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Class:	Candidate Name:	Candidate Index Number:
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**EDGEFIELD SECONDARY SCHOOL
2017 MID YEAR EXAMINATION
Secondary 4 Express**

GEOGRAPHY

2236/02

Paper 2

May 2017

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A

Answer **one** question.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

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.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
SECTION A	/ 25
SECTION B	/ 25
TOTAL	/ 50

My target grade/mark: _____

Parent's signature

Section A

Answer one question from Section A

1.

Table 1 shows some earthquake occurrences with at least 7.0 magnitude in the year 2016.

Magnitude	Death toll	Location	Focus Depth (km)	Date
7.8	0	Indonesia	24.0	March 2
7.8	661	Ecuador	21.0	April 16
7.2	0	Russia	163.2	January 30
7.2	0	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	72.7	May 28
7.0	40	Japan	10.0	April 1
7.0	0	Vanuatu	27.2	April 28

Table 1

- (a) Using information from Table 1, describe and account for the difference in death tolls between **Japan** and **Russia** in 2016. [3]
- (b) Study Fig. 1, which shows the impact of earthquake in Japan, 2011.



Fig. 1

<http://www.sify.com/news/factbox-economists-estimate-of-japan-earthquake-impact-news-environment-and-nature-ldpo4jdigibsi.html>

Using information from Fig. 1, describe and explain the social and economic impact of earthquake in Japan. [4]

- (c) Study Fig. 2, which shows the world's tectonic plates and their movements.

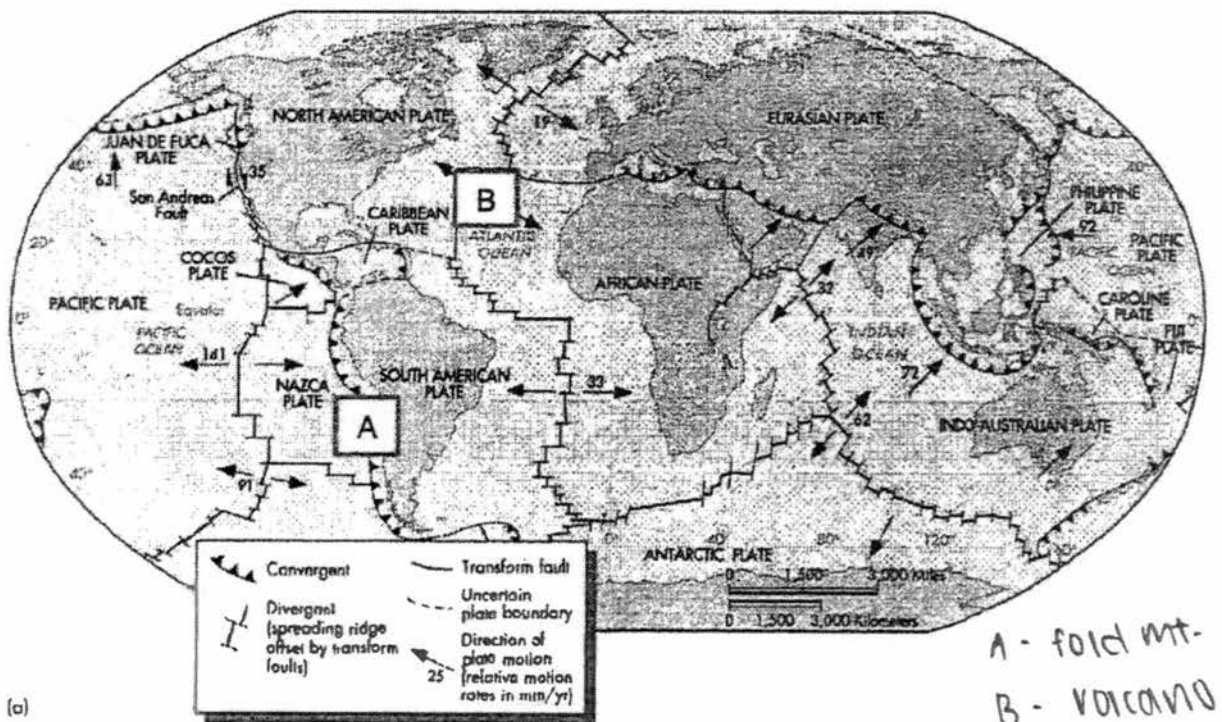


Fig. 2

Using information from Fig. 2, differentiate the processes leading to the formation of landforms found in locations A and B. [6]

- (d) 'Living near volcanoes has many benefits.' Justify this statement with relevant examples. [4]
- (e) Assess the effectiveness of short term and long term responses to earthquakes. Support with relevant examples. [8]

2(a) Study Fig. 3, which shows the climograph of a country.

