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Paper 2 Geography

11 August 2020 1 hour 40 minutes

# **MARK SCHEME**

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This document consists of **21** printed pages, including this cover page.

#### Section A

Answer Question 1 from this section.

**1** Some students were investigating local weather conditions.

A group of students studied temperature and rainfall. They had one guiding question to answer 'Does temperature affect rainfall?'

The students carried out the investigation in their school field. They took the recordings once a day over a period of 7 days, using maximum and minimum thermometer, rain gauge and sling psychrometer.

Study Table 1, which shows their findings for their investigation.

#### Table 1

Day	Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Relative Humidity (%)
1	29	50	87
2	26	65	60
3	27	35	90
4	28	44	89
5	32	66	64
6	33	80	55
7	31	51	68

#### Results of weather data collected

(a) Using Table 1, calculate the average temperature from Day 1 to 7. Round up your answer to 1 decimal place. [1]

Award 1m for each point. No marks will be given if working is not shown.

- (29 + 26 + 27 + 28 + 32 + 33 + 31) / 7 = 206 / 7 = 29.4°C
- (b) Describe the steps the students need to take to measure rainfall.

Award 1m for each point.

• Find an appropriate spot to place the rain gauge and position the rain gauge in an open area.

[3]

- Place the rain gauge into the ground with about 30 cm protruding above ground. Record the time at which the rainfall events start and end.
- Pour the collected water in the rain gauge into a measuring cylinder. Read and record the water level.

(c) Using data in Table 1, plot a scatter graph to show the relationship between temperature (°C) and rainfall (mm). Draw the line of best fit.

Award 1m for correct title and correct axis. Award 1m for accurate plotting. Award 1m for correct (positive) relationship, as shown by line of best fit. Award no mark if independent and dependent variable are not accurately

drawn.



(d) The students came up with a hypothesis, 'When temperature increases, rainfall decreases.'

With reference to Table 1 and scatter graph drawn in (c), comment on the relationship between temperature and rainfall.

[3]

[3]

Award 1m for each point. Reserve 1m for anomaly. Reserve 1m for conclusion.

- The data shows that when temperature increases, rainfall also increases.
- When temperature is low at 27°C in Day 2, rainfall is also the lowest at 35mm. When temperature is higher in Day 7 at 33°C, an increase of 6°C, rainfall also increases to 80mm, showing an increase of 45mm.
- However, the anomaly is in Day 1, where temperature is the lowest at 26°C but temperature is relatively high at 65mm.

(e) Suggest a guiding question that could link temperature and relative humidity and describe ways in which the students can ensure that their data collection is accurate when measuring temperature.
 [3]

Reserve 1m for guiding question. Reserve 2m for accuracy. Award 1 mark for any of the following points.

Suggest:

- Does temperature affect relative humidity?
- Will relative humidity increase when temperature increases?
- Accept any plausible answer, with correct identification of dependent and independent variable.

Describe:

- Place the maximum and minimum thermometer in a Stevenson screen where it is kept out of direct sunlight.
- Elevate the thermometer at least 1.5m above the ground. Since the ground absorbs heat, placing the thermometer directly on the ground will result in inaccurate readings.
- Read off the top end of the metal index in a maximum and minimum thermometer instead of the bottom end to prevent parallax error.

#### **Section B**

Answer Question 2 from this section.

**2 (a)** Study Fig. 1, which shows the number of tourist arrivals in three countries in Africa between 2010 and 2015.



#### Tourist arrivals in three countries in Africa



Using Fig. 1, compare the trends in the number of tourist arrivals for Kenya and Uganda from 2010 to 2015. [3]

Award 1m for each of the following points.

- Generally, Kenya has shown a decrease in the number of tourist arrivals of about 0.7 million from 2010 to 2015. However, Uganda has shown a slight increase in the number of tourist arrivals of about 0.2 million. The change in the number of tourist arrivals in Uganda is about 3.5 times that of Kenya's.
- From 2010-2013, tourist arrivals in Kenya has shown a small decrease of about 0.1 million while tourist arrivals in Uganda has shown a small increase of about 0.2 million.
- From 2013-2015, tourist arrivals in Kenya shows a gradual decrease of about 0.60 million while tourist arrivals remain constant at about 1.2 million.

(b) Study Fig. 2, which shows an extract in the news about a virus outbreak.

