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ANDERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2024
Secondary Four Express

CANDIDATE NAME:

CLASS: /

INDEX NUMBER:

HUMANITIES

2260/02

Paper 2 Geography

21 August 2024

1 hour 45 minutes

INSERT

0800 – 0945 h

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

Fig. 1.2 for Question 1

Death rate from road injuries in 2021

The annual number of deaths from road injuries per 100,000 people. Deaths include those from drivers and passengers, motorcyclists, cyclists and pedestrians.

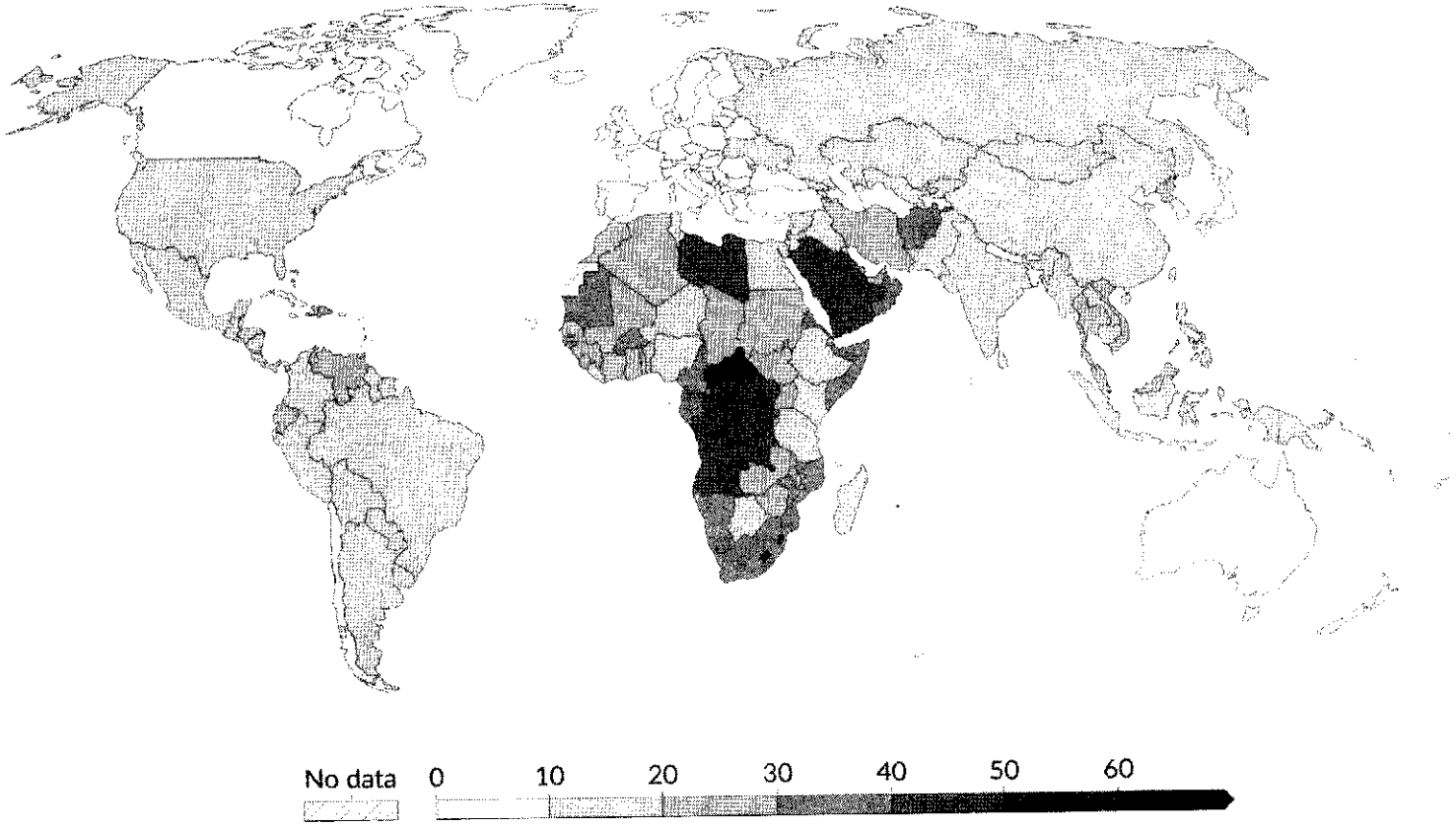
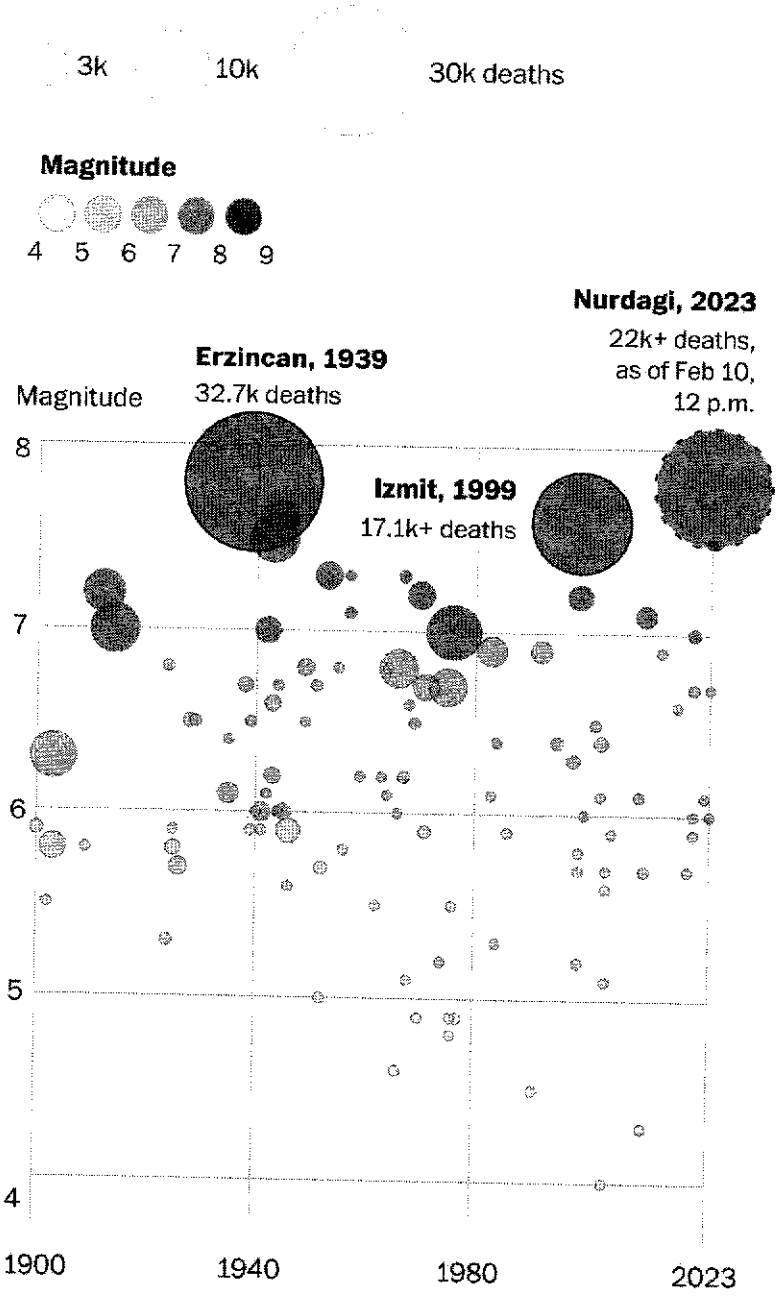


