



HWA CHONG INSTITUTION
JC2 Preliminary Examination
Higher 1

CANDIDATE NAME

CT GROUP

CENTRE NUMBER

INDEX NUMBER

GEOGRAPHY

8813/01

Paper 1

16 September 2019
3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper
1 Insert
World outline map

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and CT class clearly on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **four** questions in total.

Section A

Answer Question 1.

Section B

Answer Question 2.

Section C

Answer **two** questions, each from a different theme.

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.
Diagrams 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.

If you have not attempted any of the questions, indicate this in the answer booklet.

Section A**Theme 3 : Geographical Investigation**

- 1 A group of ten 18 year-old students from Singapore wanted to examine the liveability of urban neighbourhoods in Thailand. They selected the Muang District in Khon Kaen, one of the major cities in Thailand and conducted their study for two weeks in June. The following were steps that they took:

Step 1: The students first conducted a survey amongst residents on the factors of liveability to select the factors they should focus on. The residents were approached on the streets to complete the survey over two days.

Step 2: The students ranked the factors and selected a few to focus on such as economy, safety, education and environment.

Step 3: The students measured the distance away from the factors using Google maps and created their own maps with buffer zones around the locations of the factors.

Step 4: The students then assigned weighting to the sub-categories within the factors and created their own map to reflect the levels of liveability in the district.

Resource 1 shows maps with buffer zones created by students. Resource 2 shows weighting assigned to the sub-categories of selected factors. Resource 3 shows zones of liveability in Muang district.

- (a) Suggest a suitable research question and explain how it is at a suitable scale and clearly defined. **[5]**
- (b) Suggest how the students could have ensured reliability in the sampling of the residential population when conducting the survey. **[4]**
- (c) With reference to Resources 1 and 3, explain the effectiveness of the data representation. **[5]**
- (d) With reference to Resource 2, explain the role of the weighting assigned to the sub-categories. **[4]**
- (e) Using the resources and your own knowledge, evaluate the strengths and limitations of this investigation. **[7]**

[Turn over

Section B**Theme 2 : Urban Change****Slum Management in Africa**

- 2 The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) is a joint effort of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, the European Commission (EC) and UN-Habitat. Since 2008, the PSUP has reached out to 35 countries and 160 cities, and has been supporting informal settlements through in-situ slum upgrading efforts.

Resource 4 shows issues in sustainable development in slums in developing countries. Resource 5 shows in-situ slum upgrading efforts in Ghana and Kenya. Resource 6 shows shared principles behind the Slum Upgrading Programme in Harare, Zimbabwe. Resource 7 shows the importance of governance and institutions in sustainable urban development.

- (a) With the help of Resource 4, suggest reasons why sustainable urban development is often a challenge in many developing countries. **[6]**
- (b) With reference to Resource 5, identify **two** key characteristics of slum upgrading efforts. **[2]**
- (c) Explain **two** possible challenges to meeting the shared principles in Resource 6. **[4]**
- (d) With the help of Resource 7, explain why governance and institutions are of critical importance. **[5]**
- (e) Using the resources and your own knowledge, recommend how sustainable urban development is best realized in developing countries and justify your choice(s). **[8]**

[Turn over

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 the effects of the Walker Circulation and the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) on the humid tropics. [9]
- (b) To what extent is mitigation the best response to climate change? [16]
- 4 (a) Explain the pathways taken by water in the drainage basin water balance in the humid tropics. [9]
- (b) 'Hard engineering strategies are more effective in managing floods than soft engineering strategies'.
- How far do you agree with this statement? [16]

Theme 2 : Urban Change

- 5 (a) Explain how sustainable urban development can be measured in countries at low levels of development. [9]
- (b) To what extent can an understanding of urban metabolism help cities manage non-hazardous solid waste? [16]
- 6 (a) Explain the relationship between urban liveability and youths in countries at high levels of development. [9]
- (b) To what extent can countries improve liveability in cities? [16]

--- End of paper ---

Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Resource 1 @ <https://www.mdpi.com>

Question 1 Resource 2 @ <https://www.mdpi.com> (adapted)

Question 1 Resource 3 @ <https://www.mdpi.com>

Question 2 Resource 4 @ <https://reliefweb.int/> & <https://www.habitatforhumanity.org.uk/>

Question 2 Resource 5 @ <https://www.flickr.com/photos/unhabitat/> & <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/>

Question 2 Resource 6 @ *Making spaces for co-production: collaborative action for settlement upgrading in Harare, Zimbabwe.* Wayne Shand; First Published August 6, 2018, SAGE Journals

