

## Marking Schemes

### Paper 1 Section A

Question No.	Key	Question No.	Key
1.	B (64%)	21.	D (74%)
2.	A (82%)	22.	A (66%)
3.	B (39%)	23.	B (73%)
4.	C (35%)	24.	A (92%)
5.	C (61%)	25.	B (98%)
6.	D (54%)	26.	D (78%)
7.	C (71%)	27.	D (77%)
8.	A (72%)	28.	B (77%)
9.	B (35%)	29.	D (78%)
10.	D (84%)	30.	C (86%)
11.	B (73%)	31.	C (58%)
12.	D (33%)	32.	A (67%)
13.	D (64%)	33.	A (70%)
14.	C (74%)	34.	B (89%)
15.	C (44%)	35.	D (83%)
16.	B (81%)	36.	A (77%)
17.	A (74%)	37.	D (46%)
18.	A (77%)	38.	C (86%)
19.	C (39%)	39.	C (36%)
20.	B (79%)	40.	A (46%)

*Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of candidates choosing the correct answers.*

This document was prepared for markers' reference. It should not be regarded as a set of model answers. Candidates and teachers who are not involved in the marking process are advised to interpret its content with care.

**Section B**

**Question 1**

**Marks**

- (a) (i) delta/ mud-flat 1 (1)
- (ii) - gentle gradient 1  
 - in sheltered region/ bay/ shallow 1  
 - the river carries large amount of/ sufficient load 1  
 - weak tides/ waves/ currents 1  
 - the velocity of the river slows down (when it enters the sea)/ flocculation 1  
 - presence/ growth of vegetation/ mangrove 1  
 - the rate of deposition is faster than the rate of erosion/ removal 1 (4)

(iii)

	B	Map evidence		C	Map evidence	
<i>Location</i>	- lower course	- widely-spaced contour lines - near river mouth - less than 20 m	<b>OR</b>	- upper course	- closely-spaced contour lines - near river source - above 300 m	1+1
<i>Altitude</i>	- lower	- less than 20 m		- higher	- above 300 m	1+1
<i>Gradient</i>	- gentler	- widely-spaced contour lines		- steeper	- closely-spaced contour lines	1+1
<i>Discharge/ Volume</i>	- larger	- more tributaries joining the stream		- smaller	- no tributaries	1+1
<i>Order of stream</i>	- higher/ 3rd order	- more tributaries joining the stream		- lower/ 1st order	- no tributaries	1+1 (5)

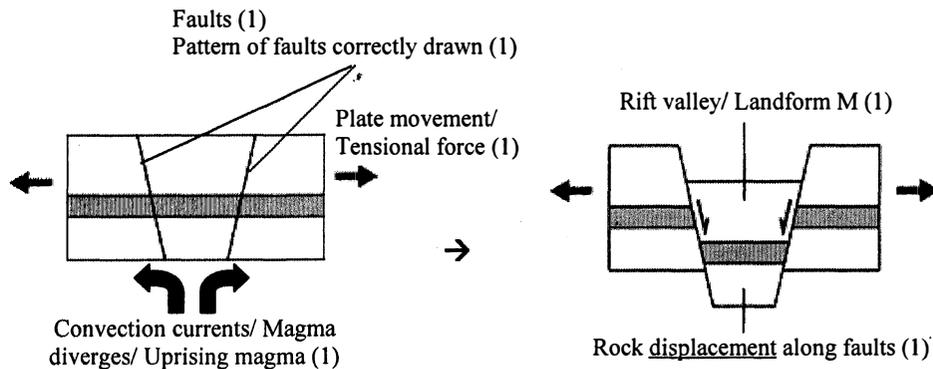
- (b) (i)
- | Favourable factors                             | Map evidence                                  |         |
|--|---|---------|
| - lowland/ gentle relief                       | - less than 20 m/ widely-spaced contour lines | 1+1     |
| - <u>water</u> for irrigation/ fertile soil    | - <u>rivers</u> nearby                        | 1+1     |
| - easy transport to market/ high accessibility | - near <u>Nim Wan Road</u>                    | 1+1     |
| - with electricity supply                      | - <u>power line</u> found                     | 1+1 (4) |
- (ii) - leakage from landfill 1  
 - may pollute river/ coastal environment/ air pollution/ visual pollution 1  
 - reclaimed land from sea 1  
 - straightening of the coastline 1  
 - channelisation of river/ artificial channel 1  
 - may change channel morphology/ channel straightened/ widened 1  
 - area of mud-flat/ vegetation reduced/ destroy habitat/ lower biodiversity 1 (4)

