is.

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SL 1

22. Name any TWO groups involved in this project.

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SL 2

23. With the help of the Resource, explain how Samoa and the Pacific can benefit from having the Pacific Climate change Centre.

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Use Resource 11 to answer Number 24 – 25.

Resource 11: Boomerang Aid



(Source: <https://www.aidwatch.org.au/campaigns/where-is-your-aid-money-going/tied-aid/>)

24. Name the main aid donor shown on the cartoon.

SL 1

25. Explain with the help of the cartoon why Boomerang aid is NOT a good type of aid.

SL 3

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**PART II: Development Measures**

Use the Resource below to answer Numbers 26 – 28.

**Resource 12:**

**Human Development Report for selected countries 2012**

<b>Seclected countries</b>	<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>	<b>Mean years of schooling</b>	<b>Gross National Income per capita \$</b>	<b>Infant Mortality rate (deaths per 1000 lives)</b>
Australia	82.0	12.6	34,340	4
New Zealand	80.0	12.5	24,358	5
Brazil	73.8	7.2	10,152	17
Papua New Guinea	63.1	3.9	2,386	47
Samoa	72.7	10.3	3,928	17
Solomon Islands	68.2	4.5	2,172	23

(Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2013)

**26.** Point out ONE advantage of using Human Development Index (HDI) to measure development.

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SL 1

**27.** List ONE demographic indicator shown on the table.

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\_\_\_\_\_

SL 1

28. Draw a scatter graph to show the relationship between the Life expectancy and the Mortality rate for the selected countries on the table page 16.

**Title: Scatter graph for selected countries**

SL 3

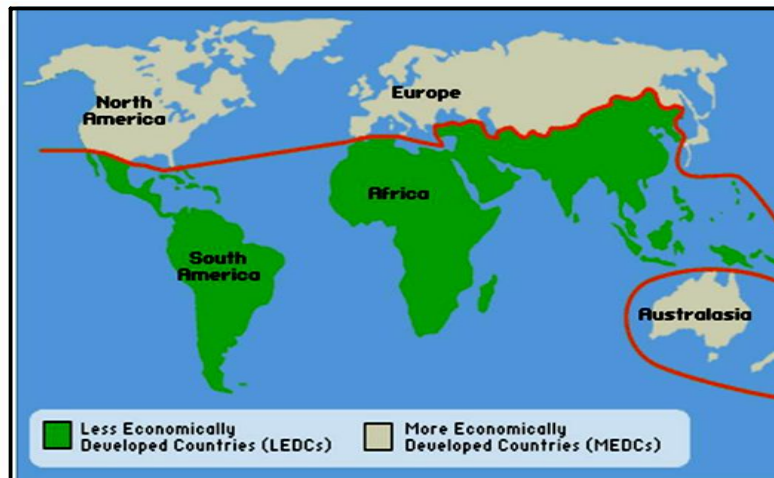


**PART III: The Unequal world**

Use Resource 13 to answer Numbers 28 – 29.

Resource 13:

### North South Divide



Source: <http://geographicallypolitical.blogspot.com/2015/05/what-is-north-south-divide-and-why-is.html>