Fig. 3.3 for Question 3

Death toll and magnitudes of earthquakes in Turkey since 1900



Note: k is equivalent to 1000. i.e. 3k is equivalent to 3000.

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HUMANITIES **2260/02**

Paper 2 Geography **21 August 2024**

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Insert **0800 – 0945 h**

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

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.

Section A
Answer Question 1 **and** Question 2.

Section B
Answer Question 3.

The Insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

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

Qn 1	Qn 2	Qn 3
/14	/18	/18

This document consists of **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.

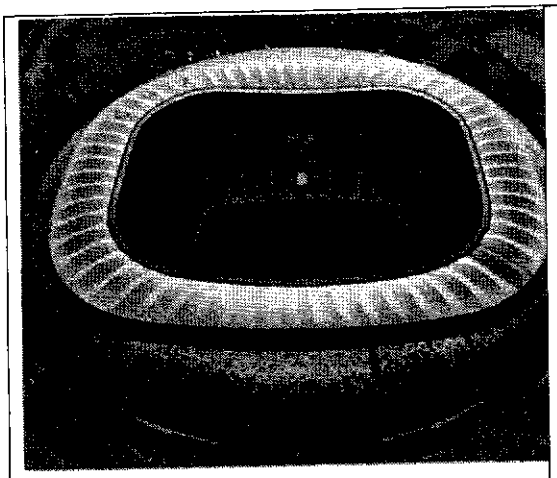
Section A

Answer Question 1 **and** Question 2.

1 Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life

(a) The Soccer City Stadium in Johannesburg, South Africa was built to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Study Fig. 1.1, which shows information about the stadium.

The Soccer City Stadium in Johannesburg, South Africa



- The largest stadium in South Africa, with a capacity for 94,000 spectators.
- It has a unique design that is inspired by the Calabash, a traditional African Pot that represents the melting pot of cultures in the African continent.
- The stadium is used to host international and local football tournaments, rugby matches, and concerts.

Fig. 1.1

With reference to Fig. 1.1, describe how people in Johannesburg, South Africa may acquire a sense of place from the Soccer City stadium.

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(b) Describe how trees in parks can provide regulating ecosystem services for the neighbourhood.

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(c) Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), which shows the global death rate from road injuries in 2021.