Max. 18

**Question 2**

**Marks**

- (a) (i) rift valley/ graben 1 (1)
- (ii) - annotations 3  
 - correctly drawn diagrams 1 (4)



- (iii) - plates move apart/ constructive plate margin 1  
 - fault/ cracks/ lines of weakness formed 1  
 - extended into magma chamber/ release of pressure 1  
 - magma rises along the cracks 1  
 - lava is ejected to the earth surface/ repeated eruptions 1  
 - lava cools and solidifies 1 (4)

- (b) (i) Opportunities: (At least 2, max. 3)
- development of tourism industry/ attract tourists 1
  - spectacular scenes of volcanic features (any one example, e.g. crater/ hot spring) 1
  - development of geothermal power 1
  - fertile soil 1
  - mineral reserves 1

- Risks: (At least 2, max. 3)
- destruction of the airport/ city P/ city/ settlements where lava flows along 1
  - casualties/ hinder economic development 1
  - emission of volcanic ash/ poisonous gas 1
  - visibility lowered/ disruption to traffic/ air pollution/ acid rain 1
  - lava/ ash washed into the lake polluting the drinking water 1 (5)

- (ii) Effective: (At least 1, max. 2)
- can direct lava flow away from densely populated areas 1
  - can reduce the number of deaths/ damages 1

- Ineffective: (At least 2, max. 3)
- exact location of volcanic eruptions unknown 1
  - lava flow may not follow the channel 1
  - volume of lava flow exceeds channel capacity 1
  - limited coverage of diversion channels 1
  - lack of maintenance 1 (4)

**Max. 18**

**Question 3**

**Marks**

- (a) Nature of product:
- high-tech/ high value-added/ small/ light/ many components/ short life cycle 1 (1)
- Production mode:
- multi-point location/ transnational/ multi-national corporation 1
  - assembling/ standardised production processes in LDCs 1
  - labour-intensive/ low labour cost/ land price/ production cost 1
  - R & D/ production of hi-tech components in MDCs/ capital-intensive 1
  - concentration of research institutes/ availability of skilled labour 1 (3)
- (b)
- inland shift 1
  - lower labour cost/ electricity tariff/ land price 1
  - more tax incentive/ government support 1
  - lower production cost 1 (2)
- (c) (i) Positive impact: (At least 2, max. 3)
- more land released 1
  - favours economic restructuring/ development of high-tech industries 1
  - favours development of local enterprises 1
  - lowers pollution level/ improves quality of life/ better land use planning 1
- Negative impact: (At least 2, max. 3)
- decrease in GDP/ reduction in value-added industrial output/ economic recession 1
  - loss of foreign direct investment/ decrease in export value 1
  - less tax revenue for government/ unfavours development of infrastructure 1
  - closing down of factories/ unemployment 1
  - may lead to social problems/ social unrest 1 (5)
- (ii)
- avoids over-reliance on Asia 1
  - easier to control intellectual property right/ reduces the loss of skills 1
  - more local investment 1
  - creates job opportunities/ lowers unemployment rate 1
  - fosters economic development/ increases government tax revenue/ improves infrastructure/ increases GDP 1
  - improves social stability 1 (4)
- (iii) Feasible:
- labour with high productivity 1
  - high automation level 1
  - political stability in the US 1
  - favourable government policies 1
  - e.g. tax incentive/ technical/ financial support 1
- Not feasible:
- high relocation cost 1
  - increase in production cost/ expenses on environmental conservation 1
  - stronger trade/ labour unions in the US 1
  - less flexible in manpower management/ stricter labour regulations 1
  - lower competitiveness in overseas market/ unfavourable for the expansion in the overseas market 1 (3)

