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INDEX NUMBER

# Anglo-Chinese School (Independent)



## MID YEAR EXAMINATION 2019 INTEGRATED PROGRAMME YEAR 2

### GEOGRAPHY

Monday                    13 May 2019                    1 hour

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

**Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.**

Write your index number in the boxes at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams and graphs.

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

#### Section A

Answer all the questions.

#### Section B

Answer all the questions.

Write all answers in the spaces provided.

Candidates should support their answers with the use of relevant examples.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn whenever they serve to illustrate an answer.

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

For examiner's use	
Question No	Marks obtained
1	/5
2	/11
3	/3
4	/6
5	/5
Total	/30

This document consists of 11 printed pages.

[Turn over

### Section A: Topographical Map [5 marks]

1. Fig. 1 shows a topographical map.

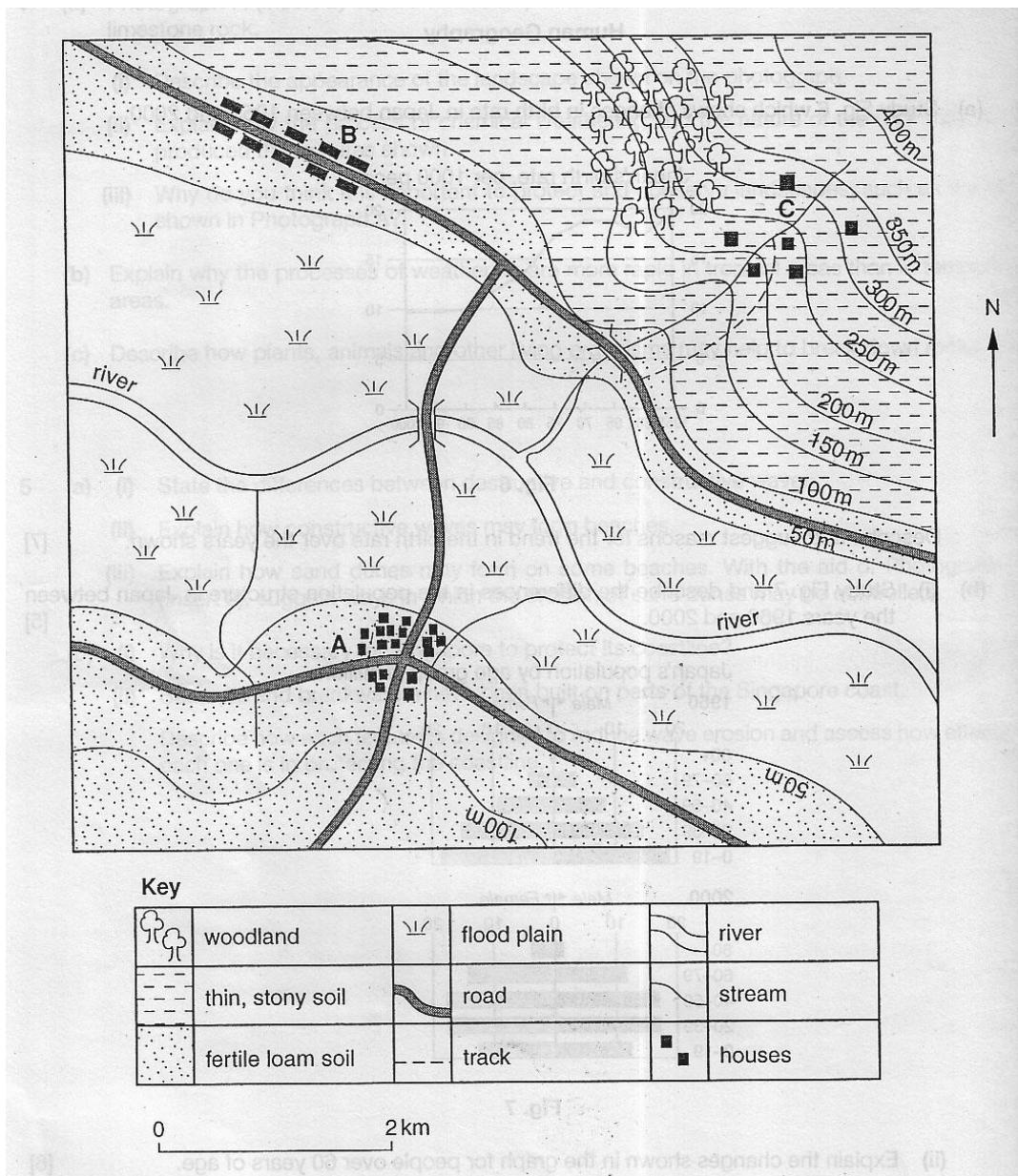


Fig. 1

- (a) Account for the settlement patterns at A and B. [2]

