

*Anglo-Chinese School*  
(Independent)



**MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2016  
INTEGRATED PROGRAMME  
Year 2**

**GEOGRAPHY**

Thursday

12 May 2016

1 hour

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

Write your index number on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.  
You may use an HB 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 on the Answer paper 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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.  
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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This question paper consists of 10 printed pages.

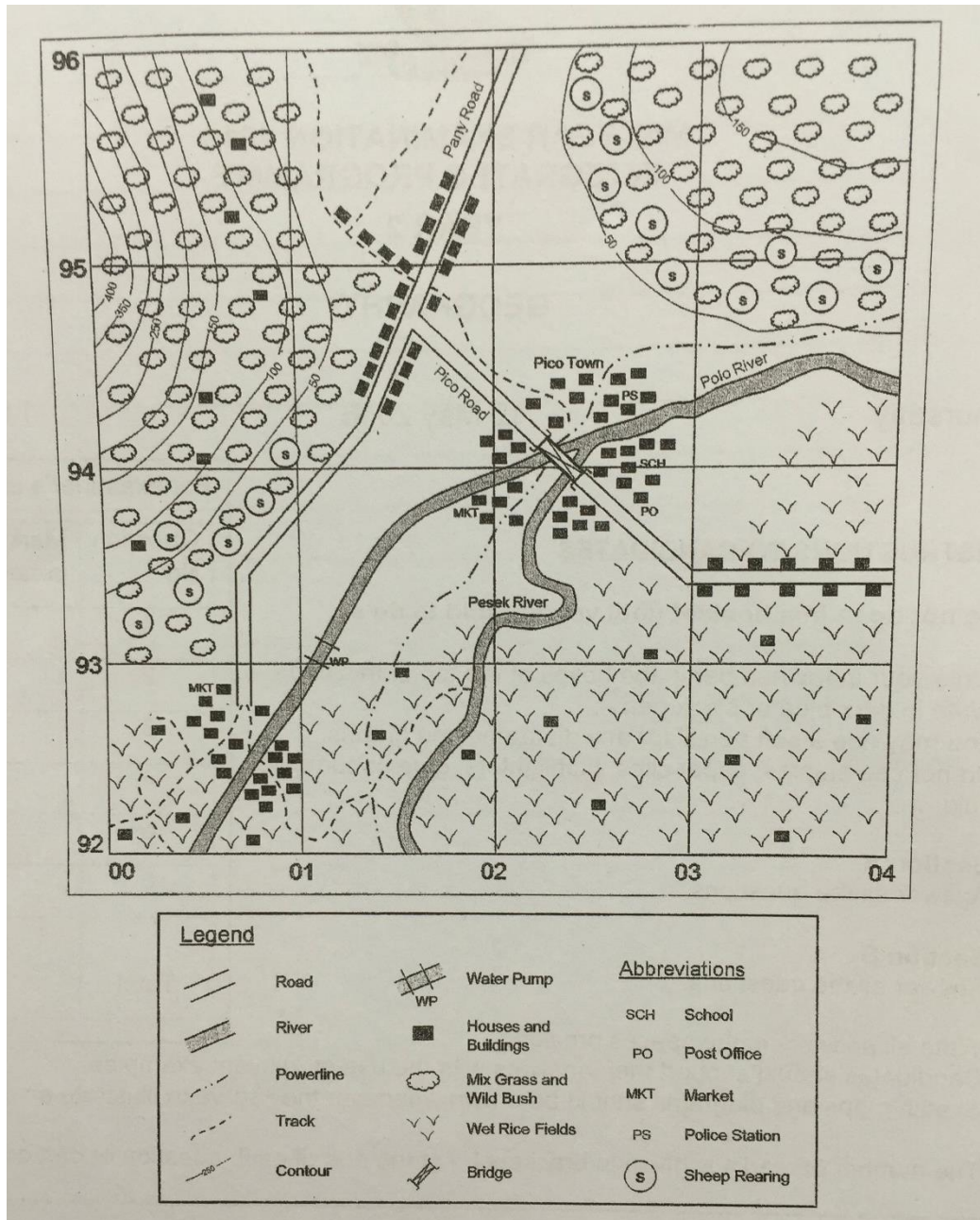
**[Turn over**

# SUGGESTED ANSWER SCHEME FOR IP YR 2 GEOG MYE 2016

## Section A: Short Answer Questions [15 marks]

### Part I: Topographical Map [5 marks]

- Fig. 1 shows a 1:25,000 topographical map of Pico Town.