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Max. 18

Question 4	Marks
(a) (i) - decreased by	1
- 9.62%	1 (2)
(ii) - rainforest was cleared/ deforestation	1
- number of cattle/ soybean production/ sugar cane production <u>increased</u>	1
- commercial farming/ biofuel/ plantation/ cash crops/ cattle ranching	1
- construction of roads	1
- <u>more</u> land demand	1 (3)
(b) (i) - deforestation led to the reduction in <u>vegetation cover</u> / area	1
- (storage of nutrient in) biomass decreased	1
- less nutrient transferred from fallen leaves to litter/ (nutrient storage in) litter decreased	1
- nutrient transferred from litter to soil decreased/ nutrient (storage) in soil decreased/ soil fertility decreased/ lower decomposition rate	1
- <u>more loss</u> of nutrient by <u>surface runoff</u>	1
- <u>less</u> vegetation took the nutrient <u>from soil</u>	1
- <u>more loss</u> of nutrient from soil through <u>leaching</u>	1 (5)
(ii) - lowers species diversity/ replaced by cash crops/ smaller gene pool	1
- simplifies the food web/ trophic levels reduced/ destroys food chain/ reduces food supply	1
- loss of habitat/ lower ecosystem stability/ loses ecological balance	1
- change in microclimate/ e.g. larger diurnal range of temperature	1
- change in water cycle/ e.g. decrease in interception	1
- energy flows out from the rainforest ecosystem	1
- adding of (artificial) fertilisers/ artificial energy	1 (5)
(c) <u>Effective:</u>	
- provides financial resources to manage the rainforest	1
- expansion of protected areas/ lowers deforestation rate	1
- controls the scale of commercial farming/ mining/ commercial logging	1
- attracts the involvement of corporations in rainforest conservation	1
<u>Ineffective:</u>	
- <u>size of the rainforest adopted is too small</u>	1
- participation of corporation is affected by economic environment	1
- difficult to monitor illegal logging	1
- other measures should also be implemented to conserve the rainforest	1 (3)

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Max. 18

**Section C**

**Question 5**

Explain how suburbanisation causes land use conflicts in the New Territories. Evaluate whether new town development can keep a balance between environmental conservation and urban development.

Explanation	6
Evaluation	6

<b>Generic Marking Guidelines</b>	
<b>Performance of Candidates</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Explain how suburbanisation causes land use conflicts in the New Territories</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge on how suburbanisation causes land use conflicts in the New Territories                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- definition of suburbanisation, land use conflicts</li> <li>- population increases, demand on private and public housing increases, improved transport linkages, rise of secondary commercial centre, increase in abandoned farmland, more industrial land use</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive examples, e.g. concrete examples of suburban development, transport linkages, etc.</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology, e.g. suburbanisation, land use conflicts</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge on how suburbanisation causes land use conflicts in the New Territories</li> <li>• Adequate examples</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate preliminary knowledge on how suburbanisation causes land use conflicts in the New Territories</li> <li>• Few or no examples</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Evaluate whether new town development can keep a balance between environmental conservation and urban development</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent, logical and in-depth evaluation on whether new town development can keep a balance between environmental conservation and urban development</li> <li>• <u>Able to keep a balance between environmental conservation and urban development:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dispersal of population, economic activities</li> <li>- environment: well-planned community, eco-friendly building design and transport network to avoid pollution, land use zoning, increase in green belt, improvement in living environment</li> <li>- development: provides adequate housing, job opportunities, etc. to meet the demand from the rising population</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Unable to keep a balance between environmental conservation and urban development:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- environment: changing rural/ suburbs/ abandoned land into urban areas, more environmental problems in the New Territories → urban encroachment</li> <li>- development: more money spent on compensation to the affected residents</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Other measures: urban renewal</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General evaluation on whether new town development can keep a balance between environmental conservation and urban development</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superficial evaluation on whether urban planning can keep a balance between environmental conservation and urban development</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.</b>	<b>Max. 12</b>

### Question 6

Describe the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California. Evaluate the effectiveness of irrigation in solving the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California.