#### Thailand recommends against visiting Singapore due to virus outbreak

Thailand's Health Ministry included Singapore in a recommendation on countries to avoid due to the coronavirus outbreak, spelling another blow for Singapore's tourism sector. "As more countries have been affected by Covid-19, Thailand will have a higher risk of imported Covid-19 cases," said Dr Thanarak Phaliphat, deputy director-general of the Disease Control Department. Indonesia and Taiwan have issued travel alerts telling their citizens to take precautions if visiting Singapore. The Singapore Tourism Board (STB) has projected a 25 per cent to 30 per cent drop in visitor arrivals this year as the deadly coronavirus continues its global spread. The Straits Times, March 9 2020

#### Fig. 2

Using Fig. 2 and your own studies, explain how an outbreak of disease can cause a decline in tourist arrivals in Singapore.

Award 1m for each of the following points. Award max 1m if no reference to the figure is made.

- An outbreak of disease like the deadly coronavirus would deter tourists from travelling to Singapore, causing a decline in tourist arrivals.
- This is because, tourists do not want to risk getting infected with a contagious disease. This is seen in Thailand where Dr Tahanarak Phaliphat warned the risk of imported Covid-19 cases, should tourists from Thailand visit Singapore.
- Governments in Indonesia and Taiwan have also issued travel alerts to take precautions when visiting Singapore and this may cause them to avoid disease-stricken countries like Singapore.
- (c) 'Disposable income is the main reason for the growth of global tourism.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with examples. [6]

Level 1 At this level answers will be generalised or with minimal support if any stand were given at all. Reasoning rather weak and expression may be unclear. A (0-2) basic answer that has little development. Award 1m for some description of the growth of global tourism. Award 2m for some description of disposable income.

[3]

Level 2 (3-4)	Disagreement or agreement will be supported by appropriate details. Or, both agreement and disagreement are considered, but support is patchy so that the answer is not full. Good reasoning and logic in parts of the answer with good expression in places.
	Award 3m for an explanation of why disposable income is one of the reasons for the growth in global tourism, without examples.
	Award 4m for an explanation of why disposable income and another factor contribute to the growth of global tourism, with at least one supporting example.
	Award max 3m if students do not provide any specific examples, regardless of the number of factors given.
Level 3 (5-6)	At this level answers will be supported by sound knowledge. Both agreement and disagreement are considered and well supported. Reasoning is clear and logical with good expression of language.
	Award 5m for an explanation of why disposable income and another factor contribute to the growth of global tourism, both well-supported with examples.
	Award 6m for L3-5m, and a description of a third reason that contributes to the growth of global tourism without examples. A brief conclusion should also be included to provide 1 reason to support the stand taken.

# Sample Essay

I agree to a small extent that disposable income is the main reason for the growth of global tourism. This is because there are also other factors such as better and affordable transport and attractions that contribute to the growth of tourism.

Disposable income is one of the reasons for the growth of global tourism. Disposable income is the amount of income left to an individual after taxes have been paid. It is the amount of income available for saving and spending. The growth of income has allowed people to spend more on goods, services or activities that improve their quality of life. Disposable income has been increasing globally because of rapid economic growth. For example, countries such as China and India, the number of people in the middle income and high income groups has been growing, leading to a higher disposable income. With a higher disposable income, people will be able to afford to travel, hence influencing the growth of global tourism.

Better and affordable transport has also contributed to the growth of global tourism. Developments in technology have led to greater improvements in safety, shorter travelling time and lower travelling costs. Thus, this encourages tourists to travel. For example, compared to 1950s where a flight from Singapore to London took 2-4 days, airplanes can now fly non-stop in about 14 hours. With a shorter travelling time, tourists are more

encouraged to travel. The rise of budget airlines has also made air transport affordable as they are cheaper than major commercial airlines because of their smaller and more fuelefficient aircraft. The rise of budget airlines such as Air Asia and Scoot has enabled more people to travel internationally and more frequently and given the opportunity for travellers to go on holidays farther away from home.

Another reason for the growth of global tourism is attractions. An attraction is a feature or quality that makes a place interesting or enjoyable. The attraction is often promoted and enhanced by the tourism industry to attract even more tourists. Tourists are attracted by both natural and built attractions of a country. For example, Dubai, a city in the United Arab Emirates in the Middle East has become a major destination and stopover location between Europe and Asia. It draws millions of visitors each year for its wide range of retail and luxury outlets, world-class MICE facilities, luxury hotels and large-scale architectural and engineering projects. The Burj Al Arab in Dubai attracts tourists as it is a 'seven-star' luxury hotel built on an artificial island, the world's largest artificial islands for high-end residential, leisure and entertainment facilities.

