

只限閱卷員參閱

FOR MARKERS' USE ONLY

香港考試及評核局  
HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

2012 年香港中學文憑考試  
HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2012

地理 試卷一  
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

評卷參考  
MARKING SCHEME

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甲部

Section A

題號 Question No.	答案 Key	題號 Question No.	答案 Key
1.	D	21.	C
2.	B	22.	A
3.	B	23.	B
4.	A	24.	B
5.	C	25.	A
6.	B	26.	A
7.	D	27.	B
8.	D	28.	D
9.	C	29.	A
10.	B	30.	A
11.	C	31.	B
12.	B	32.	C
13.	D	33.	D
14.	D	34.	C
15.	A	35.	C
16.	D	36.	A
17.	C	37.	A
18.	D	38.	C
19.	D	39.	B
20.	A	40.	C

Section B

Question 1

	Marks
(a) (i) earthquake	1 (1)
(ii)	
- at conservative plate boundary	1
- plates moved by convection currents	1
- North American plate and Caribbean plate <u>slide laterally</u>	1
- large friction/ great pressure exerts on the rock	1
- great stress accumulates within the rock	1
- when stress exceeds the limit of the rock	1
- rock fractures to release energy	1
- seismic waves/ shock waves are released	1
	1 (5)
(b) (i)	
- high magnitude	1
- shallow-focus earthquake/ earthquake is closer to the surface	1
- epicenter closed to city/ Port-au-Prince	1
- building materials are weak/ lack of earthquake-proof design	1
- lack of effective warning system	1
- low GDP/ poverty/ lack of capital/ lack of rescue measures	1
- low literacy rate/ low education level/ lack of earthquake drill	1
	1 (4)
(ii)	
- strong building materials/ buildings with earthquake-proof design	1
- effective warning system	1
- earthquake monitoring system	1
- effective communication system	1
- establish well-equipped rescue teams	1
	1 (4)
(c)	
- unstable political environment/ inefficient reconstruction work by government	1
- large number of casualties/ lack of people to reconstruct the city	1
- buildings damaged seriously	1
- low GDP/ lack of capital	1
- lack of technology	1
- destruction of infrastructure	1
	1 (4)

Max. 18

## Question 2

Marks

- (a) (i) - Site A: vacant land  
- Site B: temporary structures/ cottages 1  
1 (2)
- (ii) urban sprawl/ urban encroachment 1 (1)
- | Explanation                                | Map evidence                                     |
|--|--|
| - next to/ proximity to new town           | - Tin Shui Wai/ Yuen Long                        |
| - high accessibility/ convenient transport | - roads linking with Tin Shui Wai/ Yuen Long     |
| - cross boundary linkage with Shenzhen     | - Kong Sham Western Highway/ Shenzhen Bay Bridge |
| - ample space for development              | - vacant land next to the roads                  |
| - lower land rent of farmland              | - scattered farmland next to some villages       |
- (6)
- (iv) Land use problems:  
 - unplanned housing development/ scattered container yards blended with rural villages/ land use conflict 1  
 - visual pollution 1  
 - drainage problems/ increasing risk of flooding during heavy rain 1
- Transport problems:  
 - increase in road traffic flow/ congestion / noise/ air pollution 1  
 - heavy vehicles using narrow roads/ concerns of road safety 1
- Economic problems:  
 - increasing land rent 1  
 - farming land use replaced by industrial/ storage uses 1  
 - abandoned farmland increases/ reducing farm outputs (Any four) 1 (4)
- (b) (i) Location:  
 - proximity to Zhujiang Delta/ Shenzhen 1  
 - favourable to develop port back up services/ logistics/ industrial areas 1  
 - proximity to new towns/ Tin Shui Wai/ Yuen Long 1  
 - job opportunities for residents 1  
 - need rezoning/ relocating container storage yards or industrial areas 1
- Site:  
 - preservation of declared monuments/ Yeung Hau Temple/ Tang Ancestral Hall 1  
 - housing for the rural residents/ preservation of some rural settlements 1  
 - conserving hills at grid squares 0685 and 0686 as green area/ park 1 (3)  
 (Max. 2 marks for either "location" or "site" only)
- (ii) Existing infrastructure:  
 - west rail station/ commuting by west rail to reduce use of vehicles 1  
 - planting trees/ buffer zones/ noise shield along Kong Sham Western Highway, Castle Peak Road, Yuen Long Highway and West Rail 1  
 - reduce traffic noise/ air pollution 1  
 - sewage treatment plant at grid reference 069855 to treat urban sewage/ prevent river/ coastal pollution 1  
 - cross-border transport network favours economic development 1 (2)