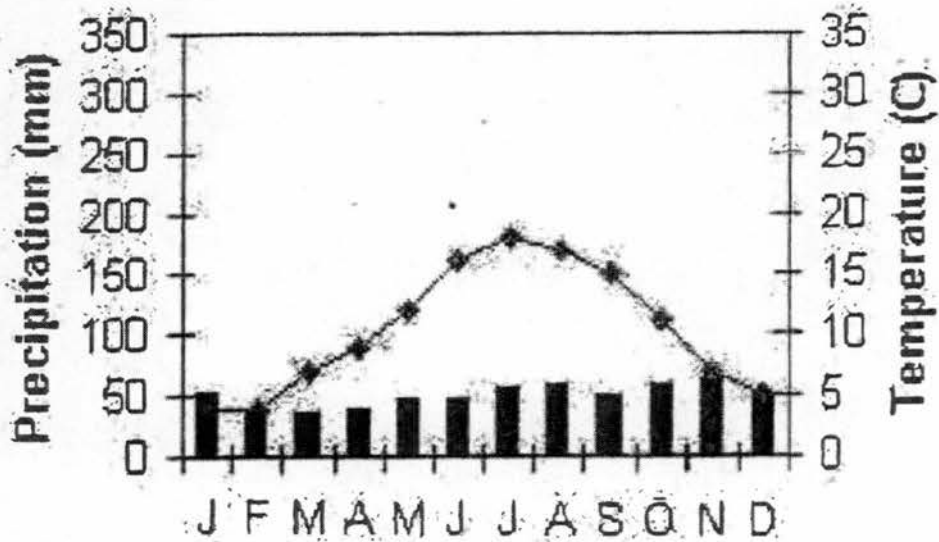


Fig. 3

http://www.earthonlinemedia.com/ebooks/tpe_3e/climate_systems/marine_west_coast.html

Identify and describe the climate shown in Fig. 3.

[3]

- (b) 'Global warming has brought about only negative effects'. Justify this statement with relevant examples.

[4]

(c) Study Fig. 4a and 4b, which show the two types of monsoon.

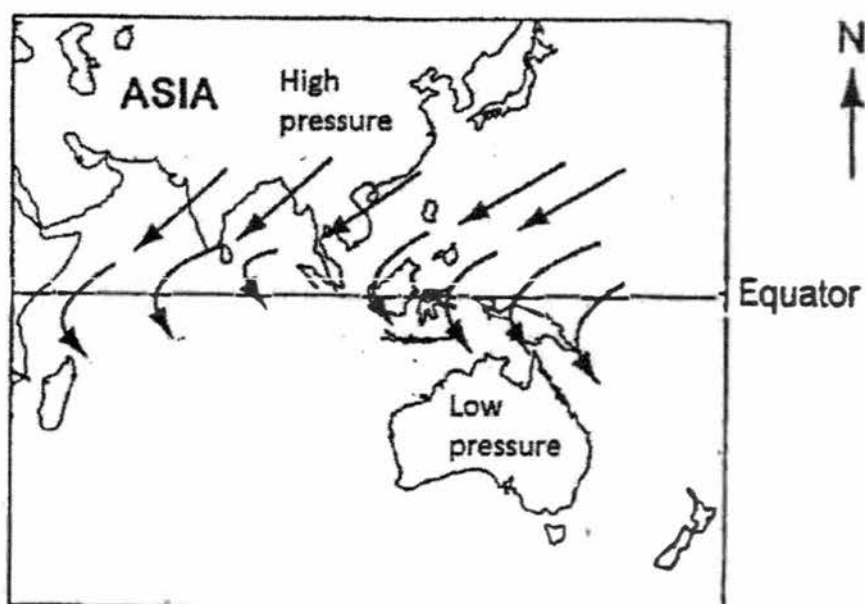


Fig. 4a

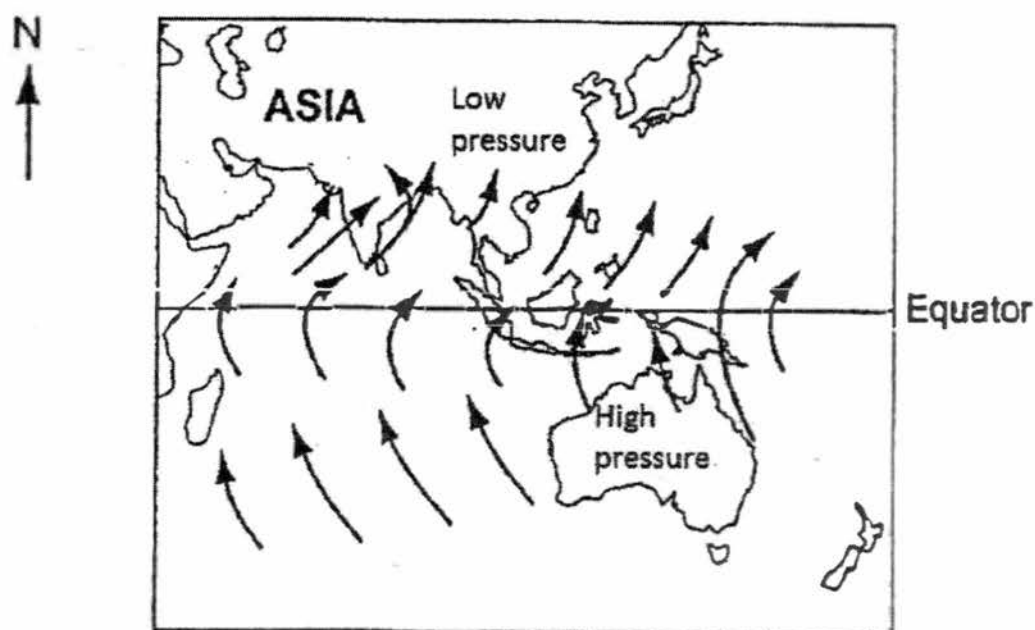


Fig. 4b

Source: Adapted from GCE O Level 2234/01 Oct/Nov 2005 Q16

Using information from Fig. 4a and 4b, differentiate the air pressure and movement of winds between the two seasons. [6]

- (d) Study Fig. 5, which shows a newspaper article on the effects of tropical cyclone, Typhoon Haiyan in 2013.

