

Name: _____ () Class: _____



**ANGLICAN HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
SECONDARY 4 CORE GEOGRAPHY 2022**

S4

GEOGRAPHY

2236/01

Paper 1
Section A

26th August 2022

Additional Materials: 2 Inserts

1 hour 40 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

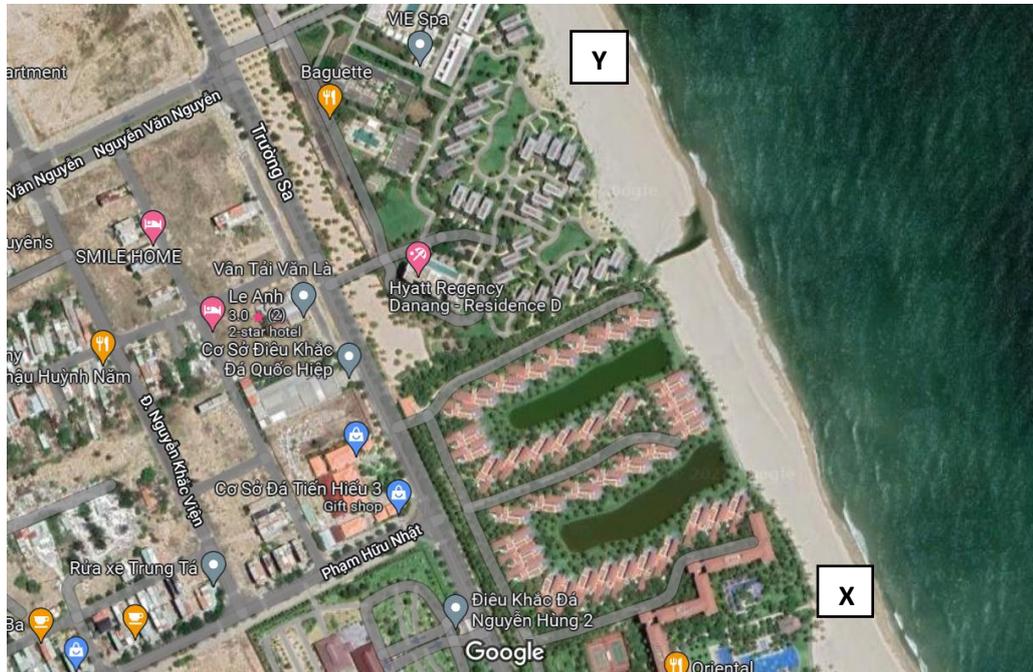
ANSWERS

Section A

This question is compulsory.

- 1 A group of students from a school in Da Nang, Vietnam conducted a geographical field investigation at the coastal city where tourism is the main economic activity.

Photograph A



Source: Google Map

- (a) Photograph A shows the location of the beach where the students are interested to find out whether wave frequency affects beach gradient. The students marked out 2 locations, X and Y on the beach and conducted the investigation on the same day. Wave frequency was collected in the morning for Location X and in the afternoon for Location Y.

Table 1
Waves per minute

Location	1 st reading	2 nd reading	3 rd reading
X	7	7	7
Y	5	6	7

- (i) Suggest a suitable hypothesis to conduct the investigation. [1]
- The higher the wave frequency, the steeper the beach gradient. (or vice versa)
- (ii) Using Table 1, comment on the type of waves that occurred at location X and Y and its impact on the beach gradient. [3]
- Based on average of 7 at Location X and 6 at Location Y
 - Waves are considered constructive
 - Less erosive power
 - Likely result in gentler gradient at both X and Y

- (iii) Suggest two improvements to the students' investigation which can lead to more reliable results. [2]
- Can increase scope of collection to 4-5 locations along the beach for better representation
 - Can increase frequency of data collection to span of 1 week (any reasonable days) to get more averages for wave frequency/account for weather changes on other days
 - Both locations should be done on the same timing to ensure consistent/fair comparison of data
- (b) The group of students made a trip from Da Nang to Hoi An. They visited the Hoi An Ancient Town at Tran Phu St as shown in Fig. 1 (Insert 1), which showcases Vietnam's heritage and culture. The students wanted to find out if the types of shops at Hoi An Ancient Town is influenced by the large number of tourists.