In conclusion, I agree to a small extent that disposable income is the main reason for the growth of global tourism. This is because there are also other factors such as attractions and better and affordable transport. While disposable income determines a person's ability to travel, the availability of a better and affordable transport has made it easier for people to travel to other countries. With the rise of budget airlines, people can travel internationally and more frequently due to its cheap flights.

#### **Section C**

Answer either Question 3 or Question 4 from this section.

**3 (a)** Study Fig. 3, which shows the amount of rainfall received in South Asia in June.



#### Amount of rainfall received in South Asia in June



Identify the regional wind system shown in Fig. 3 and account for the amount of rainfall received in South Asia in June. [4]

Reserve 1m for identification of wind pattern. Award 1m for each of the following points. Max 3m if no reference to the figure is made.

- Southwest monsoon
- In June, countries in the northern hemisphere experience summer, forming a region of low pressure. During the same period, the southern hemisphere is experiencing winter, resulting in an area of high pressure over Australia.
- Due to the difference in pressure between South Asia and Australia, air from Australia moves to the Indian sub-continent. As the winds cross the Equator, the Coriolis effect deflects the winds to the right. These winds become the southwest monsoon winds and warm up as they head for South Asia.

- The warm air picks up moisture as it travels over the Indian Ocean and brings heavy rain to Mumbai, Colombo and Calcutta and moderate to high rainfall to Chennai.
- (b) Study Fig. 4, which shows a climograph of London, United Kingdom.



Climograph of London, United Kingdom

Latitude 51.5°N

Fig. 4

Using Fig. 4 and your own studies, describe and account for the climate in London, United Kingdom.

[5]

Award 3m for description. Award 2m for account for.

Description:

- The temperature of the cool temperate climate is low with a mean monthly temperature of about 10.9°C.
- The annual temperature range is high at about 13°C.
- The total annual rainfall is low at about 595mm.
- There is no wet or dry season in London. Rainfall is low at about 570mm in total and evenly distributed throughout the year, which ranges between 35mm in March to April and 60mm in August and November.

Account for: (at least 1 reason each for temperature and rainfall)

- London has a high annual temperature range of 13°C as it experiences four distinct seasons due to the tilt of the earth and its revolution around the sun. During winter (November – March), it has shorter days and thus receive less energy from the sun.
- London has a low average temperature of about 10.9°C due to its high latitude of 51.5°N, resulting in smaller angle of incidence of solar energy

and sunlight is less concentrated in the area. Thus, average temperature is low.

- London has a low total annual rainfall of about 570mm due to its high latitude where the solar angle is lower. Heat is spread out over a wider area, reducing the rate of evaporation for rainfall to occur.
- (c) Study Fig. 5, which shows the greenhouse effect and the enhanced greenhouse effect.



#### Greenhouse effect and enhanced greenhouse effect



Using Fig. 5, compare the differences between the greenhouse effect and the enhanced greenhouse effect.

[3]

Award 1m for any of the following points.

- There are more greenhouse gases trapped in the atmosphere when there is an enhanced greenhouse effect while there are lesser greenhouse gases when it is a natural greenhouse effect.
- When there is a greenhouse effect, the temperature is lower while temperature is higher when there is an enhanced greenhouse effect. More heat is re-emitted into the earth when there is enhanced greenhouse effect, leading to higher temperatures while less heat is re-emitted into the earth when there is a natural greenhouse effect, creating lower temperatures.
- More heat escapes into space when there is a natural greenhouse effect while less heat escapes into space when there is an enhanced greenhouse effect.

(d) Explain how deforestation and urbanisation cause an enhanced greenhouse effect.

[4]

Award 1m for each point.

#### Deforestation

- With deforestation, there are fewer trees and other plants to absorb carbon dioxide, leading to an increase in carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere and more heat to be trapped in the atmosphere.
- When organic matter such as dead leaves and animals decay in the soil, carbon in the soil accumulates. This increases the soil temperature and the rate of carbon oxidation in the soil. Carbon in the soil reacts with oxygen in the atmosphere to produce carbon dioxide, increasing more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

#### Urbanisation

- Urbanisation is the process by which an increasing number of people live in urban areas. Large amounts of fossil fuels are burnt to provide energy for household activities, contributing to more greenhouse gases released and trapped in the atmosphere
- The high concentration of cars, buses and other forms of transportation in urban areas contribute to the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in these areas.
- (e) Describe the Green Mark Scheme and assess its effectiveness in helping to reduce greenhouse emissions in Singapore.

