2012 HKDSE Geography Examination Review Teachers’ Seminar
(2 & 3 November 2012)
Programme

- Report on Examination Statistics
- Comments from the HKDSE Geography Subject Committee
- Review on the Examination Papers
- Review on Candidates’ Performance
- Review on Marking
- Q & A
Report on Examination Statistics
Popularity % of Questions in Paper 1

- Q1: 90%
- Q2: 11%
- Q3: 66%
- Q4: 33%
- Q5: 14%
- Q6: 30%
- Q7: 55%
Popularity % of Questions in Paper 2

Q1: 37
Q2: 34
Q3: 12
Q4: 17
Q5: 29
Q6: 20
Q7: 30
Q8: 20
Comments from the HKDSE Geography Subject Committee
Summary of Comments from the HKDSE Geog Subject Committee

- Questions (including MC items) and mark weighting on map reading in Paper 1 could be increased
- Map reading skills could be incorporated in each data-based question in Paper 1
- More questions should be set on the interpretation of visual data, such as maps and photographs
- Questions should be more ‘spatial-sense’ with answers which require the quoting of evidence from visual data
- The level of difficulty of the short essay questions in Paper 2 should be more comparable with those in Paper 1
## General Comments from Markers

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<table>
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<td>Paper is well-balanced in terms of curriculum coverage</td>
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Optional Qs are at a comparable level of difficulty

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The two language versions are identical in meaning

<table>
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Review on Candidates’ Performance in Paper 1
乙部：題 1

(a) (i) 寫出該災害的名稱。 \hspace{2cm} (1 分)

(ii) 以板塊構造學説解釋上述災害如何發生。 \hspace{2cm} (5 分)

(b) (i) 解釋該災害為何對海地造成嚴重破壞。 \hspace{2cm} (4 分)

(ii) 科技可如何減少上述災害對該國造成的破壞？ \hspace{2cm} (4 分)

(c) 解釋為何海地的災後重建工作進展緩慢。 \hspace{2cm} (4 分)
造成地震的原因主要包括两块破坏性板块的边界或建设性板块的碰撞产生，亦可因大洋板块地壳质量较大而当大洋板块发生碰撞到大陆板块，产生激烈的碰撞而造成地震。产生强烈波动，形成震源。而能量会随着板块的碰撞不进将能量扩散到地面，形成地震。

个别考生对稳定性板块边界及地震的形成认识不足，未能就题目提供合理答案。
乙部：題 1（續）

由於當地的政治狀況並不太穩定，以致政府未能有效地協助重建工作的進行。另外，難民的慈善組織為海地籌得 11 億美元，但是仍有許多災民未收到任何的救援物資，遠離災民使未能順利進行重建工作。

再加上，地震中約 30 萬座建築物倒塌，災民需要先清理建築物倒塌的碎屑才可開始進行重建工作。但是清理的時間較長，使導致重建工作遲遲未能開始。而且，地震中傷亡數字高達約 15,000 人，使到災後重建欠缺勞動力，使導致海地的災後重建工作進展緩慢。

再加上，海地的海防及交通設施均遭受破壞，故此國際組織未能幫助災後重建。

考生能將地理辭彙，以連貫的方式，解釋海地的災後重建工作進展緩慢。
乙部：題 2

照片 2

(a) 參閱地圖摘要及照片 2 中顯示建築的洪水橋新發展區。

(i) 分別辨認地圖摘要內 A 地點及 B 地點的土壤利用，

(ii) 寫出在該區出現的城市過程，

(iii) 利用地圖摘要、解構導致該城市過程在上述地區出現的條件，

2012 HKDSE Geog Exam Review
乙部：題 2（續）

| 考生對地圖的慣用符號認知不足。 |
| 考生未能同時應用地圖及照片回答問題。 |

| 2. a) For Site A, it is mainly vacant land. There is some residential landuse, which is the rural village. Moreover, there is some transportation landuse like the Hung Yim Road. For Site B, it is rural—mainly rural settlement which is residential to landuse, and there is also some cultivated land and transport land use. |
| 79) It is urban—urban encroachment. |
乙部：題 2（續）

77. (a) The is extensive flatland in the area which is below 20 m. Moreover, it is rich in accessibility with some secondary roads like Ho Tsuen Road and the highway like Tin Yung Road and Kowloon Shan Western Highway nearby. Moreover, it is promising to connect with the Kowloon Shan Western Highway nearby. Moreover, there is a large area of vacant land that can reduce the real estate conflict and can reduce the financial compensation and time needed. Also, it is near to existing areas like Tin Shui Wai. The area can enjoy the external

一般考生在利用地圖證據以支持答案上有困難。
乙部：題 2（續）

(1) 根據建議的洪水橋新發展區的

(i) 區位和地點；及 (3 分)

(ii) 現有的基建； (2 分)

討論如何可將該區持續地發展。
乙部：題 2（續）

bi) The area is located near the existing new town, Tin Shui Wai. The development of new development area of Hung Shui Kiu would provided new job opportunities for the resident. It can better utilise the open space and abandoned farm land yet and can reduce the visual pollution. Moreover, it can improve the social image of the area and the land value will increase. And it improved the sustainable development. Moreover, it can relieve the problem of overcrowding in urban development area. Also, the community of Tin Shui Wai and Hung Shui Kiu can.

