

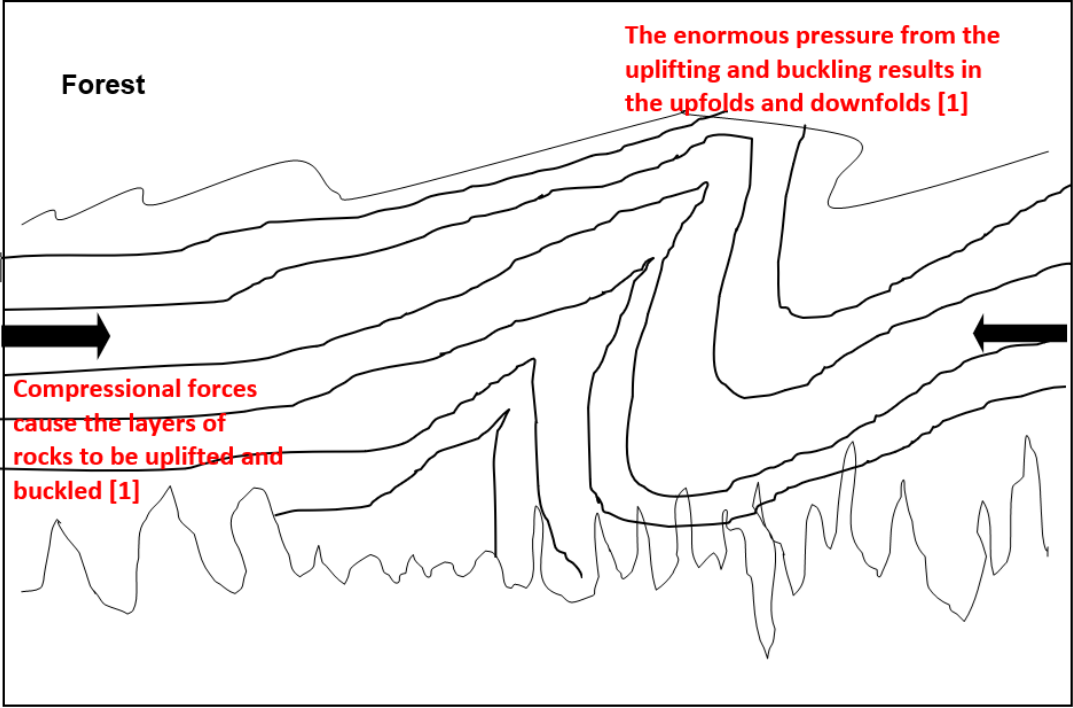
Qn	Answer	Marks
1(a)	With reference to Figs. 1.1 and 1.2, describe the impacts of the interactions between nature and human environments. Award 1 mark for each description of one positive <u>and</u> one negative impact. Award 1 additional mark for further elaboration of an impact. Possible responses include: <u>Positive</u> - The presence of green spaces and urban wildlife enhances the mental health and well-being of local communities where people can relax and exercise such as walking and jogging. (TB pg 3) [1] <u>Negative</u> - However, littering or careless disposal of food waste in the neighbourhood or feeding of the wildlife can lead to changes in the habits and behaviour of wildlife. [1] This leads to an increase in human-wildlife conflict when animals associate food with people. The monkeys may snatch food from the people and cause injuries to the people. [1 additional mark]	3
1(b)	With reference to Fig. 1.3, suggest how people may acquire a sense of place in their neighbourhood. Award 1 mark for each suggestion to a maximum of 2 marks. Possible responses include: - Repeated encounters such as daily visits to the 3G fitness corners create meanings and memories for the young and old [1] - Regular interactions with the people in this shared community space will enable them to feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood [1]	2
1(c)	Using Figs. 1.4 and 1.5, explain the importance of disaster risk management in neighbourhoods. Award 1 mark for using evidence from Fig. 1.4 to support the explanations. Award 1 mark for each explanation on the importance of disaster risk management (with reference to Fig. 1.5), to a maximum of 2 marks. Possible responses include:	3

	• There has been a 10.6% increase of fire calls from 2022 to 2024 with residential buildings contributing to the greatest number of fires in 2024 (48.6%) [1] • Disaster risk management such as learning how to use fire extinguishers will improve the residents' emergency preparedness in times of small fire outbreaks. [1] • This ensures that the vulnerability of residents and properties to fire hazards will be reduced [1] Or • It reduces a neighbourhood's exposure to the hazard as the residents have been trained how to put out small fires. [1]	
1(di)	Using Figs. 1.6 and 1.7, evaluate the suitability of the location for the students' data collection. Award 1 mark for an evaluation that provides <u>support</u> for the suitability of the location Award 1 mark for an evaluation that <u>does not</u> support the suitability of the location. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of the evaluation. Possible responses include: <u>Suitable</u> • The location is at the link bridge that connects to the sports complex at the community centre and thus there will be a high footfall providing a larger number for the data collection. [1] • A larger sample size generally leads to more reliable and accurate results as it reduces the likelihood of sampling errors. [1 additional mark] <u>Unsuitable</u> • The location is connected to Bukit Panjang Plaza and there may be people who are using the link bridge to go there instead of the sports complex. [1] As such, this may not provide a representative view of what the students intend to find out. [1 additional mark] • There are other access points on the street level to the sports complex and the students will not be able to sample the people who use these access points. [1] Thus, this reduces the accuracy of the data collection. [1 additional mark]	3

