PAPER 2

HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2018

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2

11:45 am – 1:00 pm (1½ hours)
This paper must be answered in English

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This paper consists of TWO sections:
 - Section D consists of 4 data / skill-based structured questions. Choose ONE question only in this section.
 - Section E consists of 4 short essay questions. Choose ONE question only in this section.
- 2. Answer a total of **TWO** questions. The two questions chosen can be taken from the same or different electives.
- 3. Write your answers in the Answer Book. Start each question (not part of a question) on a new page.
- 4. Draw sketch maps and diagrams to supply additional, relevant information when appropriate.

Not to be taken away before the end of the examination session

Section D: Answer any ONE question from this section. Each question carries 18 marks.

1. Elective: Dynamic Earth

Figure 1a is a simplified geological map of Lantau Island and Lamma Island, indicating the distribution of rock types X and Y and the peaks over 700 metres. The location of landform feature Z is also shown in the figure. Figures 1b and 1c show the weathering profile of rock type X and the general climatic conditions in Hong Kong respectively. Photograph 1d shows landform feature Z found in the area of rock type X on Lamma Island.

Figure 1a

Key: Reclaimed land
Quaternary deposits
Rock type X
Rock type Y
Sedimentary rocks
Peak over 700 m

Lantau Island

Lamma Island

Lamma Island

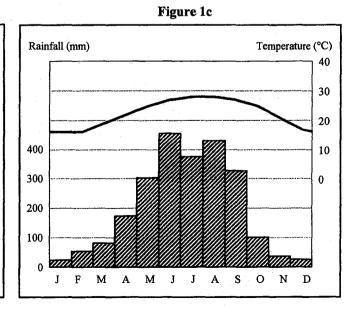
Reclaimed land
Quaternary deposits
Rock type Y
Sedimentary rocks
Peak over 700 m

Land surface

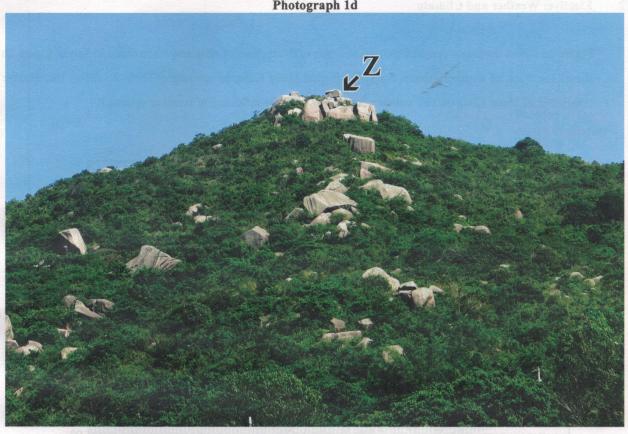
Completely weathered materials

Partially weathered materials

Unweathered rock



Photograph 1d



- Refer to Figure 1a.
 - (i) Identify rock types X and Y.

(2 marks)

Explain how rock type Y affects the relief of Lantau Island.

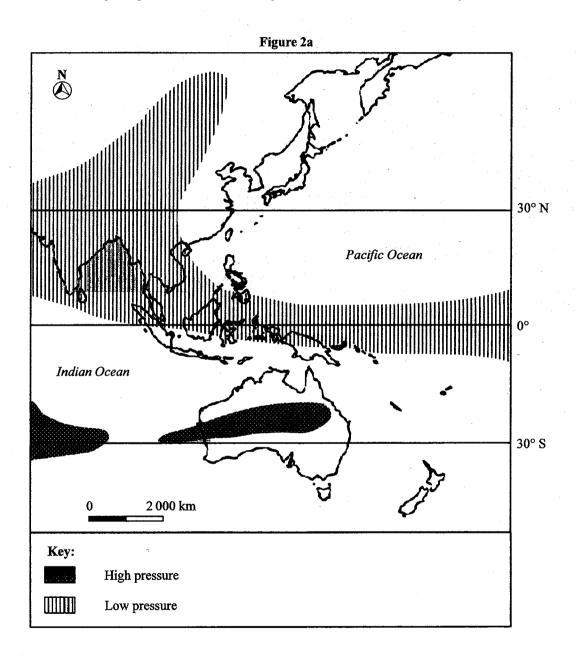
(2 marks)

- Refer to Figure 1b, Figure 1c and Photograph 1d. (b)
 - Explain why the weathering profile of Figure 1b commonly occurs in areas where rock type X is found. (5 marks)
 - Explain the formation of landform feature Z shown in Photograph 1d with reference to the weathering profile in Figure 1b. (5 marks)
 - (iii) Discuss whether landform feature Z may induce mass wasting.

