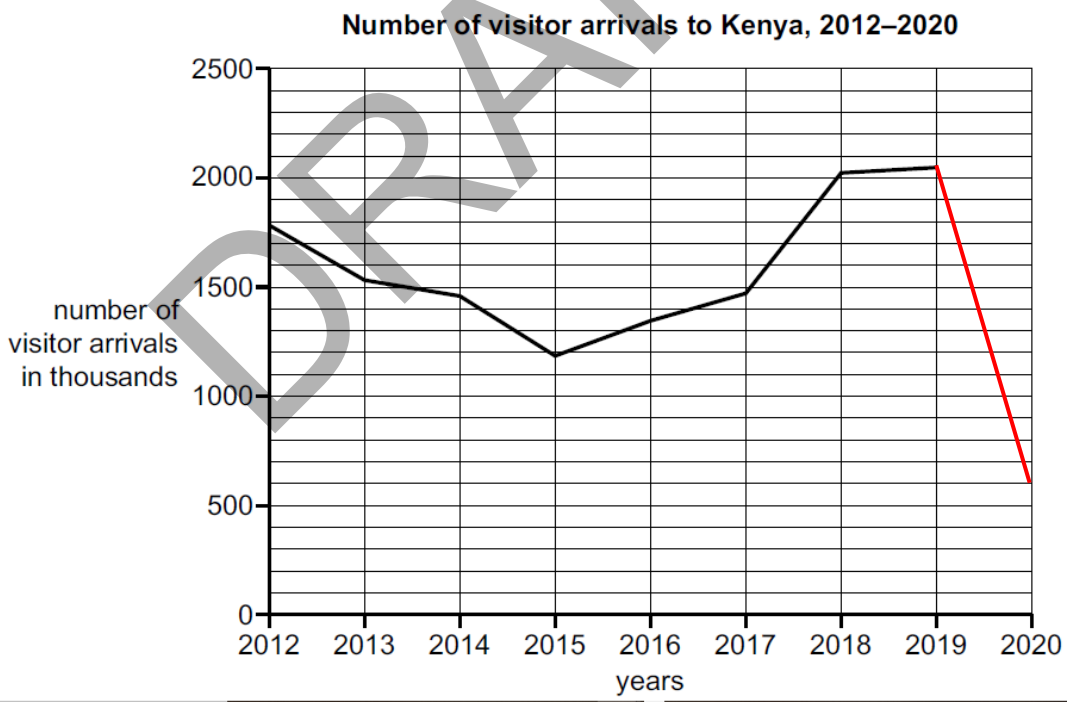
GEOGRAPHY 2260/02
Paper 2 For Examination from 2024
SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

Question	Geography in Everyday Life Cluster	Marks
1(a)	**Study Fig. 1.1 (Insert), which shows pelicans crossing a road in London, UK.** **With reference to Fig. 1.1, explain how local communities and nearby nature areas can negatively affect each other.** Award 1 mark for each explanation of how local communities and nearby nature negatively affect each other, to a maximum of 2 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable. Possible responses include: • The pelicans would be killed or injured by passing motor vehicles [1 mark]. The accident could cause disruption and delays to travel and people going to work [1 additional mark]. • Wildlife might attack people in self-defence when they are provoked [1 mark]. During such attacks both wildlife and people may get injured [1 additional mark]. **AO2**	**2**
1(b)	**Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), showing two precincts in the Clementi Neighbourhood, Singapore.** **Using Fig. 1.2, describe the differences between precinct 1 and precinct 2.** Award 1 mark for each description of each difference in layout between precincts 1 and 2, to a maximum of 3 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. Possible responses include: • Precinct 1 has fewer amenities than Precinct 2 [1 mark]. The latter has only one playground and no fitness areas, while the former has more than one playground and fitness area [1 additional mark]. • Precinct 1 has fewer but bigger buildings than those in Precinct 2 [1 mark]. • Precinct 1 is more densely built-up while Precinct 2 is more spread out and more random [1 mark]. **AO2**	**3**
1(c)(i)	**Study Fig. 1.3 (Insert), which shows a view of part of a city.** **Identify the hazard shown in Fig. 1.3. [1]** Award 1 mark for identification of hazard. Possible responses include: • Air pollution [1 mark] **AO1**	**1**

