PIONEER JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination
Higher 1

GEOGRAPHY 8813/01

Paper 1

14 September 2018

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper
1 Insert
World outline map

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Name, Class and Index Number on the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do no use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **ALL** questions.

The Insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.
You should make reference to appropriate examples studied in the field or the classroom, even where such examples are not specifically requested by the question.
Diagram and sketch maps should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.
The world outline map may be annotated and handed in with relevant answers.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A

Theme 3: Geographical Investigation

1 A group of 8 students were tasked to undertake a primary fieldwork on investigating infiltration on different landuse. The group selected a study area in Coney Island with possible sites of varying landuse.

The group was divided up into two teams of four to measure the infiltration rates at two different sites. One site (Site A) was a site covered with grass. The other site (Site B) was located on a beach with sandy soil. Both teams carried out the primary investigation at sites A and B as seen in Resource 1 on 3rd September 2018 (Monday).

Teams were each given the following equipment to gather primary data on infiltration rates:
- Milo Tin (as infiltration tube)
- Ruler
- Stop watch
- Water

The infiltration rate was calculated by finding out the time it took for water level in the cylinder to fall by 1cm. The time taken for the water level to drop by 1cm was defined using a ruler and personal observation. The data collected was recorded using a data collection sheet.

Resource 1 shows the map of both Sites A and B. Resource 2 shows the land use associated with each site. Resource 3 shows the data collected by one of the teams to calculate the infiltration rates associated with each site.

(a) With reference to Resource 2, suggest a suitable hypothesis and provide **two** reasons [3] why it is at a suitable scale.

(b) Explain how both teams can minimise the risks in carrying out their primary investigation [4] at Sites A and B as shown in Resource 2.

(c) With reference to Resources 1 and 2, explain how the students might have carried out [7] their primary fieldwork on investigating infiltration on different landuse.

(d) Suggest **two** other pieces of information that may be useful in understanding infiltration [5] rates at both sites.

(e) The group concluded that data collected as shown in Resource 3 may not be completely [6] reliable and/or accurate. Explain how the process of data collection can be improved.

Section B

Theme 2: Urban Change

2 TransMilenio is a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system that serves Bogotá, the capital of Colombia which is a Less Developed Country in South America. Resource 4 shows the layout of the TransMilenio network. Resource 5 shows the TransMilenio's effects on journey times. Resource 6 shows a photograph of the BRT during the morning rush hour.

(a) Describe the feeder routes shown in Resource 4. [3]

(b) Suggest **two** reasons for the absence of TransMilenio routes in 2008 in the area marked X on Resource 4. [4]

(c) Explain how the BRT system depicted in Resource 6 can ease traffic congestion. [5]

(d) Explain why cities face challenges in implementing public transport measures such as the BRT system as shown in Resource 6. [5]

(e) Bogotá's policy of urbanisation includes meeting the needs of the city's 3 million poor. To what extent do Resources 4 and 5 support the view that the TransMilenio has met the needs of the poor? [8]

Section C

Answer two questions from this section. **Either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 and **Either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Theme 1: Climate Change and Flooding

3 **(a)** Explain how human activities influence climate change in countries at high level of development. [9]

(b) 'Alternative energy sources are the best solutions to mitigate the effects of climate change.' To what extent do you agree? [16]

4 **(a)** Explain the characteristics of flash flood hydrographs in the tropics. [9]

(b) 'The pathways and stores in a drainage basin are largely influenced by climate.' To what extent do you agree? [16]

Theme 2: Urban Change

5 **(a)** With reference to cities at high levels of development, explain the factors affecting urban liveability. [9]

(b) Evaluate the strategies that have been undertaken to improve the liveability of cities for **one** social group. [16]

6 **(a)** Explain how the issue of either crowding or fear is produced in cities in countries at high levels of development. [9]

(b) Assess the success of strategies used to mitigate the issue of **either** crowding **or** fear in the city. [16]

