

Section A

Answer **ALL** questions from this section.

Cluster 1 : Geography in Everyday Life

- 1 (a) Explain why there has been an increase in human-wildlife conflicts in the neighbourhood. [3]

Award 1 mark for each reason and 1 mark for elaboration for the same point up to 2 marks.

One of the elaboration must expand /unpack 'conflict'

- In recent years, **Singapore is developing and urbanising (R)**, leading to the **natural habitats shrinking** and hence, more **animals would venture out of their natural habitats in search of food or shelter (E)**. With increased frequency of human-animal encounters, this also **increases probability of attacks (E)** from animals and retaliation from people.
- Moreover, **as wildlife population in Singapore increases (R)**, **people who may not know how to deal with them may intentionally provoke (E)** them leading to **animal attacks (E)**.
- With **growing interest in recreational activities (R)**, **people will spend more time in natural areas where the animal resides**, leading to **more human-animal encounters (E)**, leading to **more chances of disturbances to animal living and thus, attacks (E)** from the animals.
- **Animals may also be confused and fearful (R)** and they **expand out to unfamiliar urban spaces (E)**, increasing their **probability of attacking the humans due to fear triggers.(E)**

AO1

- (b) Explain two ways to reduce the human-wildlife conflict faced. [2]

Award 1 mark for 1 way with explanation.

No explanation but with two ways – 1 m

- One way is through **public education.(W)** Human can be made aware of ways actions that can be taken to reduce (E) conflict with wildlife. Thus, reducing human-wildlife conflict.
- **Foster community stewardship (W)** in nature conservation. With nature conservation, animal habitats will not be disturbed (E) thus keeping animals in their habitats.
- **Laws to prohibit feeding/Individual should prevent feeding.(W)** Laws to stop humans interacting or trying to interact with animals as humans do not want to incur fines or do not run into trouble with the law.(E)

AO1

- (c) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows an image from The Straits Times (Dec 23, 2023) of a void deck in Bedok which was decorated by residents for Christmas Day and Fig. 1.2 an excerpt from the same report. [4]

Award 1 mark for each description up to 2 marks.

Award a maximum of 1 mark for further development of each description, where applicable.



Fig. 1.1

The elaborate Christmas display at this corner of Bedok has become an annual tradition, since 2011. Besides a catered buffet, there was an assortment of homemade food contributed by residents. Children could be seen running around in the snow foam or swimming in the pool, while another group of partygoers started their own barbecue. For the past decade, a group of volunteers has put up do-it-yourself decorations for different festivals such as Christmas, Chinese New Year, Deepavali and Hari Raya Puasa.

Fig. 1.2

With the help of Fig. 1.1 and 1.2, **describe** how decorating the estate for the festive occasion can **affect the residents' sense of place**. [4]

1 mark for description with reference to Fig 1.1 and 1.2 and 1 m for elaboration on how it affects the residents' sense of place.

- From Fig 1.2, **it is shown that this event occurs annually as a neighbourhood tradition.**(R) This tradition involves the citizens and instills emotional ties with the place/neighbourhood.(E)
- As this activity **involves the people and bring** (R) the people in the neighbourhood together as seen in Fig 1.1, people would associate memories with the place (E) after repeated encounters in this event, acquiring a sense of place.

- Moreover, **children of different races from the blocks are interacting**, (R) as seen in Fig 1.1 , the emotional ties of warmth would make the place meaningful for people, (E) giving them a deep sense of place tied to the neighbourhood.

AO2

- (d) Students were doing fieldwork in their local town centre. They wanted to find out how the main shopping street had changed and what people who came to shop in the town centre thought about shopping here. They tested the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis: Shops and services on the main shopping street have changed between 1981 and 2012.

To compare the different shops and services in 1981 and 2012 the students produced a table (Fig. 1.3) below.

Number of shops, services and other buildings located on the main shopping street

Category	1981	2012
Shops		
Clothes and shoes	8	5
Food	20	13
Specialist non-food (including bookshop, wool shop, chemist, mobile or cell phones, gift shop)	29	26
Other shops	3	4
Services		
Finance (including banks)	9	7
Entertainment (including restaurant, café, bar)	5	9
Other services (including doctor's surgery, estate agent, optician, shoe repairs, solicitor)	17	17
Office	2	1
Other buildings		
Empty (vacant) building	4	9
House (residential)	12	14
Total	109	105

Fig. 1.3

The students used the table (Fig. 1.3) to draw the graph, Fig. 3, below.

