

**YISHUN JUNIOR COLLEGE**  
**JC 2 Preliminary Examination 2017**

**H2 GEOGRAPHY**

Paper 2 Data Response Questions

**9751/02**

**12 September 2017**  
**3 Hours**

INSERT

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

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

This insert consists of **16** printed pages.

### Resource 1A for Question 1

## Resource 1B for Question 1

## Elderly resident population in Bukit Merah and Punggol, June 2016

Planning Area/Subzone	Total				
	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 & Over
Bukit Merah- Total	10,030	6,480	5,590	3,540	3,010
Punggol- Total	3,020	1,560	1,040	660	510

Note: Planning areas refer to areas demarcated in the Urban Redevelopment Authority's Master Plan 2014.

## Resource 2A for Question 1

## Road safety features in Bukit Merah

**Feature****Silver Zone Gateway**

Silver Zone sign with reduced speed limit

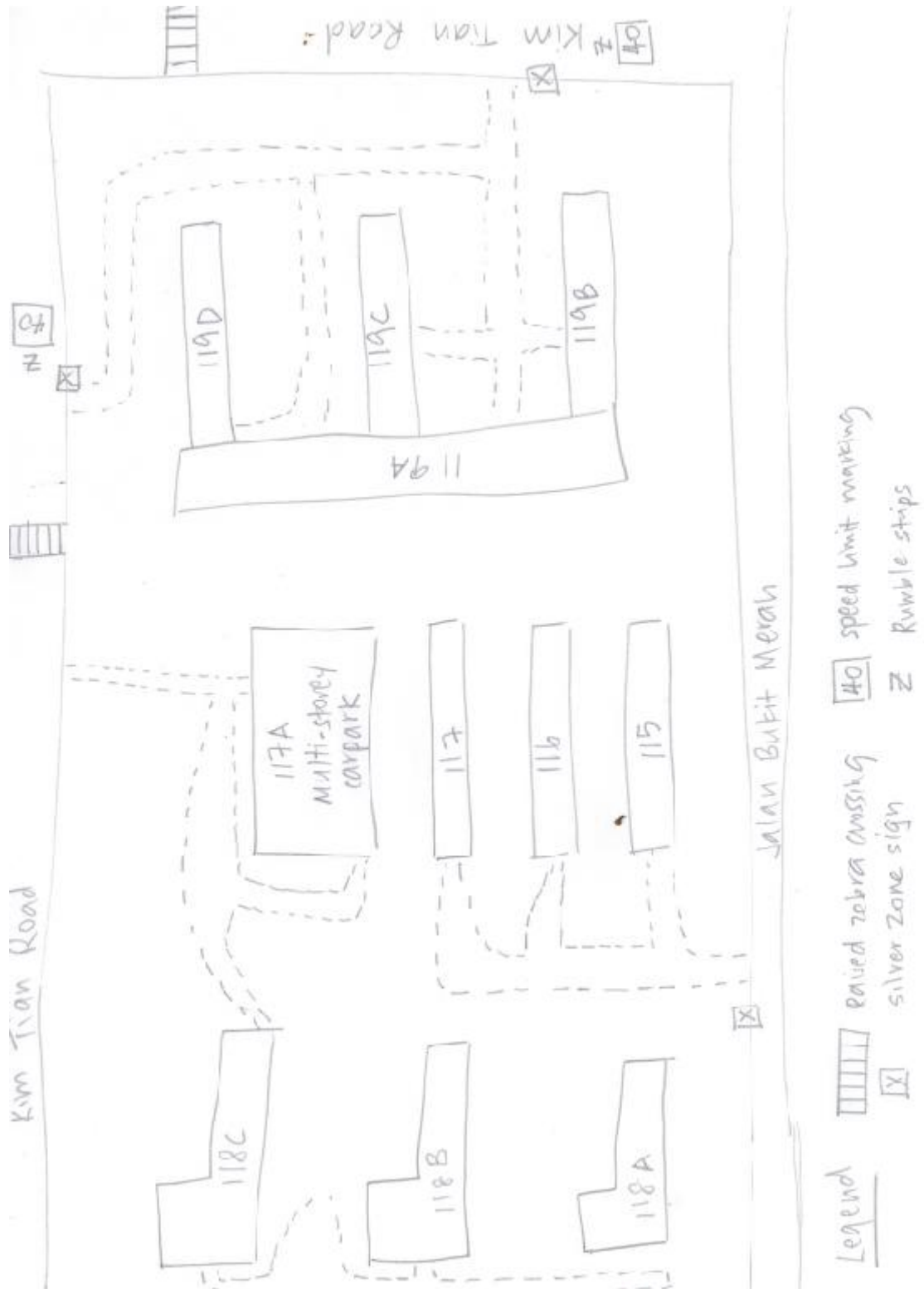
“40” road marking

Rumble strips