With reference to Fig. 1.2, describe the global distribution of deaths from road injuries in 2021.

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(d) A group of Singapore students were investigating the residents' sense of place in Hougang. As part of their investigation, they wanted to find out if residents' length of stay has an impact on their opinions about Hougang. They came up with the hypothesis that **'The longer the residents' length of stay, the more positive their opinions about Hougang are'.**

They conducted a closed-ended questionnaire to gather data for their investigation. The results of the questionnaire are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Residents' opinions about Hougang

Question: Do you like living in Hougang? Please provide reasons.

Duration of residency	5 years and shorter	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years or longer
% of respondents who selected "Yes"	50%	65%	70%	85%

Positive reasons (for "Yes" response)	Negative reasons (for "No" response)
• There is sentimental value - Positive memories since young • This is where I grew up • My family members are living nearby • Accessible – close proximity to MRT and bus stops	• Noisy and dusty environment with ongoing housing construction • Poor estate maintenance • Insufficient food options • Lack of greenery since new public and private housing were built many years ago

With reference to Table 1.1, evaluate how well the data supports the hypothesis.

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2 Cluster 2: Tourism

(a) Explain a negative social impact that tourism may bring to the tourist destination regions.

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(b) Study Fig. 2.1, which shows a brochure about a travel programme in Costa Rica.

Brochure about a travel programme in Costa Rica

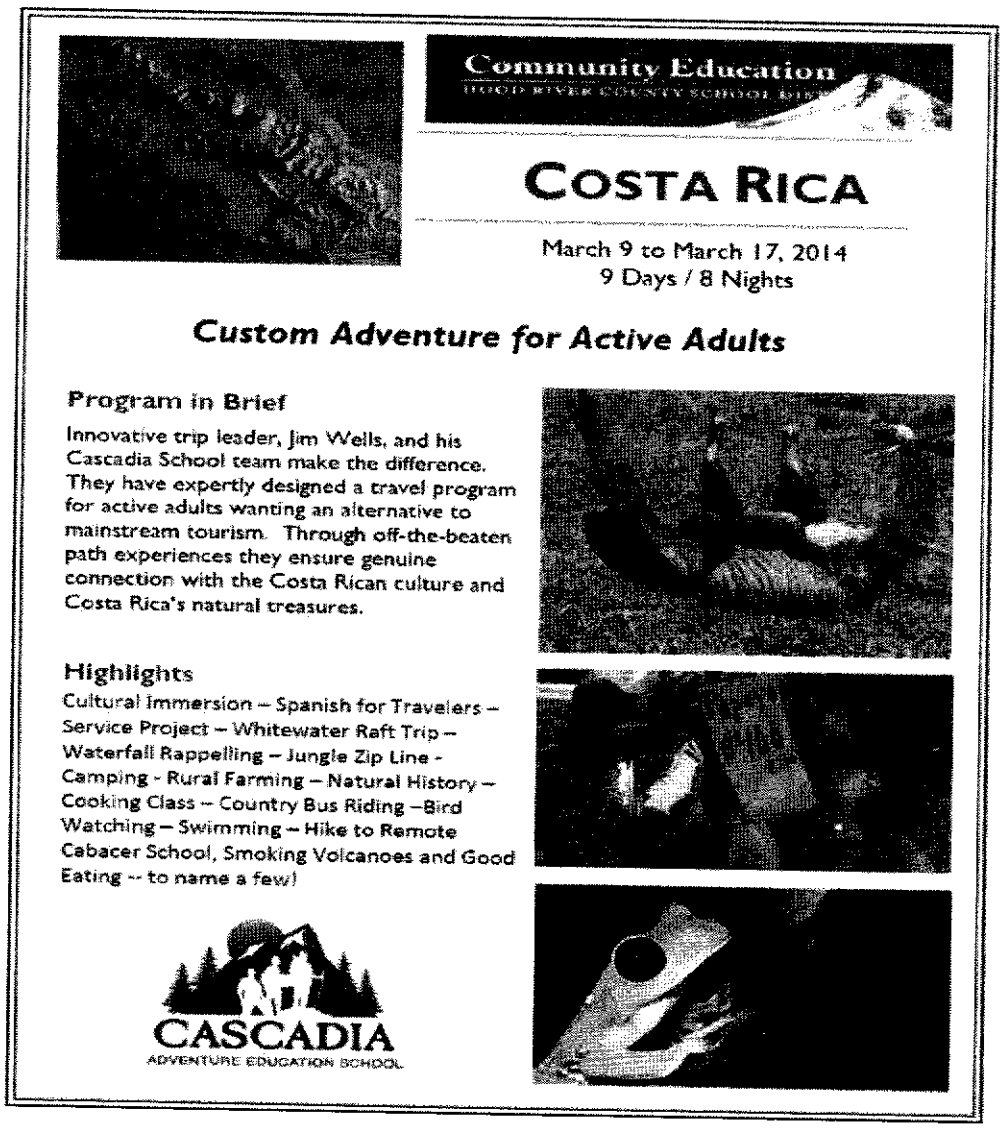

Fig. 2.1

(i) With reference to Fig. 2.1, identify the personality type of tourists who are more likely to be interested in the travel programme in Costa Rica.

