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|--------|--------------|-------|
| Class: | Register No: | Name: |
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**CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL**  
**SECONDARY FOUR**  
**MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2017**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**2236/01**

Paper 1

**27 April 2017**

**1 hour 40 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Paper  
 2 Inserts

### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, index number and class in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on all separate sheets of paper used.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

#### **Section A**

Answer Question 1.

#### **Section B**

Answer **one** question.

Start each question on a fresh sheet of paper.

Candidates should support their answers with the use of relevant examples.

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

Insert 1 contains Fig. 3 for Question 1 and Photograph A for Question 3.

Insert 2 contains Fig. 2 for Question 1 and Fig. 6 for Question 3. Remember to hand in Insert 2 with your Answer Paper.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

## Section A

This question is compulsory.

- 1(a) Kampong Glam, known for its eclectic blend of history, culture and picturesque streets with their beautifully restored shop houses, attracts many tourists to Singapore.

A group of students wanted to assess the environment around Kampong Glam for the impacts of tourism, specifically on the noise level, human congestion and amount of litter. They decided to do an environmental perception survey of the area (Fig. 1) and the tabulated results are provided in Table 1.

| <b>Environmental Perception Survey</b> |                  |     |     |       |     |     |                  |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------------|
| Date:                                  |                  |     |     | Time: |     |     |                  |
| Location:                              |                  |     |     |       |     |     |                  |
| Impacts                                | Positive aspects | + 2 | + 1 | 0     | - 1 | - 2 | Negative aspects |
| Noise Level                            |                  |     |     |       |     |     |                  |
| Human Congestion                       |                  |     |     |       |     |     |                  |
| Amount of litter                       |                  |     |     |       |     |     |                  |

Fig. 1

| Impacts          | + 2 | + 1 | 0  | - 1 | - 2 |
|------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Noise Level      | 15  | 10  | 4  | 6   | 5   |
| Human Congestion | 0   | 9   | 3  | 15  | 13  |
| Amount of litter | 7   | 15  | 10 | 8   | 0   |

Table 1

- (i) Suggest what should be written for the positive and negative aspects for the environmental perception survey in Fig. 1. [3]
- (ii) Discuss the usefulness of a perception survey. [4]
- (iii) Complete Fig. 2 (Insert 2) to present the findings of the environmental perception survey. [4]

- (b) Another group of students wanted to test the hypothesis: *Tourists visited Kampong Glam mainly for cultural and religious reasons*. They conducted interviews along two streets in Kampong Glam, *Bussorah Street* and *Sultan Gate*, as shown on Fig. 3 (Insert 1), for one day during the March holidays.

Table 2 shows the responses students obtained during their fieldwork.

| Reason for visiting Kampong Glam   | Number of respondents | Percentage Value |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Cultural and religious reasons     | 15                    | 37.5%            |
| Convenience and easy accessibility | 11                    | 27.5%            |
| Local and international cuisines   | 7                     | 17.5%            |
| Bustling night life                | 4                     | 10%              |
| Others                             | 3                     | 7.5%             |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>40</b>             | <b>100</b>       |

**Table 2**

- (i) Describe how students might have collected the data in Table 2. [4]
- (ii) Evaluate the reliability of the data collection methods and suggest **two** ways it can be improved. [5]
- (iii) Suggest a suitable mode of presentation for the data in Table 2. Explain your answer. [3]
- (iv) What conclusion can the students make about the hypothesis? Justify your answer with evidence from Table 2. [2]

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

2(a) Study Fig. 4 which shows Havana, the capital city of Cuba.

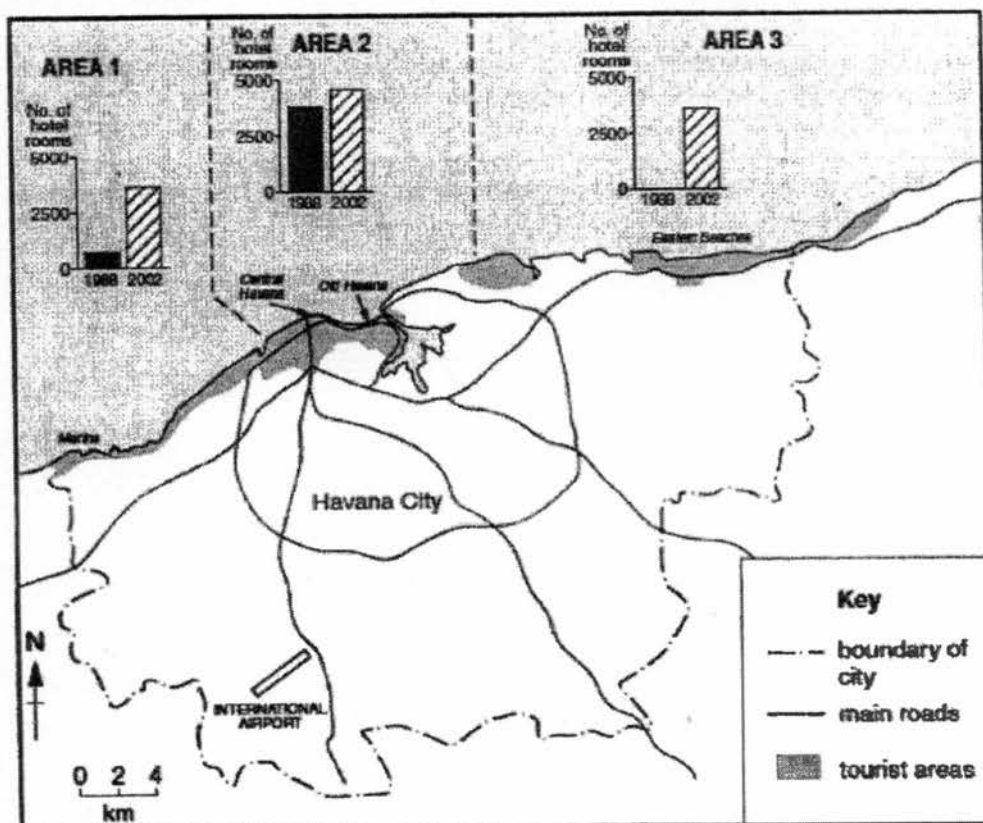


Fig. 4

With reference to Fig. 4,

(i) describe the location of the tourist areas.