Question 2 Resource 7 @ *Slum upgrading and urban governance: Case studies in three South East Asian cities.* Habitat International; Volume 39, July 2013, Pages 162-169



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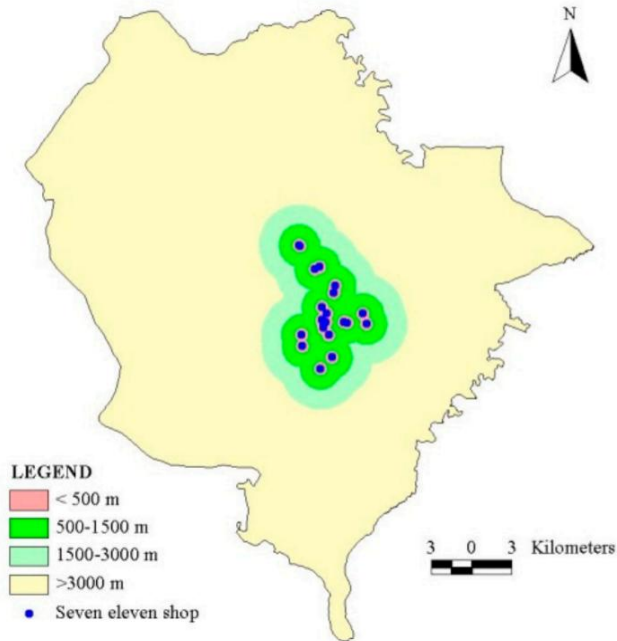
3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

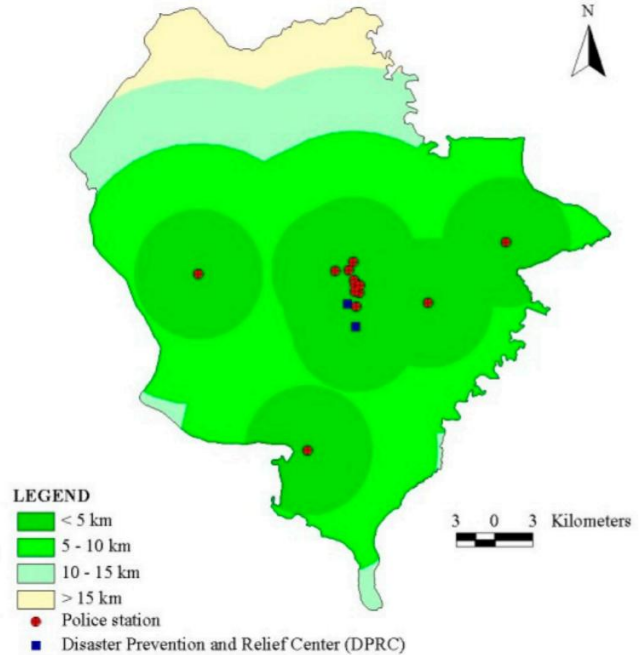
This insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.

Resource 1 for Question 1

Maps with buffer zones created by students for
Economy reflecting distance from 7-Eleven stores (left) and
Safety reflecting Police stations and Disaster Prevention and Relief Centres (right)

**Factor: Economy**

Economy: The Economy factor was based on the locations of the convenience store chain, 7-Eleven. In Thailand, one criterion for establishing 7-Eleven convenience stores is that the location must have sufficient consumption volume.

**Factor: Safety**

Safety: The Safety factor was based on the locations of police stations, and disaster prevention and relief centres.