Max. 18

## Question 3

Marks

- |  |   |  |   |   |  |                   |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|-------------------|
| (a) (i)  | - X : 9.0<br>- Y : -41.7  | 1<br>1 (2)   |   |   |  |                   |
| (ii)   | <u>Description:</u><br>- decrease in cereal production in both countries<br>- greater decrease of cereal production in Somalia  | 1<br>1 (1)   |   |   |  |                   |
|  | <u>Explanation:</u><br>- drought/ decrease in rainfall<br>- Somalia faces a more severe drought problem/ more area with rainfall $\geq 30\%$ below average  | 1<br>1 (1)   |   |   |  |                   |
| (iii)  | - Somalia   | 1 (1)  |   |   |  |                   |
|  | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>- more severe crop failure/ greater percentage decrease in cereal production</td> <td>- production in 2011 was 41.7% less than that in 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- greater percentage of population in need of food relief</td> <td>- one-third of the population in need of food relief</td> </tr> </table>   | - more severe crop failure/ greater percentage decrease in cereal production | - production in 2011 was 41.7% less than that in 2010 | - greater percentage of population in need of food relief | - one-third of the population in need of food relief | 1+1<br>1+1<br>(2) |
| - more severe crop failure/ greater percentage decrease in cereal production | - production in 2011 was 41.7% less than that in 2010   |  |   |   |  |                   |
| - greater percentage of population in need of food relief                    | - one-third of the population in need of food relief  |  |   |   |  |                   |
| (b)  | - Somalia is poorer/ lower GDP per capita<br>- primary production is the main source of income/ lower level in industrialisation<br>- low farming income/ income from primary production<br>- less able to afford modern farming technology<br>- lacks money to buy imported food<br>- people are poorly-educated/ lower rate of literacy<br>- lacks the knowledge to apply modern farming technology/ adopts traditional farming methods | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 (5)                                     |   |   |  |                   |
| (c) (i)  | - increase short-term water supply<br>- irrigation scheme might not function well because of inadequate annual rainfall/ inadequate water supply<br>- less developed country lacks capital to afford such farming technique<br>- local farmers lack adequate knowledge to apply the technique<br>- misuse of technique might reduce the long-term productivity/ soil salinization   | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 (3)  |   |   |  |                   |
| (ii)   | - water and soil conservation<br>- ensure sustainable agricultural development<br>- cause less disturbance to the fragile environment<br>- could not solve climatic constraints/ insufficient water for irrigation  | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1 (3)   |   |   |  |                   |