[3]

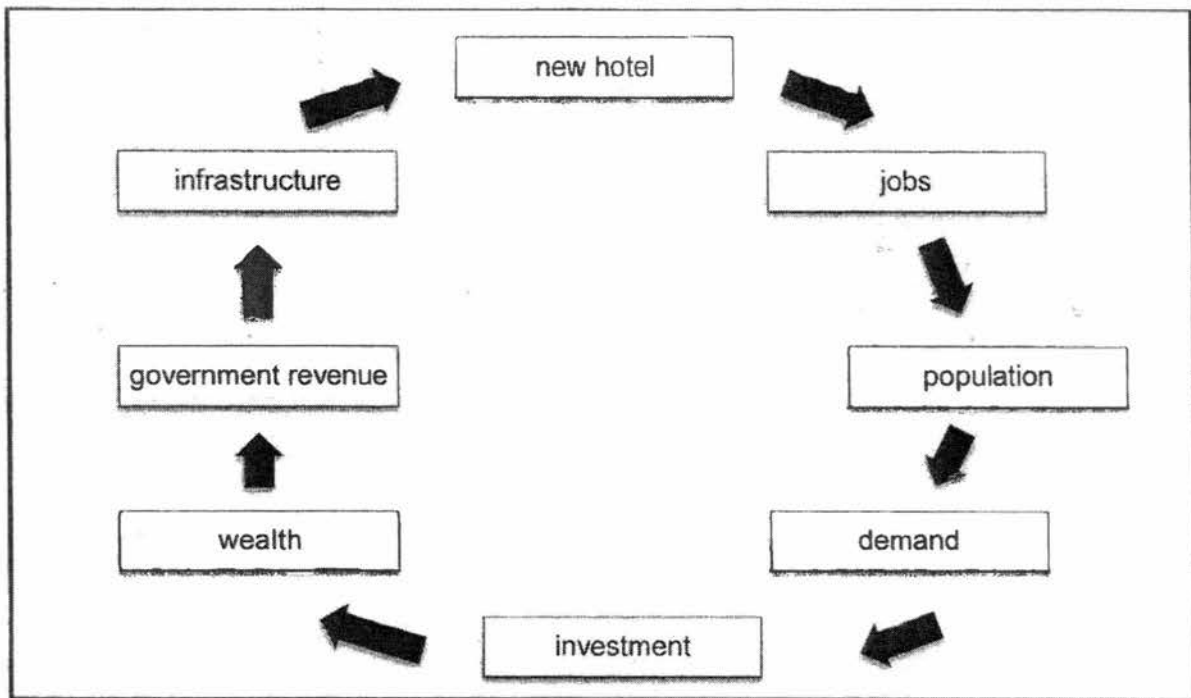
(ii) account for the growth of the tourist areas.

[4]

(b) With reference to named example(s), suggest how LDCs can ensure sustainable tourism.

[5]

(c) Study Fig. 5 which outlines the factors involved in the multiplier effect.



**Fig. 5**

With the help of Fig. 5, explain how tourism may bring about development of the area. [5]

(d) 'Tourism brings only disadvantages to the environment of countries.'

How far do you agree? Use examples to support your answer.

[8]

- 3(a) Study Photograph A (Insert 1), which shows a beach and some coastal defences and Fig. 6 (Insert 2), a field sketch of the photograph.

With the aid of annotations to the sketch on Fig. 6, describe the beach and the hard engineering features used to protect the coast shown in Photograph A. [7]

- (b) Explain how an uneven coastline may be straightened over time. [5]

- (c) Study Fig. 7, which describes the medical tourism scene in Singapore.

Travellers from across Asia are making a beeline for Singapore – not to holiday here, but to seek medical treatment. Health-care providers say they are handling more patients from India, China, Cambodia and Mongolia, on top of traditional sources such as Indonesia and Malaysia.

Most sought costly treatments for ailments such as cancer and heart disease. Some foreigners choose Singapore for more personal reasons. Among them was Indian national, Timir Patel, 48. "I was having transplant surgery – which would normally scare you in India – but I felt that everything was as simple and easy as removing an appendix."

**Fig. 7**

Singapore is seeing

Singapore is seeing an increase in the number of medical tourists.

[5]

- (d) 'Planning authorities are the only ones responsible for ensuring sustainable tourism in the country.'

How far do you agree? Use examples to support your answer.

[8]

---

**Copyright Acknowledgements:**

|                         |                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Question 1 Fig. 3       | © <a href="https://www.google.com.sg/maps/place/Arab+St">https://www.google.com.sg/maps/place/Arab+St</a> |
| Question 2 Fig. 4       | © Cambridge IGCSE, Specimen Paper 2016                                                                    |
| Question 3 Photograph A | © Cambridge, GCE O Level Paper 2009                                                                       |
| Fig. 6                  | © Cambridge, GCE O Level Paper 2009                                                                       |
| Fig. 7                  | © The Straits Times 9 April 2012                                                                          |

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**CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL**  
**SECONDARY FOUR**  
**MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2017**