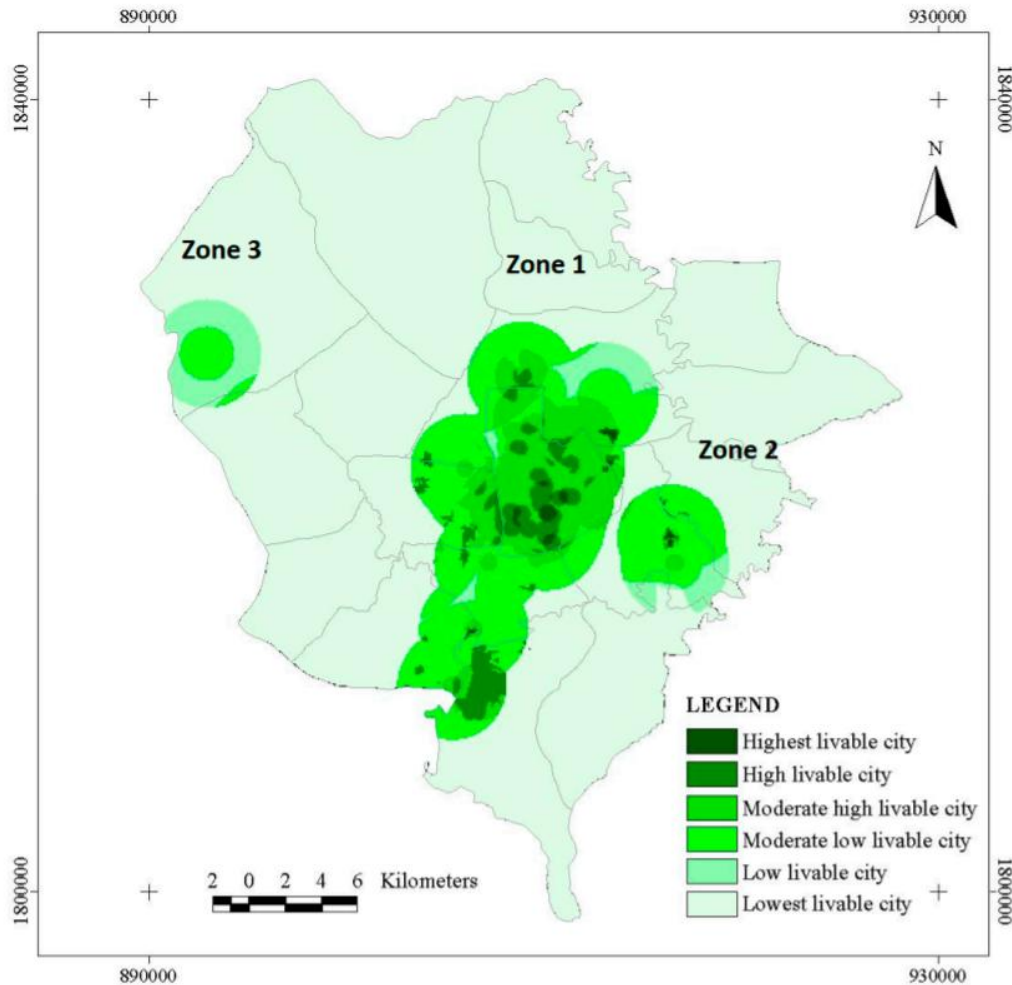
[Turn over

Resource 2 for Question 1
Weighting assigned to the sub-categories of selected factors

Factor	Sub-category	Weight*
ECONOMY <i>Locations of the convenience store chain, 7-Eleven.</i>	<500m	0.530
	500-1500 m	0.256
	1500-3000 m	0.137
	>3000 m	0.077
SAFETY <i>Locations of police stations, and disaster prevention and relief centres.</i>	>15 km	0.058
	10-15 km	0.122
	5-10 km	0.263
	<5 km	0.558
EDUCATION <i>Locations of a total of 198 academic institutes reported by the Ministry of Education</i>	University	0.669
	High School	0.243
	Primary School	0.088

*Note that the weighting for all the sub-categories in each factor add up to 1.0

Resource 3 for Question 1
Zones of liveability in Muang district



[Turn over

Resource 4 for Question 2
Issues in sustainable development in slums in developing countries



Resource 5 for Question 2
In-situ slum upgrading efforts in Ghana and Kenya



[Turn over

Resource 6 for Question 2

Shared principles behind the Slum Upgrading Programme in Harare, Zimbabwe which was signed by the City Council and community-based organizations in 2010

BOX 1
Shared principles identified in the MOU for the Harare Slum Upgrading Programme

