



West Spring Secondary School

END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2022

MARK SCHEME

GEOGRAPHY

SECONDARY 2 Express

Name _____ () Date 10 Oct 2022

Class _____ Duration 1 hr 15 mins

Additional Materials: Writing papers

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your index number, class and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or rough working

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **ALL** parts of the given question.

Candidates are encouraged to support their answers with the relevant use of examples.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

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

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Section A	/ 12
Section B	/ 12
Section C	/ 12
Total	/ 36

This document consists of 9 printed pages including the cover page.

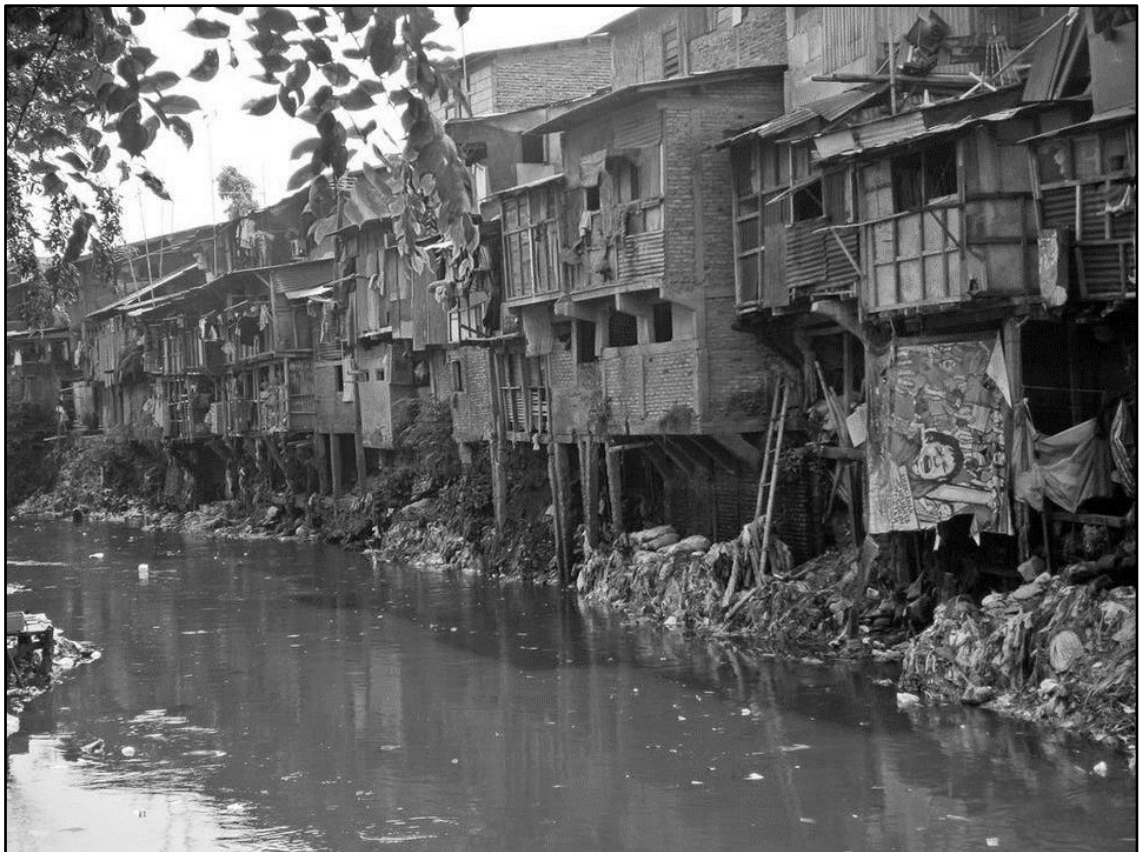
Setter

Mdm Ruhaiza H & Mr Timothy Teh

[Turn over]


Section A (12 marks)**1**

Study Photographs A and B which show slum settlements in Indonesia.

**Photograph A****Photograph B**

			AO 1+ 2	AO 1+ 3
	(a)	Using Photograph A, state why this informal housing can be found in such a location.		1
		<p>A railway track is a locally unwanted land-use. This type of place is usually neglected and lacking infrastructure development.</p> <p>Hence, often the only spaces left available.</p> <p>[1 explanation @ 1 mark]</p>		
	(b)	Using Photographs A and B, explain the dangers of living in such a slum.		3
		<p>The homes of these slums are usually built very close together, so if a fire breaks out it will spread very quickly and cause a lot of fatalities and injuries.</p> <p>The shelters are built with low quality material and scraps of materials such as discarded wood, zinc and cardboard. In the event of harsh weather such as storm and flooding, these shelters can collapse and cause injuries and fatalities to their inhabitants.</p> <p>This slum is built along a railway track, so there is a danger of accidents involving the train such as a derailed train; causing fatalities to the slum dwellers.</p> <p>Consumption of water from the river for cooking and drinking can cause dysentery or any other illness that can be life-threatening.</p> <p>[Any 3 points @ 1mark. Accept any plausible explanation]</p>		

