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Index Number	Class	Name
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CHIJ ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT 1



GEOGRAPHY

2236/01

Paper 1

Friday, 6 May 2016

Secondary 4 Express

1 hour 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing paper, Graph Paper and an Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your index number, class and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Candidates are encouraged to support their answers with the use of relevant examples.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

At the end of the examination, attach this Cover Page on top of all your answers securely.

Hand in the Question Paper separately.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the need for clear presentation of your answers.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Section A	25
Section B	25
Total	50

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Setter(s): Mrs Cindy Soon

[Turn over

Section A

Answer all questions in Section A.

- 1 Students carried out a fieldwork activity around the Orchard Road area to find out what makes this area attractive to tourists. The students identified 6 survey sites on the map in Figure 1 (Insert) following a pre-fieldwork survey conducted.
 - a Suggest two possible reasons why the students decided to conduct a pre-fieldwork survey two weeks before the actual investigation. [2]
 - b Students were given this guiding question: [1]

“Why do some areas in Orchard Road attract more tourists?”

Craft a hypothesis to test this idea.
 - c At each of the survey sites, students decided to approach as many people as they can. Their target was at least 30 respondents per survey site.

Identify the sampling method chosen and discuss the effectiveness of such a method. [3]
 - di The students decide they want to conduct interviews. Explain some considerations the students should bear in mind when designing their questions. [2]
 - ii Other than questioning the integrity of the responses identify and explain another limitation the students may face during the interview. [2]
- ~~e Describe and explain how a landuse survey may help students to find out what makes the Orchard Road area attractive to tourists. [3]~~
- f Table 1 shows the data collected for each site, showing the reasons why tourists frequented the Orchard Road area.

Survey sites	1	2	3	4	5	6
Respondents	10	30	45	38	45	15
Why they are there	Embassies	MRTs Hotels	MRT Tangs Hotels	Galleria Hotels Eateries	NG City WismaAtria Eateries	Medical centre

Table 1

- (i) Using the data shown in Table 1, construct a suitable graph to represent the data on the graph paper provided. [3]
- (ii) Discuss the reliability and validity of data shown in Table 1. [4]

- g One group of students wanted to investigate if there was negative environmental impact of tourism along Orchard Road. Table 2 shows the collected data. [3]

Positive aspects	2	1	0	-1	-2	Negative aspects
Little litter	8	10	6	19	15	Much litter
High pedestrian count	20	15	8	11	18	Low pedestrian count
Well kept buildings	16	14	10	5	15	Buildings look dull
Lush greenery	17	19	8	2	5	Hardly any greenery
Clean air quality	0	12	13	6	10	Foul smelling air

Table 2

Suggest some conclusions the students can make using the data collected.

- h The students realized there could be some limitations in the data collected that may skew their conclusion to their investigation. [2]

Explain a limitation identified and suggest how it may be improved.

Section B

Answer one question from Section B.

2a Study Figure 2 which shows a coastline.

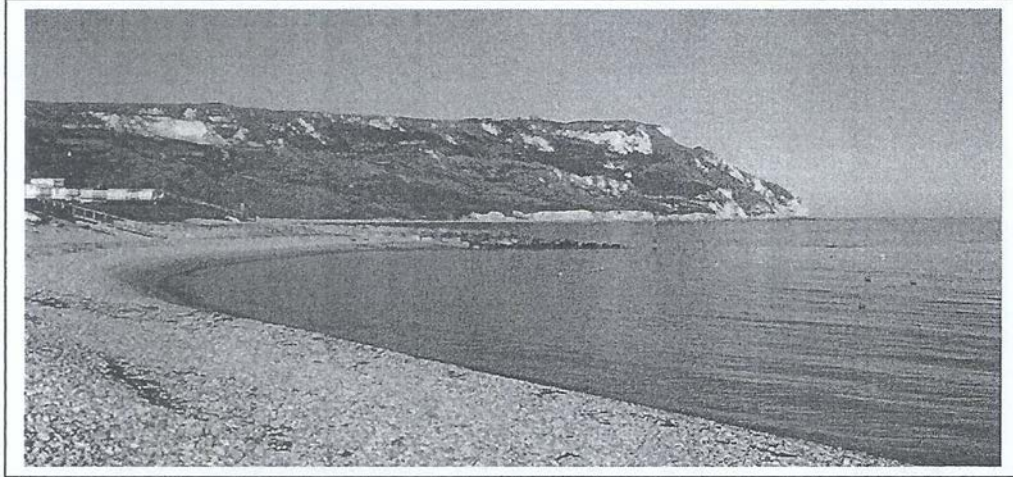


Figure 2

- i Draw and label a field sketch of the coastline shown in Figure 2. [3]
- ii Explain how wave refraction may bring about erosion and deposition along this coastline. [4]
- b Using examples you have studied, describe and explain how pollution and climate change may threaten the survival of coral reef systems. [5]

- c Figure 3 shows human activities in a coastal community.



Figure 3

With reference to Figure 3 and examples you have studied, suggest how coastal areas may support different human activities.

[5]

~~d "Soft engineering measures are preferred choices in protecting the coasts."~~

~~[6]~~

How far do you agree? Support your answer with examples you have studied.

- 3a With examples, suggest why it is important for Singapore to protect her coastlines. [5]
- b Figure 4 is an article about Dubai's heritage tourism.

Heritage tourism is being given a major push as Dubai works towards Expo 2020 and winning UNESCO World Heritage status for the old city.

Emirati-themed guesthouses in areas such as Heritage Village and Bastakiya, the oldest inhabited part of Dubai, are being given support by the Heritage Department and the Dubai Department of Tourism and Commerce Marketing (DTCM), to ensure visitors experience the authentic, Emirati side of the city.

Nearby, in Heritage Village, the growing popularity of heritage tourism has also been witnessed with the year-old Barjeel guesthouse which recently introduced Emirati cuisine to the menu. This has proved popular not only with tourists but with its local clientele.

"People want to experience that heritage and tradition. There were certainly no places offering Emirati food for which there is a real demand now. The camel meat dishes especially are really popular."

"People who come here want to learn more about the history of Dubai and its culture," he said.

Adapted from <http://www.thenational.ae/uae/heritage/dubai-feeds-tourists-taste-for-tradition>

Figure 4

- i With reference to Figure 4, describe how Dubai is intending to give heritage tourism "a major push". [4]
- ii Why is heritage tourism important to Dubai? [3]

- c Figure 5 shows features of medical and health tourism.

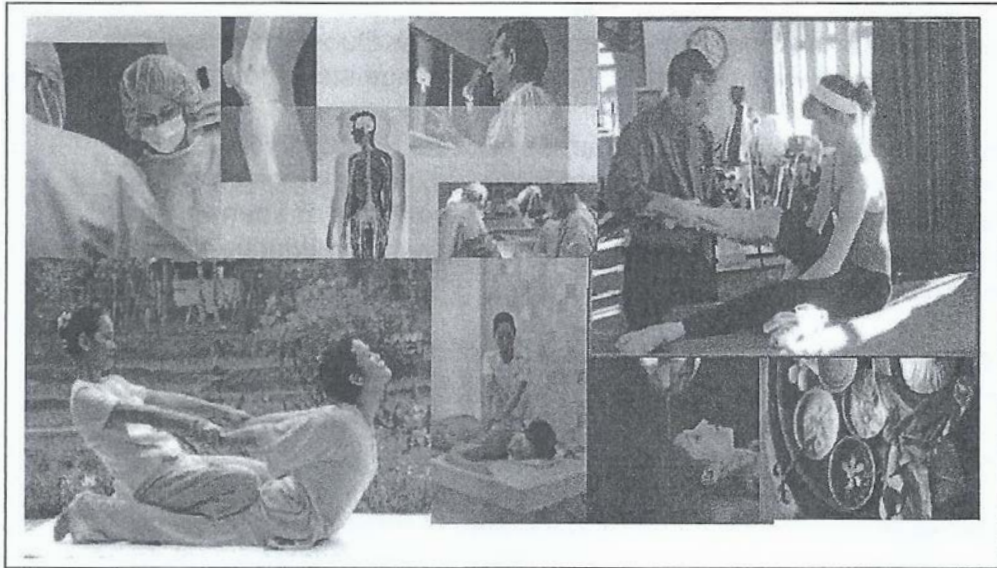


Figure 5

Using examples, describe and account for the growing trend of medical and health tourism. [5]

- d 'Tourism brings both economic and environmental gains.'
How far do you agree? Support your answer with examples you have studied [8]

End of paper

Acknowledgements:

Figure 1: <http://www.8onclaymore.com.sg/8oc/wp-content/gallery/location-just-around-the-corner/8-on-claymore-leisure-map.jpg>

Figure 2: <http://cdn.wanderlust.co.uk/content/images/wanderlust/magazine-745.jpg?width=620&height=372>

Figure 3: <http://kentcoastalcommunities2150.org.uk/downloads/>

Figure 4: <http://www.thenational.ae/uae/heritage/dubai-feeds-tourists-taste-for-tradition>

Figure 5: <http://www.corporatedayouts.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/medical-tourism.jpg>

Index Number	Class	Name
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CHIJ ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT 1



GEOGRAPHY

2236/02

Paper 2

Wednesday, 11 May 2016
1 hour 30 minutes

Secondary 4 Express

Additional Materials: Writing paper
Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your index number, class and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Candidates are encouraged to support their answers with the use of relevant examples.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

At the end of the examination, attach this Cover Page on top of all your answers securely.
Hand in the Question Paper separately.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.
You are reminded of the need for clear presentation of your answers.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Section A	25
Section B	25
Total	50

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Setter(s): Miss Jeannette Ngoh

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Section A

Answer all questions.

- 1a Study Figure 1 which shows the intake of beef per capita per year in China and United States of America between 1960 and 2012.