1(c)(ii)	**With reference to Fig. 1.3, explain how the hazard shown could affect people in this city.** Award 1 mark for each explanation of how air pollution could affect people, to a maximum of 2 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable. Possible responses include: • Air pollution caused by industries could gravely affect the health of people living nearby [1 mark]. Prolonged exposure to polluted air may result in people developing heart diseases and lung cancer [1 additional mark]. • Polluted air could quickly blanket a large part of the city, causing respiratory infection [1 mark]. **AO2**	**2**
1(d)	**With reference to Table 1.1, evaluate the validity of the students' findings regarding the popularity of the War Memorial Park. [6]** Award 1 mark for each evaluation of the validity of the students' findings, to a maximum of 6 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each evaluation, where applicable. Possible responses include: • The findings are valid because the data collected addresses the investigation question, highlighting the more popular check-in times [1 mark]. On all days when data is available, visitors prefer check-times after 6pm [1 additional mark]. • The findings are valid because the data was collected using mobile phone 'check-ins' that are captured when visitors are physically at the park [1 mark]. • The findings may not be valid because there are visitors who did not check-in using their mobile phones thus the data misrepresent the parks' popularity [1 mark]. These visitors could be either young children or elderly who may not be familiar with using mobile phones to check-in at attractions [1 additional mark]. • The findings may not be valid because visitors might have checked-in but did not really explore the park [1 mark]. This could happen for visitors who had purchase bundled promotions at a flat fee, for example, the London Pass and the Copenhagen Card [1 additional mark]. **AO3**	**6**

Question	Tourism Cluster	Mark
2(a)	**Explain why some tourist regions experience stagnation.** Award 1 mark for each explanation on why some tourist regions experience stagnation, to a maximum of 4 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable. Possible responses include: • These tourist regions that experience stagnation could not attract more visitors as the natural environments in these regions were destroyed over time [1 mark]. This resulted in the natural environments lose their appeal to visitors who were originally drawn by their natural beauty [1 additional mark]. • These regions may also face competition from other similar attractions and unable to attract repeat visitors [1 mark]. For example, the once popular coastal tourist destination resort destination of Blackpool in England had lost its attractiveness due to competition from similar coastal attractions in the Mediterranean [1 additional mark]. • People become bored with the destination once the initial appeal has waned [1 mark] so they seek to find new resorts causing stagnation of the original location [1 additional mark]. **AO1**	**4**
2(b)(i)	**Using Table 2.1, complete the line graph (Fig. 2.1) for visitor arrivals in 2020. [1]** Award 1 mark for accurate plot.  **AO2**	**1**

2(b)(ii)	**Describe the trend of visitor arrivals to Kenya between 2012 and 2020.** Award 1 mark for each description of the trend of visitor arrivals to Kenya, to a maximum of 3 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for a further development each description, where applicable. Possible responses include: • There was a decline in visitor arrivals between 2012 and 2015 [1 mark]. • Visitor arrivals rebounded in 2015 until 2018 [1 mark]. • In 2019, visitor arrivals fell sharply [1 mark]. Within a year, it fell by about two thirds [1 additional mark]. **AO2**	**3**
2(c)(i)	**Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), which shows a beach in Boracay, the Philippines.** **With reference to Fig. 2.2, describe the negative impact of tourism on the natural environment.** Award 1 mark for each description of the negative impact of tourism on the natural environment, to a maximum of 3 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of the description, where applicable. Possible responses include: • Rainwater and waves seeping through the rubbish can pollute coastal waters and cause it to be brackish [1 mark]. Polluted waters can cause destruction and death to nearby marine life and habitats thus affecting the natural environment negatively [1 additional mark]. • Massive amounts of disposed wastes left by tourists, which has accumulated on the beach causes land pollution [1 mark]. Nearby land and marine animals may ingest these wastes and are choked to death [1 additional mark]. **AO2**	**3**
2(c)(ii)	**With reference to Fig. 2.2, suggest why it is difficult to reduce the negative impact of tourism on the natural environment.** Award 1 mark for each suggested reason as to why it is difficult to reduce the negative impact of tourism on the natural environment, to a maximum of 2 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for a further development of the suggested reason, where applicable. Possible responses include: • Local authorities with limited funds can only focus on providing basic needs like utilities and lack resources to also manage pollution caused by mass tourism [1 mark]. Many tourist destinations in developing countries would find it too costly to construct sewage treatment facilities and install waste disposal systems to prevent pollution [1 additional mark]. • For tourist destinations that depends mainly on tourist spending, they often cannot afford to close off locations temporarily for them to recover from pollution [1 mark]. **AO1**	**2**

