

**只限閱卷員參閱**

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**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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2012-DSE-GEOG 1-1

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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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at conservative plate boundary</li> <li>- plates moved by convection currents</li> <li>- North American plate and Caribbean plate <u>slide laterally</u></li> <li>- large friction/ great pressure exerts on the rock</li> <li>- great stress accumulates within the rock</li> <li>- when stress exceeds the limit of the rock</li> <li>- rock fractures to release energy</li> <li>- seismic waves/ shock waves are released</li> </ul>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 (5)
(b) (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high magnitude</li> <li>- shallow-focus earthquake/ earthquake is closer to the surface</li> <li>- epicenter closed to city/ Port-au-Prince</li> <li>- building materials are weak/ lack of earthquake-proof design</li> <li>- lack of effective warning system</li> <li>- low GDP/ poverty/ lack of capital/ lack of rescue measures</li> <li>- low literacy rate/ low education level/ lack of earthquake drill</li> </ul>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 (4)
(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strong building materials/ buildings with earthquake-proof design</li> <li>- effective warning system</li> <li>- earthquake monitoring system</li> <li>- effective communication system</li> <li>- establish well-equipped rescue teams</li> </ul>	1 1 1 1 1 (4)
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unstable political environment/ inefficient reconstruction work by government</li> <li>- large number of casualties/ lack of people to reconstruct the city</li> <li>- buildings damaged seriously</li> <li>- low GDP/ lack of capital</li> <li>- lack of technology</li> <li>- destruction of infrastructure</li> </ul>	1 1 1 1 1 1 (4)

Max. 18



## Question 2

Marks

- (a) (i) - Site A: vacant land 1  
 - Site B: temporary structures/ cottages 1 (2)
- (ii) urban sprawl/ urban encroachment 1 (1)
- (iii)
- | Explanation                                | Map evidence                                     |     |
|--|--|-----|
| - next to/ proximity to new town           | - Tin Shui Wai/ Yuen Long                        | 1+1 |
| - high accessibility/ convenient transport | - roads linking with Tin Shui Wai/ Yuen Long     | 1+1 |
| - cross boundary linkage with Shenzhen     | - Kong Sham Western Highway/ Shenzhen Bay Bridge | 1+1 |
| - ample space for development              | - vacant land next to the roads                  | 1+1 |
| - lower land rent of farmland              | - scattered farmland next to some villages       | 1+1 |
- (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  
- Y : -41.7  
1  
1 (2)
- (ii) Description:  
- decrease in cereal production in both countries  
- greater decrease of cereal production in Somalia  
1  
1 (1)
- Explanation:  
- drought/ decrease in rainfall  
- Somalia faces a more severe drought problem/ more area with rainfall  $\geq 30\%$  below average  
1  
1 (1)
- (iii) - Somalia  
1 (1)
- |  |   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| - more severe crop failure/ greater percentage decrease in cereal production | - production in 2011 was 41.7% less than that in 2010 | 1+1 |
| - greater percentage of population in need of food relief                    | - one-third of the population in need of food relief  | 1+1 |
- (2)
- (b) - Somalia is poorer/ lower GDP per capita  
- primary production is the main source of income/ lower level in industrialisation  
- low farming income/ income from primary production  
- less able to afford modern farming technology  
- lacks money to buy imported food  
- people are poorly-educated/ lower rate of literacy  
- lacks the knowledge to apply modern farming technology/ adopts traditional farming methods  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1 (5)
- (c) (i) - increase short-term water supply  
- irrigation scheme might not function well because of inadequate annual rainfall/ inadequate water supply  
- less developed country lacks capital to afford such farming technique  
- local farmers lack adequate knowledge to apply the technique  
- misuse of technique might reduce the long-term productivity/ soil salinization  
1  
1  
1  
1  
1 (3)
- (ii) - water and soil conservation  
- ensure sustainable agricultural development  
- cause less disturbance to the fragile environment  
- could not solve climatic constraints/ insufficient water for irrigation  
1  
1  
1  
1 (3)

Max. 18

## Question 4

Marks

- (a) (i) Increase in CO<sub>2</sub>:
- increase in land exploitation/ lumbering 1
  - increase in amount of electricity consumption for industrial/ domestic use 1
  - increase in use of fossil fuels for transport/ industrial activities 1 (2)

