TANJONG KATONG GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS

CANDIDATE NAME					
CLASS				INDEX NUMBER	

HUMANITIES **2260/02**

Paper 2 Geography **7 August 2024**

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your index number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use HB Pencil for any diagram or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions in total.
Section A
Answer Question 1 **and** Question 2.
Section B
Answer Question 3.

The Insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

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

The total marks for this paper is **50**.

Setter: Ms Kamaliah
Marker: Mr Kaleb Lim

Section A

Answer Question 1 **and** Question 2.

1 Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life

(a) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows an excerpt of a news article on the development of Dover Forest in Singapore as a residential and for biodiversity preservation.

Dover Forest to be used for both housing and nature; first housing project to be launched in 2022.

By Audrey Tan and Ng Keng Gene | Updated by Aug 02, 2021

SINGAPORE - The plan for Dover Forest has been revised, with public housing expected to be launched in the eastern half next year while the western half is set aside for now to preserve its biodiversity. The young secondary forest plot in western Singapore is zoned for residential use, but the plans were tweaked after scientific studies and nature enthusiasts flagged its conservation value.

To balance the country's needs for both housing and nature, only the eastern half of the 33ha site - almost eight times the size of the Padang - will be developed in the nearer term. The development of the area, which is located in the mature estate of Queenstown, will be done sensitively and also feature 5ha of greenery - including a park with a natural stream.

The western half of the site will be set aside for now and relooked at in about a decade, HDB added. But parts of this segment, which is richer in biodiversity than the eastern half, will be carved out and safeguarded as a nature park.

Fig. 1.1

With reference to Fig. 1.1, explain how nature may potentially bring about problems to people in such a residential development.

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(b) Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), which shows the Heritage and Identity Structure Plan by Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) in Singapore. It reflects the authority's efforts to identify, retain and enhance the many heritage and identity sites, heritage corridors and buildings.

(i) Using Fig. 1.2, describe the spatial distribution of the areas under study to be conserved.

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(ii) State one possible reason for the spatial distribution of the areas of study.

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(c) Explain how community programmes develop community resilience in building sustainable urban neighbourhoods.

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(d) A group of Singapore students were investigating the popularity of local eco-trails as a nature-based activity for tourists. They carried out their investigation at Changi Walking Trail.

As part of their investigation, they carried out a survey to gather general information of the tourist profile such as tourists' regions of origin, average number of hours of stay and reasons why tourists are attracted to such eco-trails. The results of the survey are shown in Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

Table 1.1

General information of tourist profile

Number of tourists	Region of origin	Average number of hours of stay
45	South Asia	1.2
82	Western Europe	3.2
103	East Asia	2.1
50	United States of America and Canda	3.4
26	Eastern Europe	2.9
64	Australia and New Zealand	3.5

Table 1.2

Reasons for visit

Reasons for visit*	Number of tourists
Nature and Wildlife Viewing	290
Education and Learning	228
Relaxation and Stress Relief	145

**Tourists were allowed to select more than one reason for visit in the survey.*

With reference to Tables 1.1 and 1.2, evaluate the validity of the students' findings regarding the popularity of local eco-trails among tourists.

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2 Cluster 2: Tourism

(a) Explain why some tourist regions are more vulnerable to negative economic impacts.

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(b) Study Table 2.1, which shows tourist arrivals to Singapore by different modes of transportation from 2016 to 2020.

Table 2.1

International tourist arrivals to Singapore, 2016-2020

Years	By air (in millions)	By land and sea (in millions)
2016	12.7	3.8
2017	13.5	3.9
2018	14.3	4.2
2019	14.9	4.2
2020	2.1	0.6

(i) Using Table 2.1, complete the graph in Fig. 2.1 for tourist arrivals to Singapore by different modes of transportation from 2016 to 2020. [1]

