



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SINGAPORE  
in collaboration with  
CAMBRIDGE ASSESSMENT INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
General Certificate of Education Normal (Academic) Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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INDEX  
NUMBER

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## GEOGRAPHY

**2246/02**

Paper 2

**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 in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

**DO NOT WRITE ON ANY BARCODES.**

Answer **all** questions.

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

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **1** Insert.



Singapore Examinations and Assessment Board



Cambridge Assessment  
International Education

**Cluster 1: Geography In Everyday Life**

1 (a) Study Fig. 1.1 and 1.2 (Insert), which shows Yoyogi Park, Tokyo.

With reference to Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 1.2, describe how the park could benefit local communities.

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..... [4]

(b) Study Fig. 1.3 (Insert), which shows Bidadari Town in Singapore.

(i) With reference to Fig. 1.3, explain how facilities and services in Bidadari Town contribute to sustainability.

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..... [3]

- (ii) Study Fig. 1.4 (Insert), which shows a newspaper extract about Alkaff Lake in Bidadari Estate.

With reference to Fig. 1.4, describe the ecosystem services provided by Alkaff Lake.

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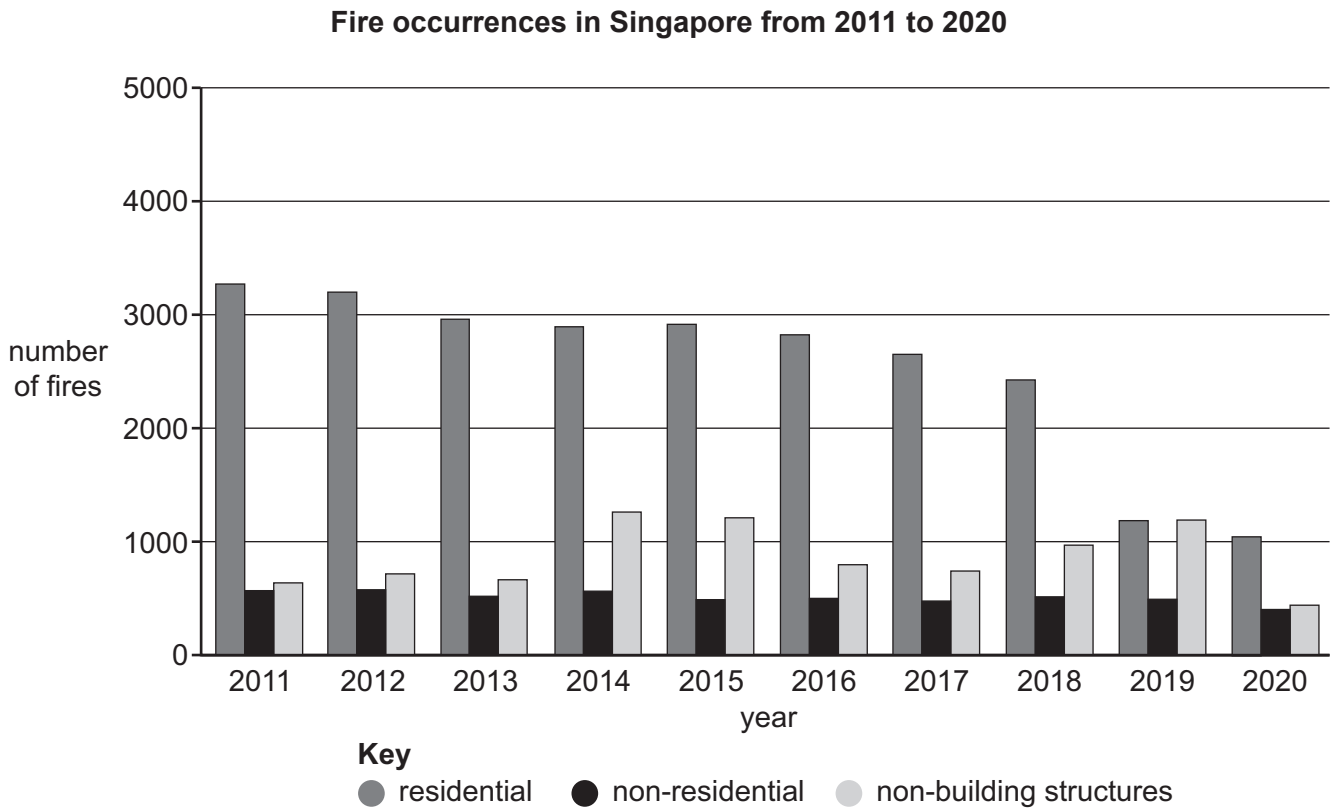
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..... [4]

(c) (i) Study Fig. 1.5, which is a graph showing fire occurrences in Singapore from 2011 to 2020.