The existing infrastructure, and promote harmonious cities.
考生未能根据现有基建，解释其如何可将新发展区持续发展。

乙部：題 2（續）

11) The existing infrastructure like West Rail and Kowloon-Shan Western Highway can be better utilised and increase the cost-effectiveness.
乙部：題 3

![Image](image_url)

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<th>项目</th>
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<td>2011年</td>
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乙部：題 3（續）

(a) 參閱圖 3a。

(i) 計算 X 及 Y。 (2 分)

(ii) 描述及解釋該兩國的穀物生產轉變。 (2 分)

(c) 評估下列農業技術在幫助糧食短缺較嚴重的國家提高穀物產量上的效果。

(i) 一項大規模機械化灌溉計畫 (3 分)

(ii) 複種 (3 分)
乙部：題 3（續）

30.2，肯亞的小麥生產由2010年的295,141千公頃下降至2011年的249,974千公頃，下降了12.6個百分點。

圖3a顯示，肯亞農業糧食人口百分比低於索馬里，只有97%，而表3b顯示肯亞識字率高，並有62%的人從事第三產業，肯亞的經濟轉型。

索馬里穀物生產下降了41.7%，由2010年的295,141千公頃下降至2011年的172,451千公頃。圖3a顯示索馬里糧食不足人口接近四成，表3b顯示從事初級產業的人口佔六成，識字率低，而且降雨不足，促使穀物生產大幅下降。

(a) (ii) 考生未能根據題目要求，描述及解釋穀物生產轉變。
乙部：題 3（續）
(c) 考生對農業投入，特別是農業技術的認識不足。
乙部：題 4

(a) (i) 考生未能分別解釋兩種溫室氣體濃度的變化。

(ii) 說明上述變化與圖 4b 所示全球平均表面氣溫變化的關係。 (4 分)

(a) (i) 在1980年以後二氧化碳及氧化亞氮在大氣中的濃度急劇上升。二氧化碳在2000年時在大氣中的濃度已超過310億分之一。而氧化亞氮在2000年時在大氣中的濃度已超過了3000億分之一。由此可見，在1980年以後二氧化碳及氧化亞氮在大氣中的濃度急劇上升。
乙部：題 4（續）

(a) (ii)
部分考生未能指出溫室氣體變化與全球溫度變化的關係。部分考生仍未能掌握溫室氣體與地面輻射的關係。
乙部：題 4（續）

(ii) 參閱圖 4c。

(i) 描述及解釋 X 及 Y 排放情景所造成的不同全球地面增溫結果。（2分）

(ii) 政府間合作可如何有助達致 Y 排放情景？（4分）

(iii) 說明可影響題 (b) (ii) 政府間合作成效的因素。（4分）
乙部：題 4（續）

(b) (ii)
考生能有系統地解釋政府間合作如何達致 Y 排放情景。

政府間互相合作發展清潔及高效能能源，由於現時各國的科技
互有不足之處，因此透過合作去研發便能達到 Y 排放情景。而且，由於 Y
排放情景只有在經濟和增長穩定時才會出現，因此各國的政府亦須制定
互相穩定經濟的政策，以至減少溫室氣體的排放。另外，由於 Y 排
放情景是由於急劇使用化石燃料所導致，故此各國合作減少使用化
石燃料，如簽訂《京都協議》等減排條約亦有助減少化石燃料的
使用。透過政府間合作，開發新的高效能能源，穩定經濟增長以及
(b) (iii) 部分考生掌握题目重点是政府间的関係，但部分考生只著重解释个别政府的環保措施。
丙部：題 5

5. 說明引致河流下游出現泛濫的自然因素。討論建築水壩在預防泛濫上的效度。（12 分）

部分考生掌握題目重點是河流下游出現泛濫的自然因素。

部分答案羅列河流上、中、下游及河口泛濫的原因。

首先，下游流量高，形成溢流。下游低處

其次，下游偏離河道，使下游流量更高。自上游及中游的河

水於下游匯集，使流量及水位上升，而形成溢流。

此外，下游的坡度突然下降，河床水急流，為侵蝕作用；內河

床水流緩慢，為沉積作用，使下游水流更

於細石。河流的周折度上升，使河水的不穩定度

上升，不斷左右旋動，出現溢流。
多數考生能利用地理辭彙解釋水壩在預防泛濫上有效的因素。
部分考生未能详细解释降低效度的因素，如伐林、地震、维修等。

只有小部分考生能提供其他有效预防泛滥的方法。
丙部：題 6

6. 描述資訊科技工業的生產模式及其區位分布。全球化如何導致這種生產模式的出現？

首先，在成立總部方面，跨國的資訊科技企業會將總部設於較發達國家中的大城市中，如紐約。由於當地的交通配套完善，設有多條的高速公路及州際公路，交通度高。再加上，當地鄰近許多著名的大學，如史丹福大學，企業可以與大學的學生合作設計產品，以及方便吸引及管理企業的人才等。而且，在發達的大城市附近設有律師樓、會計師樓，企業可享用法律服務，會計服務等，減少了企業成立法律部、會計部的成本。此外，位於發達的資訊科技公司眾多，可以與其他公司合作設計新產品。
丙部：題 6（續）

