

Name

Paper 2

1 hour 45 minutes

Friday

15 AUGUST 2025

[illegible]

VICTORIA SCHOOL

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
SECONDARY FOUR**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and register number on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

Candidates should support their answers with the use of relevant examples.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

Answer **all** questions.

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

The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

ANSWER SCHEME

Setter: Mr Heng Yan Kai and Mdm Rosnah

Answer **all** questions.

1 Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life

- (a) Identify the sub-division of an area where residents share some commonalities.
No other answers accepted.

Response:

Neighbourhood [1]

AO1

- (b) Study Fig 1.1A shows an NParks' Garden in Singapore and Fig 1.1B, an information board in the Nparks Garden.

NParks' Garden in Singapore



Fig 1.1A

Information Board in the Nparks Garden

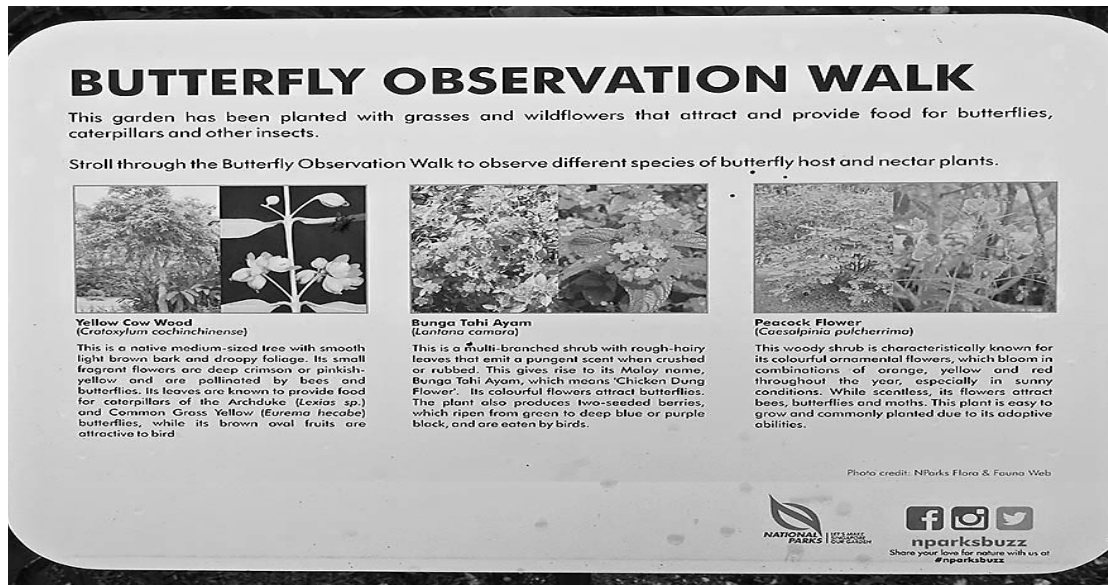


Fig 1.1B

Using Figs 1.1A and 1.1B, explain how people and nature affect each other. [4]
Award 1 mark per explanation to a max of 4 marks.
Cap at 2 if only positive or negative response.

Possible responses include:

Positive

- Living organisms like butterflies help pollinate plants for continuous food supply for human to sustain the life. [1]
- The natural track provides recreational spaces like hiking and leisure activities within nature which allow people to bond. [1] and /or helping maintain humans' physical and mental well-being. [1]
- Individuals can encourage themselves to enjoy the park in a sustainable manner when they educate themselves about the park and the species in the park by reading the info boards. [1]

Negative

- The natural track built by men destroy part of nature leading to displacement of wildlife. [1]
- Men visiting the park might be bitten by insects / animals in the park. [1]

*Accept any plausible answer.

A02

- (c) Describe how resident's network (RN) in Singapore encouraged social and environmental sustainability amongst its residents. [3]
Award 1 mark per explanation to a max of 3 marks.
Cap at 2 if only positive or negative response.

Possible responses include:

- Social sustainability – promote neighborliness by **carrying out activities/promote discussion and voicing their opinions** [1] (HOW/WHAT)
- To **foster shared community experiences to reduce misunderstanding**. [1] (OUTCOME)

- Environmental sustainability – RN can **lobby for/ place facilities that support** waste minimization and recycling/ put up **posters to educate** residents to recycle [1] HOW/WHAT
- Ensure resources will be enough for future use.[1] (OUTCOME)

*Accept any plausible answer.