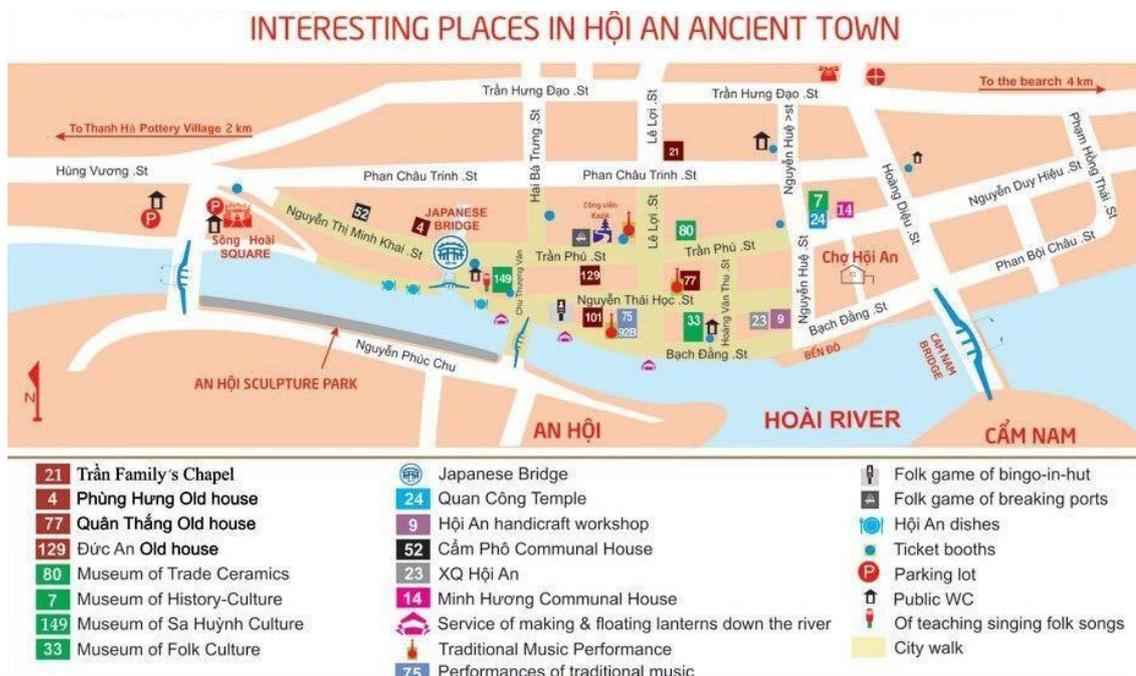


Fig. 1

Describe a suitable method the students could use to find out the types of shops along Tran Phu St [4]

- On a blank sheet of paper, mark out the main street Tran Phu St
- From the starting point (which should be at one end of the assigned street), start walking down and observing the different land uses
- Use boxes to represent the shop houses along the assigned street.
- Label the different land uses observed in the respective boxes.
- Repeat this process until you reach the other end of the street.

- (c) The students decided to consider the guiding question 'How have the sources of information used when planning holidays to Hoi An Ancient Town changed over the years?'

The group of 8 students devised a questionnaire, Fig. 2 (Insert 1), and decided to interview the tourists using a regular interval. The students also used secondary data to obtain the results from 2012 to compare.

- (i) State a secondary source of data to obtain the results of the sources of information in Fig. 2 (Insert 1) for the year 2012. [1]
- Government official websites/tourism board websites/tourism reports
- (ii) Assess the usefulness of the design of the questionnaire shown in Fig. 2 (Insert 1). [2]
- Useful
- Variety of options in Section B for tourists to choose their sources of information used
- Not useful
- Did not provide 'others' option for tourists, might be forcing tourists to choose a category
 - Some questions irrelevant e.g. income, age (give any eg), does not help to answer the question on sources of information
- (iii) With reference to Fig.1 (Insert 1) and your own knowledge, describe how the students can organize their data collection using the sampling method. [4]
- Systematic sampling – interview every 5th tourist (accept other plausible answers)
 - Can organize themselves in 4 pairs/2 groups
 - Decide on sampling size e.g. interview 100 tourists (any reasonable number) OR Each pair/group interview 20 tourists
 - Collect data over a period of 3 days/twice daily – during lunch hours (accept plausible answers)
 - Stand at entrances of ancient town/city walks or stand at parking lots to capture high pedestrian to get interviewees
- (iv) Justify the use of the sampling method used in their investigation. [2]
1. Location/Area
 - Because it follows a pattern, we will get better coverage of an area or sample group.
 2. Reliability
 - no bias in the selection of tourists as the interval has been pre-selected
 3. Straightforward method compared to the other sampling methods as the interval is pre-selected/easier to carry out

(d) Table 2 shows the results of 80 tourists who were surveyed on the sources of information used when planning holidays to Hoi An Ancient Town in 2012 and 2022.