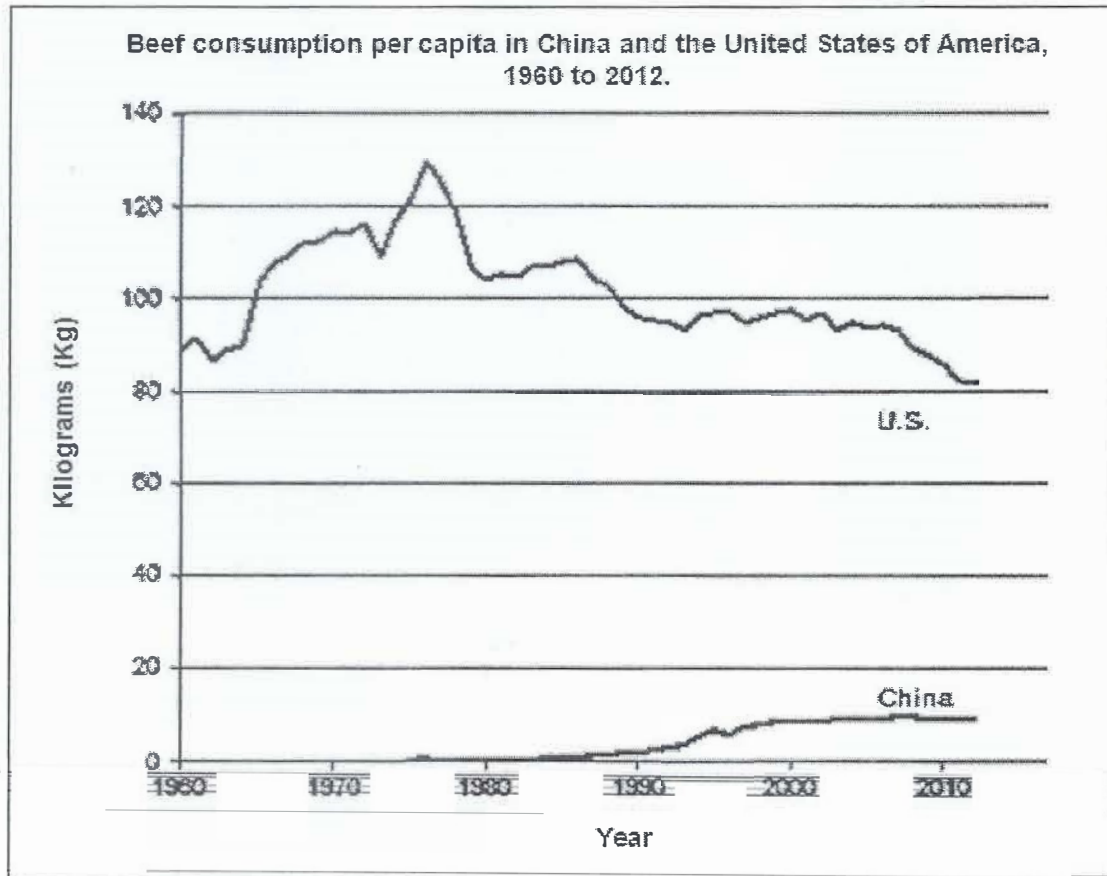


Figure 1

- (i) Using Figure 1, describe the trends in beef consumption in China and United States of America from 1960 to 2012. [5]
- (ii) Account for the trend observed in China. [4]

- b Figure 2 shows fish from a river near an agriculture farm.

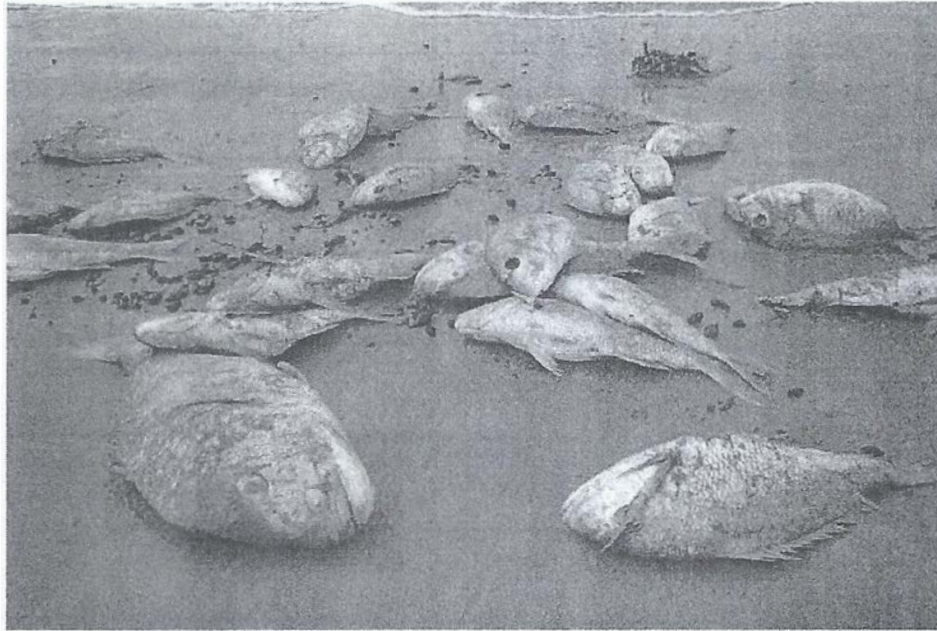


Figure 2

Explain how the continuation of intensified food production may have resulted in the above effect on fish.

[4]

- c Discuss two political reasons why food shortage still occurs today.

[4]

- d 'Technological advancements will solve the challenges of food shortage.'

How far do you agree? Support your discussion with examples.

[8]

Section B

Answer one question from this section.

- 2a Figure 3 shows the climograph of Kathmandu, Nepal and Figure 4 shows where Nepal is on the world map.

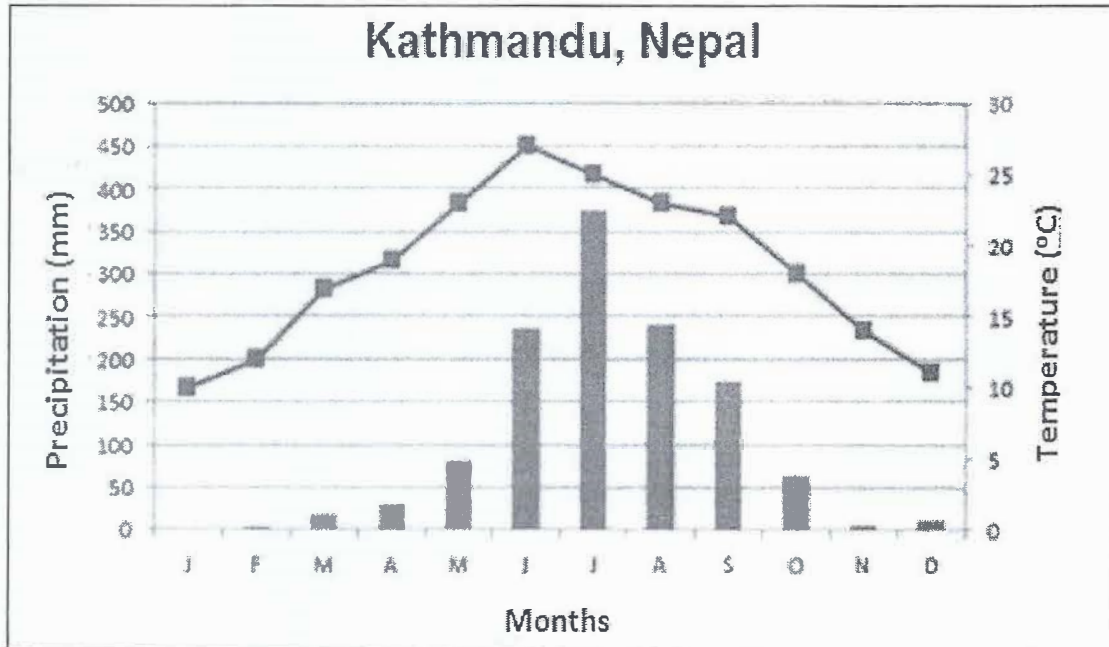


Figure 3

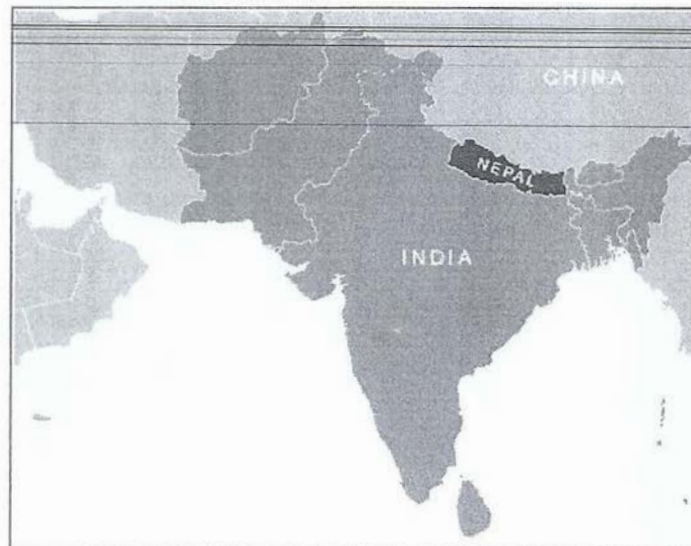


Figure 4

- i Using Figure 3, describe the climatic characteristics of Kathmandu. [4]
- ii With reference to Figures 3 and 4, explain why the rainfall pattern in Kathmandu is as such. [5]

- b Study Figure 5, which is an extract on an eruption of the Calbuco volcano, Chile.

Calbuco volcano is one of the most active in Chile, but its eruption took officials in the area by surprise. The nearby city of Puerto Montt - a gateway to the popular Patagonia region - has already been blanketed in a cloud of ash. It is predicted to spew lava and ash, causing much damage to the surrounding area due to its explosive nature.

Figure 5

- i With reference to Figure 5, explain the formation of the Calbuco volcano. [4]
- ii Explain how volcanic eruptions such as that of the Calbuco volcano may contribute to climate change. [4]
- c 'Floodplain management is the most effective mitigation measure to reduce the impact of tropical cyclones on a country.'
- How far do you agree? Support your answer with examples. [8]

- 3a Figure 6 (Insert) shows the distribution of plate boundaries in the world.
- Describe the distribution of divergent and convergent plate boundaries in the world. [4]
 - With reference to Figure 6, identify and explain the formation of a landform that can be found at the location marked X. [5]
- b Figure 7 provides information on the earthquake that struck Kathmandu, Nepal on 25 April 2015.