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(ii) Suggest reasons for your answer in **(b)(i)**.

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(c) 'Governments are more effective than the local communities in influencing sustainable tourism development.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

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3 Cluster 4: Tectonics

(a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows evidence of seafloor spreading.

Evidence of seafloor spreading

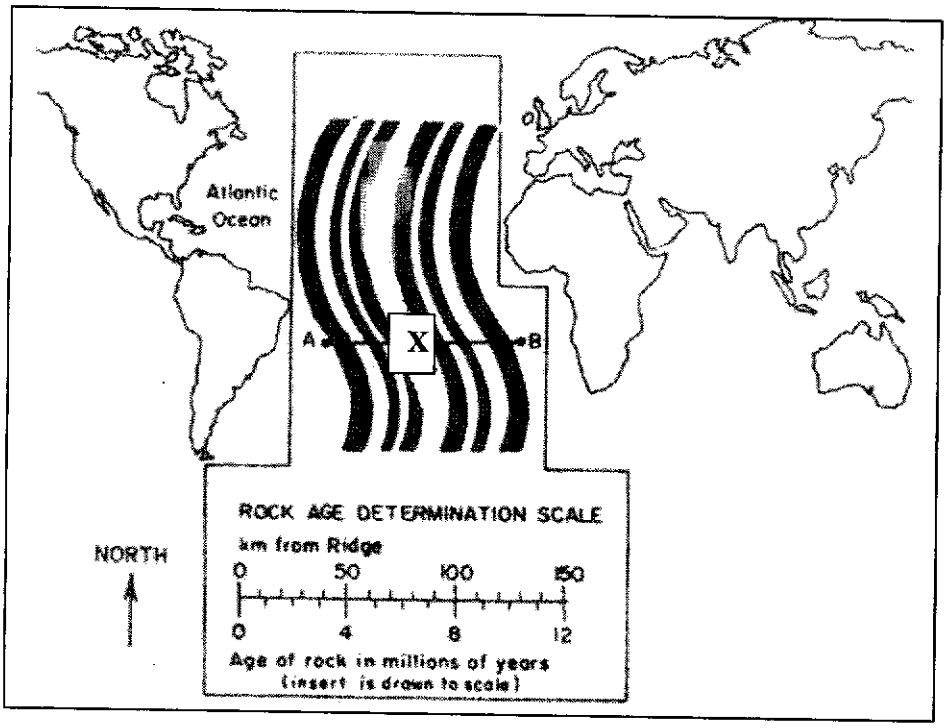

Fig. 3.1

(i) Identify the landform marked X shown in Fig. 3.1.

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(ii) With reference to Fig. 3.1, explain the evidence of seafloor spreading.

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(b) Explain how volcanoes are formed at convergent plate boundaries.

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(c) Study Fig. 3.2, which shows Heimaey, an Icelandic Island before and after a major volcanic eruption in 1973.