Description	6
Evaluation	6

Generic Marking Guidelines	
Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Describe the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- temperature</li> <li>- rainfall</li> <li>- evaporation rate</li> <li>- frost</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate elementary knowledge of the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Evaluate the effectiveness of irrigation in solving the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical evaluation of the effectiveness of irrigation in solving the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- examples of irrigation</li> <li>- <u>effective</u>:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stable water supply</li> <li>• increase in soil water</li> <li>• tackle insufficient rainfall</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <u>not effective/ could not solve the following climatic constraints</u>:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• temperature</li> <li>• frost</li> <li>• evaporation rate</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <u>other measures</u>:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• precision farming/ genetic modification/ artificial rain</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate evaluation of the effectiveness of irrigation in solving the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general evaluation of the effectiveness of irrigation in solving the climatic constraints of farming in Southern California</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.</b>	<b>Max. 12</b>

### Question 7

Explain how the overuse of fossil fuels leads to a rise in global temperature. Evaluate whether the use of renewable energy resources can effectively combat the adverse impact of global temperature change.

Explanation	6
Evaluation	6

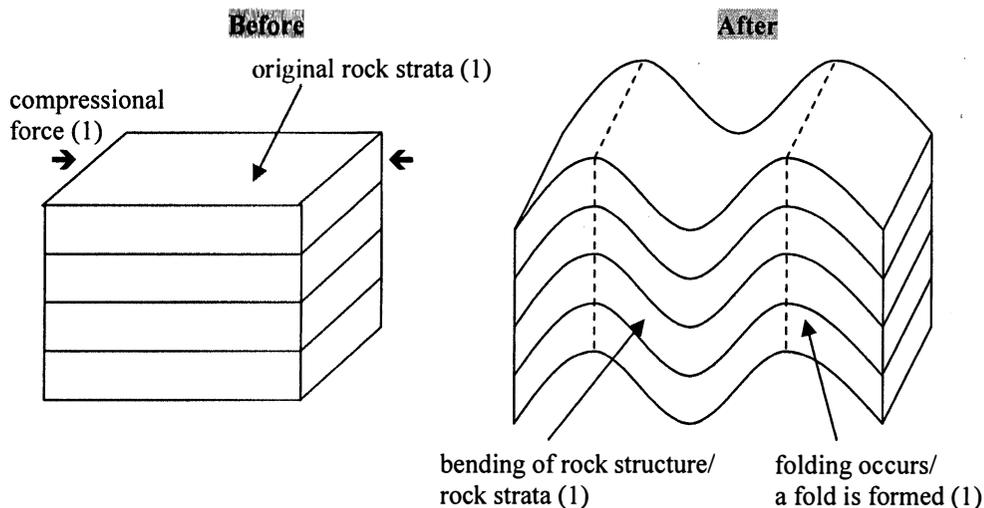
<b>Generic Marking Guidelines</b>	
<b>Performance of Candidates</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Explain how the overuse of fossil fuels leads to a rise in global temperature</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive and logical explanation on how the overuse of fossil fuels leads to a rise in global temperature</li> <li>• Reasons for and results from the overuse of fossil fuels:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rapid economic development in the LDCs (such as China, India) demands more energy</li> <li>- rise in living standard, vehicles and electrical appliances increase demand on energy</li> <li>- burning of fossil fuels releases large amount of greenhouse gases</li> <li>- enhancing greenhouse effect, leading to rise in global temperature</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology, e.g. long wave radiation</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate explanation on how the overuse of fossil fuels leads to a rise in global temperature</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general explanation on how the overuse of fossil fuels leads to a rise in global temperature</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Evaluate whether the use of renewable energy resources can effectively combat the adverse impact of global temperature change</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical evaluation on the effectiveness of the use of renewable energy resources in combating the adverse impact of global temperature change               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- description of adverse impact, e.g. rise in sea-level, changes in biodiversity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Can combat the adverse impact of global temperature change because:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reduces the reliance on using and burning fossil fuels and cuts the emissions of greenhouse gases</li> <li>- renewable energy resources are pollution-free</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The use of renewable energy resources may be affected by the following factors:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- scale of using renewable energy resources</li> <li>- availability of capital</li> <li>- level of technology</li> <li>- cost of the renewable energy</li> <li>- renewable energy resources are confined by locations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Other measures to tackle global warming               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- global warming may be the result of increase in methane, felling of tropical rainforest, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Discussion of other measures in combating the adverse impact of global temperature change</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate evaluation on the effectiveness of the use of renewable energy resources in combating the adverse impact of global temperature change</li> <li>• Fail to discuss other measures in combating the adverse impact of global temperature change</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general evaluation on the effectiveness of the use of renewable energy resources in combating the adverse effect of global temperature change</li> <li>• Fail to discuss other measures in combating the adverse impact of global temperature change</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.</b>	Max. 12