在生產中心方面，資訊科技工業會選擇在欠發達國家周遭生
產中心。由於欠發達國家能夠为企业提供大量廉價的勞動力，以及
大片地租便宜的土地。再加上，欠發達國家為吸引企業於該國成立生產中
心，便會为企业提供大量的優惠，如稅率減免、優先供電等。而且，欠發
達國家的污染管制較寬鬆，企業可以逃避本地嚴格的污染管制。

多數考生能描述資訊科技工業的生產模式及區位分布。
丙部：題 6（續）

在生產中心方面，資訊科技企業會選擇在欠發達國家成立生產
中心。由於欠發達國家能夠為企業提供大量廉價的勞動力，以及
大片地租便宜的土地。再加上，欠發達國家為吸引企業於該國成立生產中
心，便会為企业提供大量的優惠，如稅率減免，優先供电等。而且，欠發
達國的污染管制較寬鬆，企業可以避過本土嚴格的污染管制。

由於全球化打破了各國之間的隔膜，以及資訊科技
發展迅速，會使到多邊區位生產的模式出現。因為全球化可能會打破
各國之間的隔膜，使到不同的跨國企業都能在不同的國家成立生
產中心及地區總部，從而減少企業的生產成本。

部分考生未能從全球化和比較優勢解釋有關的生產模式。
丙部：題 7

7. 為何近年全球的熱帶雨林正加快消失？討論設立國家公園在保育熱帶雨林上的成效。

熱帶雨林地區多數是位於欠發達國家及發展中國家，當地的土著人民由於現代化發展的衝擊，部分考生背誦書本的答案回答問題。

熱帶雨林加速消失的原因包括：

1. 商業性伐木：許多國家為了商業利益而進行商業性伐木，伐木活動直接破壞了熱帶雨林。
2. 建設開發：為了開闢土地進行農業、礦業等活動，破壞了熱帶雨林。
3. 燃燒耕作：當地人民為了開闢農田而進行的燒荒耕作，也加速了熱帶雨林的消失。
4. 城市擴張：隨著城市人口的增長，城市擴張也破壞了熱帶雨林。

熱帶雨林是地球上重要的生態系統，它們為地球提供了重要的生態服務，如調節氣候、保持水土等。設立國家公園可以有效地保護熱帶雨林，同時也可以提供觀光、研究等機會，增進人們對熱帶雨林重要性的認識。然而，國家公園的設立往往需要面對土地權益的爭議，以及資金和管理的困難。

在我們的日常生活中，也可以通過節約用紙、減少化石燃料的使用、提高能源效率等行動，減緩熱帶雨林的消失。

考生未能全面地從經濟、農業、科技、人口增長及城市發展解釋熱帶雨林加快消失的原因。部分考生背誦書本的答案回答問題。
丙部：題 7（續）

考生只能簡略地解釋設立國家公園在保育熱帶雨林的成效，但只能簡略解釋其不足之處。

只有小部分考生能討論其他有效方法，或指出解決熱帶雨林加快消失的根本在於提高欠發達國家的經濟水平。
Overall Comments on Paper 1

乙部：

- 考生宜掌握地理的基本概念：
  - 板塊構造理論、溫室氣體排放與全球氣候變化的關係
- 考生宜掌握地圖閱讀及闡釋照片的技巧
- 考生須仔細閱讀題目，以了解題目重點及分數分配
- 考生須引用題目的資料作答，而不應只抄下題目資料作為答案
丙部：

● 考生宜善用時間回答問題
● 考生應了解題目兩部分的比重相約，不應只詳列某部分的答案
● 考生應使用準確的地理辭彙，有系統地回答題目
## Overall Comments on Different Questions in Paper 1

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<td>1</td>
<td>★★★ Most could give detailed explanation on the occurrence of the hazard and the serious damage brought by the hazard to Haiti ★★★ Most could explain how technology have reduced the damage brought by the hazard and the slow progress of reconstruction work</td>
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<tr>
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<td>★★★ Most answers focused only on political situation</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>★★★ Most could explain the conditions leading to the urban process and the problems that might occur</td>
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<tr>
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<td>★★★ Failed to identify the conventional signs ★★★ Failed to differentiate site and location ★★★ Failed to discuss how the present infrastructure helps the sustainable development of Hung Shui Kiu</td>
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Overall Comments on Different Questions in Paper 1 (cont.)

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<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Candidates’ Performance</th>
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| 3     | ✅ Most could describe the socio-economic factors leading to the difference in severity of food shortage  
      | 👎 Most could only mention the negative impact of large-scale mechanised irrigation scheme  
      | 👎 Most did not have a clear concept of multiple cropping and gave irrelevant answers |
| 4     | ✅ Most could describe and explain the results of different emission scenarios  
      | ✅ Most could explain how inter-governmental cooperation helped to achieve emission scenario Y  
      | 👎 Mentioned only the measures adopted by individual governments  
      | 👎 Failed to assess the effectiveness of the measures in inter-governmental cooperation |
### Overall Comments on Different Questions in Paper 1 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Candidates’ Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>👍 Most could give the positive impact of dam construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>🚫 Most could only give a brief account on the negative impact of dams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>🚫 Lack of knowledge on the factors leading to flooding in the lower course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>🚫 Unclear explanation on locational pattern of the IT industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>🚫 Failed to relate globalisation with the mode of production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Overall Comments on Different Questions in Paper 1 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Candidates’ Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7     | ✗ Most could describe the increasing rate of deforestation only without detailed explanation  
      | ✗ Most emphasised on local factors only without providing detailed explanation on other factors  
      | ✗ Most recalled answers from textbooks without referring to recent development in the LDCs  
      | ✗ Most gave a superficial answer on the establishment of national parks in conserving the tropical rainforests only  
      | ✗ Failed to explain the root of forest destruction as a link to poverty  
      | ✗ Failed to mention other measures that might help to conserve the forest |
Suggestions for Improvement