Typhoon Haiyan makes landfall in Philippines

As Typhoon Haiyan tore across the eastern Philippines, family coconut plantations were smashed like matchsticks and call centres that serve the world fell silent. The storm that killed thousands also wrecked livelihoods in the worst-hit region, a blow that will be felt long after the disaster fades from attention.

At a call and data centre in Palo, 9 kilometres from Tacloban, chairs, desks and computers are soaked in water and caked with dirt. The building was not hit by Haiyan's storm surge but high winds peeled off iron sheet roofing as more than 500 people huddled inside, leaving only the steel frame skeleton and soaking everything below. No one died there but some employees lost family elsewhere.

Fig. 5

Using information from Fig. 5, describe and explain the impact of Typhoon Haiyan.

[4]

- (e) With reference to examples, assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures used to reduce the impact of tropical cyclones.

[8]

Section B

Answer one question from Section B

- 3.(a) Study Fig. 6, which shows malaria death by country in Africa per 1000 population in 2010.

Cumulative probability of malaria death, % and per 1,000 population, 2010

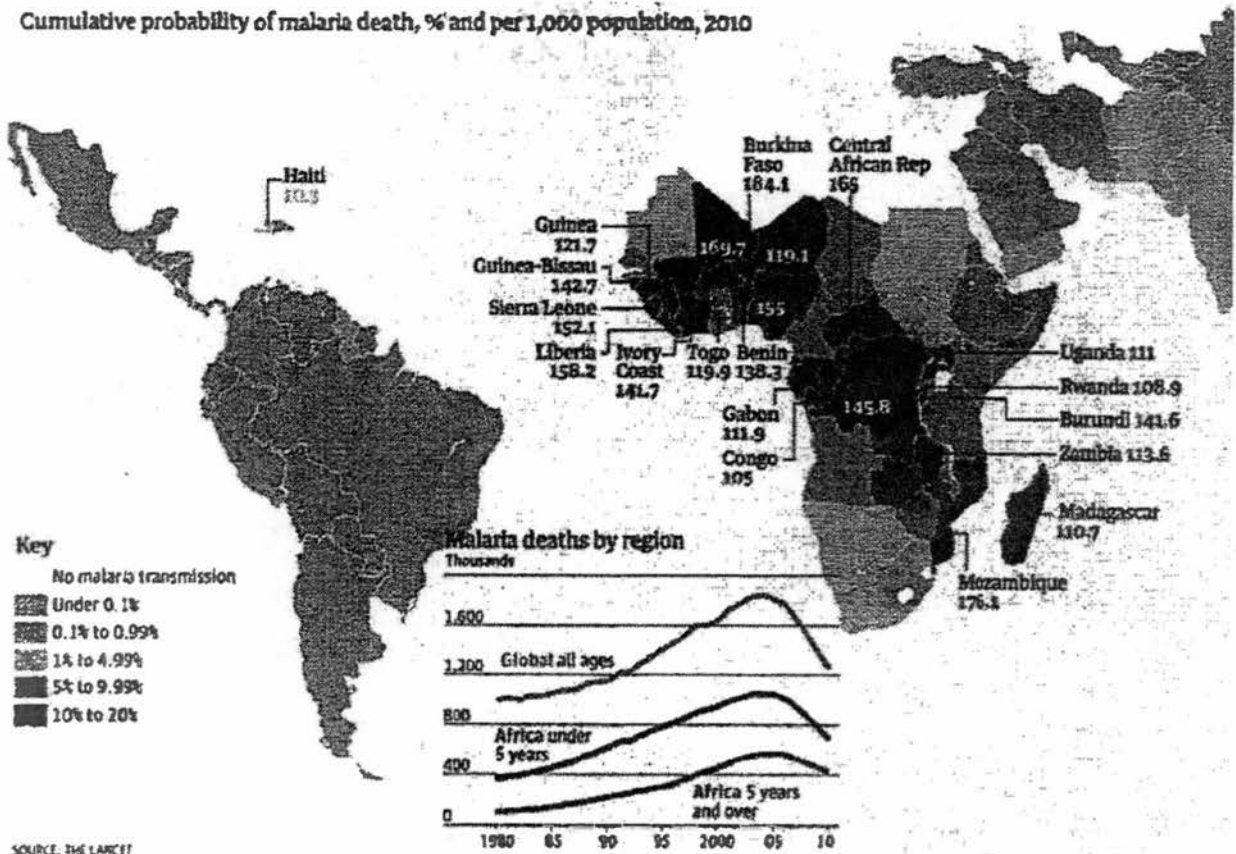


Fig. 6

Using information from Fig. 6, describe the distribution of malaria death in Africa per 1000 population in 2010. [3]

- (b) Explain the challenges in containing the spread of malaria. [4]

- (c) Study Fig. 7, which shows the average food consumption over the years from 1965 to 2025.