**Fig. 1**

Source: Exam Aid Book Publishers

- (a) What is the six-figure grid-reference of the water pump along the Polo River? [1]

**011930 / 012930**

- (b) Calculate the distance of Pico Road from Easting 02 to Easting 03. [1]

**1.05km** (accept 1.km – 1.1km)

Or **1050m** (accept 1000m – 1100m)

- (c) Compare the relief between the northwestern and northeastern part of the map. [1]

**The northwestern part of the map has steeper slopes whereas the northeastern part of the map has gentler slopes.**

Note: must mention the type of slope on both sides to get full 1 mark.  
Otherwise, zero marks due to failure to compare.

- (d) A farmer wants to deliver his produce from Pico town to the market at grid reference 0092. In which direction does he need to travel by boat along the Polo River? [1]

**Southwest**

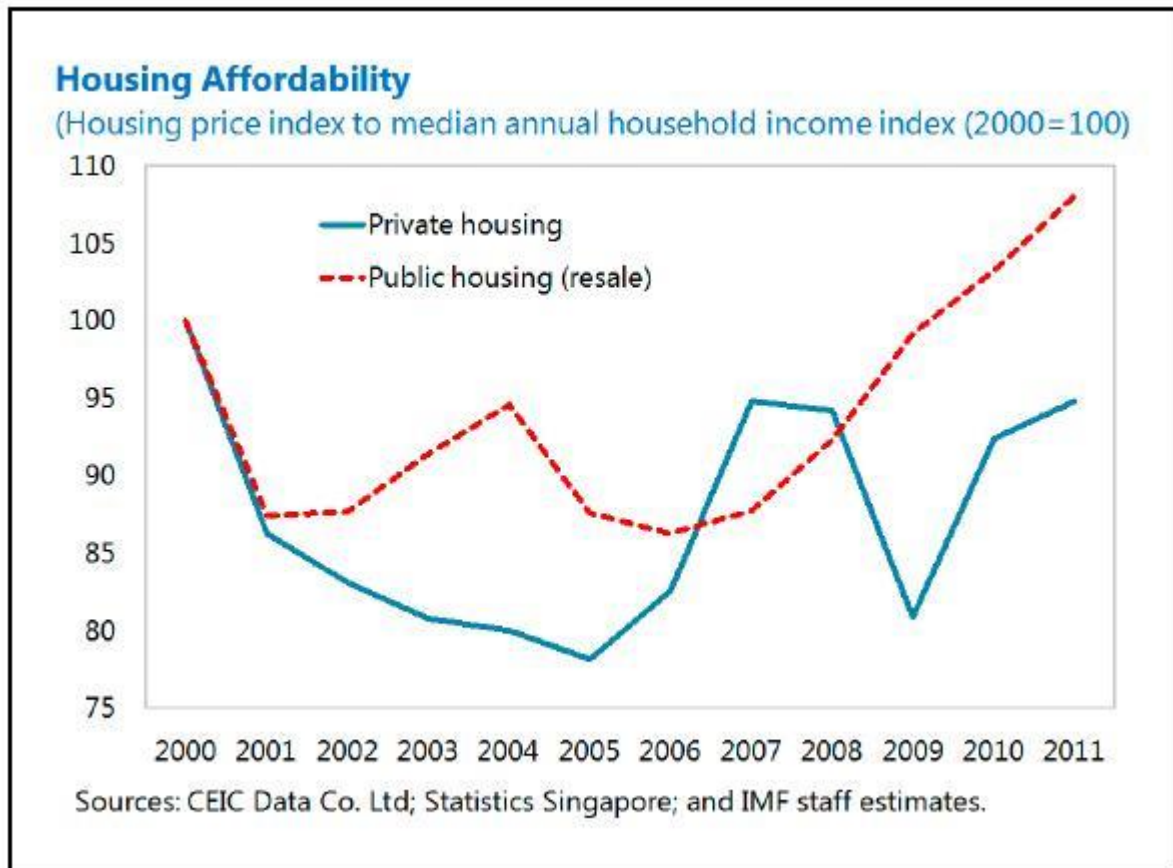
- (e) Identify the settlement pattern of the houses and buildings along Pany Road. [1]