Max. 18

Question 4	Marks
(a) (i) <u>Increase in CO<sub>2</sub>:</u> - increase in land exploitation/ lumbering - increase in amount of electricity consumption for industrial/ domestic use - increase in use of fossil fuels for transport/ industrial activities	1 1 1 (2)
<u>Increase in N<sub>2</sub>O:</u> - increase in transportation/ increase in use of fossil fuels - increase in use of fertilisers - increase in industrial production	1 1 1 (2)
(ii) - positive relationship - concentrations of CO <sub>2</sub> / N <sub>2</sub> O/ greenhouse gases increase, surface temperature increases - intensify the greenhouse effect - the earth radiation/ long-wave radiation - absorbed by greenhouse gases/ reflected to the ground - accumulation of heat energy	1 1 1 1 1 1 (4)
(b) (i) <u>Emission scenario X:</u> - higher temperature increase/ rate of global warming increases - abundant use of fossil fuels/ high emission amount of greenhouse gases	1 1 (2)
<i>OR</i>	
<u>Emission scenario Y:</u> - lower temperature increase/ rate of global warming slows down - use of alternate energy/ lower emission amount of greenhouse gases	1 1 (2)
(ii) - inter-governmental agreement on standard of emission amount - establishment of monitoring network among governments - provision of technological platform - international cooperation/ e.g. carbon emission trading/ renewable energy - improving citizens' awareness on global warming in different countries/ environmental education - more developed countries help less developed countries to conserve rainforests	1 1 1 1 1 1 (4)
(iii) - level of economic development + appropriate explanation - political consideration + appropriate explanation - economic interest + appropriate explanation - technological level + appropriate explanation	1+1 1+1 1+1 1+1 (4)

Max. 18

## Section C

## Question 5

Account for the physical factors leading to the occurrence of floods in the lower course of a river. Discuss the effectiveness of dam construction in preventing floods.

Description & explanation	6
Discussion	6

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Describe and explain the physical factors leading to occurrence of floods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- characteristics of lower course of river</li> <li>- massive load</li> <li>- sudden increase in the volume of flow           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• early summer monsoon, El Nino</li> <li>• volume of flow exceeds river capacity → flood occurs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the physical factors leading to the occurrence of floods</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	5 – 6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of the physical factors leading to the occurrence of floods</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate elementary or inaccurate knowledge of the physical factors leading to the occurrence of floods</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Discuss the effectiveness of dam construction in preventing floods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- storage of flood water</li> <li>- regulate the flow of water</li> <li>- silt storage</li> <li>- conditions reducing the effectiveness:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extreme heavy rainfall</li> <li>• deforestation cause silting</li> <li>• lower the storage capacity</li> <li>• earthquakes cause collapsing of dam</li> <li>• lack of maintenance</li> </ul> </li> <li>- other effective methods: soil conservation, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical discussion of the effectiveness of dam construction in preventing floods</li> <li>• Appropriate discussion of other effective methods in preventing floods</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate discussion of the effectiveness of dam construction in preventing floods</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general discussion of the effectiveness of dam construction in preventing floods</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
		Max. 12

N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.

## Question 6

Describe the mode of production and locational distribution of the IT industry. How does globalisation lead to the occurrence of this mode of production?

Description	5
Explanation	7

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Describe the mode of production and locational distribution of IT industry</b>  <u>Mode of production:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- multi-point production</li><li>- transnational production</li></ul> <u>Locational distribution:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- executive, management, design and R &amp; D departments mostly located in large cities or suburban areas of MDCs</li><li>- production, assembling and packaging departments mostly located in LDCs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrate sound and comprehensive knowledge of the mode of production and locational distribution of IT industry</li><li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of the mode of production and locational distribution of IT industry</li><li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrate brief understanding of the mode of production and locational distribution of IT industry</li><li>• Using everyday language</li></ul>	5 3 – 4 1 – 2
<b>Explain how globalisation lead to the occurrence of this mode of production</b>  <u>Comparative advantages:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- development in transportation and communication technologies</li><li>- IT industry – footloose industry</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- location of headquarters and R &amp; D department: MDCs</li><li>- reasons:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• concentration of experts</li><li>• good infrastructure</li><li>• high technological level</li><li>• pleasant environment attracts experts of technology</li></ul></li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- production plants: LDCs</li><li>- reasons:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• favourable government policy</li><li>• cheap labour</li><li>• low land rent</li><li>• other incentives: e.g. low tax rates, more lenient environmental regulations, etc.</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capable of explaining how globalisation influences the multi-point and transnational production of IT industry</li><li>• Coherent, creative and logical discussion on the importance of globalisation to the change of location of IT industry</li><li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Appropriate discussion on importance of globalisation to the change of location of IT industry</li><li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Brief and general discussion on importance of globalisation to the change of location of IT industry</li><li>• Using everyday language</li></ul>	6 – 7 3 – 5 1 – 2
		Max. 12

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## Question 7

Why are tropical rainforests in the world vanishing at an increasing rate in recent years? Discuss the effectiveness of the establishment of national parks in conserving the tropical rainforests.

