



[Nan Chiau High School – EOY]**1 Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life**

1(a)	With the help of an example, describe how a sense of place can be represented .	[2]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One's sense of place can be represented through different forms such as text, audio, graphics, still or moving images [1] An example would be the use of #sgmemory for Singaporeans to share photographs of their memorable experiences around Singapore [1] 	
1(b)	Define the term sustainable development.	[2]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development refers to <u>development</u> that meets the needs of the present population by achieving high standards of living for all [1] It also ensures the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. [1] 	
	<p>Fig.1 shows plans by the Housing Development Board (HDB) to implement green features in neighbourhoods.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.1</p>	
1(c)	With reference to Fig.1, suggest how the features shown contribute to <u>environmentally sustainable neighbourhoods</u> .	[4]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	

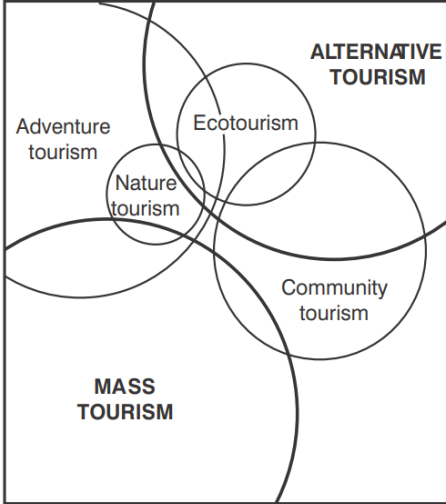
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•• The presence of solar panels <u>enable the flats to be powered by solar energy, hence reducing the reliance on fossil fuel making it a cleaner source of energy</u> [1]• The use of smart LED lights <u>ensure a more efficient use of energy as lights not in use in the estate will be automatically off/reduces the energy consumption</u> [1]• The use of cool coating for flats <u>can help to lower temperatures by 1-2 degrees, reducing energy consumption</u> [1]• The urban water harvesting system <u>provides a source of water for block washing and helps to reduce water consumption overall</u> [1]• Intensification of greenery <u>makes the area surrounding the flats relatively cooler, reducing the need for use of electrical appliances such as fans or air-conditioners on a regular basis</u> [1]																					
	<p>Fig.2 shows data on the causes of residential fires in Singapore households between 2016 and 2018.</p> <div><p>Residential Fires in Singapore by Cause (2016-2018)</p><table><thead><tr><th>Cause</th><th>2016</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Rubbish Chute/Bin</td><td>1,444</td><td>1,240</td><td>1,173</td></tr><tr><td>Unattended Cooking</td><td>430</td><td>402</td><td>377</td></tr><tr><td>Discarded Items</td><td>345</td><td>401</td><td>296</td></tr><tr><td>PMDs</td><td>31</td><td>49</td><td>74</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.2</p>	Cause	2016	2017	2018	Rubbish Chute/Bin	1,444	1,240	1,173	Unattended Cooking	430	402	377	Discarded Items	345	401	296	PMDs	31	49	74	
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1(d)	Describe the trends observed in Fig. 2 between 2016 and 2018.	[3]																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Of the causes, most see a general decline over the years from 2016 to 2018. [Blg picture]• However, PMD saw an increase of residential fires from 31 in 2016 to 74 in 2018 [Exception]• Also, discarded item seems to be an anomaly too where there was a slight increase in numbers from 345 to 401 in 2017 before it decreases to 296 in 2018. [Exception]• Fires at rubbish chutes have consistently been the top cause of residential fires where the figures have been consistently over 1000 each year with the highest being 1444 [1] [Significant]																					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Though PMDs have the lowest figures compared to the other causes, there seems to be a gradually increasing trend from 31 to 74 over from 2016 to 2018 [1]											
	<p>A group of students wanted to carry out an investigation to understand the factors that contributed to residents' sense of identity in Seng Kang New Town.</p> <p>They decided to interview residents across various age group categories on a Sunday morning at the entrance of Seletar Mall located at Fernvale. Fig. 3 shows a map of Seng Kang New Town and Table 1 below shows the results of one of the survey questions.</p> <div></div> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Amenities that contribute to a sense of belonging</th><th>No. of respondents</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Seletar Mall</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Fernvale Community Club</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Eateries at Jalan Kayu</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Seng Kang Riverside Park</td><td>6</td></tr></tbody></table> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.3 Table 1</p>	Amenities that contribute to a sense of belonging	No. of respondents	Seletar Mall	3	Fernvale Community Club	4	Eateries at Jalan Kayu	2	Seng Kang Riverside Park	6	
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1(e)	With reference to Table 1 and Fig.3, evaluate the reliability of the data collection method and suggest improvements that can be made to the investigation.	[6]										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stratified random or quota sampling was used as students chose to interview residents from various age groups. Since opinions may differ across different age groups, <u>data collected will be more representative of the residents in Seng Kang New Town (+)</u>											