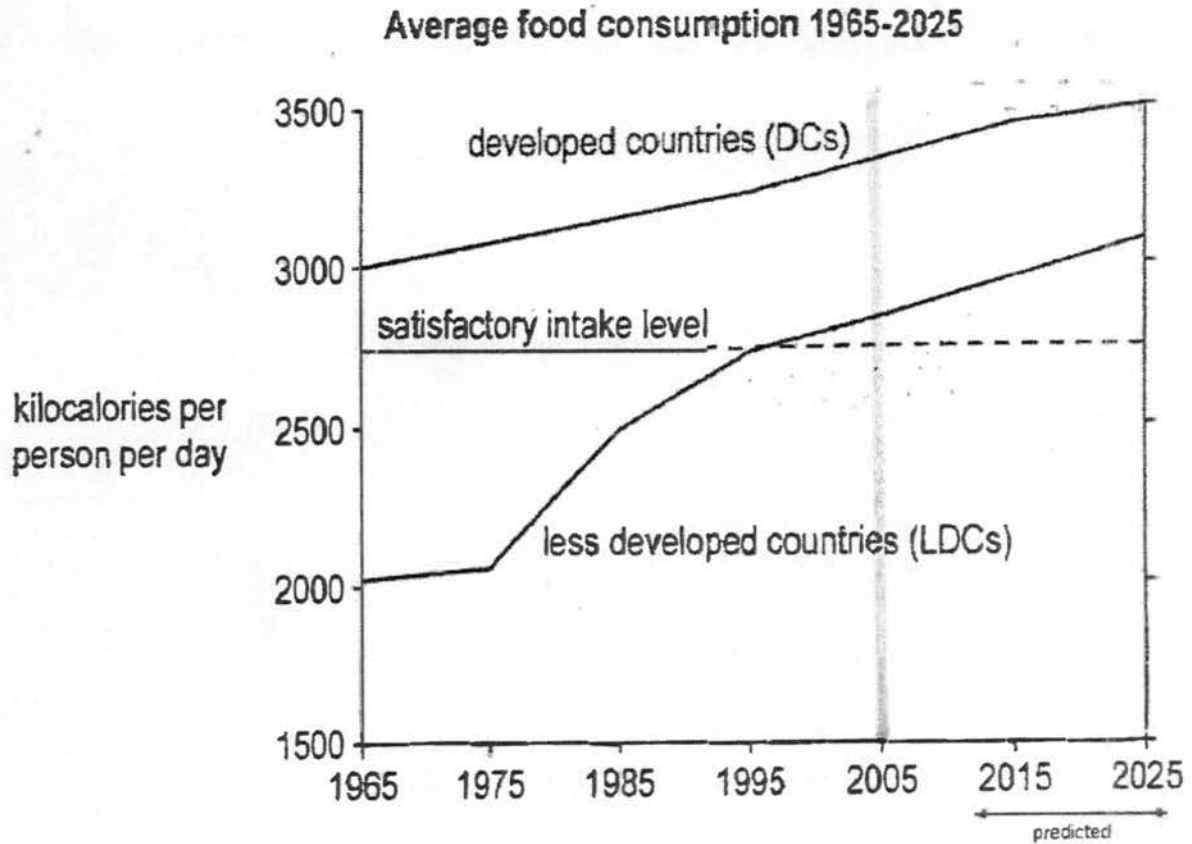


Fig. 7

Using information from Fig. 7, describe and explain the average food consumption trend between developed countries (DCs) and less developed countries (LDCs) from 1965 to 2005. [6]

- (d) Explain the impact of food consumption on the people and the economy for DCs if the trend continues as shown in Fig. 7. [4]
- (e) With reference to example, assess the effectiveness of using technology to increase food production. Support your answer using evidence. [8]

4(a) Study Fig. 8, which shows how malaria is being transmitted.

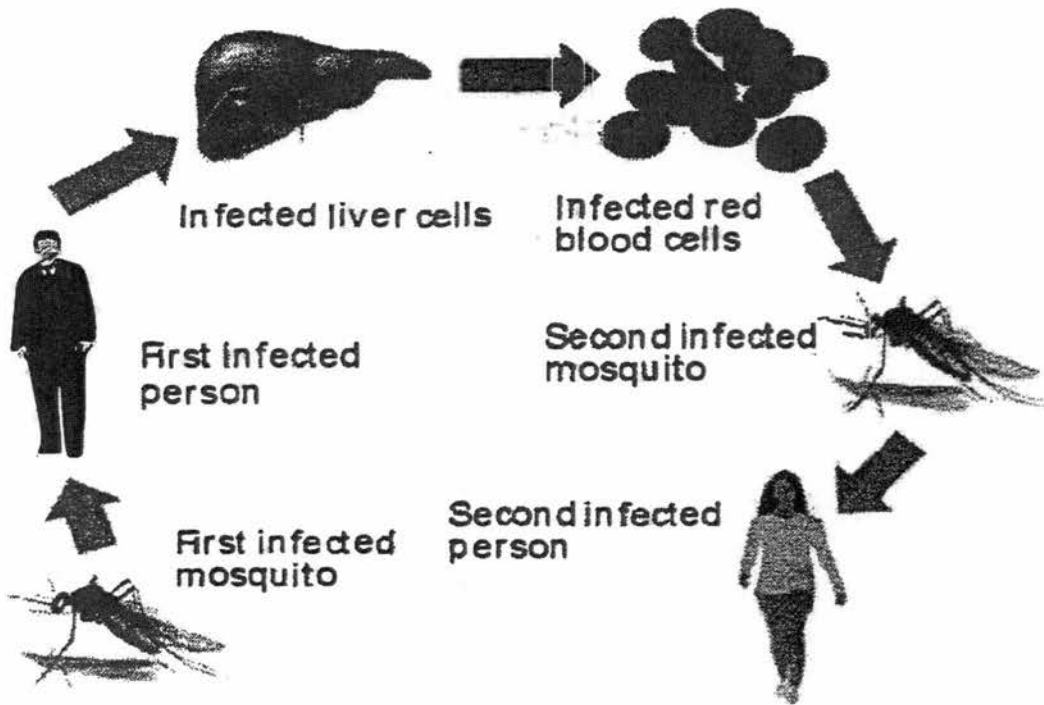


Fig. 8

<http://www.malaria.globalinitiative.com/malaria.php>

Using information from Fig. 8, describe how malaria is being transmitted. [3]

(b) Study Fig 9, which shows factors that contributed to the spread of malaria.



