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INDEX NUMBER

Anglo-Chinese School

(Independent)



FINAL EXAMINATION 2017 INTEGRATED PROGRAMME YEAR 2

GEOGRAPHY

Wednesday

11 October 2017

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your index number in the boxes at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams and graphs.

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

Section A

Answer all the questions.

Section B

Answer all the questions.

Write all answers in the spaces provided.

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.

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

For examiner's use

Question No	Marks obtained
1	/5
2	/4
3	/5
4	/3
5	/6
6	/2
7	/3
8	/3
9	/4
10	/5
Total	/40

Section A: Topographical Map [5 marks]

1. Fig. 1 shows a 1:32,000 map of the downtown area in Singapore.

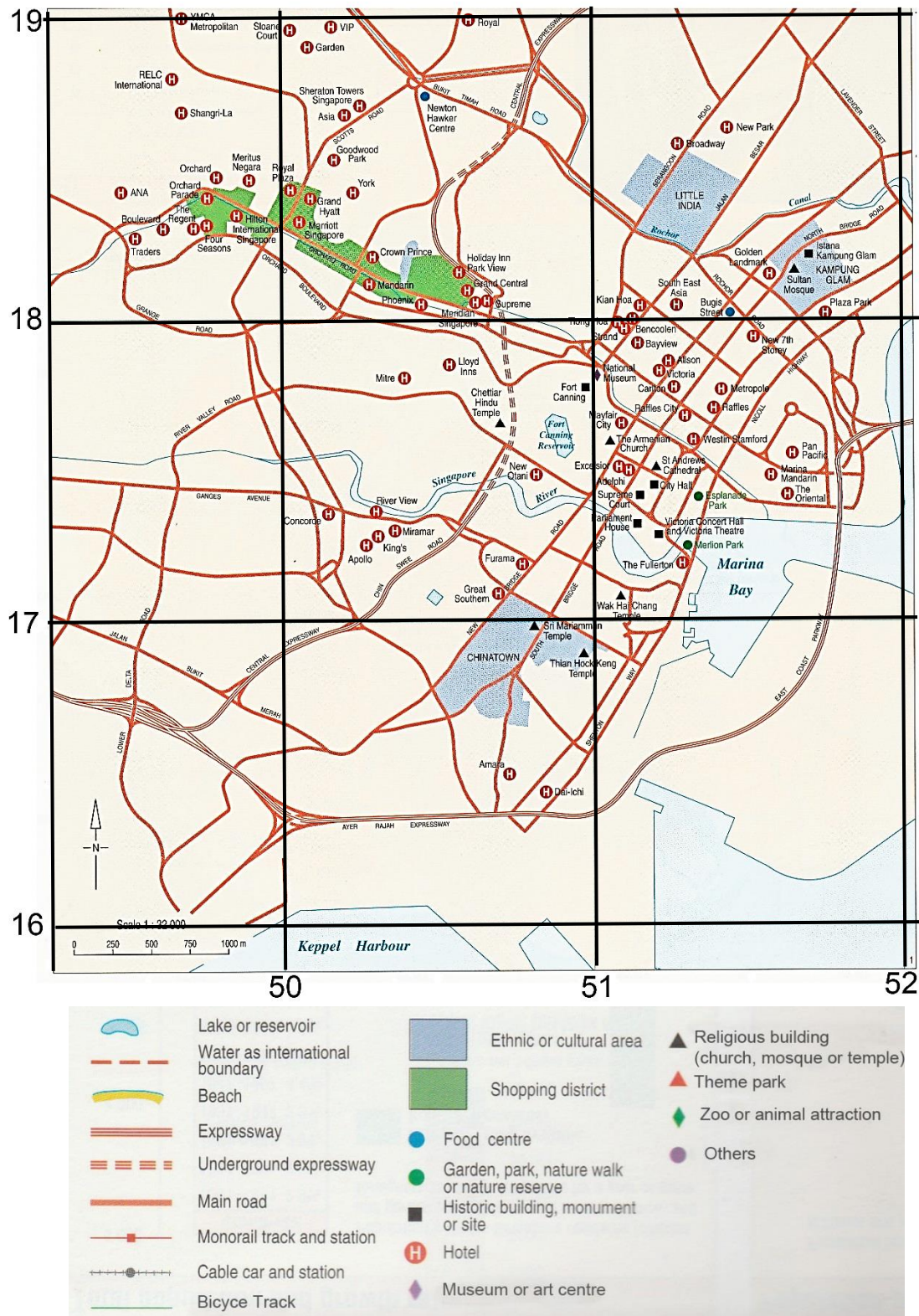


Fig. 1

Source: Longman Atlas

- (a) What is the six-figure grid-reference of the New Park hotel near Little India? [1]