● Candidates should:
  ● pay attention to the wording of the question to avoid misinterpretation.
  ● practise more in map reading skills, e.g. the use of conventional signs.
  ● be more familiar with current issues and not just rely on textbook knowledge.
Review on Candidates’ Performance in Paper 2: Common Errors
Section D: Question 1

(a)  
(i)  Identify rock types X and Y shown in Photographs 1a and 1b respectively.  

(ii) Compare the characteristics of rock types X and Y.  

(iii) Refer to Figure 1c. Describe the distribution of rock type X in Hong Kong.  

(iv) Using an annotated diagram, describe the formation of rock type Y.
Section D: Question 1 (cont.)

- No comparison
- Partial answer
- Wrong answer

Could identify the rock types
Section D: Question 1 (cont.)

(b) Refer to Photograph 1b and Figure 1c.

(i) Name two major processes that shaped the landform feature shown in Photograph 1b. 

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain how climatic and rock characteristics affect the two processes in (b) (i). 

(5 marks)
Section D: Question 1 (cont.)

Mixed up erosion with weathering

The climatic in Hong Kong is hot and humid, which is favourable for the chemical weathering occur. High temperature allow water molecules move faster. The rock characteristics also favour the weathering and erosion too. The mica and feldspar in rock type Y will oxidation and hydration to clay, which favour to form the rock type Y. Also, the joint is local in the rock type Y get easy to let the water sweep into the rock and cause erosion.

Demonstrate basic knowledge but the concept is not clearly explained
丁部：題 1

(a) (i) 分別辨認照片 la 及照片 lb 顯示的 X 及 Y 岩石種類。 (2 分)

(ii) 比較 X 及 Y 岩石種類的特徵。 (4 分)

(iii) 參閱圖 1c，描述 X 岩石種類在香港的分布。 (2 分)

(iv) 以一圖解圖，描述 Y 岩石種類的形成過程。 (3 分)
丁部：題 1（續）

(1) $X$ = 砂岩及泥岩

(2) $X$ 岩石顆粒較小，不含二氧化硅

(3) $X$ 岩石顆粒較大，含二氧化硅

(4) $X$ 岩石主要分布在新界東北及九龍以北的位置

Could identify the rock type

Partial answer

Wrong concept
丁部：題 1（續）

(b) 參閱照片 1b 及圖 1c。

(i) 寫出塑造照片 1b 所示地貌的兩種主要作用。 (2 分)

(ii) 解釋氣候及岩石特徵如何影響題(b)(i) 中的兩種作用。 (5 分)
Demonstrate basic knowledge of chemical weathering in (b) (ii)
Section D: Question 2

(ii) Contrast the annual temperature patterns of Urumqi and Jinan.  

(iii) Explain the differences in temperature patterns of the two places in (a) (ii).
(iii) The Unampi have a higher annual range of temperature, because it is in inland, have continental climate and without marine time influence that control the temperature, the continental climate lead the hot summer and cold winter appear.

Demonstrate understanding of concept with correct terminology

The Jinan have lower annual range of temperature, because it over the coastal climate and marine time influence, and located in sub-tropical high pressure belt, have plenty sea sunshine in summer that without cloud, so it have a higher maximum temperature in summer.

Wrong concept

Partial explanation of the concept
(b) Refer to Figure 2b.

(i) Describe and explain the spatial change of annual rainfall in China from Urumqi to Jinan. (4 marks)

(ii) State a climatic hazard faced by Urumqi. (1 mark)

(iii) Evaluate the effectiveness of afforestation in solving the climatic hazard in (b) (ii). (3 marks)
Section D: Question 2 (cont.)

(b)(i) The rainfall is decrease in inland wards, higher in Jinan and lower in Lanzhou.

Correct description

Because the monsoon’s, the Jinan have rich rainfall because Jinan is in coastal region, during the summer, inland is hotter and have a low pressure, and sea have low temperature, have a high pressure, the onshore wind blow to the inland and Jinan, Jinan have convective rainfall and rainfall.

Mixed up of concept

But the onshore lose the moisture before reach Lanzhou and inland, so it is dry and lack of rainfall with the continental climate.

