

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

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

練習卷
PRACTICE PAPER

地理 試卷一
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1

評卷參考
MARKING SCHEME

(2012年2月29日修訂稿)
(updated as at 29 Feb 2012)

本評卷參考乃香港考試及評核局專為本科練習卷而編寫，供教師和學生參考之用。學生不應將評卷參考視為標準答案，硬背死記，活剝生吞。這種學習態度，既無助學生改善學習，學懂應對及解難，亦有違考試着重理解能力與運用技巧之旨。

This marking scheme has been prepared by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority for teachers' and students' reference. This marking scheme should NOT be regarded as a set of model answers. Our examinations emphasise the testing of understanding, the practical application of knowledge and the use of processing skills. Hence the use of model answers, or anything else which encourages rote memorisation, will not help students to improve their learning nor develop their abilities in addressing and solving problems.



Marking Scheme

General Notes for Teachers on Marking

1. This marking scheme has been updated, with revisions made after the scrutiny of actual samples of student performance in the practice papers. Teachers are strongly advised to conduct their own internal standardisation procedures before applying the marking schemes. After standardisation, teachers should adhere to the marking scheme to ensure a uniform standard of marking within the school.
2. The marking scheme may not exhaust all possible answers for each question. Teachers should exercise their professional discretion and judgment in accepting alternative answers that are not in the marking scheme but are correct and well reasoned.
3. The following symbols are used:

✘	This symbol indicates a wrong or unacceptable answer.
R	Repetitions
MAX	Maximum mark is achieved.
IR	Irrelevant answer

4. In questions asking for a specified number of reasons or examples etc. and a student gives more than the required number, the extra answers should not be marked. For instance, in a question asking students to provide two examples, and if a student gives three answers, only the first two should be marked.

Section B

Question 1		Marks
(a)	(i) X: Eurasian Plate Y: Indo-Australian Plate	1 1 (2)
(ii)	- the hazard at B locates at the centre of the plate while the hazard at A does not - the hazard at A locates along the plate boundary while the hazard at B does not - the hazard at B locates at the centre of the plate while the hazard at A locates along the plate boundary - the hazard at B locates far away from the plate boundary while the hazard at A locates near to the plate boundary	1 1 1 1 (1)
(iii)	- the convergence of convection currents in the mantle/ convergence of plates - causes the Eurasian Plate and the Indo-Australian Plate to collide - compressional force forms lines of weakness - the denser plate subducts - partial melting occurs under great heat and pressure - the lower density of the molten rock - wells up through lines of weakness reaching the earth's surface/ ocean floor - with active and very violent eruptions	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 (6)
(iv)	Similarities: - the tectonic hazard may bring threats and benefits to local people - e.g. deaths and injuries/ disruption of transport/ property loss/ economic loss/ suspension of economic activities (Any 2) - e.g. more job opportunities/ choices of jobs/ tourist income/ fertile volcanic soil for farming/ development of geothermal power (Any 2) Differences: - the eruption at location A is more violent - the tectonic hazard at location A can be more disastrous - causing greater loss - e.g. disruption of air service/ change in climatic conditions	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 (4)
(Max. 3 marks if ONLY similarities/ differences is mentioned)		
(b)	- oldest at NW/ youngest at SE - the hazard is caused by mantle plume/ hot spot - continuous extrusion of lava above the hot spot - the volcano grows gradually above sea level - the hot spot is fixed in location - the Pacific Plate moves northwest - carries the volcano gradually off of the hot spot - the volcano becomes extinct - new volcano formed at the SE of the extinct volcano	1 (1) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 (4)
(Max. 3 marks if ONLY space/ time is mentioned)		

Max. 18

Question 2

Marks

(a)	Favourable factor	Map evidence	
	- sufficient water for cooling	- along the coast/ Ma Wan Channel	1+1
	- reclamation of the sea for land expansion	- straight coastline/ coastal location	1+1
	- land transport	- secondary road linking with Tsing Yi Road West/ Nam Wan Tunnel/ Cheung Tsing Highway	1+1
	- deep water for sea transport	- 30 m submarine contour line	1+1
	- far away from residence/ minimise impact of pollution	- over 1 km away from residence/ separated by hills in grid square 0074/ downwind location west of residential land use over 1 km	1+1 (6)

