

ANDERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
Class Test 1 (2024)
Secondary Three Express



CANDIDATE NAME:

CLASS:

INDEX NUMBER:

HUMANITIES

2260/02

Paper 2 Geography

45 minutes

MARK SCHEME

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid/tape.

At the end of the examination, submit your question paper and writing paper separately.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the head of each section.

Attempt **all** questions.

Total Marks:	25
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Answer **all** questions.

1 (a) (i) Study Fig. 1.1, which shows a public advisory by NParks to homeowners.

Public advisory by NParks to homeowners

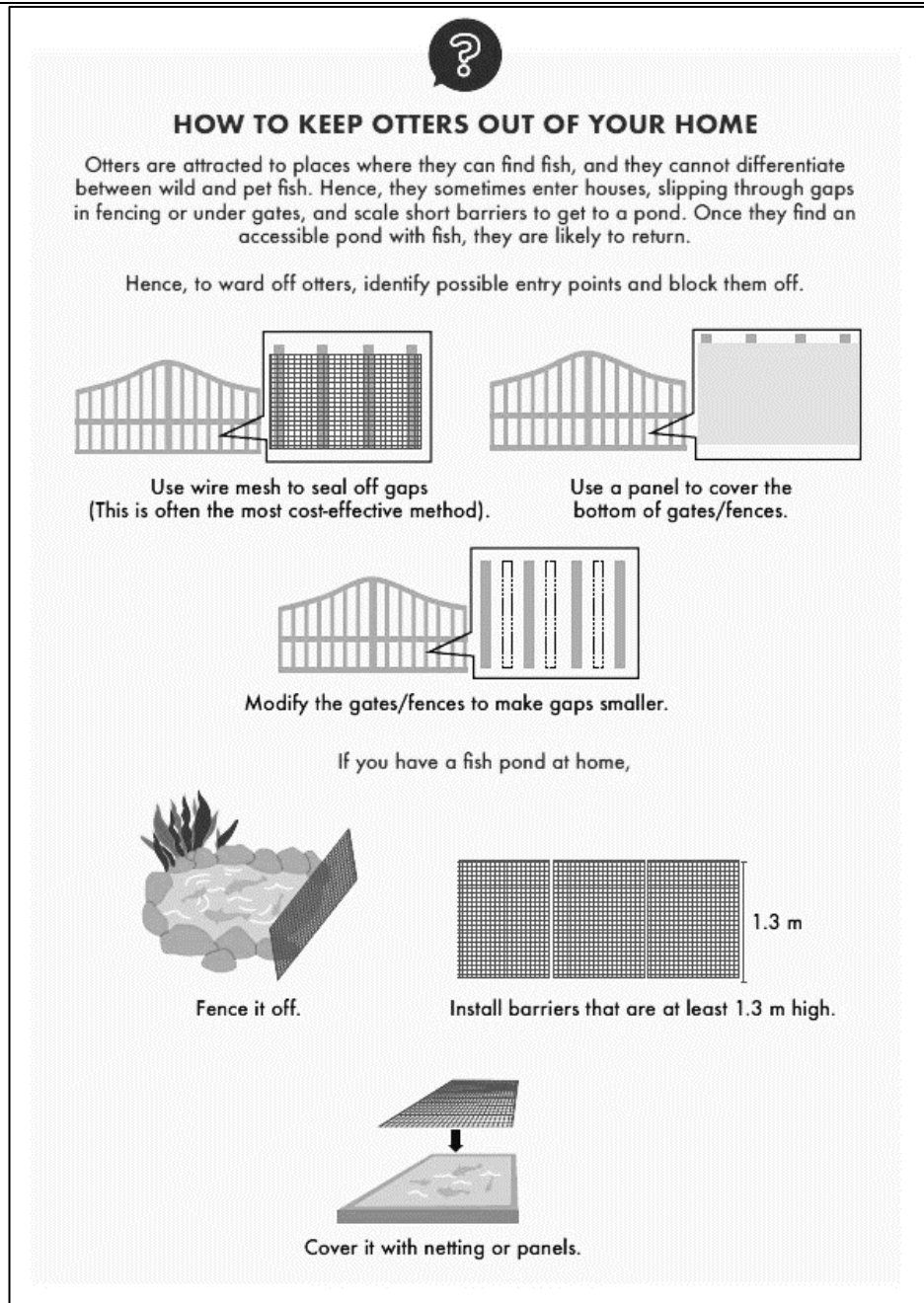


Fig. 1.1

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			With reference to Fig. 1.1, explain one disadvantage that nature may bring to humans.	[3]
			- As Singapore continues to urbanise and develop, the otters' natural habitats shrink [1m] - Therefore they may venture out of nature areas in search of food [1 additional mark] - and therefore come into conflict with humans as they enter people's homes and eat their pet fish [1 additional mark] <i>Award 1 mark for explanation of how nature brings disadvantages to humans.</i> <i>Award 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, to a maximum of 3 marks.</i> AO2	
		(ii)	With the use of example(s), explain one other disadvantage that nature may bring to humans.	[4]
			Physical harm to humans [1m] - There is more frequent human-wildlife interaction as animals wander into urban areas or as humans venture into nature areas [1 additional mark] - therefore more chances of physical harm as animals may become nervous and attack [1 additional mark] - For example, there have been instances of wild boar attacks in Punggol in recent years [1 additional mark] OR Environmental protection may be perceived to be limiting development [1m] - Some people in local communities may feel that the protection of nature is done at the expense of their needs [1 additional mark] - For example, it was originally proposed to build the Cross Island MRT Line around, instead of under, the Central Catchment Nature Reserve to protect Singapore's