2	Study Fig. 1 which shows the percentage of households in South Africa with access to selected basic services from 2002 to 2018.																	
	<p>Percentage of households in South Africa with access to selected basic services.</p> <table><caption>Data for Fig. 1: Percentage of households with access to basic services</caption><thead><tr><th>Service</th><th>2002</th><th>2018</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Drinking water</td><td>~84%</td><td>89,0%</td></tr><tr><td>Mains electricity</td><td>~77%</td><td>84,7%</td></tr><tr><td>Improved sanitation</td><td>~62%</td><td>83,0%</td></tr><tr><td>Refuse removal</td><td>~58%</td><td>66,4%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Fig. 1</p>	Service	2002	2018	Drinking water	~84%	89,0%	Mains electricity	~77%	84,7%	Improved sanitation	~62%	83,0%	Refuse removal	~58%	66,4%		
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	Compare the trend in the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation and the percentage of households with access to drinking water from 2002 to 2018.		2															
	<p>Both show an upward/increasing trend with both showing an increase of at least 4% increase in households from 2002, having access to the basic service.</p> <p>However, there is a larger increase in the percentage of households having access to improved sanitation as compared to a much smaller increase in the percentage of households having access to drinking water. The percentage increase of households having access to improved sanitation is 21% compared to a 4% increase for households having access to drinking water.</p> <p>[2 points @ 1 mark each, with evidence from the graph]</p>																	
3	Describe and explain how rural areas in the country could contribute to the country's economy.	3																
	<p>Rural areas provide the space for farming activities. [1]</p> <p>The cash crops such as green leafy vegetables and tropical flowers such as orchids grown can be exported overseas [1] , earning income for Singapore. [1]</p> <p>[3 points @ 1 mark each. Reserve at least 1 mark for 1 example.]</p>																	

4		Compare and contrast the features of formal housing and informal housing.	3	
		<p>Formal housing is part of urban planning processes and is built by government or private developers such as the Housing Development Board (HDB) while informal housing are self-built and can be set up at any available and unused space like in the outskirts of cities.[1]</p> <p>Formal housing are built by those with the legal right to occupy the land in which the properties may be lived in, sold or leased to others while informal housing is built out of necessity by people who are desperate for shelter. In most times, these residents are illegal occupants of the land. [1]</p> <p>Access to basic services such as access to proper sanitation for occupants of formal housing is made readily available for the residents of formal housing while residents of informal housing lack access to basic services. Many of them resorted to illegally tapping electricity from nearby electrical grids. [1]</p> <p>[3 comparisons @ 1 mark each]</p>		
		Section B (12 marks)		
5		<p>Study Photograph C which shows a town in Penang, Malaysia.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Photograph C</p> <p>Using photograph C, explain one negative impact of housing developments on the environment. [2]</p> <p>➔ As seen in Photograph C, land is being cleared and forests are being cut down, leaving behind cleared plots of land.</p> <p>➔ This is because land space is needed to build houses and infrastructure.</p>		

OR

- Human populations will increase the demand for natural resources like wood and timber

(2 points @1m each)

6

Study Fig. 3 below which shows an upcoming housing development in Singapore named "Tampines Grove".

