Answer Scheme

Section A (14 marks)

1   Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life (Topic 1.3)

Question		Answer	Marks
Two groups of Secondary Three students decided to investigate tourism in different tourist attractions in Singapore.			
(a)		The first group of students proceeded to Chinatown, a popular tourist site famous for its Chinese culture and heritage. Study Fig. 1.1 (Insert), which shows a map of Chinatown.	
		They decided to test the following hypothesis: **'The longer a tourist's length of stay at the tourist attraction, the higher the amount of spending".**	
		The students decided to conduct a face-to-face survey with 50 tourists in Chinatown.	
	(i)	The students decided to use the simple random sampling method. With reference to Fig. 1.1, explain how the students could carry out this sampling method at Chinatown to collect the data needed to test their hypothesis.	
		Award 1 mark for each explanation of where students to position themselves at Chinatown. Additional 1 mark for explanation of locations.	**4**
		Award 1 mark for explanation of how students could use the sampling method to test their hypothesis. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of the explanation, where applicable.	
		Award 1 mark for explanation of how students can ensure representation of visitors sampled. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of the explanation, where applicable.	
		Possible Responses include:	
		● **Students could divide and locate themselves along different streets of Chinatown, such as Cross Street, Mosque Street, Pagoda Street OR outside the main tourist attractions of Chinatown such as People's Park Complex, Chinatown Point or Chinatown Heritage Centre. [1 mark]**	
		● **These locations are ideal because they are the closest to Chinatown MRT and the tourist attractions, hence providing opportunities for the students to approach the tourists easily. The range and volume of visitors would be the greatest. [1 additional mark]**	
		● **To carry out the simple random sampling method, 50 random numbers can be generated through a <u>random number generato</u>r in the selection of visitors at the different streets of Chinatown. [1 mark]**	
		● **Student groups should sample and survey visitors for an hour each, 3 times within a day as it ensures representation of the visitors sampled within a day. [1 mark] In addition, they should also consider collecting data every day at the same time and location for a week as it ensures representation of visitors sampled during the weekdays and weekends and under different weather conditions. [1 additional mark]**	

	AO2	
	1. **Some students did not explain random sampling method at all. Or explain it wrongly.** 2. **Most student describe instead [cap at 3m].** 3. **Do not accept survey questions.**	

Question		Answer	Marks
	(ii)	Two students stood at the location shown in Fig. 1.2 (Insert) on a Saturday afternoon to carry out their data collection.	
		With reference to Fig. 1.2, suggest **two** possible problems the students may face as they conduct the survey.	
		Award 1 mark for each problem and explanation of the problem. **Possible Responses include:** ● **Tourists may be in a rush as they are travelling to another location or tourists coming out of the MRT are eager to visit Chinatown, therefore they will reject the students. [1 mark]** ● **Shop owners may see the students as a hindrance to their business as tourists may avoid the shops with students conducting survey. [1 mark]** ● **Students may block the flow of the pedestrians or tourists even if they managed to stop tourists for the survey. [1 mark]** **AO2** 1. **Generally well done.** 2. **All reasonable problems from reasonable reference to Fig. will be accepted.**	2

Question	Answer	Marks
One student from the group collected responses from 10 tourists. The findings are shown in Table 1.1.		

Table 1.1

Results of the Questionnaire

Tourist	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of Hours	1.5	2	2	2.5	3	3	3.5	4	4	4.5
Amount Spent (Singapore Dollars)	32	45	54	60	72	82	70	90	100	110

	(iii)	Using Table 1.1, plot the data for tourists 7-10 and draw a best fit line on the graph.	2

Relationship between the number of hours spend in Chinatown and the amount tourists spend in Singapore Dollars

Fig. 1.3

Award 1 mark for accurate plot of data of tourists 7-10.

Award 1 mark for accurate plot of best fit line.

AO2

1. **Accept line of best fit without additional plotted points.**
2. **Many students do not understand what is line of best fit.**

Question		Answer	Marks
	(iv)	Using the graph in **a(iii)**, does the data support the students' hypothesis: 'The longer a tourist's length of stay at the tourist attraction, the higher the amount of spending"?	
		Possible Responses include: ● **The data supports the hypothesis. [1 mark]** ● **The best-fit line shows a positive correlation between the two variables. When a tourist spends 1.5 hours in Chinatown, he spends 32 dollars. However, when a tourist spends a longer time of 4.5 hours in Chinatown, the spending increases to 110 dollars. [1 additional mark]** **AO2** 1. **Many students did not quote evidence.**	2