**Raised Zebra Crossing**

## Resource 2B for Question 1

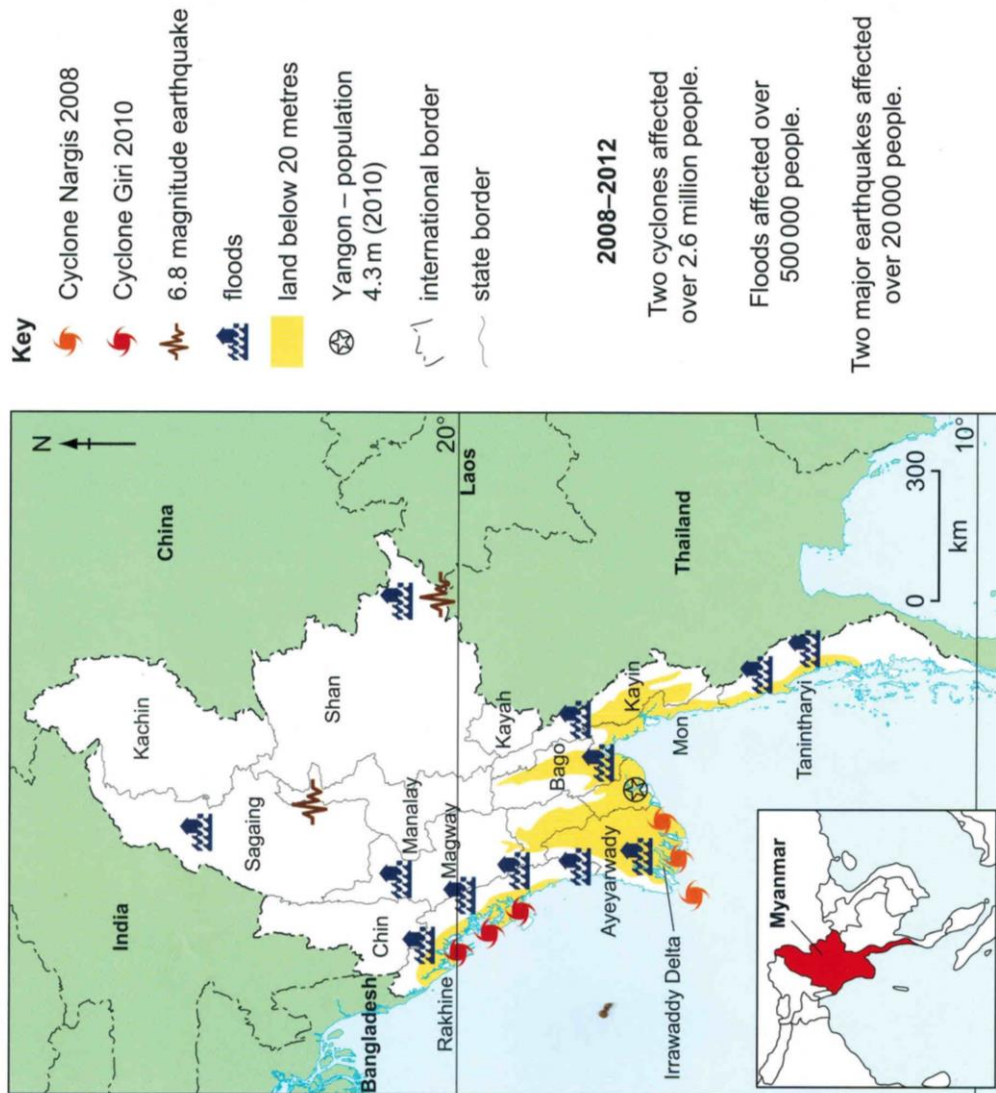
## Landuse map of an estate in Bukit Merah





## Resource 3 for Question 2

## The occurrence of natural hazards in Myanmar 2008-2012



**Myanmar** is ranked as the country in Asia 'most at risk' from natural hazards in Asia, according to the UN Risk Model.

**May 2008 (Cyclone Nargis):** Cyclone Nargis left some 140 000 people dead and missing in the Ayeyarwady region. An estimated 2.4 million people lost their homes and livelihoods.

**June 2010 (floods in northern Rakhine State):** The floods killed 68 people and affected 29 000 families.

**October 2010 (Cyclone Giri):** At least 45 people were killed, 100 000 people became homeless and some 260 000 people were affected.

**March 2011 (earthquake of magnitude 6.8 on the Richter scale in Shan State):** Over 18 000 people were affected. At least 74 people were killed and 125 injured. Over 3000 people became homeless.

