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STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

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VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY



**Victorian Certificate of Education
2001**

OUTDOOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Written examination

Friday 16 November 2001

Reading time: 9.00 am to 9.15 am (15 minutes)

Writing time: 9.15 am to 11.15 am (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
4	4	100

Materials

- Question and answer book of 16 pages.
- Data book of 5 pages.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided on the front cover of this book.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

- You may keep the data book.

Instructions

Answer all questions. Use both your understanding of relationships with outdoor environments and the future of natural environments **as well as** the information presented in the data book.

Question 1

- a. Figure 1 in the data book shows a river flowing through an undeveloped forest. Assume you are involved in a lightweight camping activity in the forest. Using your practical experience and other understandings, **describe three** minimum impact strategies you should use.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

6 marks

b. Figure 1 shows part of an extensive area of undeveloped land. There is no road access into the area. **Describe two** forms of impact that may have occurred here as a result of European occupation of Australia.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

c. Although not a declared state forest or national park, this area has remained an intact forest ecosystem. **Identify two** possible reasons for this situation.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

d. Identify two outdoor recreational activities that would be compatible with sustaining the environment shown in the area in Figure 1. **Evaluate** the impact of each of these activities on the area.

1. _____

2. _____

(1 + 2) + (1 + 2) = 6 marks

e. For **one** of the activities listed in **d.**, **outline two** regulations that might maintain the site and sustain its conservation values. **Evaluate** how each of the regulations would preserve the area for the activity.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

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Question 2

a. The article that was written for *Surfing Australia* (referred to in the data book) is an example of how media can influence patterns and types of interactions with natural environments. **Describe two** influences (other than mass media) on patterns and types of interactions with natural environments.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

b. Assume you had been a regular visitor to Point Paradise. **Explain two** effects on your outdoor experience resulting from it being ‘discovered’ by other visitors.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

c. **Predict two** negative impacts of increased recreational activity on the environment at Point Paradise.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

d. **Explain two** measures that the local management authority could use to address damage to the environment at Point Paradise.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

e. **Identify two** additional uses of this area and **analyse** how each use could conflict with surfing.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

c. **Predict two** threats to biodiversity in these parks.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

d. Why is the biodiversity of plants, animals and landscapes important for contemporary societies?
List two reasons.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

e. **Describe two** management strategies that could be used in these parks to conserve biodiversity.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

f. Horse riding is one of the recreational uses allowed in the Mornington Peninsula National Park. **Describe two** other recreational activities that would be consistent with the ecologically sustainable development of the park.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

g. Using the data in the data book, **predict two** likely environmental impacts of horse riding on the Mornington Peninsula National Park.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

h. A number of groups are concerned with the development of a horse riding policy for the Mornington Peninsula National Park. These groups include the local riding club, the friends of the national park group and the bushwalkers club.

i. Briefly **explain** the likely positions of **each** of these groups on horse riding in the park.

1. Riding club _____

2. Friends of the national park group _____

3. Bushwalkers club _____

3 marks

ii. **Outline three** different strategies which these groups could use to promote their positions on the horse riding policy for the Mornington Peninsula National Park.

3 marks

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DATA BOOK

Directions to students

- A question and answer book is provided with this data book.
- This book contains data related to the study of relationships with outdoor environments and the future of natural environments.
- Use the information in this data book to help you answer the questions in the question and answer book.
- You may keep this data book.