Marking convention –

S/H

S/O

E/H

E/O

AO1

- (d) A group of students would like to conduct surveys about visitors to the beautiful village of Flam in Norway. Photograph A, shows the location of the survey point used by the students when conducting their interviews, which was taken at the entrance of tickets and visitors centre in Flam.

Entrance of Tickets and Visitors Centre



Photograph A

Using photograph A, account for the suitability of this location as a survey point.

Award 1 mark for each explanation to a max of 6 marks.

Cap at 3 for only one sided answers.

Possible responses include:

Suitable

- Many **transportation modes** stop there – cruise/ rental car, thus bringing many visitors to Flam. [1] (1)
- **Large area** for the students to comfortably conduct their interview/survey. [1] (2)
- **Presence of a visitors centre** will enable students to **determine survey participants** [1] (3)

Not suitable

- **Might not be able to differentiate visitors from locals** which will make it difficult for them to quickly conduct their survey. [1] (4)
- **Area is not sheltered**, thus could be prone to **weather hazards**. [1] (5)
- Seems like an area for cruise, visitors might be in **hurry and thus will not answer survey**. [1] (6)

*Accept any plausible answers

Marking convention – state numbers./S or NS

AO3

2 Cluster 2: Tourism

- (a) Study Fig. 2.1, which shows the proportion of foreign tourist visits to selected prefectures in Japan between 2016 and 2019. Other than Tokyo, the rest of the prefectures can be considered as second cities attracting the foreign visitors to these destinations.

Prefectures	2016 [rank]	2017 [rank]	2018 [rank]	2019 [rank]
Tokyo	48.2% [1]	46.2% [1]	45.6% [1]	47.2% [1]
Chiba prefecture	39.7% [2]	36.0% [3]	35.6% [3]	35.1% [3]
Osaka	39.1% [3]	38.7% [2]	36.6% [2]	38.6% [2]
Kyoto	27.5% [4]	25.9% [4]	25.8% [4]	27.8% [4]
Fukuoka prefecture	9.9% [5]	9.8% [5]	10.4% [5]	8.7% [7]
Kanagawa prefecture	9.6% [6]	8.5% [7]	7.8% [8]	7.8% [9]
Aichi	9.5% [7]	8.9% [6]	7.5% [9]	9.0% [6]
Hokkaido	7.8% [8]	7.7% [8]	7.9% [7]	8.0% [8]
Nara prefecture	6.9% [9]	7.3% [9]	8.9% [6]	11.7% [5]
Okinawa prefecture	6.7% [10]	7.3% [9]	6.8% [10]	6.1% [10]

Fig. 2.1

Using Fig. 2.1, **compare** the proportion of foreign tourist visits to the selected second cities in Japan between 2016 and 2019. [3]

Award 1 mark for each similarity/difference, to a maximum of 3 marks. Response must include at least a similarity and a difference. Accept any plausible comparison made regarding the proportion of foreign tourist visits to the selected second cities in Japan between 2016 and 2019.

ANSWERS MUST SHOW COMPARISON AND NOT TREND.

AWARD 1 MARK ONLY FOR ANSWERS THAT DESCRIBES TRENDS

Possible response include:

Similarity

- Between 2016 and 2019, Chiba prefecture, Osaka, Kyoto remained as the 3 most visited prefectures, being ranked as second, third and fourth [1 mark].
- Okinawa has remained as the prefecture with the least proportion of foreign tourist visits with 6.1% to 7.3% [1 mark].

Differences

- Between 2016 and 2018, both Fukuoka prefecture and Kanagawa prefecture dropped in their ranking with regards to the proportion of foreign tourist visits.

Fukuoka prefecture was ranked as the fifth most visited prefecture but it dropped to seventh in rank by 2019 [1 mark] / Kanagawa prefecture was ranked as sixth in 2016 but it was ninth in ranking by 2019 [1 additional mark].

- Between 2016 and 2018, Nara prefecture improved in its ranking from ninth in 2016 to being ranked fifth by 2019 [1 mark].

Marking conventions – S or D or T (trend)

AO 2

- (b) Study Fig. 2.2 which shows a comparison of hotel prices on Agoda, a website that compares accommodation prices and offers at travel destinations.

