



**CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL**  
**SECONDARY FOUR**  
**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2026**

---

**GEOGRAPHY**

**2279/02**

Paper 2

**20 August 2026**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

---

# **MARK SCHEME**

- 1 (a) Fig. 1 is a photograph of a therapeutic garden at Jurong Lake Gardens – a community space that is designed for people and nature to coexist.



Fig. 1

Using Fig. 1, explain how the ecosystem services provided by this area improves the quality of life of the residents. [4]

- The therapeutic garden provides **regulating services** through the trees and vegetation shown in Fig. 1. The abundance of trees helps to improve air quality by absorbing pollutants and releasing oxygen, while also lowering surrounding temperatures through shade and evapotranspiration.
- **[Elaboration]** This creates a **cooler and healthier environment** by reducing the urban heat island effect and **improving air quality**. As a result, residents are more likely to spend time outdoors for exercise, recreation, or social interaction.
- The garden also provides **cultural services** by offering a tranquil and attractive environment for recreation and relaxation. Features such as the winding pathways, seating areas, and lush greenery seen in Fig. 1.
- **[Elaboration]** This allows residents to engage in activities such as walking, reflection, and social interaction in a calm natural setting. Exposure to greenery has been shown to **promote relaxation, reduce feelings of anxiety and stress, and provide a respite** from the fast-paced urban environment. In addition, opportunities for **social interaction** can strengthen community bonds and reduce feelings of isolation, thereby enhancing residents' mental, emotional, and social well-being.
- The therapeutic garden provides **supporting services** by creating habitats for insects, birds, and pollinators. These organisms contribute to processes such as pollination and nutrient cycling, which help to maintain healthy plant growth and biodiversity within the garden.

- **[Elaboration]** A richer biodiversity supports ecosystem processes such as pollination, nutrient cycling, and plant regeneration, helping to maintain a healthy and functioning ecosystem. A more resilient ecosystem is better able to recover from environmental disturbances and continue providing benefits to residents.

[AO2]

- (b) Explain **two** ways how gardens such as those seen in Fig. 1 can enhance the economic sustainability of urban neighbourhoods. [4]

- Therapeutic gardens can **increase property values** in surrounding areas because well-maintained green spaces make neighborhoods more attractive and desirable to live in, encouraging higher demand for housing.
- **[Elaboration]** This is because buyers and tenants are often willing to pay a premium for access to pleasant, accessible green environments that improve overall quality of life and neighbourhood image.
- They can also **reduce healthcare costs** by improving physical and mental well-being. Access to green spaces lowers stress levels and encourages exercise, which can reduce the long-term burden on public healthcare systems.
- **[Elaboration]** This leads to fewer doctor visits and lower rates of stress-related illnesses, ultimately reducing public and private expenditure on healthcare services.
- They can attract visitors and do **tourism-related activity**, especially if the garden is well-designed, which can support nearby businesses such as cafés and shops, increasing local economic activity.
- **[Elaboration]** This increased footfall can lead to higher sales revenue for local enterprises and may also encourage new business investments in the area.
- They can **reduce infrastructure costs** in the long term by helping with stormwater management and temperature regulation, which lowers the need for expensive drainage systems and cooling infrastructure.
- **[Elaboration]** Increased vegetation reduces surface runoff and urban heat, decreasing the strain on drainage networks and reducing energy demand for air-conditioning in surrounding buildings.

[AO1]

- (c) Using a named example, explain how routine daily movements or memorable events work to shape a strong sense of place in an urban neighbourhood. [3]

[Turn over]

- **Repeated daily movements** such as commuting to school or work along the same route allow individuals to develop strong familiarity with their surroundings through constant and repeated exposure.
- This repetition builds a sense of predictability and comfort, where the environment feels “known” and safe, and the individual begins to associate everyday routines with specific neighbourhood spaces. As a result, the place becomes part of their daily lived experience rather than just a transit route.
- **[Example]** For example, a student travelling daily on the MRT along the North–South Line and passing through stations like Ang Mo Kio or Bishan repeatedly sees the same platforms, shops, and commuters. Over time, this regular interaction with familiar routes, HDB estates, and nearby hawker centres such as Junction 8 area food courts helps the individual feel comfortable and “at home” in the neighbourhood.
- **Memorable events** at local landmarks deepen emotional attachment by linking places to significant personal or shared experiences.
- These events stand out from everyday routines and are remembered more vividly, causing individuals to associate specific feelings such as joy, excitement, or belonging with those locations.
- **[Example]** For instance, attending National Day celebrations at Marina Bay, with fireworks, performances, and large crowds, creates a strong emotional connection to the waterfront area as a symbol of national identity and pride.