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**GEOGRAPHY**

**2236/01**

Paper 1

**27 April 2017**

Insert 2

**1 hour 40 minutes**

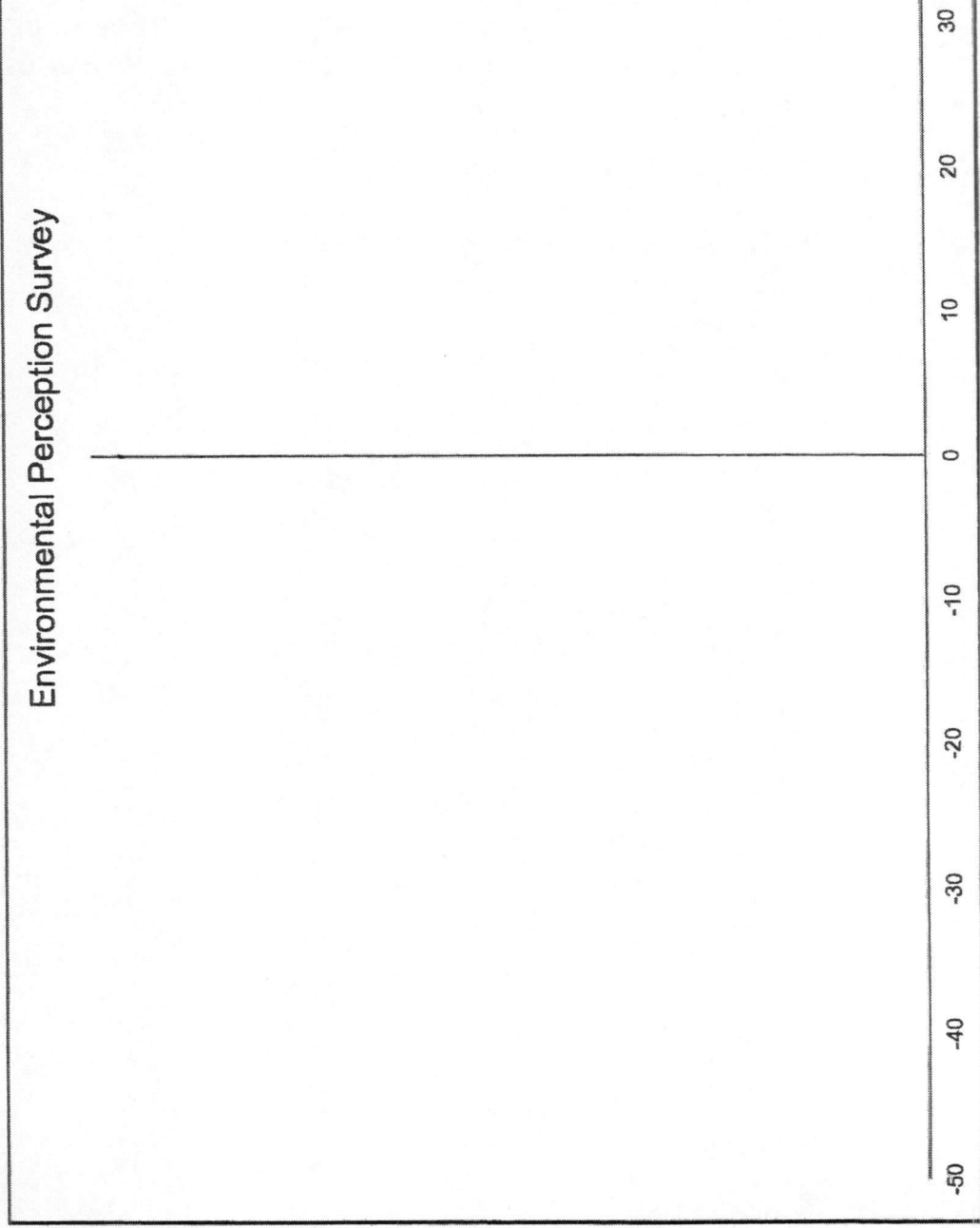
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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

This Insert contains Fig. 2 for Question 1 and Fig. 6 for Question 3.



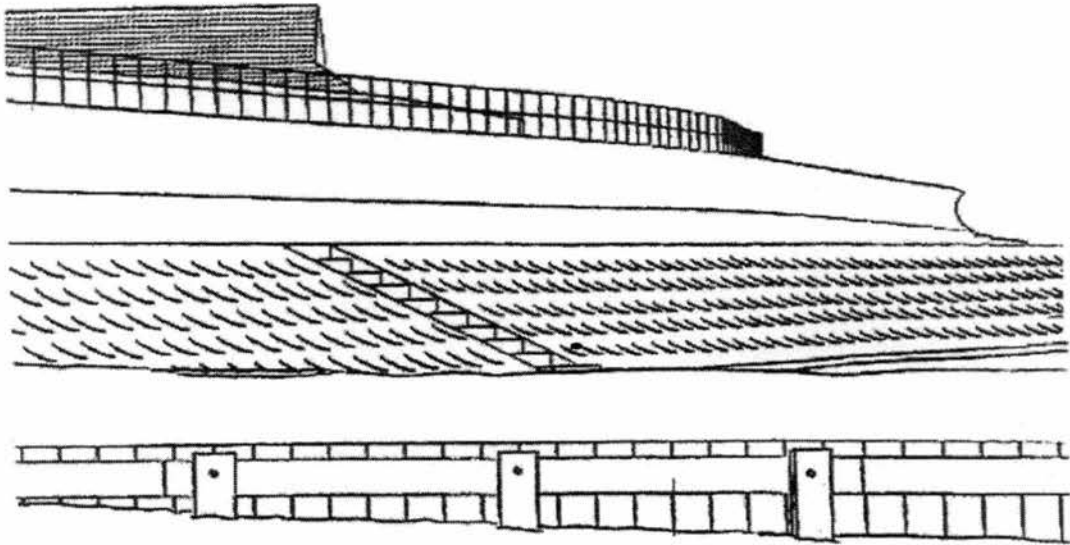
Fig. 2 for Question 1



3

Fig. 6 for Question 3

A field sketch of Photograph A, showing a beach and some coastal defences



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|--------|--------------|-------|
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|--------|--------------|-------|



**CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL**  
**SECONDARY FOUR**  
**MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2017**

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**GEOGRAPHY****2236/01**

Paper 1

**27 April 2017**

Insert 1

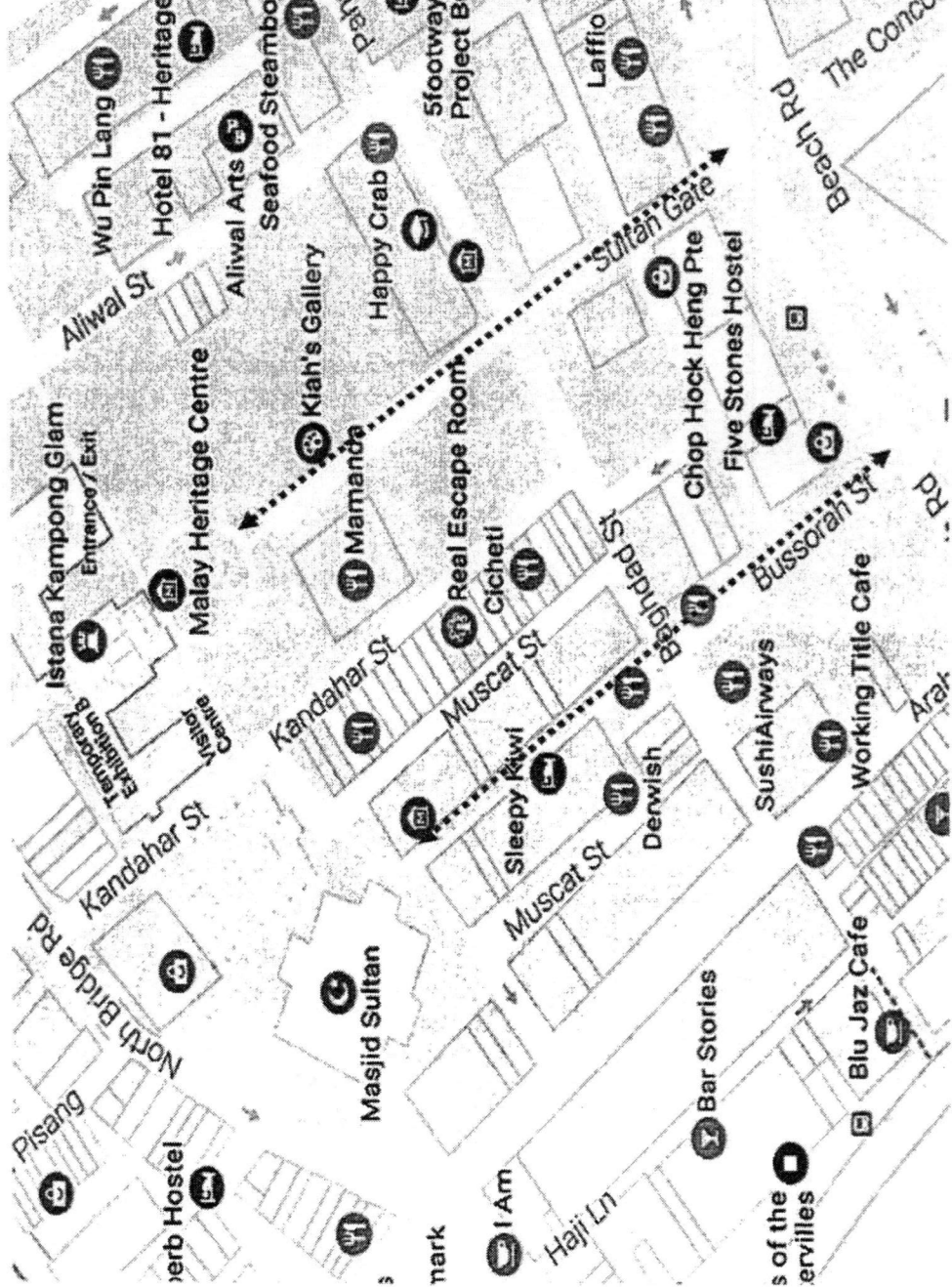
**1 hour 40 minutes**

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

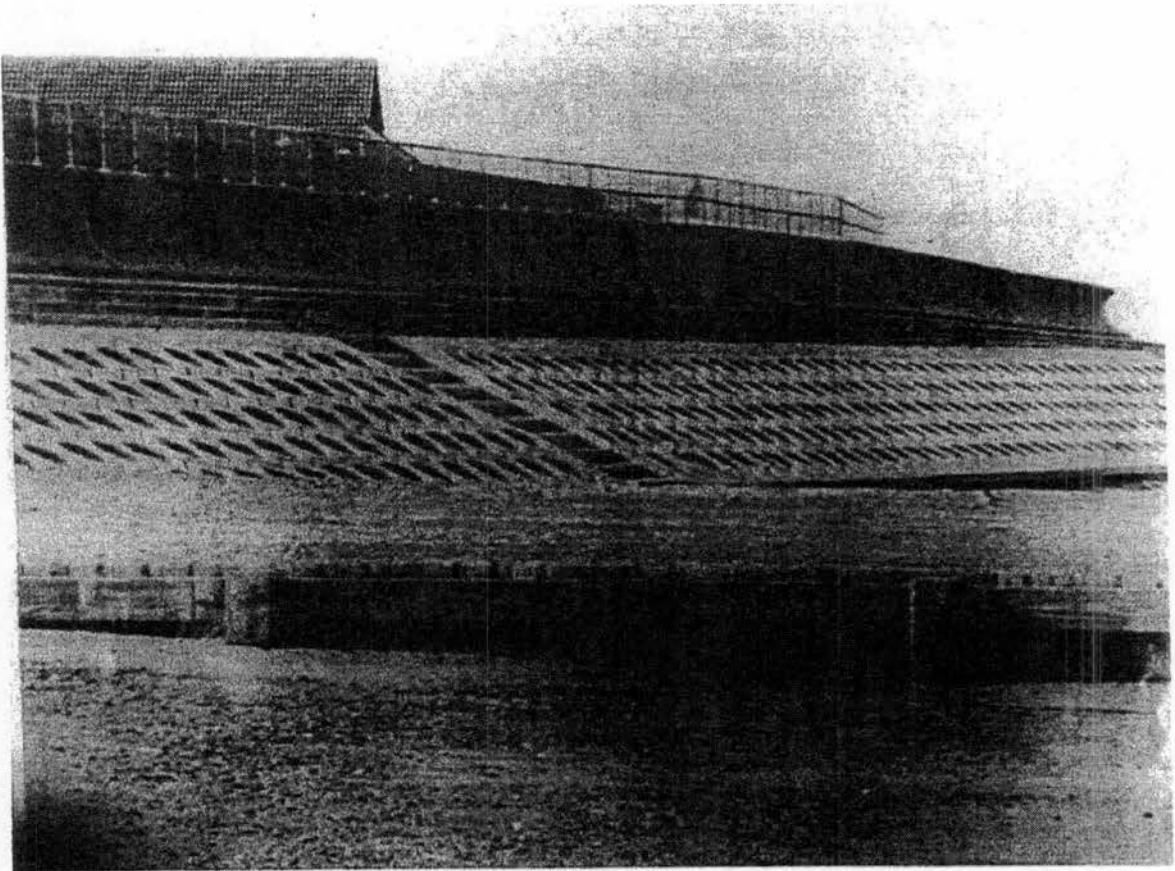
This Insert contains Fig. 3 for Question 1 and Photograph A for Question 3.

Fig. 3 for Question 1



Photograph A for Question 3

A beach and some coastal defences



*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Question 1 Fig. 3

Question 3 Photograph A

© <https://www.google.com.sg/maps/place/Arab+St>

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**CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL**  
**SECONDARY FOUR**  
**MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2017**

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**GEOGRAPHY**

**2236/01**

Paper 1

**27 April 2017**

**1 hour 40 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Paper  
2 Inserts

# Mark Scheme

## Section A

**This question is compulsory.**

- 1(a)** Kampong Glam, known for its eclectic blend of history, culture and picturesque streets with their beautifully restored shop houses, attracts many tourists to Singapore.

A group of students wanted to assess the environment around Kampong Glam for the impacts of tourism, specifically on the noise level, human congestion and amount of litter. They decided to do an environmental perception survey of the area (Fig. 1) and the tabulated results are provided in Table 1.

| <b><u>Environmental Perception Survey</u></b> |                  |       |     |   |     |     |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----|---|-----|-----|------------------|
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| Location:                                     |                  |       |     |   |     |     |                  |
| Impacts                                       | Positive aspects | + 2   | + 1 | 0 | - 1 | - 2 | Negative aspects |
| Noise Level                                   |                  |       |     |   |     |     |                  |
| Human Congestion                              |                  |       |     |   |     |     |                  |
| Amount of litter                              |                  |       |     |   |     |     |                  |

**Fig. 1**

| Impacts          | + 2 | + 1 | 0  | - 1 | - 2 |
|------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Noise Level      | 15  | 10  | 4  | 6   | 5   |
| Human Congestion | 0   | 9   | 3  | 15  | 13  |
| Amount of litter | 7   | 15  | 10 | 8   | 0   |

**Table 1**

- (i) Suggest what should be written for the positive and negative aspects for the environmental perception survey in Fig. 1. [3]