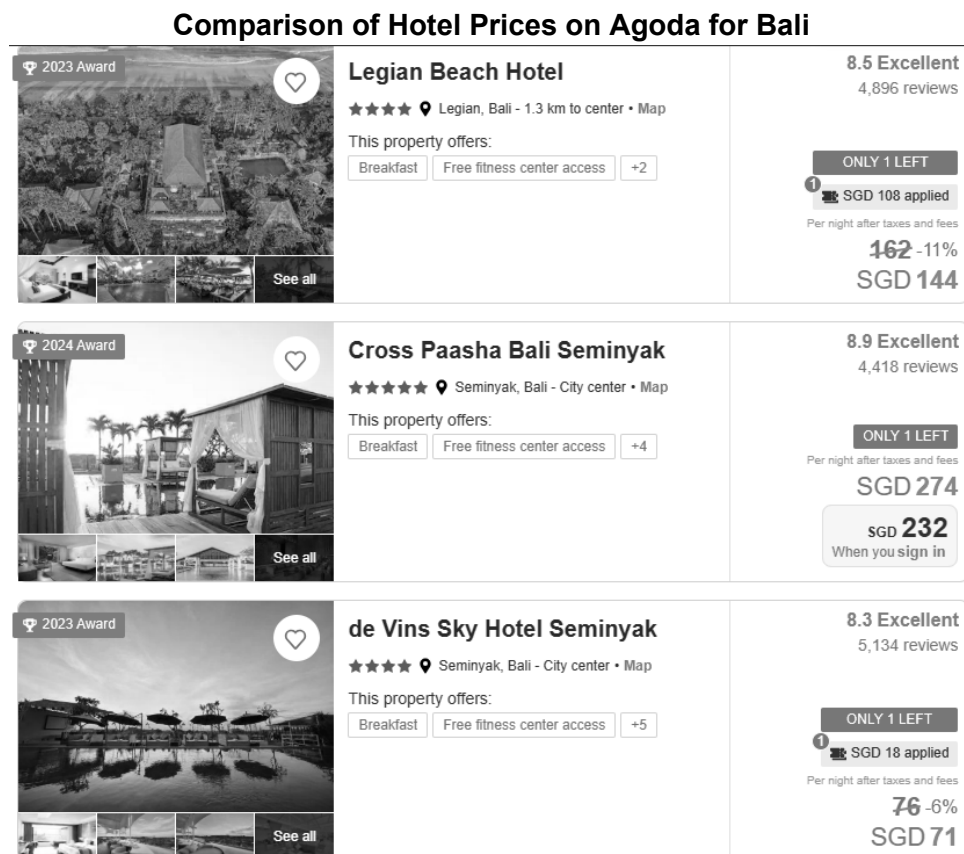


Fig. 2.2

With reference to Fig. 2.2, explain how business innovations in the tourism-related industry have led to the growth of tourism.

Award 1 mark for each explanation on how business innovations in the tourism related industry has led to the growth of tourism.

Award a maximum of 1 additional mark for further development of each explanation, where applicable.

Possible responses include:

- Business innovations provide **value-for-money** experiences / affordable travel options which increases the demand for tourism. Affordability [1 mark]

- Businesses utilize the platform to **advertise offers** that they have such as discounts for hotel stays and percentage decrease in prices [1 additional mark] Affordability/Market reach
- Business innovations such as the Agoda website have search engines specifically for travelers to **compare trip reviews** and prices. [1 mark]
- Tourist are also able to **book their trips directly** onto the website. Convenience [1 mark]
- Often, these websites such as Agoda, offer promotional prices for transport and accommodation. Affordability [1 mark]

Marking convention – A- Affordability
 C – Convenience/Comfort
 M – Market reach
 O- Others

AO2

- (c) Describe the emergence of health tourism due to changing demand for tourism. [3]

Award 1 mark for a description of health tourism due to changing demand for tourism.

Possible responses include:

- Tourists travel to **seek medical care** or activities to **enhance their physical, mental or spiritual wellness** [1 mark].
- Many health tourists seek **medical procedures** in these destinations to improve their health as they are relatively **cheaper** than those in their home countries [1 mark] / have a shorter waiting time [1 additional mark] / may **not be available** in their home country [1 additional mark].
- These medical procedures may contribute to a **greater sense of self-fulfilment** as they may improve tourists' **well-being and self-esteem** [1 mark].
- Aside from medical procedures, health tourists may **participate in activities to relax** and enhance their overall health such as yoga retreats and hot-spring tours [1 mark].
- Often, health tourism occurs in places with renowned medical service or wellness facilities [1 mark] / Bali, Indonesia is famous for its numerous yoga and wellness resorts that are surrounded by scenic views [1 additional mark] / South Korea received more than two million health tourists in 2018 for cosmetic and non-cosmetic procedures. This is due to South Korea's renowned and advanced medical technologies and services [1 additional mark].