**[AO1]**

(d) Fig. 2 shows statistics on Singapore's traffic situation in 2025.

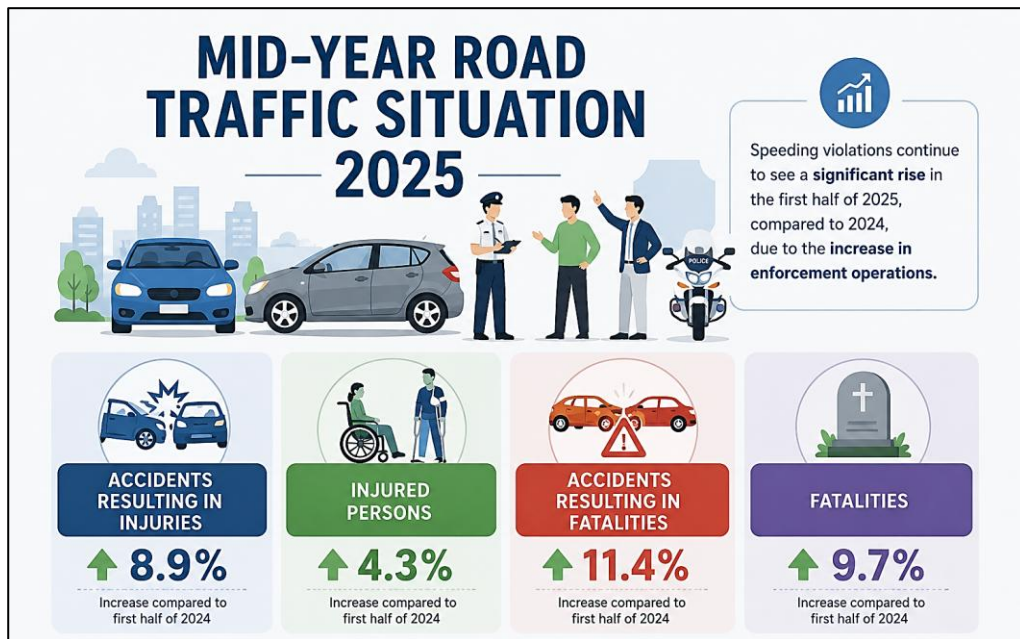


Fig. 2

Using Fig. 2, describe the negative consequences of traffic accidents for individuals and the wider neighbourhood. [4]

- Traffic accidents may **result in injuries**, which **increased by 8.9% from 2024** as shown in Fig. 2.
- This can lead to long-term health problems such as reduced mobility or permanent disability, affecting an individual's ability to work or study and placing financial and emotional stress on both the victim and their family.
- Traffic accidents may also **lead to fatalities**, which **increased by 11.4% from 2024**.
- This results in grief and emotional distress for families and the wider community and can reduce the sense of safety in the neighbourhood as residents become more fearful of using roads, crossings, and nearby streets.

[AO2]

- 2 (a) Fig. 3 shows the characteristics of the eruptions at White Island, New Zealand (2019), and Mount Semeru, Indonesia (2021).

[Turn over]

| Volcano                          | Volume of ejected materials (km <sup>3</sup> ) | Height of eruption cloud (km) | Duration of eruption |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| White Island, New Zealand (2019) | 0.01                                           | 3.7                           | 2 minutes            |
| Mount Semeru, Indonesia (2021)   | 0.10                                           | 15                            | 3 days               |

Fig. 3

Using information from Fig. 3, explain why the eruption at Mount Semeru had a higher Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI) than the eruption at White Island. [3]