(4 marks)

2. Elective: Weather and Climate

Figure 2a shows the major pressure pattern of a part of the regions of Asia and Australasia in July. Figure 2b shows the track of weather system P which affected Hong Kong in summer. Table 2c shows the weather conditions of Hong Kong on two consecutive days under the influence of weather system P.



(a) Refer to Figure 2a. Describe and explain the monsoon system in Hong Kong under the influence of the pressure pattern in July. (3 marks)

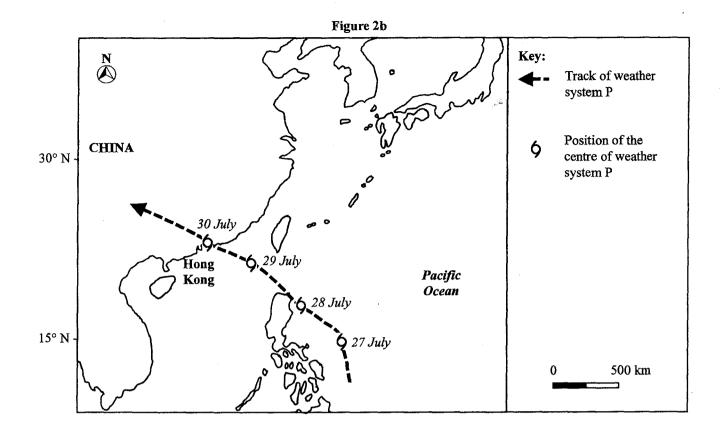


Table 2c

	Weather conditions X	Weather conditions Y
Air pressure (hPa)	998.8	995.9
Wind direction	WNW	SSW
Wind speed (km/h)	19.6	52.5
Rainfall in 24 hours (mm)	4.6	121.0

- (b) Refer to Figure 2b. Account for the favourable conditions for the formation of weather system P. (4 marks)
- (c) Refer to Figure 2b and Table 2c.
 - (i) On which day would weather conditions X and Y most likely occur respectively? (1 mark)
 - (ii) Describe and explain the changes in weather conditions of Hong Kong on these two days.

 (6 marks)
- (d) Explain how weather system P may temporarily disturb the monsoon system in Hong Kong mentioned in (a). (4 marks)

3. Elective: Transport Development, Planning and Management

Table 3a shows the throughput of container ports in Hong Kong and Shenzhen from 2004 to 2016. Figure 3b shows the distribution of some major highways and industrial parks in the Zhujiang Delta Region.

Table 3a

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Hong Kong	21 984	23 539	24 248	23 532	23 117	22 374	19 813
Shenzhen	13 615	18 469	21 414	22 510	22 940	23 798	24 220

(Figures in thousand twenty-foot equivalent units/ TEUs)

Figure 3b Key: Highway: Guangzhou Dongguan **(1985)** Completed in or before 2004 Foshan Huizhou **(2002)** Completed after (2004)2004 Under construction (As at 2017) 1 Humen Bridge Shenzher (1985) 2 Shenzhen Zhong -Zhongshan Bridge shan Hong Kon 3 Hong Kong-Zhuhai -Macao Bridge (2007)Container port (1992)Zhuhai Jiangmen Industrial park (With year of (2009)completion) 5Macao SAR 20 km

- (a) Refer to Table 3a and Figure 3b.
 - (i) Compare the throughput of container ports in Hong Kong and Shenzhen from 2004 to 2016 shown in Table 3a. (2 marks)
 - (ii) What were the changes in the network of major highways in the Zhujiang Delta Region after 2004? (4 marks)
 - (iii) How did the changes mentioned in (a) (ii) favour the development of container ports in Shenzhen? (4 marks)
- (b) There was a suggestion to construct the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge to improve land connection between Hong Kong and the Zhujiang Delta Region, hence raising the throughput of container port in Hong Kong.

Refer to Figure 3b.