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END OF PAPER
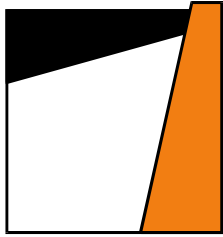
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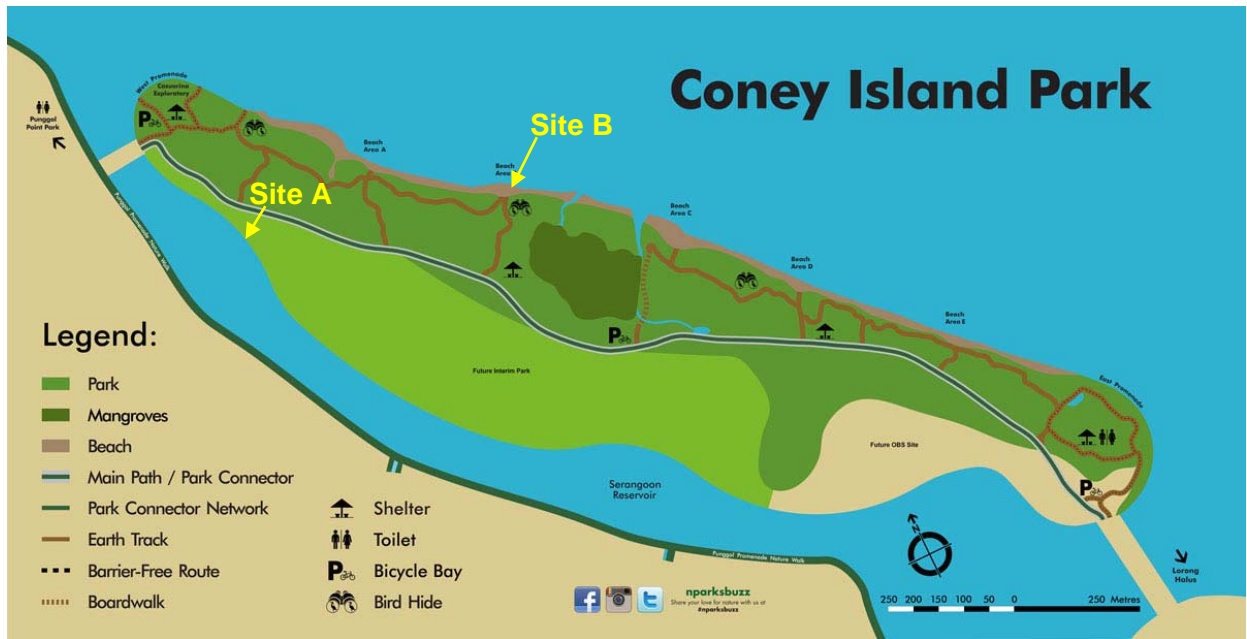INSERT

14 September 2018

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.

This document consists of **5** printed pages.

Resource 1 for Question 1

Site A and Site B on the map of Coney Island

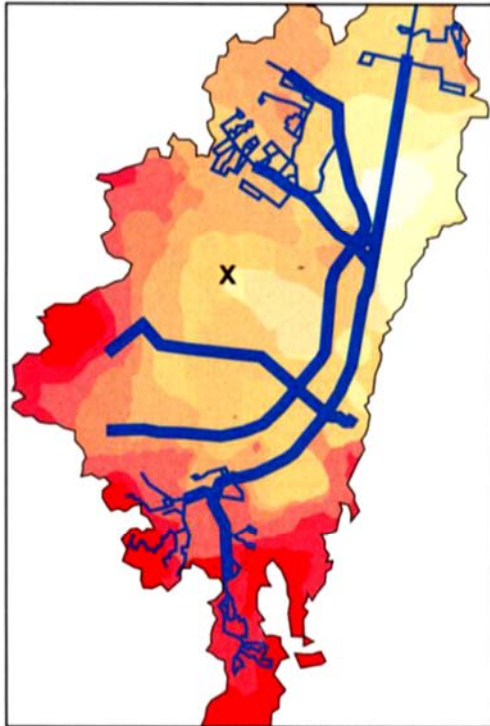**Resource 2 for Question 1**

Site A

Site B

Resource 3 for Question 1

Data collected to calculate the infiltration rate of Sites A and B

	Site A	Site B
Fall Unit (cm)	Grass Patch	Sandy n minimum vegetation cover
1	1:20 min = 80 sec	20.05 sec
2	3:53 min = 233 sec	27.36 sec
3	5:23 min = 323 sec	39.75 sec
4	13:19 min = 799 sec	40.18 sec
5	16:02 min = 962 sec	42.58 sec