Explanation	5
Discussion	7

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Explain the causes for the vanishing of tropical rainforests</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- economic development</li> <li>- agricultural development</li> <li>- population increase</li> <li>- urban development</li> <li>- technological development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical explanation on the causes for the tropical rainforests in the world to vanish at an increasing rate in recent years</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate explanation on the causes for the tropical rainforests in the world to vanish at an increasing rate in recent years</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general explanation on the causes for the tropical rainforests in the world to vanish at an increasing rate in recent years</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Discuss the effectiveness of the establishment of national parks in conserving the tropical rainforests</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Supporting points:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• align with the principles of sustainable development</li> <li>• protected by laws and regulations</li> <li>• easier to manage/ monitor</li> <li>• may have the assistance in management by professional organisations from overseas</li> <li>• local people may help to conserve the forest, e.g. act as tourist guides</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <u>Limitations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• insufficient capital for tropical rainforest countries to maintain the management of national parks</li> <li>• may have corruption</li> <li>• extensive area/ inconvenient transport, difficulty in law enforcement/ smuggling activities of local residents</li> <li>• hill fires due to careless burning</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Discussion of other effective measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical discussion of the effectiveness of the establishment of national parks in conserving the tropical rainforests with sufficient supporting points and its limitations</li> <li>• Appropriate discussion of other effective measures</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6 – 7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate discussion of the effectiveness of the establishment of national parks in conserving the tropical rainforests with reasonable supporting points</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general discussion of the effectiveness of the establishment of national parks in conserving the tropical rainforests</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
		Max. 12

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地理 試卷二  
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

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## Section D

## Question 1

Marks

- right spelling* (a) (i) - Rock type X: sedimentary rock/ shale/ siltstone  
- Rock type Y: igneous rock/ plutonic rock/ granite/*granitic rocks*

1  
1 (2)

(ii)

	Rock type X	Rock type Y
<u>Materials of rock</u>	- <u>sediments</u>	- magma
<u>Rock structure</u>	- less compact/ softer - stratified/ in layers - presence of bedding planes - non-crystalline - may have fossils	- more compact/ harder - non-stratified - presence of joints/ <i>no bedding</i> - crystalline - contains no fossils
<u>Resistance to weathering</u>	- less	- more

- Using table,  
right answer.  
(and 2)

1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1 (4)

(iii)

- mainly in northeastern New Territories (*NE HK ✓*)  
• e.g. Pat Sin Range, Port Island and Ping Chau (Any one) → max 1  
- a small portion scattered around the New Territories  
• e.g. Ma On Shan, Yuen Long and some areas in Tai O (Any one) → max 1

1  
1  
1  
1 (2)

(iv)

- annotated diagram (*max. 1 if the condition not matched*)  
- correct labels/ explanations: (Max. two)  
• magma passes through lines of weakness  
• swelling up to the crust/ earth surface  
• lava cools and solidifies <sup>rapidly</sup> deep underground/ in the crust  
• cooling of minerals in lava forms crystals (*crystallization*). = slow cooling of magma  
• slow cooling of lava in the crust, forming larger crystals/ coarser particles (*large size*) = *crystallization + crystal size*  
*rate.*

1 (1)  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1 (2)

(b) (i)

*"weathering" only X*

- chemical weathering/ spheroidal weathering  
- physical weathering/ block disintegration  
- mass wasting/ erosion (*abundant X*)

1  
1  
1 (2)

(ii)