Table 2
Sources of information in 2012

Source of information	No of tourists
Traditional media	5
Travel agent'/tour operators websites	40
Word of mouth	17
Social media	8
Reviews on websites	10

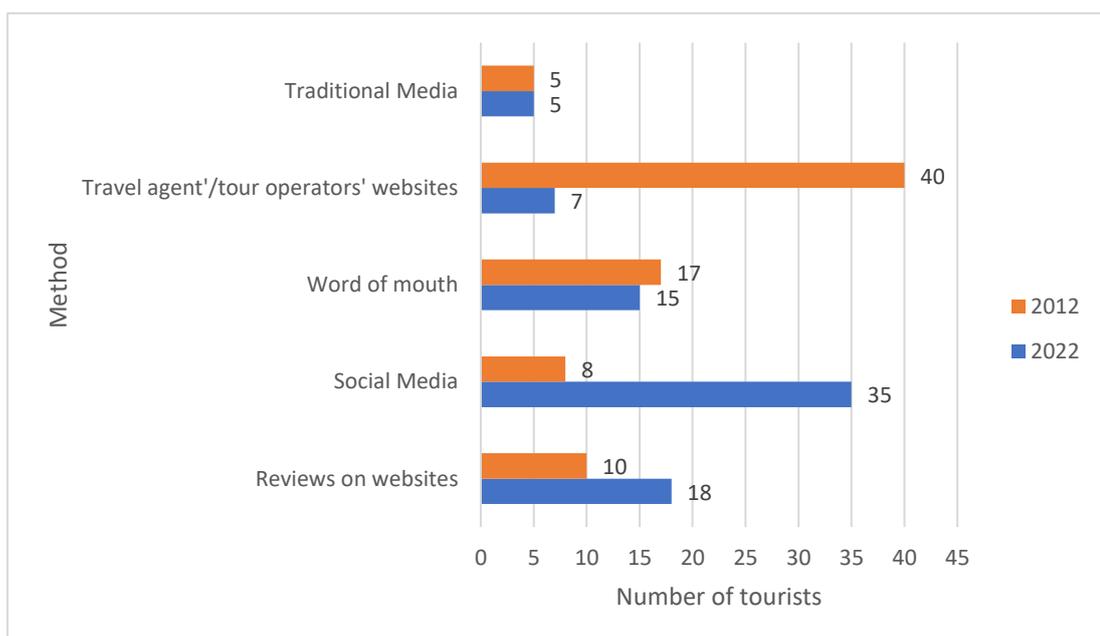
Sources of information in 2022

Source of information	No of tourists
Traditional media	5
Travel agent'/tour operators websites	7
Word of mouth	15
Social media	35
Reviews on websites	18

Use the data in Table 2 to draw a bar graph on Fig. 3 (Insert 2) showing the results of the survey in 2012 and 2022. [3]

- 1m for labelled axes
- 1m for accurate construction of values
- 1m for appropriate width and spacing of bars

Sources of information used in 2012 and 2022



(e) What conclusions can be drawn from the information in Table 2 and the bar graph you have drawn in Insert 2, in response to the guiding question stated above in (c)? [3]

- Tourists relied more on travel agent and tour operator websites in 2012 whereas in 2022, tourists relied more on social media. [reserved 1m overall]
- In 2012, TA and TO websites were the highest as half of the respondents chose that category as compared to 2022 the highest was social media with 35 respondents choosing that option.
- However, traditional media remained the same for both years

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

2 (a) Study Table 3, which shows the number of tourist arrivals in the different regions from 2000 to 2020.