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interview took place on a Sunday where most residents may not be working <u>so the data collected may be more representative of the residents in the town (+)</u> • The interviews were only conducted on one day in the morning, hence it may not be reliable <u>and therefore the data may not be representative of the different groups of people such as the working adults or students who may still be sleeping on a Sunday morning (-)</u> • Students can conduct the data more frequently- for example weekly over a period of one month • The interviews were conducted in Seletar mall located in Fernvale which may possibly see more respondents from this neighbourhood as compared to further ones like Rivervale (+) • For a <u>more even spatial even coverage of Seng Kang</u>, interviews can be conducted in all 4 neighbourhood in Seng Kang New Town • The number of responses indicate that the sample size is relatively small at 15 which is <u>insufficient for a substantially representative view (-)</u> • There is a need to increase the sample size to at least 50 for a <u>more representative sample size</u> 	
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2 Cluster 2: Tourism

(a)	<p>Explain <u>one</u> motivation factor that has led to the growth of tourism. [4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With increasing pressures at work and hectic lifestyles, people's motivation to travel to relieve stress has increased. • Many are thus travelling as a way to rest and rejuvenate. • A combination of push and pull factors at the tourist generating and destination regions have encouraged many to travel, • To different destinations and to engage in different types of activities to relax, proving a different routine from their daily lives. • eg. Many British tourists visit Phuket, Thailand, an island famous for its scenic beaches to rest and enjoy the scenic views <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people increasingly consider travelling as a way for self-growth and to achieve their fullest potential. • Travelling allows them to develop themselves further by learning something new or improving their existing knowledge and skills. • Hence, they may choose a destination where they can pick up a new skill by learning from the locals. • More are also participating in activities where they are being stretched physically or emotionally and therefore achieving personal growth. • e.g. The number of tourists climbing Mount Everest has increased steadily as tourists are motivated to challenge themselves and achieve their fullest potential. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people travel to gain unique travel experiences in order to satisfy their curiosity about the world. • They often seek places less travelled to to explore the different environments and cultures that are not widely known.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of social media has raised interest in unique destinations and activities among many young travellers. • With the vast transport networks, these remote and unique places are made more accessible now and thus has seen a rise in tourism numbers. • e.g. Tourism numbers in Alaska have increased significantly in the last two decades.
(b)	<p>Study Fig. 4, which shows a Venn diagram of the different types of tourism.</p>  <p>Source: Sue Warn, <i>Recreation and Tourism</i> (Nelson Thornes, ISBN 0-7487-4418-5: p. 8, Fig. 1.4)</p> <p>Fig. 4</p>
	<p>Using an example, compare the characteristics between adventure tourism and ecotourism. [4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both tourism take place in natural areas (reserve 1m for similarity). (SITE) • Both tourism allow tourists to enjoy scenic views and appreciate nature. • Ecotourism focuses on environmental conservation and responsible travel while adventure tourism focuses on offering personal growth and self-fulfilment by organising challenging tourist activities. (Purpose) • Ecotourism activities typically include wildlife observation, nature walks, bird watching, visiting protected areas, and participating in conservation projects (less risky) whereas adventure tourism activities typically include mountaineering, rock climbing, white-water rafting, bungee jumping, zip-lining, paragliding, and other high-risk outdoor pursuits. (TYPES OF ACTIVITIES) • Ecotourism strives to achieve a minimal impact on the environment which may not be observed for adventure tourism. (SUSTAINABILITY)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourists involved in ecotourism could be smaller as compared to adventure tourism (SIZE) since there is greater emphasis on sustainability for the former.
(c)	<p>Study Fig. 5, which shows information on tourism in Bali.</p> <p>What's the first thing about Bali that comes to mind? Likely its beautiful, pristine beaches but beaches on the <u>paradisiacal island in the Indonesian archipelago</u> increasingly feature not shells, but rather, plastic trash.</p> <p>The rapid growth of Bali's economy and development of tourism have translated into an increase in the amount of waste generated. Plastic waste has been piling up on Bali, fueled by a lack of infrastructure—or an official plan—to deal with it. Also contributing to bottle- and bag-strewn beaches are growing tourism, ingrained cultural practices, and a lack of awareness about the lifecycle of plastic from disposal to sea, to washing up on beaches as trash. Only about half of waste generated in Bali has been well managed, both recycled and transported to landfills. As a result, 33,000 tons of plastic waste end up at sea every year.</p> <p>According to a study conducted, apart from pollution, there has been a reduction of natural resources and as well as limited amount of land to build tourism attractions and hotels in Bali to attract more inbound tourists.</p>
(i)	<p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 5</p> <p>With reference to Fig. 5, which stage of the tourism development is Bali at? Give reasons to support your answer. [3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has reached the stage of stagnation or decline. [1] The tourist arrivals <u>have reached or exceeded its carrying capacity, causing negative impacts to the environment</u>. From the source, it was mentioned that the beaches on the <u>paradisiacal island in the Indonesian archipelago</u> increasingly feature not shells, but rather, plastic trash. [STAGNATION]. Thus, if nothing is being done <u>to revive the destination, the tourists numbers will drop or stagnate</u> It was also mentioned that the island lacked sufficient land to build more attractions and hotels to attract more tourists. Tourist may feel that the place is no longer attractive, <u>With nothing much to offer in terms of experience or interest and inbound tourism numbers may start to plateau off or even decline.</u>