Question	Answer	Marks
(b)	The second group of students decided to investigate the main reasons why Asian tourists decide to travel to Singapore. The students went to Jewel Changi Airport on a Monday afternoon (12pm-3pm) to carry out their data collection. They decided to collect responses from 50 tourists who look like Asian tourists.	
	The students created a questionnaire to use for their survey, as shown in Fig. 1.4 (Insert). The data collected is shown in Fig. 1.5 (Insert). With reference to Fig. 1.4 and Fig. 1.5, evaluate the validity and reliability of the students' findings for this investigation.	
	Award 1 mark for each evaluation of the validity and reliability of the students' findings, to a maximum of 4 marks. **Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each evaluation, where applicable.** **Accept any other plausible answers based on Fig. 1.4 & Fig. 1.5.** **Possible Responses include:** ● **The findings are valid because the data collected addresses the investigation question/purpose of investigation, highlighting the main reasons why Asian tourists travel to Singapore. [1 mark] In Fig. 1.5, 48% of Asian tourists interviewed travel to Singapore for Holiday/Leisure purposes. [1 additional mark]** ● **The findings are reliable because the students collected 50 responses which is an adequate/large enough sample size to conduct a reasonable analysis of the data. [1 mark]** ● **However, the findings may not be reliable as selecting the respondents based on 'tourists who look like Asian tourists' might lead to inaccurate data being collected. [1 mark] There was no question in the survey which specifically asks the tourists to state the country which they are from. [1 additional mark]** ● **The findings may not be reliable as it was only conducted once on a Monday afternoon and at only one timing in the afternoon. [1 mark]** **AO3** 1. **A few students do not understand the question at all.** 2. **Many are able to point out the 'Asian tourists' invalidity.** 3. **Some wrote about respondents lying.**	**4**

Section B (18 marks)

2   **Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life (Topics 1.1 & 1.2)**

Question			Answer	Marks
	(a)		Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), showing two precincts in the Bangkit, Bukit Panjang neighbourhood in Singapore.	
		(i)	Using Fig. 2.1, describe the differences between precinct 1 and precinct 2.	
			Award 1 mark for each description of each difference in layout between precincts 1 and 2, to a maximum of 2 marks. **Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable.** **Accept any other plausible answer which is shown in Fig. 2.1.** **Possible responses include:** ● **Precinct 1 has fewer amenities than Precinct 2. [1 mark] Although Precinct 1 has playgrounds and a badminton court, Precinct 2 has more amenities such as hawker centres, clinics and a supermarket. [1 additional mark]** ● **Precinct 2 is more densely built up as compared to precinct 1 which has an open area near the parking area. [1 mark]** ● **Precinct 2 is more irregular in shape than Precinct 1 [1 mark].** ● **There is more parking space in Precinct 2 than Precinct 1. [1 mark]** **AO2** 1. **Generally well done.**	3

		(ii)	With reference to Fig. 2.1, explain how residents living in the Bangkit, Bukit Panjang neighbourhood may acquire a sense of place in their neighbourhood.	
			Award 1 mark for explanation. Award 1 additional mark for further development of answer.	**3**

Possible responses include:

- **Residents may have repeated encounters with objects and people in the Bangkit neighbourhood. [1 mark] For example, residents may have vivid memories of the routes they take as they walk around the neighbourhood. [1 additional mark]**
- **Residents may also have significant memories at gathering places in the Bangkit neighbourhood. [1 mark] For example, residents may have interactions with fellow residents at everyday places at their neighbourhood such as void decks or hawker centres, resulting in them developing an attachment to these places. [1 additional mark] Open spaces around the neighbourhood or the community garden can be transformed into memorable places during community events for people to bond and interact with each other. [1 additional mark]**

AO1

1. **Most are able to point out the forging of bonds and forming memories.**
2. **Some did not reference Fig.**
3. **Some did not mention repeated encounters.**

Question			Answer	Marks
	(b)		Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), which shows a newspaper extract about volunteers rewilding parts of the Rail Corridor.	
		(i)	Using Fig. 2.2, explain how local communities and nature areas can positively affect each other.	
			Award 1 mark for each explanation of how local communities and nearby nature areas can positively affect each other, to a maximum of 4 marks. **Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable.** **Possible Responses include:** • **People in the neighbourhood may tend to the health of nature areas, ensuring the plants and animals living there thrive. [1 mark] For example, volunteers planted native saplings which have attracted various wildlife. [1 additional mark]** • **Individuals in local communities can encourage one another to enjoy nearby nature areas in a sustainable manner without causing irreversible damage. [1 mark]** • **Nature also provides spaces for recreation and leisure activities for people [1 mark], which allows people to bond with their family and friends, helping to maintain humans' physical and mental well-being. [1 additional mark]** **AO2** 1. **Generally well done.** 2. **A few did not write about how Humans can positively impact nature.**	**4**