- (b) (i)
- economic restructuring 1
 - from light industries to office/ professional service/ warehouse 1
 - from large factories to small scale/ operating in small unit 1
 - some units have been abandoned 1 (2)
- (ii)
- increasing production cost/ rent/ labour cost in Hong Kong 1
 - tightening pollution control in Hong Kong 1
 - rapid development of Zhujiang (Pearl River) Delta 1
 - supported by the Chinese government/ cheaper land, etc. 1 (2)

(c) (i)

Advantages	Map evidence	
- sea view	- next to Rambler Channel	1+1
- high accessibility	- proximity to main road/ Cheung Tsing Tunnel	1+1
- export oriented	- proximity to Terminal 9	1+1
- housing for IT personnel	- Grand Horizon/ Greenfield Garden, etc.	1+1 (4)

(ii)

Limitations	Map evidence	
- small in size	- less than 0.1 km ²	1+1
- lack of space for further expansion	- bounded by already developed land/ Rambler Channel too narrow for reclamation	1+1
- crowded living/ working environment	- insufficient green area	1+1
- lack of research institution	- no tertiary educational institutes in the neighbourhood	1+1 (4)

(Max.: any 2 advantages/ limitations)

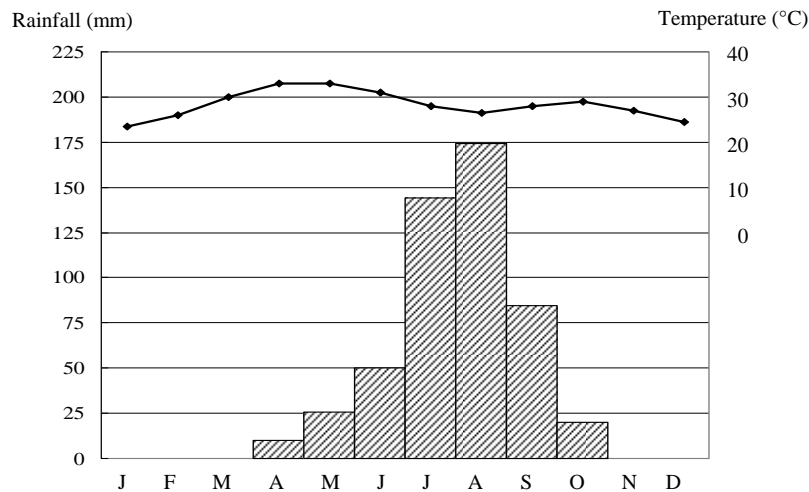
Max. 18

Question 3

Marks

(a) (i)

Title: Climatic graph of area X



- accuracy (temperature: 1 mark; rainfall: 1 mark) 2
- 2 axes 1
- labelling and title 1 (4)

- (ii)
 - low annual rainfall/ drought 1
 - uneven distribution of rainfall 1
 - high annual mean temperature 1
 - high evaporation rate 1
 - insufficient rainfall in the hottest months 1 (3)

- (b) (i)
 - increase in water supply 1
 - reduce water loss by evaporation 1
 - lengthen growing period 1
 - enable farming in dry season 1
 - lower ground temperature 1 (3)

- (ii) **Positive impact:**
 - improve farm productivity 1
 - increase income from selling farm produce 1
 - stimulate farming-related industries 1
 - improve quality of life/ nutrition 1
 - alleviate famine problem/ increase food supply 1**Negative impact:**
 - disadvantage of small scale production 1
 - costs of buying machines/ production cost increase 1
 - farmers in debts 1
 - unemployment/ labour replaced by machines 1 (4)

(Max. 2 marks for **either** positive **or** negative impact **ONLY**)

- (c) **Effective:**
 - development of drought resistant crops 1
 - require less water for growing 1
 - modified to suit local climatic conditions 1**Not effective:**
 - cannot change local climatic conditions 1
 - unable to increase water supply 1 (4)