**Paper 2**  
**Section D**

**Question 1**

**Marks**

- (a) (i) - old sedimentary rock 1  
 - fine-grained rock 1  
 - layering/ stratification 1  
 - porous 1  
 - may contain fossils 1  
 - less resistant to weathering/ erosion 1  
 - ripple marks/ imprints may be found 1 (3)
- (ii) - formed by sedimentation/ deposition 1  
 - sources of sediments 1  
 - sorting of sediments 1  
 - sediment layers are squeezed 1  
 - under compaction 1  
 - dissolved minerals glue the grains tightly 1  
 - under cementation 1  
 - loose sediments are changed into sedimentary rocks 1  
 - under lithification 1 (5)
- (b) - annotations 3  
 - correctly drawn diagrams 1 (4)



- (c) (i) - bare rock surface 1  
 - coastal location 1  
 - particularly in tidal zone 1  
 - presence of joints/ cracks in rocks 1 (2)

(ii)

	Feature Y	Feature Z	
Type of weathering	- physical/ mechanical	- biological/ physical	1+1
Agent	- sea water/ salt/ temperature difference	- plant roots	1+1
Major weathering process	- crystallization/ growth of salt crystals along cracks/ expansion and contraction	- plant roots enlarge the cracks of the rocks	1+1
Result	- rocks break down/ disintegrate	- rocks break down	1+1 (4)

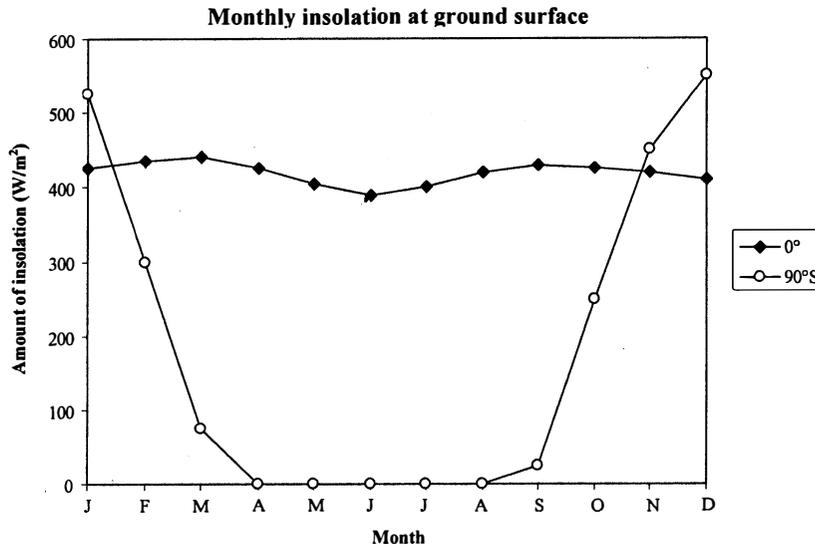
(Max. 2 marks if answer not in table form)

Max. 18

**Question 2**

**Marks**

- (a) (i) - title & labelling of axes (correct unit) 1  
 - accuracy (1 mark for each curve) 2 (3)