**Linear**

(do not accept if student tries to describe or explain the settlement pattern because they are required to identify)

## Part II: Basic Techniques [10 marks]

2. Fig. 2 shows data on the housing affordability index in Singapore.



**Fig. 2**

(Source: <http://www.prakashlounge.com/2012/08/house-prices-in-singapore.html>)

- (a) Describe the trend in the housing index for public housing in Singapore from 2000 to 2011 as shown in Fig. 2. [3]

**The housing affordability index fell from 2000 to 2001 by about 13 points [1] and then rose to a peak of about 94 points in 2004 [1] before dropping to a low of 87 points in 2006. [1] After 2006, the index rose sharply again to about 107 points. [1]**

- (b) In which years did the index for private housing exceed public housing as shown in Fig. 2? [1]

**2007 to 2008**

(accept 2006, 2007, 2008)

3. Fig. 3 shows a housing settlement in Nairobi.



**Fig. 3**

(Source: <http://www.nsspt.org>)

- (a) Draw a well-annotated sketch to show the characteristics of this type of housing settlement shown in Fig. 3. [3]

**Title [1/2]**

**Annotations [2]     -     3 annotations to get 2 marks**

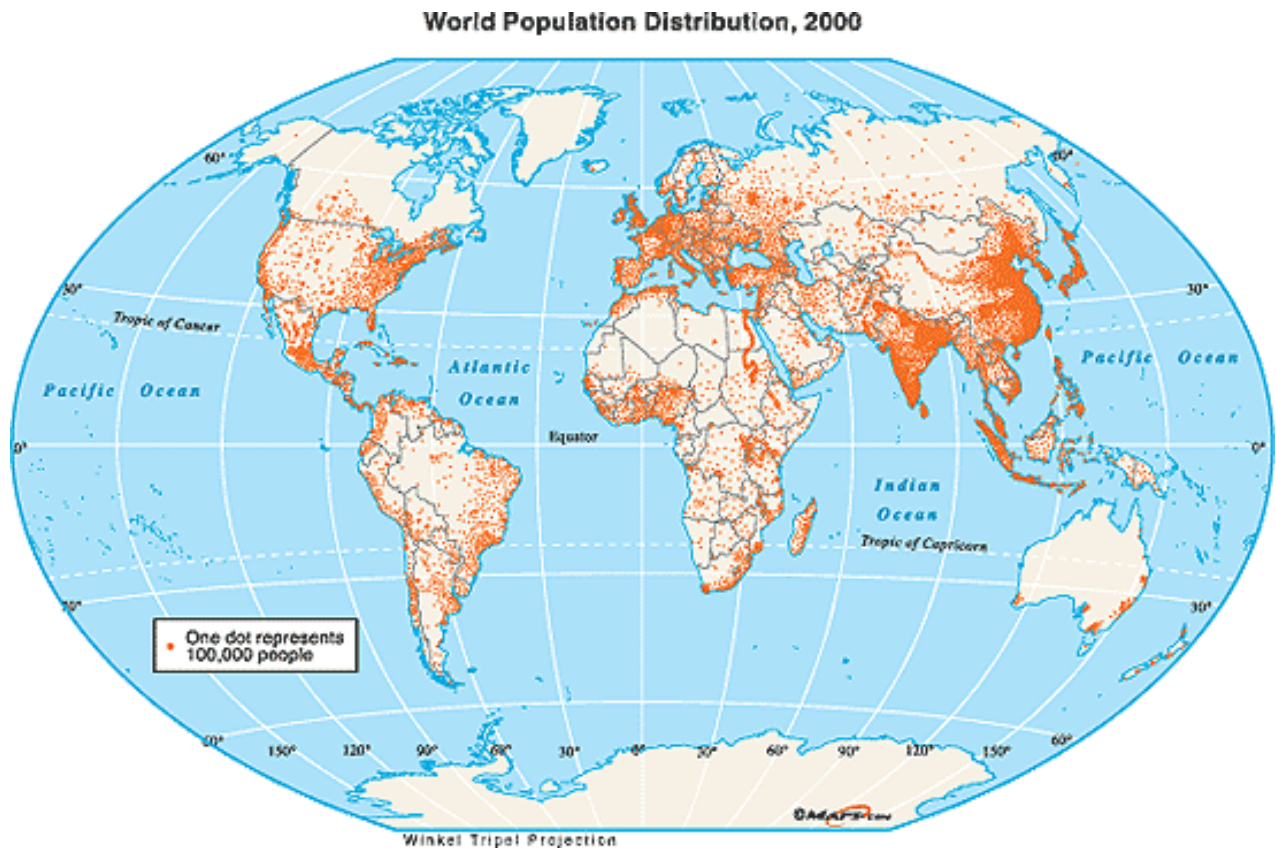
**-     2 annotations to get 1 mark**

**Sketch + 9-square grid [1/2]**



4. Fig. 4 shows the global distribution of population in 2000.

[3]



**Fig. 4**

(Source: [blogs.jordanhill.glasgow.sch.uk](http://blogs.jordanhill.glasgow.sch.uk))

With reference to Fig. 4, describe the distribution of population around the world.

[3]

**Areas with the highest populations are those countries such as India and several parts of Europe, eastern China and Southeast Asia. [1] Many countries in Europe and eastern USA are also highly populated. [1] Areas with lower populations are those like Australia, Canada and Russia. [1]**

**Do not accept "located along the coastline"**

**Section B: Structured Questions [15 marks]**

5a. Fig. 5 shows a photograph of public housing in Hong Kong.



**Fig. 5**

(Source : [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public\\_housing\\_in\\_Hong\\_Kong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_housing_in_Hong_Kong))

- (i) With reference to Fig. 5, describe the characteristics of the housing [2] shown.