Table 3

Regions	Tourist Arrivals (millions)		
	2000	2010	2020
Europe	390	527	717
East Asia/Pacific	116	231	438
Americas	134	195	284
Africa	27	46	75
Middle East	19	37	69
South Asia	6	11	19
World	692	1,047	1,602

(i) Using Table 3, describe the trend in the number of tourist arrivals in the different regions from 2000 to 2020. [4]

- Generally, increase in the number of international tourist arrivals across the regions
- highest increase in Europe of 327 million international tourist arrivals
- lowest increase in South Asia of 13 million tourists
- fastest increase in Asia of 276%
- slowest increase in Europe of 83%
- all regions increased by more than 100% except Europe of 83%

(b) Study Fig. 4, which shows China's outbound travel destinations.

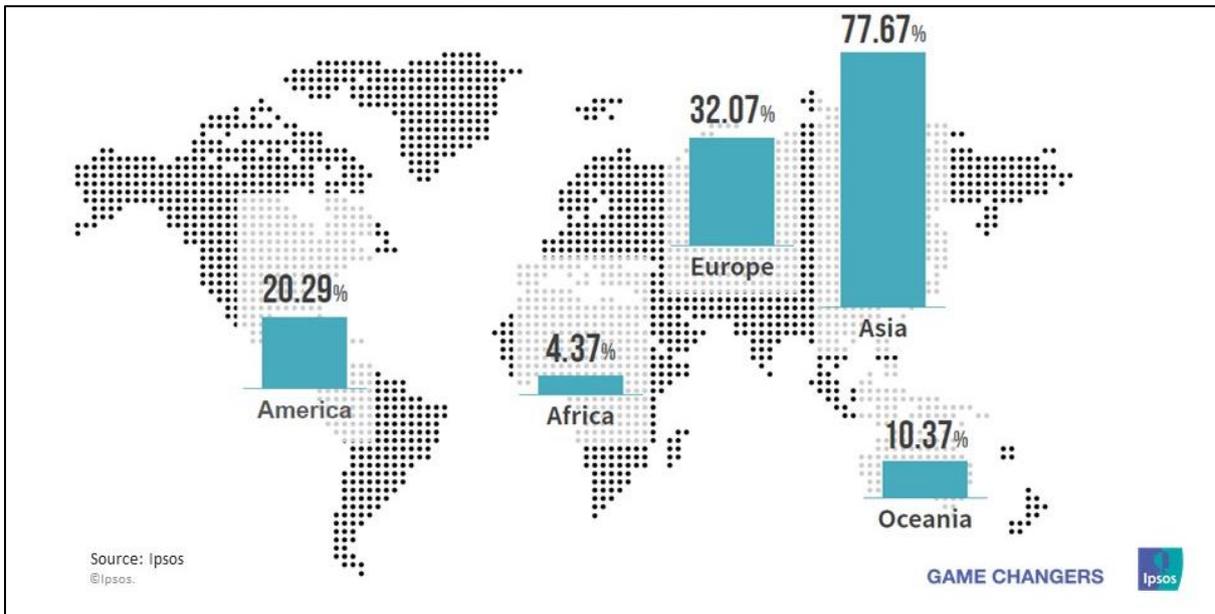
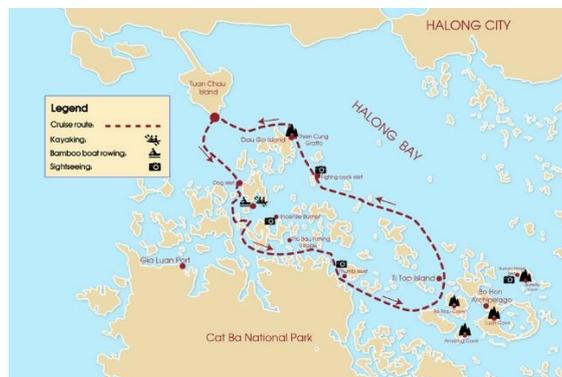


Fig. 4

Comment on the China's outbound travel destinations in Fig.4. [4]

- Highest was Asia of 77.67% and lowest was Africa 4.37%
- China's strong preference for Asia:
- Proximity: closer – go for short vacations, short-haul vacations
- Cost: Places closest to China (in distance) are more important sources of tourism as it is cheaper for tourists to travel closer distances
- China's weak preference for Africa:
- Poor developing countries hence not attractive
- High incidence of infectious diseases
- China's preference for Europe and America:
- Greater disposable income to travel further

(b) Study Fig. 5 (Insert), which shows some tourist attractions at Halong Bay, a tourist area in north east Vietnam and Fig.6, which shows an extract on tourism in Halong Bay.