largest primary rainforest. [1 additional mark] - This news made residents living around the nature reserve concerned that the proposal would cause damage to their properties or result in their homes being acquired to make way for construction. [1 additional mark] Hence, people may think that environmental conservation protection results in	

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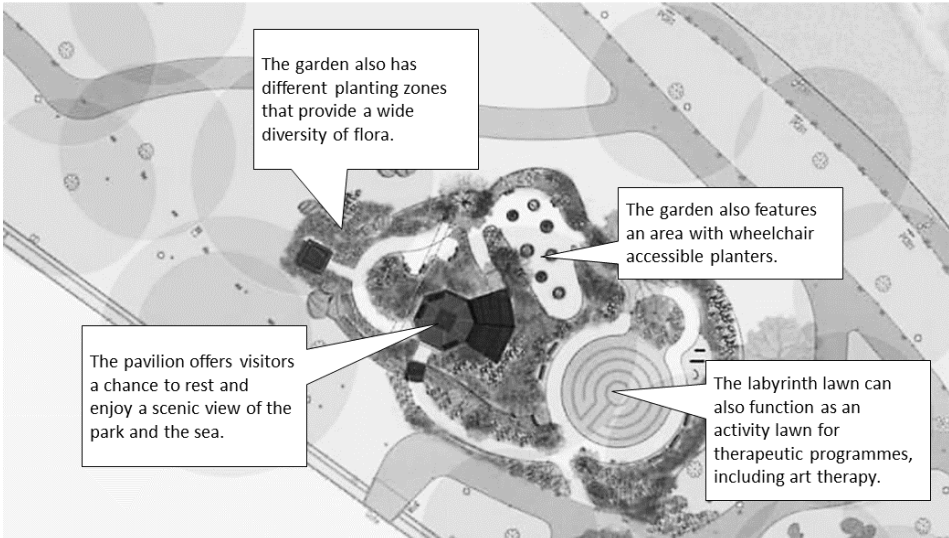
			increased inconvenience for them, or limits urban development. <i>Award 1 mark for explanation of how nature brings disadvantages to humans.</i> <i>Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, to a maximum of 4 marks.</i> <i>Award up to 2 marks for examples (?)</i> AO1	
	(b)		Study Fig. 1.2, which shows a map of the therapeutic garden at Pasir Ris Park, and Fig. 1.3, which shows a view of the labyrinth lawn in the Pasir Ris Park therapeutic garden. Map of the therapeutic garden at Pasir Ris Park  Fig. 1.2 View of the labyrinth lawn in the Pasir Ris Park Therapeutic Garden	



Fig. 1.3

Using Fig. 1.2 and 1.3, explain how the therapeutic garden could benefit different types of visitors to Pasir Ris Park.

[4]

- Provide **safe spaces for recreation and exercise**, e.g. walking paths for elderly, art therapy, [1m]
 - thus maintaining physical and mental health (Fig. 1.2) [1 additional mark]
- Provide **a place for gathering** e.g. for families [1m]
 - as children can play in the labyrinth lawn (Fig. 1.2, 1.3) while parents sit and chat [1 additional mark]
- **Wheelchair-accessible planters** allow visitors with mobility issues to view flowers up close (Fig. 1.2) [1m]
- Planting **zones with wide variety of flora** allows for biodiversity [1m]
 - which can provide visitors with opportunities for e.g. photography, birdwatching – benefits young families/nature watchers (Fig. 1.2) [1 additional mark]
- **Shaded seating areas** allow visitors to take a rest and enjoy the view (Fig. 1.2, 1.3) [1m]
 - benefits elderly or visitors with mobility issues [1 additional mark]
- **Abundant vegetation** provides clean air by absorbing CO₂ and releasing O₂ [1m]
OR
- Vegetation also absorbs air pollutants such as SO₂ and NO₂, and traps particulate matter [1m]