- (i) Complete the graph on Fig. 1.4 to show the changes in the number of food shops and entertainment services. [2]

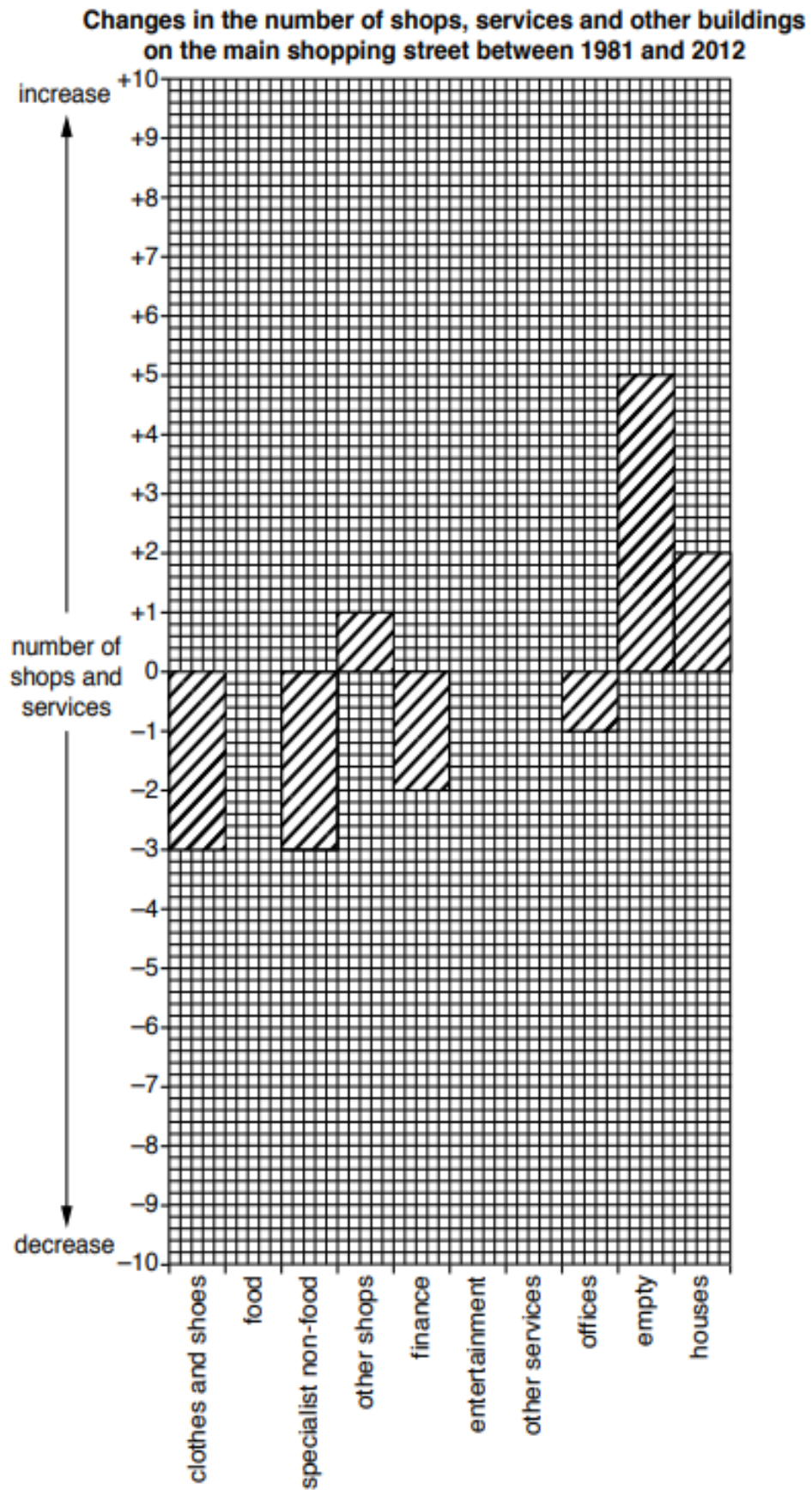


Fig. 1.4

AO2

- (ii) In addition, the students wanted to find out which shops, in the main shopping street, is the most popular. They conducted interviews with ten people on two mornings (9am) in April at a bus stop which was situated along the shopping street.