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- (b) Describe the changes in the relief and terrain from Point B to Point C. [3]

## Section B: Structured Questions [25 marks]

2. Fig. 2 shows some information on the housing situation in the city of Mumbai, India.

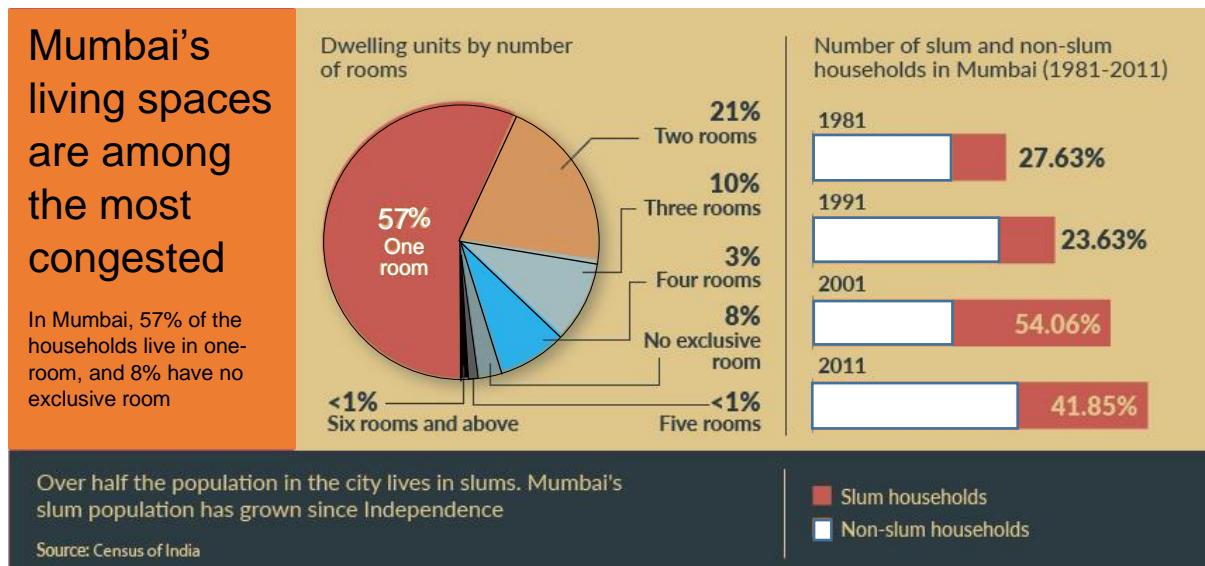


Fig. 2

(Source: <https://www.proptiger.com/guide/post/the-worlds-most-paradoxical-real-estate-market-is-in-india-infographic>)

- a) Describe and explain the changes in the percentage of slum households between 1981 and 2001 as shown in Fig. 2. [3]

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- b) Suggest two reasons why the percentage of slum households would have changed from 2001 and 2011 as shown in Fig. 2. [2]

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- c) Suggest two reasons why the number of one-room dwelling units is the highest in Mumbai as shown in Fig. 2. [2]

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- d) Explain the human and environmental impacts of living in slums. [4]

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3. Fig. 3 shows the relationship between annual household income and the number of rural and urban households in Nigeria.