International tourist arrivals by mode of transport, 2016-2020

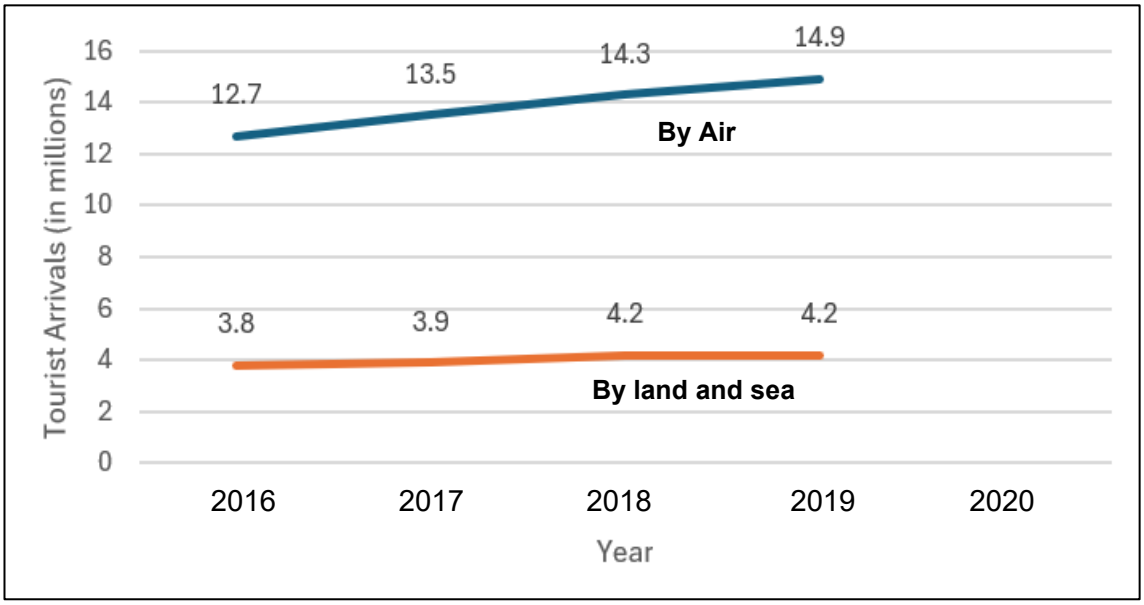

Fig. 2.1

(ii) Describe the trend of tourist arrivals to Singapore by different transportation modes between 2016 and 2020.

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(c) Study Fig. 2.2, which shows key aspects of government policy to promote tourism in Ecuador. Ecuador promotes eco-friendly tourism to protect its biodiversity and support local communities.

Tourism Policy in Ecuador

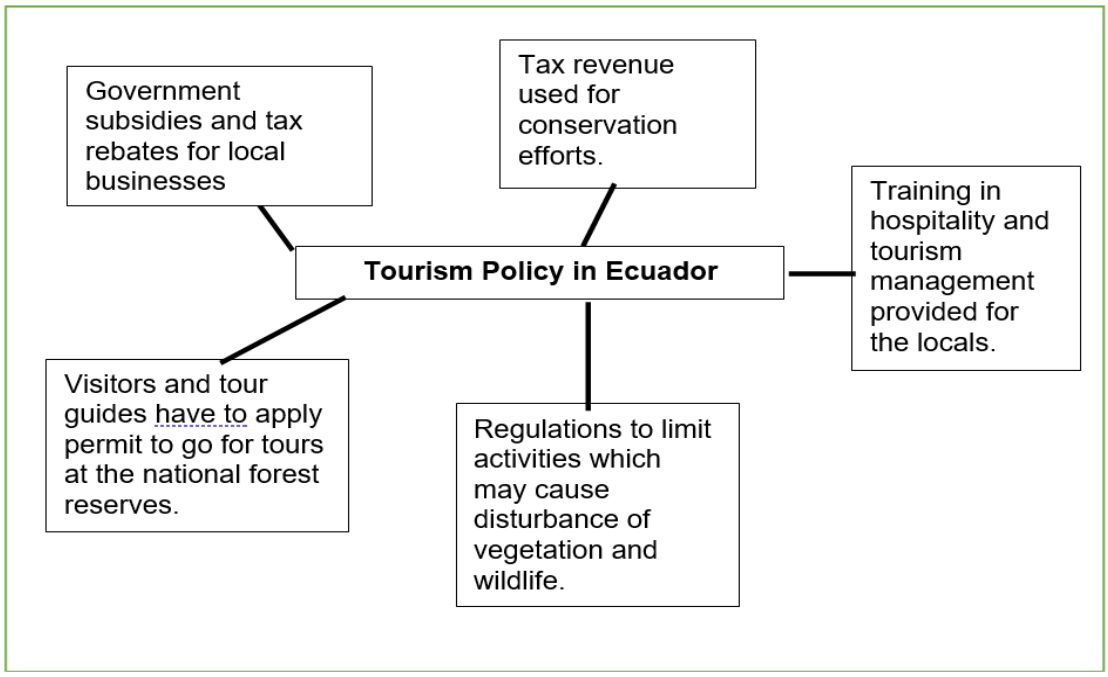

Fig. 2.2

(i) With reference to Fig. 2.2, explain how the government policy supports ecotourism and community-based tourism in Ecuador.