[3]

Award 1m for each point. Reserve 1m for description Reserve 1m each for success and limitation.

- The scheme allows buildings to be evaluated and certified according to how energy-efficient and environmentally friendly they are. It also aims to encourage more new 'green' buildings, which are more energyefficient.
- The programme is successful as it cuts down greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the use of fossils fuels to generate electricity.
- However, 'green' buildings may cost more to build because 'green' materials such as bamboo are expensive.
- (f) 'Cloud cover is the only factor influencing the temperature of locations.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Support your answers with examples. [6]

Level 1 (0-2)	At this level answers will be generalised or with minimal support if any stand were given at all. Reasoning rather weak and expression may be unclear. A basic answer that has little development. Award 1m if students give a brief description of temperature OR cloud cover. Award 2m if students give a brief description of temperature AND cloud cover.
Level 2 (3-4)	Disagreement or agreement will be supported by appropriate details. Or, both agreement and disagreement are considered, but support is patchy so that the answer is not full. Good reasoning and logic in parts of the answer with good expression in places. Award 3m for an explanation of how cloud cover OR one other factor affects the temperature of locations, without examples. Award 4m for an explanation of how cloud cover AND one other factor affect the temperature of locations, with examples for one of the factors. Award max 3m if students do not provide any specific examples, regardless of the number of factors given.
Level 3 (5-6)	At this level answers will be supported by sound knowledge. Both agreement and disagreement are considered and well supported. Reasoning is clear and logical with good expression of language. Award 5 marks for an explanation of how cloud cover AND one other factor affect the temperature of locations, with examples for both factors. Award 6 marks for L3-5m for description of a third factor and provide a well- evaluated conclusion by stating a strong stand.

# Sample Essay

I agree to a small extent that cloud cover is the only factor that affects the temperature of locations. There are other factors that affect the temperature of locations such as distance from the sea and latitude.

Cloud cover is the extent of the sky that is covered by clouds. In the day, with the presence of clouds, the clouds reflect the sun's energy back to space, thus keeping the earth's surface cool. The clouds also absorb heat radiated from the earth's surface. At night, the clouds absorb more heat radiated from earth's surface and prevent it from escaping into space. Thus, air near the earth's surface is warm. In the day, with the absence of clouds, large amounts of sun's energy reach the earth's surface, thus the earth's surface heats up quickly. This keeps the earth's surface warmer. At night, more heat radiated from the earth's surface and escapes into space, keeping the air near the earth's surface to be cooler. For example,

the Sahara Desert has a large diurnal temperature range. Thus, cloud cover influences the temperature of locations.

Another factor that affects the temperature of locations is distance from the sea. The sea heats up and cools down more slowly than the land. The difference in the rate of heating and cooling of the sea and land affects the temperature of coastal and inland areas. Due to the maritime effect, coastal areas experience cooler summers and warmer winters and a smaller annual temperature range than inland areas. During summer, the air over the sea is cooler than the air over the land because land heats up quickly while the sea heats up more slowly. The cooler air over the sea helps lower the temperature of coastal areas. Coastal areas are therefore cooler than places further inland. For example, Anchorage, in Alaska which is located near the coast experiences cooler summers and warmer winters. During winter, the air over the sea remains warmer than the air over the land because the sea cools slower than the land. The warmer air over the sea increases the temperature of coastal areas. As inland areas are further away from the sea, the temperatures of these areas are not influenced by the sea. Due to the continental effect, inland areas such as Fairbanks, in Alaska experience warmer summers and colder winters and a larger annual temperature range than coastal areas. Thus, distance from the sea also affects the temperature of locations.

Another factor that affects the temperature of locations is latitude. Latitude is the distance of any point on the earth measured north or south from the equator. Latitude is imaginary lines running from east to west around the earth and is measured in degrees. The temperature differs between places at lower latitudes and higher latitudes because the sun's rays strike various parts of the world at different angles. The earth tilts at 23.5 degrees on its own axis. As a result, sun's rays strike at various angles at different parts of the earth. The solar angle is the angle at which the sun's rays reach the earth. When the solar angle is higher, the sun's rays are more concentrated on the area. Countries near the Equator like Singapore thus has a higher temperature due to its high angle of incidence. Countries located at a higher latitude such as the United Kingdom experience lower temperature because the sun's ray strike at a lower angle and the solar energy is spread out over a wider area as compared to the Equator where the sun's rays are concentrated on a small area. Places at lower latitudes experience high temperatures while places at high latitudes experience lower temperatures. Thus, latitude also affects the temperature of locations.

