



CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2025

HUMANITIES

2260/02

Paper 2 Geography

26 August 2025

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

Suggested Marking Guide

Section A

Answer Question 1 and Question 2.

1 Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life

(a) Fig. 1.1 (Insert) shows an incident in Singapore.

(i) Identify the hazard shown in Fig. 1.1. [1]

Possible answer:

- **Fire Hazard.**

(ii) With reference to Fig. 1.1, explain how the hazard impacts the people living in the community. [2]

Possible answer:

- **Health impact – inhalation of smoke.**
- **[Additional description] Excessive smoke inhalation by neighbours could lead to injury and possibly even death.**
- **Economic impact – heat damage to the possessions in home.**
- **[Additional description] Neighbouring flats are exposed to the extreme heat from the fire and possessions may be damaged leading to replacement costs.**

(b) Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), which shows a nature space in Upper Thomson, Singapore.

(i) Describe one potential negative impact of living in the vicinity of this nature space. [1]

Possible answer:

- **Increase interaction with wild animals which may lead to attacks on the residents who may not know how to deal with them.**
- **Limiting the space for development as the nature space is protected.**

- (ii) With reference to Fig. 1.2, explain how residents in the vicinity of the area benefit from being near this nature space. [4]

Possible answers:

- [Benefit] Lowering air temperature.
- [Explanation] Vegetation provides shade and cools the environment through evapotranspiration.

- [Benefit] Removal of pollutants.
- [Explanation] During photosynthesis, vegetation absorbs carbon dioxide and other pollutants and releases oxygen. OR
- [Explanation] Small particles are intercepted by leaves and washed to the ground when it rains. OR
- [Explanation] Wetland plants can trap suspended materials and absorb excess nutrients in the water, thus improving water quality.

- [Benefit] Provision of recreation space.
- [Explanation] Nature areas offer opportunities for outdoor activities / interactions with positive health and well-being benefits.

- (c) Fig. 1.3 (Insert) shows an amenity found in a new HDB precinct in Tengah, Singapore.

A group of students from Crescent Girls' School wanted to investigate the popularity of the said amenity among the children living in the area. They decided to conduct some data collection to obtain primary data for analysis.

They counted the number of children present at the amenity on one weekend in June, starting from 8am to 8pm, for a duration of 5 minutes every hour. The data is shown in Fig. 1.4 (Insert).

Evaluate the reliability of their investigation. [6]

Possible Answers:

- **The investigation is not reliable.**
- **Accepted criteria (1m per identified criteria)**
 - **Unreliable - Number of days of data collection**
 - **[Explanation]** One weekend in June is insufficient as there will be bias due to the effect of crowd difference during weekdays and weekends.
 - **Unreliable - Dates selected for data collection**
 - **[Explanation]** Selection of a date in June could have an inflated effect and bias due to the larger number of children available due to the impact of a school holiday.
 - **Reliable - Duration of data collection**
 - **[Explanation]** sufficient time frame that includes peak and non peak periods where the amenity will be accessed by people.
 - **[Explanation]** Off peak periods between 0800-0900hrs and 1300-1400hrs as seen in Fig. 1.4.
 - **[Explanation]** Accounts for the key period of time where the amenity will be used and avoids the large period of time that amenity is unused.

[14 m]

2 Cluster 2: Tourism

(a) Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), which shows a Facebook advertisement for a tourist destination from the Facebook page of ASA travel.

(i) Using Fig. 2.1, identify the type of tourist ASA travel aims to target with this advertisement. [1]

Possible answer:

- **Dependable type tourists.**

(ii) Account for your choice in part (i) above. [3]

Possible answers:

- **[Reason] Convenience – Direct flight from Singapore.**
- **[Explanation] Dependable tourists prefer convenience in their choice of tours.**
- **[Reason] Comfort - 5-star hotels / attached toilets.**
- **[Explanation] Dependable tourists will pay for additional comfort in their travel experience.**
- **[Reason] Variety in experience – Experience a variety of cuisines.**
- **[Explanation] Dependable tourists prefer a variety of popular experiences.**

(b) Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), which shows the tourist arrivals to Thailand from 2007 to 2024.