- hot and wet climate  
- *heavy rain in summer* (*is used for specific example*)  
- well-jointed rock  
- minerals, e.g. feldspar, mica are easily weathered  
- rainwater infiltrates into the joints, causing chemical weathering  
- *heavy rain after intense heating of rock surface in summer widens the joints, causing physical weathering*  
- loose weathered materials washed/ carried away by rainwater/ mass weathering  
- tors remain on hillslopes

1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1 (5)*- large daily range of temperature X*

Max. 18

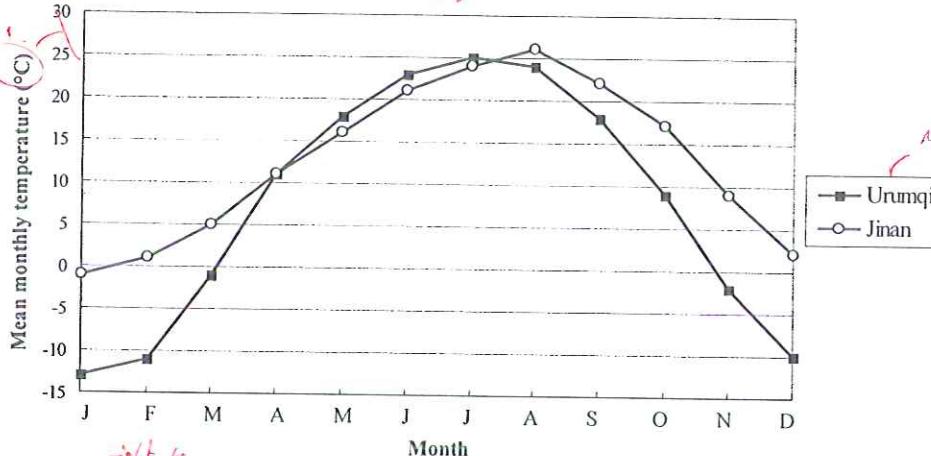
Question 2 (note than 1 diagram, all corrects max 1)

Marks

- (a) (i) - accuracy (2 errors -1)

3  
1 (4)

- title/ labelling of axes (match as 1-12) ✓



no label  $\Rightarrow$  ○ for labd.

error  
from + random  
curve  $\rightarrow$  mark for  
axes

- (ii) - mean annual temperature of Jinan is higher than Urumqi/ Jinan:  $12.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; Urumqi:  $7.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  1
- annual range of temperature of Jinan is smaller than Urumqi/ Jinan:  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; Urumqi:  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$  1
- Urumqi is warmer than Jinan in summer/ colder than Jinan in winter 1 (2)

- (iii) Location: (Max. two)  
Jinan:  
- coastal location/ moderated by sea  
- cooling effect of onshore monsoon winds in summer 1

- Urumqi:  
- located at continental interior/ continental effect  
- rapid heating and loss of heat of continent 1

- Altitude: (Max. two)  
- Urumqi is located at higher altitude, slightly lower mean annual temperature /lower rate 1  
- lower air temperature due to thinner air at Urumqi 1

- Latitude: (Max. two)  
- lower mean annual temperature in Urumqi as it is located at higher latitude  
- less insolation is received due to lower angle of sun's rays 1 (4)

- (b) (i) - the annual rainfall increases from Urumqi to Jinan 1  
- from inland to coastal area/ the annual rainfall increases from 400 mm to 800 mm W-E 1 (1)
- because there is much moisture supply by onshore monsoon winds at coastal area 1  
- typhoons occur in summer in Jinan 1  
- the amount of moisture reduces when winds blow inland 1  
- topographic effect/ blocked by mountain ranges in inland area main shades. 1 (3)

wrong name X

- Answers must be  
written on both sides  
of the paper - max 2.*
- (b) (ii) drought/ sand storms 1 (1)
- (iii) Drought:
- Effective: (Max. two)
    - to a certain extent, increase relative humidity by evapotranspiration 1
    - can relieve the problem when the amount of groundwater storage increases 1
  - Not effective: (Max. two)
    - not very effective in the short-term 1
    - density of trees is low due to dry environment 1
    - effectiveness depends on forest management 1 (3)