In conclusion, cloud cover is not the only factor that influences the temperature of locations. There are other factors such as distance from the sea and latitude which also affect the temperature of locations. While distance from the sea and cloud cover affect the temperature of locations at the local scale, latitude influences the temperature of locations at a global scale.

**4 (a)** Explain why tectonic plates move. You may illustrate your answer with an annotated diagram.

Award 1m for each of the following points, either explanation or annotation.

[4]



- Material in the mantle is heated by the core, causing the mantle material to expand, rise and spread out beneath the plates.
- Convection currents cause the plates to be dragged along and move away from each other.
- The hot mantle material cools slightly and sinks, pulling the plates along.
- The sinking mantle material heats up again as it nears the core and the whole process repeats.
- (b) Study Fig. 6, which shows the characteristics of two types of lava.

Type of lava	Silica Content	Viscosity	Gas Content
A	Least (less than 50%)	Low	Low (1-2%)
В	Most (more than 70%)	High	High (4-6%)

# Characteristics of two types of lava

Using Fig. 8 and your own studies, explain how the characteristics of the two types of lava can influence the types of volcanoes formed. [4]

Award 1m for each of the following points. Award max 3m if no reference is given to Fig. 6.

- Lava A has low silica content of less than 50% and a low viscosity, thus allowing the lava to flow over longer distances before solidifying. This creates a shield volcano that has gentle slopes and a broad summit.
- Lava A has a low gas content of 1-2%. Since the lava does not trap much gas, eruptions are usually not explosive, such as that of a shield volcano.
- Lava B has a higher silica content of more than 70% and a high viscosity, causing it to travel at a very slow speed and shorter distance before solidifying. This creates a stratovolcano with concave, steep-sided slopes.
- Lava B has a higher gas content of 4-6%, thus it traps gases more easily. As the magma rises towards the earth's surface, the gases are able to expand, causing an outward explosion, such as that of a stratovolcano.
- (c) Study Fig. 7, which shows information about the Port Au Prince, Haiti earthquake which happened in January 2010.

#### Port Au Prince, Haiti earthquake in January 2010



Fig. 7

Using Fig. 7 and your own studies, describe how the earthquake occurred in Port Au Prince, Haiti and suggest a possible reason for the extent of deaths.

[3]

Award 2m for description. Award 1m for reason. Award max 2m if no reference is made to Fig. 7.

Describe

• The Haiti earthquake occurred due to the convergence of the Caribbean plate and the North American plate.

• When the two plates move towards each other, friction is generated along the plate margins and when the rocks are under tremendous stress, it is released in the form of seismic waves, creating an earthquake in Haiti.

Reasons (Any 1)

- One of the reasons for its extent of deaths is due to the depth of focus. It
  occurred due to a shallow-focus earthquake of 13km, causing greater
  impact on the land as seismic waves reach the land surface more quickly.
- Another reason could be due to the distance from the epicentre. The distance from the epicentre is close at 15km, thus causing more damage and deaths.
- Another reason could be the magnitude of the Richter Scale, which is 7.0 where structures and buildings collapse, causing deaths of 230 000.
- (d) Study Fig. 8a, which shows the relief of the western coast of the Indian Peninsula and Fig. 8b, which shows the amount of rainfall received in that same region.



#### Relief of the western coast of the Indian Peninsula



# Amount of rainfall received on the western coast of the Indian Peninsula

Fig. 8b

Using information in Figs. 8a and 8b, describe the relationship between the elevation and the amount of rainfall. Account for the distribution of rainfall in the western coast of the Indian Peninsula. [5]

Reserve 1m for describing relationship. Award 1m for each point. Max 4m if no reference to the figure is made.

- The higher the elevation, the higher the amount of rainfall it receives.
- Palni Hills and Cardamom Hills, which are highest at above 1500m receive the highest amount of rainfall of more than 5000mm while areas below 1500m receives a lower amount of rainfall of about 1500mm- 2000m.
- This is due to the prevailing wind which picks up moisture as it blows across the Arabian sea. Moist air is forced to rise up the windward side of higher elevation areas such as Palni Hills and Cardamom Hills.