AO 1

- (d) Describe the negative economic impacts brought about by tourism. [3]

Award 1 mark for a description of the negative ~~seel~~ economic impacts brought about by tourism.

Possible responses include:

- A negative economic impact in tourism is that **economic leakages occur which result in less tourism revenue**. An economic leakage happens when

revenue generated by tourism in the destination region is lost to the economies of other countries. This may occur when tourist businesses in the destination region pay for the imports of goods and services to support the tourism industry, reducing the revenue from tourism, minimizing the income earned by locals from tourism [1 mark].

- Governments will have lesser revenue to improve the country's standard of living. In some developing countries, economic leakages may be so significant that it can wipe out the economic benefits of tourism [1 additional mark].
- A country which is overdependent on tourism for its income and employment are vulnerable to sudden fall in tourist numbers. This may occur due to unexpected events, causing the economic benefits from tourism to fluctuate and affecting the livelihoods of people [1 mark].
- Natural disasters, such as earthquakes can cause significant damage to tourism infrastructure in destination and generating countries. People may fear for their safety and postpone or cancel their travel plans [1 additional mark].
- Unfavourable political situations can lead to riots and protests in a country, leading to closure of hotels and tourist attractions. People fearing for their safety may postpone or cancel their travel plans [1 additional mark] / Governments may close off the affected area or issue a travel advisory to discourage travelling to the affected areas to ensure safety, reducing the number of tourist arrivals [1 additional mark].
- During an economic downturn, the economies of countries are negatively affected. People may lose their jobs or experience pay cuts, leading to a reduction of disposable incomes, resulting in people choosing not to travel to reduce spending [1 additional mark]

AO 1

- (e) Study Fig. 2.3, which shows the stakeholders in influencing sustainable tourism development.



Fig. 2.3

Use Fig. 2.3 to explain the role of local residents in promoting sustainable tourism development. [3]

Award 1 mark for an explanation on how local residents can influence sustainable tourism development.

Possible responses include:

- In terms of **interests and social responsibilities**, the **local preserve their own culture** as many tourists are interested to visit places with rich cultural heritage and are keen to learn or participate in activities and festivals. This **ensures the passing down of knowledge** and cultural practices from generation to generation [1 mark].
- In terms of **environmental awareness**, the local may not have the necessary knowledge and experience which other stakeholders, such as governments, businesses and international organisations have, to pursue sustainable tourism. However, they can **seek advice from these stakeholders** to **adopt sustainable tourism practices** that have already been tried and tested to help **protect the environment and ensure that sustainable** tourism can continue to grow and thrive [1 mark].
- In terms of **environmental awareness**, local residents have local knowledge and can **suggest ways to minimize the harmful impacts of tourism**, such as protecting the flora and fauna in their local community [1 mark].
- This **can be done through community-based tourism** which prioritises the participation of the local community and ensures that the benefits gained from tourism stay with the local community [1 additional mark].
- However, some locals may pursue tourism practices that may not be sustainable as long as it brings in a higher income to support themselves and their families [1 additional mark].

AO 2

- (f) Study Fig. 2.4, which shows an article on the tourism policy in Bhutan.

Bhutan's High Value, Low Volume (HVLV) policy is a cornerstone of its sustainable tourism strategy, aimed at preserving the country's pristine environment, rich culture, and unique way of life. One of the key aspects of Bhutan's HVLV policy is the imposition of a daily tariff on all tourists visiting the country. The policy is not just about limiting tourist numbers but also about ensuring that visitors have meaningful, authentic experiences that align with the country's cultural and environmental values. Tour operators are required to adhere to strict guidelines and offer curated itineraries that showcase Bhutan's heritage, natural beauty, and traditional way of life. This emphasis on quality experiences encourages tourists to engage with local communities, participate in cultural events, making a deeper appreciation for Bhutan's unique identity. Community participation also plays a crucial role in Bhutan's waste management efforts by segregating waste, composting, and recycling activities. This reduces the environmental impact of waste disposal and promotes sustainable practices.