*OR*Sand storms:

- Effective: (Max. two)
  - trees act as windbreak to slow down wind velocity 1
  - roots of trees hold the top soil 1
  - effectiveness improve when trees grow taller 1
- Not effective: (Max. two)
  - short trees limits the degree of effectiveness *(area or quality of trees)* 1
  - effectiveness depends on forest management 1 (3)

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Max. 18

## Question 3

Marks

- |         |   |                                |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) (i) | X: 30 745<br><i>right place name instead of letter ✓</i>  | 1 (1)                          |
| (ii)    | - uneven distribution of traffic<br>- less traffic flow on western side (B)/ more traffic flow on eastern side (E/F)/<br>- traffic flow on western side (A/B) only approximately one-fourth of that of D<br>- more traffic flow from C to D<br>- F with the highest traffic density/ B with the least<br><i>E/W ↑<br/>highest flow →<br/>lowest highest density</i>   | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 (3)      |
| (iii)   | - congestion/ increase in transport costs/ traffic time at C and D<br>- bottle neck/ confluence of N-S and E-W main roads at D<br>- heavy traffic to central business district at C / <i>heavy traffic due to long travel distance near C + D</i><br>- only one E-W main road<br><i>must be related to Central City<br/>not travel</i>  | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1 (3)           |
| (b) (i) | - increase in road space<br>- diverting E-W traffic flow<br>- reducing traffic density at C & D<br>- increase in traffic speed<br>- reducing driving distance between Central and Causeway Bay  | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 (4)      |
| (ii)    | - reclamation of harbour<br>- reducing size of harbour<br>- destroying the scenery of harbour view /<br>- air pollution becomes more serious with heavy traffic flow<br><i>+ water pollution / marine ecosystem<br/>construction → air pollution<br/>+ convenient and faster</i>  | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1 (3)           |
| (iii)   | - different roles played by MTR link and Bypass: MTR link for passenger transport only, Bypass for both passenger and goods transport<br>- Bypass alone may not be able to cope with the increase in traffic flow in the commercial area of Central and Causeway Bay<br>- MTR is a mass transit system<br>- MTR is a more efficient means of using road space<br>- MTR could not replace role of By-pass: Bypass is essential for logistics and emergency services<br>- Bypass can cope with growing volume of private cars and goods transport<br><i>reasonable explanation of different roles</i> | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 (4) |

Max. 18

Q3

## Question 4

Marks

- (a) (i) - the value of industrial production in Foshan is higher  
- proportion of industry in total local economic production of Foshan is higher  
- rate of industrial growth in Zhaoqing is faster than Foshan
- relief X*
- Reference to table 6a.*
- Foshan* { - Foshan is close to Guangzhou  
- better infrastructure and facilities  
- higher population density in Foshan, adequate supply of labour  
- affected by industrial agglomeration
- Zhaoqing* { - lower base value of industrial production in Zhaoqing, therefore higher growth rate  
- abundant land supply in Zhaoqing, cheaper land rent  
- lower wages in Zhaoqing
- Focus: pollution accumulation along river.*
- many pollution or many people in Zhuhai X*
- Describe!*
- (b) (i) - best water quality in Zhaoqing; worse in Foshan; worst in Zhuhai  
- less industrial sewage is disposed at Zhaoqing due to limited industrial development  
- greatest amount of industrial sewage discharge in Foshan/ smallest amount of industrial sewage discharge in Zhuhai  
- as living standard is higher, large amount of domestic sewage is produced  
- industrial development in Foshan produces large amount of industrial sewage  
- Zhuhai located at lower course of Xijiang *w/rt.*  
- sewage from tributaries in the upper course flows to the lower course, resulting in poor water quality in Zhuhai (*accumulation of pollutants along rivers/sea*)
- Focus: pollution accumulation along river.*
- many pollution or many people in Zhuhai X*
- (ii) Social cost: (Max. three)  
- contamination of agricultural and aquatic products  
- lack of clean water supply  
- hazardous to the health of citizens  
- lower labour productivity  
- lower quality of living of citizens (*living standard X → economic*)  
- reduce value of recreational resources
- Economic loss: (Max. three)
- water filtering X*
- withdrawal of foreign capital  
- large expenses in the projects of managing water quality/ sewage treatment  
- less income for fishermen (*farmers / aquaculture industry*)  
- greater medical expenditure
- (iii) - legislation  
- prevention  
- monitoring  
- cleaning up  
- education (alternative living styles)  
- cooperation among local governments