- Air cools as it rises and reaches saturation at dew point. Condensation occurs and clouds are formed. When the water droplets are large and heavy enough, rain falls on the windward side of the mountain.
- The leeward side of the mountain, which is below 1500m experiences a lower amount of rain of between 0 to 900mm as most of the moisture would have fallen on the windward side of the hills.
- (e) Using a named example, explain how climate change causes sea level to rise. [3]

Reserve 1m for named example. Award 1m for each of the following points.

- Higher temperatures cause the melting of glaciers, resulting in a rise in sea level.
- Higher temperatures in the atmosphere causes water in the seas and oceans to expand and increase in volume, causing the sea level to rise.
- The melting of glaciers in Greenland and Antarctica has caused the rise and sea level and the displacement of homes in low-lying areas.
- (f) 'Volcanoes are only found at divergent plate boundaries.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Support your answers with examples. [6]

Level 1 (0-2)	At this level answers will be generalised or with minimal support if any stand were given at all. Reasoning rather weak and expression may be unclear. A basic answer that has little development.
	Award 2m for some description of the formation of volcanoes at divergent plate boundaries.
Level 2 (3-4)	Disagreement or agreement will be supported by appropriate details. Or, both agreement and disagreement are considered, but support is patchy so that the answer is not full. Good reasoning and logic in parts of the answer with good expression in places.
	Award 3m for an explanation of how volcanoes are formed at divergent plate boundaries, without examples.
	Award 4m for an explanation of how volcanoes are formed at both convergent and divergent plate boundaries, with examples for one of the factors.

Level 3 (5-6)	At this level answers will be supported by sound knowledge. Both agreem and disagreement are considered and well supported. Reasoning is cl and logical with good expression of language.	
	Award 5 marks for an explanation of how volcanoes are formed at both divergent and convergent plate boundaries, with examples for both factors.	
	Award 6 marks for L3-5m for an explanation of how volcanoes are formed at both divergent and convergent plate boundaries with examples for both factors and a conclusion that volcanoes are generally found along boundaries where magma escapes to the earth's crust and accumulates over a period of time.	

#### Sample Essay

I agree to a small extent that volcanoes are only found at divergent plate boundaries. Volcanoes are also found at convergent plate boundaries.

Volcanoes are found at oceanic-oceanic plate divergence plate boundaries. When two oceanic plates diverge, fractures are formed at the plate boundary. Magma rises at the zone of divergence to create a ridge of new ocean floor, known as the mid-oceanic ridge. At various points along the mid-oceanic ridge, magma rises up through the fractures, builds up and solidifies to form undersea volcanoes, which eventually grow above sea level. An example of a chain of volcanic islands found in the North Atlantic Ocean is the Azores. Thus, this shows that volcanoes are also found at divergent plate boundaries.

However, volcanoes are also found at both oceanic-oceanic and oceanic-continental convergent plate boundaries. In oceanic-oceanic convergence, the denser oceanic plate subducts below the less dense oceanic plate. At this subduction zone, a depression called an oceanic trench is formed and the subducted plate melts and rises up through the fractures in the earth's crust as magma. When magma cools and solidifies, it accumulates and gradually builds up in height to create a volcano or volcanic islands. An example is the Marianas Volcanic Islands where the Pacific Plate and Philippines plate move towards each other. In oceanic-continental convergence, volcanoes are found at the continental plate as the subducted oceanic plate melts and rise up through the fractures in the earth's crust as magma due to the different densities of the plates. Thus, this shows that volcanoes are found at convergent plate boundaries.

In conclusion, I agree to a small extent that volcanoes are only found at divergent plate boundaries. They are also found along convergent plate boundaries. Volcanoes are generally formed when magma rises to the earth's crust, accumulates and builds up in height gradually over time. Shield volcanoes are commonly found near divergent plate boundaries where magma rises directly from the mantle through the fractures. On the other hand, stratovolcanoes are commonly found near oceanic-oceanic and oceanic-continental plate boundaries where the subducted plate melts, causing magma to rise through the fractures.

# Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 2	Figure 1	© http://country.eiu.com/article.aspx?articleid=593993643&Country=Tanzania& topic=Economy&subtopic=F 2
Question 2	Figure 2	© https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/thailand-recommends-against- visiting-spore-due-to-virus-outbreak
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