Max. 18

Question 4**Marks**

- (a) (i) - ice/ glacier melts 1
- lake was formed/ lake grew in size 1
- forming new river 1
- increase in vegetation 1 (2)
- (ii) **Short-term impact:**
- providing freshwater 1
- for irrigation/ drinking 1
Short-term/ Long-term impact:
- increasing farmland area 1
- increasing pasture 1
- increasing farm productivity 1
Long-term impact:
- continuous retreat of ice/ glacier 1
- reducing water supply in long term 1
- increasing resources for non-farming activities 1
- e.g. fishing/ tourism 1 (5)
- (Max. 3 marks for **either** short-term **or** long-term impact **ONLY**)
- (b) (i) - the total energy consumption increases sharply after 2002 1
- fossil fuel/ coal remains as the main source of energy 1
- alternative energy/ HEP, nuclear and wind have increased 1
- but still insignificant 1 (2)
- (ii) - combustion of fossil fuel 1
- release great amount of greenhouse gas/ carbon dioxide 1
- increase in global carbon dioxide concentration 1
- absorbing/ trapping more terrestrial/ long-wave radiation 1
- more long-wave radiation re-emitted from the atmosphere 1
- more energy at the earth surface 1
- raising the global temperature leads to melting of glaciers 1 (5)
- (iii) - greater ratio of renewable energy or other alternative energy consumption 1
- restricted by local availability of renewable resources 1
- capital/ technology input 1
- energy saving and conservation 1
- increase energy efficiency 1
- rapid increase in energy demand 1
- rapid urbanisation/ industrialisation/ rising living standard 1
- conservation awareness of people 1 (4)

Max. 18

Section C

Question 5

Marks

The government may adopt hard or soft strategies to protect coasts.

Explain how hard strategies protect coasts. Using beach nourishment as an example, discuss whether soft strategies are more effective than hard strategies in the protection of coasts.

Explanation	5
Discussion	7

Explain how hard strategies protect coasts

- through construction/ engineering
 - suppress, reduce or terminate the natural process
 - examples of hard strategies
 - reflection of wave energy
 - reducing wave erosion/ transportation
- (5)

Discuss whether soft strategies are better than hard strategies in protecting coasts with reference to beach nourishment

- this replaces beach material that has been removed by erosion or longshore drift
 - more effective in conservation of coastal resources, e.g. ecology, scenery, recreational resources, etc.
 - less effective in areas in with strong waves/ longshore drift, not long-lasting, etc
- (7)

Max. 12

Generic Marking Guidelines for Question 5

Mark range	Performance of candidate
9 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating sound to comprehensive knowledge of hard strategies in protecting coasts • Logically explain how hard strategies protect coasts • Coherent, creative and logical discussion on whether soft strategies are more effective than hard strategies in protecting coasts with reference to beach nourishment • Extensive use of geographical terminology
5 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating adequate knowledge of hard strategies in protecting coasts • Appropriate discussion on whether soft strategies are more effective than hard strategies in protecting coasts with reference to beach nourishment • Accurate use of geographical terminology
1 – 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating elementary to basic knowledge of hard strategies in protecting coasts • Simple and straightforward discussion on whether soft strategies are more effective in general than hard strategies in protecting coasts • Using everyday language

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

Question 6**Marks**

In what ways have the concepts of sustainable development been applied to urban renewal projects in Hong Kong? Comment on the difficulties that the HKSAR Government faces in adopting these concepts in urban renewal.