Evaluate the validity of the data collection method and suggest improvements.

1 mark for each evaluation of validity. Must have both sides for max marks up to 2 marks.

1 mark for a one-sided evaluation.

1 mark for suggestion of improvement.

Valid

- Two mornings – as shops may be popular on different days
- Convenience sampling – because when conducting interviews, it is impractical to select representative sample and when want to conduct investigations quickly.

Not valid

- Not representative – 10 people interviewed only
 - bus stop (not everyone are shoppers / rushing
 - Hasty in doing interviews / don't give well
 - Thought out answers)
 - timing (only mornings and two days within the same Week)
- Improvement (on any of the reasons (not valid) above)
- Evaluate convenience sampling (+ and -)
- Evaluate duration/time
- Evaluate suitability of location for interview
- Suggest – questionnaire for interviews to be standardised

AO3

2 Cluster 2 : Tourism

- (a) Fig. 2.1 shows the trend of tourist arrivals into Turkey from 2007 to 2016.

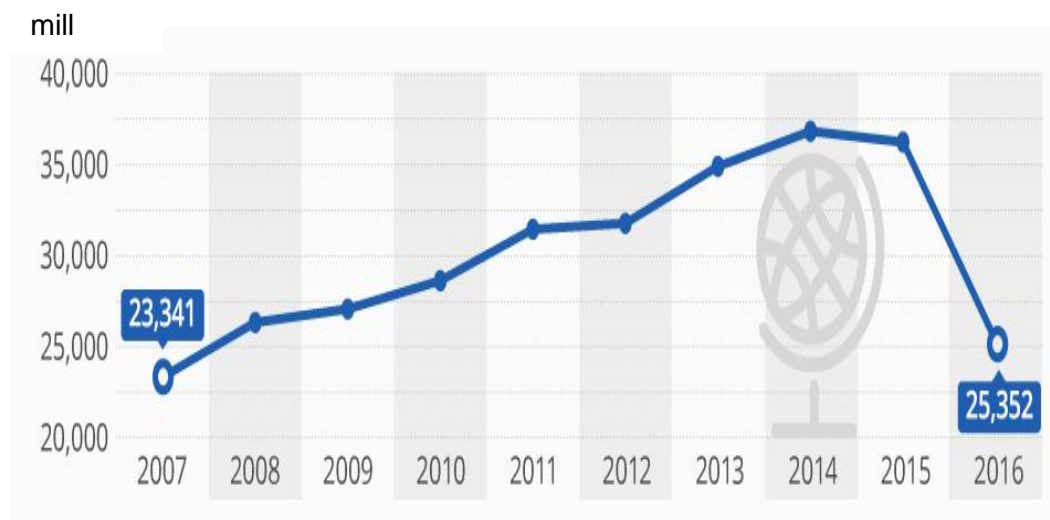


Fig. 2.1

Use Fig. 5 to describe the trend of tourist arrivals into Turkey between 2007 to 2016. [3]

- Generally **increasing** from **23341** on **2007** to **25352** in **2016** mill, an **increase of 2.011 mill people**.
- **However**, there is a **sharp decline** from **33 750** in **2015** to **25 352** in **2016**, **a decrease of 8.398 mill people**.
- The **smallest increase** is recorded between 2011 and 2012, an increase of only around 1 million.

1 mark for General statement

1 mark for Anomaly

1 mark for other plausible description

AO2

(b) Fig. 2.2 shows the major regional destinations of Singapore tourists in 2017.

