

**Assessment Schedule – 2017****Social Studies: Demonstrate understanding of conflict(s) arising from different cultural beliefs and ideas (91279)****Evidence**

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p><b>The Candidate uses social studies concepts and specific evidence to:</b></p> <p><b>(a) Identify and describe the nature and causes of the conflict over keeping animals in zoos and aquariums.</b></p> <p>Some people believe that zoos are an important form of conservation, education and research. They also believe that it gives those who cannot travel a chance to see animals from around the globe. On the other side of the argument are people who think that zoos and aquariums are profit driven and have a facade of trying to educate and conserve. Some believe that zoos and aquariums help prevent extinction of animals by reintroducing breeding animals back into severely affected populations and environments. They also protect animals that have their environments destroyed by humans. Frank Cole said “No keeper likes having animals in captivity. But when you think about it, there aren’t a lot of places for them to go back to...” Others argue that fewer than 10% of captive animals kept in zoos are endangered species and therefore the argument that they help conserve the endangered species is inaccurate. Zoos and aquariums also argue that they educate people about animals and this helps the public to be more conservation minded and in touch with nature. Those against zoos and aquariums argue that there are plenty of excellent well-videoed nature television programmes that depict animals and their lives in a far better manner than a bear in a cage away from its natural environment.</p> <p><b>(b) Describe the individuals / groups in the conflict and their values and perspectives.</b></p> <p>Dr Kevin Parker, a conservation scientist whose work revolves around reintroducing birds to establish wild populations, believes that Auckland Zoo is wrong in trying to capture North Island saddlebacks. He does not understand why they would be doing this as the zoo could never produce meaningful numbers of saddlebacks, there are considerable disease risks when transferring birds from zoos to the wild and captive bred birds often fare poorly after release. He also stresses that it is an odd way to show conservation by capturing a wild animal. He says, “Let’s celebrate New Zealand conservation by putting birds in a cage purely so people can look at them?” He believes that zoos are not the right place for animals that should be in the wild and the Auckland zoo should be protecting the animals in the wild rather than returning to the Victorian era where humans</p>	<p><b>(c) The candidate explains TWO social forces contributing to the conflict.</b></p> <p><i>Campaigning</i></p> <p>SAFE is an organisation whose members have been campaigning against zoos and aquariums. They do not believe that zoos like the Auckland zoo should be allowed to get more animals like Nandi the elephant. They have campaigned by writing letters, writing submissions to the Auckland Council, meeting with the Council, getting together a consortium of international elephant experts to speak out against the zoo’s plans, from a welfare and scientific perspective, as well as supporting 18 groups who have petitioned the Sri Lankan Court of Appeal in an attempt to keep Nandi in Sri Lanka. This has led to articles being written in the newspaper highlighting their objection and raising awareness of the conflict about zoos. In response the Auckland zoo has denied that the Nandi business is about profit and says it is about conservation.</p> <p>SAFE campaigning contributes to this conflict as it raises awareness of the idea that zoos may be damaging to animals. Without a group speaking out for the animals, many people may support zoos without thinking about the possible negative impact they are having.</p> <p><i>Economics</i></p> <p>Running a zoo or aquarium is expensive and requires at least some input from the public via rates or taxes to support the maintenance and upkeep. Some believe that this is important as the input allows for the whole city to benefit and therefore the zoo brings further revenue to the city. For example, Karen Fifield, Chief Executive of Wellington Zoo said “We’re proud to show the economic and social value that the zoo brings to Wellington .... it was found that for every \$1 of Council funding, the zoo generates economic and social value of \$2.43.”</p> <p>Others think that it is cheaper to keep the animals in the wild and offer protection and support.</p> <p>Still others believe that rate payers should have to pay. This debate over money contributes to the conflict because people don’t want to waste money – to close zoos would be a waste of what has been invested in the past and lose out on any money made in the future. This complicates the decision as some people would value economic and social gains for their community over the rights of the animals kept in zoos.</p>	<p><b>(d) The candidate evaluates the relative effects of the TWO social forces on the conflict.</b></p> <p>The candidate could construct an argument around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The success of the SAFE campaigning</li> <li>• The annoyance of the Auckland Zoo which has to continually justify its position with the campaigning and their insistence it is about conservation</li> <li>• How the economics of zoos is good for the city in which the zoo resides. That the zoo itself brings people to the city and therefore the social force of economics is good for the city in other areas, e.g. restaurants, accommodation and other activities. This gives a positive angle to the zoo debate and therefore can be seen as justifiable spending</li> <li>• How the economics of zoos increases the conflict because it is a waste of rate payer money and should be paid for by the people that go. The use of tax payer money increases the conflict especially when other services have been cut or are bad, e.g. Auckland Transport</li> <li>• Populist views make it difficult to get rid of zoos. People have always gone to zoos and they like to continue the tradition.</li> </ul>

caged everything. As a conservationist, he values the environment and the animals within it. His respect for the saddlebacks' plight in particular comes from his background in introducing birds back into the environment to re-establish bird populations of the past. He has an environmental perspective as he believes in animals being in the wild and not in a zoo.

Virginia Busch, Executive Director of the Endangered Wolf Center believes zoos are important to protect species from extinction and to educate people about animals, which in turn promotes ideas of conservation. She said, "With so much of the wild in a state of crisis and our planet in the midst of its sixth extinction cycle inarguably brought on by humans, the great irony and tragedy is that the very institutions capable of effecting positive change for wildlife and wild places may themselves be on a path to extinction." She values the opportunity that zoos bring to saving species that would otherwise not survive on their own, e.g. the wolf, and she values the importance of how people can contribute to this conservation by interacting with animals in zoos. She believes that zoos have the expertise and resources to best meet the needs of the animals. She said, "No one else has the expertise to research, breed toward species survival, study and advocate for animals through firsthand knowledge like zoos." She also holds a conservationist perspective but from a different angle. She believes that animals will not survive without the zoos' intervention.

From an animal rights perspective, Elena Orde, states "... exploitation occurs whenever other animals are treated as commodities rather than individuals." Orde values treating animals with dignity and respect and believes that zoos are taking advantage of animals for economic gain rather than to care for the animals.

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Candidate attempts a relevant response for an aspect(s) of the task. This may be a sentence or two.	Candidate makes an attempt to describe cultural conflict(s).	Candidate gives limited or partial description of nature and causes of the conflict(s) using the points of view, values and perspectives of the individuals / groups involved.  Candidate has used specific evidence.	Candidate fully describes the nature and causes of the conflict(s) using the points of view, values and perspectives of the individuals / groups involved.  Candidate has used detailed and relevant specific evidence.	Candidate gives limited or partial explanation of how social forces contribute to the conflict(s).  Candidate has used specific evidence.	Candidate explains in detail how social forces contribute to the conflict(s).  Candidate has used detailed and relevant specific evidence.	Candidate gives partial or limited evaluation of the relative effect(s) of the social forces on the conflict(s).  Candidate has used specific evidence.	Candidate comprehensively evaluates the relative effect(s) of the social forces on the conflict(s).  Candidate has used detailed and relevant specific evidence.

**N0** = No response; no relevant evidence.

**Cut Scores**

	Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Score range	0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7 – 8