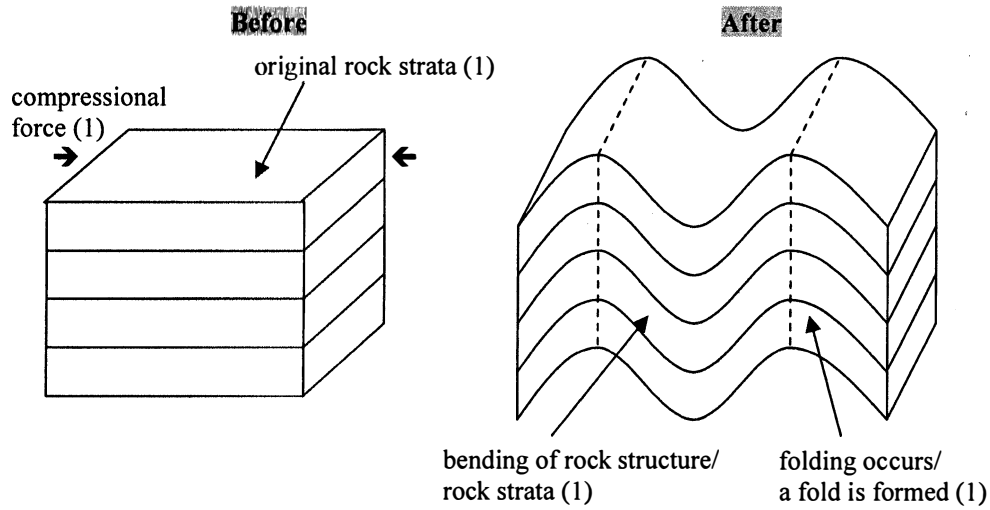
Paper 2
Section D

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

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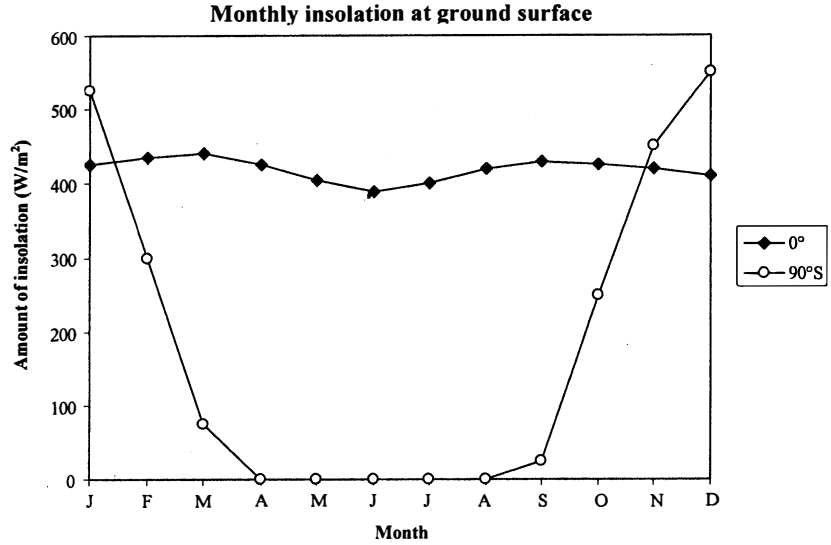
Question 2 **Marks**

(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^2) 1
- lowest monthly insolation in June (390 W/m^2) 1
- double peaks of insolation (March and September) 1
- small annual variation in insolation (50W/m^2) 1

90°S: (Max. 2)
- highest monthly insolation in December (550W/m^2) 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)

Max. 18

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Question 3 **Marks**

(a) (i)
- via HK: +27.9% (±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

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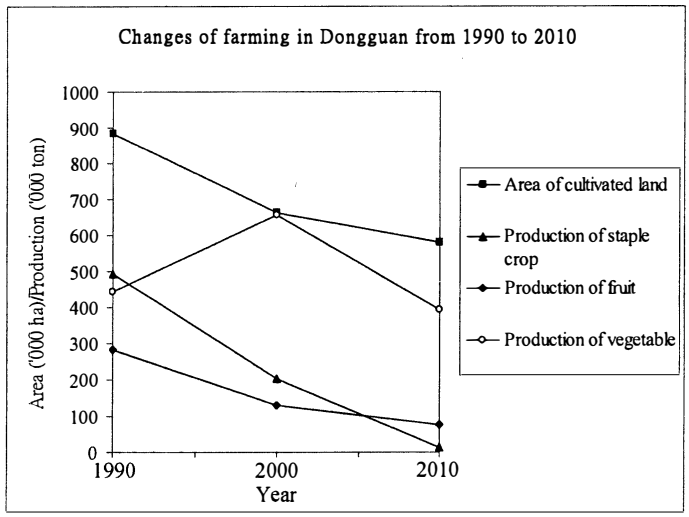
Question 4 **Marks**

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

Max. 18

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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