- (ii) 0°: (Max. 2)  
 - highest monthly insolation in March (440W/m<sup>2</sup>) 1  
 - lowest monthly insolation in June (390 W/m<sup>2</sup>) 1  
 - double peaks of insolation (March and September) 1  
 - small annual variation in insolation (50W/m<sup>2</sup>) 1  
90°S: (Max. 2)  
 - highest monthly insolation in December (550W/m<sup>2</sup>) 1  
 - no insolation for 5 months (from April to August) 1  
 - large annual variation in insolation 1 (3)
- (iii) - very high latitude/ smallest angle of insolation/ largest angle of incidence 1  
 - overhead sun located at 23.5°S in January 1  
 - 24 hours of sunlight at 90°S in summer of South Pole 1  
 - overhead sun located at 23.5°N in June 1  
 - sun's rays cannot reach the South Pole 1  
 - 24 hours of complete darkness from April to August 1 (4)
- (b) - overhead sun is at the northern hemisphere/ not at the equator 1  
 - small angle of insolation/ large angle of incidence/ less amount of insolation received 1  
 - temperature is relatively lower 1  
 - air pressure is higher (1010 – 1015 hPa) 1 (3)
- (c) Description:  
 - discontinuous belts/ isolated cells 1  
 - low pressure over northern part of India 1  
 - high pressure over the ocean (1020 – 1025 hPa) 1  
 - and western part of New Mexico in the US 1 (1)
- Explanation:  
 - summer in northern hemisphere 1  
 - Asian continent absorbs large amount of heat 1  
 - hot air rises and forms low pressure belt over Asian continent 1  
 - different heating properties between continent and ocean 1  
 - the oceans are cooler due to higher specific heat capacity 1  
 - cool air sinks 1  
 - high pressure formed over the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean 1  
 - less cloud cover at inland/ deserts 1 (4)

1 (4)  
 Max. 18

**Question 3**

**Marks**

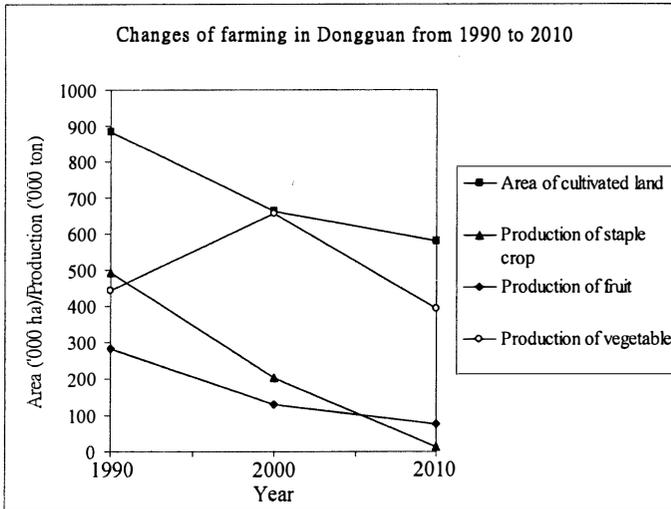
- (a) (i) - via HK: +27.9% ( $\pm 2\%$ )/ from 8.6 million TEU to 11 million TEU 1  
 - via Shenzhen and Guangzhou: +5466.7% (from 0.3 million TEU to 16.7 million TEU) 1 (2)
- (ii) - exact amount of cargo handled by sea via HK slightly increased 1  
 - exact amount of cargo handled by sea via Shenzhen and Guangzhou increased drastically 1  
 - the share of cargo handled by HK decreased from 95% to 40% 1 (2)
- rapid growth of manufacturing industries in the Zhujiang Delta Region demanded for more sea transport 1  
 - overlapping of hinterland/ keen competition between HK and the Zhujiang Delta Region 1  
 - expansion of highways in the Zhujiang Delta Region/ the ports are well-connected with highways 1  
 - shorter distance between the ports in the Zhujiang Delta Region and industrial parks/ HK port further away from the industrial parks 1  
 - to cut the hauling/ trucking cost 1  
 - lower terminal handling charges in the Zhujiang Delta Region/ higher terminal handling charges in HK 1  
 - customs clearance procedures in Shenzhen and Guangzhou have improved/ higher logistics efficiency 1  
 - increase in domestic and international shipping lines via Shenzhen and Guangzhou 1 (4)
- (b) (i) - uneven distribution of river ports 1  
 - mainly concentrate in the western part of the Zhujiang Delta Region 1  
 - some are located at the Pearl River Estuary 1  
 - some are located along Xijiang 1 (2)
- (ii)
- | Locational advantage  | Map evidence   |         |
|---|--|---------|
| - convenient transport/ high accessibility                                  | - well-connected with highways   | 1+1     |
| - capture the source of cargo shipped between river ports in the ZDR and HK | - located at the Pearl River Estuary/ adjacent to river ports in the ZDR | 1+1     |
| - capture the source of cargo in the ZDR for export                         | - adjacent to container port   | 1+1 (4) |
- (c) - shorten the time of transportation 1  
 - minimise the delay caused by traffic congestion 1  
 - decrease the haulage cost between HK and the ZDR 1  
 - decrease the toll fee 1  
 - the carrying capacity of river cargo vessel is greater than truck 1 (4)