Resource 4 for Question 2   **Resource 5 for Question 2**

The TransMilenio network

Key

━━━ TransMilenio route

── feeder route

〜 city boundary

residential poverty

low ➡️ high

Effects on journey times

minutes spent during rush hour within transport system

poorest ➡️ richest

residential areas, by category

Key

before the TransMilenio

18 — average minutes saved, weighted by number of passengers

after the TransMilenio
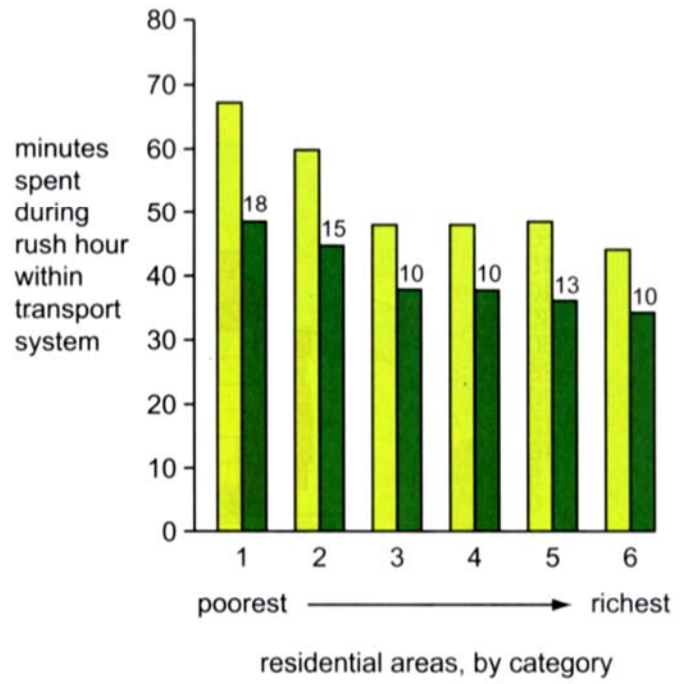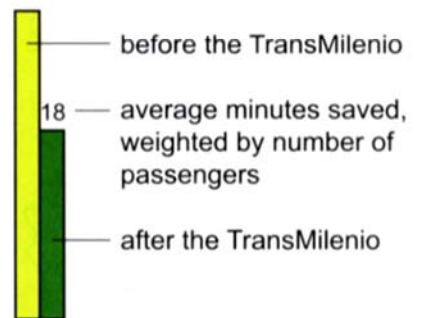
Resource 6 for Question 2

Photograph of the BRT during morning rush hour

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END OF INSERT

Section A

Theme 3: Geographical Investigation

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Teams were each given the following equipment to gather primary data on infiltration rates:
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Resource 1 shows the map of both Sites A and B. Resource 2 shows the land use associated with each site. Resource 3 shows the data collected by one of the teams to calculate the infiltration rates associated with each site.

(a) With reference to Resource 2, suggest a suitable hypothesis and provide **two** reasons [3] why it is at a suitable scale.

Award 1 mark for any testable and sensible related to type of landuse and the infiltration rate.

Possible response include:
- Hypothesis: Infiltration rate is lower at Site A, which is a vegetated area, compared to that on Site B, which is a sandy beach.
- It is at a suitable scale as it has a clearly defined research areas – the role of landuse in affecting the infiltration rate
- Sites of differing landuse – sandy beach and vegetated area
- 2 sites which are of close proximity
- Task is within the capability of the students

Point Marked

(b) Explain how both teams can minimise the risks in carrying out their primary investigation [4] at Sites A and B as shown in Resource 2.

Possible responses include:

- Risk: General safety

- o Do a reconnoitre trip to map out places of potential hazards and places that can give first aid (e.g. clinics) – also to identify a shelter area during the bad weather conditions
  - o Check weather forecast and to do data collection on another day if the event of bad weather.
  - o Ensure that there is first-aider and first aid kit for both teams
  - o Wear proper footwear to protect from sharp objects
  - o Wear hats or use umbrella when the weather is too hot and have proper hydration

- Risk: Water safety at Site B
  - o Check high tide and low tide time and be aware of the high tide mark on the beach at Site B

- Risk: Timing of primary data collection
  - o Ensure that the data collection is done in the morning and avoid afternoon when it could be too hot and possible problem of dehydration
  - o Stop investigation before sunset as the late timing may lead to students reaching home very late, issues of safety

Award 2 marks for a strategy to minimize the risk identified.