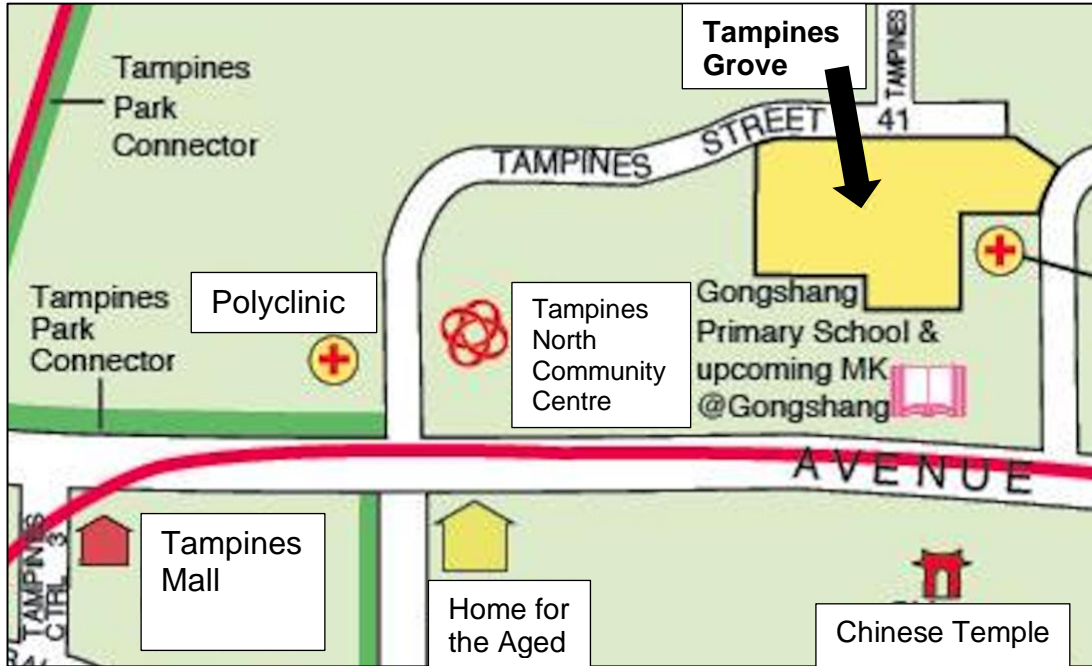


Fig. 2

(a) Using Fig. 2, identify an amenity and suggest how this might encourage residents to choose to live in Tampines Grove. [2]

- Amenities include the polyclinic and Tampines mall
 → The amenities are located near to Tampines grove and thus make it convenient for residents to access medical services or to buy groceries.

(2 points @1m each)

(b) Explain how the Community Centre might benefit residents of Tampines Grove. [2]

- Presence of communities: Residents can go to the CC to take part in events and gatherings such as exercising or doing sports together.
 → Therefore, by forming bonds and friendships with people in the neighbourhood, they build a sense of belonging and inclusivity in the housing development helping to meet their SOCIAL NEEDS.

(2 points @1m each)

7

(a)

Describe a factor that can affect the location of housing in Singapore.

1

		<p>Land-use planning : Includes guidelines drawn up by planning authorities which practices zoning as a planning control tool for ensuring that the built environment is well developed.</p> <p>Developers : location of housing is affected by whether it is developed by private or public developers. E.g private developers will pick sites that are most commercially viable.</p> <p>Land prices : The government plays a very important role in regulating land prices to ensure that informal housing does not start to develop and the prices of houses are not too high such that people cannot afford them.</p> <p>Housing financial support : Financial support schemes are important to enable developers to sell houses at affordable prices and to ensure that formal housing is affordable for people.</p> <p>[Any 1 description @ 1 mark]</p>						
7	(b)	<p>'Integrated land-use planning is the most workable strategy in sustainably managing housing in Singapore'.</p> <p>How far do you agree with this statement? Support your answer using examples.</p>	5					
		<table><tr><td>Level 1 (1 mark)</td><td><p>Providing a stand. Agrees or disagrees with the statement, without explanation.</p><p>e.g I agree that an integrated land-use planning is the most workable strategy in sustainably managing housing in Singapore.</p></td></tr><tr><td>Level 2 (2 – 3 marks)</td><td><p>Agrees or disagrees with the statement and provided clear explanation of the stand.</p><p>But argument is only single-sided. (Only mentioned how this strategy can sustainably manage housing in Singapore.)</p><p>e.g Integrated land-use planning brings together different stakeholders such as the planning authorities, industries and property developers together to make decisions on how the city should be developed and managed and to coordinate their land-use planning in a sustainable way. The needs of the different groups and their competing</p></td></tr></table>	Level 1 (1 mark)	<p>Providing a stand. Agrees or disagrees with the statement, without explanation.</p> <p>e.g I agree that an integrated land-use planning is the most workable strategy in sustainably managing housing in Singapore.</p>	Level 2 (2 – 3 marks)	<p>Agrees or disagrees with the statement and provided clear explanation of the stand.</p> <p>But argument is only single-sided. (Only mentioned how this strategy can sustainably manage housing in Singapore.)</p> <p>e.g Integrated land-use planning brings together different stakeholders such as the planning authorities, industries and property developers together to make decisions on how the city should be developed and managed and to coordinate their land-use planning in a sustainable way. The needs of the different groups and their competing</p>		
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			demands can be resolved to ensure sustainable development of the city, especially housing.		
		Level 3 (4 – 5 marks)	<p>The limitation of this strategy is also clearly elaborated.</p> <p>e.g However, integrated land-use planning requires the coordination of many stakeholders which can be difficult especially in land scarce Singapore where many different groups have many competing perspectives and conflicting needs.</p>		
		Section C			
8		<p>Study Fig. 3 below which shows various train stations as a part of Singapore's Mass-Rapid-Transit (MRT) transport network.</p> <p>Legend: EW – Existing East-West Line NS – Existing North-South Line JE – Upcoming planned Jurong East Line</p>			