- (b) Calculate the distance from the Chettiar Hindu Temple in the middle of the map to Fort Canning. [1]

- (c) Describe the road network found in the map. [3]

Section B: Structured Questions [35 marks]

2. Fig. 2 shows a photograph of a slum.



Fig. 2

(Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/bettykemp70/slums/?lp=true>)

In the box provided below, draw a sketch of the slum shown in Fig. 2 and annotate four typical characteristics of the slum. [4]



3. Fig. 3 shows information on number of people living in slums in different regions of the world.

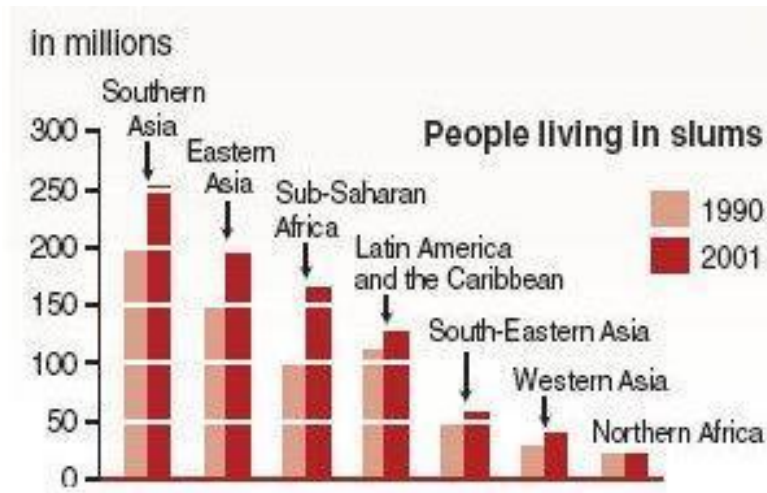


Fig. 3

(Source: <http://pubs.sciepub.com/ajcea/2/2/3/>)

- (a) Which region experienced the greatest increase in the population of people living in slums between 1990 and 2001? [1]

- (b) Suggest two reasons for the growth of slums in a city. [2]

- (c) Describe how the health of residents living in slums would be affected by their living conditions. [2]