Max. 18

## Section E

## Question 5

Illustrate how water affects the external processes on the slopes of Hong Kong. Explain how these external processes shape the slope landscape in Hong Kong.

→ related to HK.

Illustration	6
Explanation	6

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Illustrate how water affects the external processes on the slopes of Hong Kong</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- External processes: weathering, erosion and mass wasting</li> <li>- Definition of weathering, erosion and mass wasting</li> <li>- Water is vital to the external process</li> <li>- <u>Weathering:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water accelerates the chemical reaction and physical breakdown of rocks</li> <li>• water facilitates chemical weathering, the processes include solution, oxidation</li> <li>• deep weathering profile cause loose weathered materials</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <u>Erosion:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rainfall as an agent</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <u>Mass wasting:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adding weight</li> <li>• enhancing the shear stress</li> <li>• reducing shearing strength</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate sound and comprehensive knowledge of how water affects the external processes on the slopes of Hong Kong</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	5 – 6
<b>Explain how external processes shape the slope landscape in Hong Kong</b> <p><u>Weathering:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- various types of weathered features, e.g. corestones, honeycomb rock surface</li> <li>- deep weathered profile</li> </ul> <p><u>Erosion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- heavy rainfall enhances rill erosion and sheet erosion</li> </ul> <p><u>Mass wasting:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- loose material slide down/ fall down</li> <li>- landslide/ mudflow produces bare scars on hillslopes</li> <li>- scree slope</li> </ul> <p><u>Landscape:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- formation of tors</li> <li>- formation of gullies and badlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of how water affects the external processes on the slopes of Hong Kong</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate brief understanding of how water affects the external processes on the slopes of Hong Kong</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical explanation of how external processes shape the slope landscape in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Appropriate discussion of other effective methods in preventing floods</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	5 – 6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate explanation of how external processes shape the slope landscape in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general explanation of how external processes shape the slope landscape in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
		Max. 12

N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.

## Question 6

Describe the formation of the monsoon wind system. Explain the impact of monsoons and other weather systems on the precipitation characteristics in Hong Kong.

Description	6
Explanation	6

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Describe the formation of monsoon wind system</b> Major concepts: - different heating properties of land and sea - different pressure cells on land and sea - wind blows from high pressure area to low pressure area - seasonal reversal of air pressure and wind patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate sound and comprehensive knowledge of the formation of the monsoon wind system</li> <li>Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	5 – 6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate adequate knowledge of the formation of the monsoon wind system</li> <li>Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate brief understanding of the formation of the monsoon wind system</li> <li>Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Explain the impact of monsoons and other weather systems on the precipitation characteristics</b> <u>Monsoons:</u> - causing a distinctive seasonal distribution of precipitation - summer monsoon blows from sea to land/ onshore wind/ brings abundant moisture/ more rain - winter monsoon blows from land to sea/ offshore wind/ reduce chances of precipitation/ less rain  <u>Other weather systems:</u> - emphasise on occasional occurrence, but may affect amount of annual and seasonal rainfall ① typhoons → bring abundant amount of rain water, frequency of typhoons arriving at Hong Kong directly affects the annual amount of precipitation ② low pressure troughs → bring abundant rain water in the short term/ causing rainstorms ③ cold fronts → bring showers in winter and autumn/ dry season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coherent and logical explanation on the impact of monsoons and other weather systems on the precipitation characteristics in Hong Kong</li> <li>Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	5 – 6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate explanation on the impact of monsoons and other weather systems on the precipitation characteristics in Hong Kong</li> <li>Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief and general explanation on the impact of monsoons and other weather systems on the precipitation characteristics in Hong Kong</li> <li>Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
		Max. 12

N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.