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		○ This benefits <u>all visitors</u> as they can enjoy better air quality in the area [1 additional mark] <i>Award 1 mark for each explanation of how features in the therapeutic garden benefits different types of visitors, to a maximum of 4 marks. Award 1 additional mark for further development of the explanation, where applicable.</i> <i>Answers without reference to at least two different types/groups of visitors will be capped at 3 marks.</i> A02	
2		Study Fig. 2, which shows a dinosaur-shaped playground at Kim Keat Avenue in Toa Payoh.	
		Dinosaur-shaped playground at Kim Keat Avenue, Toa Payoh	
			
		Fig. 2	
	(a)	Using Fig. 2, describe how physical structures such as playgrounds can allow residents to acquire a sense of place in their neighbourhood.	[3]

		• Playground provides gathering space, create positive childhood memories (1m) • Unique features (dinosaurs) are highly visible and can serve as landmarks, making Kim Keat instantly recognisable (1m) • Repeated encounters: people may develop a sense of attachment as they pass by the playground daily (1m), and/or • residents of nearby blocks may hear sounds of children playing at the playground daily (1 additional mark) <i>Award 1 mark for each description of how the playground allows residents to acquire a sense of place, to a maximum of 3 marks. Award 1 additional mark for further development of the explanation, where applicable.</i> AO2	
	(b)	Using example(s), explain how media representations of a neighbourhood can contradict its residents' sense of place.	[4]
		• Media representations that do not agree with a resident's daily experience of a place [1m] ○ can cause residents to respond defensively as their sense of place is challenged. [1 additional mark] • This therefore causes them to dismiss such representations as distortions or untruths. [1m] • For example, there was negative media portrayal of Yishun after the occurrence of rat problems, cat abuse and other crimes. OR • After the news reported these incidents, spoofs appeared online, exaggerating the situation for comic relief. [1m] ○ The Nee Soon Town Council and Yishun residents then shared official statistics on its website to show that Yishun is just like any other town in Singapore. [1 additional mark] <i>Award 1 mark for each explanation of how media representations of a neighbourhood can contradict its residents' sense of place, to a maximum of 3 marks. Award 1 additional mark for further development of the explanation, to a maximum of 2 marks</i> AO1	

This document consists of **6** printed pages.

3	(a)	Study Fig. 3, which shows a map of Tampines.	
		Map of Tampines	
		The map shows the Tampines MRT station at the center, with the Tampines MRT line running through it. Surrounding the station are various commercial and office developments, shopping malls, and parks. Key locations include the OCBC Tampines Centre, Tampines Plaza 1 and 2, and the Tampines Sports Stadium. The map also shows the Tampines North Community Club, Tampines Park, and several schools. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances up to 500 metres.	
		Fig. 3	
		Using Fig. 3, describe the distribution of services in Tampines.	[3]
		• Mostly clustered in the centre of the map/ around Tampines MRT station [1m] • Nearer to the MRT stations (within 500m) are the commercial and office developments, as well as shopping malls [1m] • Services that benefit the community/residents such as community centres, parks, schools, home for the aged are located farther away [1m] (>500m) [1 additional mark] <i>Award 1 mark for each description of the distribution of services in Tampines, to a maximum of 3 marks.</i> <i>Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for a further development of each description, where applicable.</i>	

			A02	
	(b)		With reference to Fig. 3, explain the spatial association of services found in Tampines.	[4]
			- Commercial and office developments near MRT allow for shorter commutes [1m] - People can take the MRT and walk to work [1 additional mark] - Shopping malls found near MRT to allow for greater convenience [1m] - so that people from nearby towns can come and shop there/office workers can run errands before/after work [1 additional mark] - Services that benefit the community are next to each other as they may be closer to residential estates [1m] - E.g. schools, community clubs are farther from the MRT and closer to each other – possibly located within residential areas [1 additional mark] - Park connector next to MRT station allows for greater accessibility - people can cycle to Tampines MRT station and switch to taking the train [1m] - Our Tampines Hub integrates different services (sports, library, hawker centre) so that people can have greater convenience in accessing a variety of services [1m] - e.g. having a meal after a sports event [1 additional mark] <i>Award 1 mark for each identification of spatial association in Tampines, to a maximum of 4 marks.</i> <i>Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for a further development of each explanation, where applicable.</i> A02	
Acknowledgements:				
Fig. 1.1	https://www.nparks.gov.sg/gardens-parks-and-nature/dos-and-donts/animal-advisories/otters			
Fig. 1.2	Adapted from https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/therapeutic-gardens-nparks-pasir-ris-park-bedok-reservoir-2525791			
Fig. 1.3	https://www.littledayout.com/pasir-ris-park-therapeutic-garden-enjoy-the-sea-view-and-unwind/			
Fig. 2	https://thenewageparents.com/dinosaur-outdoor-playground-kim-keat-singapore/			
Fig. 3	https://www.propertyguru.com.sg/property-guides/hdb-february-2021-toa-payoh-bidadari-bto-32565			