		(ii)	With reference to Fig 2.2, explain one possible reason why there might be an increase in human-wildlife conflicts in Singapore.	
			Award a maximum of 1 mark for one reason why there is an increase in human-wildlife conflicts.	**2**
			Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation.	
			Possible Responses include:	
			• **(Point) There is an increase in the greening efforts by the state/Singapore aims to bring nature back into the city and promote human-wildlife encounters. [1 mark]** • **(Point) There is an increase in people's growing interest in outdoor recreation/more people are now spending more time in nature areas. [1 mark]** • **(Explanation) The increase in the frequency of human-wildlife encounters, people who may not know how to deal with wildlife may unintentionally provoke them, leading to attacks [1 additional mark]** • **(Explanation) Some animals may be confused and fearful when they venture into unfamiliar urban spaces, increasing the likelihood of attacks when fearful or triggered. [1 additional mark]**	
			AO1	
			1. **Most students are able to point out the main point - proximity of humans and nature.** 2. **Generally well done.**	

Question			Answer	Marks
	(c)		Study Fig. 2.3 (Insert), which shows different road traffic statistics in Thailand.	
			Describe the trends in road traffic **accidents and fatalities** in Thailand from 2002 to 2006 shown in Fig. 2.3.	
			Award 1 mark for each description of changes in road traffic accidents, to a maximum of 2 marks. Award maximum 1 mark if no data is provided.	**2**
			Possible Responses include:	
			• **Generally, there has been an increase in the number of accidents and injuries from 2002 to 2004 and a subsequent decrease in them from 2004 to 2006. [1 mark] The number of accidents increased from 92,000 cases to 124,000 in 2004 but decreased to 112,000 in 2006. [1 additional mark]** • **However, the number of fatalities remained relatively constant at 12,000 cases from 2002 to 2006. [1 mark]**	
			AO2	
			1. **Some students still do 'listing'.** 2. **Some did not quote evidence.**	

(d)	Evaluate if a small population size helps urban neighbourhoods in building community resilience.		
	Award 1 mark for each explanation of how a small population size helps or does not help urban neighbourhoods in building community resilience, to a maximum of 4 marks.

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

Possible responses include:

- **Small neighbourhoods are likely to develop a strong community spirit because people tend to interact more. [1 mark] This can be seen during the Covid pandemic when residents in small neighbourhoods help each other with their grocery shopping. [1 additional mark]**
- **People in small neighbourhoods tend to enjoy closer relationships facilitating decision-making that could help them to recover from disasters [1 mark]. For example, the residents can collectively agree on not placing bulky items among common corridors and walkways. [1 additional mark]**
- **People in small neighbourhoods tend to trust each other more, thus they are likely to turn to each other during an emergency, organising themselves to manage the hazard. [1 mark]**
- **However, a small population size may indicate that there could be fewer residents who have emergency preparedness skills. [1 mark] For example, during a traffic accident, there might be fewer residents who can assist the victim with simple first-aid. [1 additional mark] There also could be fewer volunteers who can alert the relevant authorities to minor emergencies such as rubbish chute and bin fires. [1 additional mark]**

AO3 (*Note: Students are not required to show both perspectives. But when teaching, we encourage students to present both sides.)

1. **Many students did not relate to 'small' population size and just describe how to build community resilience in general.**
2. **Most wrote about the ease, very few wrote about the difficulties.** | **4** |

Section C (18 marks)

3 Cluster 2: Tourism (Topic 1.1)

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	Study Fig. 3.1 (Insert) which shows the number of tourist arrivals to Singapore from selected countries between 1997 and 2003.	
	Using Fig. 3.1, describe how the number of tourist arrivals to Singapore has changed between 1997 and 2003.	
	Areas which the marker looked out for: 1) **Identifying a general trend on how the number of tourist arrivals <u>changed</u> over time.** 2) **Sub-trends within the time period of 1997-2003 to show how the number of tourist arrivals have changed for different countries.** 3) **Extracting specific data on visitor arrivals from Fig. 3.1** **Possible Responses include:** 1) <u>**General trend on how number of tourist arrivals changed over time:**</u> ● **In general, the countries experience different trends with fluctuations with 2 countries having an overall decreasing trend from 1997 to 2003. [1 mark]** ● **In 1997, the country with the lowest tourist arrivals was China, and the country with the highest tourist arrivals was Malaysia, but this changed in 2003, where China became the country with the highest tourist arrivals and USA was the country with the lowest tourist arrivals. [1 mark]**	3