Discussion	7
Comment	5

Discussion on applying the concepts of sustainable development to urban renewal projects in Hong Kong

- redevelopment, rehabilitation
- for promoting economic development:
 - e.g. prevent urban decay, better utilisation of land resource, re-investment, etc.
- for promoting social well-being:
 - e.g. new buildings of modern standard, more open space and community/ welfare facilities, sustain local characteristics/ culture, preserve social networks, etc.
- for promoting environmental conservation:
 - e.g. environmental-friendly building design, etc. (7)

Comment on difficulties of adopting the concepts of urban renewal

- balance the interests of different stakeholders
- consensus of different parties
 - environmental conservation, economic development, social network, historical preservation (5)

 Max. 12

Generic Marking Guidelines for Question 6

Mark range	Performance of candidate
9 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating sound to comprehensive knowledge of sustainable development and urban renewal • Coherent, creative and logical discussion on how the concepts of sustainable development have been applied to urban renewal projects in Hong Kong • Comprehensive and logical comment on the difficulties that the HKSAR Government faces in adopting the concepts of sustainable development in urban renewal • Extensive use of geographical terminology
5 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating adequate knowledge of sustainable development and urban renewal • Appropriate discussion on how the concepts of sustainable development have been applied to urban renewal projects in Hong Kong • Generalised comment on the difficulties that the HKSAR Government faces in adopting the concepts of sustainable development in urban renewal • Accurate use of geographical terminology
1 – 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating elementary to basic knowledge of sustainable development and urban renewal • Simple and straightforward discussion on how the concepts of sustainable development have been applied to urban renewal projects in Hong Kong • Vague comment on the difficulties that the HKSAR Government faces in adopting the concepts of sustainable development in urban renewal • Using everyday language

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

Question 7

Marks

Explain the relative importance of biomass in the nutrient cycle of tropical rainforests. Discuss how modern farming practices affect the nutrient cycle in tropical rainforests.

Explanation	6
Discussion	6

Explanation on the relative importance of biomass in the nutrient cycle of tropical rainforests

- 3 main components in the nutrient cycle of tropical rainforests: biomass, soil and litter
- biomass plays an important role in nutrient storage
 - nutrients are mainly stored in biomass; optimum climatic condition provides luxuriant vegetation with 4-5 layered structure stores huge amount of nutrient
- luxuriant vegetation produces large amount of litter
- the nutrient storage in litter is limited: fast decomposition rate under optimum climatic condition
- nutrient storage in soil is little:
 - nutrient is uptaken by luxuriant vegetation
 - the process of leaching is strong because of high precipitation rate

(6)

Discussion on how modern farming practices affect the nutrient cycle in tropical rainforests

- modern farming activity, e.g. plantation, cattle ranching, etc.
- clearance of the rainforest reduces the nutrient storage in biomass and litter
- when rainforests are burnt or deforested, much of the nutrients are gone
- increases in nutrient loss by leaching and runoff
- nutrients can be replenished by adding chemical fertilisers

(6)

Max. 12

Generic Marking Guidelines for Question 7

Mark range	Performance of candidate
9 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating sound to comprehensive knowledge of nutrient cycle • Coherent and logical explanation on the relative importance of biomass in the nutrient cycle of tropical rainforests • Coherent, creative and logical discussion on how modern farming practices affect the nutrient cycle in tropical rainforests • Extensive use of geographical terminology
5 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating adequate knowledge of nutrient cycle • Generalised explanation on the relative importance of biomass in the nutrient cycle of tropical rainforests • Appropriate discussion on how modern farming practices affect the nutrient cycle in tropical rainforests • Accurate use of geographical terminology
1 – 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating elementary to basic knowledge of nutrient cycle • Vague explanation on the importance of biomass in the nutrient cycle of tropical rainforests • Simple and straightforward discussion on how modern farming practices affect the nutrient cycle in tropical rainforests • Using everyday language

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

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

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

練習卷
PRACTICE PAPER

地理 試卷二
GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

評卷參考
MARKING SCHEME

(2012年2月29日修訂稿)
(updated as at 29 Feb 2012)

本評卷參考乃香港考試及評核局專為本科練習卷而編寫，供教師和學生參考之用。學生不應將評卷參考視為標準答案，硬背死記，活剝生吞。這種學習態度，既無助學生改善學習，學懂應對及解難，亦有違考試着重理解能力與運用技巧之旨。

This marking scheme has been prepared by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority for teachers' and students' reference. This marking scheme should NOT be regarded as a set of model answers. Our examinations emphasise the testing of understanding, the practical application of knowledge and the use of processing skills. Hence the use of model answers, or anything else which encourages rote memorisation, will not help students to improve their learning nor develop their abilities in addressing and solving problems.