*islet – small islands *grotto- small cave

The Halong bay is a UNESCO World Heritage site which consists of a dense cluster of some limestone islands each topped with thick jungle vegetation, rising spectacularly from the ocean. Several of the islands are hollow, with enormous caves. There are two bigger islands, Tuần Châu and Cát Bà, that have permanent inhabitants, as well as tourist facilities including hotels and beaches. There are a number of beautiful beaches on the smaller islands. A community of around 1,600 people live on Hảlong Bay in four fishing villages: Cua Van, Ba Hang, Cong Tau and Vong Vieng in Hung Thang ward, Halong city. They live on floating houses and are sustained through fishing and marine aquaculture where they earned a living from tourists.

Fig.6

Use the information in Fig. 5 (Insert) and Fig. 6 to explain the factors that attract tourists to Halong Bay. [4]

Natural attractions [reserve 1m]

- Tourists may be attracted to Halong Bay due to its natural attractions such as the beach for its scenic beauty
- Caves and grottos to visit limestone (name any caves)
- Sightseeing at islet (name any)/ island hopping

Variety of activities [reserve 1m]

- Physical activities such as kayaking and bamboo boat rowing at Dog islet
- Cruise around Halong bay to visit the islands such as Dau Go island and Ti Top island
- Visit fishing villages (heritage tourism) so that tourists can see the floating houses and buy souvenirs from them

Infrastructure

- There are also hotels, which make it convenient for tourists as this makes their accommodation accessible to the attractions located along the bay.

(d) Using examples, explain the negative economic impacts of tourism. [5]

seasonal unemployment

- as a result of certain tourist activities being dependent on climatic conditions
- these countries may experience a drop in tourist numbers in some months and these people will lose their sources of income
- E.g. Sapporo, Japan receives large number of visitors from Dec to Feb for skiing and snowboarding during winter. During other times of the year, this decreases the income of these workers who are seasonally employed

underuse of facilities

- facilities built specifically for certain events may be under-used when the event is over
- these facilities become expensive to maintain
- this is because income from tourists normally pays for the cost of maintaining such facilities, as a result some of these facilities may become neglected since the number of tourists dropped drastically

- E.g. some of the venues for Beijing Olympic in 2008 deteriorated rapidly after a few years and had to be renovated to be profitable

OR

- according to Beijing Sports University only 1/3 of the major sports venue in China managed to break even to cover the maintenance cost every year.

Accept shortage of services

- (e) “Planning authorities have the greatest responsibility in managing the impacts of tourism.”

How far do you agree with this statement? Use examples to support your answer. [8]

Notes on Content:

- Students must give elaboration on how planning authorities protect tourist areas
- Balance factors may include other groups such as role of visitors, tour operators, local communities and NGOs.
- All roles must include successes and limitations
- Refer to TB Pg. 72-75

Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
0	Content not relevant to topic.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA elaborated with some content • Examples may be brief. • Description and elaboration for other strategy may be brief. • May not have balance in answer 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA and 1 other group well-explained with good examples • Attempt made to evaluate. • <u>One reason</u> provided to support stand. • <u>No clear criteria to evaluate</u>
1	Listing the role of the planning authorities (PA) only	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA and 1 other group • Elaboration may be lacking for one but good elaboration for the other. • Examples/ evidence for one group may be brief. • Balance is evident: points for and against discussed. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA and 1 other group well-explained with good examples. • Clear criteria used to support stand with 1-2 <u>reasons</u> provided to support stand.
2	Generic statements on role of PA and one other group. Lack elaboration and e.g.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA and 1 other group • Good elaboration for both • Good examples/ evidence to support • There is balance in answer (points for and against discussed) 		
3	Able to provide brief description of PA and list one other group in protecting tourist areas. One-sided evaluation. Lack examples.				

3 (a) Study Fig. 7, which shows information on the official Canadian Tourism website.