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(ii) With reference to Fig. 2.2, suggest why governments play an important role for ensuring sustainable tourism development.

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(d) Study Fig. 2.3, which shows age groups of eco-tourists based on a tourism study in Trabzon City, Turkey in 2010.

Different age groups of eco-tourists based on a tourism study in Trabzon City, Turkey, 2010.

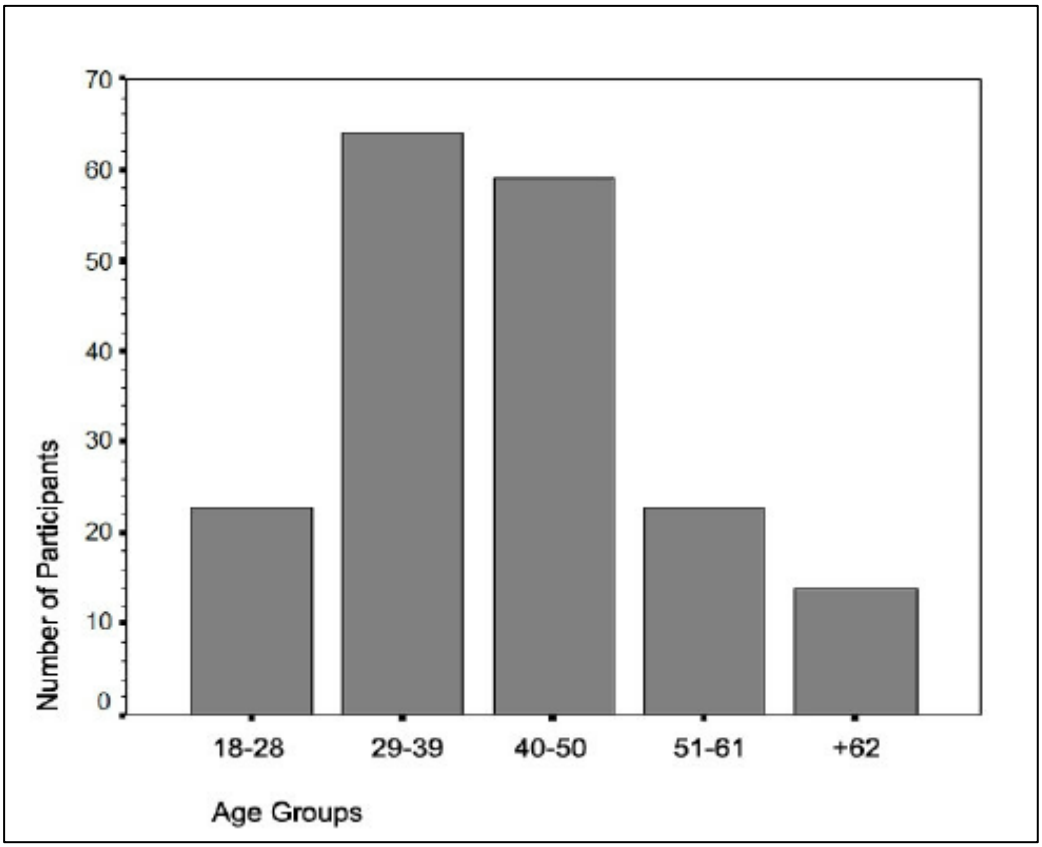

Fig. 2.3

(i) Suggest reasons for the patterns observed in Fig. 2.3.

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(ii) Explain how different tourists' personality determine travel preferences.

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Section B

Answer Question 3.

3 Cluster 3: Climate

(a) Study Fig. 3.1 (Insert), which shows cumulative changes in glacier thickness and cumulative contributions to sea level rise from glacier, from 1960 to 2000.

(i) Using Fig. 3.1, describe the relationship between the changes in glacier thickness and glacier contributions to sea level rise from 1960 to 2000.

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(ii) Suggest reasons why impacts of sea level rise are uneven across different regions.

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(b) Study Fig. 3.2 (Insert), which shows the impact of climate-related disasters in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) and the rest of the world from 1970 to 2019.

Using Fig. 3.2, compare the impact of climate-related disasters in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) and the rest of the world from 1970 to 2019.

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(c) 'The key mitigation strategy in building resilience to climate change is through international agreements and cooperation.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

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Additional page

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

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