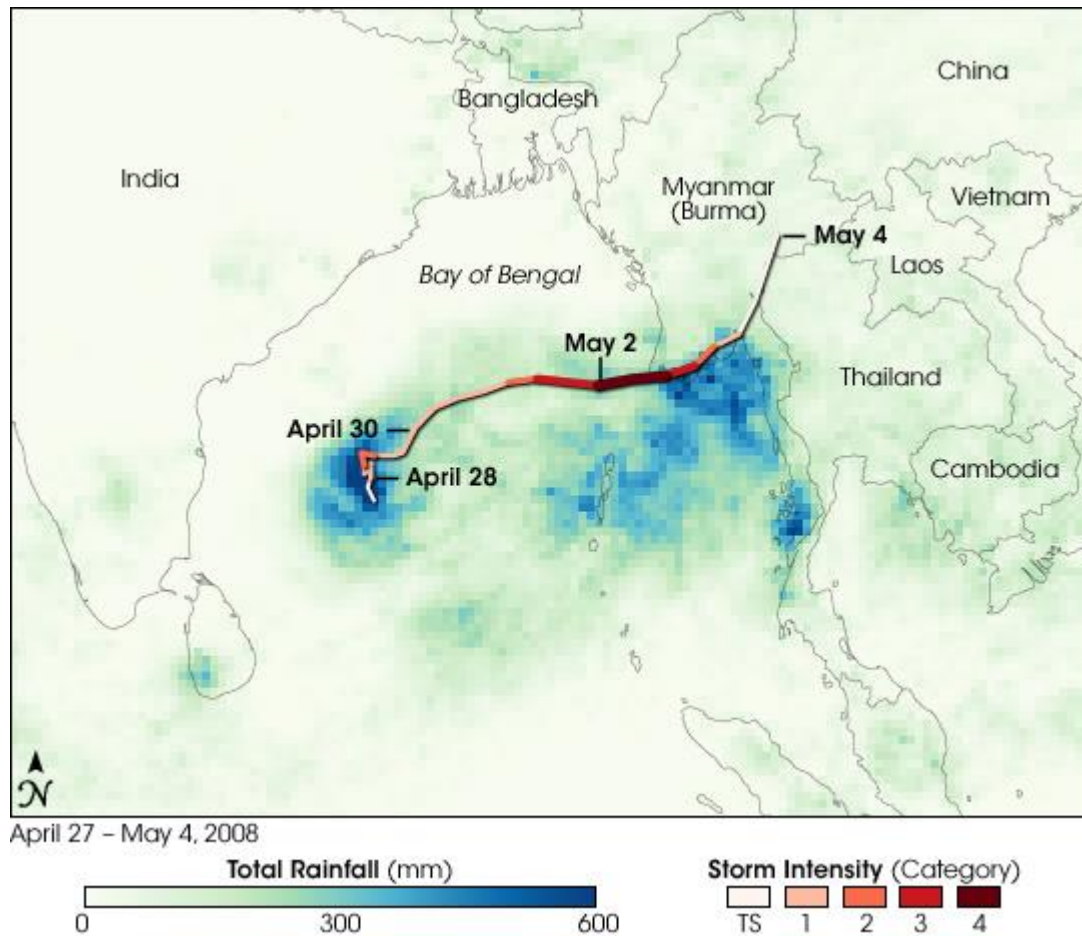
**October 2011 (floods in Magway Region):** Nearly 30 000 people were affected. Over 3500 houses were destroyed.

**August 2012 (floods across Myanmar):** The floods in different states and regions displaced some 86 000 people and affected over 287 000 people.

