


9-Week Revision Programme





9 星期 常規班

 進入倒數月

Week 1	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
				Fieldwork Skill (for fieldwork-based questions)			 Recess
Week 2	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
		Module 1 Opportunities and Risks — Is it rational to live in hazard-prone areas?			 Recess	 Recess	 Recess
Week 3	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
		Module 2 Managing River and Coastal Environments: A continuing challenge			 Recess	 Recess	 Recess
Week 4	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
		Module 3 Changing Industrial Location — How and why does it change over space and time?			 Recess	 Recess	 Recess
Week 5	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
		Module 4 Building a Sustainable City — Are environmental conservation and urban development mutually exclusive?			 Recess	 Recess	 Recess
Week 6	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
		Module 5 Combating Famine — Is technology a panacea for food shortage?			 Recess	 Recess	 Recess
Week 7	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
		Module 6 Disappearing Green Canopy — Who should pay for the massive deforestation in rainforest regions?			 Recess	 Recess	 Recess
Week 8	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
		Module 7 Global Warming — Is it fact or fiction?			 Recess	 Recess	 Recess
Week 9	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	24 hours Revision   		
		Elective part (1 out of 4 electives)					

24hours Final Countdown

24小時 特訓班

 小時倒數		 小時倒數	
上午9時		Managing River and Coastal Environments: Coastal processes and landforms (p.438)	
上午10時			
上午11時	Fieldwork Skill (p.45)	Changing Industrial Location: Iron and steel industry in China and IT industry in the US (p.440)	
上午12時		Building a Sustainable City: The growth of a city (p.441)	
下午1時	 Recess	 Recess	
下午2時	Opportunities and Risks: Plate tectonics (p.437)	Building a Sustainable City: The urban problems of Hong Kong (p.441)	
下午3時			
下午4時	Opportunities and Risks: Tectonic hazards (p.437)	Combating Famine: The agriculture of the Sahel and Southern California (p.443)	
下午5時	Managing River and Coastal Environments: Fluvial processes and landforms (p.438)		
下午6時			

 小時倒數		 小時倒數	
	Disappearing Green Canopy: Deforestation in tropical rainforests (p.444)		
	Global Warming: Arguments and reasons (p.445)		
	Global Warming: The role of human activities in global warming (p.445)		
	 Recess		
	Choose one of the Electives Dynamic Earth: Landscape of Hong Kong (p.446) Dynamic Earth: Management of geological resources and geological hazards (p.446)/ Weather and Climate: The climate variations of cities in China (p.448) Weather and Climate: Droughts and sandstorms in China (p.448)/ Transport: The transport problems and measures in Hong Kong (p.450) Transport: The role of Hong Kong in the transport system of the ZDR (p.450)/ Zhujiang Delta: The characteristics of ZDR and recent changes in farming (p.452) Zhujiang Delta: Manufacturing industries and environmental problems in the ZDR (p.452)		

備忘錄



Common Error

考生常犯錯誤大檢閱

1. 考生切勿以「通識」的方法作答地理科的題目。作答時必須使用地理辭彙、運用地理知識和地理情境，留意空間元素在本科的重要性，結合人、地和空間的關係，才能從地理角度分析事物。
2. 考生切勿選擇沒有修讀的單元作答，否則多流於「吹水」創作，亦即只懂用日常語言，缺乏地理概念和知識的運用，只能提出膚淺的答案。例如：2014 年卷二第 7 題（選修單元：運輸 Transport）有關香港的交通問題 (traffic problems) 和交通管理策略 (traffic management strategies)。沒有選讀的考生只知交通擠塞 (traffic congestion) 是唯一的問題，管理策略便乏善足陳了，結果便是得分很低。
3. 答題技巧方面，注意以下要點：
 - 地圖證據題 (map evidence questions)：除了適當的解釋，必須在答案中引用相關的地圖證據，通常證據加上解釋一併得分
 - 比較題：寫出兩部分正確比較的答案
 - 評估題：提出個人判斷，寫出正反兩面評價，尤其留意措施
 - 註釋圖 (annotated diagrams)：除了繪圖正確，必須加上註釋清楚展示概念
4. 地圖閱讀、闡釋照片及數據的地理技巧，也是考生較難掌握的。考生必須多做練習，不可在選擇部分只碰運氣。
5. 回答問題時考生應善用時間，以免不夠時間作答。同時，不應只抄資料，缺乏解釋和要點；也切忌只背誦答案，答非所問；多留意最新的地理議題，而非單靠課本知識作答。