Heimaey before and after a major volcanic eruption

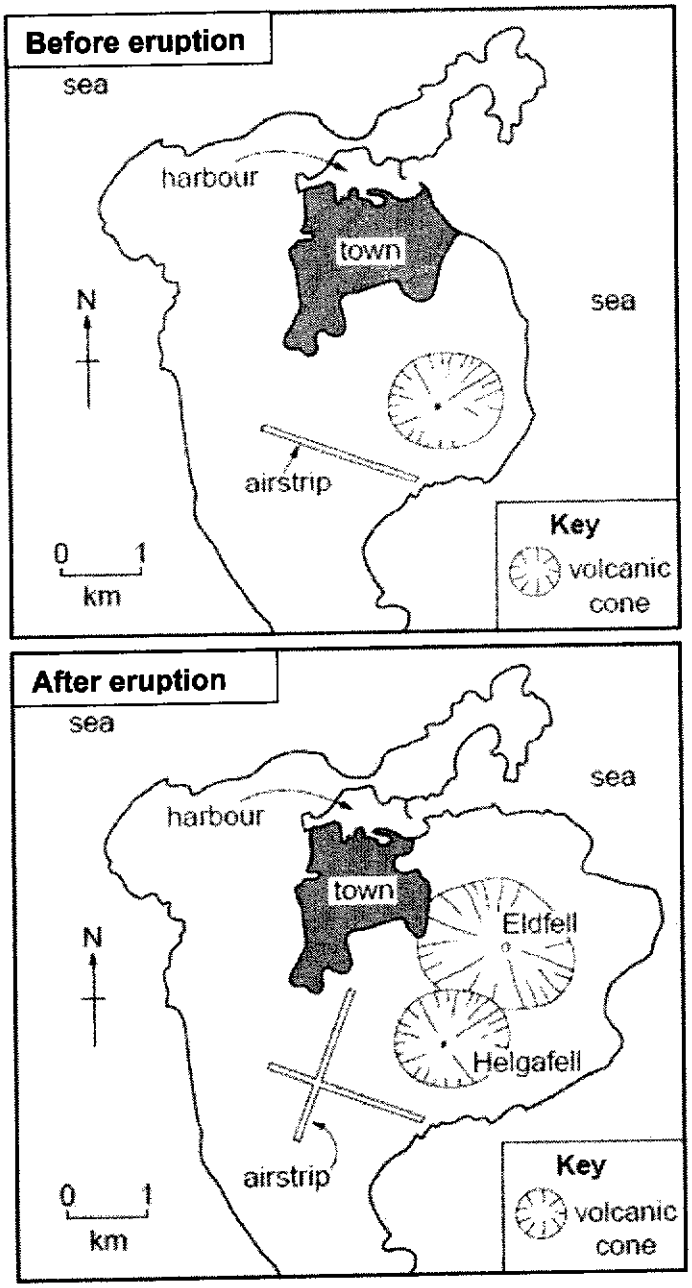

Fig. 3.2

With reference to Fig. 3.2, describe how the volcanic eruption in 1973 had affected the physical environment in Heimaey.

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(d) Explain how monitoring and warning systems can reduce vulnerability to earthquake hazards.

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(e) Study Fig. 3.3 (Insert), which shows the death toll associated with varying magnitudes of earthquakes in Turkey since 1900.

With reference to Fig. 3.3, describe the relationship between magnitude of earthquakes and death toll.

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ADDITIONAL PAGE

If you use the following lined pages to complete your answer(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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ADDITIONAL PAGE

If you use the following lined pages to complete your answer(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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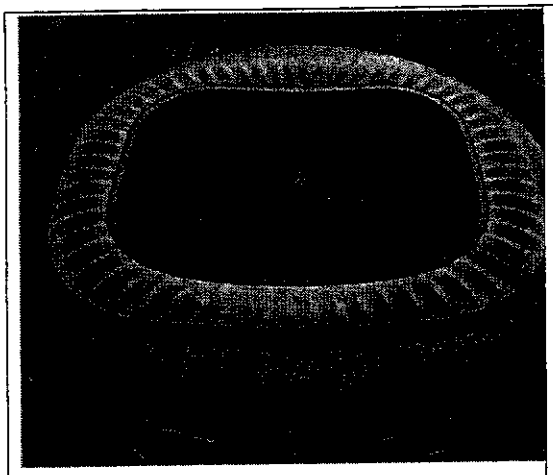
MARK SCHEME

Section A

Answer Question 1 **and** 2.

1	**Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life**	
	(a)	The Soccer City Stadium in Johannesburg, South Africa was built to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Study Fig. 1.1, which shows information about the stadium. **The Soccer City Stadium in Johannesburg, South Africa**  - The largest stadium in South Africa, with a capacity for 94,000 spectators. - It has a unique design that is inspired by the Calabash, a traditional African Pot that represents the melting pot of cultures in the African continent. - The stadium is used to host international and local football tournaments, rugby matches, and concerts. **Fig. 1.1** With reference to Fig. 1.1, describe how people in Johannesburg, South Africa may acquire a sense of place from the Soccer City stadium. [3]
		Award 1m for each description, up to 3 m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. • It is the largest stadium in South Africa, making it a significant landmark that is highly visible and easy to remember. [1] • It is uniquely designed based on the cultures of the African continent that citizens can identify with [1] • The Soccer City stadium has held significant/ memorable international and local events, hence people may attach meaning to the stadium. [1] AO2
	(b)	Describe how trees in parks can provide regulating ecosystem services for the neighbourhood. [2]
		Award 1m for each description, up to 2 m.

		• Trees can lower surface area and air temperatures by providing shade to residents. [1] • They can also cool areas by generating rainfall *(Note: This point is more relevant at a larger scale. Ok to award students but do highlight during script check)*. [1] • Vegetation can reduce surface runoff by retaining water in the soil, helping to prevent floods. [1] • Trees can remove pollutants from the atmosphere to improve air quality. [1] AO1
	(c)	Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), which shows the global death rate from road injuries in 2021.
		With reference to Fig. 1.2, describe the global distribution of deaths from road injuries in 2021. [3]
		Award 1m for each description, up to 3 m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. • Death rate from road injuries is highest in Central Africa and Middle East, with at least 30 deaths per 100,000 people, [1] • Such as Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Saudi Arabia, Yemen [1 additional mark – students only need to quote 2 specific countries] • Death rate from road injuries is moderate with 10-29 deaths per 100,000 people in USA, Mexico South America continent (except Chile) and most regions in Asia [1] • Death rate is lowest with 0-9 deaths per 100,000 in Australia, Chile, Canada and throughout Europe [1] AO2
	(d)	A group of Singapore students were investigating the residents' sense of place in a precinct in Hougang. As part of their investigation, they wanted to find out if duration of residency has an impact on their opinions about the Hougang precinct that the residents live in. They came up with the hypothesis that **'The longer the duration of residency, the more positive the residents' opinions about Hougang are'.** They conducted a survey to gather data for their investigation. The results of the survey are shown in Table 1.1. **Table 1.1**

Residents' opinions about their precinct

Question: Do you like living in Hougang? Please provide reasons.