- The Mount Semeru eruption ejected a **much larger volume of volcanic materials** (0.10 km<sup>3</sup>) compared to the White Island eruption (0.01 km<sup>3</sup>). A larger volume of ejected materials suggests that a greater amount of magma, ash and volcanic debris was expelled from the volcano. This indicates that more energy was released during the eruption, making it more explosive and resulting in a higher VEI.
- The Mount Semeru eruption produced a **significantly higher eruption cloud** (15 km) than the White Island eruption (3.7 km). A higher eruption cloud indicates that volcanic materials were blasted higher into the atmosphere due to stronger eruptive forces. This reflects a more powerful and explosive eruption and therefore contributes to a higher VEI.
- The Mount Semeru eruption **lasted much longer (3 days)** compared to the White Island eruption (2 minutes). A longer eruption duration means that volcanic materials and energy were released over an extended period, increasing the overall intensity and impact of the eruption. Consequently, longer-lasting eruptions are generally assigned higher VEI values.

[AO2]

(b) Fig. 4 (Insert) shows the distribution of top 10 rankings of known earthquakes by death toll.

- (i) Using Fig. 4, compare the spatial distribution of the deadliest earthquakes shown with the global distribution of the tectonic plate boundaries. [2]

**Similarity:**

- A similarity between the distribution of the deadliest earthquakes and tectonic plate boundaries is that many of the deadliest earthquakes are located close to or along plate boundaries - earthquakes in **Japan**

(1923), **Sumatra, Indonesia (2004)** and **Haiti (2010)** occurred near the boundaries of tectonic plates.

**Difference:**

- While tectonic plate boundaries are distributed globally, including across the Atlantic Ocean and around Africa, the deadliest earthquakes are unevenly distributed and are concentrated mainly in **Asia**, with relatively few occurring near plate boundaries in regions such as **Africa and South America**.
- Not all the deadliest earthquakes are located directly on plate boundaries. For instance, the **Tangshan earthquake in China (1976)** and the **Gansu earthquake in China (1920)** occurred within the interior of the **Eurasian Plate**, some distance away from the nearest plate boundary.

[AO2]

- (ii) With reference to Fig. 4, explain why many deadliest earthquakes occur near tectonic plate boundaries. [4]

- Tectonic plate boundaries are zones where plates interact by converging, diverging or sliding past one another. These movements create systems of deep fractures known as faults in the Earth's crust.
- As tectonic plates move, friction along faults may cause rocks on either side of the fault to become locked. However, plate movement continues, causing stress and strain to accumulate over time.
- When the accumulated stress exceeds the strength of the rocks, the rocks suddenly fracture or slip along the fault. This sudden release of stored energy generates seismic waves that travel through the Earth's crust, causing intense ground shaking.
- Since plate boundaries experience frequent plate interactions and significant stress accumulation, earthquakes occurring in these areas are often powerful and can result in large numbers of fatalities, especially in densely populated regions.

[AO1]

- (c) Evaluate the vulnerable conditions that influence earthquake fatalities. [6]

**Quality of building design and construction**

- Poorly designed or poorly constructed buildings are more likely to collapse during earthquake shaking. Buildings constructed using low-quality materials such as mudbricks, unreinforced concrete or zinc sheets, as well as those lacking earthquake-resistant features such as reinforced steel frames, cross-bracing and deep foundations, are particularly vulnerable to intense ground shaking.
- As most earthquake deaths occur due to falling debris and collapsing buildings rather than the shaking itself, occupants may become trapped under rubble or crushed by collapsing walls and roofs.

[Turn over

- Trapped victims may also be unable to escape due to blocked exits and delayed rescue efforts, increasing the likelihood of fatalities from injuries, suffocation, dehydration or lack of medical treatment.

### **Soil and rock properties**

- Areas underlain by soft, loose soils tend to experience more severe earthquake impacts than areas built on solid bedrock. This is because seismic waves slow down and increase in amplitude when travelling through soft sediments, resulting in stronger and more prolonged ground shaking.
- The stronger shaking causes buildings, bridges and other infrastructure to sway more violently, increasing the likelihood of structural failure and collapse, which in turn leads to more injuries and fatalities.
- In addition, saturated, loose soils may undergo liquefaction during an earthquake. Liquefaction causes the ground to temporarily behave like a liquid, resulting in buildings tilting, sinking or collapsing suddenly. People inside these collapsing structures may be trapped or crushed, increasing fatalities.