(c) With reference to Resources 1 and 2, explain how the students might have carried out their primary fieldwork on investigating infiltration on different landuse. [7]

Indicative Content:
- o **Developing a plan:**
- o Data: establish the data needed to prove the hypothesis, e.g. primary data (quantitative) of infiltration rates will have to be collected at each site
- o Timing: to conduct the investigation on one weekday afternoon
- o **Data Collection:**
- o Sampling method: random stratified sampling with the selection of two sites – Site A, a vegetated area and Site B on a sandy beach
- o In the field:
  - o Mark the inside of the milo tin with a line for every 1 cm, up to 15cm.
  - o At the respective sites, twist the milo tin (which is the infiltration tube) 10-15cm into the soil
  - o Place a ruler inside the milo tin to measure the fall in water level.
  - o Pour water into the milo tin to a depth of 10 cm
  - o As the water level decreases by every 1cm, take a recording of the time elapsed.
  - o Record the data in the recording sheet.
  - o Repeat two times to get an average timing for each site.
- o **Consider research ethics:** e.g. to obtain permission to conduct the investigation in coney island, consideration for the other park users; minimize noise disturbance, avoid littering, minimise the effects of trampling on the vegetated areas, fill up any voids caused by the investigation
- o **Consider limitations:** e.g. the tools used, limitations of data collected, e.g. one area may not be conclusive to prove the relationship between landuse and infiltration rate
- o **Present and analyse data collected:** establish a data representation method e.g. line graph to represent the infiltration rates. Compare the line graphs between the two sites. Interpret the data in relation to the hypothesis posed

Levels marked:

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	6-7	Response demonstrates accurate knowledge of geographical investigation methods. Outlines a relevant and coherent plan with reference to data collection, methods, investigation limitations and risk mitigation strategies. Response is relevant to context of question throughout
2	3-5	Response demonstrates some knowledge of geographical investigation methods. Outlines a clear plan with some reference to data collection, methods, investigation limitations and risk mitigation strategies. Response is mostly relevant to context of question but may lack clarity and coherence.
1	1-2	Response demonstrates limited or no knowledge of geographical investigation methods. Outline of plan is limited and may not refer to one or more of the facets of an investigation in their outline plan. Much of the response may not be relevant to context of question.
0	0	No creditworthy response

(d) Suggest **two** other pieces of information that may be useful in understanding infiltration rates at both sites. [5]

Possible responses include:
- Data on rainfall; relate to soil antecedent moisture condition
- Soil samples; relate to soil type and its characteristics, e.g. permeability and porosity
- Anthropogenic activity, e.g. frequency and type of human activities on both sites

Levels marked:

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	5	Response demonstrates accurate knowledge of factors that can affect infiltration rate. Insightful explanation of the factors with references to characteristics of both sites.
2	3 – 4	Response demonstrates good knowledge of other factors that can affect infiltration rate. Explanation may be limited in depth and detail. Some references made to the context of both sites.
1	1 – 2	Response shows some knowledge of factors that can affect infiltration rate. Inappropriate or incorrect explanation of factors. Response may be of limited relevance to the given context.
0	0	No creditworthy response.

(e) The group concluded that data collected as shown in Resource 3 may not be completely reliable and/or accurate. Explain how the process of data collection can be improved. [6]

Indicative Content:
- **Data collected:**
- The data collected may not be sufficient to provide a good overview of how varying landuse can affect infiltration rate as only 2 varying landuse were considered. Can expand investigation to areas of other landuse, e.g. construction site
- **Timing:**

- The collection of data is only taken once at one particular point at each site. Repeated measurements (at least 2) and taking the average can reduce the margin of error.
- To conduce the fieldwork on another day at the same timing so that it is more representative of finding out the infiltration rate in the day
- Try to conduct the measurement on a day with no rain so as to eliminate the influence of the soil antecedent moisture from the rainfall
- **Human Error:**
- Ensure the same person is reading the data so as to eliminate the element of human error
- Try to read the reading at the eye level to reduce parallax error.
- **Equipment:**
- Proper equipment, an infiltrometer, should be used to collect data to increase the accuracy of data

Levels marked:

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	5-6	Response demonstrates accurate knowledge of data collection methods, issues with both accuracy and/or reliability of these and relevant improvements. Reflects a good understanding of the context of the investigation and of data collection techniques.
2	3 – 4	Response demonstrates good knowledge of data collection methods. Provides an explanation of issues relating to reliability and/or accuracy with some reference to possible improvements. Description may be limited in depth and detail.
1	1 – 2	Response shows some knowledge of relevant data collection methods. Some reference is made to issues with accuracy and reliability but may recommend inappropriate or irrelevant improvements or provide incorrect explanation of methods. Response may be of limited relevance to the given context.
0	0	No creditworthy response.