(i) Using Fig. 2.2, describe the trends of tourist arrivals from 2007 to 2024 in Thailand. [3]

Possible answers:

- **[overall trend] Tourist arrivals has increased from 2007 to 2024 by 21.09 million people.**
- **There was a significant increase from 2007 to 2019 by 25.46 million people.**
- **The arrivals dropped drastically from 2019 to 2021 by 39.49 million people.**
- **The arrivals rebounded / rose rapidly from 2021 to 2024 by 35.12 million people.**

(ii) Account for the variation in arrivals between 2019 to 2021 as shown in Fig. 2.2. [2]

Possible answers:

- **[Cause] Onset of Covid 19 and border closures.**
- **In 2019, Thailand implemented a policy where borders were closed and entry restricted. This led to the massive fall in arrivals between 2019 and 2021.**

- (c) "The government is the most effective stakeholder in promoting the growth of sustainable tourism."

Do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer.

Stakeholders in growing sustainable tourism

- Tourists
- Government
- International Organisations
- Businesses

Government	International Organisations
Establishing policies and creating plans. • Governments can set up policies or plans • Ensure minimal damage to the environment. • Focus on maximising benefits to locals. • E.g. Sentosa, Singapore. Gvt working with stakeholders to develop a series of plans to enable the island to become more sustainable. Enforcing regulations • Key player in enforcing regulations to ensure sustainable tourism development. • Enforce regulations on the types of tourism activity and the number of tourists who can enter. • Enforcing regulations is critical to ensure that the policies and plans are adhered to. • E.g. Bhutan, tourists can only enter the country through licenced tour operators. Operators are tasked to ensure tourists adhere to the laws and regulations.	International organisations consist of IGOs and INGOs. They have the knowledge, financial and technical expertise to provide assistance and can influence sustainable tourism development through: • Offering consultancy • Providing financial assistance • Raising public awareness E.g. Handicraft villages in Ha Tay province, Vietnam. UNWTO provided consultancy and technical assistance and financial assistance. E.g. UNESCO's People Protecting Places programme which provides information for travellers on how to protect UNESCO world heritage sites. Wadi Al-Hitan, Egypt with the help of UNESCO reduced the threat to the fossil remains through traveller information.

Businesses Businesses have an incentive to pursue sustainable tourism as it can keep them profitable. They often have the financial resources to influence sustainable tourism development. Businesses can influence sustainable tourism development by seeking advice from other stakeholders and participating in decision-making for sustainable tourism development. E.g. Quicksilver Cruises in Australia works with the planning authorities to promote ecotourism. Involves marine biologists to observe and monitor the marine ecosystem which helps the planning authorities in managing the Great Barrier Reef.	Tourists Tourists can influence and promote sustainable tourism development by developing a genuine interest in the tourist destination and seeking to enhance its environment, culture and economy. Also by interacting responsibly with the environment and people. • Choosing tours or services which prioritise sustainable tourism or channel their revenue toward environmental conservation efforts. • E.g. Tiger Tops Elephant Camp in Nepal, an ethical elephant camp where no routine is imposed on the animals and they are free to roam in the jungle. This allows tourists to observe the elephants interacting in their natural state. The revenue is used for conservation and upkeep of the animals in the region. • E.g. At the sea turtle volunteering conservation programme in Costa Rica, tourists can help care for injured sea turtles and patrol the beaches for sea turtles and their nests to protect them from poachers.

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	7-9	• Develops arguments that support both sides of the discussion clearly using a range of points with some elaboration. • Example(s) used demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the issue or phenomenon. • Examples used show clarity in location, intensity of application. • Evaluation is derived from a well-reasoned consideration of the arguments. • Evaluation is done with common criteria of comparison.
2	4-6	• Develops arguments that support one side of the discussion well using one or two points with some elaboration. • Example(s) used demonstrate a good understanding of the issue or phenomenon. • Examples are named and show either clarity in location or intensity of application. • Evaluation is well-supported by arguments.
1	1-3	• Arguments are unclear with limited description or may be listed. • No examples provided or examples are generic, demonstrating a basic understanding of the issue or phenomenon. • Evaluation is simple, missing or unclear.
0	0	• No creditworthy response.