Generic Marking Guidelines Performance of Candidates	Marks
Explain how the rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in Hong Kong	
• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of how rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in HK - Relate the nature of rocks to resistance to weathering and erosion - Explain how the characteristics of rocks shape the steepness of slope, height of hills/ landforms, specific features produced by denudation - Give related examples • Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology	6
• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of how rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in HK • Accurate use of geographical terminology	3 – 5
• Demonstrate elementary knowledge of how rock types affect the characteristics of landscapes in HK • Using everyday language	1 – 2
Discuss how the nature of rocks restricts the housing and transport development in Hong Kong	
• Coherent and logical discussion on how nature of rocks restricts housing and transport development in HK - Relate the nature of rocks to: • potential risks on housing and transport development • special technology adopted to overcome the restrictions • costs induced by building on some types of rocks • Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology	6
• Appropriate discussion on how nature of rocks restricts housing and transport development in HK • Accurate use of geographical terminology	3 – 5
• Brief and general discussion on how nature of rocks restricts housing and transport development in HK • Using everyday language	1 – 2
N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.	Max. 12

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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

Generic Marking Guidelines Performance of Candidates	Marks
Compare the climate of southeast and northwest China	
• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and systematic comparison of the climate of SE and NW China, including: - temperature and seasonality - air pressure - wind - precipitation - types of climate • Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology	6
• Demonstrate adequate knowledge with limited comparison of the climate of SE and NW China • Accurate use of geographical terminology	3 – 5
• Demonstrate elementary knowledge of the climate of SE and NW China • List out the climatic characteristics of southeast and northwest China separately • Using everyday language	1 – 2
Discuss whether the pressure system is the major controlling factor of rainfall patterns of these two regions	
• Coherent and logical discussion on the importance of the pressure system and other factors in shaping the rainfall patterns of these two regions • Logical explanation of how seasonal variation of air pressure shapes the rainfall patterns • Explain other factors, such as distance from the sea and relief, that also control the distribution of rainfall • Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology	6
• Appropriate discussion on the importance of the pressure system and other factors in shaping the rainfall patterns of these two regions • Accurate use of geographical terminology	3 – 5
• Brief and general discussion on the importance of the pressure system in shaping the rainfall patterns of these two regions • No discussion on other factors • Using everyday language	1 – 2
N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.	Max. 12

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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

Generic Marking Guidelines Performance of Candidates	Marks
Explain how the construction of road and railway networks helps to solve the traffic problems in HK	
• Comprehensive and adequate explanation of how the construction of road and railway networks solves the following traffic problems in HK: - traffic congestion - pollution problems - parking problems - problems of traffic accident • Accurate understanding of various traffic problems in Hong Kong • Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology	6
• Appropriate explanation of how the construction of road and railway networks solves the traffic problems in HK • Appropriate understanding of various traffic problems in HK • Accurate use of geographical terminology	3 – 5
• Brief and elementary explanation of how the construction of road and railway networks solves the traffic problem(s) in HK • Elementary/ poor understanding of various traffic problems in HK • Using everyday language	1 – 2
Evaluate whether traffic management strategies are better means to solve traffic problems	
• Coherent and logical evaluation of traffic management strategies as better means than the construction of road and railway networks to solve various traffic problems • Accurate and comprehensive understanding of traffic management strategies: - management of traffic flow - expansion and improvement of public transport - road use management - implementation of environmentally friendly measures • Criteria for determining traffic management strategies as better means than the construction of road and railway networks only to solve various traffic problems: - effectiveness in reducing the number of car ownership - effectiveness in improving environmental quality, traffic flow and road safety • Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology	6
• Appropriate evaluation of traffic management strategies as better means to solve various traffic problems • Accurate use of geographical terminology	3 – 5
• Simple evaluation of traffic management strategies without explaining how different strategies solve traffic problems • Using everyday language	1 – 2
N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.	Max. 12

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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
Explain how urban development in the Zhujiang Delta Region affects the river water quality	
• Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of urban development in the Zhujiang Delta Region and its impact on the river water quality - Organic waste chemicals - Dumping of domestic waste/ construction waste - Removal of vegetation causes no filtering effect - Channelisation - Industrial sewage • Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology	6
• Demonstrate adequate knowledge of urban development in the Zhujiang Delta Region and its impact on the river water quality • Accurate use of geographical terminology	3 – 5
• 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 • Using everyday language	1 – 2
Comment on the effectiveness of legislation in alleviating the problem	
• Coherent and logical comment on the effectiveness of legislation in alleviating the problem of water quality - Legislative measures: e.g. laws to protect the water quality, green belts zoning, remove heavy polluters, sewage treatment, etc. - Effectiveness depends on: e.g. the enforcement of the measures, efforts of private sector and the public, government investment on anti-pollution work - Related examples • Extensive and accurate use of geographical terminology	6
• Appropriate comment on the effectiveness of legislation in alleviating the problem of water quality • Accurate use of geographical terminology	3 – 5
• Brief description of legislation in alleviating the problem of water quality without comment on the effectiveness • Using everyday language	1 – 2
N.B. Markers are reminded to award appropriate marks to relevant and reasonable answers not included in this marking scheme.	Max. 12

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