**November 2012 (6.8 magnitude earthquake in northern Myanmar):** At least 16 people were killed and 52 injured.

## Resource 4 for Question 2

## Storm track of Cyclone Nargis



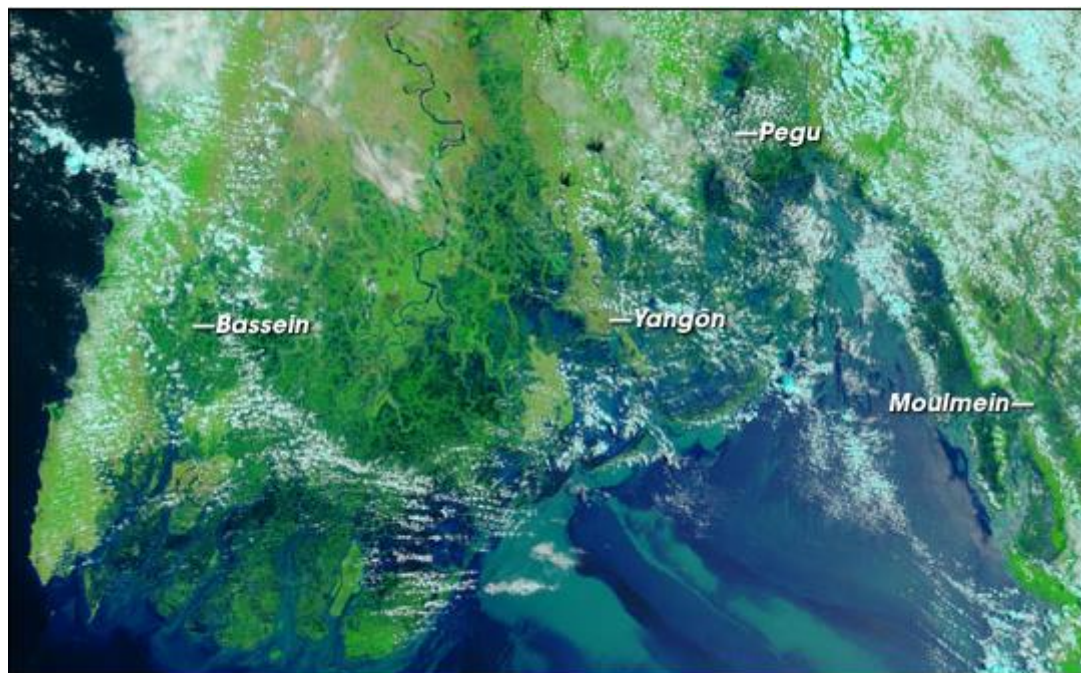


## Resource 5 for Question 2

## Before and After Cyclone Nargis



April 15, 2008



May 5, 2008



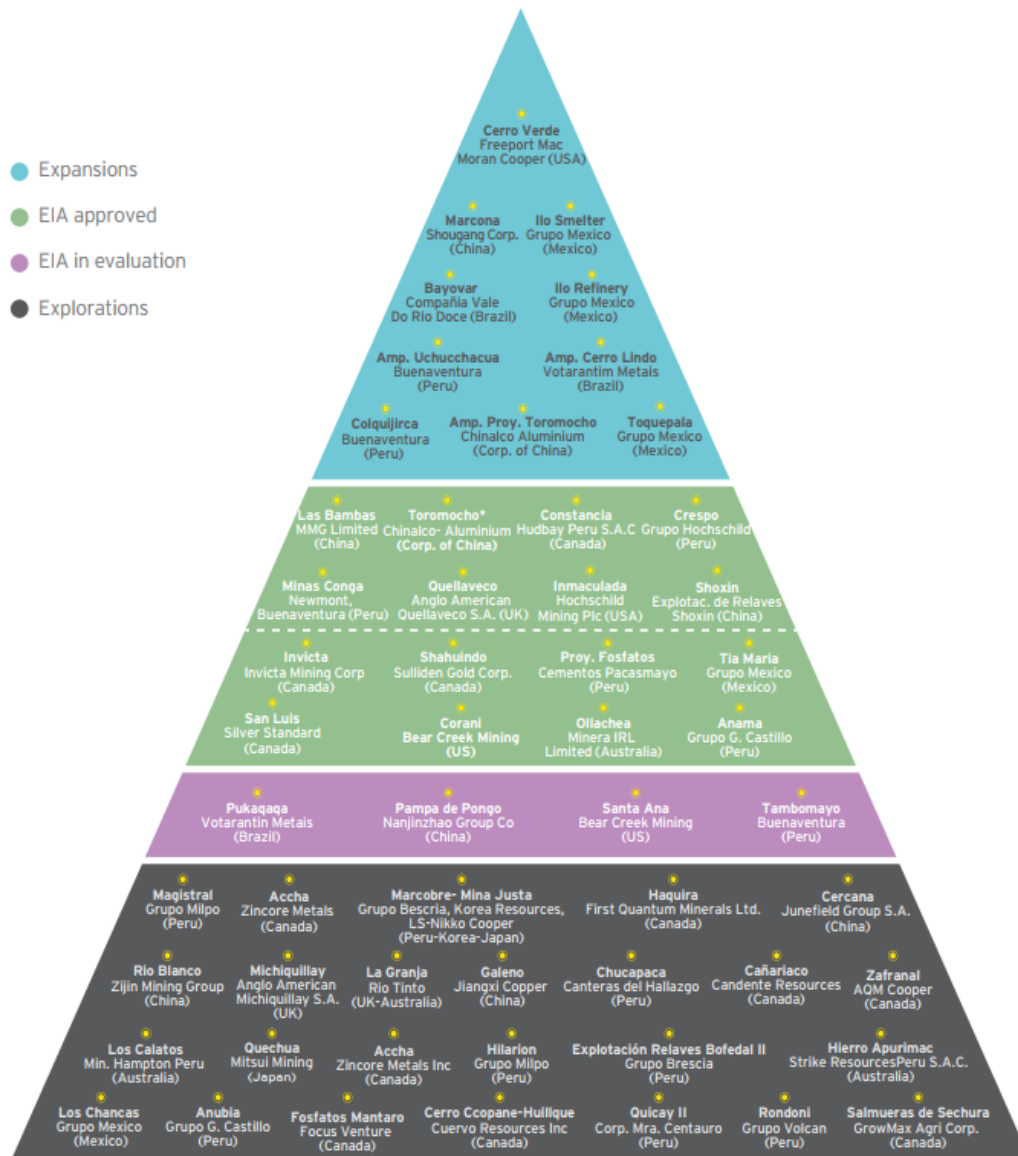
## Resource 6 for Question 3

Aerial view of changes within Tambopata National Reserve's buffer zone



## Resource 7 for Question 3

## Peru's mining industry



\*In commissioning mining phase / Projects have been sorted randomly / Ministry of Energy and Mines  
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