4. Explain how the self-help scheme helps to improve the housing conditions in Brazil. [3]

5. Fig. 4 shows an infographic on housing in Singapore.

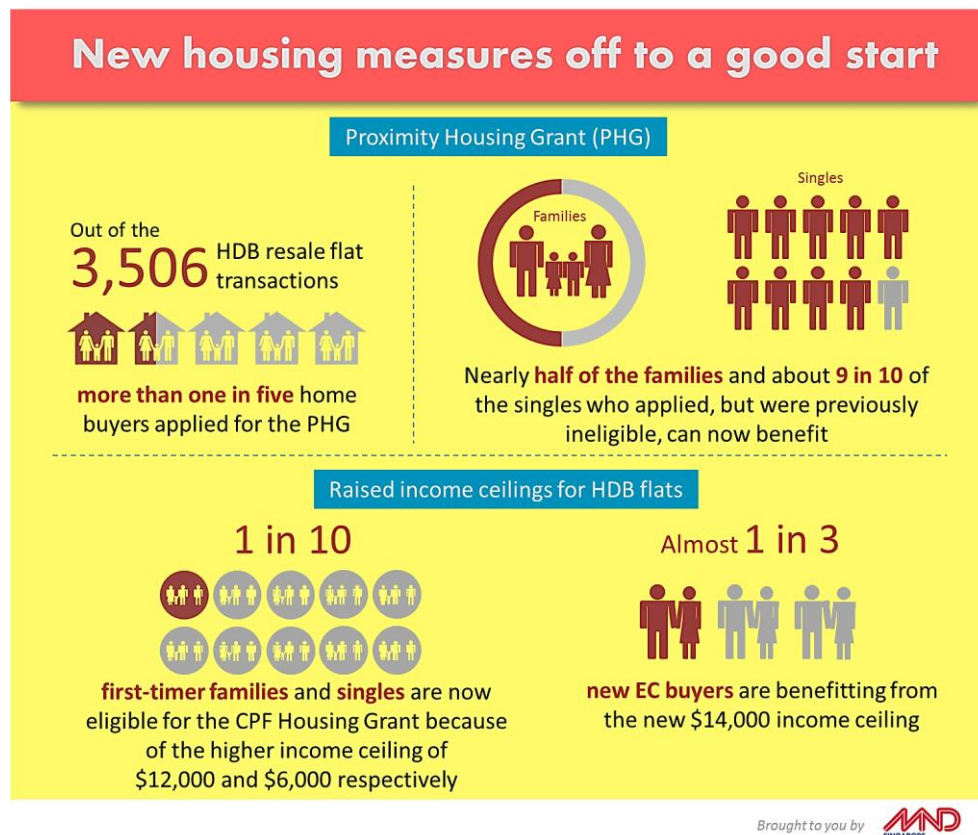


Fig. 4

(Source: <https://mndsingapore.wordpress.com/2015/10/30/more-affordable-to-buy-a-resale-flat/>)

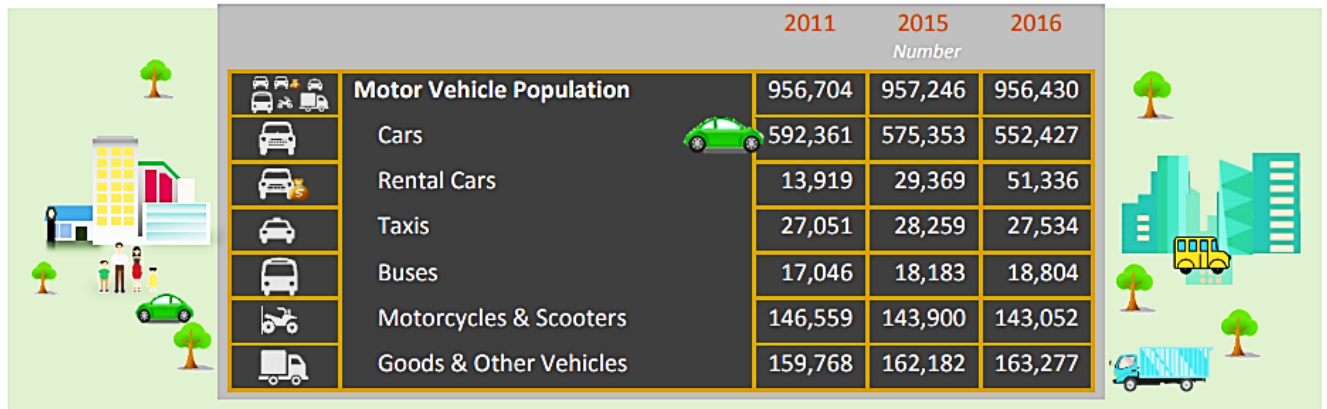
- (a) How many percent of home buyers applied for the Proximity Housing Grant? [1]

- (b) Describe how the Additional CPF Housing Grant helps to make housing more affordable for Singaporeans. [2]

- (c) Besides improving affordability of housing, describe one other way the Singapore government has tried to provide inclusive housing. [3]

6. Fig. 5 shows information on the motor vehicle population in Singapore.

Motor Vehicle Population *










	2011	2015	2016
	Number		
 Motor Vehicle Population	956,704	957,246	956,430
 Cars	592,361	575,353	552,427
 Rental Cars	13,919	29,369	51,336
 Taxis	27,051	28,259	27,534
 Buses	17,046	18,183	18,804
 Motorcycles & Scooters	146,559	143,900	143,052
 Goods & Other Vehicles	159,768	162,182	163,277

Fig. 5

(Source: <https://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/singapore-in-figures>)

- (a) Calculate the percentage change in the population of cars between 2011 and 2016. [1]

- (b) Suggest a reason for the increase in population of rental cars from 2011 to 2016. [1]