Correct analysis and use of terminology
丁部：題 2

(ii) 對比烏魯木齊及濟南的全年溫度形態。（2分）

(iii) 解釋題(a)(ii) 中兩地在溫度形態上的差異。（4分）

(b) 參閱圖 2b。

(i) 描述及解釋由烏魯木齊至濟南，中國年雨量在空間上的改變。（4分）
丁部：題 2（續）

(2) 六 乌鲁木齐的年温差较济南大。
乌鲁木齐的平均温度较济南低。

(3) 乌鲁木齐的温度高于济南，太阳的入射角较济南小，阳光的照射范围较济南分散而使能量较弱，温度较低。加上乌鲁木齐较济南高，故空气较稀薄，难以储存能量，使温度较易散失，令温度较低。

Can describe and explain the concept briefly

Correct comparison and use of terminology

Demonstrate understanding of concept but further explanation is needed
丁部：題 3

(ii) 描述該地區於 2009 年每日交通流量的空間分布形態。 （3 分）

(iii) 說明於 C 點算站及 D 點算站的主要運輸問題。 （3 分）
丁部：題 3（續）

(ii) 2009年每日交通流量的空間分布主要在不同的主要道路上，而主要的行程量集中於由中環駛往海底隧道這一主要道路，而剩余的行程量則集中於西區的海底隧道，叫早期交通流量的空間分佈在兩條主要隧道之上。

Should refer to the information given when answering the question

(iii) C 點至 D 點的主要運輸問題是道路非常擁塞，C 點至 D 點的交通流量十分之大，道路行車線很多，但不足以緩解繁忙時段行車量急增而造成的交通擁塞，塞車等問題，而導致運輸時間延長這問題的衍生。

Candidate missed the key terms
Should point out the “bottleneck” of the truck road
丁部：題 3（續）

(b) 現正興建中的中環灣仔繞道為一條主要行走於地底的雙程三線主幹道路。

(i) 中環灣仔繞道可如何幫助紓緩題 (a) (iii) 中的問題？ (4 分)

(ii) 參閱提供的資料，討論因興建中環灣仔繞道而引起的環境議題。 (3 分)

(iii) 中環灣仔繞道及建議的港鐵綫同時正在興建。為何題 (a) (iii) 的運輸問題不能以只興建繞道或建議的港鐵綫其中一項來解決？ (4 分)
丁部：題 3（續）

(2)中環灣仔繞道的興建需要透過填海工藝才可將繞道建立在填海工程完成處，而填海需要傾倒到大量垃圾填海，而填海工程會影響當地人生活，而填海工程會對維多利亞港的水質造成影響。這除了影響水質、破壞景觀外，更對海港的生物造成影響。中環灣仔繞道更面對著填海所帶來的威脅，瀕臨滅絕。

Wrong concept

Wrong concept

Should refer to the information given
丁部：題 3（續）

Should point out different roles of the MTR link and the Central-Wanchai Bypass in solving traffic congestion.
丁部：題 4

(a) 參閱表 4a。

(i) 描述肇慶及佛山在工業發展的差異。 

(ii) 解釋題 (a)(i) 中的差異。
丁部：題 4（續）

(a)(i) 當慶土地面積較佛山大，而佛山的人口密度則比當慶高。

當慶的工業用地比重遠遠比佛山的17%，而佛山的則佔 60.8%。

(b)(i) 當慶缺乏平地，發展工業需要廣闊平地。而佛山有充足的廣闊平地，所以佛山有利數發展工業。

Irrelevant materials

Superficial explanation without use of information provided
戊部：題 5

說明水如何影響香港山坡上的外在作用。解釋這些外在作用如何塑造香港的山坡景觀。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mixed up concept of weathering and erosion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>香港以花崗岩為主要的岩石類別，水由於花崗岩的潮濕及容易被水分侵蝕，部分花崗岩被水分侵蝕後，會形成乾燥的產物。水分會漸漸侵蝕花崗岩的內部，其後，花崗岩再會形成許多散散的風化物，岩石被風化後，岩石外硬的分層運動及岩塊奪表，造成岩石洪流。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The candidate could only provide a brief explanation with some terms
Section E: 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. (12 marks)

In summer, typhoon may develop in 10°N to 10°S. When the typhoon reaches HK, it brings showers and rainstorms. Moreover, Hong Kong is affected by the easterly trade wind of the planetary wind system.

The prevailing wind of HK is the Beaufort wind, this bring in moisture from Pacific Ocean for HK to form rain fall.

Wrong term

Mixed up monsoon wind with planetary wind system
Section E: 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.

(12 marks)

Hong Kong has favourable conditions for developing into a regional logistic hub:

1. Topographically, Hong Kong has a sheltered, deep-water, silt-free harbour which favours the development of sea transport.

2. Also, Hong Kong is proximity to international routes and Mainland China. Accessibility is high.

3. Thirdly, Hong Kong has a large pool of professionals and high-skilled labour.
The candidate failed to use the concept of “logistics” and geographical terminology is missing.

Favourable conditions should include both internal and external ones.

The location of the Hong Kong is good, if local in the south of China, which is favour to transport and storage the material and the goods to the mainland China as the relationship between China and Hong Kong is special. Also, Hong Kong is near to the Southeast Asia, which can give the support of fuel and fuel to the ship, and allow them have a short distonical trip between Hong Kong and Southeast Asia.