Section B

Theme 2: Urban Change

2 TransMilenio is a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system that serves Bogotá, the capital of Colombia which is a Less Developed Country in South America. Resource 4 shows the layout of the TransMilenio network. Resource 5 shows the TransMilenio's effects on journey times. Resource 6 shows a photograph of the BRT during the morning rush hour.

(a) Describe the feeder routes shown in Resource 4. [3]
Possible responses can include:
- Network of feeder routes do not cover the entire city, only a dense network at Northwest part of the city and South & Southwest part of the city
- Northern part of the city is where the residential poverty is moderate whilst Southern part of the city, residential poverty is high
- Central portion of Transmilenio route is not supported by feeder routes.
- At the northern portion, feeder routes are more grid like and more complex in pattern whilst in the Southern portion, it is more branch like

Award 1 mark for each valid point.

(b) Suggest **two** reasons for the absence of TransMilenio routes in 2008 in the area marked [4]
X on Resource 4.
Possible responses can include:
- The area marked X is a place of low residential poverty which may be home to high income earners. Bus rapid transport may perhaps be secondary or insignificant to them as they may have private car ownership. This therefore defeats the purpose of establishing the bus transit
- Could be a very low residential population making investment in the TransMilenio there not worthwhile
- Environmental reason for its absence from X, such as a protected environment, or steep terrain making construction difficult.

Award 2 marks for each elaborated reason.

(c) Explain how the BRT system depicted in Resource 6 can ease traffic congestion. [5]
Indicative content:
- Dedicated bus lanes for BRT system→ eases traffic congestion as traffic flow is not impeded by other vehicles
- BRT→ can accommodate more people on the buses (seen in resource with a larger sized bus, many buses in line)→ less people using private transport→ less congestion
- Overhead pass to direct passengers to board buses→ reduces human traffic on the roads→ may ease traffic congestion

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	5	Response demonstrates accurate knowledge of BRT system and traffic congestion. Explanation is detailed, thorough and relevant. Reference made to resource in response and information from resource used to substantiate response.
2	3-4	Response demonstrates adequate knowledge and understanding of BRT system and traffic congestion. Explanation is valid but may be somewhat limited in relevance and detail. Some of the response may not fully address the context of the question. Limited reference made to resource,
1	1-2	Response demonstrates limited or no knowledge and understanding of BRT system and traffic congestion.. Explanation lacks detail. Overall the response does not the address the context of the question. No reference made to resource.
0	0	No creditworthy response

(d) Explain why cities face challenges in implementing public transport measures such as [5]
the BRT system as shown in Resource 6.
Indicative content:
- Challenges in accommodating to populations in cities, especially those with rapidly growing populations in less developed countries. As seen in the resource, long queues of people for the buses
- Challenges in maintaining the BRT system due to need for financing and manpower as large volumes of buses are needed and they need to be serviced regularly
- Challenges in convincing people to use the system as it requires a mindset change from people able to afford private vehicles

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	5	Response demonstrates accurate knowledge of implementation of public transport. Explanation is detailed, thorough and relevant. Reference made to resource in response and information from resource used to substantiate response.
2	3-4	Response demonstrates adequate knowledge and understanding of implementation of public transport. Explanation is valid but may be somewhat limited in relevance and detail. Some of the response may not fully address the context of the question. Limited reference made to resource,
1	1-2	Response demonstrates limited or no knowledge and understanding of implementation of public transport. Explanation lacks detail. Overall the response does not the address the context of the question. No reference made to resource.
0	0	No creditworthy response

(e) Bogotá's policy of urbanisation includes meeting the needs of the city's 3 million poor. [8]
To what extent do Resources 4 and 5 support the view that the TransMilenio has met the needs of the poor?
Indicative content:
- Needs of the poor can be partly met by a well developed public transport system. In Resource 4 the TransMilenio serves areas inhabited by moderate poverty in the North and high poverty in the South. In Resource 5, no feeder routes are reaching out to the higher income residential areas. In Resource 5, the poorest saved more minutes off their journeys (18) than the richest (10)
- However in Resource 4 some of the areas of highest residential poverty (the red) were not served by the TransMilenio at all, such as in the extreme west and the extreme south of Bogotá. Also using Resource 5 journey times remained significantly longer for the poor (approximately 48 minutes) than for the rich (36 minutes), even though they had been shortened; or that categories 3, 4 and 6 all saved 10 minutes' journey time.
- Resources are limited to support the view (giving time but not cost information); or the use of averages, such as the lived experience of the poor or the rich may be much better or worse than that given.
- Moreover, needs of poor are multifaceted and meeting the needs involves improvement in social, economic aspects as well as living environment. Data on transport alone are insufficent