1(dii)	After examining the data, the students concluded that Singaporeans are actively participating healthy lifestyle activities. Using Figs. 1.8 and 1.9, evaluate the validity of the students' conclusion. Award 1 mark for an evaluation that <u>supports</u> the validity of the conclusion. Award 1 mark for an evaluation that <u>does not support</u> the validity of the conclusion. Award 1 additional mark for further development of each evaluation. Valid 63% of the respondents for the questionnaire were for sporting activities such as swimming, tennis and gym workout. [1] This is a valid conclusion as it is more than half the respondents who are actively participating in healthy lifestyle activities. [1 additional mark] Not valid - The online data is a secondary source of data so it is difficult to verify its accuracy because the data is not collected directly by the students. This makes it more difficult to determine whether the data is accurate and valid. [1] - It also involves a degree of interpretation by the authors and may not accurately represent the original data [1 additional mark] - Interpretation of outdoor activities as well as those organized the community club (e.g. visits to local attractions) is subjective as these activities may not necessarily promote healthy lifestyle. [1] - The data is also outdated as the information was collected in 2011 as some people may no longer be participating in healthy lifestyle activities. [1]	3
Qn	Answer	Marks
2(ai)	Name the stage of tourism development where overtourism occurs. Stagnation	1
2(aii)	Explain how overtourism can affect the development of a tourist destination. Award 1 mark for the explanation and 1 additional mark for further elaboration. Possible responses include: With overtourism, the destination becomes overcrowded, and it is no longer attractive to tourists. [1]	2

	The facilities and attractions may decline as they become old and not maintained. Tourists stop visiting the destination and it begins to decline further. [1 additional mark]	
2(b)	Using Fig. 2.1, compare the domestic and international passenger traffic in Indian airports from 2015 to 2023. Award 1 mark for comparing a similarity and 1 mark for a difference. Award 1 additional mark for each comparison that is supported with processed data. Possible responses include: <u>Similar</u> - Both saw a sharp decline in passenger traffic from 2020 to 2021. [1] - Domestic passenger traffic decreased by about 62.5% from 2020 to 2021 (280mil in 2020 to 105 mil) while international passenger traffic declined by about 83.3% in that same period (60 mil in 2020 to 10 mil in 2021). [1 additional mark] <u>Difference</u> - Domestic passenger traffic is always higher than international passenger traffic. [1] - Growth in international passenger traffic is generally gradual/consistent from 2015 to 2020 with about 40% increase (50 mil to 70 mil) while domestic traffic saw a much higher increase of 86.6% (150mil to 280mil.) [1 additional mark] - However, the recovery from 2021 to 2023 for domestic traffic was lower with an increase of 166.6% (105mil to 280mil) while international traffic had an exponential increase of 500%. [1]	4
2(c)	Suggest two reasons for the growth in health tourism. Award 1 mark for each reason provided. Possible responses include: Cheaper cost - Some places provide relatively cheaper medical procedures than those in the home countries, so this is a major attraction for the tourists who travel to seek medical care. [1] Availability of medical procedures and wellness facilities - Tourists seek medical procedures and wellness programmes which may not be available in their home countries. These tourists seek to participate in activities that will enhance their overall health such as yoga retreats and hot-spring tours [1]	2

	Other possible responses: • Shorter waiting time for medical procedures • Need for relaxation from a hectic urban/work lifestyle • Location – places like Bali and South Korea are renowned for their wellness facilities and cosmetic and non-cosmetic procedures																			
2(d)	“Ecotourism is the most effective approach in managing the negative impacts of tourism.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. Relevant content • Ecotourism • Community-based tourism • Pro-poor tourism A possible approach: The answer explains the effectiveness of ecotourism in managing the negative impacts of tourism. However, there are other approaches such as community-based tourism which may also be effective. Relevant examples are used to support the discussion, and the evaluation weighs the arguments discussed, arriving at a reasoned conclusion.	9																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Generic Level Descriptors for 9-mark AO3 Questions</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Level</th><th>Marks</th><th>Descriptors</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td><td>7–9</td><td>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.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>4–6</td><td>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.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>1–3</td><td>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.</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>No creditworthy response.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Level 3 (7-9 marks) • Body paragraphs that cover both sides of the discussion well. • Supported with relevant, accurate examples that address the essay statement. • Evaluation is well-reasoned using SIP concepts. • Level 2 (4-6 marks) • Body paragraphs that cover at least one side of the discussion well. • Some visible gaps in the example(s) used, but there is sufficient explanation and development in response to the essay statement. • Visible attempts to evaluate, but there was no application of SIP concepts. Level 1 (1-3 marks) • Paragraphs demonstrate basic/little geographical understanding of the issue. • Examples were absent, or examples were most inaccurate and/or irrelevant. • Evaluation is simple, missing or unclear.	Generic Level Descriptors for 9-mark AO3 Questions			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.	
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	Level 0 (0 marks) • Essay was not attempted and left blank OR • Response written does not demonstrate any creditworthy geography content.	
Qn	Answer	Marks
4(ai)	Identify the type of mountain shown in Fig. 4.1. Fold mountain	1
4(aii)	Fig. 4.2 is a sketch made from Fig. 4.1. Complete the sketch and annotate on the sketch to explain the main features of the mountain. Award 1 mark for the accurate sketching of the folds. Award 1 mark for the explanation, to a maximum of 2 marks. 	3
4(bi)	With reference to Fig. 4.3, explain how the earthquake occurred. Award 1 mark for each explanation on the cause of the earthquake, to a maximum of 4 marks. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of the explanation Possible responses include: • The earthquake occurred along the plate boundaries of the Indian and Eurasian plates which contained the Sagaing fault which is a deep fracture [1] • As the plates move horizontally past each other, they can become stuck due to the uneven movement resulting in friction [1]	4