- (i) Explain how the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge may improve the flow of goods in the Zhujiang Delta Region.
 (4 marks)
- (ii) Discuss whether the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge may effectively raise the throughput of container port in Hong Kong. (4 marks)

4. Elective: Regional Study of Zhujiang (Pearl River) Delta

Figure 4a shows a typical production operation in the Zhujiang Delta Region in the 1980s. Table 4b provides some information of the industrial development in Shenzhen and Hong Kong in the 1980s; Table 4c shows the same information regarding Shenzhen in the 2000s.

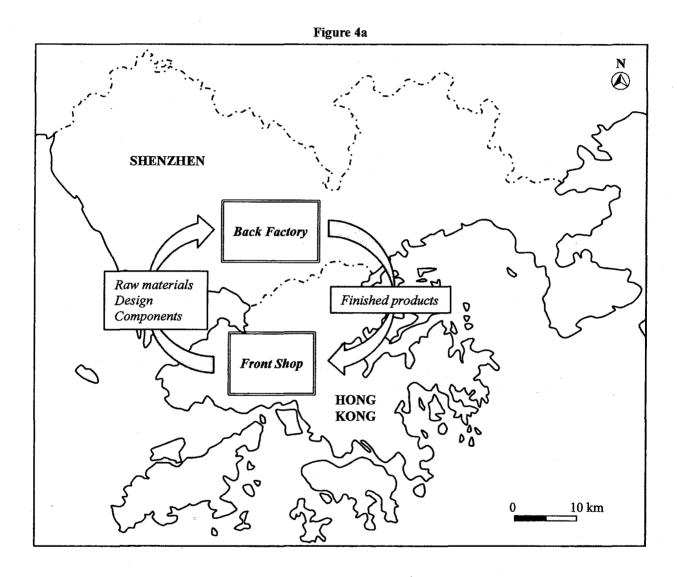


Table 4b

	Shenzhen (1980s)	Hong Kong (1980s) 34.2	
Population engaged in manufacturing industry (%)	67.8		
Average monthly wage of manufacturing workers (RMB)	201.5	5 900.0	
Industrial land rent (RMB per m²)	4	45	
Major types of industry	Shoe-making, textile, garment Textile, garment, plastic		
Government policy	Tax concessions Positive non-interver		

Table 4c

	Shenzhen (2000s)	
Population engaged in manufacturing industry (%)	54.3	
Average monthly wage of manufacturing workers (RMB)	2 706.0	
Industrial land rent (RMB per m ²)	18	
Major types of industry	Mobile phones, computer products, home appliances	
Government policy	Encourage high value-added industries	

- (a) Refer to Figure 4a and Table 4b.
 - (i) Describe the characteristics of the production operation shown in Figure 4a. (4 marks)
 - (ii) Explain why this production operation occurred in the 1980s. (4 marks)
- (b) Refer to Tables 4b and 4c.
 - (i) Describe the changes in major types of industry in Shenzhen in the 1980s and 2000s.

(2 marks)

(ii) Explain the changes mentioned in (b) (i).

(4 marks)

(c) The average monthly wage of manufacturing workers in Shenzhen has increased to RMB 6 454 in the 2010s, leading to a rise in the cost of production.

Discuss whether the use of branding strategy may help to sustain the manufacturing industry in Shenzhen under the rising cost of production. (4 marks)

Section E: Answer any ONE question from this section. Each question carries 12 marks.

5. Elective: Dynamic Earth

Describe how the distribution of major faults shaped the physical landscape in Hong Kong. Discuss whether the resultant physical landscape may affect urban development in Hong Kong. (12 marks)

6. Elective: Weather and Climate

Compare the rainfall characteristics between northern and southern China. Discuss the effectiveness of the water transfer scheme in alleviating the water problems related to such rainfall characteristics. (12 marks)

7. Elective: Transport Development, Planning and Management

Explain how the transport patterns in Hong Kong cause road congestion. Discuss the effectiveness of electronic road pricing in alleviating road congestion in Hong Kong. (12 marks)

8. Elective: Regional Study of Zhujiang (Pearl River) Delta

Explain why the air pollution problem is becoming more serious in the Zhujiang Delta Region in recent years. Discuss whether cross-border cooperation may help alleviate air pollution in the Zhujiang Delta Region.

(12 marks)

END OF PAPER

Sources of materials used in this paper will be acknowledged in the booklet *HKDSE Question Papers* published by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority at a later stage.