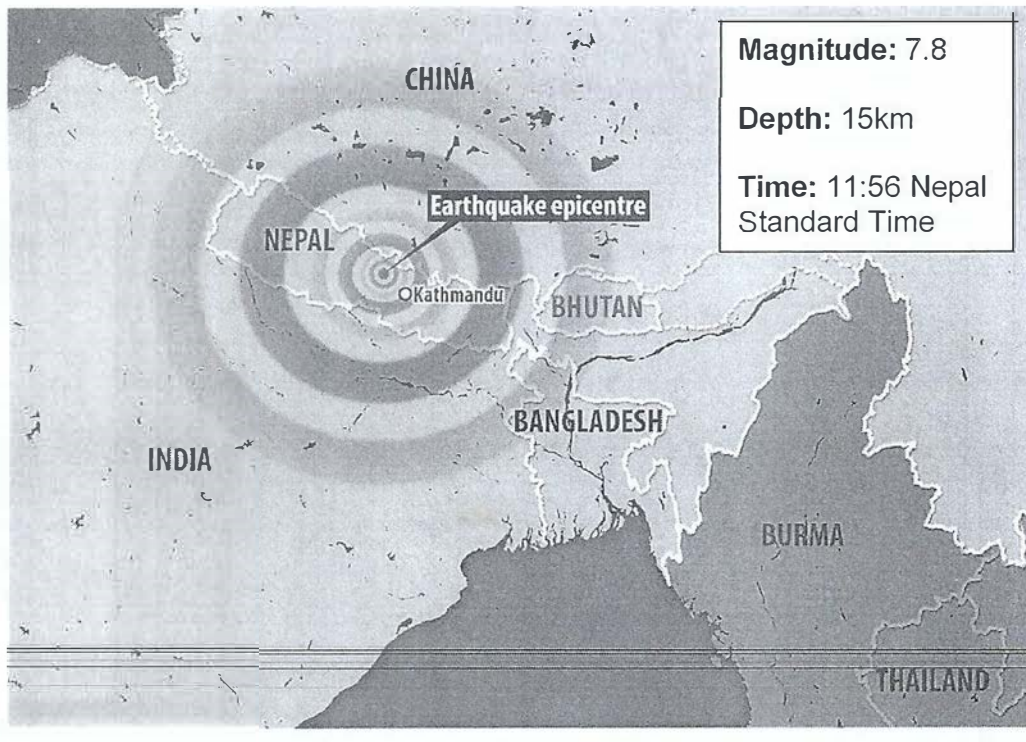


Figure 7

- With reference to Figure 7 only, discuss the factors that may have resulted in the high number of fatalities in Kathmandu. [4]
 - Other than causing deaths, discuss two impact that this earthquake might have on Kathmandu. [4]
- c 'Having effective building design is the most effective measure a country should implement when it comes to preparing for earthquakes.'
- How far do you agree? Discuss with relevant examples. [8]

End of paper

Acknowledgement:

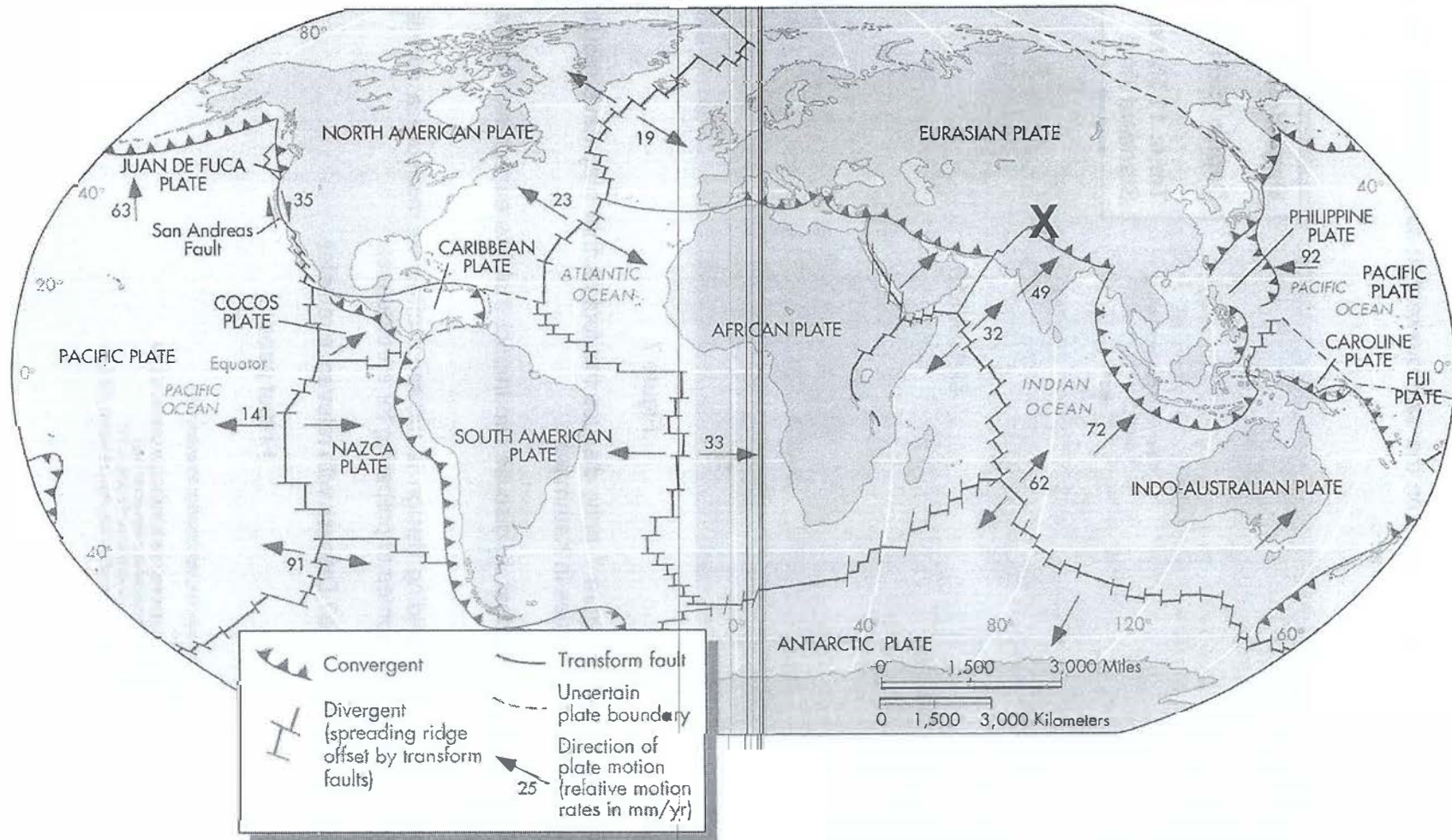
Figure 1: http://www.earth-policy.org/data_highlights/2013/highlights39
 Figure 2: <http://tinyurl.com/zjdn5a5>
 Figure 3: <http://endangeredspeciesbiomesprojects.wikispaces.com/red+panda>
 Figure 4: <http://www.dayasrioc.top/nepal-location-on-world-map/>
 Figure 5: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-32425370>
 Figure 6: http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/hornj/ESC102_PlatesAssgnt_Fig2.jpg
 Figure 7: <http://tinyurl.com/fjv7xls>

Index Number

Class

Name

Insert for Figure 6, Question 3a



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Table of Specs 2016 SA1 Pure Geog 2236 /02

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CHIJ ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT
SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT 1

Marking Scheme



GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1

Secondary 4 Express



2236/01

Friday, 6 May 2016
1 hour 40 minutes

Section A

Answer all questions in Section A.	
1	Students carried out a fieldwork activity around the Orchard Road area to find out what makes this area attractive to tourists. The students identified 6 survey sites on the map in Figure 1 (Insert) following a pre-fieldwork survey conducted.
a	Suggest two possible reasons why the students decided to conduct a pre-fieldwork survey two weeks before the actual investigation. [2] AO2 Check extent of area for students to carry out investigation given the time limit • Identify possible survey sites for investigation • Ascertain safety of the area in which students will conduct fieldwork • Determine a suitable timing / day / location to carry out the survey • Identify points on the map that have a large crowd (Nicole Wang) • Familiarise themselves with the routes • Gauge sampling pool size available. • To find particular shops and facilities that cater to tourists • Find particular shops and facilities that cater to the tourists (Judith, 4D) Too vague • Better idea on the crowd • X: to make the FW more smooth Any 2 plausible reasons accepted but it has to be precise in terms and specific actions.
b	Students were given this guiding question: "Why do some areas in Orchard Road attract more tourists?" Craft a hypothesis to test this idea. <i>"Tourists are attracted by the services and accessibility offered in the Orchard Road area."</i> [1] AO3

	<i>"More tourists frequent areas of Orchard Rd which offer more(affordable) shopping."</i> Any plausible hypothesis which must carry variables that can be tested. Orchard Road must be contextualised. Vague or generic ref to places will not be accepted.	
c	At each of the survey sites, students decided to approach as many people as they can. Their target was at least 30 respondents per survey site.	
	Identify the sampling method chosen and discuss the effectiveness of such a method. • Random (1m) • No age/gender bias • Can cover a large population size found around Orchard Rd • Representative sample However, • May end up playing safe by asking tourists of similar characteristics since it is randomly chosen eg similar age group or type • Students may subconsciously identify specific features/characteristics they assume make a tourist. • Time wasted if students hesitate to approach random tourists. **Can also accept Systematic Sampling (1m) • No age/gender bias • Can cover a large population size found around Orchard Rd • Representative sample However, • May miss out variations or changes in the total popn eg the selected sample may belong to a similar age group or from same country of origin • May thus lead to biased data. X: Stratified sampling.	[3] AO2
di	The students decide they want to conduct interviews. Explain some considerations the students should bear in mind when designing their questions. • Avoid questions that may be culturally sensitive as you may offend people • Ask a couple of short factual questions such as name, country of origin to establish respondents' data • Consider wording of qns: avoid leading questions that will predetermine answers • Mix of closed and open-ended questions to allow a range of responses • Not too many so that respondents are not kept back too long • Avoid double-barreled questions that asks 2 qns while expecting 1	[2] AO2

	answer. ** Plausible answers can be accepted. <u>0marks</u> if no explanation given for each consideration. X: if answer describes the purpose of the questionnaire.																						
ii	Other than questioning the integrity of the responses, identify and explain another limitation the students may face during the interview. • Language barrier so it makes the interview difficult for both parties as answers may not be accurately deciphered. • Respondents are not willing to interview nor are forthcoming with views to help clarify or extend explanations Cannot accept answers regarding rejection even before interview.	[2] AO2																					
e	Describe and explain how a landuse survey may help students to find out what makes the Orchard Road area attractive to tourists. <u>Description (1m) - Include actions</u> • Students can <u>map out</u> the various services by walking along and observing diff types and functions of shops OR • Diff land uses are <u>represented</u> and <u>labelled</u> and then counted to determine the number of similar shops / services available • Districts are being drawn out <u>Explanation (2m) – Include reasons why it helps in the investigation</u> • Landuse survey can be used to collect data on <u>how land is used</u> along a marked section of a street/road in the investigation. • Landuse survey helps us to compare/determine the number or percentage of the different facilities and functions that may be <u>attractive to tourists</u>.	[3] AO2																					
f	Table 1 shows the data collected for each site, showing the reasons why tourists frequented the Orchard Road area.																						
	<table><tr><td>Survey sites</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Respondents</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>45</td><td>38</td><td>45</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Why they are there</td><td>Embassies</td><td>MRTs Hotels</td><td>MRT Tangs Hotels</td><td>Galleria Hotels Eateries</td><td>NG City WismaAtria Eateries</td><td>Medical centre</td></tr></table> Table 1	Survey sites	1	2	3	4	5	6	Respondents	10	30	45	38	45	15	Why they are there	Embassies	MRTs Hotels	MRT Tangs Hotels	Galleria Hotels Eateries	NG City WismaAtria Eateries	Medical centre	
Survey sites	1	2	3	4	5	6																	
Respondents	10	30	45	38	45	15																	
Why they are there	Embassies	MRTs Hotels	MRT Tangs Hotels	Galleria Hotels Eateries	NG City WismaAtria Eateries	Medical centre																	

- (i) Using the data shown in Table 1, construct a suitable graph to represent the data.

