

Geography in Everyday Life

1. Study the two mental maps shown below.

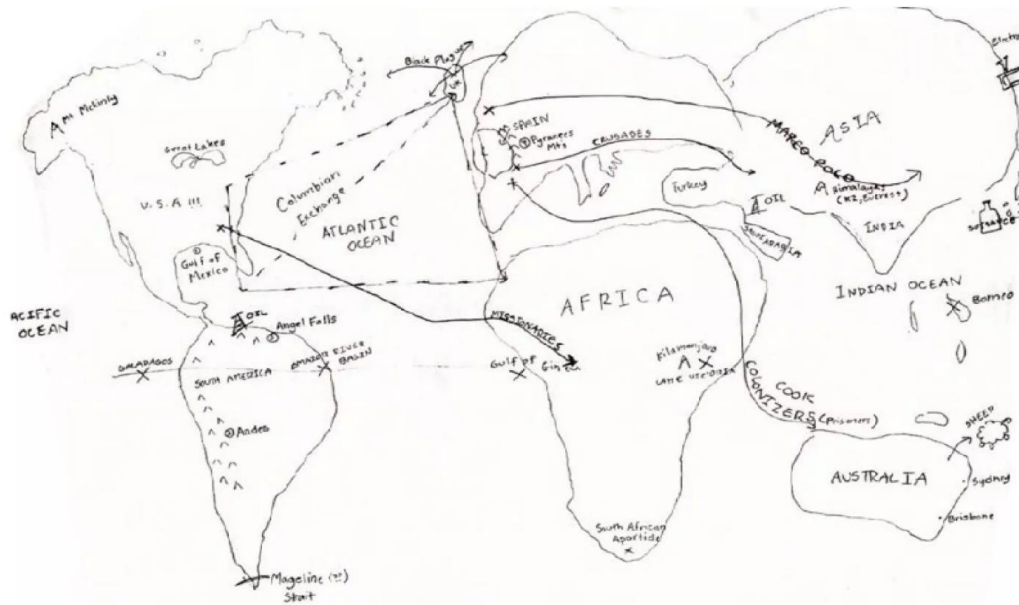


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

- (a) Describe and explain the differences shown between the two maps in Figs. 1 and 2. [4]
- (b) Compare how the **services** in the **different spatial scales** vary. [2]

(c) Fig. 3 shows a view of a part of the city.



Fig. 3

- (i) Identify the natural hazard shown in Fig. 3. [1]
 - (ii) With the use of Fig. 3, explain how the hazard shown could affect the community. [3]
- (d) Explain why **community resilience** is important when dealing with a disaster. [3]
- (e) Figure 4 shows a photograph showing an otter crossing sign at Bay East Garden, Singapore.



Fig. 4

Revision

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What are the potential risks when conducting fieldwork in this area? [2]

- (f) Study the table below which shows the temperature collected at 3-hour intervals.

Time (hours)	Outside temperature (°C)
0	8.7
3	9.1
6	13.6
9	15.9
12	19.2
15	21.1
18	14.9
21	12.0
24	10.1

Describe how the information could be represented to show how temperature varies throughout the day. [3]

Revision
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1a

- More details were added to Fig 1. than Fig. 2. This includes the ocean, some attractions and flow line to show direction of movement from one location to the other. (1) The person who drew Fig. 1 could have a better knowledge of the world.
- Fig. 2 presented more places on the map, e.g. in parts of Europe and North America. (1) The person who drew this map could have a better knowledge of places in this two continents. (1)
- Fig 1 locates the continents more accurately. (1) The person who drew this map had a better knowledge of the continents in the world.

1b

In the **neighbourhood**, the services found would be lesser and basic with essentials such as provision shops or vending machines at void deck whereas in a **precinct**, the services would be more developed such as banks and restaurants.

1c (i) Heavy Rain

- (ii) - Heavy rain can lead to localized or widespread flooding in urban areas. This can result in water entering homes, businesses, and streets, causing property damage.
- It can make it difficult for people to move around as flooding could disrupt transportation systems, including roads, bridges, and public transportation.
- Heavy rain can cause traffic congestion which increases travelling time and may lead to traffic accidents.

1d

- A community that is resilient will be able to bounce back from quickly from the problems presented in the disaster, move on and recover.
- Being able to recover in a timely and efficient manner prevents resources from being stretched and can be effectively utilized to benefit those who need it in the community.
- Impact of a disaster can be long lasting. When community is resilient, they are able to adapt to changes, bounce back stronger and be more ready to deal with future events.

Revision

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1e

- Students may be injured by wildlife such as otters if they venture too close to them and accidentally provoke them.
- Students may fall, slip or trip, sustaining cuts or abrasion when walking on uneven surfaces.

1f

- The temperature values recorded at 3-hour intervals can be best represented using a line graph.
- Time is shown on the x-axis (independent variable) and temperature on the y-axis (dependent variable).
- Plot a point for each value and draw a line to connect the points.