Marking Scheme

General Notes for Teachers on Marking

1. This marking scheme has been updated, with revisions made after the scrutiny of actual samples of student performance in the practice papers. Teachers are strongly advised to conduct their own internal standardisation procedures before applying the marking schemes. After standardisation, teachers should adhere to the marking scheme to ensure a uniform standard of marking within the school.
2. The marking scheme may not exhaust all possible answers for each question. Teachers should exercise their professional discretion and judgment in accepting alternative answers that are not in the marking scheme but are correct and well reasoned.
3. The following symbols are used:

✘	This symbol indicates a wrong or unacceptable answer.
R	Repetitions
MAX	Maximum mark is achieved.
IR	Irrelevant answer

4. In questions asking for a specified number of reasons or examples etc. and a student gives more than the required number, the extra answers should not be marked. For instance, in a question asking students to provide two examples, and if a student gives three answers, only the first two should be marked.

Section D
Question 1

Marks

- (a) (i) landslide/ landslip/ slope failure 1 (1)
- (ii) - continuous/ torrential rainstorm 1 (1)
- infiltration of rainwater 1
- increase the water pressure 1
- saturation of slope materials reducing cohesiveness of soil particles 1
- clay layer forms a slippery surface 1
- shear stress greater than shear strength 1
- under the pull of gravity 1 (4)

- (b) (i) - well-jointed rock 1
- pervious 1
- under the hot and humid climatic conditions 1
- feldspar and mica subject to active weathering processes 1
- e.g. carbonation/ hydration/ hydrolysis/ oxidation 1
- the bedrock is rapidly decomposed 1
- into a deep layer of loose weathered materials 1 (4)
- (ii) - relief factor 1 (1)
- steep gradient 1
- gradient 1:3 1
- the contour lines are closely spaced 1
- greater gravitational force 1
- greater shear stress with torrential rainstorm 1 (3)

OR

- disturbances from man 1 (1)
- presence of buildings 1
- cutting of slope 1
- clearance of vegetation 1
- increase in slope gradient 1
- improper management of slope 1 (3)

- (c) (i) **Concrete cover:**
- reducing infiltration of water 1 (1)
Tree planting:
- tree roots to bind soil materials together 1 (1)
- (ii) **Concrete cover is more appropriate:**
- easy maintenance 1
- can be applied on very steep slopes/ where the growth of trees is restricted 1/1 (2)

OR

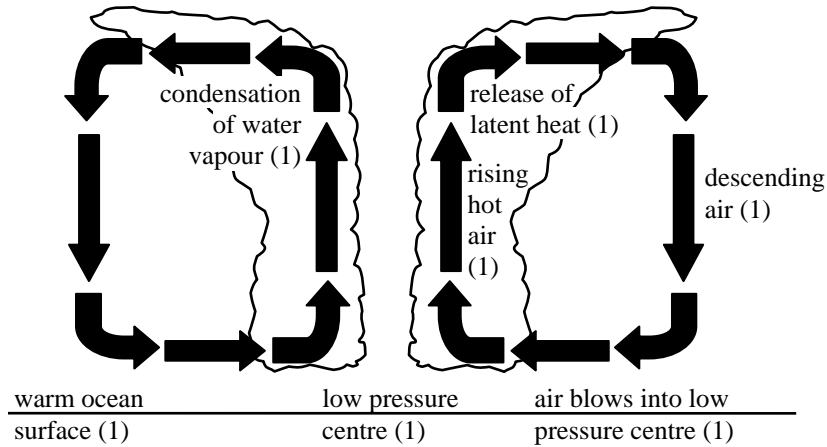
- Tree planting is more appropriate:**
- improve the quality of the environment 1
- better scenery/ for the local residents 1/1 (2)

Max. 18

Question 2

Marks

- (a) (i) tropical cyclone/ typhoon 1 (1)
- (ii) - accurate drawing (convection, cloud wall) 2
 - annotations 3 (5)