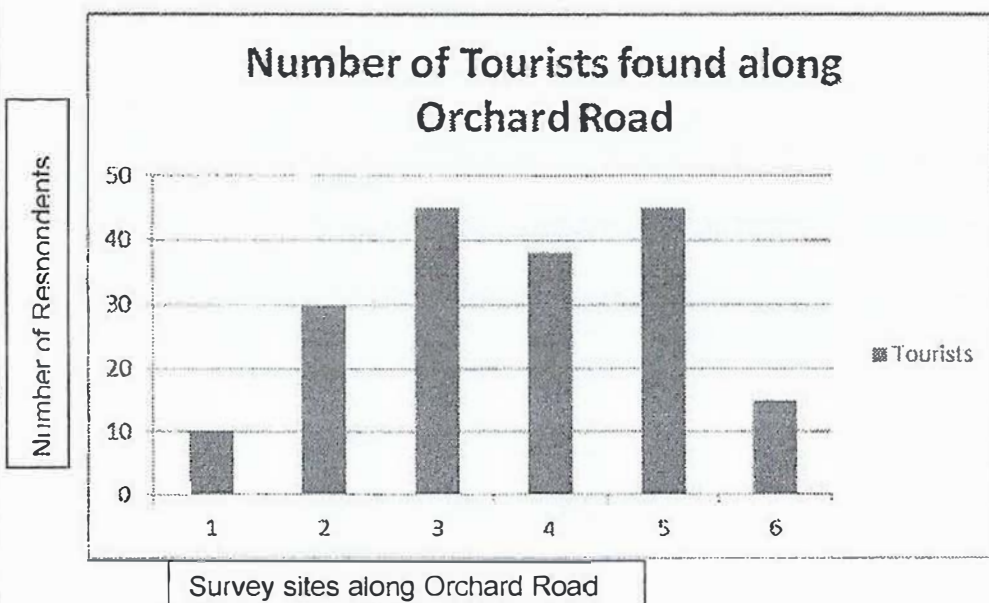
[3]
AO3

** accept either Bar Graph or Pie chart.

Title: 1m

X and Y axis correctly labelled : 1m

Data accurately represented : 1m



Other possible types of graph:

- Compound that shows different reasons instead of number of tourists. Such graphs then should carry the following points:

Title: Reasons why people visit Orchard Road

x-axis: Why they were there

y-axis: Respondents

- (ii) Discuss the reliability and validity of data shown in Table 1.

[4]
AO3

Reliability

- Number of respondents at least 30 for better reliability
- If the survey was carried out on a weekend, Tourists from countries nearer to Spore may increase, allowing for a more reliable data.

Not reliable:

- May not have fully represented the reasons why the tourists are at specific sites.
- Unreliable. Students asked to interview as many people as they could and some respondents could be locals and not tourists who are visiting.

Validity:

- Valid as FW carried out along a tourist area eg Orchard Rod which has a range of facilities and services catering to tourists.
- Valid as different methods eg interviews and landuse survey used to

observe and obtain data for analysis. Such methods can help to validate the hypothesis

Not valid:

- Choices of the 6 sites are questionable since there is no known criteria to select them
- Some sites have overlapping services and facilities and it is difficult to validate hypothesis
- Depending on the time and day of fieldwork, spread of respondents could differ, giving rise to diff data for each site.

- g One group of students wanted to investigate if there was negative environmental impact of tourism along Orchard Road. Table 2 shows the collected data.

[3]
AO3

Positive aspects	2	1	0	-1	-2	Negative aspects
Little litter	8	10	6	19	15	Much litter
High pedestrian count	20	15	8	11	18	Low pedestrian count
Well kept buildings	16	14	10	5	15	Buildings look dull
Lush greenery	17	19	8	2	5	Hardly any greenery
Clean air quality		12	13	6	10	Foul smelling air

Table 2

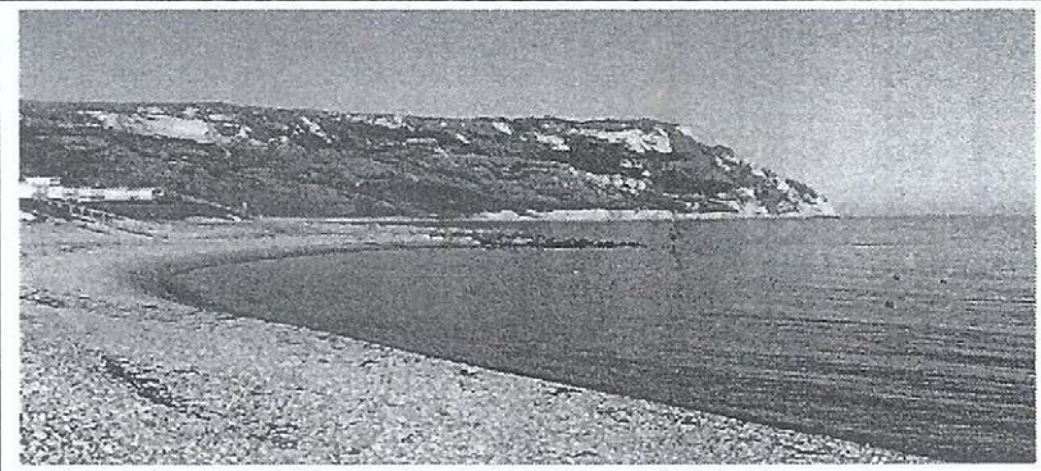
Suggest some conclusions the students can make using the data collected.

- Some aspects of the survey show negative impact such as that of litter./ and or air pollution.
- 34 people seem to think there is more litter around Orchard Rd as with 16 who felt the air was foul smelling compared to 18 and 12 people who think otherwise respectively.
- However, some felt there was a Positive impact : 30 people felt that the buildings were well kept while 36 of them seemed to think Orchard Rd had more greenery.
- However, the 0 responses for clean air quality may not validate data so no concrete conclusion can be made.

**reference to litter and air quality are regarded as similar points under Pollution.

Answers should quote data from the table, while extracting relevant aspects to conclude students' original hypothesis that tourism has a negative impact on the environment.

At least 1m awarded to data quoted. Any 2 conclusions which are logical and analysed from the table.

h	The students realized there could be some limitations in the data collected that may skew their conclusion to their investigation. Explain a limitation identified and suggest how it may be improved. • The element of High Pedestrian flow is constructed as a Positive aspect. With higher pedestrian flow, this should have greater negative impact on the environment. Other environmental considerations such as traffic flow and noise level could have been included to build up a stronger base for the survey to test the perception of the environment. Suggestion: Thus this should be designed as Negative aspects (littering) to reflect a more accurate perception in the survey. (1m) • Suggestion: They should get rid of the neutral '0' option. • Explanation: This is because the neutral option will give the respondents an opportunity to sit on the fence (1m) and not pick a negative or positive option thus the students will have lesser (useless) data. Insufficient representation of how people view and perceive the environmental aspects of orchard road (1m). * Suggestions should be an improvement to the perception survey, or to add in other methods to improve.	[2] AO3
	Section B Answer one question from Section B.	
2a	Study Figure 2 which shows a coastline.	
	 Figure 2	
i	Draw and label a field sketch of the coastline shown in Figure 2. Sketch of likeness – 1m Labels expected : • headland and bay 1m	[3] AO3

	• steep rugged cliffs in the background 1m • Gently sloping beach 1m • coarse sand / pebble beach 1m • calm, constructive waves 1m any 2 labels	
ii	Explain how wave refraction may bring about erosion and deposition along this coastline. • Indented coastline with headlands and bays present diff depths • In deeper waters, wave approaches with speed and move much faster than the waves approaching the bay • Greater erosion may concentrate and occur about the front of the headland. • Friction with the sea bed as waves approach the shallower shoreline • So that the wave front becomes distorted or refracted as velocity is reduced. • Since the paths of the waves in the bay are diverging or spreading out, wave energy is much reduced, allowing deposition to occur along the bay.	[4] AO3
b	Using examples you have studied, describe and explain how pollution and climate change may threaten the survival of coral reef systems. Pollution: Reefs in close proximity to human populations, however, will also be faced with local stresses, including poor water quality from land-based sources of pollution. In the Caribbean, for example, approximately 80 percent of ocean pollution originates from activities on land. As human populations expand in coastal areas, development alters the landscape, increasing runoff from land. Runoff often carries large quantities of sediment from land-clearing, high levels of nutrients from agricultural areas and sewage outflows, and pollutants such as petroleum products and pesticides. These land-based sources of pollution threaten coral reef health. sediment deposited onto reefs smothers corals and interferes with their ability to feed and reproduce. Finally, pesticides interfere with coral reproduction and growth. Sewage discharge and runoff may also introduce pathogens into coral reef ecosystems. Abandoned fishing nets and other gear—often called "ghost nets" because they still catch fish and other marine life despite being abandoned—can entangle and kill reef organisms and break or damage reefs. Even remote reef systems suffer the effects of marine debris. The Northwestern Hawaiian Island reefs are particularly prone to the accumulation of marine debris because of their central location in the North Pacific http://celebrating200years.noaa.gov/visions/coral/side.html	[5] AO2

Climate Change: Coral reefs are very fragile sensitive ecosystems that can only tolerate a narrow temperature range. The effects of climate change on corals has been bleaching. When the ocean warms, the oxygen content reduces, and corals become 'bleached'.