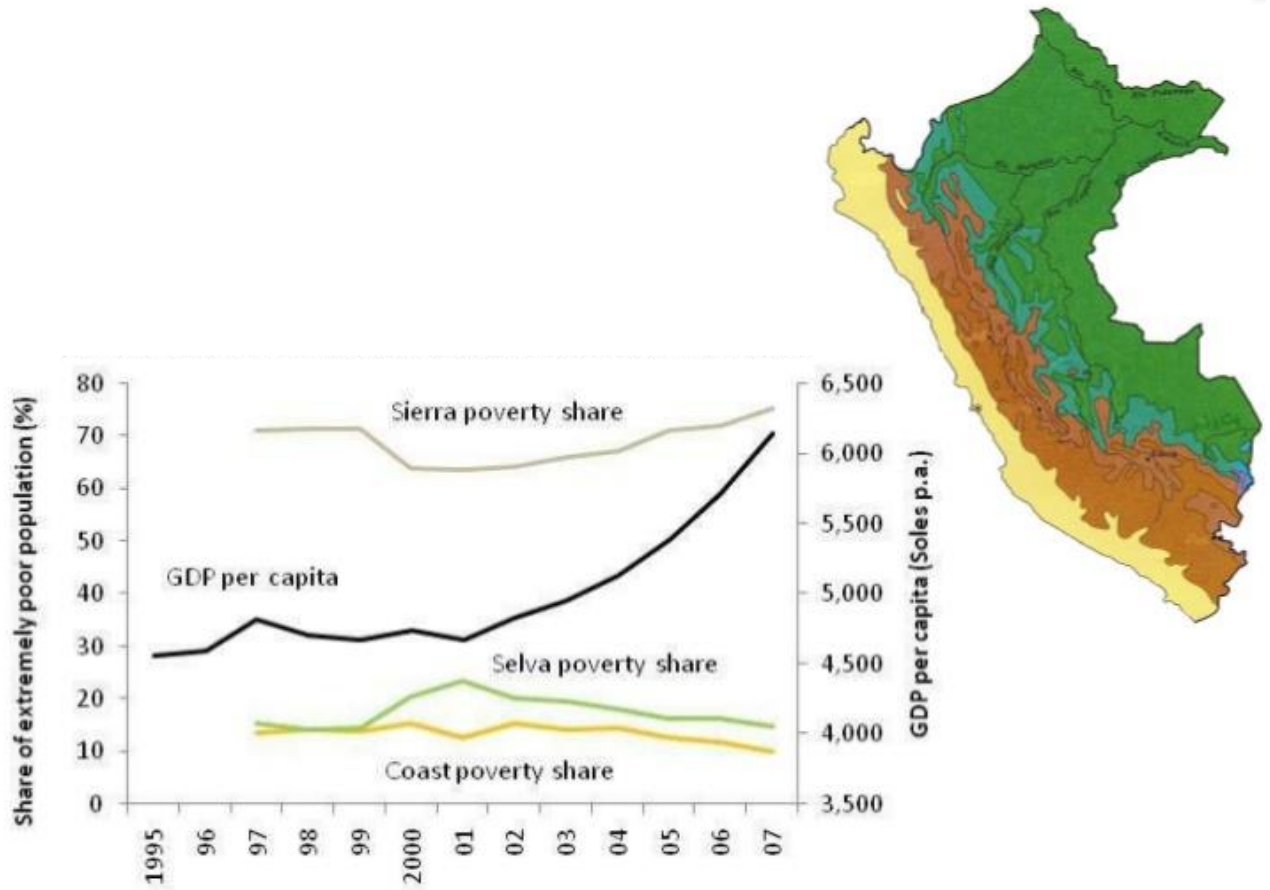
## Total mining investments in Peru (US\$)