2(d)(i)	**Study Fig. 2.3, which shows the results of a survey with tourists on who they think is responsible for ensuring tourism is sustainable at a destination.** **With reference to Fig. 2.3, identify the stakeholder who is most responsible for ensuring tourism is sustainable. [1]** Award 1 mark for identifying the stakeholder who is most responsible for ensuring tourism is sustainable. Possible responses include: • the government of the destination [1 mark] **AO2**	**1**
2(d)(ii)	**Suggest two reasons for your answer in 2(d)(i).** Award 1 mark for each suggested reason for the stakeholder who is most responsible for ensuring tourism is sustainable, to a maximum of 2 marks. Possible responses include: • Only the government of destination has law enforcement resources and the authority to arrest individuals who violate environmental standards [1 mark]. • The government of the destination has the power to establish policies, allowing it to reward tourist businesses who provide good working conditions [1 mark]. • The government of the destination benefit most from tourism development through the tax revenue it collects from tourists, tourist businesses, and locals working in the tourism industry [1 mark]. **AO1**	**2**
2(d)(iii)	**Explain how stakeholders' conflicting priorities and needs could affect sustainable tourism development.** Award 1 mark for each explanation why stakeholders' conflicting priorities and needs could affect sustainable tourism development, to a maximum of 2 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable. Possible responses include: • Tourist businesses may prioritise short-term profits and withhold their support for longer term projects that will benefit the destination [1 mark]. For example, research found that a 10% increase in tax results in a 5% fall in tourist arrivals in Maldives thus some tourist businesses are reluctant to support more green tax [1 additional mark]. **AO1**	**2**

Question	Climate Cluster	Mark
3(a)(i)	**Study Fig. 3.1 (Insert), a map which shows the degree to which the Earth's surface temperatures in 2020 have changed relative to the average temperature between 1951 and 1980.** **Using Fig. 3.1, describe the change in the Earth's surface temperature.** Award 1 mark for each description of change in the Earth's surface temperature, to a maximum of 3 marks. Award 1 additional mark for further development of the description, where applicable. Possible responses include: • Most places on earth have shown an increase in surface temperature [1 mark]. • The North and South poles/polar regions have seen the greatest increase in surface temperatures [1 mark] of at least 2°C or more [1 additional mark]. • There is a greater increase in surface temperatures over landmasses than in the oceans [1 mark]. For example, surface temperatures over the Eurasian continent have changed between 1°C to 3°C compared to the oceans with a surface temperature change of between -0.5°C to 1°C [1 additional mark]. **AO2**	**3**
3(a)(ii)	**With reference to Fig. 3.1, suggest reasons for the change in the Earth's surface temperatures.** Award 1 mark for each suggested reason for the change in the Earth's surface temperature, to a maximum of 4 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each suggested reason, where applicable. Possible responses include: • Temperature could have risen due to higher sunspot occurrences [1 mark]. When sunspots occur, higher amounts of solar radiation are emitted from the sun causing an increase in surface temperatures [1 additional mark]. • Land use change, converting forests to urban areas could also lead to higher surface temperatures [1 mark]. This is because concrete surfaces absorb more heat than natural vegetation [1 additional mark]. • Industrialisation that results in greater use of fossil fuels would lead to enhanced greenhouse effect, which in turn raises surface temperatures [1 mark]. **AO1**	**4**