Exam Overview

考試概覽

	卷一	卷二															
題型	多項選擇題 (Multiple-choice)、實地考察為本題 (Fieldwork-based)、數據／技能為本／結構式問題 (Data / Skill-based / Structured Questions)、短文章式問題 (Short Essay Questions)	數據／技能為本／結構式問題 (Data / Skill-based / Structured Questions)、短文章式問題 (Short Essay Questions)															
考試時間	2 小時 45 分	1 小時 15 分															
比重	75% — { 甲部／A. 20% 乙部／B. 15% 丙部／C. 30% 丁部／D. 10%	25% — { 戊部／E. 15% 己部／F. 10%															
範圍	必修部分 (Compulsory Part)	選修部分 (Elective Part)															
試題形式	<p>甲部：20 條多項選擇題 (30 分鐘)</p> <p>乙部：1 條實地考察為本題 (45 分鐘)</p> <p>丙部：4 條數據／技能為本／結構式問題中選答 2 條 (1 小時)</p> <p>丁部：3 條短文章式問題選答 1 條 (30 分鐘)</p>	<p>戊部：4 條數據／技能為本／結構式問題中選答 1 條 (45 分鐘)</p> <p>己部：4 條短文章式問題選答 1 條 (45 分鐘)</p>															
<p>試卷一及二均會測試同學的技能 (skills)、態度 (attitudes) 及價值觀 (values)，以及在地圖研習的設題中，會採用本港地形圖 (local topographical maps, 1:20,000 / 1:5,000) 及／或簡略地圖 (simplified map extracts)。</p> <p>考評局要求同學擁有實地考察經驗的單元：</p>																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>單元</th><th>2019</th><th>2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>管理海岸環境 (Managing Coastal Environment)</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr> <td>轉變中的工業區位 (Changing Industrial Location)</td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr> <td>建設一個可持續發展的城市 (Building a Sustainable City)</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>對抗飢荒 (Combating Famine)</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			單元	2019	2020	管理海岸環境 (Managing Coastal Environment)	✓	✓	轉變中的工業區位 (Changing Industrial Location)	✓	✓	建設一個可持續發展的城市 (Building a Sustainable City)	✓		對抗飢荒 (Combating Famine)		✓
單元	2019	2020															
管理海岸環境 (Managing Coastal Environment)	✓	✓															
轉變中的工業區位 (Changing Industrial Location)	✓	✓															
建設一個可持續發展的城市 (Building a Sustainable City)	✓																
對抗飢荒 (Combating Famine)		✓															

Exam Paper Analysis

考卷逐一解

課程範圍分析

分析對象

- 2012 年至 2018 年地理科香港中學文憑試 (HKDSE Exam)

* Data / Skill-based / Structured Questions

✓ Short Essay Questions

Module	Compulsory Part		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Opportunities and Risks	Plate tectonics	*	✓	*	*	✓	*	*
		Intra-plate activities			*	*		*	*
		Tectonic hazards	*	✓	*	*	✓	*	*
2	Managing Rivers and Coastal Environments	River landforms and processes	✓		*	*			
		Coastal landforms and processes		*	*		*	✓	*
		Human activities	River environments	✓	*				
			Coastal environments		*	*	*	✓	*
3	Changing Industrial Location	Locational factors	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓	✓
		Hong Kong							
		China (Iron and steel)		*		✓	*		✓
		US (IT)	✓		*			✓	✓

備戰筆記

1.1 Elements of fieldwork

- Fieldwork is about the spatial study of the people, places and environments.
- We ask geographic questions, collect and use information to answer these questions.
- There are six stages of a fieldwork activity.