(ii)	<p>Suggest how Bali can improve itself to reach the next stage of tourism development. [2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government to provide funding to redevelop certain attractions and facilities to make it more attractive. • Re-market Bali as an ideal tourist destination. • Clean up the beaches and improve on its waste management so that the beaches would still be attractive to the tourists.
(d)	<p>Describe the travel patterns of the Dependable-type travellers. [3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dependable prefers structure or routines. • He/she prefer to travel ingroups as he/she would like to feel comfortable and secure. • He/she prefers visiting popular and familiar destinations which have well-known facilities and amenities for their convenience. <p>(accept other plausible answer related to spending pattern, source of influence and travel activities)</p>
(e)	<p>Fig. 6 shows information on ways social media influences American tourists' travel choices.</p>



Fig.6

With the help of Fig.6 and your own knowledge, explain how globalisation contributes to increasing trends in tourism. [4]

- Globalisation brings about increasing connections between places through social media platforms brought about by the internet which contributes to increasing trends in tourism [1]
- For example, platforms like Instagram that have over 300 million posts with the word travel in them suggest that ideas on travel destinations are widely discussed, thus providing inspiration on travel for tourists who then get the motivation to travel [1] [fig 6]
- Also the fact that 53% of travellers avoid booking hotels that don't have reviews on social media, shows that tourists now have the ability to search for their desired tourist-related services and make more informed decisions based on user reviews, increasing their ability to travel [1] [fig. 6]
- Travellers who share about their travel experiences or post vacation photos on social media platforms allow those in their social circle to learn about destinations that they may not have considered previously, thus increasing the motivation to travel. [1] [fig. 6]
- Globalization has enabled destinations to promote themselves on a global scale. Tourism boards, travel companies, and governments can reach a wider audience through international marketing efforts, enticing travelers to visit their destinations. This increased exposure has contributed to the growth of tourism in various parts of the world.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The rise of the internet and information technology has played a significant role in the growth of tourism. Online platforms, such as travel websites, booking platforms, and social media, have made it easier for people to research, plan, and book travel arrangements. <u>This increased accessibility and convenience have fueled the growth of tourism.</u>• Globalization has led to advancements in transportation infrastructure and technology, <u>making travel faster, more efficient, and more accessible. This makes it easier for people to travel to different parts of the world.</u> [1]• Advancement in transportation has opened up new destinations and reduced travel costs, <u>making it easier for people to explore remote destinations.</u> [1]						
(f)	Evaluate the effectiveness of country governments in ensuring sustainable tourism development [4]						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Governments are able to set up policies or plans to ensure minimal damage to the environment while maximising benefits to the locals thus contributing towards sustainable outcomes. [1]• They are also able to enforce regulations to ensure that policies are adhered to and that tourist numbers are regulated such that they do not place a strain on resources in tourist destinations. [1]• However, in countries that lack resources or political influence, they may not be able to ensure that regulations are adhered to, thus compromising on sustainable development. [1]• Also, should countries choose to prioritise economic development the environmental and social outcomes may be compromised. [1]						
(g)	<p>‘Tourism brings <u>only advantages</u> to the economy of countries.’</p> <p>To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [9]</p>						
	<table><tr><th>Level</th><th>Marks</th><th>Descriptors</th></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>7-9</td><td>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.</td></tr></table>	Level	Marks	Descriptors	3	7-9	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.
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	2	4-6	Develops arguments that support one side of the discussion well using one or two points with some elaboration. Examples(s) used demonstrate a good understanding of the issue or phenomenon. Evaluation is well supported with arguments.
	1	1-3	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.
	0	0	No creditworthy response