| Impacts          | Positive aspects | Negative aspects |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Noise Level      | Very quiet       | Very noisy       |
| Human Congestion | No congestion    | Congested        |
| Amount of litter | Much litter      | Little litter    |

- (ii) Discuss the usefulness of a perception survey. [4]  
 Award 1 mark for each usefulness point up to a max of 2 marks and award 1 mark for each limitation point up to a max of 2 marks

Usefulness:

- Allows for the collection of quantitative data
- Useful in evaluating objectively the perception people have of the area
- Able to compare which criterion has the greatest impact
- Allows for quick and easy data collection

## Limitations:

- Criteria do not have statements which makes it difficult for respondents to evaluate objectively
- Subjective opinions may not be convincing as evidence for conclusions to be drawn about hypothesis
- Criterion may contain too much jargon or geographical terminology such that respondents may not understand
- Criterion may be too broad and subjective

- (iii) Complete Fig. 2 (Insert 2) to present the findings of the environmental perception survey. [4]

Award 1 mark for accurate plotting of each category up to a max of 3 marks and award 1 mark for labels

Amt. of litter: -8, 29 (21)

Human congestion: -41, 9 (-32)

Noise level: -16, 40 (24)

- (b) Another group of students wanted to test the hypothesis: *Tourists visited Kampong Glam mainly for cultural and religious reasons*. They conducted interviews along two streets in Kampong Glam, *Bussorah Street* and *Sultan Gate*, as shown on Fig. 3 (Insert 1), for one day during the March holidays.

Table 2 shows the responses students obtained during their fieldwork.

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| Local and international cuisines   | 7                     | 17.5%            |
| Bustling night life                | 4                     | 10%              |
| Others                             | 3                     | 7.5%             |
| Total                              | 40                    | 100              |

Table 2

- (i) Describe how students might have collected the data in Table 2. [4]  
Award 1 mark for each point up to a max 4 marks

- Systematic sampling, of regular intervals of 10, could have been used to select the respondents
- They would interview a total of 40 tourists
- Students should station themselves along Bussorah Street and Sultan Gate in pairs/groups of 3
- They should be at each location at the same time and for the same duration



- (ii) Evaluate the reliability of the data collection methods and suggest two ways it can be improved. [5]  
*Award 1 mark for each reliability point up to a max of 3 marks and award mark for each suggested improvement up to a max of 3 marks*

Reliability:

- Data collection was only carried out on one day
- Only 40 tourists were interviewed.
- Interviews were carried out only along two streets.