Stage	Task
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the topic • Formulate a geographical question or hypothesis • Choose the study area, search for maps and photos • Determine sampling and data collection methods
Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect useful information and data • Primary data: conduct field measurements, interviews, observations and questionnaire surveys • Secondary data: censuses, books and the Internet
Data analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compute statistical data • Compile the findings
Data presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the findings with graphs, diagrams and maps • Oral, PowerPoint, video presentation • Poster display
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the results • Explain the results • Summarize main findings
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy of results • Sources of sampling and measurement errors

Opportunities and Risks — Is it rational to live in hazard-prone areas?

DSE 試題趨勢 情報

Below are the DSE questions (Paper 1) related to this module:

Learning focus			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Structure of the Earth									
Plate tectonics: Intra-plate activities	Folding								
	Faulting				2				
	Vulcanicity							1	
Plate boundaries: Landform features	Constructive				2			1	
	Destructive						5	1	
	Conservative		1						
Tectonic hazards	Types and causes	Earthquake	1	5		1	5		1
		Volcanic eruption		5				1	
		Tsunami		5		1			
	Effects		1	5	2	1		1	1
	Main human responses		1	5	2	1		1	
	Reasons why people still live in hazard-prone areas				2		5		

備戰筆記

1.1 Types of plate boundaries

1.1.1 Constructive (plate) boundary

- There are rising currents in the mantle.
- Two oceanic plates (e.g. the Nazca Plate and Pacific Plate) diverge along the boundary.
- Magma from the asthenosphere rises to fill any gap in the ocean floor between the two plates.
- Divergence causes sea-floor spreading.
- Mid-oceanic ridges (e.g. the East Pacific Rise) and submarine volcanoes / volcanic islands (e.g. Easter Island) are formed there.
- New crust is formed, so it is constructive.
- Due to tensional force, faulting (normal fault) is often found along the boundary.
- Thus, rift valleys may also be formed along the boundary.
- There may be earthquakes and tsunamis as well.
- Sometimes continental plates diverge along the boundary (e.g. within the African Plate).
- This forms volcanoes, block mountains and rift valleys (e.g. the East African Rift Valley) on land.

*摘星秘技

在海床出現建設性邊界遠較在陸上的多。

✖犯錯診斷室

世界上並無海洋板塊與大陸板塊的分向 (divergence)。

- Eroded materials are carried away by retreating waves and deposited along the seaward edge of a wave-cut platform, forming an offshore terrace.
- Example in Hong Kong: Shale wave-cut platform on Ping Chau
- Example in Britain: SE coastal of Britain, e.g. South Wales



考卷連線

2013 年卷一問及海蝕平台的形成過程，並繪畫註釋圖加以解釋，詳見下圖。

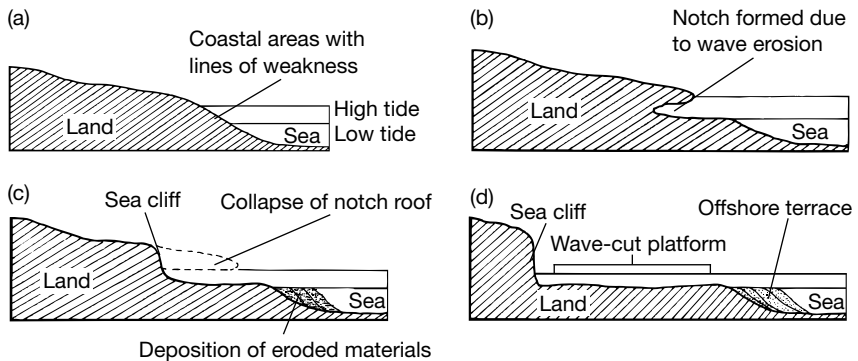


Figure 2.18 Formation of a wave-cut platform

焦點試題

Landforms of coastal erosion

Q: Explain the favourable physical conditions for the occurrence and formation of a wave-cut platform.

A: Favourable **physical conditions**: **Exposed coastal location**, **long fetch**, **strong wave energy** and **mainly destructive waves**.

Formation: The destructive waves cut a **notch** (海蝕凹地) into the land just above the high tide level. After prolonged wave erosion, the base of the notch is undercut. Because of weathering and mass wasting, overhanging rocks collapse, forming a **sea cliff**. Continued basal undercutting causes the cliff to retreat inland, leaving behind a rocky and gentle sloping **platform** called a **wave-cut platform**.