Duration of residency	5 years and shorter	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years or longer
% of respondents who selected "Yes"	50%	65%	70%	85%

Positive reasons (for "Yes" response)	Negative reasons (for "No" response)
• There is sentimental value - Positive memories since young • This is where I grew up • My family members are living nearby • Accessible – close proximity to MRT and bus stops	• Noisy and dusty environment with ongoing housing construction • Poor estate maintenance • Insufficient food options • Lack of greenery since new public and private housing built many years ago

With reference to Table 1.1, evaluate how well the data supports the hypothesis. [6]

Award 1 mark for each evaluation of the validity of students' findings, up to 6m.
Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable.

Support

- A larger percentage of residents who have lived in Hougang longer indicated that they like living in Hougang. [1] Only half of the residents who stay in HG for 5 years or less provided positive response while it is positive for a large majority of those who stay 16 years and longer (85%) [1 additional mark]
- The percentage also increased with longer duration of residency. [1] It has increased from merely 50% to 85% with longer length of stay [1 additional mark]
- The positive responses such as 'place I grew up in' and 'memories from young' are likely from residents who have lived in Hougang for a long time and supports the hypothesis that they have positive views about it. [1]

Does not support

- The negative comment 'insufficient greenery since new public and private housing were built many years ago' is likely from long-term residents who have observed the changes over the years [1]
- Insufficient evidence to definitively prove either stand [1] as the sorting of the collated results is based on positive or negative categories and not according to residency duration. [1 additional mark]

		AO3

2	Cluster 2: Tourism	
	(a)	Explain a negative social impact that tourism may bring about to the tourist destination regions. [4]
		Award 1m for each description, up to 4 m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description (including relevant examples), where applicable. • As demand for heritage tourism increases, traditions may undergo commodification and lose their authenticity. [1] • Cultural rituals may be exaggerated, staged, or condensed to suit the needs and requests of tourists. [1 additional mark] • Art forms may be mass-produced for tourists [1 additional mark] • This weakens their cultural value for the local community [1] • Conflict among locals may occur between those who fear losing the authenticity of their cultures. [1] OR • Destination regions may experience rise in crime rates [1] • as tourists often carry large sums of money and other valuables, making them lucrative targets [1] • Tourists are also more likely to be relaxed and off guard, making them easier targets [1 additional mark] • Tourists may also be targeted due to negative sentiments from some locals towards them [1 additional mark] • The increased crime rates may make locals feel less safe. [1] AO1
	(b)	Study Fig. 2.1, which shows a brochure about a travel programme in Costa Rica. **Brochure about a travel programme in Costa Rica**

Community Education

COSTA RICA

March 9 to March 17, 2014
9 Days / 8 Nights

Custom Adventure for Active Adults

Program In Brief

Innovative trip leader, Jim Wells, and his Cascadia School team make the difference. They have expertly designed a travel program for active adults wanting an alternative to mainstream tourism. Through off-the-beaten path experiences they ensure genuine connection with the Costa Rican culture and Costa Rica's natural treasures.

Highlights

Cultural Immersion – Spanish for Travelers – Service Project – Whitewater Raft Trip – Waterfall Rappelling – Jungle Zip Line - Camping - Rural Farming – Natural History – Cooking Class – Country Bus Riding –Bird Watching – Swimming – Hike to Remote Cabacer School, Smoking Volcanoes and Good Eating -- to name a few!

CASCADIA
ADVENTURE EDUCATION SCHOOL

Fig. 2.1

	(i)	With reference to Fig. 2.1, identify the personality type of tourists who are more likely to be interested in the travel programme in Costa Rica. [1]
		Award 1m for identifying the personality type of tourists. Venturer-type tourists [1] AO1
	(ii)	Suggest reasons for your answer in **(b)(i).** [4]
		Award 1m for each description, up to 4 m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable.

		• A diversity of activities is available. [1] • With many activities to do, there are opportunities for the venturers to take part in them spontaneously [1 additional mark] • With the range of off-the-beaten-path experiences offered, tourists can visit unique places where they can participate in new experiences [1] • The activities range from adventurous in nature, such as Jungle Zip Line, Waterfall Rappelling to cultural, such as cultural immersion, birdwatching [1 additional mark]. • Tourists are able to customise the travel programme, which allows them to make their own travel plans [1] AO2
	(c)	'Governments are more effective than locals in influencing sustainable tourism development.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [9]
		Relevant content Government: + Establish policies & create plans + Enforce regulations - Limited by poor enforcement - May make decisions to prioritise economic development Locals: + Seek advice from other stakeholders regarding sustainable tourism practices + Participate in decision-making - Limited by lack of financial or technical assistance - Prioritise economic benefits over sustainability **A possible approach:** The answer could explain the roles played by both government and locals in contributing to sustainable tourism. This could be followed by the consideration of the limitations that each role has. The evaluation could weigh the arguments discussed, arriving at a reasoned conclusion.