- (b) (i) - low pressure 1
 - within 1 000 – 1 002 hPa 1
 - wind comes from N/ NNE 1
 - wind speed 12.5 m/s 1
 - thunderstorm 1 (3)
- (ii) - approaching of tropical cyclone 1
 - tropical cyclone locates at south of Hong Kong 1
 - air moves in anticlockwise direction 1
 - inward blowing air from N/ NNE 1
 - increase in wind speed 1
 - under the influence of low pressure system 1
 - uprising air brings unstable weather/ condensation of water vapour 1 (5)
- (c) (i) - lowlying area/ lower than 20 m 1
 - coastal area 1
 - higher tidal water under the influence of tropical cyclone 1
 - runoff from surrounding hillslopes/ estuaries 1 (2)
- (ii) - arouse public awareness 1
 - take precaution/ evacuation of affected residents 1
 - limited by perception/ access to information/ knowledge of people 1
 - unable to prevent hazard from happening by warning system 1 (2)

 Max. 18

Question 3**Marks**

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---|-------|
| (a) | (i) | - located at the west of Hong Kong/ far away from urban area | 1 |
| | | - avoid landuse conflicts/ pollution | 1 |
| | | - lower land rent | 1 |
| | | - coastal area reclaimed to increase land/ construct new runway | 1 |
| | | - link to urban areas by railway/ highway/ high accessibility | 1 (4) |
| | (ii) | - rapid economic development of Zhujiang (Pearl River) Delta | 1 |
| | | - linkages with major cities/ Dongguan/ Shenzhen | 1 |
| | | - large amount of passengers | 1 |
| | | - proximity to many industrial parks | 1 |
| | | - producing mainly high-valued products | 1 |
| | | • e.g. electronics products | 1 |
| | | - exporting goods via airport | 1 (4) |
| (b) | | - Hong Kong International Airport has more international routes | 1 |
| | | - as an international aviation hub | 1 |
| | | - Shenzhen Bao'an Airport has more domestic routes | 1 |
| | | - connected with other Mainland cities/ domestic aviation hubs | 1 |
| | | - specialisation/ division of work | 1 |
| | | - streaming of passengers/ goods | 1 |
| | | - cost-saving/ avoid redundant use of resources/ avoid wastages | 1 |
| | | - help to increase efficiency of airports | 1 (6) |
| (c) | | - keen competition from other airports in the region | 1 |
| | | - strengthen Hong Kong's role as international aviation hub in the region | 1 |
| | | - create more job opportunities for Hong Kong people | 1 |
| | | - generate income indirectly/ for related sectors | 1 |
| | | - attract more tourists | 1 |
| | | - cater for increase in overseas travel | 1 |
| | | - meet the growing demand of cargo traffic/ passengers from mainland China/ Hong Kong | 1 (4) |

Max. 18

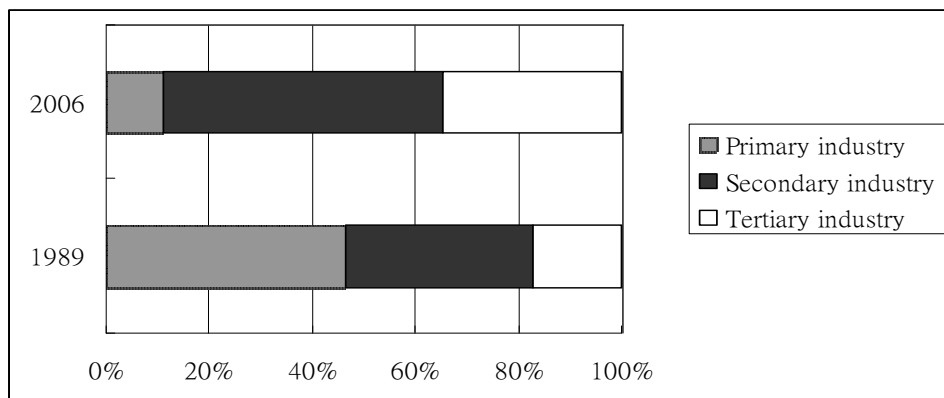
Question 4

Marks

- (a)
- gentle relief/ land below 200 m/ lowland 1
 - close to estuary/ river delta/ flood plain/ dense river network 1
 - fertile soil/ rich in sediments 1
 - larger population 1
 - large potential market/ labour force 1
 - sufficient rainfall 1
 - water of irrigation 1
 - lots of sunshine/ warm climate 1 (4)