Section C

H1 generic level descriptors for 9m SEQ sub-part (a)

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	7-9	Response is consistently analytical and explanatory rather than descriptive. There is a clear focus on the question. Depth of relevant knowledge and understanding exemplified throughout. The response is coherent and the use of terminology is accurate.
2	4-6	Response includes analysis and explanation but is generally dominated by description for weaker responses. Response reflects relevant knowledge and understanding of the question. Response is structured and organised satisfactorily but may be unclear in parts. Use of terminology is generally accurate.
1	1-3	Response does not address the requirements of the question fully. Depth of knowledge and understanding shown is limited. Response is generally fragmentary and lacks a clear structure and organisation. There may be many unsupported, brief or incomplete assertions and/or arguments with some inaccurate use of terminology.
0	0	No creditworthy response

H1 generic level descriptors for 16m SEQ sub-part (b)

Level	Marks	Descriptors
4	13 – 16	Response shows strong evaluative elements. Evaluation is relevant and comprehensive. Response fully addresses the question and features accurate knowledge, reflecting depth of understanding. The argument or discussion is coherent and well support by relevant material. Use of terminology is accurate.
3	9 – 12	Response displays a sound evaluative element. Response addresses the question and features accurate knowledge, reflecting depth of understanding. The argument or discussion is coherent and supported by relevant material. Use of terminology is relevant and mostly accurate.
2	5 – 8	Response has some elements of evaluation but is broadly descriptive. Response exemplifies knowledge and understanding of the question and is generally relevant. The weakest responses may lack balance and/or depth. Response structure is broadly coherent but may lack clarity. Use of terminology is inconsistent though generally accurate.
1	1 – 4	Response shows little or no evaluation. Response lacks focus on the question and may largely irrelevant to it. Response is fragmentary and lacks clarity. There may also be unsupported assertions and/or arguments with limited or no use of terminology.
0	0	No creditworthy response.

Theme 1: Climate Change and Flooding

3 (a) Explain how human activities influence climate change in countries at high level of development. [9]

Indicative content:
- Candidates to make the link between the impact of climate change and the different anthropogenic activities that are taking place in countries of high levels of development
- High consumption and production patterns will involve high usage of fossil fuels and industrial, household levels
- Affluence at the individual level can also lead to high carbon footprint e.g. cars, electronic devices
- A higher level response will identify traits or characteristics associated with cities at high levels of development and make explicit links to how these contribute to and/or slow down climate change

Levels marked using HI generic level descriptors for 9m SEQ sub-part (a)

(b) **'Alternative energy sources are the best solutions to mitigate the effects of climate change.' To what extent do you agree?** [16]

Indicative content:
- Candidates to show understanding of the various strategies to combat climate change at the different levels: global, regional and local
- There is a need to address alternative energy sources as it is the given content in the question and discuss the relevance and limitation of the strategy and evaluate its importance at the national platform.
- Strategies to address the different effects of climate change such as sea level rise, more intense rainfall (environment), effects on crop yields(economic), heatwaves raising social issues, health, death
- Higher level responses should look at other strategies at varying scales to have an integrated approach to mitigate the different nature of effects of climate change.

Levels marked using H1 generic level descriptors for 16m SEQ sub part (b)

4 **(a)** **Explain the characteristics of flash flood hydrographs in the tropics.** [9]

Indicative content:
- Candidates to show accurate knowledge on the characteristics of flash flood hydrographs in the tropics; very steep rising limb, extremely short lag time, sharp falling limb. Accurate diagrams of flash flood hydrographs will be credited.
- Responses to make the links between occurrence of flash floods in the arid tropics; largely due to climate and soil/geology
- Higher responses will consider the influence of anthropogenic activities on flash floods in the urban environments.