Improvements:

- Carry out the investigation over a longer period of time
- Increase the number of respondents
- Extend the interviews to include other streets in Kampong glam.

- (iii) Suggest a suitable mode of presentation for the data in Table 2. Explain your answer.  
*Award 1 mark for the identifying the mode of presentation and award 1 mark for each reason up to a max of 2 marks*

| Mode of Presentation | Reasons                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pie chart            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Easy to interpret</li><li>• Shows percentage total for each category</li></ul>                        |
| Simple bar graph     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allow multiple sets of data to be compared easily</li><li>• Patterns can be easily observed</li></ul> |

(iv)

The hypothesis is valid;

Justification:

- The percentage of tourists who visited Kampong Glam for cultural and religious reasons was the highest at 37.5%.

The hypothesis is not valid;

Justification:

- Even though the percentage of tourists visiting Kampong Glam for cultural and religious reasons was the highest at 37.5% , a majority (62.5%) of them actually visited the area for other reasons.

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

2(a) Study Fig. 4 which shows Havana, the capital city of Cuba.

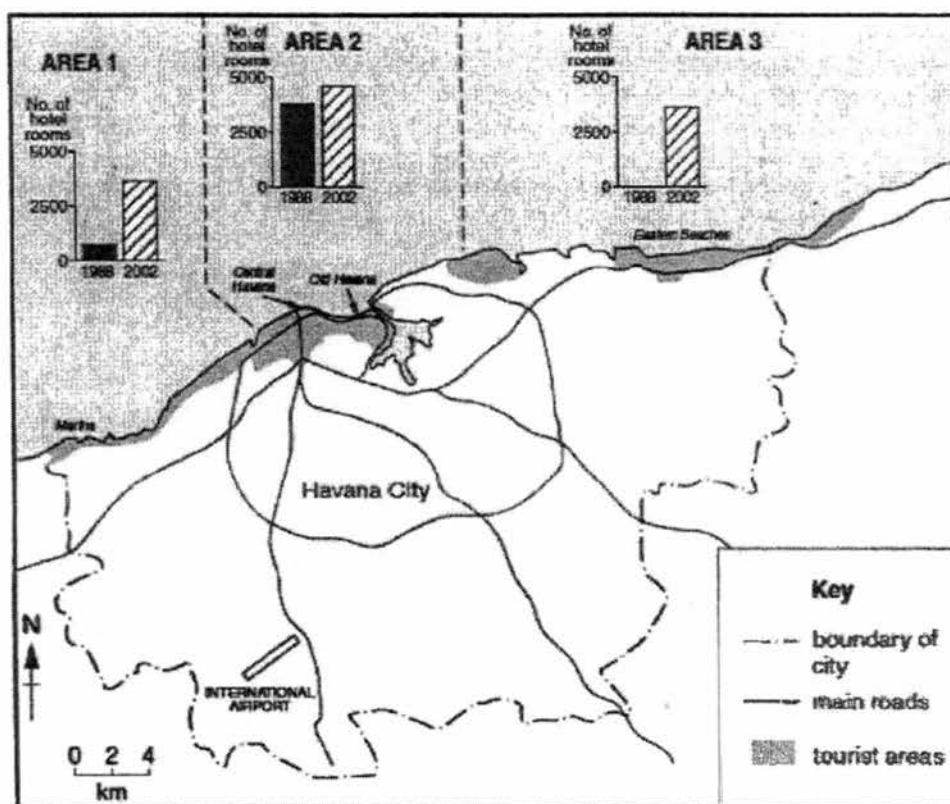


Fig. 4

With reference to Fig. 4,

(i) describe the location of the tourist areas.

[3]

*Award 1 mark for each description up to a max of 3 marks*

- The tourist areas are towards the north
- Located along the coast
- Mostly within the city boundary
- The Eastern Beaches extend beyond the city boundary

- (ii) account for the growth of the tourist areas. [4]  
Award 1 mark for each point up to a max of 4 marks

- The city centre may have less space for new tourist accommodations, hence need to extend to other areas
- The central area has already established tourism, so the growth rate is slower than towards the east and west
- There is a main road that goes from the International Airport directly to the Central Havana
- The tourist areas are along the coasts to attract tourists who are on a beach holiday
- The Marina, located at the east, would attract cruise ships

- (b) With reference to named example(s), suggest how LDCs can ensure sustainable tourism. [5]  
Award 1 mark for each suggestion up to a max of 4 marks. Award 1 mark for appropriate example(s)

- Reducing tourism leakages (e.g. Candirejo Village, Indonesia)
  - Training locals to perform skilled tourism job such as management and marketing
  - Developing homestay accommodations where visitors can pay local people directly for their accommodation
  - Promoting local food and drinks in restaurants to provide a market for local food producers and distributors
- Conservation of fragile environments
  - Careful management and use of resources so that they do not become depleted
- Limiting the number of visitors at a site to minimise congestion and degradation
- Withholding permission to proceed with tourism-related projects that could harm the environment
- Restricting tourists from some areas where only locals can enter

(c) Study Fig. 5 which outlines the factors involved in the multiplier effect.

