



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SINGAPORE  
 in collaboration with  
 CAMBRIDGE ASSESSMENT INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
 General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE  
 NAME

CENTRE  
 NUMBER

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INDEX  
 NUMBER

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**GEOGRAPHY**

**2279/01**

Paper 1

**For examination from 2024**

SPECIMEN PAPER

**1 hour 45 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials:     Insert



**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, index number and name on all the work you hand in.  
 Write in dark blue or black pen.  
 You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.  
 Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.  
**DO NOT WRITE ON ANY BARCODES.**

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

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

This document consists of **12** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.



Singapore Examinations and Assessment Board



Cambridge Assessment  
 International Education

Answer **all** questions.

**1 Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life**

A group of students investigated the experience of visitors at the Gallop Extension in the Singapore Botanic Gardens. The Gallop Extension is an eight-hectare area with many features which aim to bring nature closer to visitors while educating them on Singapore’s forest ecosystems and conservation efforts.

Study Fig 1.1 (Insert), which shows a map of the Gallop Extension in the Singapore Botanic Gardens.

(a) The students designed a closed-ended questionnaire to test the hypothesis: ‘Knowledge about the features of the Gallop Extension increases as the length of visit to that part of the Gardens increases’.

(i) With reference to Fig. 1.1, explain how the students could sample visitors to collect the data needed to test their hypothesis.

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(ii) With reference to Fig. 1.1, state **three** questions and response options which the students could use for their closed-ended questionnaire to test their hypothesis.

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(iii) Suggest how the students could manage the limitations of unforeseen factors affecting the study.

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(b) Many guided tours are provided at the Singapore Botanic Gardens. The outdoor Gallop tour is free, but a fee is charged for the National Orchid Garden tour which is partly indoor. Both of these monthly tours must be pre-booked. The students wanted to test the hypothesis: 'Fewer people attend the guided tours when the wind speed increases'. They obtained wind speed data from the Meteorological Service's website in Singapore to aid their investigation.

Study Fig. 1.2 (Insert), which shows the results from the students' research into these guided tours.

(i) Using Fig. 1.2, compare the attendance between the National Orchid Garden tour and the Gallop tour.

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**2 Cluster 2: Tourism**

- (a) The growth of tourism results from the interaction between a range of factors.
  - (i) Table 2.1 shows changes in household disposable income and the number of tourist departures from a developed country.

**Table 2.1**

**Changes in household disposable income and international tourist departures**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
household disposable income (thousand US\$ per capita)	19.7	20.4	21.2	21.6	21.9	24.0	24.2	24.5	25.9	26.8
international tourist departures (millions)	12.5	12.7	13.7	14.8	16.1	19.3	22.4	26.5	28.7	28.7

Using Table 2.1, compare the changes between household disposable income and international tourist departures.

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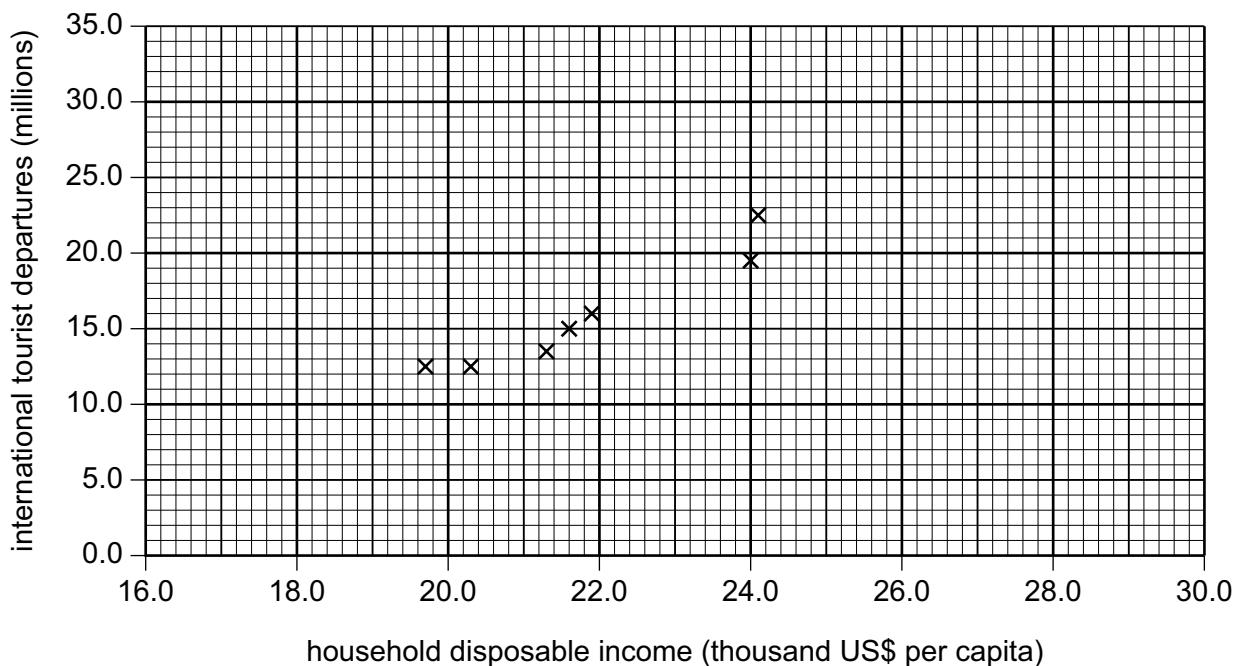
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- (ii) Using Table 2.1, plot the data for 2017 to 2019 on Fig. 2.1 and draw a best fit line. [2]