2) <u>Evidence to support general trend/sub-trends with specific data on visitor arrivals using Fig. 3.1:</u>

- **Malaysia and USA have been having a mostly downward trend. In Malaysia, visitor numbers decreased from about 690 thousand visitors in 1997 to 430 thousand visitors in 2003. [1 mark]**
- **In USA, visitor numbers decreased from 390 thousand visitors in 1997 to 250 thousand visitors in 2003. [1 additional mark]**
- **For Australia, the number of tourist arrivals to Singapore remained constant at about 400 thousand visitors from 1997 to 2003. [1 mark]**
- **In China, there was an increasing trend in the number of visitors from 220 thousand visitors to 580 thousand visitors, from 1997 to 2003. [1 mark]**
- **In Australia and China, although the number of visitors increased from 400 thousand and 220 thousand visitors respectively in 1997 to about 520 thousand and 680 thousand visitors respectively in 2002 [1 mark], in 2003, the number of visitors decreased to 400 thousand in Australia and about 580 thousand in China. [1 additional mark]**

AO2

Markers' Comments:
- **Students need to show some form of judgment and understanding of the question which asks how tourist arrivals *changed* over time, such as saying how some countries' tourist arrivals decreased while some increased, across different years. Better scripts would group/categorize the countries to show similarities or differences (e.g. Malaysia and USA having a mostly downward trend)**
- **Many students did not identify a clear overall pattern/trend and only described the trend for each of the 4 countries one by one. These students would attain a maximum of 2 marks.**
- **Students who did not indicate the units (thousands) in their evidence would have their marks deducted by 1 mark.**
- **Students who just listed data of each country year by year would attain a maximum of 1 mark.**

Question	Answer	Marks
(b)	Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert) and Fig. 3.3 (Insert), which shows two different locations in Indonesia.	
(i)	Identify the personality type for tourists shown in Fig. 3.2 and Fig. 3.3 respectively.	
	1. Tourist personality type shown in Fig. 3.2: **Dependables/Dependable-type travellers [1 mark] (Not accepted: Dependents)** 2. Tourist personality type shown in Fig. 3.3.: **Venturers/Venturer-type travellers [1 mark] (Not accepted: Adventurous)** **AO1** **Markers' Comments:** - **A number of students did not know what were the two main tourist personality types and came up with their own answers.**	**2**

		(ii)	Compare the differences in the tourists' preference for travelling to Indonesia, as shown in Fig. 3.2 and Fig. 3.3.	
			Possible Responses include: ● **(A1) Dependable-type travellers usually prefer well-planned/ comfortable/secure/simple/predictable activities compared to (A2) venturers who prefer adventurous/spontaneous activities/prefer to take risks. (Not accepted: prefer to explore/learn) [Students MUST have both A1 and A2 to attain 1 mark]** ● **(B1) Dependables prefer to travel in large groups (Not accepted: go to places with many people) as compared to (B2) venturers who prefer to go places alone/in pairs [Students MUST have both B1 and B2 to attain 1 mark]** ● **(C) For example, in Fig. 3.2, tourists have decided to travel to a beach resort, which has well-developed tourism facilities and amenities for their convenience. [1 mark]** ● **(D) In comparison, venturer-type travellers in Fig. 3.3, prefer to explore less developed/unique places where they can participate in new experiences even if it is less convenient for them. [1 mark]** **AO2** **Markers' Comments:** ● **Command word for this question is 'Compare'. Students must show clear comparison between the two types of tourist personality types (e.g. Dependables prefer well-planned and predictable activities *as compared to* venturers who prefer more adventurous and spontaneous activities.)** ● **Students are not recommended to describe the two types of tourist personality types separately/in separate paragraphs, because the comparison will not be as clear.** ● **Students are reminded to use words that show comparison, such as however, in comparison, while etc.** ● **Did not accept answers which wrote about the cost involved in both activities because it was not shown clearly in Fig. 3.2 & Fig. 3.3.**	**4**

Question			Answer	Marks
(c)			Study Fig. 3.4 (Insert) which shows an excerpt of a newspaper article about Coastal PlayGrove in Singapore and Fig. 3.5 (Insert) which shows the stages of tourism development.	
	(i)		Using Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.5, identify which stage of tourism development is Coastal PlayGrove currently at.	
			Rejuvenation stage [1 mark] **AO1** **Markers' Comments:** ● **Students are reminded to spell the word correctly since it was given in Fig. 3.4.** ● **Students to spell out the whole stage, instead of just writing 'Stage 7'.**	**1**