There is high-rise housing [1] which are very densely-packed together. [1] The living environment is more hygienic. [1] It is an urban environment. [1] The housing is more affordable/subsidised by the government. [1]



- (ii) Suggest some possible reasons why such housing exists in Hong Kong as shown in Fig. 5. [3]

High population density in Hong Kong [1] due to small / limited land area for housing. [1] Hong Kong has many mountains and steep slopes which reduce the area suitable for housing. [1] High-rise housing helps to maximise limited land-use by being able to house a large number of people in a smaller land area. [1]. There is greater competition for land use in such a land scarce country with developments in industry, commerce, residential, recreational spaces. [1]

- 5b. Fig. 6 shows a photograph of housing in Kibera slum in Nairobi, Kenya.



**Fig. 6**

(Source: <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2014/oct/06/smart-slums-smart-city-kenya-mapping>)

- (i) Explain why such housing shown in Fig. 6 is considered an unsafe environment. [3]

Houses are made of wood and scrap materials which are flammable and catch fire easily. [1] Houses are close together and fires can also spread quickly. [1] There is no security as there are no proper walls or doors to

enclose the homes. [1] Houses are built from scrap materials which are unstable and can collapse easily. [1]

- (ii) With reference to examples, describe how the Kenyan government has tried to improve the living conditions of people living in Kibera slum. [4]

The Kenyan government partnered with the UN-Habitat scheme to upgrade the slums. [1] The slum residents are relocated temporarily to a separate housing site [1] while the UN carries out upgrading and installation of basic services such as water and electricity. [1] Upon completion, the slum residents will then return to their upgraded homes. [1]

5. Explain how the Singapore government has tried to make housing affordable for Singaporeans. [3]

There are many different types of housing and pricing to cater to people of different incomes. [1] Home owners can make use of their CPF savings to pay for their monthly instalments on their homes. [1] There are also Additional CPF Housing grants of up to \$40,000 for lower income households not earning more than \$5,000 per month. [1] Studio apartments which cost less were made available for seniors to free up money for their retirement. [1]

END OF PAPER