- (b) (i)
- field crop: 12 000 yuan / ha 1
 - fruit: 174 000 yuan / ha 1 (2)
- (ii)
- large decrease in farming area for food and fruit 1
 - greater decrease in food production value than fruit production value 1
 - urbanisation/ growth in secondary and tertiary industries/ industrialisation 1
 - farming areas changed to other land uses 1
 - rise in living standard 1
 - demand for high value fruit increases 1
 - farmers changed to grow high value fruit 1
 - demand for field crop/ cereals decreases 1 (5)

- (c) (i)
- accuracy 2
 - title and labelling 1 (3)



- (ii)
- increase in income from growing secondary and tertiary sectors 1
 - population increase 1
 - greater demand for farm products 1
 - urbanisation/ industrialisation/ competition from urban land uses decreases farmland 1
 - pollution from growing secondary industries 1
 - competition for labour/ decreasing population in primary industries 1 (4)

Max. 18

Section E

Question 5

Marks

Why are rocks in the Sai Kung volcanic region distinctively different from those found in the Northeast New Territories sedimentary region? Evaluate the impact of faults on the landscape in these two regions.

Explanation	6
Evaluation	6

Explaining the different nature of rocks in the two regions

- different rock forming processes: igneous in Sai Kung, sedimentary in NE New Territories
- cooling and solidification of lava/ tuff/ volcanic ash in Sai Kung
 - with crystals, joints in cooling, flow lines
- sedimentation, compaction, cementation of sediments in NE New Territories
 - layers, bedding planes, fossils
 - sorting of sediments size

(6)

Evaluating the impact of faults on the landscape in the two regions

- the major faults in HK strike northeast
- lines of weakness, displacement of rocks
- zones of deeper penetration of weathering and enhanced erosion
- form linear topographic depressions
- river systems and coastal landforms/ coastlines influenced by faults

(6)

Max. 12

Generic Marking Guidelines for Question 5

Mark range	Performance of candidate
9 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating sound to comprehensive knowledge of igneous and sedimentary rocks • Coherent and logical explanation on the different nature of rocks in Sai Kung and NE New Territories • Coherent, systematic and logical evaluation on the impact of faults on the landscape of the Sai Kung volcanic region and the Northeast New Territories sedimentary region • Extensive use of geographical terminology
5 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating adequate knowledge of igneous and sedimentary rocks • Generalised explanation on the different nature of rocks in Sai Kung and NE New Territories • Appropriate evaluation on the impact of faults on the landscape of the Sai Kung volcanic region and the Northeast New Territories sedimentary region • Accurate use of geographical terminology
1 – 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating elementary to basic knowledge of igneous and sedimentary rocks • Vague explanation on the nature of rocks in Sai Kung and NE New Territories • Making superficial evaluation on the impact of faults on landscape • Using everyday language

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

Question 6**Marks**

Explain how natural factors contribute to the drought problem in North China. To what extent can the local community help the government to combat drought?

Explanation	6
Discussion	6

Explanation on how natural factors contribute to the drought problem

- water supply cannot meet water demand
- interior location with inadequate annual rainfall
- seasonal rainfall:
 - in winter: anticyclone, dry offshore monsoon
 - in summer: onshore monsoon lose most of its moisture when reaching N. China
- high evaporation rate in summer

(6)

Discussion of the extent of local community in helping the government

- implement policy set by government, e.g. water conservation, etc.
- soil conservation farming methods
- labour in planting of trees/ wind break
- the effectiveness depends on the communication between the government and community, the technical assistance offered, the environmental awareness of the citizens, the impact on local economy, etc.