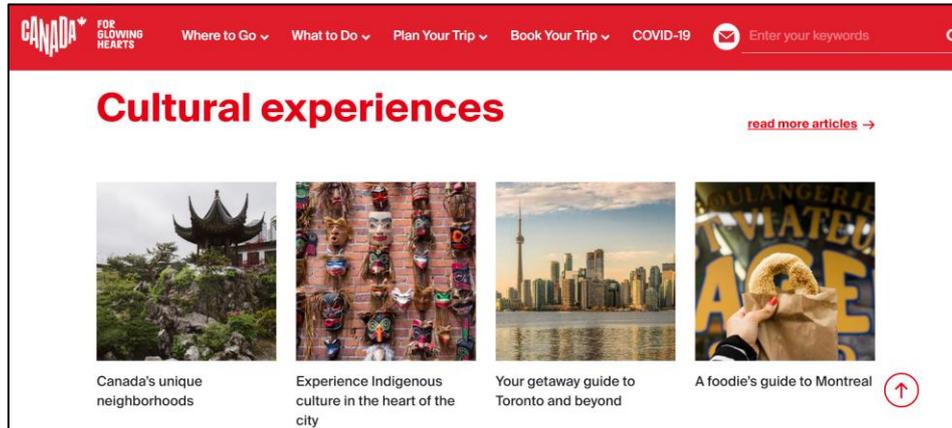


Fig. 7

Using information from Fig. 7, suggest the role of media in promoting tourism in Canada. [3]

- Media reports about a country or an area could influence the decisions of tourists to visit it.
- Positive reports, such as the friendliness of the local population, an interesting culture, good shopping opportunities and attractive scenery, can encourage tourists to visit.
- As a result of media, tourists are now more aware of destinations that they have previously not considered.
- For example in Fig. 7, the website shows articles on the various cultural experiences that tourist can experience in Canada from its unique neighborhood, the indigenous culture and food guide.
- Such websites are easily accessible on the internet and may influence the decision of travelers to visit Canada.

(b) Study Fig. 8, which shows the international tourist arrivals in 2020 and Table 4, which shows the change in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and change in jobs due to tourism in 2020.



Fig. 8

Table 4

Tourism revenue change and change in jobs due to tourism from 2019 to 2020.

	Tourism revenue change (in billion USD)	Change in unemployment rate (due to tourism) from 2019 - 2020 (%)
Americas	- \$910	+ 7.4
Europe	- \$1,126	+ 10.3
Africa	- \$83	+ 6.9
Middle East	- \$138	+ 11.7
Asia & the Pacific	- \$1,645	+ 14.8

Using information from Fig. 8 and Table 4, comment on the tourism revenue change and change in unemployment rates in relation to international tourist arrivals in 2020. [5]

- **Overall:** A decrease in the international tourist arrivals in 2020 resulted in a negative change in tourism revenue and an increase in unemployment for all regions, globally.
- **Describe:** Asia Pacific saw the highest percentage of tourist arrivals decrease at 72% and this corresponded to the highest loss of tourism revenue and highest unemployment at -\$1645 billion and 14.8%
- **Comment:** Over the years, Asia Pacific has shown an impressive growth in tourist arrivals and is one of the fastest growing regions for international tourism.
- Hence, this could be the reason why their tourism revenue and unemployment is highly affected as many of the countries within this region depend highly on tourism / tourist dollars.
- **Describe:** Africa has the lowest percentage of tourist arrivals and it also has the lowest revenue loss and unemployment rate.
- **Comment:** Africa does not have a major tourist flow and hence may be less affected by the decline in tourist arrivals.

Other points students may comment on:

- The tourism industry offers many employment opportunities that are directly linked and indirectly linked to tourism.
- With a prolonged decrease in the number of tourist arrivals, many directly linked jobs will be affected and hence cause unemployment to increase.
- A prolonged decrease in tourist arrivals would also cause tourism revenue to decrease as tourism receipts would decline without the presence of tourist spending money in the country's economy.

(c) Explain how leisure time and changing lifestyles have contributed to the growth of tourism. [4]

- **Leisure time is when people are free from work responsibilities and commitment.**
- For the middle income to high-income groups, leisure time usually comes in the form of paid leave.
- With more income and paid leave, these people are more inclined to travel.

- In many DCs and LDCs since the 1950s, people in all income groups have enjoyed shorter working weeks, more public holidays and more paid annual leave.
 - The increased availability of leisure time has allowed more people to travel.
- **Changing lifestyles refer to the change in the way people live throughout their lifetime and from generation to generation.**
- The pace of life is much faster. Many people in the workforce find themselves spending long hours at the workplace beyond official working hours
 - Therefore travelling has become a way for people to relax and take a break from their fast-paced lifestyles at work.
- Due to advances in medical technology and knowledge, people are now more health-conscious and leader healthier lifestyles.
- As a result, people live longer and are more physically fit to travel frequently.
 - This is evidenced by the increasing number of healthy retirees.
 - Travelling therefore has become a way for retirees to spend the remainder of their healthy years productively.