### **Population density**

- Highly populated urban areas expose larger numbers of people, buildings and infrastructure to earthquake hazards. Consequently, when an earthquake strikes a densely populated area, many more people are at risk simultaneously.
- The collapse of high-rise residential buildings, offices, schools and transport infrastructure in densely populated cities can trap or injure large numbers of people within a short period of time.
- High population density may also overwhelm emergency response and rescue services, delaying medical assistance and rescue operations. Victims trapped beneath debris for prolonged periods are more likely to die from severe injuries, dehydration or suffocation.

### **Distance from the epicentre**

- Areas located nearer to the earthquake's epicentre are generally exposed to stronger seismic waves because less energy is lost as the waves travel through the Earth's crust.
- Consequently, places close to the epicentre experience more intense ground shaking, which increases the likelihood of buildings, bridges and other infrastructure collapsing. More severe structural damage means that larger numbers of people may be trapped, injured or killed by falling debris and collapsed buildings.
- In contrast, locations farther from the epicentre experience weaker shaking as seismic energy dissipates with distance, reducing the extent of damage and fatalities.

### **Evaluation:**

- (A) Among the vulnerable conditions, **the quality of building design and construction is arguably the most significant factor influencing earthquake fatalities**, as the collapse of buildings directly causes most earthquake deaths.

(B) However, the extent of fatalities is usually determined by the interaction of several vulnerable conditions. For instance, a densely populated city located close to the epicentre and built on soft soil with poorly constructed buildings is likely to experience exceptionally high fatalities.

[AO3]

- 3 (a) Fig. 5 illustrates the trend in the ageing population in Singapore from 2015 to 2030 (projected).