Fig. 2.4

Using Fig. 2.4, describe how sustainable tourism consumption is being achieved in Bhutan. [3]

Award 1 mark for a description on how Bhutan achieves sustainable tourism consumption.

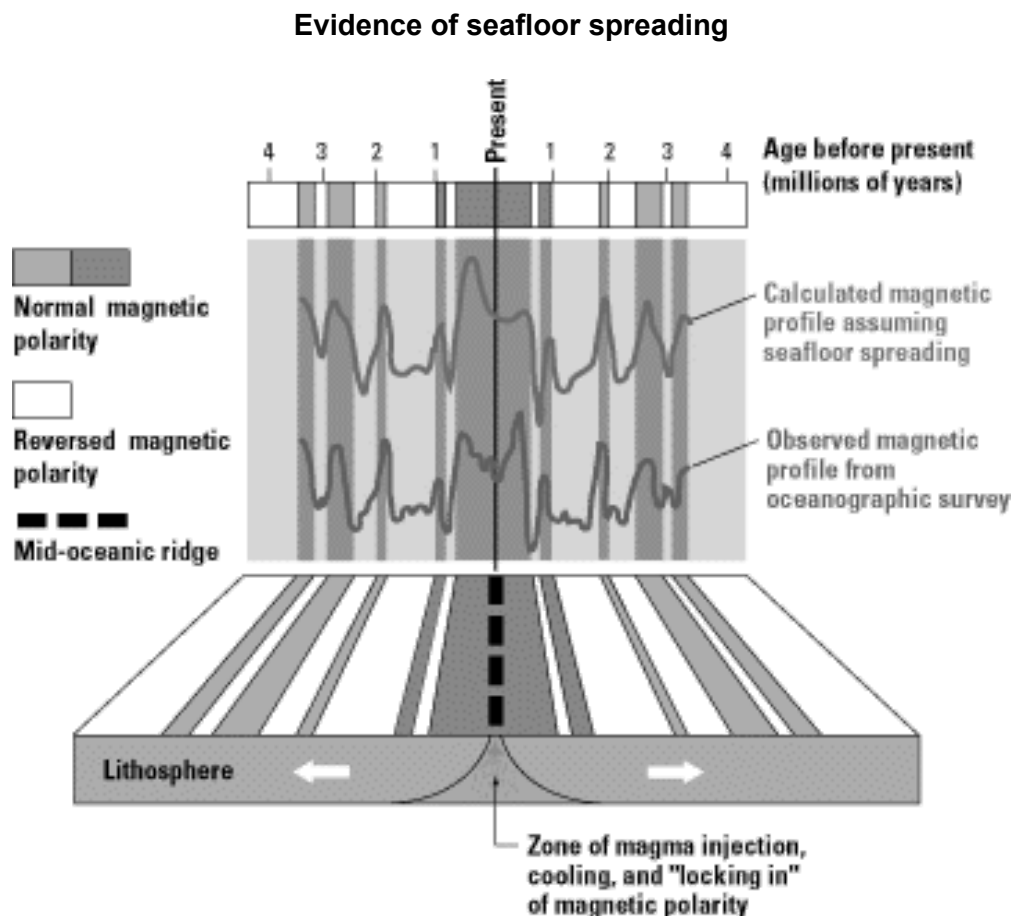
Possible responses include:

- Bhutan achieves sustainable tourism consumption by **managing demand through the imposition of HVLV to impose a daily tariff on tourists visiting the country**. This will help to control access or limit the number of tourists to Bhutan [1 mark].
- **Local communities need to be involved** in planning and implementing **tourism policies**. Local communities are actively involved in waste segregation, composting, and recycling activities, reducing the environmental impact of waste disposal and promoting sustainable practices [1 mark].
- **Rules and regulations** are implemented to **protect the needs and practices of local communities**. In Bhutan, tour operators are required to adhere to strict guidelines and offer curated itineraries that showcase Bhutan's heritage, natural beauty, and traditional way of life [1 mark].

AO 2

3 Cluster 3: Tectonic

(a) Study Fig, which shows evidence of seafloor spreading.



Fig

With reference to Fig. , explain how the magnetic polarity of rocks can be used as evidence to support the plate tectonic theory. [4]

Award 1 mark for each correct explanation, to a maximum of 4 marks.