Fig. 9

<http://naniwillie.blogspot.sg/>

Explain how the environmental factors shown in Fig 9 have contributed to the spread of malaria. [4]

- (c) Study Fig. 10, which shows the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

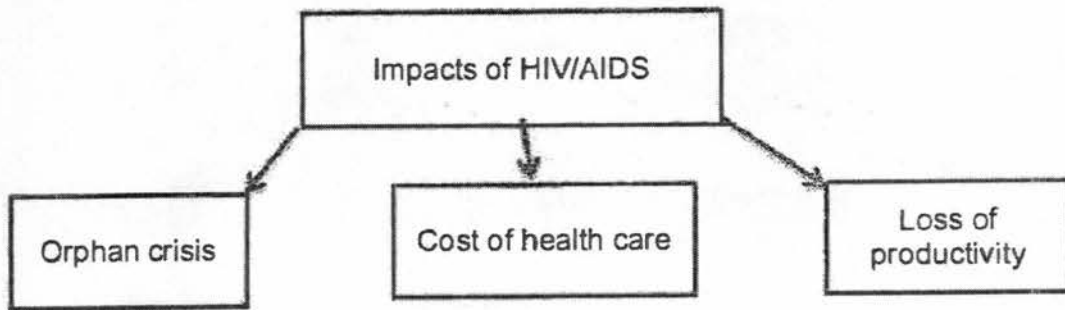


Fig. 10

- Explain the impacts of HIV/AIDS. Support with relevant examples. [6]
- (d) Explain the challenges in containing the spread of HIV/AIDS. [4]
- (e) Assess the effectiveness of implementing precautionary and mitigation measures to reduce the impact of a disease or health problem in Singapore. [8]

End of paper

Edgefield Secondary School

Answer Scheme for Sec 4 Express Pure Geography Paper 2 Mid-Year Examination 2017 + TOS

Question	Answers	AO 1+2	AO 1+3
1a.	Japan has a higher death toll than in Vanuatu at 40 deaths compared to 0. Depth of focus is different. Japan depth of focus is 10 km while the depth of focus of Vanuata is at 27.2km. The deeper the depth of focus of the earthquake, the more distance from the surface of the earth and hence, the impact of the earthquake is less felt as the energy would have dissipated more, if it started from a deeper depth.	1 1	1
1b.	<u>Social impact</u> • Destruction of homes – homeless • Destruction of infrastructures – interruption to traffic thus lack of accessibility <u>Economic impact</u> • Need to channel funds for repair and rebuild, thus slows down for development. • Decrease in tourist arrivals due to government travel advisory, thus less revenue earn and slows down economic development	1	
1c.	<u>Location A:</u> <u>Process:</u> Divergent plates movement 2 oceanic plates move away from one another Oceanic plates diverge and results in sea floor spreading Landform: Ridge (Mid-Atlantic) Volcanic islands <u>Location B:</u> Process: Convergent plates movement 1 oceanic and 1 continental plates move towards one another Oceanic plate subduct under the continental plate Landform: Trench Volcanoes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

For example after the earthquake in Tohoku, Japan in 2011, sniffer dogs and heat sensors were deployed and successfully rescued many who were trapped

Limitation

Rescue workers only have a limited time of 72 hours, or 3 days, to find trapped survivors
Without food and water, people who are trapped are unlikely to survive after 3 days

For example, rescue workers had a limited time of 3 days to rapidly search through 2 towns after the earthquake in Tohoku in 2011

B) Emergency, food and medical supplies

The injured are being treated and clean drinking water provided for survivors to prevent dehydration and the spread of diseases

Success

The provision of immediate aid helps survivors continue with their lives

For example, after the earthquake in Afyon in 2002, the Turkish Red Crescent Society immediately responded by delivering 20 000 tents, 50 000 blankets and 3000 heaters to the region.

Limitation

Medical supplies, food and water may not be sufficient and this may cause social unrest

For example, after the earthquake in Haiti in 2010, looting and fighting broke out as people fought for food and medical supplies.

Long-term responses are those that can stretch over months and years and involve rebuilding an affected region. However, carrying out such measures and responses can be costly.