Increase in N<sub>2</sub>O:

- increase in transportation/ increase in use of fossil fuels 1
- increase in use of fertilisers 1
- increase in industrial production 1 (2)

- (ii)
- positive relationship 1
  - concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>/ N<sub>2</sub>O/ greenhouse gases increase, surface temperature increases 1
  - intensify the greenhouse effect 1
  - the earth radiation/ long-wave radiation 1
  - absorbed by greenhouse gases/ reflected to the ground 1
  - accumulation of heat energy 1 (4)

- (b) (i) Emission scenario X:
- higher temperature increase/ rate of global warming increases 1
  - abundant use of fossil fuels/ high emission amount of greenhouse gases 1 (2)

**OR**Emission scenario Y:

- lower temperature increase/ rate of global warming slows down 1
- use of alternate energy/ lower emission amount of greenhouse gases 1 (2)

- (ii)
- inter-governmental agreement on standard of emission amount 1
  - establishment of monitoring network among governments 1
  - provision of technological platform 1
  - international cooperation/ e.g. carbon emission trading/ renewable energy 1
  - improving citizens' awareness on global warming in different countries/ environmental education 1
  - more developed countries help less developed countries to conserve rainforests 1 (4)
- (iii)
- level of economic development + appropriate explanation 1+1
  - political consideration + appropriate explanation 1+1
  - economic interest + appropriate explanation 1+1
  - technological level + appropriate explanation 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>	5
	<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>	3 – 4
	<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>	1 – 2
<b>Explain how globalisation lead to the occurrence of this mode of production</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- development in transportation and communication technologies</li> <li>- IT industry – footloose industry</li> </ul> <u>Comparative advantages:</u> <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> <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>	6 – 7
	<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>	3 – 5
	<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>	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

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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Section D

Question 1

Marks

- (a) (i) - Rock type X: sedimentary rock/ shale/ siltstone

1

- Rock type Y: igneous rock/ plutonic rock/ granite/ *granitic rocks*

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

1

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*

1

1

1

1

1 (2)

- (iv) - annotated diagram (*max. 1 if the annotation not matched*)

1 (1)

- correct labels/ explanations: (Max. two)

1

- magma passes through lines of weakness

1

- swelling up to the crust/ *earth surface*

1

- *lava* cools and solidifies deep underground/ in the crust

1

- cooling of minerals in *lava* forms crystals (*crystallization*). = *slow cooling of magma*

1

- slow cooling of *lava* in the crust, forming larger crystals/ coarser particles (*crystallization + crystal size*)

1 (2)

- (b) (i) - chemical weathering/ spheroidal weathering

1

- physical weathering/ block disintegration

1

- mass wasting/ erosion (*abradation X*)

1 (2)

(ii)

- hot and wet climate

1

- *heavy rain in summer*

1

- well-jointed rock

1

- minerals, e.g. feldspar, mica are easily weathered

1

- rainwater infiltrates into the joints, causing chemical weathering

1

- *heavy rain after intense heating of rock surface in summer* widens the joints, causing physical weathering

1

- loose weathered materials washed/ carried away by rainwater/ mass weathering

1

- tors remain on hillslopes

1 (5)