29. Name a More Economically Developed country in the South.

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SL 1

30. Discuss TWO economic factors that influence this North South division. Use examples to illustrate your answer.

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**PART I: Resources**

31. Give ONE example of a renewable resource.

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SL 1

32. Describe why renewable resources need to be managed and used wisely.

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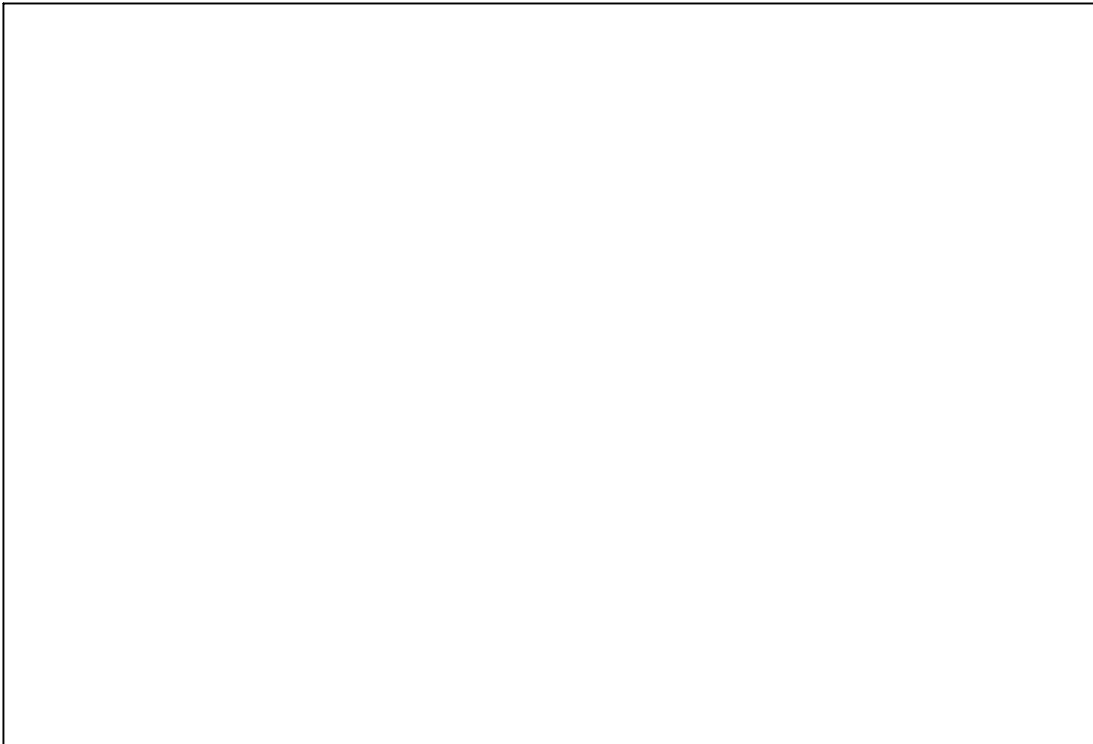
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SL 2

33. Draw a labelled diagram to explain what a System approach is.



SL 3

**PART II: Banana Farming in Samoa**

Use Resource 14 to answer Numbers 34 – 36.

**Resource 14**

***Banana Export breakthrough***

*Samoa can officially begin exporting fresh banana to New Zealand.*

*The Ministry CEO said, “The banana market in New Zealand is huge and our Ministry will support our banana growers and exporters to ensure sustainability of quality and supply”*

(Samoa Observer; 04 March 2018 edition)

**34.** Name ONE renewable resource used for banana farming.

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SL 1

**35.** Name ONE example of an external factor affecting the banana farming system mentioned in the resource.

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SL 1

**36.** Explain TWO practices that might negatively affect banana farming.

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SL 3

**PART III: Uranium Mining**

Use Resource 15 to answer Number 37 – 39.

**Resource 15**

**OLYMPIC DAM**  
is the **SINGLE LARGEST**  
uranium deposit  
in the world

**\$370 million**  
Was the value of uranium oxide produced and exported from South Australia in 2014.

**\$118 million**  
In royalties to South Australians over the past decade (2004-2014).

**South Australia hosts 25%**  
of the world's uranium resources and

**80%**  
of Australia's uranium resources.

**5 APPROVED URANIUM MINES**  
Australia has seven approved uranium mines with five in South Australia.

Olympic Dam Beverley Beverley North Four Mile Honeymoon

37. Name a Uranium mining site located in the South Australia.

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SL 1

38. State ONE negative effect of Uranium mining on the health of people.

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SL1

39. Explain using examples from the Resource how the uranium resources benefit Australia.

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SL 3



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**PART IV: Sustainability**

**40.** With reference to a particular system you have studied, suggest practices to ensure sustainability and to minimize the negative impacts of a system on the natural environment.

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SL 4

**PART 1: Ecosystems**

**41.** Define the term sustainable development.

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<b>SL 1</b>

**42.** Name ONE example of a mangrove forest reserve located in South Upolu.

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<b>SL 1</b>

**43.** With reference to an ecosystem you have studied, explain the TWO different perspectives people may have on that particular ecosystem.

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<b>SL 3</b>

**PART II: Mangroves**

Use the Resource below and your own understanding to answer Number 44 – 46.