C) Rebuilding of infrastructure

Infrastructure and amenities are rebuilt and improved upon after a disaster

Success

Authorities develop stricter building codes to ensure that infrastructure is restored at a higher safety level than before

	For example, after the earthquake in Kobe, Japan in 1995, Japan government spent billions of dollars developing technology to build more earthquake-resistant buildings Limitation Reinforced buildings, which are built to protect against earthquakes, are not necessarily protected against tsunamis. Additional protection could be in the form of coastal protection structures such as breakwaters. For example, although many of Chile's buildings are earthquake-resistant, the coastal areas suffered massive damage from tsunami when the earthquake struck in 2010 D) Provision of health care Health options such as long-term counseling are provided. The loss of loved ones, homes or jobs after earthquakes cause long-lasting trauma Success Problems can be identified and addressed early. For example, a year after the earthquake in Christchurch, New Zealand in 2011, significant Problems of anxiety and depression were identified amongst all age groups of the affected population. This resulted in a greater number of health workers Being deployed in the area Limitation Improving health options, such as restoring the resilience of people after an earthquake, can be very challenging. For example, many survivors, such as those in Haiti after the earthquake in 2010, continue to lack access to basic necessities		8
2a.	Cool temperate Temperature: Large temperature range of about (13°C) Rainfall: Evenly distributed throughout the year Moderate rainfall of about 600mm per year	1 1 1	1

2b.	Agree		
	<u>Sea level rise</u>		
	Higher temperatures cause seas and oceans to expand and glaciers in Greenland and Antarctica to melt, adding meltwater to the sea, thus causing a rise in sea level.	1	
	Rising sea levels threaten low-lying areas and islands. The lives and property of people living near these areas are threatened by the possibility of flooding.	1	
	<u>Extreme weather conditions</u>		
	Increase in temperature has caused an increase in the evaporation rates, thus countries with wetter climates like China and South East Asia are more prone to flooding, destroying homes, industries and infrastructures.	1	
	Strong winds from tropical storms have also disrupted economic activities like tourism and caused heavy economic losses as property crops and businesses were destroyed . For, example, the Hurricane Wilma (2005) has devastating effects on the southeastern region of USA, Mexico.	1	
2c.	Places in the drier region like Sahel , experience droughts when temperature increases . High temperatures increase evaporation rates, causing lakes and rivers to dry up. The increase in temperatures has also led to heat waves in Milan, Italy, causing many deaths	1	
	<u>Spread of infectious insect-borne diseases</u>		
	Increased rainfall and temperatures is favourable for mosquitoes to breed and this allows spread of insect-borne diseases like malaria and dengue fever	1	
	As temperate countries like Europe and North America get warmer, mosquitoes are able to breed further. For example, dengue fever was reported in the cool climate areas of Nepal and Bhutan for the first time in 2004.	1	
2c.	Fig A shows high pressure in Central Asia and low pressure in Australia while	1	
	Fig B shows low pressure in Central Asia and high pressure in Australia	1	

	Wind blows from high pressure to low pressure Fig A: Monsoon wind blows from Northeast from Central Asia to Australia Coriolis effect deflects the wind to the left and becomes northwest wind which picks up moisture from Indian Ocean and pours in Australia Fig B: Monsoon wind blows from Southeast from Australia to Central Asia Coriolis effect deflects the wind to the right and becomes southwest wind which picks up moisture from Indian Ocean and pours in Central Asia	1 1 1	
2d.	Coconut plantations were smashed like matchsticks causing farmers to suffer a loss. Storm killed thousands also wrecked livelihoods causing people to die and homeless. High winds peeled off iron sheet roofing as more than 500 people huddled inside, leaving only the steel frame skeleton and soaking everything below causing government to spend money on repairs	1 1 1 1 1	
2e.	<u>Mitigation measure: Prediction and warning</u> Predicting cyclones is by analysing long-term climate records This method is effective because by analyzing the pattern of occurrences, it helps to establish the pattern of occurrences and the severity of past cyclones to predict future cyclones However, this method has limitations because these records of past events only indicate the frequency of tropical cyclones and does not give accurate details about when future tropical cyclones will occur <u>Computer modelling</u> This method is effective because it allows predictions to be made about the cyclones's path, as well as the likely areas which may be affected and the degree of damage However, this method has limitations because the predicted paths of tropical cyclones may not be completely accurate as predictions are based on weather information available at the particular point in time and weather conditions may change quickly		

Mitigation measure: Land use control**Coastal plain management**

This method may be effective as restrictions are placed on areas along the coasts that are vulnerable to storm surges and flooding and to discourage development in these vulnerable areas, and thus reducing the number of casualties likely to be hit by these hazards

Developers are also required to pay higher taxes for use of land along the coast, and this is to discourage developments in these areas

Protected zones can be allocated and these areas are not allowed to have any development, in addition these protected zones serve as a barrier against storm surges and flooding

However, this method has limitations because effective implementation of such enforcement needs time and manpower

Moreover, many developments found along these coastal areas may be around for a long time and many residents who live along these coastlines are often reluctant to move out

Government needs to buy back the land to convert the land into recreational areas and it may be very costly to do so

Mitigation measure: Floodplain management

Floodplain management: Master plan to reduce the flood damage potential

Mapping the land use of an area and implementing measures to prevent floods

This method may be effective and can be achieved by ensuring new developments on floodplains are not prone to flooding and reducing flood damage potential in already developed floodplains

The master plan also draws up evacuation plans ensuring people are able to leave a flooded area as quickly as possible

However, this method has limitations because the measures implemented might not be able to cope with the large amount of rainfall and storm surge thus areas still get flooded

