



Victorian Certificate of Education 2002

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

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OUTDOOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Written examination

Monday 18 November 2002

Reading time: 11.45 am to 12.00 noon (15 minutes)

Writing time: 12.00 noon to 2.00 pm (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>
5	5	98

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 18 pages.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other electronic communication devices into the examination room.

Instructions

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

The Australian Magazine 12–13 May 2001, pp.6–7

Question 1

Examine the above advertisement for a four-wheel drive vehicle.

- a.** For **each** type of recreational vehicle shown in the advertisement **identify two** different direct impacts on the outdoor environment (four different impacts must be given).

Mountain bike

1. _____

2. _____

Four-wheel drive vehicle

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

Question 1 – continued

d. **Describe two** different management strategies that could be introduced to minimise the impact of the mountain bikes and four-wheel drive vehicles on the environment shown in the advertisement. **Explain** why each strategy should be successful in achieving its goal.

1. _____

2. _____

4 marks

e. **Identify** a management policy for minimising the impact of the recreational use of a natural environment that you have visited/studied this year. **Outline** the main features of this policy and **evaluate** its success in this context.

1 + 2 + 2 = 5 marks

Question 3

The Daintree rainforest was incorporated into the Daintree–Cape Tribulation National Park section of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area in Queensland on 9 December 1988.

- a. World Heritage listing is one of several strategies related to conservation and sustainable development of environments. Briefly outline the main characteristics of World Heritage or another international conservation policy you have studied.

Name of policy _____

Outline _____

2 marks

- b. The Daintree rainforest is a wilderness area with few tracks but it is open for bushwalkers to enjoy a wilderness experience. Assume it is a fuel stove only area and camping is only allowed in designated areas.

- i. Drawing on your practical experiences, **list three** other practices you would need to follow in order to have minimal impact during a visit to the Daintree rainforest.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

ii. **Explain** how **each** of the practices named above reduces your impact on the environment.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 + 6 = 9 marks

c. When the first Aboriginals arrived in areas of Australia, like the Daintree, they found plants and animals that were greatly different from those found in other parts of the world. **List** three reasons for the plants and animals being so different.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 marks

d. The Daintree rainforest is renowned for its biodiversity.

i. **Define** the term biodiversity.

ii. **Name** the three types of biodiversity.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1 + 3 = 4 marks

e. **Explain three** potential impacts on future human society of the loss of biodiversity in areas such as the Daintree rainforest.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 marks

f. More than 400 000 people visit the Daintree–Cape Tribulation area each year. **Describe two** influences that may have increased visitor numbers in the Daintree area.

1. _____

2. _____

2 marks

g. In the Daintree–Cape Tribulation World Heritage area, on Cooper Creek, there is an area called Blue Pool. This is a place of extraordinary natural beauty and high ecological value due to the presence of several rare and restricted plant and animal species. It is also a sacred site to the Kuku Yalangi, the local indigenous people. However, a road has been built into this area to service a nearby residential development. This road has greatly increased public recreation and tourism at Blue Pool. State and Federal government environment agencies and local government support the use of Blue Pool for tourism and recreational purposes, but local residents in the area do not.

i. Drawing on your own practical experiences, **discuss** the possible impact of tourists on the environment at Blue Pool.

ii. **Explain two** appropriate strategies that could be used by local individuals and groups to influence decisions about protecting the Blue Pool area.

1.

2.

iii. Describe two processes which would be appropriate for government to use when making decisions relating to the usage of the Blue Pool area.

1. _____

2. _____

3 + 4 + 4 = 11 marks

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Question 4

Precipitous Range is a mountain range with steep rocky outcrops. The exposed rock faces are extensive and vary in height up to 150 metres.

Access to the area is currently restricted to an old logging road that only allows four-wheel drive vehicles. This limited access has restricted development but it is clearly a venue with considerable potential for recreational activities.

The Range is formed from fine grained and hard sandstone that makes it ideal for rock climbing. A small number of climbs have been pioneered at a number of locations in the Range.

Rock art has been found in two areas and both sites are considered culturally significant for local Aboriginal groups.

The Precipitous Range is part of a large National Park and is also a water catchment area, providing the water supply for a major city.

It is scenically significant at a national level and so far one animal species, which has a threatened status, has been recorded in the area.

There is considerable pressure from a number of interest groups to develop the area. The interest groups include business, climbing and tourism organisations as well as conservation, Aboriginal, National Parks and water catchment interests. Relevant governments have agreed to some development of Precipitous Range.

a. i. Explain **two** possible benefits for Aboriginal groups from development of Precipitous Range.

1. _____

2. _____

ii. List **two** concerns Aboriginal groups may have about development of Precipitous Range.

1. _____

2. _____

4 + 2 = 6 marks

b. i. **Identify two** concerns that the water catchment authorities might have about the development of Precipitous Range.

1. _____

2. _____

ii. Using **one** of the concerns identified in **i.** above, **describe** an action that could minimise its impact and **evaluate** how effective it would be.

2 + 4 = 6 marks

c. Assume you are a recreational user of this area. **Explain three** effects on your outdoor experience that would result from Precipitous Range being developed.

1. _____

2. _____

3 _____

3 marks