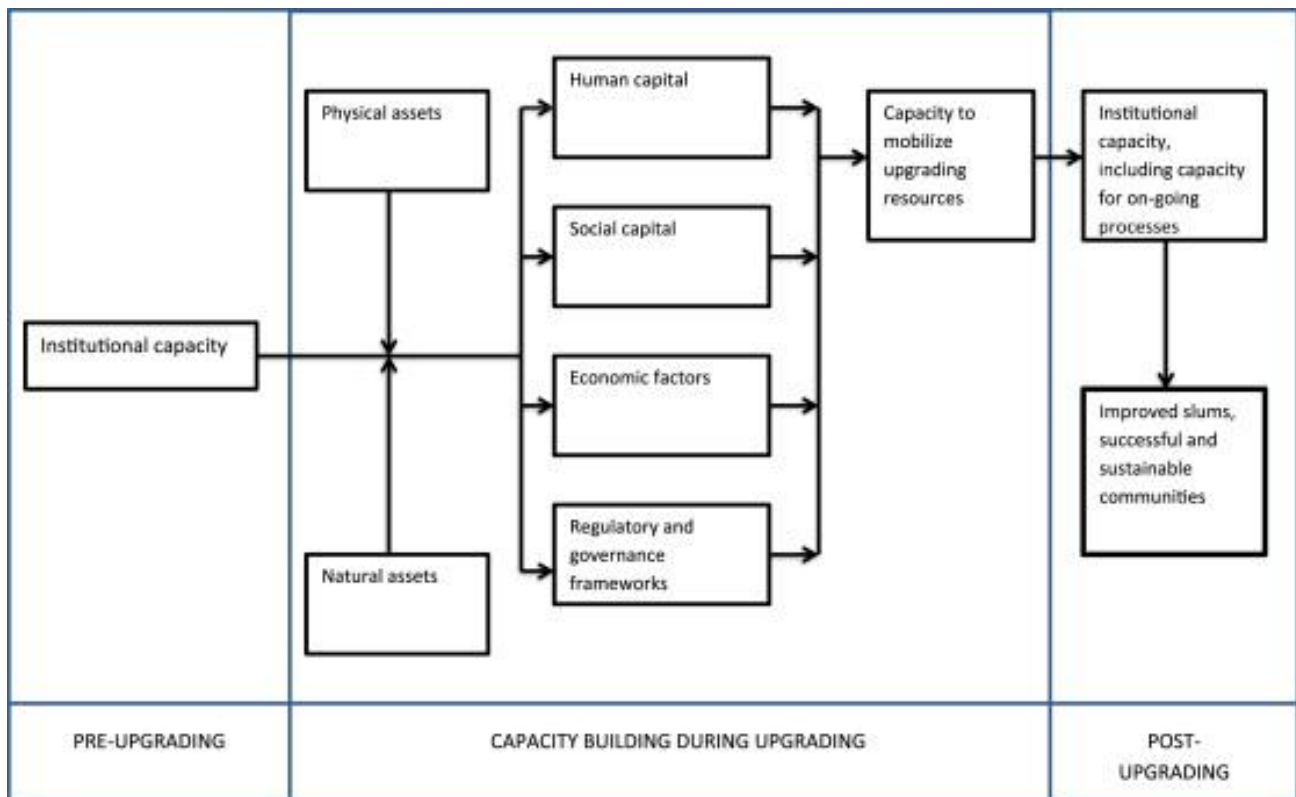
- To establish a positive and transparent relationship between the City of Harare and community-based organisations that represent the interests of the poor.
- To be equal partners to the projects and observing mutual respect.
- To ensure the projects will be apolitical.
- To implement projects in an inclusive way with no exclusion based on factors like political affiliation, poverty level or gender.
- To ensure the projects will encourage Harare residents to conform with the City’s master plan and also promote new innovations around housing and infrastructure development that are relevant, appropriate and affordable.
- To ensure the projects will not lead to evictions or other victimisation of the urban poor.
- The projects will profile the urban poor in a positive manner.

NOTE:
Text taken from the MOU signed 19 March 2010, clause 7.

- *MOU (Memoranda of Understanding) are administrative devices employed to record agreement between public agencies and other parties on a negotiated set of issues. MOU are not legally enforceable, but are rather intended to articulate agreed objectives, regulate the conduct of signatories and set the terms of mutual accountability.*

Resource 7 for Question 2

Importance of governance and institutions in sustainable urban development



Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Resource 1 @ <https://www.mdpi.com>

Question 1 Resource 2 @ <https://www.mdpi.com> (adapted)

Question 1 Resource 3 @ <https://www.mdpi.com>

Question 2 Resource 4 @ <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenyas-waste-management-challenge>; <https://www.habitatforhumanity.org.uk/blog/2017/12/the-worlds-largest-slums-dharavi-kibera-khayelitsha-neza/>

Question 2 Resource 5 @ <https://www.flickr.com/photos/unhabitat/29497034820/>; <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/37295503139612959/>

Question 2 Resource 6 @ *Making spaces for co-production: collaborative action for settlement upgrading in Harare, Zimbabwe.* Wayne Shand; First Published August 6, 2018, SAGE Journals

Question 2 Resource 7 @ *Slum upgrading and urban governance: Case studies in three South East Asian cities.* Habitat International; Volume 39, July 2013, Pages 162-169