**Max. 18**

**Question 4**

**Marks**

(a) (i)



- accuracy (1 mark for two curves) 2
- labelling of axes 1 (3)

(ii) Description:

- area of cultivated land, production of staple crop and fruit dropped since 1990 1
- production of vegetables increased more than 213 thousand tonnes/ 47% from 1990 to 2000 but decreased since 2000 1
- the rate of reduction in the production of staple crops is the highest 1 (2)

Explanation:

- area of cultivated land decreased 1
- due to keen competition on land/ rapid urbanisation and industrialisation 1
- lower bid-rent ability of cultivation 1
- income from cultivation is lower than other types of land use 1
- higher living standard caused great demand on vegetables in early 2000s 1
- import of staple crop and fruit from other regions or countries because of higher purchasing power of people 1 (3)

(b) (i)

	Past	Present	
<i>Type of farming/ crop</i>	- subsistence/ staple crops	- commercialisation or specialisation/ market gardening	1
<i>Energy</i>	- human and animal	- machines	1
<i>Technology</i>	- traditional	- advanced e.g. drip irrigation, greenhouse	1
<i>Chemicals</i>	- less	- widely used	1
<i>Labour</i>	- more	- less	1
<i>Capital involved</i>	- less	- large	1 (4)

- (ii)
- cultivation in a controlled environment, less affected by extreme physical factors 1
  - both quantity and quality of crops guaranteed 1
  - less labour force is required, save labour cost 1
  - lengthens growing season 1
  - less waste caused by pests and insects 1
  - multiple sources of income from greenhouse, orchard and organic farm 1 (3)

- (iii)
- huge capital required to build greenhouses 1
  - advanced technology required to ensure exact amount of chemicals needed/ low education level 1
  - need skilled labour and scientific management to run the farms 1
  - large piece of flatland required for building greenhouse, organic farm and orchard 1 (3)

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Max. 18

**Section E**

**Question 5**

Explain how the rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in Hong Kong. Discuss how the nature of rocks restricts the housing and transport development in Hong Kong.

Explanation	6
Discussion	6

<b>Generic Marking Guidelines</b>	
<b>Performance of Candidates</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Explain how the rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in Hong Kong</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of how rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in HK                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relate the nature of rocks to resistance to weathering and erosion</li> <li>- Explain how the characteristics of rocks shape the steepness of slope, height of hills/landforms, specific features produced by denudation</li> <li>- Give related examples</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of how rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in HK</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate elementary knowledge of how rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in HK</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Discuss how the nature of rocks restricts the housing and transport development in Hong Kong</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical discussion on how nature of rocks restricts housing and transport development in HK                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relate the nature of rocks to:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• potential risks on housing and transport development</li> <li>• special technology adopted to overcome the restrictions</li> <li>• costs induced by building on some types of rocks</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate discussion on how nature of rocks restricts housing and transport development in HK</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general discussion on how nature of rocks restricts housing and transport development in HK</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.</b>	<b>Max. 12</b>

**Question 6**

Compare the climate of southeast and northwest China. Discuss whether the pressure system is the major controlling factor of rainfall patterns of these two regions.

