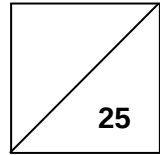




NORTH VISTA SECONDARY SCHOOL
Timed Assessment 2 2025
Secondary 4 Express



CANDIDATE
NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX
NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY

2279

Term 2 Week 7

Candidates answer in the Question Booklet.

50 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and register number in the spaces at the top of this page and on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.

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

Cluster 2: Tourism (8 Marks)

- 1 a) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows a cartoon depicting the impacts of tourism.



Fig. 1.1

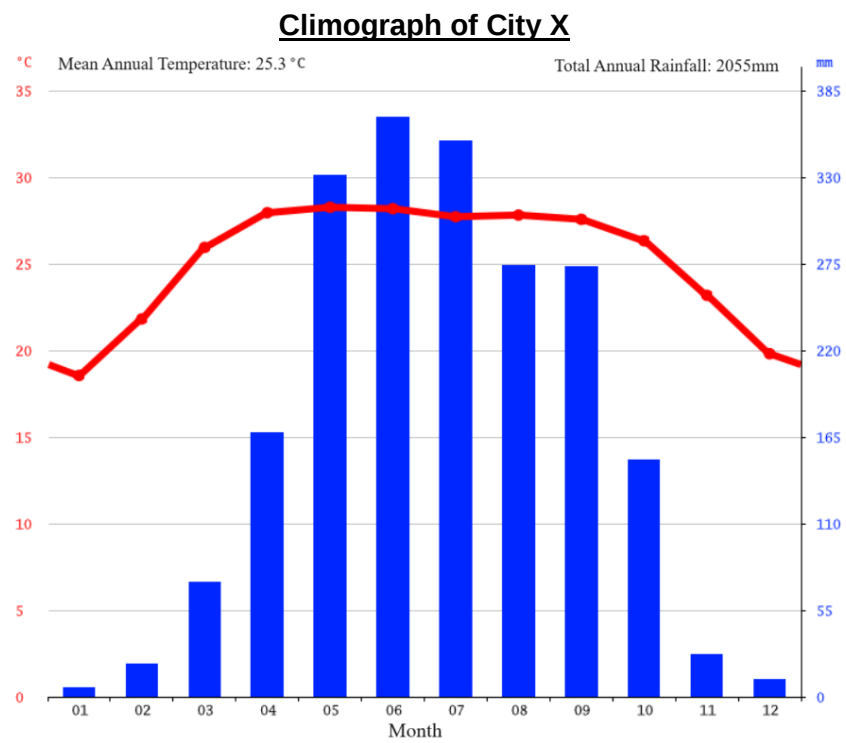
With reference to Fig. 1.1, describe the impact of tourism on the local economy.

[4]

- b) Evaluate the effectiveness of community-based tourism in achieving sustainable tourism development.

[4]

2 a) Fig. 2.1 is a climograph of city X.



- [4]

- [4]

- 'Changes in precipitation on land is the greatest impact of climate change on natural systems.'

With reference to Fig. 2.2 (Insert), to what extent do you agree with this statement. Use examples to support your answer.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[9]

[End-of-paper]