[Total: 18]

Answer Question 3

3 Cluster 3: Climate

- (a) Explain how the monsoon that impacts Australia between December and March annually is formed. [4]

Possible answers:

- From October to February, the Northern Hemisphere experiences winter and cooler temperatures while the Southern Hemisphere experiences summer and higher temperatures.
- Cool air sinks in the Northern Hemisphere, forming an area of higher pressure and warm air rises in the Southern Hemisphere, forming an area of lower pressure.
- Air moves from Central Asia towards Australia, as it travels towards the equator, the Coriolis effect deflects the winds to the right, forming the Northeast monsoon experienced by Singapore and Malaysia.
- The northeast monsoon deflects as it crosses the equator, it deflects to the left due to the Coriolis effect, picking up moisture over the Indian ocean and bringing rain to Australia.

- (b) Fig. 3.1 shows the climograph of Singapore.

- (i) Identify the climate type shown in Fig. 3.1. [1]

Possible answers:

- Tropical Equatorial climate

- (ii) Describe the rainfall conditions shown in Fig. 3.1. [2]

Possible answers:

- High total annual precipitation of over 2000mm
- Regular, monthly precipitation falling throughout the year with a range of about 200mm
- Peak rainfall in November and December of over 500mm combined. / around 280mm per month.

- (c) Compare the formation of relief rain and convectional rain. [4]

Possible answers:

- Convectional rain occurs when heat from the sun is absorbed by the land in the day, and the air above it gains heat.
- The warm air rises and cools, condenses on condensation nuclei at dew point and falls when they become large clouds and coalesce.
- Meanwhile, relief rain forms when prevailing winds pick up moisture over the sea, push the moist air up the windward side of a mountain. The moist air cools, condenses and forms clouds at dew point. The cloud fall as rain when it becomes too large on the windward side.
- Relief rain requires the presence of a large relief feature while convectional rain has no such requirement.

[Turn over

- (d) Explain how climate change would impact tourism companies that are focused on coral exploration tours. [4]

Possible answers:

[Coral impact]

- Increased temperatures due to climate change can cause the algae in corals to leave them, turning the corals white.
- Coral bleaching will more likely die.

[Tour impact]

- Tourists who travel to experience the corals will not visit.
- The loss of revenue for tourism companies that are focused on such tourism forms will lead to them closing down or suffering massive losses.

- (e) Describe how Singapore's 30 by 30 plan builds community resilience to climate change. [3]

Possible answers:

- Singapore's 30 by 30 plan is a technological adaptation that helps increase food security for Singapore.
- It aims to increase local food supply to account for 30% of resident's nutritional needs by 2030.
- Through High-tech vegetable farms where farmers can monitor remotely to ensure optimal growing conditions, vegetable can be harvested in a shorter time.
- Through high-tech egg farms where automation allows faster checking of eggs and better allocation of manpower, there is greater efficiency.
- Through high-tech fish farms where water quality can be monitored and fishes checked easily for diseases, farms are able to take swift action to prevent the spread of diseases and maintain outputs.

[Total: 18]

END of Mark Scheme

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1	Fig. 1.1	© https://tinyurl.com/2025-2260gy-prelim-fig1-3
	Fig. 1.2	© https://tinyurl.com/2025-2260gy-prelim-fig1-2
	Fig. 1.3	© https://tinyurl.com/2025-2260gy-prelim-fig1-3
	Fig. 1.4	© https://tinyurl.com/2025-2260gy-prelim-fig1-4
Question 2	Fig. 2.1	© https://tinyurl.com/2025-2260gy-prelim-fig2-1
	Fig. 2.2	© https://tinyurl.com/2025-2260gy-prelim-fig2-2
Question 3	Fig. 3.1	© https://tinyurl.com/2025-2260gy-prelim-fig3-1