**Resource 16**



(Source: <https://www.weadapt.org/knowledge-base/disaster-resilience/mangroves-for-coastal-defence>)

44. State ONE cultural factor that negatively affects mangrove ecosystems in Samoa.

_____	SL 1
_____	

45. Identify any strategies taken by the Government of Samoa to protect mangrove ecosystems.

_____	SL 1

46. Explain the importance of mangrove ecosystem as coastal defense.

SL 3

Lined area for writing the answer.

**Part III: Inshore Marine**

**Use the Resource below and your own understanding to answer Numbers 47 – 48.**

**Resource 17**



**47.** Identify ONE Regulation that has been implemented by the Government of Samoa to ensure the survival of inshore marine areas.

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SL 1

**48.** Explain TWO reasons why Inshore marine areas are an important resource for Samoa.

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SL 3

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**Part IV: Rainforest**

**Use the resource below to answer Numbers 49 – 50.**

**Resource 18**

**MT VAEA ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE & FOREST RESTORATION PROJECT**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, in collaboration with its relevant partners is implementing the Mt Vaea Ecosystem Resilience and Forest Restoration project to restore the Mt Vaea Nature Reserve to its former native state by managing invasive species and replanting native plant species. Restored forest has higher biodiversity and is more resilient to natural disasters and climate change than degraded forests. The goal is to "conserve and restore the ecosystem to its original state, and provide opportunities for visitors to enjoy and explore Samoan nature in a safe and easy environment". The project assists in achieving the many frameworks housed by the Ministry including the Two Million Tree Planting Campaign 2015 - 2020.

**HOW YOU CAN HELP!!!**

Volunteer groups, community members and SACCs have been working in the restoration of Mt Vaea Nature Reserve by restoring native trees. The project contributes to the achievement of the 2 million tree Campaign coordinated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to ensure the best state of Samoa and biodiversity enhancement. Here are some of the things that you can support the restoration project:

- 1. CHECK YOUR FEEDS:**
  - Understanding invasive species and their impact is an aspect of life in rural to coastal to creating a network of low-lying forest reserves. There are about 24 major weed species found in the Mt Vaea Reserve of which 8 are trees, 5 are shrubs, 2 are vines, 1 are palms and 7 are ferns. Other species, which include grasses have not yet been recorded.
- 2. DONATE YOUR WASTE-PLASTIC:**
  - It is expected that visitors do not carry any waste of any kind in the reserve. Make sure you are well prepared by taking off or removing all from hats, shoes, umbrellas, tools, or pack bags at the main entrance before and after using the reserve. The aim is to prevent further introduction of new invasive alien species in Mt Vaea Nature Reserve. Community members and SACCs had been working in the restoration of Mt Vaea Nature Reserve by restoring native trees. The project contributes to the achievement of the 2 million tree Campaign coordinated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to ensure the best state of Samoa and biodiversity enhancement. Here are some of the things that you can support in restoration project.
- PLANT A NATIVE TREE:**
  - Planting native trees is an important to restore biodiversity in the Reserve. This is essential to

**Legend:**

- 1. Native Forest
- 2. Non-Forest
- 3. Exotic Forest
- 4. Mixed Forest
- 5. Other

**5 MANAGEMENT ZONES**

- 1. NATIVE FOREST** ●  
"Core" areas of native Forest  
These are patches of relatively good native forest, with some large fruiting native trees and with lower levels of weed invasion, at least at the canopy level.
- 2. NON-FOREST** ●  
"Open" areas  
These are abandoned plantation sites, landslides, open areas along the river, and areas of recent tree fall.
- 3. EXOTIC FOREST** ●  
"Highly degraded"  
These are almost totally dominated by invasive plants from the ground layer through to the canopy.
- 4. MIXED FOREST** ●  
"Other" areas  
Includes the rest of the reserve which consists of areas that are in various stages of invasion by invasive weeds but with some scattered native trees.

**49. Describe ONE human activity that might have a negative effect on this ecosystem.**

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SL 2



STUDENT EDUCATION NUMBER									

## GEOGRAPHY

2018

(For Scorers only)

STRANDS	Weighting	Marks	Check Marker
<b>STRAND 1: PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	20		
<b>STRAND 2: POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT</b>	20		
<b>STRAND 3: DEVELOPMENT STUDIES</b>	20		
<b>STRAND 4: RESOURCES AND THEIR USES – FARMING &amp; MINING</b>	20		
<b>STRAND 5: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>	20		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		