The heat affects the tiny algae which live symbiotically inside the corals and supply them with food. The heat stress damages the algae and in consequence leads to coral death.

Global warming could now mean a death sentence for many coral reefs. If the present rate of destruction continues, most of the world's coral reefs could be killed within our lifetime. The Seychelles suffered a severe coral bleaching event in the late 1990s

http://www.panda.org/about_our_earth/aboutcc/problems/impacts/coral_reefs/

c Figure 3 shows human activities in a coastal community.



Figure 3

With reference to Figure 3 and examples you have studied, suggest how coastal areas may support different human activities.

[5]
AO3

Planned built-up area of buildings fronting coast – purpose of residential and businesses that may be owned by locals, offering services ranging from F & B, Banking, Tourism related (accommodation types), rental of water activities equipment, etc. Buildings are in a linear fashion showing intensive landuse, with buildings aligned side by side.

Well planned roads along the wharf allow for easy movement in and out of the town. Boats that are moored in the harbor may be used both for leisure sailing and fishing activities by locals and tourists. Some of the boats may be residential in purpose.

In some other countries, pp live in stilt houses as a cluster, connected by wooden walkways to allow movement of the people within the community. Some examples include Hong Kong, Tai O Stilt Village
<http://www.nextstophongkong.com/tai-o-fishing-village/>

Kukup, in P Masia. Air Masin is one village with stilt houses where locals are mainly fish farmers.

Boats are used to facilitate transportation to and from the village to the fish farms. These villages have also become places for seafood dining as well as visits by foreign tourists, bringing in much needed income to locals to support them.

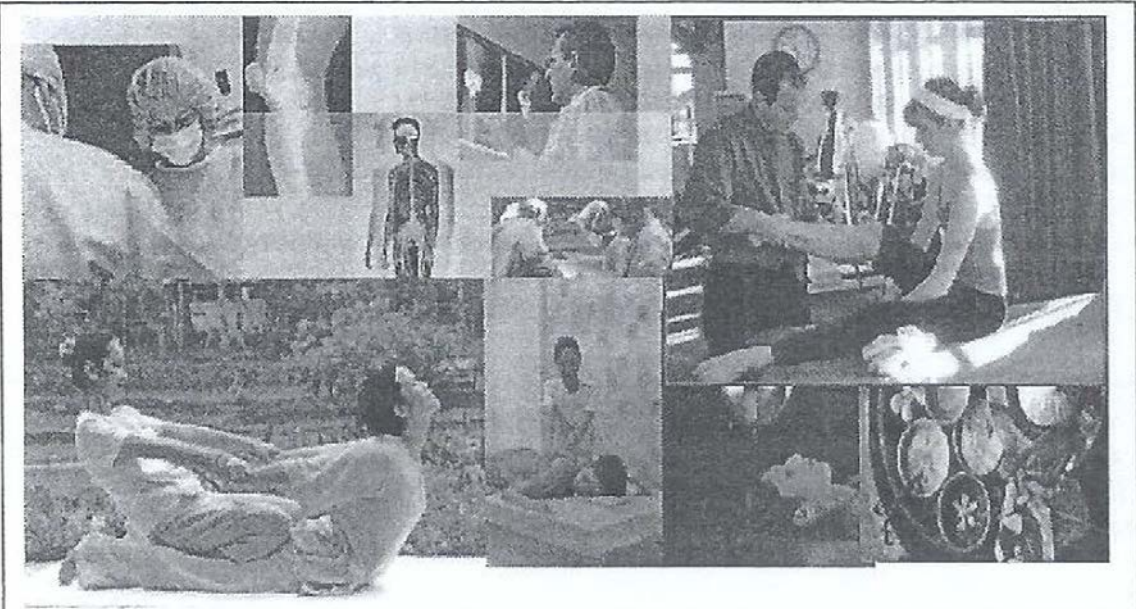
Answer should make references to the coastal community shown in the photo up to 2m maximum. 1m is credited for specific details seen in the picture that will help to further elaborate the purpose and intent in the photo. Other examples not of the photo should be expected up to 2m maximum.

- d "Soft engineering measures are preferred choices in protecting the coasts."
 How far do you agree? Support your answer with examples you have studied.

[9
 AD2

L1 1-3	Stand on large / small extent to agreeing with the statement. Overview of what engineering measures aim to do. List of both hard and soft engineering measures. Little attempt to discuss soft engineering measures to show balance of its effectiveness and limitations. No examples given. If only 1 soft engr measure is discussed (regardless of it being balanced) – mark is also in this band.
L2 4-6	Some attempts to discuss <u>at least 2 soft engineering measures</u> . Discussion must show both effectiveness and limitation of each measure. Case studies or specific examples should be included in the discussion.
L3 7-8	In addition to L2, there should be a counter discussion of at least 1 hard engr measure. This discussion should feature both effectiveness and limitation of this hard engr measure. Conclusion by reiterating original stand on extent of agreement and to acknowledge value of both soft and hard engr measures to manage the coasts.

3a	With examples, suggest why it is important for Singapore to protect her coastlines. Spore is flat and low lying with most land at less than 15m in ht. In addition, land scarcity means we have reclaimed land eg along ECP along southeastern coast – costly but nec to alleviate land shortage. Susceptible to flooding during storms, natural erosion process has threatened economic landuse behind the ECP area. To support high/dense population, landuse apportioned for various purposes that include economic, defence, social, educational, residential and recreational. Land scarcity means intensive landuse that may support diff activities. Areas in Marine Parade, Changi Village, West Coast etc are heavily populated and very close to coasts. Need to manage coastal areas to ensure future sustainability. Sensitive mangrove habitats eg Sungei Buloh Nature Reserve, around Spore also depend on protected coastlines to thrive and are impt ecosystems that add to biodiversity in Spore’s nat environment. <i>Answer should make references to the Singapore context. Reasons should explain purpose of landuse 4m maximum. 1m is credited for named examples to support answer.</i>	[5] AO2
b	Figure 4 is an article about Dubai’s heritage tourism.	
	Heritage tourism is being given a major push as Dubai works towards Expo 2020 and winning UNESCO World Heritage status for the old city. Emirati-themed guesthouses in areas such as Heritage Village and Bastakiya, the oldest inhabited part of Dubai, are being given support by the Heritage Department and the Dubai Department of Tourism and Commerce Marketing (DTCM), to ensure visitors experience the authentic, Emirati side of the city. Nearby, in Heritage Village, the growing popularity of heritage tourism has also been witnessed with the year-old Barjeel guesthouse which recently introduced Emirati cuisine to the menu. This has proved popular not only with tourists but with its local clientele. “People want to experience that heritage and tradition. There were certainly no places offering Emirati food, which it seems there has been a real demand for. The camel meat dishes especially are really popular.” “People who come here want to learn more about the history of Dubai and its culture,” he said. <i>Adapted from http://www.thenational.ae/uae/heritage/dubai-feeds-tourists-taste-for-tradition</i> Figure 4	
i	With reference to the article above, describe how Dubai is intending to give heritage tourism “a major push”.	[4] AO3

	• Dubai is working towards Expo 2020 and winning UNESCO World Heritage approval to elevate their status of a heritage rich tourist destination. • Support is given by govt depts such as the Heritage dept and the Dubai Dept of Tourism and Commerce Marketing (DTCM) • Focus on Emirati culture through boutique hotels that capture quaint and traditional housing in a cultural area • Introduce exotic local flavours into the menu so that tourists may experience	
ii	Why is heritage tourism important to Dubai? Authentic Emirati way of life popular with Tourists as well as local clientele : helps locals to preserve their traditions. To help raise more awareness and knowledge of the history & heritage of Dubai to overseas tourists. Winning UNESCO award will elevate to international status and global recognition and be listed as a World Heritage site. ** if generic answer like ' contributes to economy' - max 1m.	[3] AO3
c	Figure 5 shows features of medical and health tourism.  Figure 5	
	Using examples, describe and account for the growing trend of medical and health tourism. • Growing number travelling internationally for med and health services.	[5] AO3

	Medical: • Many are from DCs and they have higher disposable income and are more educated and well connected to information regarding treatments • Varied choices in countries that boasts of specialized treatments with highly qualified doctors. • Singapore is an eg of a medical hub where many from the region of SEA and Asia Pacific come over to seek treatment. • A range of public and private hospitals eg NUH, Raffles Hosp, Paragon and Camden medical hubs are easily accessible • South Korea is a popular destination for cosmetic surgery, with highly skilled doctors and advanced technology. Health: Increasing in popularity as more countries advertising their natural spas/ hotspots through publicity, higher workload and stress in NIEs and DCs resulting in higher demand for such tourism • Health tourism include visits to spa towns such as Rotorua in NZ, Beppu in Kyushu, and many Japanese onsens that dot the country. • The minerals found in the water are said to be therapeutic. • There are those who seek massages as a form of well being and relaxation from stresses. • Indonesia, Thailand are two countries that are known for their spa treatments. Answers should cover both Medical 2m and Health tourism 2m. 1m for examples embedded in the answers.													
d	'Tourism brings both economic and environmental gains.' How far do you agree? Support your answer with examples you have studied. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th><th>Descriptors for marking</th><th>Marks</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>L 1</td><td> • Unpacks question about the impact of tourism on destination. • Brief description about the economic or environmental impact of tourism. • Little or no elaboration. No example given. </td><td>1-3</td></tr> <tr> <td>L2</td><td> • Describes the positive economic and environmental impact of tourism. • Some balance of these two impact. • Examples given to support these impact. Generic or No examples given – award up to max of 5m. </td><td>4-6</td></tr> <tr> <td>L3</td><td> • Describes and evaluates the presence of positive and negative economic and environmental impact </td><td>7-8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Descriptors for marking	Marks	L 1	• Unpacks question about the impact of tourism on destination. • Brief description about the economic or environmental impact of tourism. • Little or no elaboration. No example given.	1-3	L2	• Describes the positive economic and environmental impact of tourism. • Some balance of these two impact. • Examples given to support these impact. Generic or No examples given – award up to max of 5m.	4-6	L3	• Describes and evaluates the presence of positive and negative economic and environmental impact	7-8	[8] AO2
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- Balance discussion between positive and negative impact of tourism.
- Evaluation can come in the form of acknowledging that there can also be negative economic impact and environmental impact of tourism.
- Brings in another impact not stated in the question.
- Specific egs or Case Studies evident.
- Final analysis to sum up discussion.