Levels marked using HI generic level descriptors for 9m SEQ sub-part (a)

(b) **'The pathways and stores in a drainage basin are largely influenced by climate.' To what extent do you agree?** [16]

Indicative content:
- Candidates to show understanding in the differences in characteristics of the various pathways and stores in a drainage basin due to the influence of natural factors (e.g. climate, vegetation cover, soil) and anthropogenic activities
- Candidates to show understanding of specific aspects of climate impacting on basin hydrology. Climate characteristics (e.g. large diurnal temperature range, annual rainfall, seasonal rainfall, wind direction, wind speed) can influence the different aspects (flows, stores when input and output is affected) of basin hydrology.
- Higher level responses will acknowledge spatial variation in the basin hydrology in the tropics and evaluate the factors with at least 2 criteria (space, time) where both physical and human factors will result in more/less surface and/or sub-surface stores and flows, faster/slower flow to the channel storage and more/less likely to flood. The water balance equation can be used to illustrate how stores can have surplus and deficit in the different contexts.

Levels marked using H1 generic level descriptors for 16m SEQ sub part (b)

Theme 2: Urban Change

5 (a) With reference to cities at high levels of development, explain the factors [9] **affecting urban liveability.**

Indicative content:
- Responses should make reference to the variety of factors that can affect urban liveability, including environmental (air/noise pollution), social (income level) and political (urban planning/governance) aspects. Candidates should make reference to examples from different cities to highlight variations in liveability.

- A higher level response should acknowledge that liveability as a concept is difficult to be defined and thus the factors will vary for different subgroups in society as it is highly subjective. Another possible approach could be to analyse/weigh the influence of the various factors in affecting liveability.

(b) Evaluate the strategies that have been undertaken to improve the [16] **liveability of cities for one social group.**

Indicative content:

- Candidates can choose either the elderly or disabled/migrants in order to discuss the strategies undertaken which can include aspects such as transport, living environment, employment etc
- Specific examples must be given of cities and strategies must be evaluated for effectiveness
- Reference to criterion such as scale, sustainability, spatial variations should be made to evaluate the strategies.
- Higher level responses should acknowledge spatial variations in these strategies with cities at lower level of development having less of such comprehensive strategies due to different developmental priorities. They could also incorporate intangible aspects such as inclusivity within the city which can affect the liveability of a social group as well and which are more difficult to be addressed.

6 (a) Explain how the issue of either crowding or fear is produced in cities in [9] **countries at high levels of development.**

Indicative content:

For fear in the city:
- Answers may consider how cities at high levels of development (e.g. economic, social, environmental) may host factors which contributes to fear. There are several sources of fear in the city (e.g. crime and terrorism).
- Fear may be derived from known or actual risk, for example in relation to the experience of crime or the interpretation of published crime statistics, or in terms of the perception of crime. Perception depends on the interplay of elements including the characteristics of the individual, the physical environment, past experience, the representation of crime in the media, etc.

- Fear of terrorism may be associated with particular strategic locations, such as government buildings or airports; with certain religious or cultural activities; or be identified with certain groups of city residents or city visitors.
- Fear in the city may also be defined in part in relation to gender, such as for a woman travelling around or living in the city on her own, and age, where the young and the elderly may be less secure and more vulnerable to fear.
- A higher level response will identify traits or characteristics associated with cities at high levels of development and make explicit links to how these contribute to fear in cities. For instance, a city with a high level of economic development may raise the international profile of the city and makes it a possible target for terrorists and hence increased fear amongst residents in the city.

Levels marked using HI generic level descriptors for 9m SEQ sub-part (a)

(b) **Assess the success of strategies used to mitigate the issue of either crowding or fear in the city.** [16]

Indicative content:
Having established the factors which contribute to fear in the city in part (a), candidates would now explain how to better cope with fear.

- For fear in the city, strategies to cope with fear include public information services, and control of the media; enhanced legal powers and law enforcement; and public safety strategies, from a visible presence of armed police on city streets and at airports and seaports, to investment in 'safe' living environments such as the provision of street lighting/street cameras to reduce crime or strengthened border controls to seek to reduce the threat of terrorism.
- Answers should include a discussion of both successes and failures in mitigating the chosen issue (crowding or fear).
- Reference to criterion such as scale, spatial variations, temporal elements should be made to assess the strategies.
- A higher level response could look at the effectiveness of strategies with reference to 1-2 specific case studies. Another possible approach could be to analyse the application of selected strategies in different cities and account for their success(es) and failure(s).

Levels marked using H1 generic level descriptors for 16m SEQ sub part (b)