EY Peru

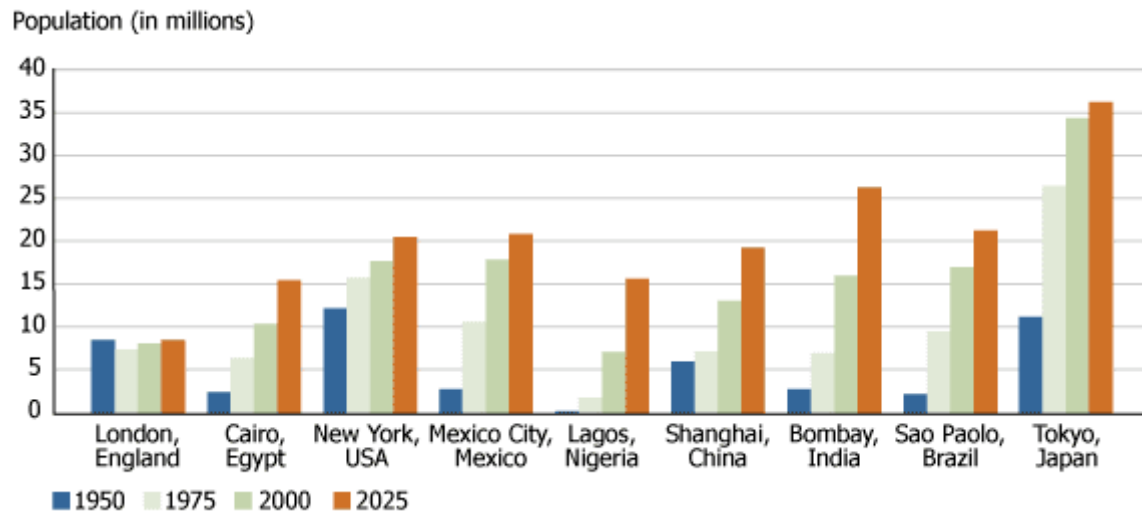
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Preparation	196,060,821	510,276,007	788,223,911	638,481,068	351,088,998
Equipment	319,821,374	416,011,993	1,124,690,644	1,134,581,918	1,404,301,909
Mining equipment	499,659,327	518,078,947	776,128,476	600,815,520	778,849,649
Exploration	393,534,656	615,691,874	865,382,518	894,895,449	774,008,005
Exploitation	531,388,349	737,890,193	869,691,352	1,003,105,455	1,071,915,417
Infrastructure	376,380,329	827,591,969	1,406,853,179	1,796,866,935	1,709,625,770
Others	504,747,514	443,653,301	1,411,620,831	2,499,509,914	3,629,234,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,821,596,371</b>	<b>4,069,194,284</b>	<b>7,242,590,929</b>	<b>8,568,256,259</b>	<b>9,719,024,198</b>

## Resource 8 for Question 3

## Recent growth and poverty in Peru, 1995 to 2007



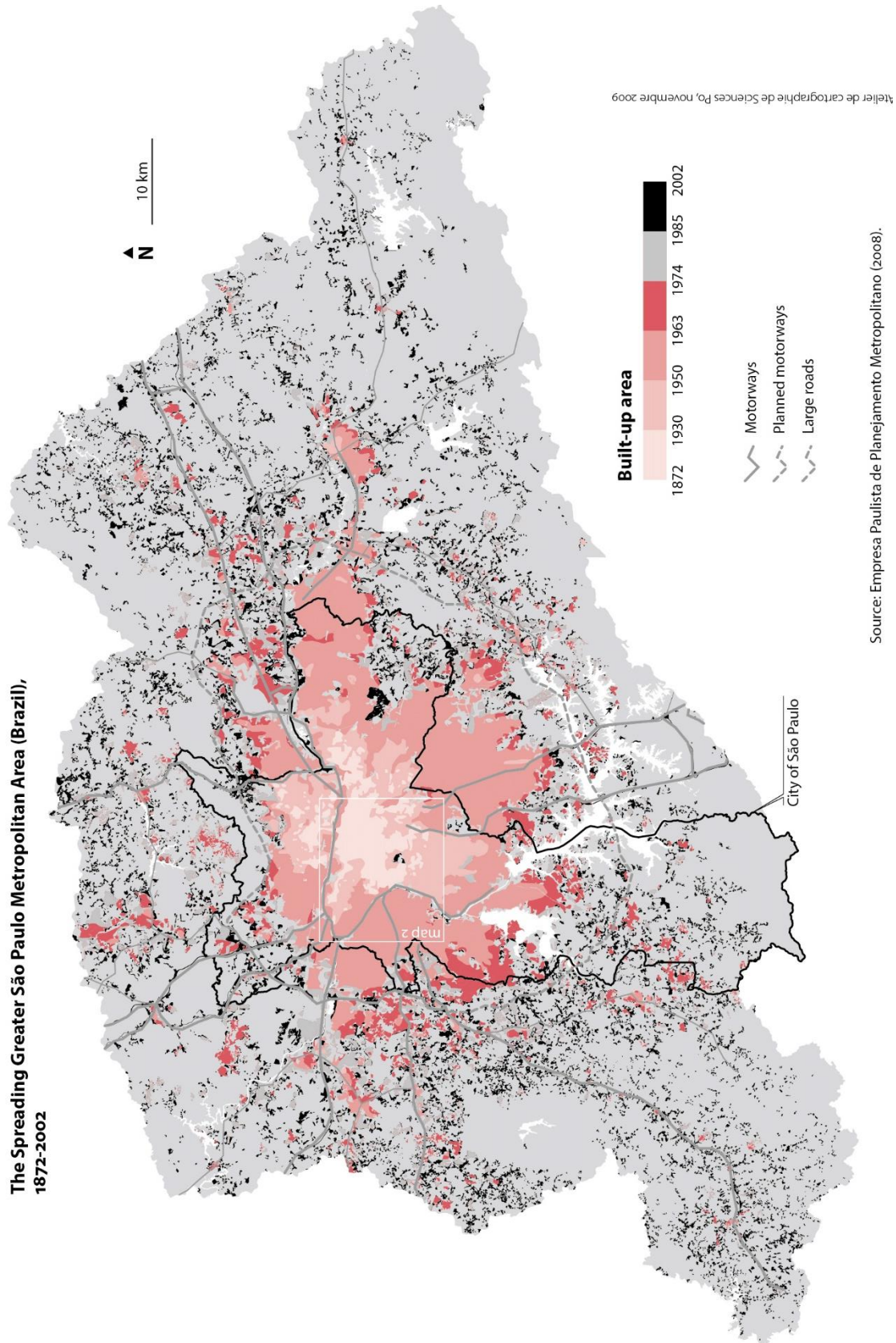
Currency exchange: US\$1 = 3.24 Peruvian soles