Also, the port in Hong Kong is good to develop into a regional logistic hub. The Kaol Tsun terminal is the biggest terminal port in Hong Kong which handle large amount of goods in one day. This favour for the storage and transport the goods to another place. Also, the water level in Hong Kong is deep, and from this allow the bigger container ship can go thought to Hong Kong.
戊部：題 8

Candidate should comment the impact of “TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT” on “FARMING PRODUCTION PATTERN”; NO MARK is given to “ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT”
Section D: Question 4

(a) Refer to Table 4a.

(i) Describe the differences in industrial development of Zhaoqing and Foshan. (2 marks)

(ii) Explain the differences in (a) (i). (4 marks)
Section D: Question 4 (cont.)

### 4.(a)(i).
Foshan has a higher level of industrial development than Zhaoqing. From Table 7a, the total industrial production in Foshan in 2009 is 11,711.00 million yuan, which is much higher than that of Zhaoqing, which is 11,900 million yuan. It is about 10 times of that of Zhaoqing.

Also, from Table 7a, the proportion of industry in total local economic production in Foshan is 60.67%, which is much higher than the 32.9% in Zhaoqing. It is about 2 times of that of Zhaoqing.

But, from Table 7a, the rate of increase in total industrial production is Zhaoqing, which is 20.67%, is higher than 13.7% of Foshan.

From the above data, we can conclude that Foshan has a higher level of industrial development than Zhaoqing. But, the industrial development rate of Zhaoqing is faster than that of Foshan.

**Capable to make COMPARISON with a range of geographical TERMINOLOGY**
Section D: Question 4 (cont.)

F.(a).(ii). Firstly, the population density of Foshan (which is 1588 persons/km²) is much higher than the 262 persons/km² of Zhaoqing. With a higher population density, Foshan has a larger labour supply which favours the development of labour-intensive industries, but Zhaoqing doesn't have this advantage.

Secondly, Foshan has a larger GDP per capita, which is 80,686 yuan. It's higher than 27,915 yuan of Zhaoqing.

It means that the economic development in Foshan is more prosperous than that of Zhaoqing. With a better economy, the government has more revenues to improve the city's infrastructure, thus can affect more foreign investments and industrial factories.

Thirdly, Foshan has industrial development earlier than Zhaoqing. So, the industries there are more mature than that in Zhaoqing. Zhaoqing is a new restructured industrial development city, so the industrial production can't exceed that of Foshan.

Lastly, Foshan enjoys agglomeration economies since it is proximate to large industrialized cities like Guangzhou. So, there are better industrial technologies and supports due to agglomeration economies. But, Zhaoqing doesn't enjoy these benefits.
丁部：題 4

(a) 參閱表 4a。

(i) 描述肇慶及佛山在工業發展的差異。(2 分)

(ii) 解釋題 (a)(i) 中的差異。(4 分)
丁部：題 4（續）

(a) (i) 佛山的工業發展較肇庆繁盛，完整，
因为佛山的工业总产值为 11711 億元，
而肇庆则只有 1179，相距近 10 倍，而且
佛山的工業依其經濟的生產總值 60.8%，
可见其发展有一定的历史，十分成熟。
另一方面，肇庆的潜在发展力量
間较大，其增长率有 20.6%，较佛山
的为多。

Capable to make COMPARISON with a
range of geographical TERMINOLOGY
丁部：題4（續）

(ii) 佛山工業發展的歷史較長，因為她鄰近廣州深圳等一帶的早期工業發展地（珠江三角），由於珠江三角地區的工業發展飽和，加上政策限制（例如提高人工資和減少土地優惠等），使不少廠商遷向其他鄰近具優勢的地區，例如佛山。

當佛山的製造業飽和時，大量污染物產出時，政府又一次推行多項限制政策（增加排污費），使廠商再次北移至肇慶等地區，而肇慶為發展早期，故工廠工業基礎力和排污量均較發展成熟，佛山為少。

因此，兩地的差異是政府政策、廠商喜好、勞工成本和土地成本所造成的。
戊部：題 6

描述季風系統是如何形成的。解釋季風及其他天氣系統對香港降水特徵的影響。

（12 分）

由於海洋和陸地吸熱和散熱的速度不一，加上太阳位置會隨時間移動。在一月，當熱日的位置位於南回歸線，北半球正值冬季，由於陸地吸熱較海洋快，因此亞洲大陸較太平洋低溫，亞洲大陸因而形成高壓區，而太平洋則形成低壓區。相反，南半球正值夏季，由於陸地吸熱較海洋快，因此澳洲北部較海洋高溫，澳洲北部因而形成低壓中心。由於空氣是由高壓區流向低壓區，因此風會從寒冷的西伯利亞大陸吹向太平洋和澳洲北部，受科里奧利力的影響，由於風在北半球會從反氣旋中心順時針吹出，因而形成影響香港的冬季季風，而冬季季風主要是北或西北風。
Section E: 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. (12 marks)

Firstly, due to the urbanization and industrialization, the farm land in ZDR is compete with these aspect, the farming become less and intensive.

Secondly, the farming become macchinization, become the living standard rise, the cost of labour cost increase. Moreover, the technology improvement cause the machine atermate the labour.