3(b)	**Study Fig. 3.2, which shows the perception of global warming among four different groups of Americans.** **Using Fig. 3.2, compare the perception of global warming among different groups of Americans. [2]** Award 1 mark for each comparison of perception of the causes of global warming, to a maximum of 2 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each comparison, where applicable. Possible responses include: • Alarmed Americans perceive global warming as mainly caused by human activities unlike Disengaged Americans who perceive it as being mainly caused by natural changes in the environment [1 mark]. About three times more Alarmed Americans than Disengaged Americans believe that global warming is caused mostly by human activities [1 additional mark]. • Concerned Americans perceive global warming as mainly caused by human activities unlike Cautious Americans who perceive human activities and natural changes in the environment to contribute equally to global warming. [1 mark]. • For all types of Americans, a low percentage perceive that global warming is due to other causes [1 mark]. **AO2**	**2**
3(c)	**'The most effective mitigation strategies in building resilience to climate change are those that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.'** **To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [9]** <u>Relevant content</u> Mitigation strategies: • international agreements and cooperation; use of low-carbon technologies • use of clean energy sources; and changes in consumption patterns <u>A possible approach:</u> The answer could explain the effectiveness of relevant mitigation strategies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions with reference to examples. An example of using clean energy sources could be Singapore's use of solar panels on rooftops to meet its target of reducing 3-4% of energy demand. This could be followed by the consideration of shortcomings of mitigation strategies discussed. For example, the material cost of solar panels has been rising, proving that it is impractical for countries that are dependent on imports. The evaluation could weigh the arguments discussed, arriving at a reasoned conclusion. **AO3**	**9**

Question	Tectonic Cluster	Mark
4(a)	**Study Fig. 4.1 (Insert), a map showing tectonic plate boundaries and the rate and direction of plate movement.** **Using Fig. 4.1, describe the rate of plate movement in different parts of the world.** Award 1 mark for each description of the rate of plate movement in different parts of the world, to a maximum of 3 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. Possible responses include: • The rate of plate movement is not the same in different parts of the world [1 mark]. The rate ranges between 10 cm / year for the Pacific Plate and 1 cm / year for the African Plate [1 additional mark]. • The rate of plate movement for some plates are the same [1 mark]. For example, the Nazca Plate and North American Plate moves at 6cm / year, and the Indian Plate and South American Plate moves at 2 cm / year [1 additional mark]. **AO2**	**3**
4(b)(i)	**Study Fig. 4.2, showing selected earthquakes that have occurred since 2000.** **Using Fig. 4.2, describe the relationship between the earthquake magnitude and the number of deaths. [2]** Award 1 mark for each description of the relationship between the earthquake magnitude and the number of deaths, to a maximum of 2 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each description, where applicable. Possible responses include: • In general, as the magnitude increases so too does the death toll [1 mark]. For example, the Sichuan earthquake measured 7.9 on the Richter scale and killed more people than the Iran earthquake which measured 6.6 [1 additional mark] • Earthquakes with similar death tolls can have different magnitudes [1 mark]. For example, the Pakistan earthquake was smaller in magnitude than Sichuan but had a similar death toll [1 additional mark]. **AO2**	**2**

4(b)(ii)	**With reference to Fig. 4.2, outline two reasons why the number of deaths for earthquakes with similar magnitudes could vary.** Award 1 mark for each reason why the number of deaths for earthquakes with similar magnitudes could vary, to a maximum of 4 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each reason, where applicable. Possible responses include: • The population densities of affected areas could differ significantly, the number of people affected by earthquakes with similar magnitudes at different locations could differ [1 mark]. Generally, a higher number of deaths can be expected at densely populated urban areas as compared to less populated rural areas [1 additional mark]. • Different locations could have different soil and rock properties, resulting in differing effects of ground shaking at two locations experience earthquakes of similar magnitudes [1 mark]. Locations with saturated soils and rocks could experience soil liquefaction, which causes buildings to collapse easily [1 additional mark]. • The different times of occurrence of an earthquake would influence people's readiness to evacuate the disaster [1 mark]. **AO1**	**4**
4(c)	**'Some strategies for building community resilience to the threat of earthquakes are more effective than others.'** **To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.** <u>Relevant content</u> Strategies in building community resilience • reducing exposure including land use planning; reducing vulnerability including hazard-resistant building designs, and monitoring and warning systems • increasing preparedness for response and recovery <u>A possible approach:</u> The answer could first highlight that the effectiveness of strategies for building community resilience depends heavily on the context or place characteristics, thus the same strategies are likely to be more effective in some locations and not others. With reference to selected strategies, the answer could then outline the ideal conditions for the implementation of these strategies before referring to relevant case studies and/or examples to illustrate their argument. The answer could also consider the alternative view of strategies being universally effective by explaining why this might be the case, before arriving at a conclusion of whether some strategies are more effective than others. **AO3**	**9**