Level 3	7-9m	Develops arguments that support **both sides** of the discussion clearly, using a range of points with good elaboration. **Examples** used demonstrate a **comprehensive understanding** of the issue or phenomenon. **Evaluation** is derived from a **well-reasoned consideration of the arguments.**

Level 2	4-6m	Develops arguments that support **one side** of the discussion well, using one or two points with some elaboration. **Example(s)** used demonstrate a **good understanding** of the issue or phenomenon. **Evaluation is well supported** by arguments.
Level 1	1-3m	Arguments are unclear with **limited description** or may be listed. **No examples** provided or examples are generic, demonstrating a basic understanding of the issue or phenomenon. **Evaluation is simple, missing or unclear.**
Level 0	0m	No creditworthy response.

3 Cluster 4: Tectonics

(a) Study Fig. 3.1, which shows evidence for seafloor spreading.

Evidence for seafloor spreading

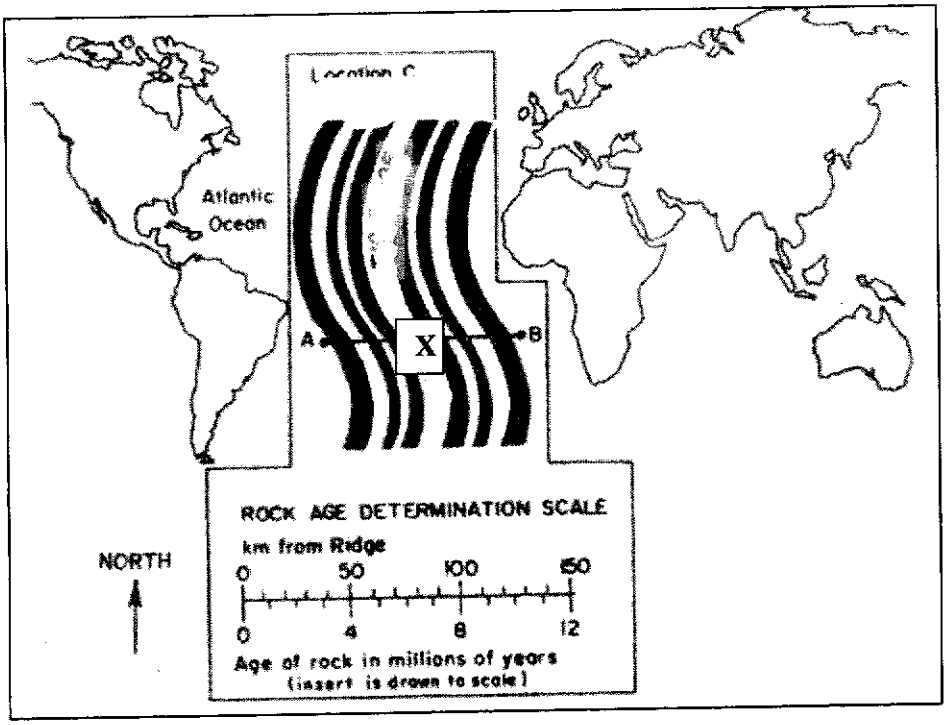


		Fig. 3.1	
		(i)	Identify the landform marked X shown in Fig. 3.1. [1]
			Award 1m for identifying the landform Mid-ocean ridge / Mid-Atlantic ridge [1] AO1
		(ii)	With reference to Fig. 3.1, explain the evidence for seafloor spreading. [4]
		Award 1m for each description, up to 4 m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. • Rocks found furthest from the mid-ocean ridge are older than those closer to it [1m] • Age of rocks are oldest near A and B (or 50km away from ridge) at around 4 million years old and decreases to 0 with increased distance to the ridge [1 additional mark] OR age of rocks increases as distance from the Mid-Atlantic ridge increases, at a rate of 4million years old per 50km [1 additional mark] • Age of rock is youngest nearest to the ridge as magma rises along the mid-ocean ridge to fill the gap along zone of divergence. [1] • As divergence continues and seafloor spreads, rocks that are formed earlier at near the ridge is pushed outwards towards A and B. [1] Accept if students had mentioned 'Magnetic striping' even though no legend to suggest alternate polarity, but cap at 2m. - There are alternate polarities recorded on the seafloor as shown by the black and white strips. [1] - Accept any elaboration on it [1] AO2	
	(b)	Explain how volcanoes are formed at convergent plate boundaries. **[4]**	
		Award 1m for each description, up to 4 m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. • At convergent plate boundaries, two oceanic plates/an oceanic and continental plate move towards each other [1] • When the denser oceanic plate subducts beneath the less dense plate, it melts and form magma [1] • Because high pressure forces water out of its crust. Water lowers the melting point of the overlying mantle [1 additional mark] • Magma then rises through the cracks to the earth's surface, cools, solidifies and accumulates over time to form volcanoes [1]	

AO1

(c) Study Fig. 3.2, which shows Heimaey, an Icelandic Island before and after a major volcanic eruption in 1973.