**Fig. 1.5**

Describe **two** trends of fire occurrence in Singapore from 2011 to 2020 shown in Fig. 1.5.

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..... [2]

(ii) Explain how building community resilience might prevent residential fires.

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(d) Study Fig. 1.6 (Insert), which shows a building designed to be environmentally sustainable.

With reference to Fig. 1.6, explain how the building's features contribute to environmental sustainability.

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(e) Evaluate if a small population size helps urban neighbourhoods in building community resilience.

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**[Total: 25 marks]**

**Cluster 3: Climate**

- 2 (a) (i) Study Fig. 2.1 (Insert), which is a map showing the global distribution of wildfire disasters in 2020.

Using Fig. 2.1, describe the distribution of the wildfire disasters in 2020.

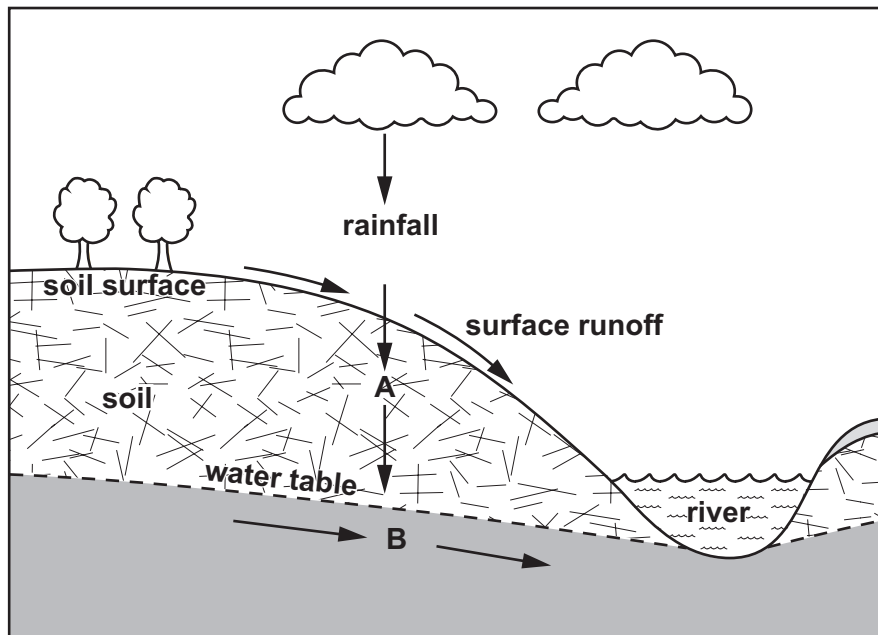
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- (ii) Explain how climate change may cause wildfires.

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- (b) (i) Study Fig. 2.2, which shows part of the water cycle.

**Water movement in the water cycle**



**Fig. 2.2**

Name the movement of water shown by arrows A and B in Fig. 2.2.

**A** .....

**B** .....

[2]

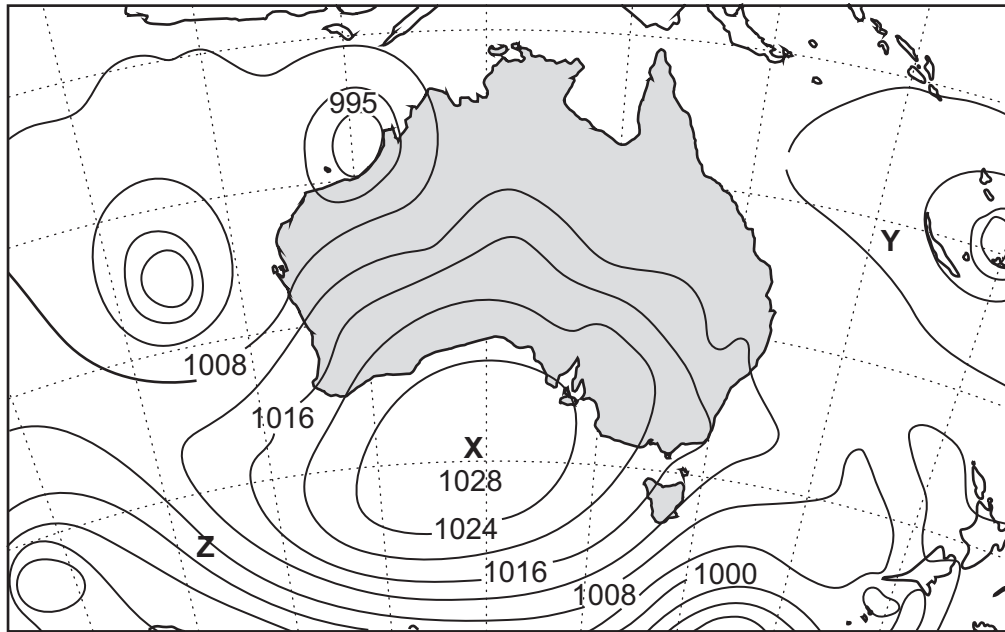
- (ii) Identify one soil characteristic that could influence the rate of water movement of A in Fig. 2.2.