**Resource 9 for Question 4****Urbanisation trends for selected cities from 1950 to 2025**



## Resource 10 for Question 4

## The spreading Greater Sao Paulo Metropolitan Area in Brazil, 1872 to 2002

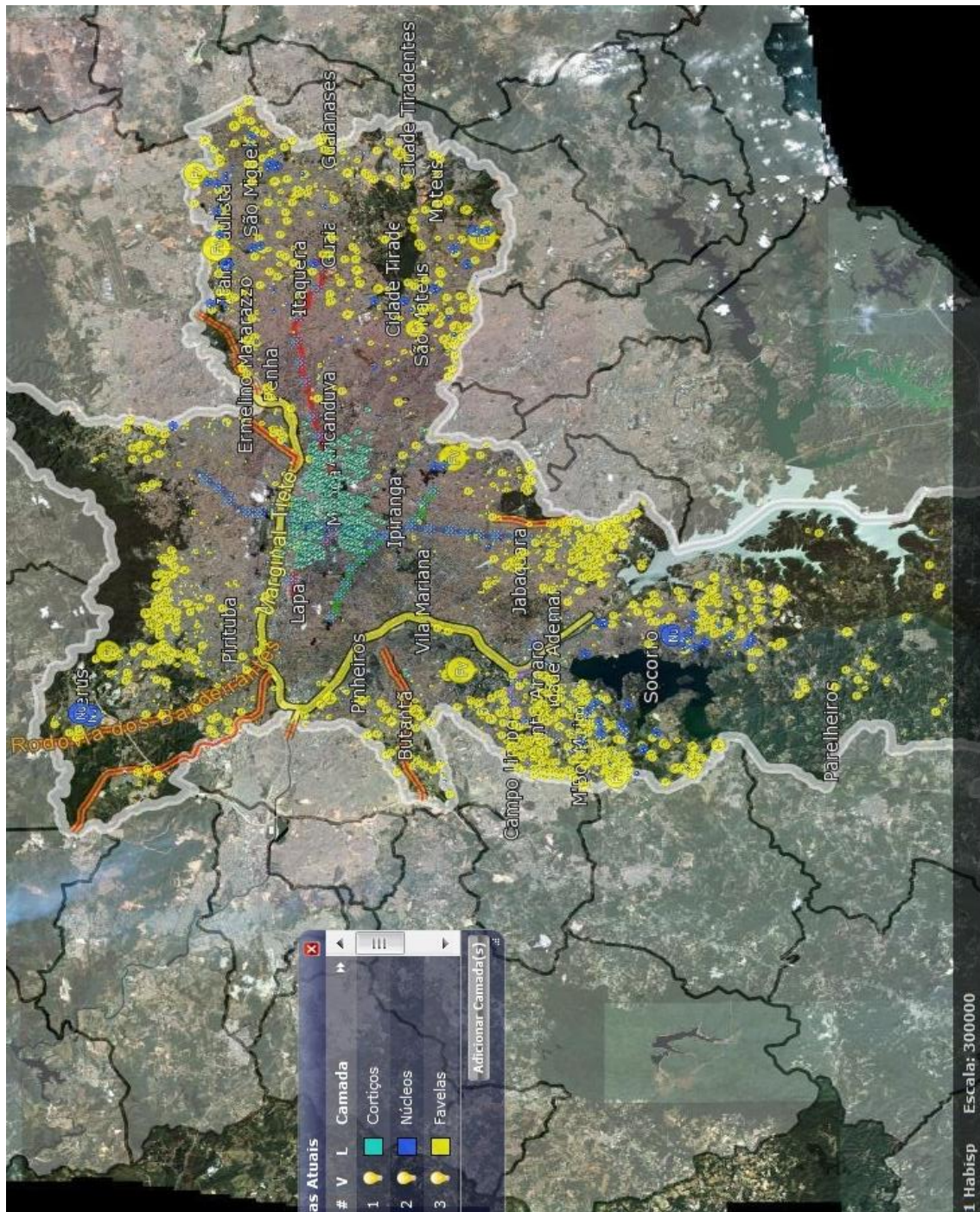




## Resource 11 for Question 4

## Distribution of slums in Greater Sao Paulo Metropolitan Area

Slums in Brazil consist of both cortiços and favelas. A favela (Portuguese for slum) is a low-income informal urban area in Brazil. Cortiço is a common Portuguese term used in Brazil for an area of concentrated, high density urban housing where people live with poor sanitation and hygiene conditions. Cortiço houses are typically divided into small rooms that are rented. Most of these cortiços are old buildings in the central, older parts of the city. Cortiços are not the same as favelas, which are entire communities of housing that are typically built independently and occupied by their owners.



**Resource 12 for Question 4****Cingapura housing project in Sao Paulo**

The Cingapura housing project is a low-cost public housing initiative in Sao Paulo, Brazil. It was designed to try to move the poor population from slums into more permanent structures. Much of the work was done by slum residents themselves. The existing slums were to be cleared and free building materials were provided. Most of the apartments are 42 square metres with two bedrooms, a sitting room, a kitchen and a laundry room. Householders had to pay an initial US\$60 and then US\$26 monthly. These new apartments were built on the large slopes which the slums used to occupy. Only a tenth of the proposed apartments were built.



*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- Resource 1A © [http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications\\_and\\_papers/population\\_and\\_population\\_structure/population2016.pdf](http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications_and_papers/population_and_population_structure/population2016.pdf)