Mitigation measure: Reducing vulnerability of infrastructure

Infrastructure needs to be able to withstand the

	impacts of tropical cyclones Reducing the vulnerability of infrastructure includes designing buildings that are resistant to wind and water damage, regular inspection of river embankment and coastal dikes for breaches due to erosion, and locating utility lines underground Wind and water resistant buildings by introducing galvanized steel hurricane ties that are nailed to the roof to prevent it from being blown off by the strong winds of tropical cyclones A layer of secondary water resistance is added to the roofs of houses to prevent leaking if the roof is blown off during the tropical cyclone For example, in Florida, USA, the state government aids homeowners by employing specialized companies to improve the design of the roof and the openings of houses This measure is effective because the houses of most citizens living on Jensen Beach in Florida suffered only minor roof damage when hurricane Wilma truck in 2005.		8
3a.	Highest at Northwest part of Africa; Burkina Faso (184.1 per 1000 population) And Southeast part of Africa: Mozambique (176.1 per 1000 population) Lowest at Central part of Africa: Congo (105 per 1000 population) Rwanda (108.9 per 1000 population)		1 1 1 1
3b.	<u>Socio-economic challenges</u> <u>Limitations of health care</u> Challenge due to the ability of malaria parasites able to develop resistance to anti-malarial drugs Resistance to drugs is caused by incompletely treating an infected person and thus causes some of the surviving parasites to develop resistance to drugs, thus causing challenges in managing the spread of malaria For example, in 2009, resistance to anti-malarial drugs was observed along the Thai-Cambodia border	4	

Population movement due to efficient transport and communications

Malaria Control programmes become ineffective because it is difficult to monitor the movement of people and increasingly even more difficult because movement is in larger volume and scale due to better and cheaper transport link

Border control is essential in places such as Greater Mekong subregion in SEA to control the spread of drug-resistant malaria across borders. This is because **malaria spread through uncontrolled migration and lack of coordination** between countries and this often led to malaria being transported to relatively low transmission areas, thus **causing challenges in managing the spread of malaria**

Travel advisories issued by governments to reduce travel to places where the risk of infection is very high. However, travel advisor may not be able to reach everyone especially those who do not have access to news and those who are illiterate, thus **causing challenges**

Environmental challenges

Climate

Changes in temperature and amount of rainfall affect the behavior and range of mosquitoes

Increased temperatures can cause mosquitoes to breed and mature faster and **increased rainfall** also provides more pools of standing water for mosquitoes to breed

These suitable conditions have **lengthened the period in which mosquitoes can breed and transmit malaria**

The result is a **greater frequency of malaria infection** and thus **causing challenges in managing the spread of malaria**

Monsoons

Monsoons bring high rainfall during the wet season and this helps to increase the number of malaria cases in India

In urban areas, heavy rains create long-lasting pools

	of stagnant water for mosquitoes to breed and transmit malaria to the urban population, thus increasing the spread of malaria		
3c.	<u>Describe trend</u> Both DCs and LDCs experienced increasing trend in average food consumption from 1965 to 2015 DCs have a higher average food consumption kilocalories per person per day than LDCs LDCs have a faster increasing rate in average food consumption kilocalories per person per day than DCs 2m more for data – total of 4m <u>Explain trend</u> Higher income for DCs thus higher food consumption as compared to LDCs More people in LDCs have higher income thus they have an increasing rate of food consumption than DCs	1 OR 1 OR 1 1	
3d.	<u>People</u> People suffer from obesity and other illnesses related to excessive food consumption include kidney, liver diseases and hypertension and can lead to health problems such as high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, diabetes and certain cancers <u>Economy</u> Employees' inability to work as productively as before and who are absent from work due to sickness may cost companies millions in productivity and insurance costs Lower productivity also causes lower production of goods and services which reduces revenue due to lower exports Public health costs incurred thus more funds diverted to cater to the needs of treating obesity-related health thus less funds available for other developments thus progress of country can decline	1 1 1 1 1 1	

3e.	<u>Increase food production</u> <u>High-yielding varieties</u> • Exhibit favourable characteristics like increased resistance to pest and diseases or the ability to grow within a shorter growing season, thus having more harvests and increase food production • For example, 'Wonder Rice' has a growing season of 100 days as compared to the growth duration of 120 days of the non-HYVs varieties, thus this helps to increase the intensity of food production <u>Fertilizers</u> • As farmlands are often not given the chance to fallow to regain its fertility, the application of fertilizers will help bring nutrients back to the soil, thus increasing food production <u>Pesticides and herbicides</u> • Pesticides are used to kill insects and small animals that destroy crops • Herbicides are used to kill weeds and other undesirable plants that compete with the food crops for nutrients • With the removal of pests, the crops are protected which in turn would increase the crop yield <u>Irrigation (supply of water)</u> • By supplying water to arid lands, irrigation has increased the amount of arable land for farming • For example, the Great Man-made River has made it possible to grow crops in the Sahara Desert • Water is also channeled to the coastal cities of Libya for domestic, industrial use and agriculture, helping to increase food production <u>Cannot increase food production</u> <u>Waterlogging</u> • Extensive irrigation can cause the ground to be waterlogged • Waterlogging occurs when too much water seeps into the soil and causes the soil to be oversaturated with water • This causes the roots to be deprived of air and nutrients that the crops need, eventually causing them to die		
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	• This could lead a reduction in food production <u>Salinization</u> • Salinization occurs when water added to the soil during irrigation evaporates, causing salt to be left behind on the soil after evaporation • Excessive irrigation combined with inadequate drainage system, could also raise the level of the groundwater and bring salt particles closer to the surface • The groundwater may reach the upper soil layers, bringing up dissolved salts from the ground (capillary effect, or the upward movement of saline (salty) moisture through the fine spaces between the soil particles) • Saline soils could reduce the ability of crops to absorb water through their roots • The salt also inhibits (discourages) the ability of crops to transpire causing them to die thus reducing food production <u>Eutrophication</u> • Overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides causes chemicals to become concentrated on the soil and water, contaminating the ground water. • chemicals will seep into the soil and find their way to streams and rivers. • They become nutrients for the algae to grow, leading to eutrophication. • When the algae cover the water surface, they block sunlight from reaching the aquatic plants, causing them to die. • As a result, fishes feeding on aquatic plants will also die. • The Decomposition of the aquatic plants and animals depletes the oxygen in the water • Pollution from sewers in villages, towns and cities can contribute to the increase of nutrients in rivers and lakes, causing eutrophication, thus less water for irrigation and this causes reduction in food production		
4a.	Mosquito takes blood from an infected person and becomes an infected mosquito	1	
	Infected mosquito bites another human and the parasites are injected and migrated to the liver	1	