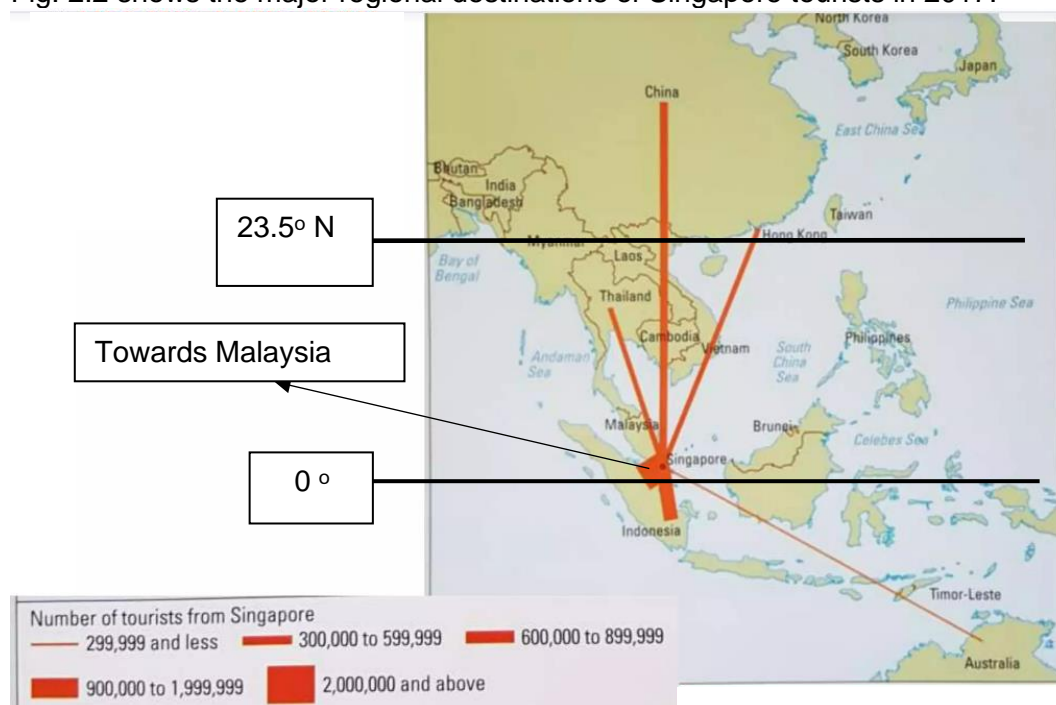


Fig. 2.2

(i) Use Fig. 6 to describe the pattern of Singapore tourists' destinations. [3]

- Most Singaporeans travelled to Malaysia, 2 mill and above
- Least Singaporeans travelled to Australia, 299,999 and less
- The closer the destination, the more Singaporeans will visit with the exception of China

1m for most

1m for least

1m for any plausible answer that describes pattern.

AO2

(ii) Explain, with reference to examples, the pattern of regional travel shown in Fig. 6. [3]

1 mark each up to 2 marks for stating/describing + explaining a reason

1 mark for giving reference

1 mark only if explaining why Singaporean visits individual destinations instead of explaining pattern.

- Proximity travel could be because of **mobility to travel like the expansion of public transport services and infrastructure.** Connectivity with different countries like the causeway into Malaysia and the many public transport available for going into Malaysia led to a large number of Singaporeans entering Malaysia. - accessibility
- Increased in private car ownership in Singapore allows families to travel comfortably and conveniently in their own vehicles to attraction in Malaysia such as to Lego land or Genting. This lead to a large number of Singaporeans choosing Malaysia as their holiday destination.
- Increase disposable income has enabled some Singaporeans to travel further – to Australia. The strength of Singapore currency coupled with out high income has enables some Singaporeans to have extra income (after spending on necessities) to travel further.

(Accept any plausible answers with explanation)

- (d) “Compared to locals and businesses, tourists are the most effective in promoting sustainable tourism development.”

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with the support of relevant examples. [9]

Level	Descriptors
3 (7-9 marks)	Develops arguments that supports both sides of the discussion clearly using a range of points with good elaboration. Examples used demonstrate comprehensive understanding of issue or phenomenon. Evaluation is derived from a well-reasoned consideration of the arguments.
2 (4-6 marks)	Develops arguments that supports one side of the discussion well using a range of points with some elaboration. Example(s) used demonstrate good understanding of issue or phenomenon. Evaluation is generally or partially supported by arguments.
1 (1-3 marks)	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 missing, asserted or unclear.