		(ii)	Explain your answer in **(c)(i)**.	
			Possible Responses include: ● The waterpark was closed in 2016 due to lower visitor and tourist numbers, showing that the park was in its <u>stagnation/decline stage</u>. **[1 mark]** ● However, in 2017, the Coastal Playgrove was made more attractive again by <u>new investments</u> to develop attractions and facilities. **[1 mark]** ● For example, NParks has <u>redeveloped</u> it with new play structures and designs. **[1 additional mark]** ● There is also the <u>rebranding</u> of the destination from Big Splash to Coastal PlayGrove to increase visitor arrivals again. **[1 mark]** **AO2** **Markers' Comments:** ● Students who answered by elimination/eliminating other stages were awarded a maximum of 1 mark. Students need to demonstrate understanding of rejuvenation and the characteristics of this stage. ● Students who lifted from the source were awarded a maximum of 1 mark.	3

Question		Answer	Marks
	(d)	Study Fig. 3.6, which shows an online promotion by Scoot, a budget airline company.	
		With reference to Fig. 3.6, explain the reason why there is an increase in the ability for tourists to travel today.	
		Possible Responses include: ● **Air fares have significantly dropped especially with the <u>emergence of more budget airlines.</u> [1 mark]** ● **In Fig. 3.6, airplane tickets are halved, as Scoot, a budget airline is able to offer air tickets at <u>significantly lower prices and lower transport costs</u> which encourage people to travel overseas. [1 additional mark]** ● **This allows people to have <u>more disposable income</u> to spend on travelling/<u>People with lower income</u> will be able to afford the lower transport costs. [1 mark]** **AO2** **Markers' Comments:** ● **Most students were able to identify that there is the lowering of transport costs with the discounts. However, students must link it back to the point of the increasing numbers of budget airlines (as compared to typical commercial airlines)**	**2**

	(e)	With the use of an example, explain how the need to achieve personal growth and self-fulfilment has increased people's motivation to travel.	
		Award a maximum of 2 marks if an example is not provided. **Possible Responses include:** ● **Some people see travelling as allowing them to develop themselves further by <u>learning something new or improving their existing knowledge and skills</u> [1 mark] People might choose a travel destination where they can pick up a new skill such as <u>cooking local cuisines or farming by learning methods from the locals.</u> [1 additional mark] For example, tourists may <u>travel to Bali to learn more about Balinese cuisine</u> in cooking schools in Bali. [1 additional mark] This allows tourists to <u>challenge themselves/ achieve their fullest potential/have a sense of achievement</u>. [1 additional mark]** ● **In <u>pilgrimage tourism</u>, tourists travel to <u>sacred sites</u> to learn more about their faiths and <u>grow spiritually</u>. [1 mark] For example, every year, more than <u>two million Muslims travel to Mecca in Saudi Arabia</u> for the pilgrimage where they perform a series of rituals for spiritual growth. [1 additional mark] This form of tourism gives tourists a <u>sense of achievement/be able to achieve their fullest potential</u>. [1 additional mark]** ● **Some people also participate in activities that are challenging or adventurous to feel that they are being <u>stretched physically and emotionally</u>. [1 mark] For example, people may climb Mount Everest or do skydiving in Dubai to challenge themselves and achieve their fullest potential. [1 additional mark] This form of tourism gives tourists a <u>sense of achievement/be able to achieve their fullest potential</u> by challenging themselves. [1 additional mark]** **AO1** **Markers' Comments:** ● **Many students misunderstood this question and focused on the need for relaxation instead.** ● **Some students did not give an example, their answers are capped to 2 marks.** ● **Answers talking about travelling overseas to study were not accepted as the focus is on tourism (short-term travel).**	3

End of Paper

Assessment Specification Grid

Question	Max Mark	Question part	AO1	AO2	AO3
1	14	(a) (i)		4	
		(a) (ii)		2	
		(a) (iii)		2	
		(a) (iv)		2	
		(b)			4
		Total	**0**	**10**	**4**
2	18	(a) (i)		3	
		(a) (ii)	3		
		(b) (i)		4	
		(b) (ii)	2		
		(c)		2	
		(d)			4
		Total	**5**	**9**	**4**
3	18	(a)		3	
		(b) (i)	2		
		(b) (ii)		4	
		(c) (i)	1		
		(c) (ii)		3	
		(d)		2	
		(e)	3		
		Total	**6**	**12**	

AO1: 0 + 5 + 6 =11m

AO2: 10 + 9 + 12= 31m

AO3: 4 + 4 = 8m