..... [1]




(c) Study Fig. 2.3, a weather map showing pressure systems in Australia.

**Pressure systems in Australia**



**Key**

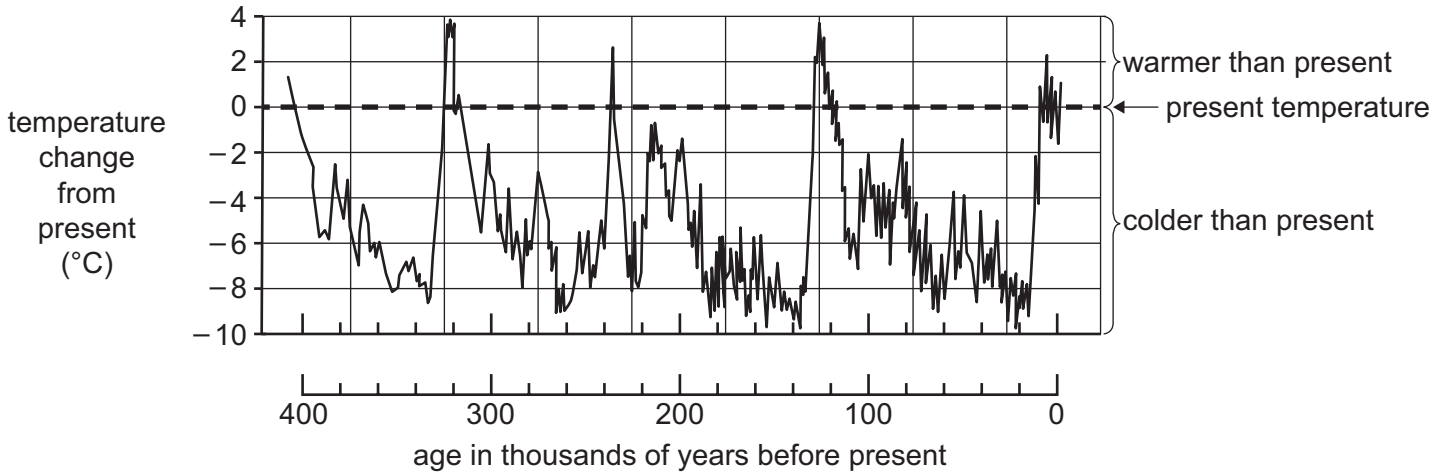
 isobars  
 -1028- air pressure

**Fig. 2.3**

On Fig. 2.3, draw an arrow to show the wind direction from **X**, and circle either **Y** or **Z** to indicate the area with higher wind speed. [2]

(d) (i) Study Fig. 2.4, which shows how temperature has changed in the last 400 000 years.

**How temperature has changed in the last 400 000 years**



**Fig. 2.4**

Using Fig. 2.4, describe how temperature has changed in the last 400 000 years.

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..... [3]

(ii) Explain how the oxygen isotope data can provide information on past climates.

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(e) Study Fig. 2.5, a newspaper extract about reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

**Newspaper extract**

**World's largest plant capturing carbon from the air starts in Iceland**

8 Sept 2021  
The world's largest plant that sucks carbon dioxide directly from the air and deposits it underground began operating today.

Direct air capture is one of the few technologies that extracts carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and scientists say it is vital to limit global warming.

Eight large containers use filters and fans to extract carbon dioxide from the air which is then mixed with water and pumped deep underground, where it slowly turns into rock.

The process uses electrical energy from a nearby geothermal power plant.

**Fig. 2.5**

Using Fig. 2.5, explain how direct air capture reduces carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

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