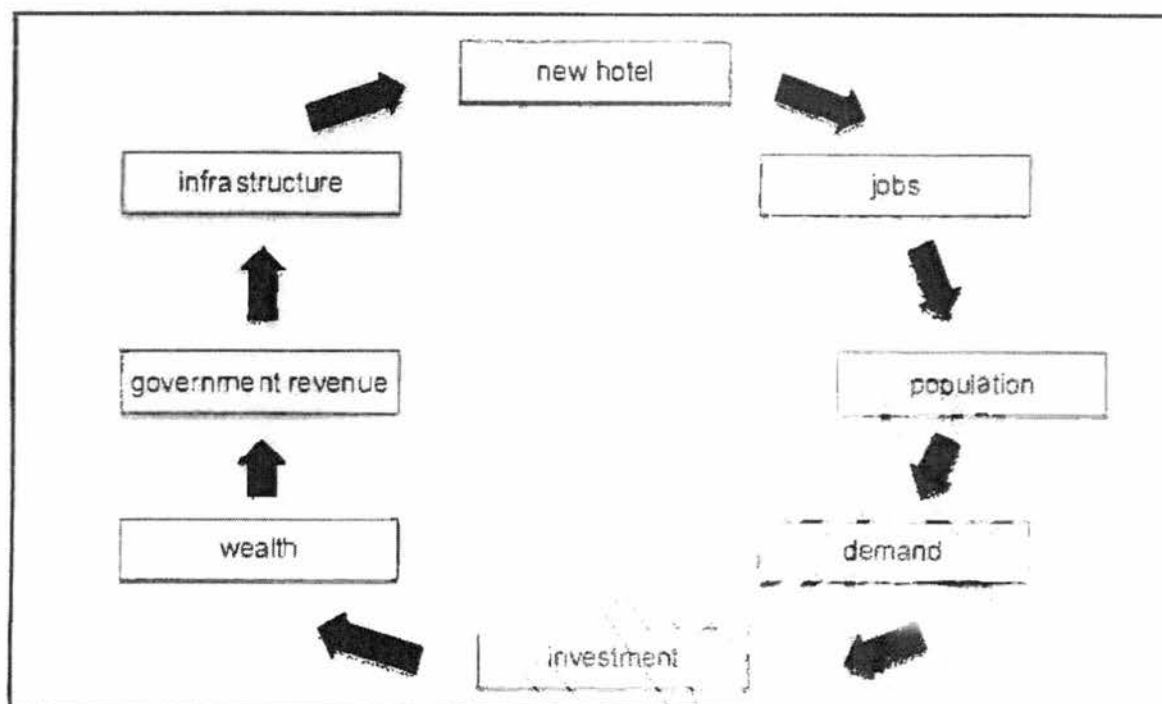


Fig. 5

With the help of Fig. 5, explain how tourism may bring about development of the area. [5]

*Award 1 mark for each point up to a max of 5 marks*

- The development of a new hotel will result in the creation of jobs, either direct or indirect employment
- When there are jobs available, people would be attracted to the area to live which results in an increase in population in the area
- This increase in population would in turn cause an increase in the demand for goods and services, which would attract business to invest in the area
- With more businesses and more people being employed, there would be an increase in government revenue through taxes
- The government would be able to improve the infrastructure of the area using the revenue generated, leading to the development of the area

(d) 'Tourism brings only disadvantages to the environment of countries.'

How far do you agree? Use examples to support your answer.

[8]

|                 | Benefits                                                                                                                                                                               | Problems                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Social-cultural | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preservation of culture and local customs</li> </ul>                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dilution of culture and local customs</li> <li>• increased crime</li> </ul>                                                                                      |
| Economic        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employment opportunities</li> <li>• growth in income</li> <li>• increase in foreign exchange</li> <li>• infrastructure development</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seasonal unemployment</li> <li>• underuse of facilities</li> <li>• shortage of services</li> </ul>                                                               |
| Environment     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conservation of natural environments</li> </ul>                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increased congestion</li> <li>• vandalism</li> <li>• pollution and littering</li> <li>• destruction of habitats</li> <li>• increased carbon footprint</li> </ul> |

A full answer does not need to include all the above points  
Candidates at each level will show the following characteristics.

#### Level 1 (0-3 marks)

- At the level, answers will lack detail
- A basic answer that has little development
- There may be little or no attempt at assessment of factors
- An example may or may not be given

#### Level 2 (4-6 marks)

- At least two factors are considered, but support is patchy so that the answer is not full
- Assessment may be given but this usually amounts to simple declarations which are general in nature
- An example will be presented to support answers in at least one place in the answer