## Question 7

Explain the favourable conditions for Hong Kong to develop into a regional logistic hub. Comment on the impact of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development in Hong Kong.

Explanation	7
Comment	5

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Explain the favourable conditions for Hong Kong to develop into a regional logistic hub</b> <u>Internal conditions:</u> (4 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- well developed and efficient intracity transport system</li> <li>- well developed IT and communication system: monitoring of goods movement</li> <li>- existing storage space: industrial buildings</li> <li>- government policy: e.g. free port</li> <li>- well developed infrastructure e.g. container port and airport</li> <li>- well trained labour force and management staff</li> </ul> <u>External conditions:</u> (3 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- good connectivity with overseas</li> <li>- proximity to major export processing industrial regions: Zhujiang Delta</li> <li>- various transport network linkages with Zhujiang Delta: waterways, railways and roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate sound to comprehensive knowledge of the favourable conditions for logistic development in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Able to differentiate the internal and external favourable conditions</li> <li>• Able to explain how these conditions favour logistic development</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of the favourable conditions for logistics development in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate elementary to basic knowledge of the favourable conditions for logistic development in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	5 – 7 3 – 4 1 – 2
<b>Comment on the impact of HK-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development in Hong Kong</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- brief description of location of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge</li> <li>- closer linkage &amp; cooperation with industrial regions in western Zhujiang Delta/ Pan Zhujiang Delta</li> <li>- reducing time and transport cost</li> <li>- linking with Hong Kong airport: air transport of goods increases</li> <li>- greater competition between the logistic development of HK and the Zhujiang Delta region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent, creative and logical comment on the impact of HK-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate comment on the impact of HK-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general comment on the impact of HK-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	5 3 – 4 1 – 2
		Max. 12

N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.

## Question 8

Describe the changes in farming characteristics of the Zhujiang Delta region in the past 30 years. Comment on the impact of technological development on the local farming production pattern.

Description	5
Comment	7

Focus on ZDR.

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<p><b>Describe the changes in farming characteristics of the Zhujiang Delta region</b></p> <p><u>Farming land use:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reduction in farmland</li> <li>- reduction in land use for traditional crops, e.g. wet paddy, sugar cane</li> <li>- increase in land use for market gardening, e.g. vegetables, fruit, flowers</li> <li>- change from staple crops to cash crops</li> </ul> <p><u>Farming production pattern:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- commercialisation, specialisation, modernisation, intensification</li> <li>- some farms are run by joint Hong Kong-mainland China enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate sound to comprehensive knowledge of the changes in farming characteristics of the Zhujiang Delta region</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of the changes in farming characteristics of the Zhujiang Delta region</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 4
<p><b>Comment on the impact of technological development on local farming production pattern</b></p> <p><u>Farming production technology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improvement in species</li> <li>- farming chemistry, e.g. chemical fertilisers, pesticides</li> <li>- irrigation system</li> <li>- mechanisation</li> <li>- others: e.g. greenhouse, hydroponics</li> </ul> <p><u>Transportation technology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- transportation networks</li> <li>- export facilities, e.g. airports, container terminals</li> <li>- refrigerating facilities</li> </ul> <p><u>Impact on farming production pattern:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- commercialisation</li> <li>- specialisation</li> <li>- modernisation</li> <li>- intensification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate elementary to basic knowledge of the changes in farming characteristics of the Zhujiang Delta region</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to explain how technological development influences the farming production pattern of the Zhujiang Delta region</li> <li>• Coherent, creative and logical comment on the importance of technological development to the farming production pattern of the Zhujiang Delta region</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6 – 7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate comment on the impact of technological development on the farming production pattern of the Zhujiang Delta region</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general comment on the impact of technological development on farming production pattern</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
		Max. 12

N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.