		<p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 3</p> <p>Using Fig. 3, compare and account for the accessibility of Jurong East train station and Bukit Gombak train station. [3]</p> <p>➔ Jurong East is more accessible than bukit Gombak as it is accessible by all three lines (JE, NS, and EW) but Bukit Gombak is only accessible via the NS line. (Exp must give evidence to get the description mark)</p> <p>➔ As seen in Fig. 3, there are a variety of leisure activities (Snow city, Science centre) as well as retail activities (JEM and Westgate) located near Jurong East.</p> <p>➔ Hence Jurong East train station is a more accessible transport node so that more people can access the concentration of activities there.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3 points @ 1m each)</p>														
9		<p>Study Fig. 4 below which shows the average daily ridership on public buses in Singapore from 2017 to 2021.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Average Daily Ridership – Bus (in Thousands)</td><td>3952</td><td>4037</td><td>4100</td><td>2900</td><td>3000</td></tr></tbody></table> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 4</p> <p>Using Fig. 4, describe the trend in average daily bus ridership in Singapore [3]</p> <p>➔ General trend: Decreasing. From 3,952,000 to 3,000,000 daily rides in 2017 and 2021 respectively.</p> <p>➔ High: Decreased the most from 2019 to 2020, decreased by 1,200,000 rides.</p> <p>➔ Anomaly: However, there was an increase from 2018 to 2019 by about 630,000 rides.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3 points @1m each)</p>	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average Daily Ridership – Bus (in Thousands)	3952	4037	4100	2900	3000		
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10	(a)	<p>Define the term “network density”. [1]</p> <p>➔ Refers to the number of nodes and routes in an area.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 point @1m each)</p>														
10	(b)	<p>“The strongest indicator of a high-quality transport system is its convenience.” Do you agree? [5]</p> <p>I agree/disagree.</p> <p>Convenience means it is easy for commuters to pay for transport and to transfer to other modes of transportation. For example, in Hong Kong MTR, passengers can</p>														

	<p>easily pay using contactless smart card with stored value. Another example is Singapore where we use Ez-link cards for both buses and trains and can even use apple pay or google wallet to pay for transport rides. Thus this means that commuters would find it easy to board and use transport networks which makes it high quality.</p> <p>However, another factor to consider is the coverage. This means that transport nodes must be near commuter's residential areas and be able to bring them to places they require to go to. For example, Hong Kong's MTR has a dense network of 159 stops stretching over 231km. Singapore also has over 130 stops with over 200km of railway track. In Hong Kong, 75 percent of the population and 94 percent of workplaces are located within 1 kilometre of a train station. Thus, this means that commuters have easy access to transport systems or nodes, making it high quality.</p> <p>Disagree: Coverage is more important as even if it is easy to pay but commuters are unable to get to where they want to go, they will not take the transport system. Thus making it a less useful and lower quality transport system.</p> <p>Agree: convenience is more important as making it easy to pay and transfer to other transport modes reduces the travel time of commuters and thus encourages commuters to use the transport network.</p>		
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End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Photograph A	https://factsofindonesia.com/facts-about-slums-in-jakarta
Photograph B	https://www.reddit.com/r/slumporn/comments/3gxqi4/jakarta_indonesia_1024768/
Fig. 1	https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=12211
Photograph C	https://mapio.net/pic/p-8720949/
Fig. 2	https://homes.hdb.gov.sg/home/bto/details/2022-05_UPB_VEFQX040QzI5XzE2NTMwMzcyMTQ0MjQ
Fig. 3	https://landtransportguru.net/train/mrt-map/
Fig. 4	https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg/table/TS/M651351

TABLE OF SPECIFICATION for GEOG Sec 2Exp EOY 2022

Question No.		AO1 + AO2	MARKS	AO1 + AO3	MARKS
Section A					
1	(a)			√	1
	(b)			√	3
2				√	2
3		√	3		
4		√	3		
Section B					
5				√	2
6	(a)			√	2
	(b)			√	2
7	(a)	√	1		
	(b)	√	5		
Section C					
8				√	3
9				√	3
10	(a)	√	1		
	(b)	√	5		
TOTAL			18		18

Assessment Objective (AO)	Ideal	Actual
AO1 + AO2	50%	50%
AO1 + AO3	50%	50%

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Candidates should be able to:

AO1: KNOWLEDGE

- ☞ Demonstrate relevant factual knowledge - geographical facts, concepts, processes, interactions and trends

AO2: CRITICAL UNDERSTANDING AND CONSTRUCTING EXPLANATION

- ☞ Select, organise and apply concepts, terms and facts learnt
- ☞ Make judgements, recommendations and decisions

AO3: INTERPRETING AND EVALUATING GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

- ☞ Comprehend and extract relevant information from geographical data (numerical, diagrammatic, pictorial and graphical forms)
- ☞ Use and apply geographical knowledge and understanding to -
 - interpret geographical data
 - recognise patterns in geographical data and deduce relationships
 - compare and contrast different views
 - draw conclusions based on a reasoned consideration of evidence