Max. 18

*- large daily range of temperature X*



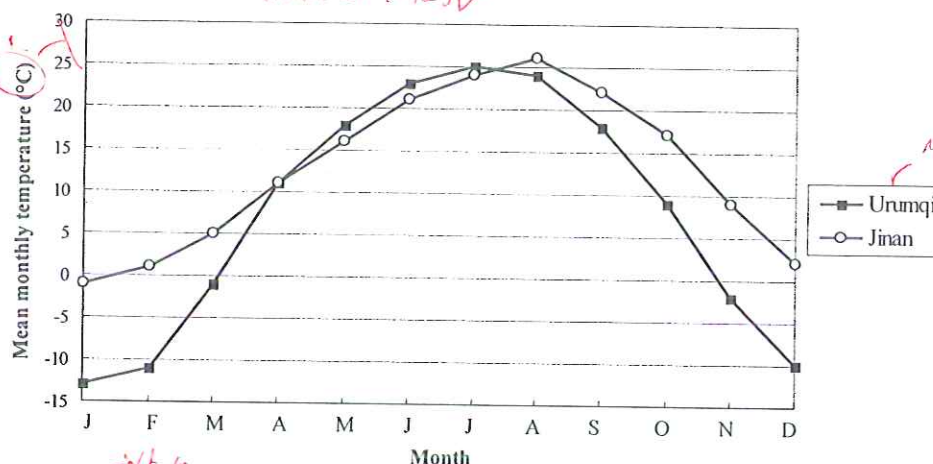
## Question 2

(note that 1 diagram, all correct max 11)

Marks

- (a) (i) - accuracy (2 errors - 1)  
- title/ labelling of axes (month as 1-12) ✓

3  
1 (4)



- (ii) - mean annual temperature of Jinan is higher than Urumqi/ Jinan: 12.8°C; Urumqi: 7.6°C  
- annual range of temperature of Jinan is smaller than Urumqi/ Jinan: 27°C; Urumqi: 38°C  
- Urumqi is warmer than Jinan in summer/ colder than Jinan in winter

1  
1  
1 (2)

- (iii) Location: (Max. two)  
Jinan:

- coastal location/ moderated by sea  
- cooling effect of onshore monsoon winds in summer

isohyet & height. e.g. low altitude (800 mm) X  
wrong concept.

1

Urumqi:

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

1

1

Altitude: (Max. two)

- Urumqi is located at higher altitude, slightly lower mean annual temperature / lapse rate  
- lower air temperature due to thinner air at Urumqi

1

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

1 (4)

- (b) (i) - the annual rainfall increases from Urumqi to Jinan  
- from inland to coastal area/ the annual rainfall increases from 400 mm to 800 mm

1

1 (1)

- because there is much moisture supply by onshore monsoon winds at coastal area  
- typhoons occur in summer in Jinan  
- the amount of moisture reduces when winds blow inland  
- topographic effect/ blocked by mountain ranges in inland area

1

1

1

1 (3)

1 (1)

(b) (ii) drought/ sand storms

(iii) Drought:

- Effective: (Max. two)

- to a certain extent, increase relative humidity by evapotranspiration
- can relieve the problem when the amount of groundwater storage increases

1

1

- Not effective: (Max. two)

- not very effective in the short-term
- density of trees is low due to dry environment
- effectiveness depends on forest management

1

1

1 (3)

OR

Sand storms:

- Effective: (Max. two)

- trees act as windbreak to slow down wind velocity
- roots of trees hold the top soil
- effectiveness improve when trees grow taller

1

1

1

- Not effective: (Max. two)

- short trees limits the degree of effectiveness / area or quality of trees.
- effectiveness depends on forest management

1

1 (3)

Max. 18

## Question 3

Marks

(a) (i) X: 30 745

1 (1)

(ii) - uneven distribution of traffic

1

- less traffic flow on western side (B)/ more traffic flow on eastern side (E/F)/  
traffic flow on western side (A/B) only approximately one-fourth of that of D

1

- more traffic flow from C to D

1

- F with the highest traffic density/ B with the least

1 (3)

(iii) - congestion/ increase in transport costs/ traffic time at C and D

1

- bottle neck/ confluence of N-S and E-W main roads at D

1

- heavy traffic to central business district at C / heavy traffic due to longer tunnel toll  
near C & D

1 (3)

(b) (i) - increase in road space

1

- diverting E-W traffic flow

1

- reducing traffic density at C &amp; D

1

- increase in traffic speed

1

- reducing driving distance between Central and Causeway Bay

1 (4)

(ii) - reclamation of harbour

1

- reducing size of harbour

1

- destroying the scenery of harbour view /

1

- air pollution becomes more serious with heavy traffic flow / ~~air pollution~~  
construction → air pollution + complement each other

1 (3)

(iii) - different roles played by MTR link and Bypass: MTR link for passenger transport  
only, Bypass for both passenger and goods transport

1

- Bypass alone may not be able to cope with the increase in traffic flow in the  
commercial area of Central and Causeway Bay