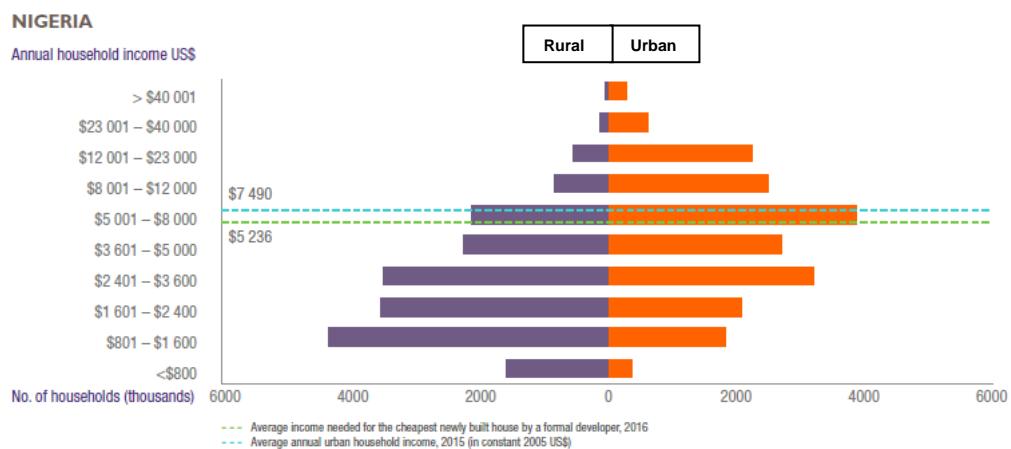


Fig. 3

(Source: <http://housingfinanceafrica.org/countries/nigeria/>)

Using evidence from Fig. 3, describe the relationship between the annual household income and the type of household. [3]