Introduction:

- Unpack the idea that tourism brings with it impact that can be organized into different categories.
- There can be positive or negative ones in all the categories: social, economic, and environmental.
- The assumption in the question is that there are economic benefits and environmental threats due to tourism. These are the given factors that need to be addresses.

Body:

- Paragraph 1: Positive economic impact of tourism (evaluate the extent of impact, can bring in negative economic impact in the evaluation)
- Paragraph 2: Positive environmental impact of tourism
- Paragraph 3: Possible to bring in Social impact of tourism

Conclusion:

- Students can take a stand or sum up ideas about the extent of each type of impact.
- EG The extent of impact would be place specific, dependent on the different inputs of stakeholders to resolve potential problems. Therefore, it would not be accurate the claim that tourism indeed bring\$ more positive economic and environmental ones than negative ones.

End of paper

Acknowledgements:

Figure 1: <http://www.8onclaymore.com.sg/8oc/wp-content/gallery/location-just-around-the-corner/8-on-claymore-leisure-map.jpg>

Figure 2: <http://cdn.wanderlust.co.uk/contentimages/wanderlust/magazine-745.jpg?width=620&height=372>

Figure 3: <http://kentcoastalcommunities2150.org.uk/downloads/>

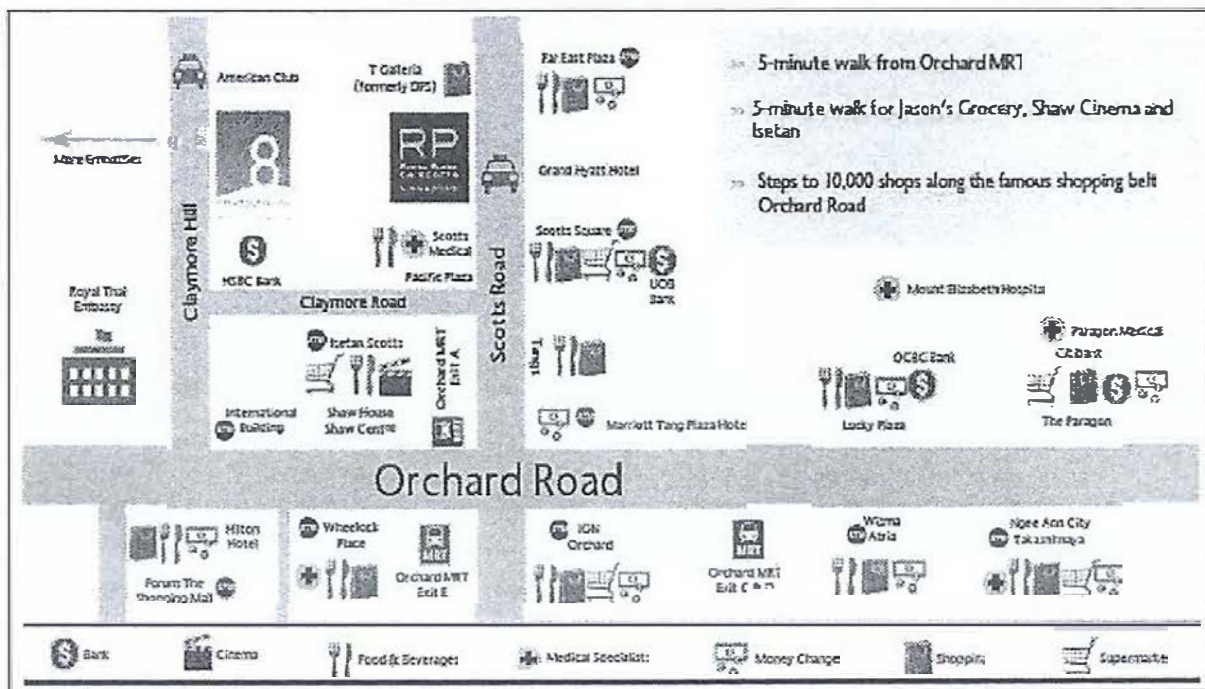
Figure 4: <http://www.thenational.ae/uae/heritage/dubai-feeds-tourists-taste-for-tradition>

Figure 5: <http://www.corporatedayouts.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/medical-tourism.jpg>

Table of Specs

<i>Qn</i>	<i>AO1 + AO2</i>	<i>AO1 + AO3</i>
<i>1a</i>	2	
<i>B</i>		1
<i>C</i>	3	
<i>Di</i>	2	
<i>Dii</i>	2	
<i>E</i>	3	
<i>Fi</i>		3
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<i>G</i>		3
<i>H</i>		2
<i>2ai</i>		3
<i>Aii</i>		4
<i>B</i>	5	
<i>C</i>		5
<i>D</i>	8	
<i>3a</i>	5	
<i>Bi</i>		4
<i>Bii</i>		3
<i>C</i>		5
<i>d</i>	8	

Insert : Figure 1 for Question 1



Index Number	Class	Name
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CHIJ ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT 1



GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2

Secondary 4 Express

2236/02

Wednesday, 11 May 2016
1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing paper
Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your index number, class and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Candidates are encouraged to support their answers with the use of relevant examples.
Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

At the end of the examination, attach this Cover Page on top of all your answers securely.
Hand in the Question Paper separately.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.
You are reminded of the need for clear presentation of your answers.

FOR EXAMINE R'S USE	
Section A	25
Section B	25
Total	50

This document consists of 6 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Setter(s): Miss Jeannette Ngoh

[Turn over]

Section A

Answer all questions.

- 1a Study Figure 1 which shows the intake of beef per capita per year in China and United States of America, between 1960 and 2012.

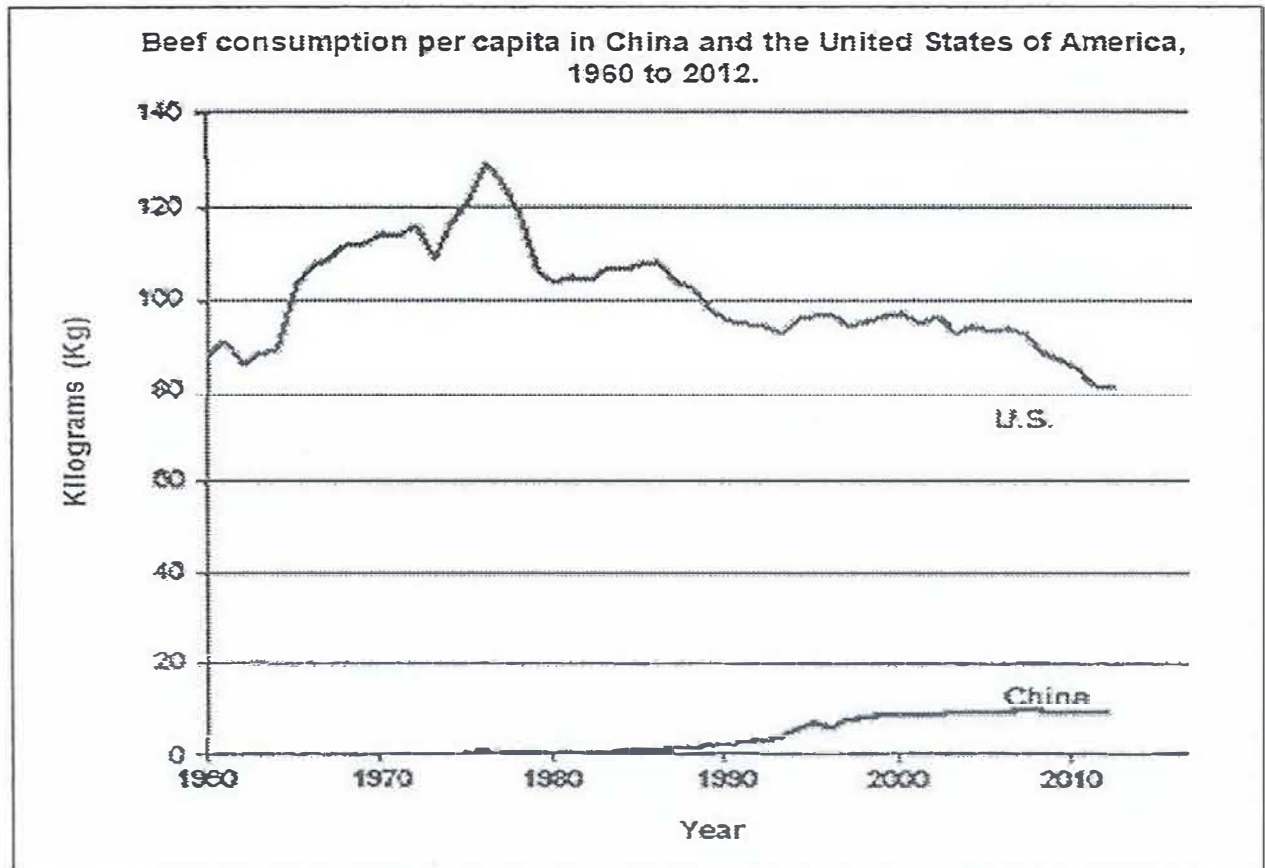


Figure 1

- (i) Using Figure 1, describe the trends in beef consumption in China and United States of America from 1960 to 2012.

[5]

- US had an increase in beef consumption from 1960 to 1980, peaking at 1980
- before decreasing in consumption till 2012.
- China had little to no consumption of beef from 1960 to 1975,
- before slowly increasing in consumption from 1975 to 2012.

2 marks for US, 2 marks for China

1 mark reserved for stats, students need to state per capita per year in order to get stats marks

(ii) Account for the trend observed in China.

[4]

- China has become more developed over the years. This would lead to rising income amongst the Chinese, allowing them to have more **disposable income** to purchase more expensive food types like meat, such as beef.
- **Food preferences** may also change due to globalization, making it possible for **international fast food chains** opening in China which may increase the consumption of beef
- **Population growth** increases food demand (max 1 mark)
- **May be due to religious beliefs** (max 1 mark)

2 marks per well explained point

As points may be interlinked, students should also be marked based on their explanation rather than just point marking.

b Figure 2 shows fish from a river near an agriculture farm.