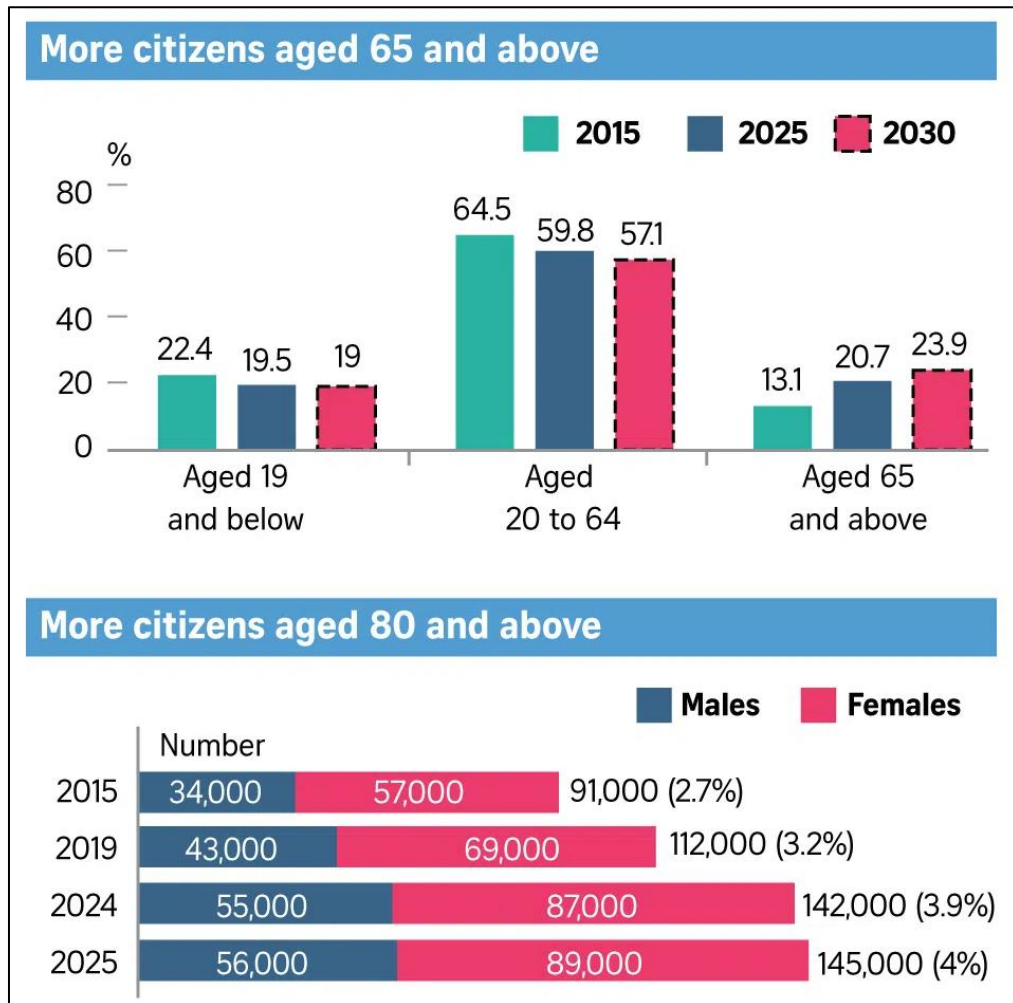


Fig. 5

Using Fig. 5, compare the changes in the proportions of Singapore citizens aged 19 and below, 20 to 64, and 65 and above from 2015 to 2030. [3]

#### Differences

- While the proportion of citizens aged **65 and above increased significantly by 10.8 percentage points** from 13.1% in 2015 to 23.9% in 2030, the proportions of citizens aged **20 to 64 and 19 and below both decreased by 7.4 percentage points and 3.4 percentage points** respectively, from 64.5% to 57.1% and 22.4% to 19.0% respectively.

[Turn over

- The proportion of citizens aged **65 and above experienced the greatest change**, increasing by **10.8 percentage points**, whereas the proportion of citizens aged **19 and below experienced the smallest change**, declining by only **3.4 percentage points**.
- Although the proportion of citizens aged **20 to 64 remained the largest age group** throughout the period, it fell by **7.4 percentage points**, while the proportion of citizens aged **65 and above increased substantially**.

#### Similarities

- Both the proportions of citizens aged **19 and below** and those aged **20 to 64 declined** between 2015 and 2030, decreasing by **3.4 percentage points** and **7.4 percentage points** respectively, from 22.4% to 19.0% and 64.5% to 57.1% respectively.
- Both the **20 to 64** and **65 and above** age groups experienced changes of more than **7 percentage points** between 2015 and 2030, although the former decreased while the latter increased.

[AO2]

- (b) Explain how Singapore's changing age structure may affect its workforce. [4]

**Award 1 mark for each valid explanation provided, up to a maximum of 2 marks per challenge.**

- The decline in the proportion of working-age adults means that fewer people will be available to enter or remain in the workforce, resulting in a **shrinking labour force**.
- [Elaboration] With fewer economically active individuals available, businesses may face difficulties filling job vacancies, particularly in labor-intensive sectors such as healthcare, construction and services. This could reduce overall productivity and slow economic growth as firms may be unable to operate at full capacity or expand their operations.
- Employers and the government may need to encourage older workers to remain economically active by **raising the retirement age**, redesigning jobs or introducing flexible work arrangements.
- [Elaboration] Such measures enable older workers to continue contributing their skills, knowledge and experience to the economy for a longer period. This helps to alleviate labour shortages and ensures that valuable human capital is retained within the workforce despite an ageing population.
- An ageing population results in a smaller workforce as more workers retire while fewer young people enter the labour market. This may lead to **labour shortages** in various sectors of the economy.
- [Elaboration] Labour shortages can increase competition among employers for workers, driving up wages and business costs. Higher operating costs may reduce the competitiveness of Singapore's economy and discourage investment by companies seeking lower-cost locations.
- The ageing workforce may **increase the old-age dependency ratio**, meaning that a smaller proportion of economically active workers must support a growing elderly population through taxes and social services.

- [Elaboration] A higher dependency ratio places greater financial pressure on working adults and the government, as more resources must be allocated towards healthcare, pensions and eldercare services. This may reduce the funds available for other areas such as infrastructure development, education and economic initiatives.
- Employers and the government may need to implement measures such as **employing more foreign workers** to sustain the labour force and support economic growth.
- [Elaboration] Foreign workers can help address immediate labour shortages and ensure that key industries continue to function effectively. However, greater reliance on foreign labour may also increase competition for jobs, housing and public services, potentially leading to social tensions if not carefully managed.

[AO1]

(c) Fig. 6 shows information about Singapore's climate in 2024.