TOURISTS

Tourists can influence and promote sustainable tourism development by:

- Developing a genuine interest in the tourist destination and seeking to enhance its environment, culture, and the economy.
- Interacting responsibly with the environment and people when they travel.

a. Developing a genuine interest in the tourist destination and seeking to enhance its environment, culture, and economy.

- Tourists can choose tours or services which prioritise sustainable tourism or channel their revenue toward environmental conservation efforts.

Example:

At the Tiger Tops Elephant Camp in Nepal, an ethical elephant camp, elephants can walk around freely in the jungle with no routine imposed on them. This allows tourists to observe the elephants interacting in their natural state.

The revenue generated by tourism is used for the conservation and upkeep of animals in the region such as tigers and elephants. It can also be used to invest in the education of local students.

Tourists can also get involved in environmental conservation or community projects that benefit the tourist destination.

Example:

-At the sea turtle volunteering conservation programme in Costa Rica. tourists can help care for injured sea turtles and patrol the beaches for sea turtles and their nests to protect them from poachers.

b. Interacting responsibly with the environment and people when they travel.

Tourists can read up on the local practices and cultures, and be mindful of their attire or behaviour when travelling as a way to show respect to the local customs and cultures.

Example:

In Bali, Indonesia, tourists should be aware that they have to dress modestly when visiting religious sites. They can look after the environment when travelling such as not littering or vandalising the areas they visit.

However, there are some limitations that tourists may face,

- a. Some sustainable tourism options may be out of their budget.
- b. Lack of clear information.

- a. Some sustainable tourism options may be out of their budget .

May be expensive due to the costs required to ensure the tourism experience are sustainable, such as fees to conserve the environment. Tourist may not be keen to pay these fees.

- b. Lack of clear Information, which may confuse tourists on the sustainable options available.

There are varied understandings of "sustainable tourism" and the ways of measuring it. Tourists may be confused about whether a tourist business they engage with or their tourist practices are truly sustainable.

BUSINESSES

Businesses have an incentive to pursue sustainable tourism as it can keep them profitable (e.g. by protecting the environment. Businesses can ensure that tourists will return allowing them to thrive.

They often have the financial resources to influence sustainable development

Businesses can influence sustainable tourism development_ by:

1. Seeking advice from other stakeholders regarding sustainable tourism practices.
2. Participating in decision-making for sustainable tourism development

Example:

Quicksilver Cruises in Australia specialises in tours of the Great Barrier Reef.

It works with:

- The planning authorities to promote ecotourism.
- A research team of marine biologists to observe and monitor the marine ecosystem. which helps the planning authorities in managing the Great Barrier Reef.

However, there are some limitations that businesses may face. such as:

- a. Compromising sustainable practices to survive.
- b. Differing understanding and ways of measuring sustainability.

a. Compromising on sustainable practices to survive.

Ultimately businesses may prioritise profits above sustainability, which can hinder sustainable tourism development by. for instance. polluting the environment or exploiting resources.

b. Differing understanding and ways of measuring sustainability.

Different businesses may have a different understanding of sustainability and how to measure it.

Businesses may end up greenwashing - marketing themselves as 'sustainable' when their practices may not be so.

LOCALS

Locals can influence and promote sustainable tourism development by:

- a. Seeking advice from other stakeholders regarding sustainable tourism
- b. Participating in decision-making for sustainable tourism development.

a. Seeking advice from other stakeholders regarding sustainable tourism

Locals may not have the necessary knowledge and experience, which other stakeholders such as governments, businesses and international organizations have to pursue sustainable tourism.

By seeking advice from these stakeholders, locals can adopt sustainable tourism practices that have already been tried and tested. This helps to protect the environment and ensure that sustainable tourism can continue to grow and thrive.

Example:

In Singapore, locals can seek guidance from the National Environment Agency to pursue sustainable tourism practices such as waste management and recycling when hosting international events, meetings and conventions.

b. Participating in decision-making.

Having local knowledge, the involvement of locals in decision making is critical. They can suggest ways to minimize the impacts of tourism such as protecting the flora & fauna in their local community.

This can be done through community-based tourism which prioritizes the participation of local community and ensures that the benefits gained from tourism stay with the local community.