	where they can reproduce and spread into the bloodstream Second mosquito bites the infected person and becomes infected and goes on to bite another person	1	
4b.	Fig. 9 – Stagnant pool of water Poor drainage of water creates conditions favourable for the growth of mosquito populations, thus contributing to the spread of malaria Fig. 10 – Overcrowded living conditions People live closely together in a small area and interact with one another more often, thus malaria spread quickly and easily	1 1 1 1	
4c.	<u>Orphan crisis</u> Large numbers of children lose their parents due to HIV/AIDS Carers of the orphans are plagued by deeper poverty due to the medical costs and living expenses incurred when the orphans stay with them Orphans without the support of adults are vulnerable to forced labour into sex industry and to recruit as child soldiers <u>Cost of health care</u> Health care costs can be expensive cost for individuals and countries Costs can come in the form of treatment and research and also high health care expenditures by governments for treating complications from HIV/AIDS This large amount of money could have been spent on other public services such as roads, public transport systems, schools and sanitation in the country <u>Loss of productivity</u> • HIV/AIDS slows economic growth through a shortage of skilled labour in the workforce • Illnesses also cause employees to be absent from work for long periods, resulting in reduced labour productivity • Lack of funds to build an effective education	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

	system results in lower skilled workforce • This deters foreign investments and hindered economic growth		
4d.	<u>Difficulties in HIV detection</u> No visible signs of the disease for most of the period of infection Infected people may continue with their normal behavior, potentially infecting many others and people with limited access to healthcare made people difficult to obtain HIV testing, thus causing challenges in managing the spread of HIV/AIDS <u>Lifestyle choices</u> Difficulty in containing the spread of HIV/AIDS due to sexually active years at young age and using injection drugs Cultures can influence lifestyle choices and makes it difficult to manage the spread of HIV/AIDS and causing individuals to continue with risk-taking behaviour <u>Social stigma leading to non-reporting of disease</u> Social stigma causes many people to stay away from being tested and receiving treatment, thus increasing the spread and making it difficult to contain the spread Social stigma made people with HIV/AIDS to infect their partners because they are silent about their condition and also not to stay on track with their antiretroviral therapy, thus causing challenges in managing the spread of HIV/AIDS Health professionals may also discriminate against HIV infected patients as they believe that it is a waste of valuable resources to treat them and they will also get infected with HIV while treating these patients When left untreated, people infected with HIV/AIDS may spread disease to others, thus causing challenges in managing the spread of HIV/AIDS <u>High cost of antiretroviral therapy</u> Treatment is costly and unaffordable to many patients Although antiretroviral treatment is becoming		

	cheaper, it is still unaffordable because of other costs such as transport costs to the clinic and forgoing a day's earning to a clinic, thus challenges in managing the spread of <u>Population movement across borders and along highways for work</u> Some populations such as truck drivers who work long hours and spend long hours away from their families, are associated with the spread of HIV/AIDS due to their high mobility Thus they are more prone to risk-taking behavior such as seeking the company of commercial sex workers, thus leads in		
4e.	<u>Precautionary measure</u> Providing vaccinations against H1N1 In 2009, Singapore began providing vaccination for its population against the H1N1 influenza virus before it emerged in the country More than 400 family clinics island-wide stocked with H1N1 vaccines to ensure that Singaporeans had ready access to medical assessment and prompt treatment for mild cases of H1N1 <u>Success</u> Singapore is in the process of developing its own vaccine for H1N1 In 2013, Singapore's first H1N1 flu vaccine has reached the first phase of clinical trials, this could help to reduce the spread of H1N1 <u>Limitations</u> Vaccinations take up to 2 weeks to take effect Individuals may choose not to receive vaccinations and risk being infected with influenza virus, thus unable to manage the spread of dengue effectively <u>Mitigation measure</u> Control measures during the SARS outbreak in 2003 Detecting and Isolating infected people in a dedicated hospital A dedicated private ambulance service was used to transport people suspected to be infected Prevented and controlled spread within hospitals by		

closely monitoring the health of staff and by restricting visitors Potential patients of the disease were subjected to home quarantine by law Success Government intervention was prompt following the early detection of the disease WHO medical officials praised Singapore's handling of the outbreak and <u>its prompt and open reporting of cases</u> They <u>encouraged other countries to learn from Singapore's</u> handling of the SARS outbreak WHO medical officials said stringent measures taken by Singapore <u>has contained the spread of the disease</u> Limitations Some patients displayed <u>symptoms not commonly</u> associated with SARS Some <u>patients did not show any signs of SARS until much later</u> As a result, these patients <u>infected people</u> they came in contact with This made the detection and the disease harder to contain. <u>Thus unable to manage the spread of SARS</u>		8
Total	21	29