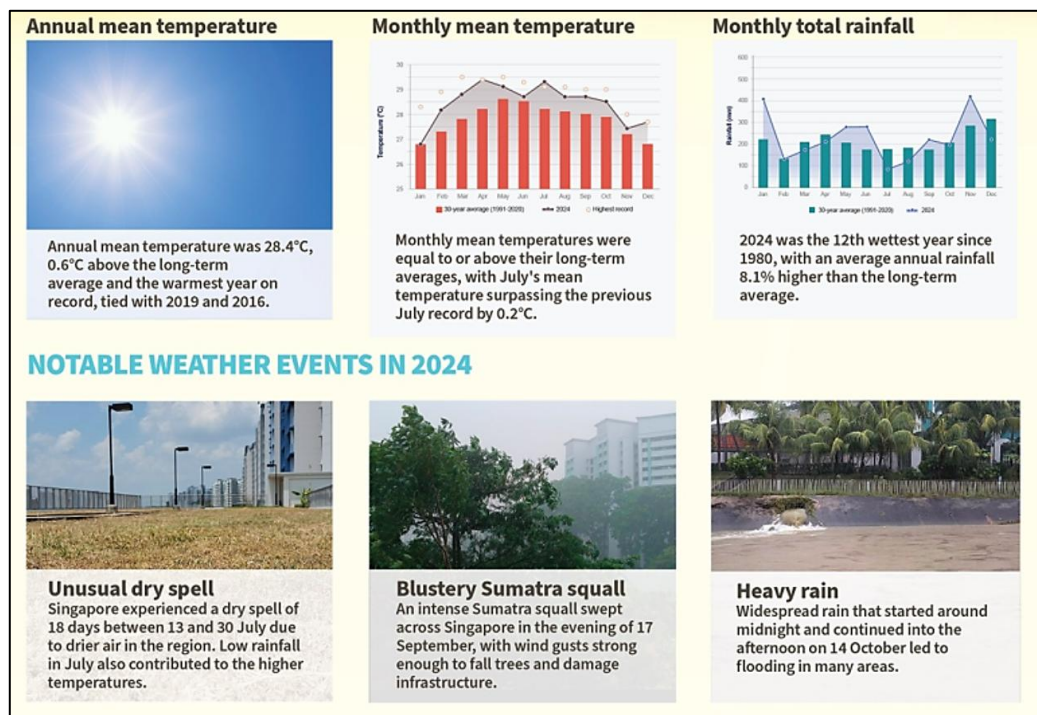


Fig. 6

Using Fig. 6, explain how Singapore may be affected by climate change. [4]

- Fig. 6 shows that the *annual mean temperature in 2024 was 28.4°C, which was 0.6°C above the long-term average and tied as the warmest year on record.*
- Rising temperatures may intensify the **urban heat island effect**, resulting in higher temperatures in built-up areas. This can increase heat stress and the risk of heat-related illnesses among residents, especially the elderly and outdoor workers.
- Fig. 6 indicates that *monthly mean temperatures in 2024 were equal to or above their long-term averages*, with *July's mean temperature surpassing the previous record by 0.2°C.*

[Turn over]

- Higher temperatures may increase evaporation rates and water consumption, creating **water insecurity** as Singapore faces greater pressure to meet rising water demand.
- Fig. 6 states that *2024 was the 12th wettest year since 1980, with annual rainfall 8.1% higher than the long-term average.*
- Increased rainfall may lead to **more frequent and intense floods**, which can disrupt transport networks, damage infrastructure and affect economic activities.
- Fig. 6 also reports an *18-day dry spell between 13 and 30 July 2024.*
- More prolonged dry periods may threaten **food and water security** as reduced rainfall can lower water availability and affect local agricultural production, increasing Singapore's vulnerability due to its limited natural resources.