Thirdly, the farming become more response to market, because the living standard rise, some cash crop such as fruit, flower, meat demand increase, the farming in ZDR change to market gardening and commercialization to respond to demand. The improving in infrastructure also lead the crop product become more pesensible and export to overseas.
Overall Comments on Different Questions in Paper 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Candidates’ Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | ✅ Most could identify the natural event and the rock types  
       | ✅ Most could explain how rock characteristics affect weathering and mass wasting  
       | ✗ Weak in drawing annotated diagram  
       | ✗ Failed to explain how climate controls the denudation processes |
| 2     | ✅ Most could draw the temperature graph correctly  
       | ✅ Most could contrast the temperature patterns  
       | ✅ Most could describe and explain the spatial change of annual rainfall  
       | ✗ Confused the factors controlling temperature pattern with those affecting the rainfall distribution pattern |
### Overall Comments on Different Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Candidates’ Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="failed to describe the spatial distribution of daily traffic clearly" />  <img src="image" alt="failed to explain how the Central - Wan Chai Bypass would help to alleviate the problem of congestion" />  <img src="image" alt="failed to point out the different roles of the Central - Wan Chai Bypass and the proposed MTR link in solving the transport problem" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="most could compare the rate of increase in total industrial production" />  <img src="image" alt="most could point out the economic loss" />  <img src="image" alt="failed to explain why Zhaoqing had a higher rate of industrial growth" />  <img src="image" alt="misinterpreted the location of Zhaoqing as situated on the upper course of the Zhujiang" />  <img src="image" alt="mixed up social cost with economic loss" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Overall Comments on Different Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Candidates’ Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5     | 🚫 Failed to explain the role of water in shaping the denudation processes on the slopes of Hong Kong  
|       | 🚫 Confused the concept of ‘erosion’ with that of ‘weathering’  
|       | 🚫 Failed to point out the landform features produced by weathering and mass wasting |
| 6     | ✔️ Most could explain briefly the formation of monsoon wind system  
|       | 🚫 Failed to explain the impact of monsoons and other weather systems on the precipitation characteristics in terms of seasonality, intensity and duration  
|       | 🚫 Failed to explain the impact of other weather systems on the precipitation characteristics other than that of typhoon |
## Overall Comments on Different Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Candidates’ Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7     | 🔄 Lack of thorough understanding on the concept of logistics  
       | 🔄 Lack of knowledge of logistic development in Hong Kong  
       | 🔄 Mixed up passenger transport with cargo transport  
       | 🔄 Wrongly stated that the building of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge would worsen traffic congestion in the inner city |
| 8     | 🔄 Most could describe the changes in farming characteristics of the Zhujiang Delta  
       | 🔄 Failed to relate the technological development to the changes in local farming production pattern  
       | 🔄 Not clear about the concept of ‘local farming production pattern’  
       | 🔄 Misinterpreted the question as the problems of technological development on the environment |
Suggestions for Improvement