INSERT

Fig 2.2 for Question 2

Precipitation changes in USA

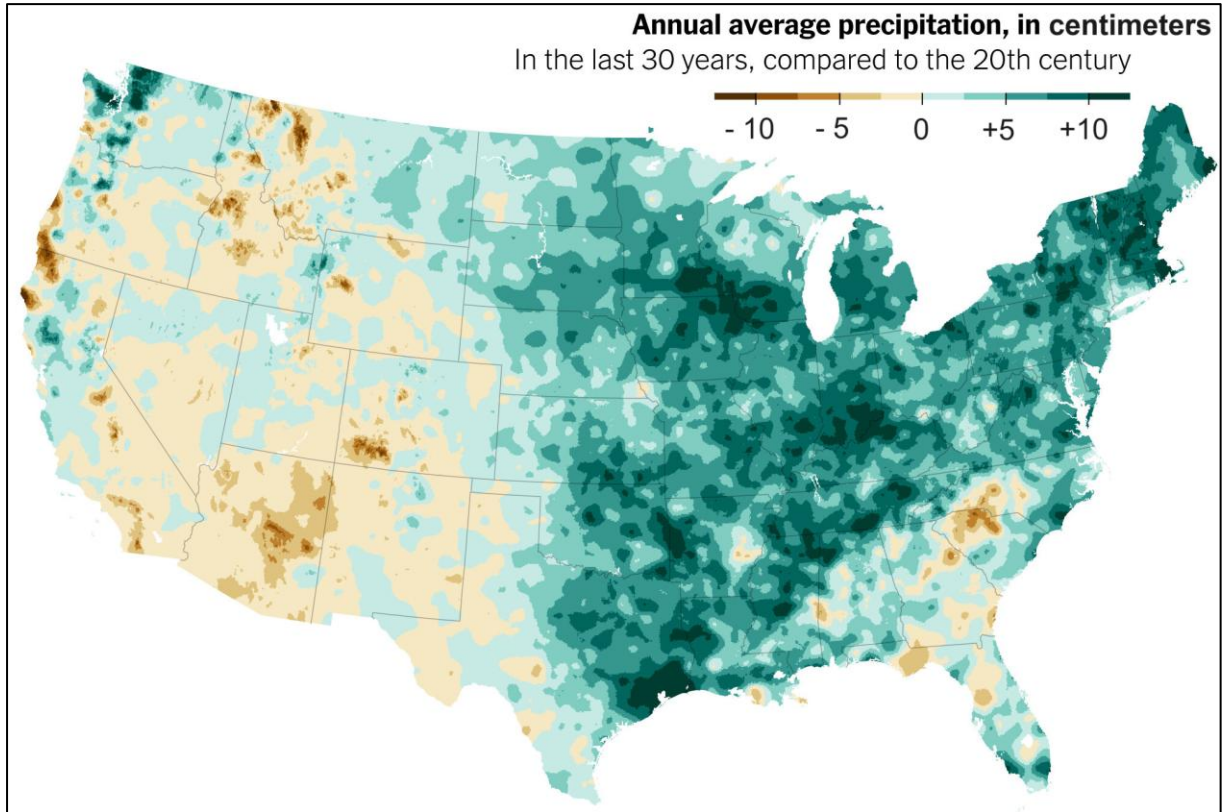


Fig. 2.2

Reflection (To be completed after marking)

- 1) Circle / Shade the emoticon which best represent how you feel about your TA performance. 
- 2) What was the most challenging part of the examination for you, and why?
.....
.....
- 3) Identify one/two areas where you can make improvements in your study routines or your prelims.
.....
.....

Suggested Answers

Cluster 2: Tourism (8 Marks)

1 Study Fig. 1.1, which shows a cartoon depicting the impacts of tourism.



Fig. 1.1

With reference to Fig. 1.1, describe the impact of tourism on the local economy. [4]

- the uncertainty and vulnerability of tourism-dependent economies,
 - The hourglass visually represents how tourist seasons are temporary—when the sand runs out, businesses might struggle until the next peak period.
 - Many tourist-dependent economies suffer when visitors stop coming, leading to job losses and financial instability.
- Tourism is sensitive to time due to changing seasons
 - Affect employment, income/revenue on different sectors
 - Dependant on government subsidy for help
- Tourism can also result in leakages
 - large foreign-owned companies operate in the destination, but their profits are sent back to their home countries.

2 Evaluate the effectiveness of community-based tourism in achieving sustainable tourism development. [4]

Effective:

- Local Economic Benefits
 - Direct income generation for community members through accommodation, tours, and local products
 - Reduced economic leakage as profits remain within the community
 - Creation of local employment opportunities and entrepreneurship development
- Social-Cultural Benefits
 - Preservation and revival of traditional customs and cultural practices
 - Skills development and capacity building for local residents
- Environmental Benefits
 - Local stewardship of natural resources

Not effective:

- Implementation Issues

- Limited tourism management expertise within communities
 - Insufficient access to market networks and marketing capabilities
 - Market Viability
 - Seasonal nature of tourism affecting income stability
 - Competition from established tourism operators
 - Dependency on external tour operators for market access
 - Power Dynamics
 - Uneven distribution of benefits
 - Potential exclusion of marginalised groups
- Award 1m each. Max 2m if effective/not effective only.*

Cluster 4: Climate (17 marks)

2 a) Fig. 2.1 is a climograph of city X.