8. Fig. 7 shows a map with the world's nine most flood-prone coastal cities.

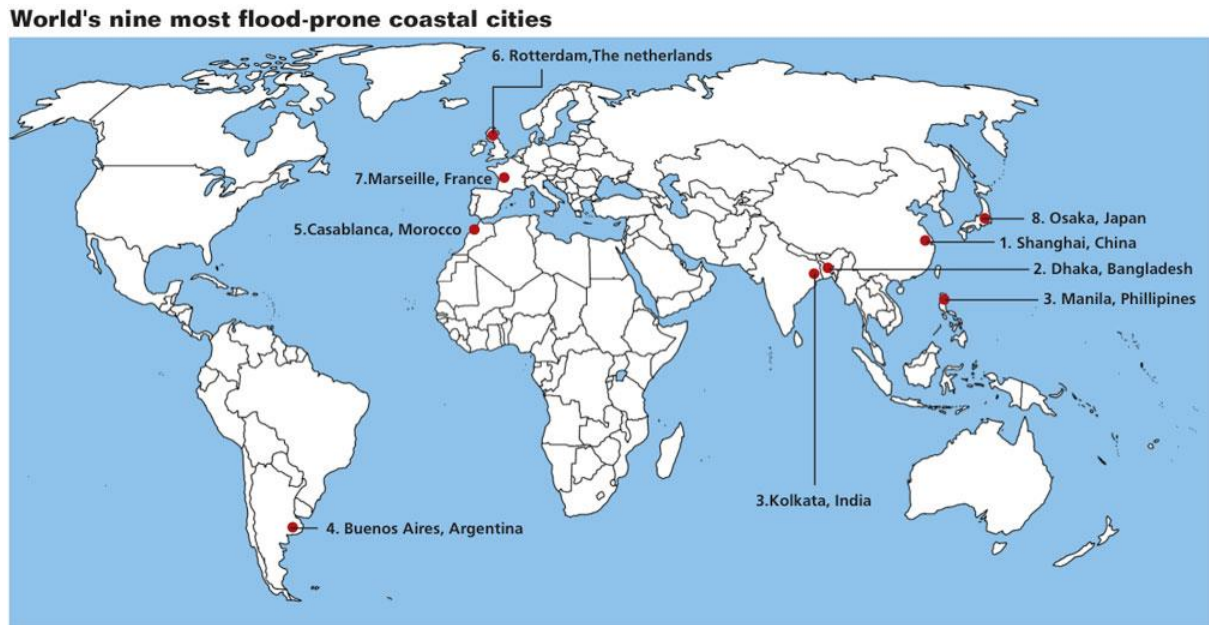


Fig. 7

(Source: <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/kolkata-among-worlds-most-floodprone-coastal-cities-study-38959>)

With reference to Fig. 7, suggest why these cities are prone to flooding. [3]