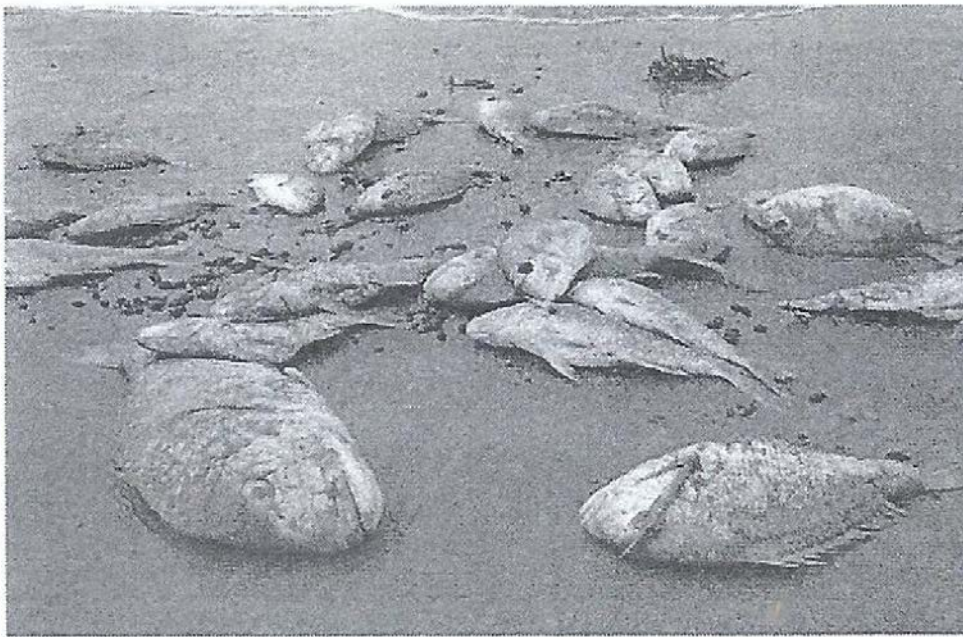


Figure 2

Explain how the continuation of intensified food production may have resulted in the above effect on fish.

[4]

- This may be due to the overuse of fertilisers and pesticides which cause chemicals to become concentrated in the soil where crops are grown
- Over time, these chemicals seep into groundwater, contaminating it. It may also be washed into streams and rivers by surface runoff.
- When this happens, these chemicals become nutrients for algae to grow on the surface of the water, also known as **eutrophication**.
- This algae bloom then depletes oxygen in the water and block sunlight reaching aquatic plants, thereby resulting in the death of both aquatic plants and other living organisms such as the fish seen in Figure 2.

1 mark per point

1 mark reserved for the term eutrophication and its definition

c Discuss two political reasons why food shortage still occurs today. [4]

- Civil strife: when a country faces internal conflicts, which may include riots, unrest or civil war. Can lead to disputes over control of resources that affect food production such as land and water, hindering food production.
- Poor governance such as corruption, policy errors and inability to implement policies can cause food shortages as some governments may prioritise other developmental needs of the country over ensuring food security. This may leave local farmers with smaller plots for farming, leading to a smaller crop yield.
- Stock piling → needs to be linked to increase in food prices, causing LDCs and poorer countries to be unable to purchase food

2 marks for each well explained point

d 'Technological advancements will solve the challenges of food shortage.'

How far do you agree? Support your discussion with examples.

[8]

L1 (1-3)	- Introduction to why there is food shortage - Addresses challenges of food shortage - Listing of the various reasons why there is a need to increase intensity of production - Brief description but does not specify how tech advancements increases the intensity of food production and supply - No examples
L2 (4-6)	- Introduction to why there is food shortage - Addresses challenges of food shortage - Listing of the various reasons why there is a need to increase intensity of production - Brief description but does not specify how tech advancements Brings in another reason and shows some attempt to discuss it - Analyses how each reason (1 to 2 other reasons) contributes to the increase in intensity and provides examples for reasons No examples: max 4/5 marks (depending on how thorough the preceding answer is)
L3 (7-8)	- Has all points in L2 - Detailed analysis, well balanced arguments with concluding paragraph

Section B

Answer one question from this section.

- 2a Figure 3 shows the climograph of Kathmandu, Nepal and Figure 4 shows where Nepal is on the world map.

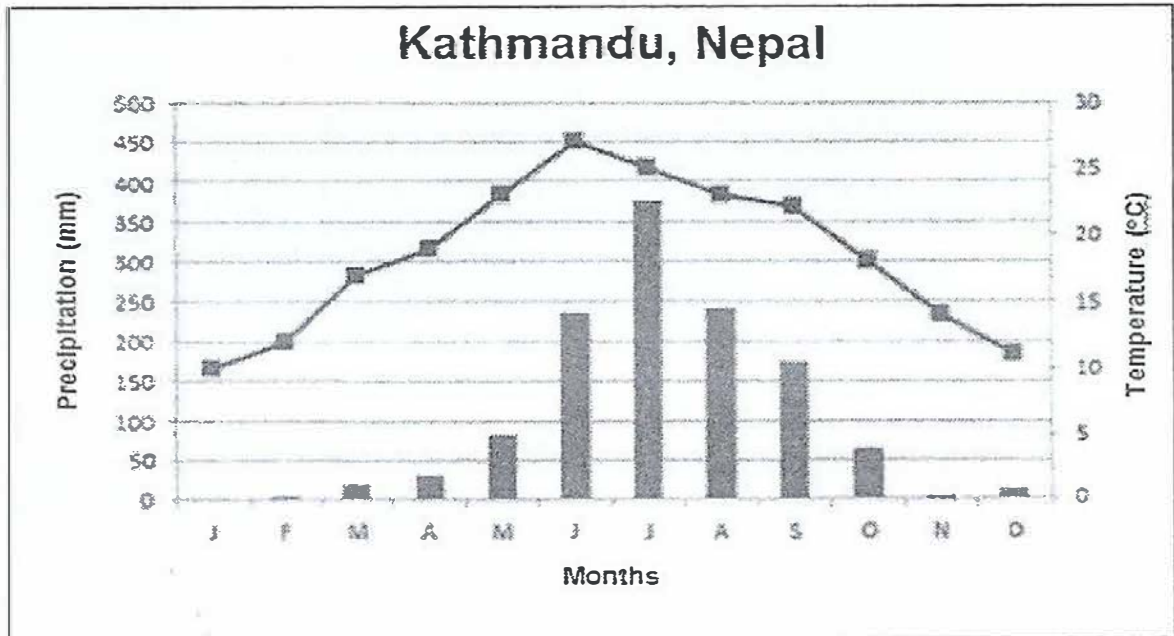


Figure 3

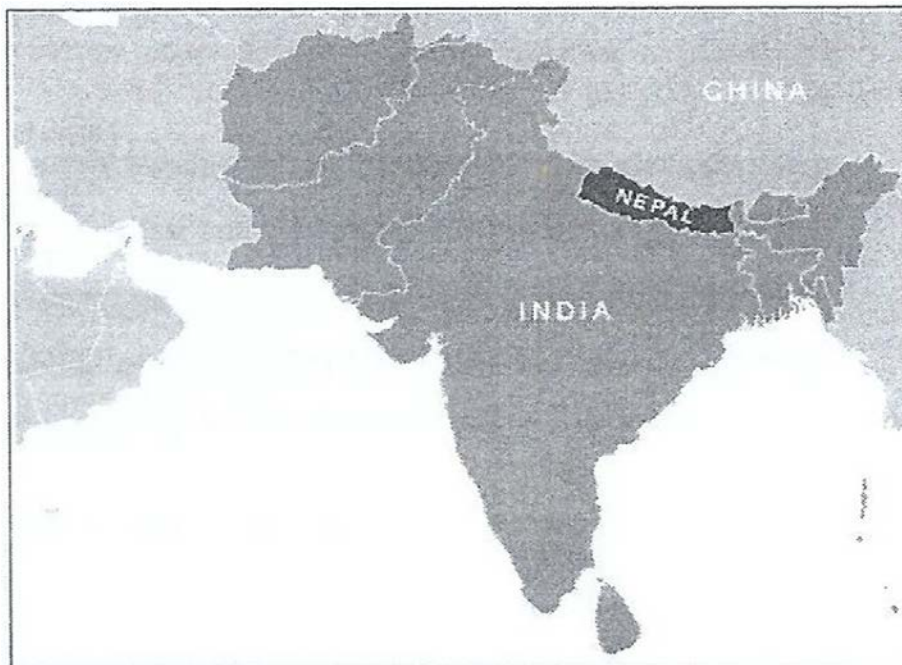


Figure 4

- i Using Figure 3, describe the climatic characteristics of Kathmandu.

[4]

Temperature:

- Temperature fluctuates over the months, with a range from 10°C to 27°C. Annual temperature range of 17°C – (for this point, marked is only given if stat is correct)
- Temperature starts low at 10°C in Jan, peaks at 27°C in June,
- and drops to 11°C in Dec.

Rainfall:

- distinct wet and dry season
- Rainfall fluctuates over the months, with a range from 0mm to 375mm, with a period of little to no rainfall between November to February.
- Starts at 0mm in Jan, the amount of rainfall gradually increases, peaking at 375mm in July.
- It then decreases to about 10mm in Dec.

2 marks for rainfall and 2 marks for temperature

1 mark reserved for use of statistics, must have 1 set for rainfall, 1 set for temperature - Max 3 marks if no stats

- ii With reference to Figure 3 and 4, explain why the rainfall pattern in Kathmandu is as such.

[5]

- As seen in the climograph of Kathmanthu, rainfall increases and is highest between the months of June and September, which are also the months in which the Southwest monsoon occurs, when it is summer in the northern hemisphere. (1)
- Lower temperature causes the air to be cold and dense, exerting a greater force on the earth's surface and results in an area of high pressure over Australia, whereas higher temperatures in Central Asia causes the area to have lower pressure.(1)
- Due to the difference in air pressure between Central Asia and Indian subcontinent and Australia, air from Australia moves to the Indian subcontinent and central Asia as the southeast monsoon winds. (1)
- These winds get deflected when it crosses equator due to coriolis effect and become southwest monsoon winds. The winds pick up moisture as it travels over Indian Ocean and brings heavy rain to the Nepal between June and September, as seen in the climograph. (1)
- Months between Nov to Mar have little to no rain because winds blowing through Nepal are generally dry and cold as it blows across cold land; not picking up any moisture, thus do no bring rain to Nepal in these months. (1)

- b Study Figure 5, which is an extract on an eruption of the Calbuco volcano, Chile.

Calbuco volcano is one of the most active in Chile, but its eruption took officials in the area by surprise. The nearby city of Puerto Montt - a gateway to the popular Patagonia region - has already been blanketed in a cloud of ash. It is predicted to spew lava and ash, causing much damage to the surrounding area due to its explosive nature.