Possible responses include:

- **From the fig, the shaded and unshaded regions** have recorded different direction of magnetic north/ different polarities – shaded normal, unshaded is reversed. [1]
- When the **magnetic north points towards the geographic north**, the **magnetic south points towards the magnetic south**, it is the **normal polarity**. [1]
- As the **earth changes magnetic poles from time to time**, the **direction of north pole changes from the upper to lower hemisphere** of the planet. Which now opposes that of the geographic north and south. [1]
- **As the iron within the magma records the direction of the magnetic north when it solidifies into new crust, the basalt shows different directions of North according to the shaded and unshaded regions. Not random but a pattern.** [1] / Oceanic crust recording the difference in magnetic fields, a change between geographic North vs magnetic North, reverse vs normal polarity seen in the basaltic rocks. [1]

AO2

- (b) Compare the characteristics and effectiveness of measuring the magnitude of earthquakes between using the Richter Scale and Moment Magnitude Scale. [3]

Award 1 mark for each comparison to a maximum of 3 marks.

Cap at 1 mark for lumping comparisons.

Possible responses include:

Characteristics (Similarity)

- Richter Scale and Moment Magnitude Scale are both logarithmic. [1]

Characteristics (Difference)

- Richter Scale measures earthquakes magnitude using the maximum seismic intensity reached, but the Moment Magnitude Scale uses the total energy released during earthquakes. [1]
- Richter Scale is 1-10, Moment Magnitude Scale has no upper limit. [1]

Limitations

- Richter Scale is not as accurate as they can underestimate longer earthquakes with high overall energy by rating them as lower magnitude due to the highest wave even though it can be very damaging, while moment magnitude scale is more accurate as it takes into account all the waves, giving a better representation of the actual damage. [1]

*Accept plausible answers

AO1

- (c) Describe how soil liquefaction could destroy ecosystems. [2]

Award 1 mark for each description to a maximum of 2 marks

Possible responses include:

- Trees on liquefied soil sink in and tip over, damaging wildlife habitats, causing forest and biodiversity loss. [1]
- Liquefied soil may enter rivers and smother aquatic plants causing them to die. [1]
- Sewage pipes may be broken and untreated waste materials may pollute rivers, killing aquatic species. [1]

*Accept plausible answers
AO1

- (d) How far do you agree that search and rescue efforts is the best method of response in the event of an earthquake. [9]

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	7 – 9	• Evaluation of which strategy is more effective with clear discussion using geographical concepts (Place, Interdependence, Space, Scale) • Detailed explanation of both sides of effectiveness of two or more strategies • Detailed place examples of strategies
2	4 – 6	• Both sides of explanation of effectiveness of at least one strategy (higher marks awarded to both sides explanation of two or more strategies with some place examples) OR one sided explanation of two strategies • Vague place examples of strategy(s)
1	1 – 3	• Description of strategies • One sided explanation of effectiveness of strategy (s) • Lack of place examples of strategy

Possible responses include:

- Search and rescue efforts (pg 78)
- Timely evacuations (pg 79)
- Provision of basic social and psychosocial services to affected communities (pg 80)

Possible evaluation include (Using PISS):

- Place – Depending on the place and the cost of the method, there is differing cost from the country, if it is costly or resource heavy, countries may not be able to use the method.
- Interdependence – All methods target different aspect of the life-saving, it is important to adopt as many as possible for the sake of the lives at stake. Resources has to be poured onto as many of the methods as possible especially in countries near plate boundaries.
- Space – countries who are near to plate boundaries need to adopt all the practices or as many as they can afford, do not have luxury to pick and choose.

AO3

Copyright acknowledgements

- Fig. 1.1A <https://www.nparks.gov.sg/>
Fig. 1.1B <https://www.nparks.gov.sg/>
Photo A <http://norwaysbest.com/>
Fig. 2.1 Japan Tourism Agency's "International Visitor Survey" -
<https://statistics.jnto.go.jp/en/graph/#graph--inbound--prefecture--ranking>
Fig. 2.2 <https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/5-global-tourism-impacts/28950646#42>
Fig. 2.3 <https://greenybuds.com/gogreen/sustainable-tourism-strategy-of-bhutan/>
Fig. 3.1 <https://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/dynamic/stripes.html>