However, there are some limitations that locals may face:

a. Lack of financial or technical assistance

Some locals may not have the information on how to apply for financial or technical assistance and therefore lack sufficient resources to carry out plans for sustainable tourism development.

b. Prioritizing economic benefits over sustainability

Some locals may pursue tourism practices that may not be sustainable as long as it brings higher income to support themselves and their families.

AO3

Section B

Answer **All** questions from this section.

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3.1 which shows earth's tectonic plates and their boundaries.

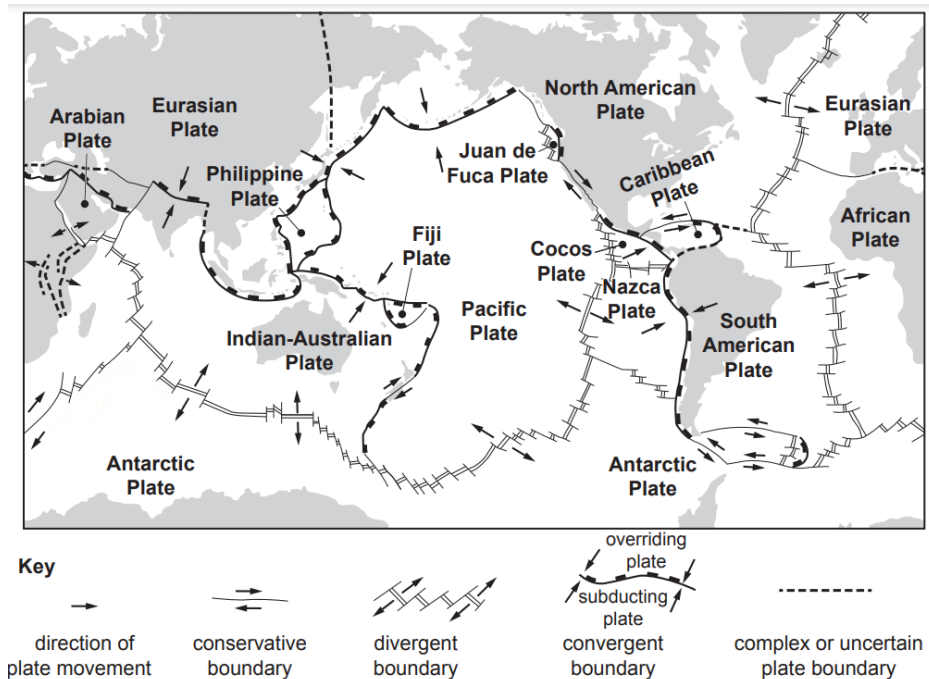


Fig 3.1

With reference to Fig 73.1 describe the distribution of divergent plate boundaries shown. [3]

1 mark for identifying the two plates where divergent plate boundaries are found (P)

1 mark for identifying the type of plates the boundaries are on (T)

1 mark for giving place reference (C)

1 mark for identifying pattern (PA)

1 mark identifying anomaly (A)

Any 3

- Mainly found in the ocean/sea, in the pacific ocean between pacific plate and Antarctic Plate (any examples)
- They can also be found on continents, for example in Africa.
- Found on the boundaries where plates move away from each other.

AO2

- (b) **Compare** the characteristics of a viscous magma with a less viscous magma. [4]

1 mark for a point-by-point comparison with criteria

1 mark only if no comparison is not made by point

At least 1 similarity

Similarity

- Both contain gases
- **In terms of its content**, a viscous magma is high in silica but a less viscous magma is low in silica content. (c)
- **In terms of its movement** to the surface of the earth, a viscous magma cannot escape easily while a less viscous magma can escape easily.(M)

- **In terms of built up pressure**, viscous magma is explosive while a less viscous magma has less built up pressure resulting in effusive explosion. (P)
- **In terms of the distance travel**, a viscous magma travel a shorter distance while a less viscous magma travels a longer distance. (D)

AO1

- (c) Fig. 3.2 is a comparative graph which shows foreign tourists hotel stay in Iceland in 2009 and 2010 (January to August) and Fig. 3.3 is a map which shows ash generation and distribution from the April-May 2010 eruption of Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland.