1

- MTR is a mass transit system

1

- MTR is a more efficient means of using road space

1

- MTR could not replace role of By-pass: Bypass is essential for logistics and  
emergency services

1

- Bypass can cope with growing volume of private cars and goods transport

1 (4)

Max. 18



## Question 4

Marks

- (a) (i) - the value of industrial production in Foshan is higher 1  
 - proportion of industry in total local economic production of Foshan is higher 1  
 - rate of industrial growth in Zhaoqing is faster than Foshan 1 (2)
- Reference to table for Foshan  
 permanent policy X  
 Zhaoqing
- (ii) - Foshan is ~~close to~~ <sup>relief X</sup> Guangzhou 1  
 - better infrastructure and facilities 1  
 - higher population density in Foshan, adequate supply of labour 1  
 - affected by industrial agglomeration 1  
 - lower base value of industrial production in Zhaoqing, therefore higher growth rate 1  
 - abundant land supply in Zhaoqing, cheaper land rent 1  
 - lower wages in Zhaoqing 1 (4)
- (b) (i) - best water quality in Zhaoqing; worse in Foshan; worst in Zhuhai 1 (1)  
 Focus: pollution accumulates along river.  
 many pollution or many people in Zhuhai X
- less industrial sewage is disposed at Zhaoqing due to limited industrial development 1  
 - greatest amount of industrial sewage discharge in Foshan/ smallest amount of industrial sewage discharge in Zhuhai 1  
 - as living standard is higher, large amount of domestic sewage is produced 1  
 - industrial development in Foshan produces large amount of industrial sewage 1  
 - Zhuhai located at lower course (of Xijiang) w.r.t. 1  
 - sewage from tributaries in the upper course flows to the lower course, resulting in poor water quality in Zhuhai (accumulation of pollutants) along rivers/area. 1 (3)
- (ii) Social cost: (Max. three)  
 - contamination of agricultural and aquatic products 1  
 - lack of clean water supply 1  
 - hazardous to the health of citizens 1  
 - lower labour productivity 1  
 - lower quality of living of citizens (living standard X → economic) 1  
 - reduce value of recreational resources 1
- Economic loss: (Max. three)  
 - withdrawal of foreign capital 1  
 - large expenses in the projects of managing water quality/ sewage treatment 1  
 - less income for fishermen/farmers / agro-fishing industry. 1  
 - greater medical expenditure 1 (4)
- (iii) - legislation 1  
 - prevention 1  
 - monitoring 1  
 - cleaning up 1  
 - education (alternative living styles) 1  
 - cooperation among local governments 1 (4)

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.

Illustration	6
Explanation	6

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<p><b>Illustrate how water affects the external processes on the slopes of Hong Kong</b></p> <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
	<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
<p><b>Explain how external processes shape the slope landscape in Hong Kong</b></p> <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>• Coherent and logical explanation of how external processes shape the slope landscape in Hong Kong</li> <li>• <del>Appropriate discussion of other effective methods in preventing floods</del></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>	5 – 7
	<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>	3 – 4
	<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>	1 – 2
<b>Comment on the impact of HK-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development in Hong Kong</b> - brief description of location of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge - closer linkage & cooperation with industrial regions in western Zhujiang Delta/ Pan Zhujiang Delta - reducing time and transport cost - linking with Hong Kong airport: air transport of goods increases - greater competition between the logistic development of HK and the Zhujiang Delta region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent, creative and logical comment on the impact of HK-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate comment on the impact of HK-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general comment on the impact of HK-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge with reference to the long-term logistic development 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 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.

Focus on ZHR.

Description	5
Comment	7

Suggested Answers	Generic Marking Guidelines	
	Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Describe the changes in farming characteristics of the Zhujiang Delta region</b> <u>Farming land use:</u> <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> <u>Farming production pattern:</u> <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
	<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
<b>Comment on the impact of technological development on local farming production pattern</b> <u>Farming production technology:</u> <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> <u>Transportation technology:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- transportation networks</li> <li>- export facilities, e.g. airports, container terminals</li> <li>- refrigerating facilities</li> </ul> <u>Impact on farming production pattern:</u> <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>• 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.