Comparison	6
Discussion	6

<b>Generic Marking Guidelines</b>	
<b>Performance of Candidates</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Compare the climate of southeast and northwest China</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and systematic comparison of the climate of SE and NW China, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- temperature and seasonality</li> <li>- air pressure</li> <li>- wind</li> <li>- precipitation</li> <li>- types of climate</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge with limited comparison of the climate of SE and NW China</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate elementary knowledge of the climate of SE and NW China</li> <li>• List out the climatic characteristics of southeast and northwest China separately</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Discuss whether the pressure system is the major controlling factor of rainfall patterns of these two regions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical discussion on the importance of the pressure system and other factors in shaping the rainfall patterns of these two regions</li> <li>• Logical explanation of how seasonal variation of air pressure shapes the rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Explain other factors, such as distance from the sea and relief, that also control the distribution of rainfall</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate discussion on the importance of the pressure system and other factors in shaping the rainfall patterns of these two regions</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and general discussion on the importance of the pressure system in shaping the rainfall patterns of these two regions</li> <li>• No discussion on other factors</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.</b>	<b>Max. 12</b>

**Question 7**

Explain how the construction of road and railway networks helps to solve various traffic problems in Hong Kong. Evaluate whether traffic management strategies are better means to solve the traffic problems.

Explanation	6
Evaluation	6

<b>Generic Marking Guidelines</b>	
<b>Performance of Candidates</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Explain how the construction of road and railway networks helps to solve the traffic problems in HK</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive and adequate explanation of how the construction of road and railway networks solves the following traffic problems in HK:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- traffic congestion</li> <li>- pollution problems</li> <li>- parking problems</li> <li>- problems of traffic accident</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Accurate understanding of various traffic problems in Hong Kong</li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate explanation of how the construction of road and railway networks solves the traffic problems in HK</li> <li>• Appropriate understanding of various traffic problems in HK</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief and elementary explanation of how the construction of road and railway networks solves the traffic problem(s) in HK</li> <li>• Elementary/ poor understanding of various traffic problems in HK</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Evaluate whether traffic management strategies are better means to solve traffic problems</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical evaluation of traffic management strategies as better means than the construction of road and railway networks to solve various traffic problems</li> <li>• Accurate and comprehensive understanding of traffic management strategies:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- management of traffic flow</li> <li>- expansion and improvement of public transport</li> <li>- road use management</li> <li>- implementation of environmentally friendly measures</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Criteria for determining traffic management strategies as better means than the construction of road and railway networks only to solve various traffic problems:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- effectiveness in reducing the number of car ownership</li> <li>- effectiveness in improving environmental quality, traffic flow and road safety</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate evaluation of traffic management strategies as better means to solve various traffic problems</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple evaluation of traffic management strategies without explaining how different strategies solve traffic problems</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.</b>	Max. 12

### Question 8

Explain how urban development in the Zhujiang Delta Region affects the river water quality. Comment on the effectiveness of legislation in alleviating the problem.

Explanation	6
Comment	6

Generic Marking Guidelines	
Performance of Candidates	Marks
<b>Explain how urban development in the Zhujiang Delta Region affects the river water quality</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of urban development in the Zhujiang Delta Region and its impact on the river water quality               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organic waste chemicals</li> <li>- Dumping of domestic waste/ construction waste</li> <li>- Removal of vegetation causes no filtering effect</li> <li>- Channelisation</li> <li>- Industrial sewage</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of urban development in the Zhujiang Delta Region and its impact on the river water quality</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrate elementary knowledge of urban development in the Zhujiang Delta Region and its impact on the river water quality without detailed explanation on the cause and effect</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>Comment on the effectiveness of legislation in alleviating the problem</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coherent and logical comment on the effectiveness of legislation in alleviating the problem of water quality               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislative measures: e.g. laws to protect the water quality, green belts zoning, remove heavy polluters, sewage treatment, etc.</li> <li>- Effectiveness depends on: e.g. the enforcement of the measures, efforts of private sector and the public, government investment on anti-pollution work</li> <li>- Related examples</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate comment on the effectiveness of legislation in alleviating the problem of water quality</li> <li>• Accurate use of geographical terminology</li> </ul>	3 – 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief description of legislation in alleviating the problem of water quality without comment on the effectiveness</li> <li>• Using everyday language</li> </ul>	1 – 2
<b>N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.</b>	Max. 12