[AO2]

(d) 'Singapore is most vulnerable to external shocks and global uncertainties.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[9]

**Changing Demographics:** *(decreasing birth rate, ageing population, increasingly diverse society, vulnerable to labour shortage and economic slowdown)* → Singapore faces vulnerabilities arising from its changing demographic profile, such as a declining birth rate, an ageing population and an increasingly diverse society

- Singapore's changing demographic profile makes it vulnerable to **labour shortages and economic slowdown**. A persistently low birth rate means that fewer young people will enter the workforce in the future, resulting in a shrinking labour force. Singapore's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) fell to **1.05 in 2022 and 0.85 in 2025**, well below the replacement level of **2.1**.
- At the same time, around **30% of Singapore residents were born before 1965**, and life expectancy reached **83 years in 2022**, indicating an increasingly ageing population. As the proportion of elderly residents rises, there will be fewer working adults to support each elderly person, increasing the dependency ratio and placing greater pressure on healthcare and social services. This could reduce economic productivity and slow economic growth as there may be insufficient workers to meet the demands of businesses and industries.
- Furthermore, Singapore's increasingly diverse society, resulting partly from its reliance on foreign workers, may lead to social tensions and xenophobic sentiments if locals perceive foreigners as competing for jobs, thereby threatening social cohesion. Singapore's reliance on foreign labour also makes it vulnerable to global disruptions.
- During the **COVID-19 pandemic**, border closures led to a sharp decline in the inflow of migrant workers. The number of migrant workers in construction, marine shipyard and process sectors fell by approximately **52,000 workers between December 2019 and December 2020**, delaying infrastructure projects and raising construction costs. The labour shortage contributed to delays in the completion of public housing projects. By 2021, about **43 Build-To-Order (BTO) projects** experienced delays of between **6 and 24 months**.

- To address these demographic challenges, Singapore has implemented measures such as the **Marriage and Parenthood Package**, enhanced childcare subsidies and parental leave to encourage higher birth rates. The government has also raised the retirement and re-employment ages to 70, promoted lifelong learning through **Skills Future**, and carefully manages immigration policies to supplement the local workforce while strengthening social integration.

**Limited Land and Natural Resources:** *(difficult to achieve sustainable urban development and vulnerable to food, water and energy insecurities)* → Singapore is also vulnerable due to its limited land area and lack of natural resources.

- Singapore's limited land and natural resources make it difficult to achieve **sustainable urban development** and render the country vulnerable to **food, water and energy insecurities**. As Singapore has limited land, planners must balance competing land uses such as housing, industries, transport infrastructure, recreation and nature conservation. This makes sustainable urban development challenging because land allocated for one purpose often reduces the amount available for another.
- For instance, debates over the proposed development of **Dover Forest** highlight the tension between meeting housing needs and conserving biodiversity.
- In addition, Singapore's lack of natural resources means that it relies heavily on imports. Singapore imports **more than 90% of its food**, making it highly susceptible to disruptions in global food supply chains. A clear example occurred in **2022**, when Malaysia imposed an export ban on chickens, leading to shortages and rising food prices in Singapore. Malaysia had previously supplied around **34% of Singapore's chicken imports**, with Singapore importing about **3.6 million live chickens every month**. Following the ban, many hawker stalls and restaurants were unable to sell fresh chicken dishes such as chicken rice, leading to higher prices and supply shortages.
- Singapore is also vulnerable to water and energy insecurity. Water demand is expected to **almost double by 2065**, while climate change could result in prolonged dry spells, such as the **27-day record dry spell experienced in 2014**.
- **More than 90% of Singapore's electricity is generated using imported natural gas**, exposing the country to fluctuations in global energy prices and supply disruptions. Such insecurities can threaten Singapore's economic stability and quality of life.
- To reduce these vulnerabilities, Singapore has diversified its water sources through the **Four National Taps** (local catchment water, imported water, NEWater and desalination), invested in energy diversification through Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals, promoted energy conservation under the **Singapore Green Plan 2030**, and aims to produce **30% of its nutritional needs locally by 2030** through the "30 by 30" initiative.

**External shocks and global uncertainties:** *(economic, social, environmental, vulnerable to climate change, pandemics and financial crisis)* → Singapore is most

vulnerable to external shocks and global uncertainties because its economy and survival are closely tied to global systems.