- Resource 1B © [http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications\\_and\\_papers/population\\_and\\_population\\_structure/population2016.pdf](http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications_and_papers/population_and_population_structure/population2016.pdf)
- Resource 2A © [https://www.lta.gov.sg/data/apps/news/press/2015/20150228\\_Silver\\_Zone\\_safety\\_initiatives\\_Eg\\_Jurong\\_West\\_St52\\_Annex.pdf](https://www.lta.gov.sg/data/apps/news/press/2015/20150228_Silver_Zone_safety_initiatives_Eg_Jurong_West_St52_Annex.pdf)
- Resource 2B © Author's own
- Resource 3 © GCE 'A' Level Examination 2014 H2 Geography Paper 1
- Resource 4 © [https://www.nasa.gov/images/content/226485main\\_nargisrain\\_20080508\\_HI.jpg](https://www.nasa.gov/images/content/226485main_nargisrain_20080508_HI.jpg)
- Resource 5 © <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards//view.php?id=8723>
- Resource 6 © <https://news.mongabay.com/2016/04/gold-mining-ramps-invades-deeper-peruvian-reserve/>
- Resource 7 © [http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Gu%C3%ADa\\_Minera\\_2015-2016/\\$FILE/EY-Peru-mining-and-metals-investment-guide-2015-2016.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Gu%C3%ADa_Minera_2015-2016/$FILE/EY-Peru-mining-and-metals-investment-guide-2015-2016.pdf)
- Resource 8 © <https://image.slidesharecdn.com/1a-ifpriboard2010lassaagricproductivityjune2v2-100609145214-phpapp01/95/agricultural-productivity-regional-inequality-and-development-strategies-in-latin-america-and-subsaharan-africa-5-728.jpg?cb=1276097377>
- Resource 9 © <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Lesson-Plans/HumanPopulation/Urbanization.aspx>
- Resource 10 © <http://regardssurlaterre.com/en/sao-paolo-fragmentation-ineluctable>
- Resource 11 © <http://urbandemographics.blogspot.sg/2011/12/>
- Resource 12 © <https://image.slidesharecdn.com/problems-of-urban-growth-ledc-exam-practice-1206037714289165-4/95/problems-of-urban-growth-ledc-exam-practice-25-728.jpg?cb=1206012515>, <http://affordablehousinginstitute.org/blogs/us/wp-content/uploads/images356-bathroom-vila-nilo-walkup-080514-sm-small.jpg>, <http://affordablehousinginstitute.org/blogs/us/wp-content/uploads/images354-inside-vila-nilo-48m2-080514-sm-small.jpg>