**Relationship between household disposable income and international tourist departures**



**Fig. 2.1**

(iii) Explain how **one** mobility factor has contributed to the growth of tourism.

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(b) Study Fig. 2.2 (Insert), which shows a map and four photographs of the Tafraoute area in Morocco.

The Painted Rocks are in the Anti-Atlas Mountains near Tafraoute.

With reference to Fig. 2.2:

(i) suggest how tourism at the Painted Rocks could damage the local environment.

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**3 Cluster 3: Climate**

**(a) (i)** Describe the differences in rainfall between tropical equatorial and cool temperate climates.

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**(ii)** Explain why rainfall and temperature differ between tropical equatorial and cool temperate climates.

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- (b) Study Figs. 3.1 and 3.2 (Insert), which show the countries most at risk from climate change and the share of carbon dioxide emissions in 2020 by country.

'International agreements will slow down climate change more effectively than national and local initiatives.'

With reference to Figs. 3.1 and 3.2, to what extent do you consider this statement to be true? Explain your answer.

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**Additional page**

If you use the following page to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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**Copyright Acknowledgements:**

- Question 1 Fig. 1.1 © Map from Singapore Botanic Gardens; <https://www.nparks.gov.sg/sbg/visit-us/maps-,-a-,-brochures>
- Question 1 Fig. 1.2 © Wind speed data; [www.weather.gov.sg](http://www.weather.gov.sg)
- Question 2 Table 2.1 © OECD data for household disposable income data; <https://data.oecd.org/hha/household-disposable-income.htm>
- Question 2 Fig. 2.1 © OECD data for International tourist departures [S Korea]; [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=10&DatasetCode=tourism\\_outbound](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=10&DatasetCode=tourism_outbound)
- Question 2 Fig. 2.2 © Ref HT6F83; Peter Forsberg / Alamy Stock Photo; *Place Moulay Rachid, Tafraout, Souss Massa region, Morocco*; [www.alamy.com](http://www.alamy.com)
- Question 2 Fig. 2.2 © Nadia Doghmi; *Car rally photo*; [https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Les+Roches+Peintes/@29.672336,-8.9728565,3a,81.7y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOEgtrqTNHkZI-\\_YlcVa5vTsbQC81IlbQsCOq8!2e10!3e12!6shhttps:%2F%2Fh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOEgtrqTNHkZI-\\_YlcVa5vTsbQC81IlbQsCOq8%3Dw203-h152-k-no!7i960!8i720!4m5!3m4!1s0x6b6b078ae9bbfb3:0x689aec6672f92ebd!8m2!3d29.672336!4d-8.9728565](https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Les+Roches+Peintes/@29.672336,-8.9728565,3a,81.7y,90t/data=!3m8!1e2!3m6!1sAF1QipOEgtrqTNHkZI-_YlcVa5vTsbQC81IlbQsCOq8!2e10!3e12!6shhttps:%2F%2Fh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipOEgtrqTNHkZI-_YlcVa5vTsbQC81IlbQsCOq8%3Dw203-h152-k-no!7i960!8i720!4m5!3m4!1s0x6b6b078ae9bbfb3:0x689aec6672f92ebd!8m2!3d29.672336!4d-8.9728565)
- Question 2 Fig. 2.2 J F Brake © UCLES
- Question 2 Fig. 2.2 J F Brake © UCLES
- Question 3 Fig. 3.1 © Andrea D. Steffen; *These Maps Show Which Countries Could Survive Climate Change*; Intelligent Living; <https://www.intelligentliving.co/maps-countries-survive-climate-change/>
- Question 3 Fig. 3.2 © *Annual share of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2020 map*; <https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions>; CC BY; [https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en\\_US](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US)

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