4. Fig. 4 shows an infographic on the guide to housing grants in Singapore.

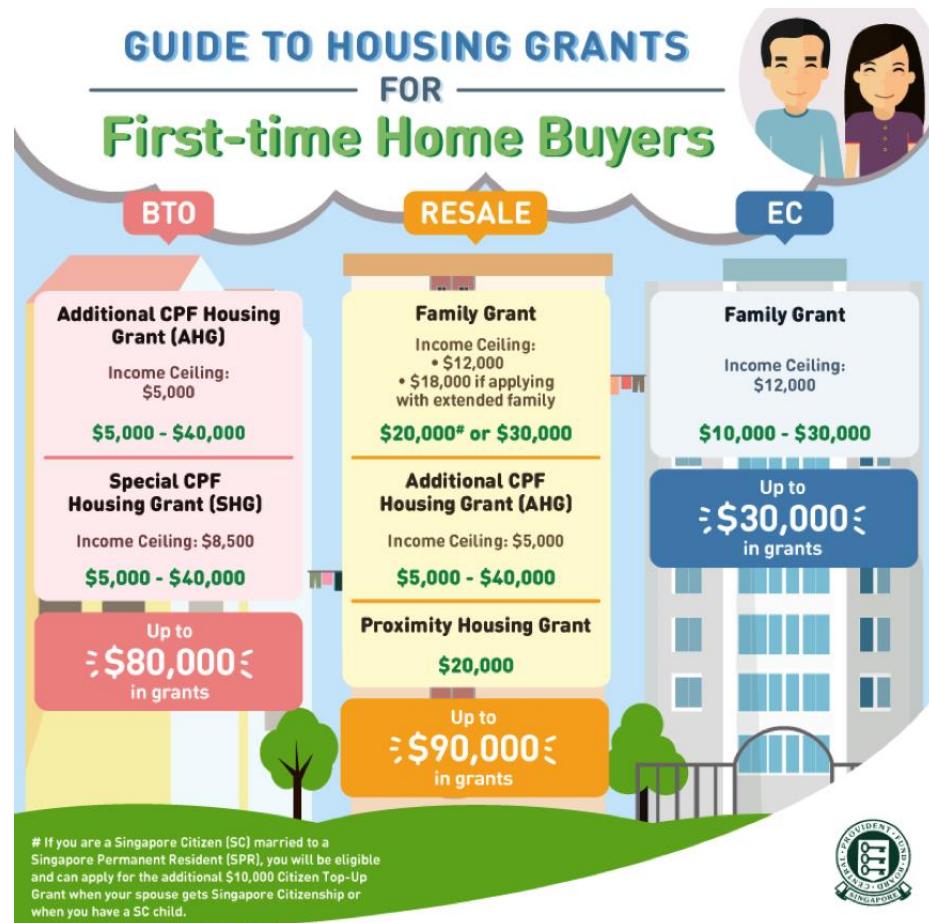


Fig. 4

(Source: <https://dollarsandsense.sg/complete-guide-to-hdb-housing-grants-in-singapore-for-different-types-of-flats/>)

- a) With reference to Fig. 4, explain how the Central Provident Fund (CPF) has helped to provide housing for Singaporeans. [3]

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- b) With reference to examples you have studied, describe how a sense of belonging is cultivated within HDB housing estates. [3]

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5. Fig. 5 below is adapted from an online Reuters article about Hong Kong's efforts to ease their housing shortage.

## Hong Kong leader promises more land to ease housing shortage

HONG KONG, Oct 10 2018 (Reuters) - Hong Kong's leader promised on Wednesday to ease the city's chronic housing shortage by boosting the supply of land through reclamation and redevelopment projects and allocate more space for public housing.

Soaring real estate prices have given Hong Kong a dubious ranking as the city with the greatest bubble risk, according to the latest UBS Global Real Estate Bubble Index, and angered many of its residents.

While private home prices have started to cool, falling for the first time in 29 months in August, a 60 square metre (646 sq ft) flat on Hong Kong Island that month still cost an average of HK\$10.8 million (\$1.38 million).

Chief Executive Carrie Lam, in her annual policy address on Wednesday, said addressing the land shortage was an urgent priority for her government. "Improvement of livelihood and development of the economy and transport infrastructure of our society hinge on land resources, without which all strategies or plans will end up in empty talk," Lam said.

She said a reclamation program would develop artificial islands with a total area of about 1,700 hectares in the next 20 to 30 years. The aim is to provide up to 400,000 residential units and accommodate up to 1.1 million people.

The city will speed up studies on releasing brownfield and other suitable sites, including civil servants' cooperative buildings, for housing, she said. It also planned to introduce private land redevelopment schemes with developers and reuse industrial buildings for transitional housing.

The city aims to increase the number of affordable flats by allocating more new land to public housing, including raising the ratio of public housing on newly developed land to 70 percent from 60 percent.

Most of the measures highlighted in Lam's speech were already known, analysts said. Hong Kong set up a task force on land supply in 2017 and began a five-month consultation process this year. "The land and housing policies did not give any big surprise," said Thomas Lam, executive director at property consultancy firm Knight Frank. Lam said it would take years for many of the government's measures to increase the land supply.

Low interest rates, limited housing supply and large flows of capital from mainland Chinese buyers have pushed housing prices up 165 percent over a decade, prompting repeated warnings from authorities about the risks of an asset bubble.

Fig. 5

(Source: <https://www.reuters.com/article/hongkong-property/hong-kong-leader-promises-more-land-to-ease-housing-shortage-idUSL4N1WQ274>)

With reference to Fig. 5, discuss the effectiveness of the efforts by Hong Kong to ease their housing shortage problems. **In 200 words or less**, support your answer with reasons and examples. [5]

END OF PAPER