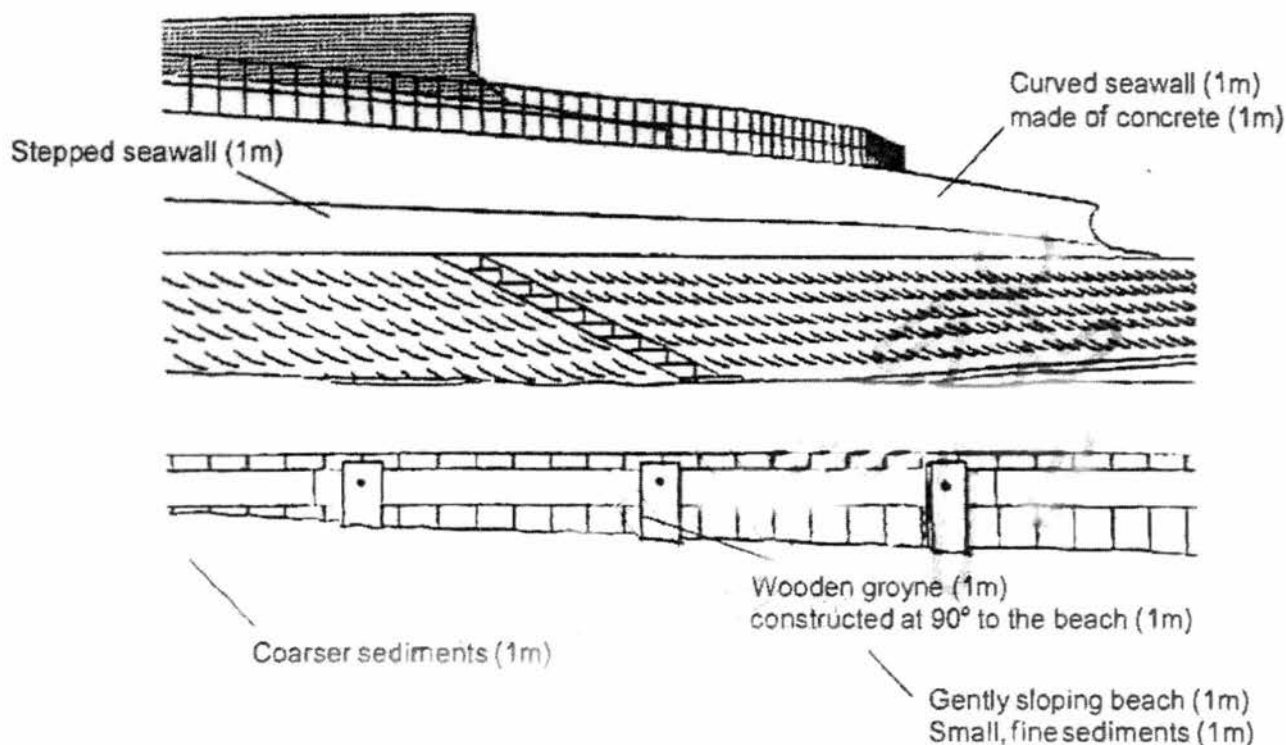
#### Level 3 (7-8 marks)

- Answers will be comprehensive and supported by sound knowledge
- There will be assessment of the extent of benefits/problems brought about by tourism
- Examples to support answers can be found in most places in the answer

- 3(a) Study Photograph A (Insert 1), which shows a beach and some coastal defences and Fig. 6 (Insert 2), a field sketch of the photograph.

With the aid of annotations to the sketch on Fig. 6, describe the beach and the hard engineering features used to protect the coast shown on Photograph A. [7]

*Award 1 mark for each annotation up to a max of 7 marks*



- (b) Explain how an uneven coastline may be straightened over time. [5]  
*Award 1 mark for each point up to a max of 5 marks*

- When waves approach the indented coast with headlands and bays in a parallel manner, wave refraction occurs.
- Waves reach the water off the headlands first and slow down.
- At the headland, the waves converge or curve in. This is due to the shallower waters there, causing waves to break. Energy is concentrated and the headland undergoes more erosion.
- Conversely, the waves diverge or curve out in the bay. The deeper waters allows the wave to break very near the coast. Energy is thus diffused, deposition at the bay area occurs.
- Eventually, the coastline becomes straightened.

(c) Study Fig. 7, which describes the medical tourism scene in Singapore.

S

Travellers from across Asia are making a beeline for Singapore – not to holiday here, but to seek medical treatment. Health-care providers say they are handling more patients from India, China, Cambodia and Mongolia, on top of traditional sources such as Indonesia and Malaysia.

S

Most sought costly treatments for ailments such as cancer and heart disease. Some foreigners choose Singapore for more personal reasons. Among them was Indian national, Timir Patel, 48. "I was having transplant surgery – which would normally scare you in India – but I felt that everything was as simple and easy as removing an appendix."

S

Fig. 7

Singapore is seeing an increase in the number of medical tourists.

[5]

*Award 1 mark for each point up to a max of 5 marks*

- Good reputation
- The required treatment may not be available in their home country, which are mainly LDCs
- Close proximity to their home country
- Availability of skilled medical personnel
- Wide variety of cuisine available
- English is commonly spoken in Singapore
- Accessibility of Singapore

- (d) 'Planning authorities are the only ones responsible for ensuring sustainable tourism in the country.'

How far do you agree? Use examples to support your answer. [8]

|                                                            | Strengths                                                                                                                                                                                   | Limitations                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Planning authorities</b><br>(STB, Singapore)            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develops and maintain infrastructure and attractions</li> <li>• Draft laws and policies</li> <li>• Work with other government agencies</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to plan for unforeseen factors</li> <li>• Opposing stakeholders</li> </ul>       |
| <b>Local Communities</b><br>(Candirejo Village, Indonesia) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locals are involved in decision making</li> <li>• Increase in tourism-related employment and businesses for locals</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in obtaining external funding</li> <li>• Shortage of skilling labour</li> </ul> |
| <b>Visitors</b>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fund conservation and preservation</li> <li>• Provide income for locals</li> <li>• Raise awareness to conserve and preserve attractions</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage tourist attractions</li> <li>• Dilute local culture and Customs</li> </ul>          |
| <b>NGOs</b><br>(TIES)                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate communication between various stakeholders</li> <li>• Support various stakeholders in managing the impact of tourism</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in obtaining external funding</li> </ul>                                        |
| <b>Tour operators</b><br>(PAT)                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide feedback on tourist attractions</li> <li>• Regulate tourist behaviour</li> </ul>                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to generate profits</li> </ul>                                                        |



A full answer does not need to include all the above points  
Candidates at each level will show the following characteristics:

**Level 1 (0-3 marks)**

- At the level, answers will lack detail
- A basic answer that has little development
- There may be little or no attempt at assessment of stakeholders
- An example may or may not be given

**Level 2 (4-6 marks)**

- At least two stakeholders are considered, but support is patchy so that the answer is not full
- Assessment may be given but this usually amounts to simple declarations which are general in nature
- An example will be presented to support answers in at least one place in the answer

**Level 3 (7-8 marks)**

- Answers will be comprehensive and supported by sound knowledge.
- There will be assessment can be extend of responsibility of the various stakeholders
- Examples to support answers can be found in most places in the answer.