• Students should:
  • pay attention on the wording of the questions to avoid misinterpretation.
  • practise more in using annotated diagrams to illustrate their answers.
  • learn more about the functions of various statistical methods.
  • have an adequate knowledge of the basic concepts and be able to explain or discuss the relationship between different concepts.
  • avoid wasting examination time attempting excessive questions.
Review on Marking
General Comments on the Marking Scheme from Markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>+ Level of Agreement (%)</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate allocation of marks</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to follow</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allows for &amp; supports an appropriate degree of professional judgement</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Points to be Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) (i)</td>
<td>‘Tsunami’ is <em>not accepted</em> as the answer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (a) (ii) | *No marks* for ‘plates move in opposite directions’.  
| | ‘Magma current’ and ‘earthquake wave’ are *not accepted* as the answer. |
| (b) (i) | The answer should focus on the impact of earthquake (the hazard) *but not* the socio-economic factors. |
| (b) (ii) | The focus of the answer should be on the *application of technology*.  
| | Measures and examples quoted should be related to technology. |
| (c) | The answer should explain the factors hindering the reconstruction work in Haiti. |
Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 1 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Points to be Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) (i)</td>
<td>‘Villages’ is <strong>not accepted</strong> as the land use at sites B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (ii)</td>
<td>‘Suburbanisation’ or ‘new town development’ is <strong>not accepted</strong> as the answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (iii)</td>
<td>Appropriate <strong>map evidence</strong> should be quoted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (iv)</td>
<td>‘Ecological damage’ is <strong>not accepted</strong> as the answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) (i)</td>
<td>‘Road and railway facilities’ which are irrelevant to location and site are <strong>not accepted</strong> as the answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) (ii)</td>
<td>The main point of the answer is “how the area could be sustainably developed by existing infrastructure” but not just mentioning all possible infrastructures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q No.</td>
<td>Points to be Noted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (i)</td>
<td>Note the positive and negative signs in the answers and allow 2 significant figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (ii)</td>
<td>The answer should be ‘decrease in rainfall/ rainfall below average’; <strong>no marks</strong> for ‘low/ little/ insufficient rainfall’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (iii)</td>
<td>The country with more serious food problem should be listed in the answer <strong>supported by evidence</strong> from information in Figure 3a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Information on Somalia or Kenya in Table 3b <strong>should be quoted</strong> in the explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) (i)</td>
<td>The answer should focus on <strong>evaluating</strong> the <strong>effectiveness</strong> of irrigation scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) (ii)</td>
<td>The answer should focus on <strong>evaluating</strong> the <strong>effectiveness</strong> of multiple cropping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 1 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (i)</td>
<td>● The answer should <strong>explain</strong> the <strong>increase</strong> in concentration of carbon dioxide and nitrous dioxide respectively <strong>but not</strong> describing the changes in concentration of the two gases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (ii)</td>
<td>● The <strong>relationship</strong> between Figures 4a and 4b should be explained in the answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) (i)</td>
<td>● The answer should be <strong>comparing</strong> the differences between emission scenarios X and Y.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (b) (ii) | ● The main point in the answer is ‘inter-governmental cooperation’.  
● Policies of individual countries are **not accepted** as the answer. |
| (b) (iii) | ● **No marks** for just naming the factors. |
Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 1 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Description &amp; explanation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|       | • Marks *should only* be awarded for the *physical* factors leading to the occurrence of floods in the *lower course* of a river.  
|       | • *No marks* for human factors and other sections of river.  
|       | • The answer should be related to the characteristics and climatic conditions in the lower course. |
|       | Discussion |
|       | • Good answers should discuss both the reasons for the ‘high effectiveness’ *and* ‘low effectiveness’ of dams.  
|       | • The answer should include effective measures *other than* dam construction. |
## Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 1 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|       | • The answer should first describe the mode of production and locational distribution of the IT industries.  
|       | • Higher marks *should not* be awarded for unclear concepts, e.g. ambiguities between ‘more developed countries’ and ‘more developed areas’, ‘suburb’ and ‘countryside’. |
|       | **Explanation**   |
|       | • The answer should be related to *locational factors*.  
<p>|       | • The answer should emphasise on <em>geographical</em> concepts, such as concentration of experts, favourable government policy, etc. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>The answer should explain <strong>at least three</strong> of the aspects among economic, agricultural, population, urban and technological development.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Discussion | The answer should provide **both** the supporting points and limitations of the establishment of national parks.  
**Higher marks** can be awarded if other effective measures have been quoted.  
Good answers should discuss **both** the effectiveness of the establishment of national parks and the reasons for its low effectiveness. |
## Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Points to be Noted</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(a) (i)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(a) (ii)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(a) (iii)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>(a) (iv)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(b) (i)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(b) (ii)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q No.</th>
<th>Points to be Noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) (i)</td>
<td>Only <strong>one</strong> temperature graph should be drawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (ii)</td>
<td>The answer should be <strong>contrasting</strong> the temperature patterns of the two places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (iii)</td>
<td>The answer should be related to the <strong>different</strong> temperature patterns of the two places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) (i)</td>
<td>The answer should be related to the ‘spatial change’ of annual rainfall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) (iii)</td>
<td>Effectiveness of afforestation should be responding to the degree it can help in solving the ‘climatic hazard’ mentioned in (b) (ii).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (ii)</td>
<td>• The answer should emphasise on the ‘uneven distribution’ of traffic flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) (iii)</td>
<td>• The answer should point out the ‘bottleneck’ of the trunk road rather than the pricing effect of the Western Harbour Crossing as the source of the transport problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) (ii)</td>
<td>• Pollution resulted from the construction of the Central – Wan Chai Bypass is not accepted as the answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) (iii)</td>
<td>• The answer should point out the different ‘roles’ of the MTR link and the Central – Wan Chai Bypass in solving the traffic congestion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) (ii)</td>
<td>- Explanation should be given in <em>geographical terms</em> with reference to the information in Table 4a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) (ii)</td>
<td>- The answer should identify the effect on ‘social cost’ and ‘economic loss’ clearly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) (iii)</td>
<td>- The answer can be categorised and marked according to the categories listed in the <em>Marking Scheme</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Illustration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The answer should show a clear understanding on the definitions of external processes (weathering, erosion and mass wasting) on slopes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Marks <em>should only</em> be given for the correct concepts and processes of ‘external processes’ but <em>not</em> the geographical terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The answer should <em>explain</em> how external processes shaped the ‘slope landscape’ in ‘Hong Kong’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The <em>processes</em> of shaping should be the main point in the explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Higher marks <em>should not</em> be given if <em>only</em> the factors and results are mentioned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| Description | ● The answer should be related to ‘monsoon wind system’.  
              | ● **No marks** for answers which have been confused with other systems, e.g. the planetary wind system. |
| Explanation  | ● **No marks** should be given for answers explaining the impact with ‘wet/dry’ and ‘convection rain’. |
## Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

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</table>
| **Explanation** | - Marks *should only* be given for the ‘favourable conditions’ of ‘developing a regional logistic hub’.
- The favourable conditions should include both ‘internal’ and ‘external’.

| **Comment** | - Marks *should only* be given for answers related to the impact of ‘Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge’ on ‘long-term logistic development in Hong Kong’.
- *No marks* for answers commenting on the effect of economic development. |
## Reminders for Marking Questions in Paper 2 (cont.)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Marks <em>should only</em> be given for answers related to the ‘changes in farming characteristic in the past 30 years’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The answer should describe the changes in ‘land use’ and ‘production pattern’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Comment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Candidates should comment the impact of ‘technological development’ on ‘farming production pattern’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>No marks</em> for answers related to ‘environmental impact’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>