(d) Study Fig. 9, which shows socio-cultural impacts of tourism in Bali.

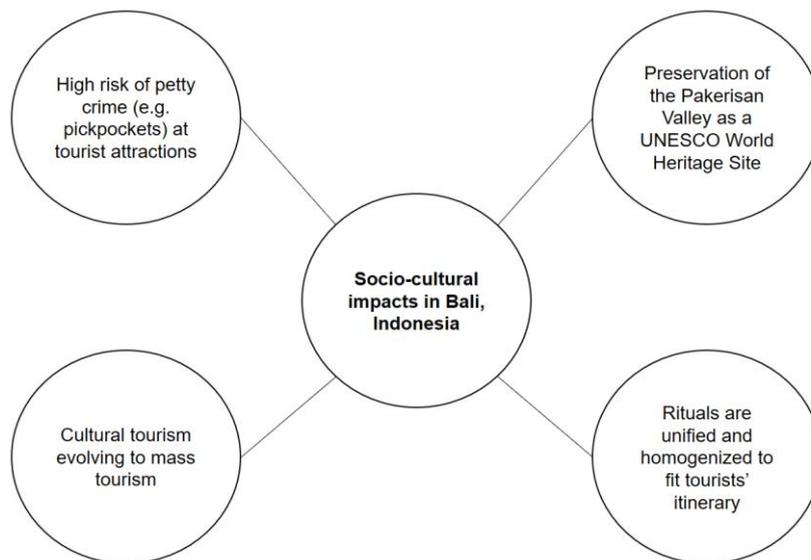


Fig. 3

(a) Using Fig. 3, assess the socio-cultural impacts of tourism in Bali, Indonesia. [5]

Advantages:

- The preservation of the Pakerisan Valley as a Unesco World Heritage Site will make the place more attractive to tourist.
 - In addition, the preserved site benefit the local population by enhancing their sense of history and by building a sense of community.
 - Revenue generated from tourism can also fund the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage.

Disadvantages:

- On the other hand, the identity, culture and values of a place can be lost when tourism becomes the major activity of an area.

- Commercial activities that cater mainly to tourists such as rituals that are unified and homogenized to fit tourist itinerary may reduce the authenticity and significance as they become more commercialized.
 - This often happens when cultural tourism evolves to mass tourism.
- High crime levels may also occur at popular tourist sites.
 - Some tourist carry valuable items such as watches, cameras and clothes.
 - Thus they may be vulnerable to petty thefts such as pickpocketing and mugging near hotels, transport terminals, ATMs and tourist attractions.

(e) 'Coastal areas are mainly used for fisheries and aquaculture.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use examples to support your answer. [8]

Notes on Content:

- Students must give elaboration on how coastal areas are used for fisheries and aquaculture with examples.
- Balance factor: Either housing and transportation OR tourism and recreation

Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
0	Content not relevant to topic.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of coastal areas for fisheries and aquaculture elaborated with some content • Examples may be brief. • Description and elaboration for other use may be brief. • May not have balance in answer 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both fisheries and aquaculture and 1 other use of coastal area well-explained with good examples • Attempt made to evaluate. • <u>One reason</u> provided to support stand. • <u>No clear criteria to evaluate</u>
1	Listing the uses for coast.	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries and aquaculture and 1 other use of coastal area. • Elaboration may be lacking for one but good elaboration for the other. • Examples/ evidence for one use may be brief. • Balance is evident: points for and against discussed. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both fisheries and aquaculture and 1 other use of coastal area well-explained with good examples. • Clear criteria used to support stand with 1-2 <u>reasons</u> provided to support stand.
2	Generic statements on how coastal areas are used for fisheries and aquaculture and one other use of coastal areas. Lack elaboration and e.g.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries and aquaculture and 1 other use of coastal area. • Good elaboration for both • Good examples/ evidence to support 		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is balance in answer (points for and against discussed) 		
3	Able to provide brief description on fisheries and aquaculture and list one other use of coastal areas. One-sided evaluation. Lack examples.				