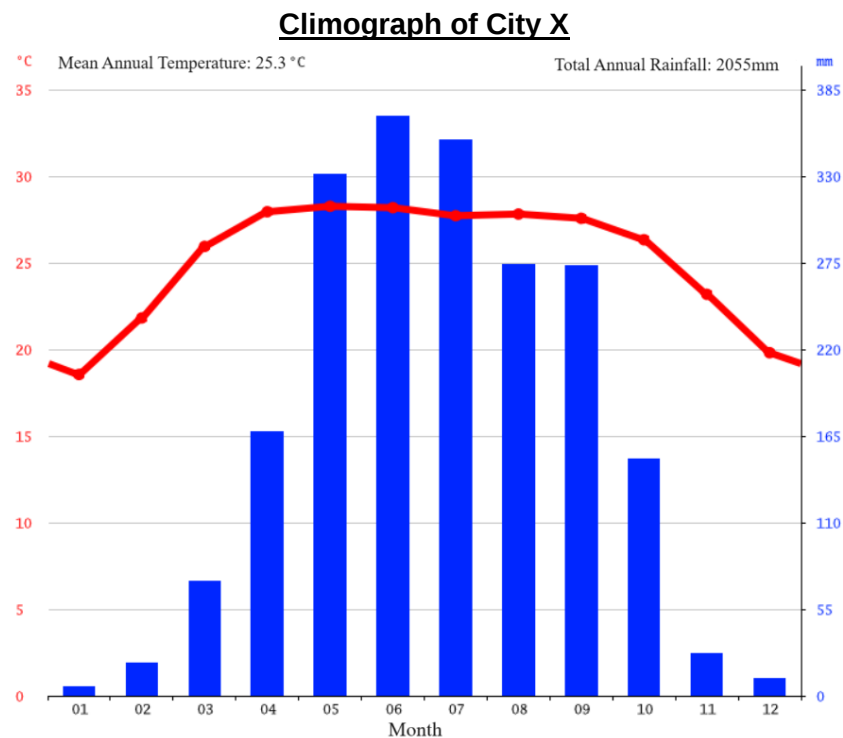


Fig. 2.1

(i) Using Fig. 2.1, describe the climate of city X. [4]

Award 1m each, reserve 1m for evidence.

- High mean annual temperature of 25.3degC
- moderate temperature range of 9degC
- high total annual rainfall of 2055cm
- distinct wet and dry season

(ii) Using Fig. 2.1, account for the rainfall distribution in city X. [4]

Award 1m each. Max 4m.

- Due to monsoon winds
- May – June, city X which is in the northern hemisphere experiences summer while places in the southern hemisphere experiences winter
- Causes temperature in city X to be high, for more than 10 months above 20degC
Creating area of strong low pressure.

- In southern hemisphere, temperature is low, creating an area of high pressure.
- The differences in air pressure causes wind to move from are of high pressure in the south to low pressure in the north.
- These winds pick up significant moisture while crossing the oceans, resulting in heavy rainfall in the middle of the year when it reaches city X.

b) Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), which shows the average annual total precipitation changes in USA from the last 30 years compared to the 20th century average.

'Changes in precipitation on land are the greatest impact of climate change on natural systems.'

With reference to Fig. 2.2 (Insert), to what extent do you agree with this statement. Use examples to support your answer. [9]

Generic Level Descriptors for 9-mark evaluative sub-part assessing AO3		
Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	7-9	Develops arguments that support both sides of the discussion clearly using a range of points with good elaboration. Examples used demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the issue or phenomenon. Evaluation is derived from a well-reasoned consideration of the arguments.
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. 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.

I disagree that changes in precipitation on land are the greatest impact of climate change on natural systems as there are other impacts such as changes atmospheric and ocean surface temperatures and changes in ocean circulations. These impacts interact with and can influence each other.

Changes in precipitation patterns have far-reaching and immediate consequences that affect various ecosystems. Climate change has resulted in wet places getting wetter and dry places getting drier. In the United States, the impacts are particularly evident and severe. The western United States faces severe droughts with rainfall dropping by nearly 10cm, causing droughts which affected water supply and agricultural activities. On the other hand, the eastern part of USA experienced up to 10cm increase in annual average rainfall in the last 30 years compared to the 20th century. Such heavy rainfall results in flooding and destruction of property. This also affected the terrestrial ecosystem. The lower precipitation makes it difficult for the flora and fauna to survive. Whereas the heavy rainfall, brings with it intense rain which can cause waterlogging in trees and flooding of natural habitats. Nearer to home, in Malaysia, the recent monsoon surge which occurred in March 2025 brought in torrential rain across a 3-day period. This led to massive flooding in various parts of Johor Bahru, resulting in traffic congestion and business disruptions as roads became inaccessible. Property and belongings of some Johor residents were also destroyed as floodwaters reached up to chest level in certain areas. This was a huge setback to many Johor residents as this occurred weeks before the Hari Raya festivities. As such, these precipitation changes directly affect livelihood, food supply and ecosystem stability.

However, changes in precipitation are a result of changes in atmospheric temperature. Due to global warming, it has caused wet places to get wetter as the higher temperatures would mean that the air can hold more water vapour, resulting in heavier rainfall when the air cools and condenses. At the same time, higher temperatures also increase the rate at which water evaporates from the soil, further drying out the land, making dry places drier. Hence, changes in atmospheric and ocean temperatures are more significant impacts of climate change as they could be considered more fundamental. Rising ocean temperatures have caused widespread coral bleaching, with the Great Barrier Reef losing 50% of its coral cover since 1985, altering marine ecosystems globally. Ocean warming also drives sea-level rise through thermal expansion and ice melt, with cities like Miami experiencing significant flooding and a 10cm sea level rise between 1996 and 2021, affecting coastal communities.

In conclusion, while precipitation changes have severe and immediate effects, they are not the greatest impact of climate change. Precipitation changes are largely a result of temperature and ocean circulation changes, making these more fundamental impacts. Furthermore, changes in atmospheric and ocean temperatures affects the planet more uniformly at a global scale whereas precipitation changes have a more regional and varied affect, with some places not affected at all.