Figure 5

i With reference to Figure 5, explain the formation of the Calbuco volcano. [4]

- Stratovolcanoes
- Due to its high silica content, they are very explosive and when erupted, magma is ejected onto the earth as lava, solidifying to form a small volcanic cone around the vent. The subsequent eruption covers the soft **ash** and **layers** over time (idea of layering)
- Over time, a tall volcano with **steep sides** and a **gentle base** is formed.

1 mark per point

ii Explain how volcanic eruptions such as that of the Calbuco volcano may contribute to climate change. [4]

- Large volumes of sulphur dioxide and ash particles are released into the atmosphere.
- When sulphur dioxide reacts with water, it forms sulphur-based particles in the atmosphere.
- These particles, together with dust and ash, reflect solar energy back into space, resulting in global dimming.
- This causes global dimming, which **temporarily** causes global temperatures to **decrease** for months or years.

1 mark per point

c 'Floodplain management is the most effective mitigation measure to reduce the impact of tropical cyclones on a country.'

How far do you agree? Support your answer with examples. [8]

L1 (1-3)	- Introduction to what tropical cyclones are and why we need to have mitigation measures - Listing of the various mitigation measures - Define what flood plain management is - Brief description but does not specify how floodplain management is as a mitigation measure - Little or no evaluation - No examples
L2 (4-6)	- Introduction to what an tropical cyclones is and why we need to prepare before a tropical cyclone strikes - Define what floodplain management is - Some attempt to explain and discuss what floodplain management is is - Brings in another 1-2 mitigation measure and shows some attempt to discuss it - Analyses effectiveness of the measures and provides examples for both measures No examples: max 4/5 marks (depending on how thorough the preceding answer is)

L3 (7-8)	- Has all points in L2 - Detailed analysis, well balanced arguments with concluding paragraph
-------------	--

3a Figure 6 (Insert) shows the distribution of plate boundaries in the world.

i Describe the distribution of divergent and convergent plate boundaries in the world. [4]

- Most of the divergent plate boundaries are along oceanic plates such as between the North American plate and with the Eurasian plate.
- The Pacific Ring of Fire is where most of the convergent plate movement takes place.
- And can be found between plates such as between the Nazca and South American plate.

1 mark per point, and each point MUST have a pair of plates (example) in order to validate point

ii With reference to Figure 6, identify and explain the formation of a landform that can be found at the location marked X. [5]

- Fold mountains
- Two continental plates (Indian and Eurasian) move towards each other and collide / collide and push against one another, resisting subduction
- The resultant compressional force creates immense pressure
- Which causes the plates to break and slide along fractures in the crust
- The layers of rocks buckle and fold, forming a fold mountain (Himalayas formed between Indo-Australian and the Eurasian plate.)

1 mark per point

1 mark reserved for identification

1 mark reserved for reference to Figure (plate names and mountain name) - Max 3 marks if no examples from figure

- b Figure 7 provides information on the Earthquake that struck Kathmandu, Nepal on 25 April 2015.

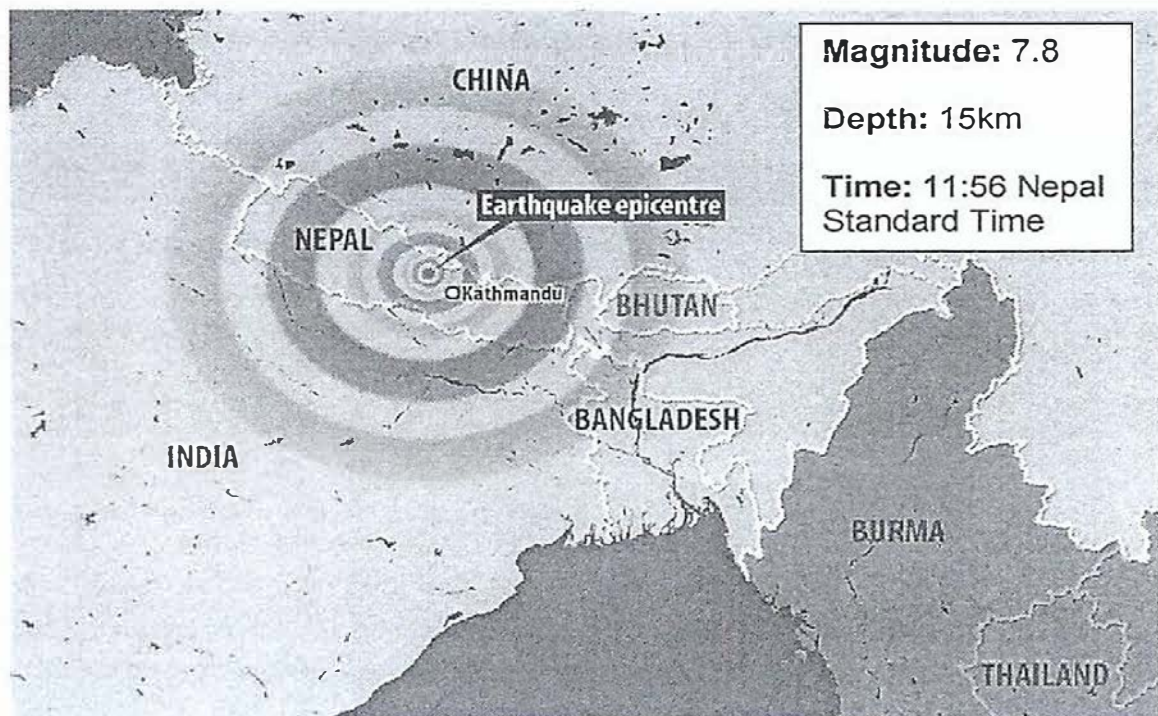


Figure 6

- i With reference to Figure 7 **only**, discuss the factors that may have resulted in a high number of fatalities in Kathmandu. [4]

- **Distance from epicentre** - Kathmandu is close to the epicentre, resulting in a more severe earthquake which may cause more damage, more deaths
- **Magnitude of 7.8** – likely to cause damage such as causing structures to collapse, cracks in ground, resulting in higher number of deaths
- **Depth of earthquake** is rather shallow, greater impact on the land as vibrations or seismic waves reach the land surface more quickly
- **Time of occurrence at 1156am/pm** – streets may be busy, people at work, high traffic, people trapped in buildings or people are sleeping and are unable to evacuate quickly, trapped in houses

2 marks per each well explained point

- ii Other than causing deaths, discuss two impact that this earthquake might have on Kathmandu. [4]

- **Damage to economy** : loss of earnings due to collapse office buildings, channeling of funds for rebuilding purposes
- **Spread of diseases** due to the lack of proper sanitation, especially if the area is not accessible after the earthquake
- **Liquefaction**: soil loses strength and structure and become liquid, due to pressure or stress from earthquake and excess water is forced upwards to surface, leads to more damage

2 marks for each well explained point

- c 'Having effective building design is the most effective measure a country should implement when it comes to preparing for earthquakes.'

How far do you agree? Discuss with relevant examples.

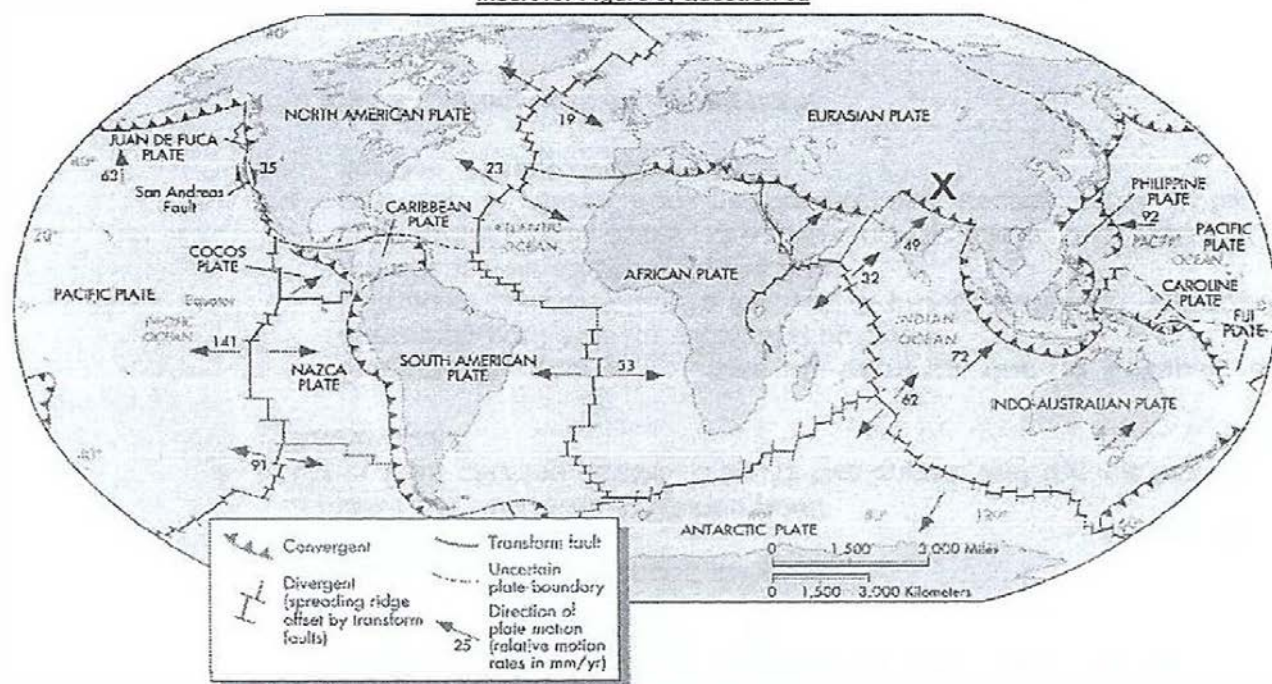
[8]

L1 (1-3)	- Introduction to what an earthquake is and why we need to prepare before an earthquake strikes - Listing of the various preparedness measures - Define what effective building design is - Brief description but does not specify how building design is an effective preparedness measure - Little or no evaluation - No examples
L2 (4-6)	- Introduction to what an earthquake is and why we need to prepare before an earthquake strikes - Define what effective building design is - Some attempt to explain and discuss what effective building design is - Brings in another 1-2 preparedness measure and shows some attempt to discuss it - Analyses effectiveness of the measures and provides examples for both / all three measures No examples: max 4/5 marks (depending on how thorough the preceding answer is)
L3 (7-8)	- Has all points in L2 - Detailed analysis, well balanced arguments with concluding paragraph

End of paper

Index Number	Class	Name
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Insert for Figure 6, Question 3a



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