- Singapore is highly vulnerable to **external shocks and global uncertainties** because it is a small, open economy that is deeply integrated into global trade, finance and transportation networks. As a result, economic, social and environmental uncertainties occurring elsewhere can quickly affect Singapore.
- Economically, global financial crises can trigger recessions and unemployment in Singapore. During the **Asian Financial Crisis (1997–1998)**, unemployment in Singapore rose sharply from about **34,000 in 1997 to 62,000 in 1998** because Singapore has close economic links with other Asian economies.
- Similarly, the collapse of **Lehman Brothers in 2008** triggered a global financial crisis that led to job losses and reduced hiring in Singapore as Singapore's GDP contracted by approximately **0.6% in 2009**.
- Socially and economically, pandemics can severely disrupt economic activities. During the **COVID-19 pandemic in 2020**, Singapore's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted by **5.4%**, while sectors such as tourism, retail and food services suffered significant losses due to travel restrictions and reduced consumer spending. International visitor arrivals plunged from **19.1 million in 2019 to only 2.7 million in 2020**, a decline of about **85%**. Tourism receipts fell from approximately **S\$27.7 billion in 2019 to S\$4.8 billion in 2020**. Singapore's resident unemployment rate rose from **3.1% in 2019 to 4.1% in 2020**.
- Environmentally, climate change poses an existential threat to Singapore. According to the **Centre for Climate Research Singapore (CCRS)**, sea levels around Singapore could rise by up to **1 metre by 2100**, and approximately **30% of Singapore's land area lies less than 5 metres above sea level**. It is estimated that Singapore may need to spend around **S\$100 billion over the next century** on coastal protection measures.
- Rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events threaten coastal infrastructure, homes and economic activities. Since many of these external threats originate beyond Singapore's borders, the country has limited ability to prevent them entirely.
- To mitigate these vulnerabilities, Singapore has diversified its economy and trade links, built substantial financial reserves, strengthened public health preparedness after COVID-19, and invested heavily in climate adaptation measures such as coastal protection and drainage improvement projects.

#### **Evaluation:**

Overall, I largely agree that Singapore is most vulnerable to external shocks and global uncertainties. While changing demographics and limited land and natural resources pose significant challenges, these are largely internal issues that can be managed through long-term government planning and policies. In contrast, external shocks are often sudden, unpredictable and beyond Singapore's control. As a small and highly globalised country that depends heavily on international trade, imported resources and global supply chains, Singapore is especially vulnerable to overseas events. Moreover, external shocks can simultaneously affect Singapore's economy, society and environment, leading to widespread and

immediate impacts. Therefore, external shocks and global uncertainties pose the greatest threat to Singapore's long-term survival and resilience.

[AO3]

| Level | Marks | Descriptors                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3     | 7-9   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develops arguments that support <b>all three points</b> of the discussion clearly using a <b>range of points</b> with some <b>elaboration</b>.</li> <li><b>Example(s)</b> used demonstrate a <b>comprehensive</b> understanding of the issue or phenomenon.</li> <li><b>Evaluation</b> is derived from a <b>well-reasoned</b> consideration of the arguments.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 2     | 4-6   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develops arguments that support <b>one side</b> of the discussion well using <b>one or two points</b> with some <b>elaboration</b>.</li> <li><b>Example(s)</b> used demonstrate a <b>good</b> understanding of the issue or phenomenon.</li> <li>Evaluation is <b>well-supported</b> by arguments.</li> <li><b>Cap at 4-5m for arguments</b> that support <b>both sides</b> of the discussion using <b>one or two points with some elaboration</b> and supported by <b>example(s)</b> which demonstrate a <b>reasonable/appropriate</b> understanding of the issue or phenomenon.</li> </ul> |
| 1     | 1-3   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arguments are unclear with <b>limited description</b> or may be <b>listed</b>.</li> <li><b>No examples</b> provided or <b>examples are generic</b>, demonstrating a <b>basic</b> understanding of the issue or phenomenon.</li> <li><b>Evaluation</b> is <b>simple, missing or unclear</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 0     | 0     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No creditworthy response.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

**End of Paper**

---

**Copyright Acknowledgements:**

|            |        |                                                                                        |
|------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Question 1 | Fig. 1 | © <a href="https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2A">https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2A</a>              |
|            | Fig. 2 | © <a href="https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2B">https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2B</a>              |
| Question 2 | Fig. 3 | © adapted from <a href="https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2C">https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2C</a> |
|            | Fig. 4 | © <a href="https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2D">https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2D</a>              |
| Question 3 | Fig. 5 | © <a href="https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2E">https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2E</a>              |
|            | Fig. 6 | © <a href="https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2F">https://tinyurl.com/CGSCGP2F</a>              |

[Turn over