9. Fig. 8 shows information on the floods in South Asia.

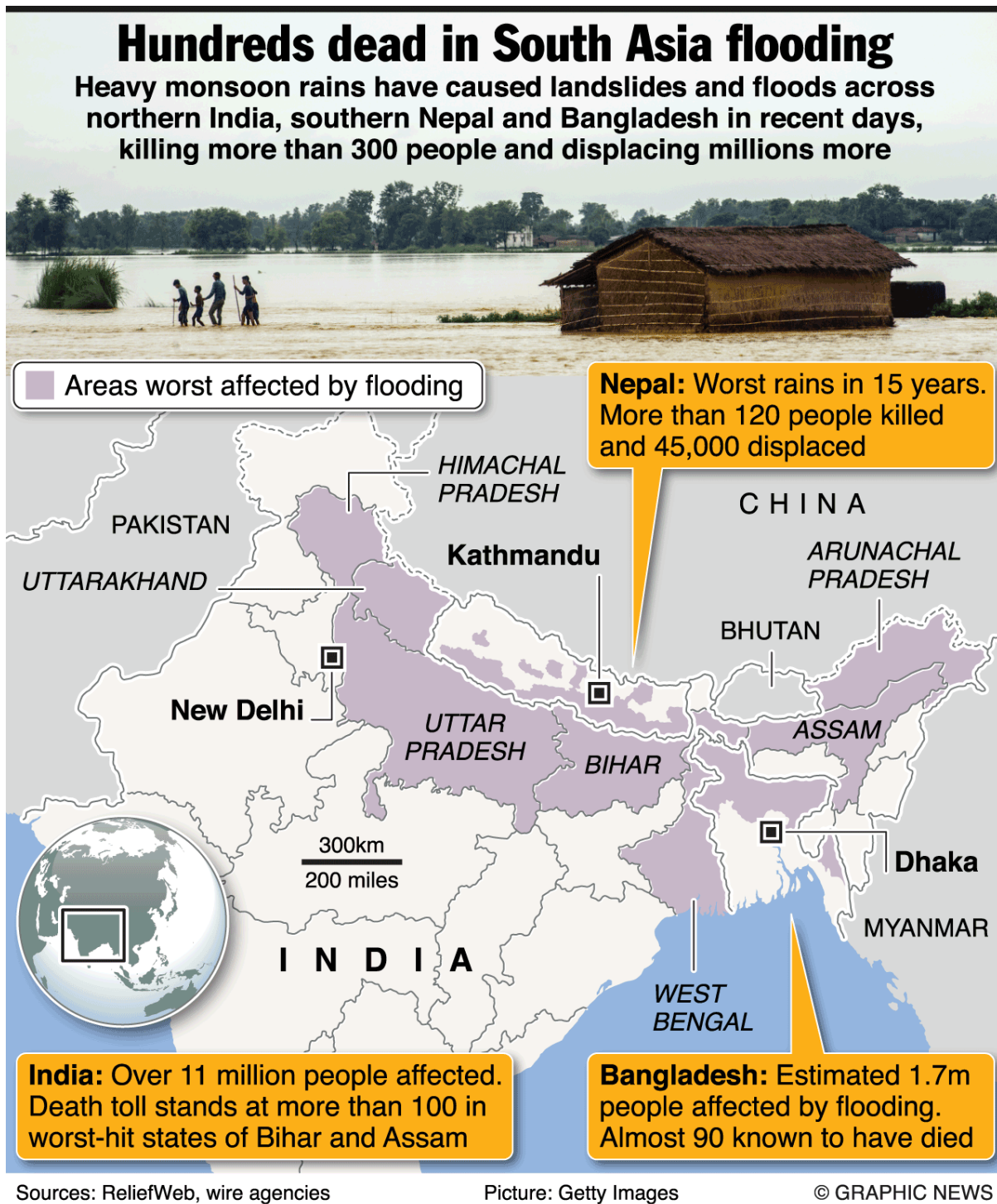


Fig. 8

(Source: <https://oss.adm.ntu.edu.sg/chalim001/2015/08/>)

With reference to Fig. 8, describe one social and one economic impact of flooding in South Asia.

[4]

10. Fig. 9 is an article on Singapore's efforts to deal with the problem of flooding.

Singapore

Measures taken to ensure Singapore can cope with higher intensity storms: MEWR

Flood-prone areas in the Republic have been reduced from 3,200 hectares in the 1970s, to 32 hectares today. However, with the unpredictable weather, PUB will continue its efforts to minimise the risk of flooding, says Dr Amy Khor.

SINGAPORE: Since the start of 2014, measures have been taken to ensure the Republic can cope with storms of higher intensity, said Senior Minister of State for Environment and Water Resources Amy Khor in Parliament on Monday (Mar 14).

There are minimum platform level requirements for all developments, particularly for critical ones like underground MRT stations. This prevents flood water from entering these facilities and disrupting essential services.

"PUB has a network of about 200 water level sensors and 170 CCTVs installed to remotely monitor drain and flood conditions.

The national water agency is also maintaining a drainage improvement programme, which enhances the capacities of drains and canals. Since August 2011, PUB has implemented a free SMS alert system to provide the public with early warnings of heavy rain and rising water levels in canals.

Flood-prone areas in the Republic have been reduced from 3,200 hectares in the 1970s, to 32 hectares today, she added.

However, with the unpredictable weather brought about by climate change, PUB will continue its efforts to minimise the risk of flooding, Dr Khor said.

Fig. 9

(Source: <http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/singapore/measures-taken-to-ensure-singapore-can-cope-with-higher-intensit-8135580>)

With reference to Fig. 9, discuss your opinion on the effectiveness of flood prevention measures in Singapore. Support your opinion with reasons.

[5]