	• The friction causes the rocks on either side of the fault to get locked in place and stress builds up [1 additional mark] • When the stress exceeds the strength of the fault (or rock), the rocks suddenly break and move [1] • This sudden movement causes seismic waves to be released, resulting in ground shaking which is an earthquake [1 additional mark]	
4(bii)	Compare the Richter Scale and Moment Magnitude Scale used in measuring earthquakes. Award 1 mark for comparing a similarity and 1 mark for a difference, to a maximum of 3 marks. Possible responses include: <u>Similarity</u> • Both are logarithmic where an earthquake of magnitude 6 releases about 32 times more than a magnitude 5 earthquake [1] <u>Differences</u> • Both differ in how the magnitude is calculated or how they measure the earthquake size [1] • Richter scale (ML) uses the <u>height</u> of the largest wave recorded on seismometer while Moment Magnitude (Mw) uses the <u>total energy</u> released during the earthquake [1] • ML is effective for smaller magnitude earthquakes but Mw is more accurate in measuring earthquakes of magnitude 8 and above [1]	3
4(biii)	Using Figs. 4.4 and 4.5, explain why some places are more at risk from seismic hazards. Award 1 mark for identifying and explaining the accurate factors that put some places more at risk, to a maximum of 2 marks. Award 1 additional mark for further exemplification of the factors. Possible responses include: Low GDP • Places such as Mumbai, Delhi and Mexico City are at very high risk of seismic hazards as they have lower GDP of less than US\$10 000 per capita. [1] • With a lower GDP, these places are far less resourced to cope with the impacts of seismic hazards. These places do not have the financial resources to construct quality buildings that are earthquake	3

	resistant. As such, the people in places with lower GDP are more vulnerable to seismic hazards [1 additional mark] Population density • Places with high risk of seismic hazards are also those that are megacities such as Tokyo, Mexico City and Delhi with very high population of more than 15 million. [1] • The higher the population density, the greater the number of people and buildings that are exposed to seismic hazards where more people could be trapped when buildings collapse, causing more injuries and loss of lives. [1 additional mark]	
4(c)	Evaluate the effectiveness of strategies used to respond immediately after a tectonic disaster. Award 1 mark for an evaluation that shows the effectiveness of the strategies used in <u>immediately after a tectonic disaster</u>. Award 1 mark for an evaluation that shows the ineffectiveness of the strategies. Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development each evaluation. Possible responses include: • Search and rescue • Timely evacuation • Provision of basic social and psychosocial services <u>Effective</u> • Skilled rescuers and specialised equipment (e.g. heat sensors and listening devices) reduce the time taken to locate and evacuate survivors who are trapped under the rubble or in collapsed buildings. [1] • Without search and rescue, the survivors trapped would otherwise die from injuries, crush syndrome, dehydration, burns and other conditions. [1 additional mark] • Timely evacuation moves people away from areas at risk of the hazards as quickly as possible to prevent injuries and loss of lives. [1] • As basic services may be disrupted, provision of these services (e.g. food, water and healthcare) at temporary shelters will prevent starvation, dehydration and spread of diseases. [1] • During a disaster, survivors may be in distress and will need counselling. Providing psychological services helps survivors to cope with the trauma. [1]	4

	<u>Ineffective</u> • For search and rescue to be effective, the rescuers only have a limited time of 72 hours or 3 days, to find trapped survivors. [1] • Without food and water, trapped survivors are unlikely to survive after 3 days. [1 additional mark] • It is also dependent on the resources and experience of the area or country in handling. In Less Developed Countries (LDCs), search and rescue efforts during earthquakes face significant limitations related to resource scarcity (e.g shortage of ambulances, trained medical personnel, food and water), infrastructure (hospitals), and coordination. [1] • These limitations hinder the speed and effectiveness of rescue operations, potentially impacting survival rates and exacerbating the overall impact of the disaster. [1 additional mark] • Lack of communication and dissemination of information to the people will also result in delayed evacuations. [1]	
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