(6)

Max. 12**Generic Marking Guidelines for Question 6**

Mark range	Performance of candidate
9 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherent and logical explanation on how natural factors contribute to the drought problem in North China • Coherent, creative and logical discussion on the extent of local community in helping the government to combat drought • Extensive use of geographical terminology
5 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalised explanation on how natural factors contribute to the drought problem in North China • Appropriate discussion on the extent of local community in helping the government to combat drought • Accurate use of geographical terminology
1 – 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vague explanation on the reasons leading to the drought problem in North China • Simple and straightforward discussion on how local community may help the government to combat drought • Using everyday language

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

Question 7**Marks**

Explain the causes of traffic congestion in the inner city area of Hong Kong. Discuss whether the railway system can help to solve the problem of traffic congestion in the inner city area.

Explanation	7
Discussion	5

Explain the causes of traffic congestion in the inner city area of Hong Kong

- traffic demand exceeding capacity of road network
- increasing in living standard/ increase in the number of private cars and commercial vehicles
- dense population/ high concentration of economic activities in inner city area
- early planning unable to cope with growing needs/ narrow streets/ lack of parking areas/ loading and unloading areas
- bottleneck zone/ road junctions
- illegal parking/ loading and unloading

(7)

Discuss whether the railway system can help to solve the problem of traffic congestion in the inner city areaCan:

- large capacity/ efficient/ rapid/ reliable/ free from traffic congestion
- reducing use of road transport

Cannot:

- not point-to-point transport service: public transport linkages like shuttle bus services needed
- cannot replace commercial vehicles in transporting goods
- higher fare/ less convenient in short trip
- preference of using private cars for some

(5)

Max. 12**Generic Marking Guidelines for Question 7**

Mark range	Performance of candidate
9 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherent and logical explanation on the causes of traffic congestion in the inner city area of Hong Kong • Coherent, creative and logical discussion on whether the railway system can help to solve the problem of traffic congestion in the inner city area • Extensive use of geographical terminology
5 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalised explanation on the causes of traffic congestion in the inner city area of Hong Kong • Appropriate discussion on whether the railway system can help to solve the problem of traffic congestion in the inner city area • Accurate use of geographical terminology
1 – 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vague explanation on the causes of traffic congestion in Hong Kong • Simple and straightforward discussion on whether the railway system can help to solve the problem of traffic congestion • Using everyday language

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

Question 8

Marks

Account for the change from labour-intensive industry to capital-intensive industry in the Zhujiang Delta region. Evaluate the impact of developing high-tech industries on sustainable development in the Zhujiang Delta region.

Description & Explanation	6
Evaluation	6

Describe and explain the change in industry in the Zhujiang Delta

- labour shortage: competition from inland industrial development
- rising wages: higher living standard, competition for labour, minimum wages regulation
- relocation of labour-intensive industry to regions/ neighbouring countries with cheaper labour
- government policy: high-tech industrial development zone
- growing demand for high-tech products

(6)

Evaluate the impact of high-tech industries on sustainable development in the Zhujiang Delta region

Environment:

- improve in environmental quality: less water, air pollution, better landscaping of science/ high-tech industrial parks

Economic:

- higher value-added and stronger competitiveness
- increases in investment, growth of selected sectors, e.g. R & D

Social:

- attract labour force and offer job opportunities
- improvement in information technology
- education/ training/ improvement in quality of labour

(6)

Max. 12

Generic Marking Guidelines for Question 8

Mark range	Performance of candidate
9 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherently and logically describe and explain the reasons causing the change from labour-intensive industry to capital-intensive industry in the Zhujiang Delta region • Coherent, systematic and logical evaluation on the impact of developing high-tech industries on sustainable development in the Zhujiang Delta region • Extensive use of geographical terminology
5 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally describe and explain the reasons causing the change from labour-intensive industry to capital-intensive industry in the Zhujiang Delta region • Appropriate evaluation on the impact of developing high-tech industries on sustainable development in the Zhujiang Delta region • Accurate use of geographical terminology
1 – 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vague description and explanation on the industrial change in the Zhujiang Delta region • Making superficial evaluation on the impact of developing high-tech industries on the Zhujiang Delta region • Using everyday language

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