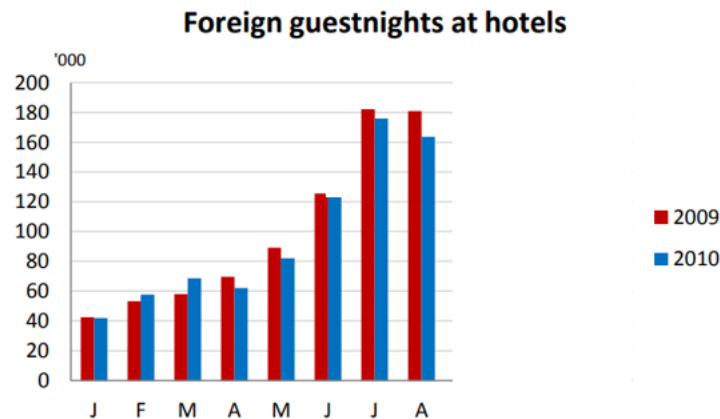


Fig. 3.2

Ash generation and distribution from the April-May 2010 eruption of Eyjafjallajökull, Icel

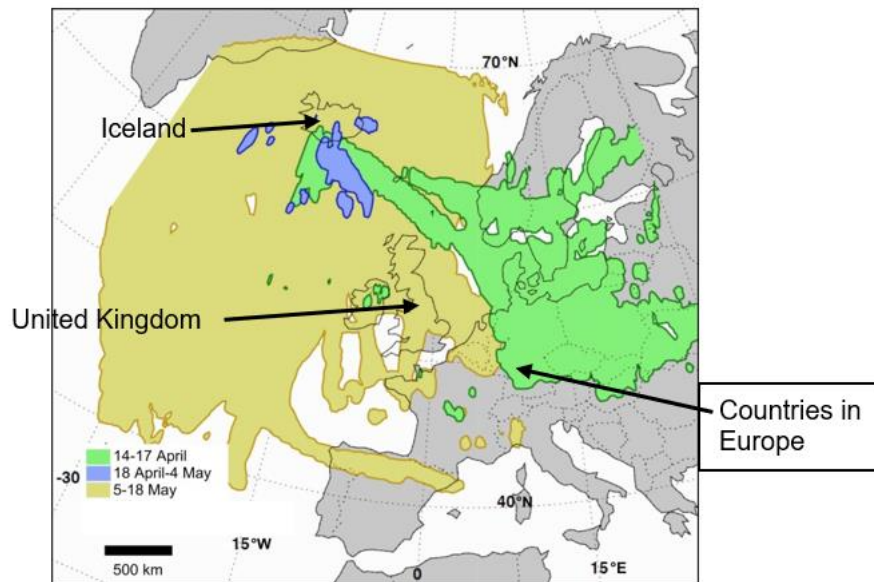


Fig. 3.3

With reference to Fig. 3.2 and Fig. 3.3 explain the impact of eruption of Eyjafjallajökull volcano to the economy and people of Iceland in 2010.

1 m for description of one trend of foreign guest nights at hotels before and after the eruption (D)

1 m for explaining the trend in relation to Fig. 3.3 (Ash)

2 m for impact

Only explanation or only data – max 2 marks

- Eruption released ash cloud covering the southern area of Iceland from 14 April to 4 May
- From April 2010 onwards after the eruption, foreign guestnights have been consistently lower as compared to 2009. OR
- The guestnights at hotel gradually increase after April
- People – breathing difficulties/might have retrenchment in service industry
- People – improvement in tourism sector brings positive impact in income earn.
- Economy – revenue receipt decreases affecting country's development.

AO2

(d) Fig 3.4 is a diagram showing how tsunamis occur.



Fig. 3.4

Use Fig 3.4 to explain the formation of steep high waves at the shore. [4]

1 m per point

- The high waves at the shore is caused by seismic activity (Cause of high wave)
- The sea floor is displaced, causing a **fault** to form, because of earth movement (F)
- **A large volume of water is lifted** as a result, forming waves of great wavelengths and low height at first (V)
- On approaching the coast, the **waves get closer together and increase in height**, forming the **steep** high waves (S)

(d) With reference to specific examples, evaluate the effectiveness of one disaster management strategy. [4]

1 m description

1m (+)

1m (-)

Respond

- Search and rescue efforts
- Timely evacuation
- Provision of basic social and psychosocial services to affected communities

Recover

-restoration and improvement of facilities and living conditions of affected communities

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

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