Heimaey before and after a major volcanic eruption

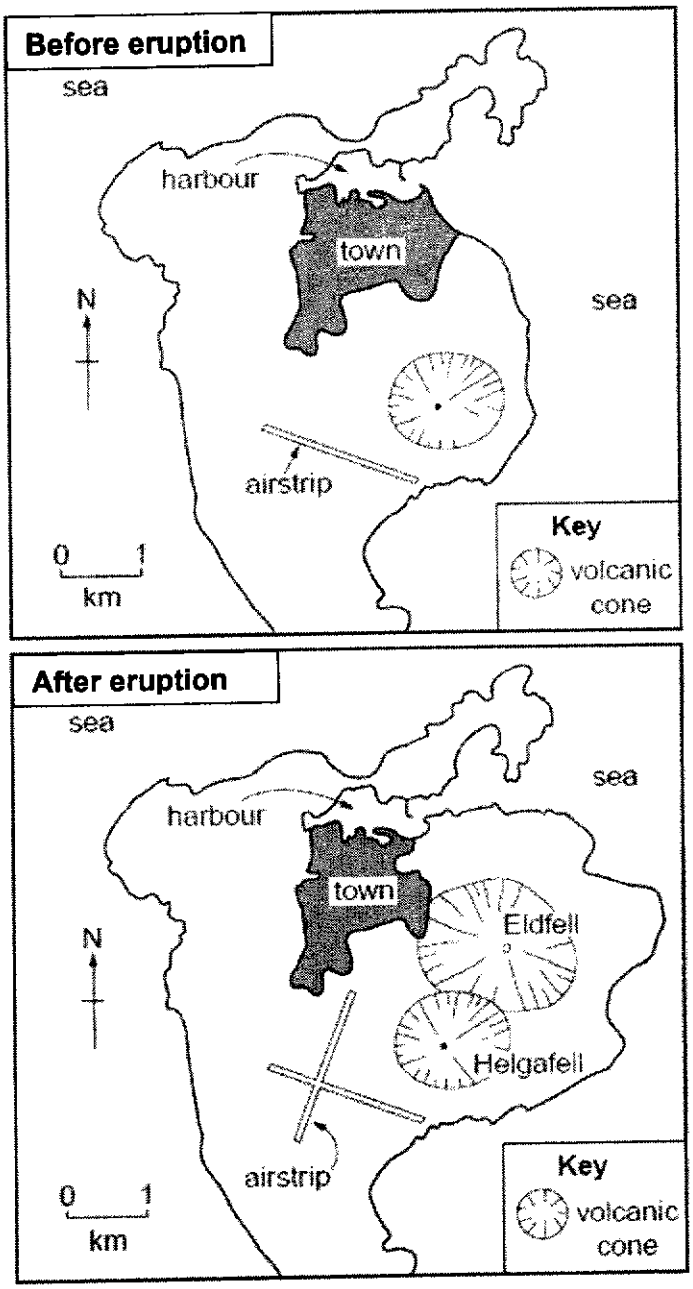


Fig. 3.2

		With reference to Fig. 3.2, describe how the volcanic eruption in 1973 had affected the physical environment in Heimaey. [3]

		Award 1m for each description, up to 3 m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. • The town has shrunk [1] • By about 500m at the east of the town [1 additional mark] • Total area of the island increased [1] • The island extended eastward by about 1-1.5km. [1 additional mark] • There is an emergence of a new volcanic cone, Eldfell AO2
	(d)	Explain how monitoring and warning systems can reduce vulnerability to earthquake hazards. [3]
		Award 1m for each description, up to 3m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. • Monitoring and warning systems are a set of devices used to detect seismic waves and ground deformation. [1] • That will help to make predictions and send warnings about potential hazards. [1] • The warnings will enable people to evacuate to a safer place, reducing their susceptibility to earthquakes. [1 additional mark] AO1
	(e)	Study Fig. 3.3 (Insert), which shows the death toll associated with varying magnitudes of earthquakes in Turkey since 1900. With reference to Fig. 3.3, describe the relationship between magnitude of earthquakes and death toll. [3]

		Award 1m for each description, up to 2m. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. • In general, the higher the magnitude of earthquake, the higher the death toll. [1] • The Erzincan earthquake in 1939 has the highest magnitude of about 8 and highest death toll of 32,700 deaths [1 additional mark]. • Conversely, low-magnitudes below 6 typically have low death toll of under 3000. [1 additional mark] • However, there are exceptions where high magnitude earthquakes have low death tolls [1] • There were 4 high-magnitude earthquakes on a scale of 7 and above with low death toll of less than 3000 [1 additional mark] AO2