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Data related to Question 1



Figure 1. A river flowing through an undeveloped forest area in Victoria

Data related to Question 2

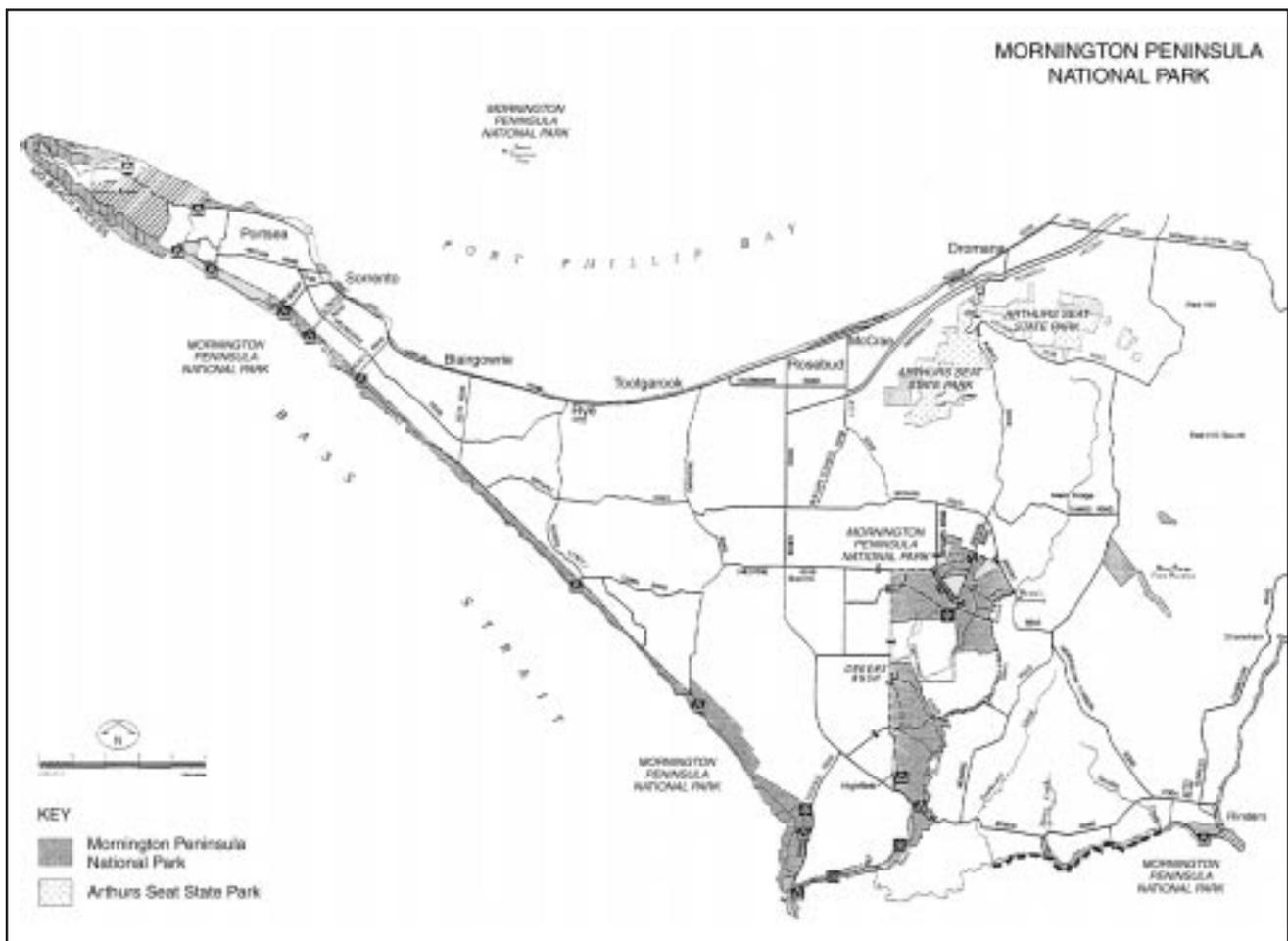
Point Paradise has a terrific long ‘left-hand break’* and you had been surfing it for years, mostly by yourself. There was a little parking spot (a gap in the bushes) you pulled into off the main ocean road and it was a short walk straight through the sand dunes along a little path to the beach. There was a seal colony at the end of the point that you liked to watch as you sat on your board.

Left-hand breaks are rare on this part of the coast so you wrote an article for *Surfing Australia* and it was then ‘discovered’ by lots of other surfers and tourists.

* left-hand break – a surfing term which describes the direction of the waves in relation to the coast

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Data related to Question 3



The Mornington Peninsula National Park extends along the coast of the southern part of the peninsula, and includes a large inland component of bush. Coastal sections were first declared as a park in 1975 and other sections were added until 1995 when the Mornington Peninsula National Park was declared.

The Bunurong clan occupied the southern part of the Mornington Peninsula and there are more than 200 Aboriginal archaeological sites in the park. Extensive European settlement of the southern peninsula started in the 1840s. Bunurong settlements were last recorded on the southern peninsula in 1856.

The Mornington Peninsula has largely been cleared of native vegetation. The Mornington Peninsula National Park and the nearby Arthurs Seat State Park contain the largest and most important areas for the conservation of native vegetation remaining on the Peninsula. Some data on the flora and fauna of the two parks is given in Table 1.

Table 1. The number of species of plants and animals in different categories found in the Mornington Peninsula National Park and Arthurs Seat State Park

	Mornington Peninsula National Park	Arthurs Seat State Park
Rare or threatened flora	9	4
Regionally significant flora	42	6
Rare or threatened fauna		
mammals	4	0
birds	22	9
reptiles	3	0
fish	1	0
Regionally significant fauna		
mammals	5	5
birds	6	7
reptiles	1	3
fish	0	0
Environmental weeds	22	19

Horse riding is currently permitted in some sections of the Mornington Peninsula National Park. One of the park trails used by horses crosses over soils that are easily eroded and a wetland that is seasonally inundated with rain. This area is located at the head of a number of drainage lines through the park. The trail also passes through a known habitat of the rare Swamp Skink, a reptile, and is known to be infested with Cinnamon Fungus which kills trees. Management of horse riding in and around the park is currently under review.

Data related to Question 4

The first environmental law in Australia was declared in April, 1788 when Lieutenant Philip Gidley King protected plantain (banana trees) on Norfolk Island, just four days after discovering them. Other laws soon followed. One of the reasons for these laws was to ensure that the natural environment provided an enduring source of food, particularly when the new settlers' imported supplies ran short. Another reason was to protect public health by maintaining the purity of the drinking water. A third reason was to preserve timber, which rapidly became scarce around the new settlements.

(Adapted from Tim Bonyhady (2000) *The Colonial Earth*, Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, p. 5)