參考

2013 Paper 1, 1(a) (ii), 2018 Paper 1, 2 (a)(iii)



1. Which of the following comparison(s) between China's iron and steel industry and the US IT industry are INCORRECT?

		China's iron and steel industry	US IT industry
(1)	Nature	Labour-intensive	Capital-intensive
(2)	Location of production	Single point	Multi-point
(3)	Dominant locational factors	Government policy	Human resources
(4)	Ownership	State-owned / private enterprises	Mostly private enterprises

- A. (1) only
- B. (1) and (3) only
- C. (2) and (4) only
- D. (2), (3) and (4) only
2. Which of the following is the main factor(s) hindering the development of IT industry in Hong Kong after 1997?
- (1) Lack of venture capital
- (2) Lack of markets
- (3) Lack of cheap land
- (4) Too much government intervention
- A. (1) only
- B. (1) and (3) only
- C. (2) and (4) only
- D. (2), (3) and (4) only

Processes	Causes	Movements of people / development
Urbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural-urban migration • Natural increase of urban population • Urban expansion (horizontal, vertical and underground) • Urban planning (public and private housing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From rural to urban • Urban growth • Economic development • Urban sprawl • Urban encroachment
Suburbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved transport networks (railways, highways) • Better living environments in suburbs and new towns • Urban decay • Lower rents and new housing in suburbs 	From urban to suburbs and new towns
Counter-urbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating living environments in urban areas • Shifting of economic activities to the less urbanized areas • Reliance on new communication technology 	From urban and suburbs to rural and small urban areas
Re-urbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved living environments in urban areas • Redevelopment of the old urban areas • Well developed infrastructure • Good accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From suburbs to inner urban areas • Urban renewal

Table 4.4 Processes of urbanization

試題參考 DSE 2018 / MC Q23

DSE 2016 / MC Q24

DSE 2015 / MC Q23, 25

DSE 2014 / MC Q23

DSE 2013 / MC Q25

Processes of urbanization

焦點試題

Processes of urban development: urban sprawl

Q: Explain the conditions leading to the occurrence of urban sprawl in Hong Kong.

A: The urban area of Hong Kong is **close to the new towns** (i.e. Tsuen Wan). The **accessibility of the rural area is high**. The **land rents** of farmland and brownland next to the roads **are lower**. Also, **cross-border linkages** with Shenzhen are **excellent**.

參考

2012 Paper 1, 2(a)(iii)

D. Cost of promoting economic success

- \$90 billion will be invested to build Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (linking up Hong Kong and the cities in Guangzhou) to facilitate the mobility of cross-boundary passengers.
- A bridge linking Hong Kong, Macau and Zhujiang Delta's cities is proposed to be built to facilitate cross-boundary business. This costs over \$100 billion.

E. Cost of changing lifestyle

- Citizens may have to change their lifestyle in order to meet the goals of sustainable development, e.g. using public transport instead of private cars, supporting the plastic bag levy scheme.

* 摘星秘技

香港要發展成低碳城市，必須在以下三方面入手：

- 經濟：推動低碳經濟，如鼓勵使用電動汽車。
- 環境：改善空氣質素，如減少使用化石燃料，增加使用可再生能源的比例。
- 社會：降低發展密度，如增加綠化空間。

◎ 考卷連線

2012 年卷二問及洪水橋的區位、位置及現有基建，可如何達致持續發展。洪水橋鄰近元朗，為居民提供就業機會；地勢平坦，有利物流發展。基建方面，已建有西鐵，可減少使用車輛帶來的噪音及污染；深西通道種植樹木，成為隔音屏障 (sound barrier)。

2018 年卷一問及洪水橋新發展區的規劃是否有助於達到社會的可持續發展。規劃的綠化帶和公園，可改善居民的生活素質；區內發展工商業，可為居民帶來就業機會，保留原居民屋村，可傳承原居民的生活方式和區內房屋類別規劃，公私營各半，有助區內內外不同人士對住屋的需求。



24hours Revision

Compulsory part

1. Opportunities and Risks — Is it rational to live in hazard-prone areas?



Plate \ Boundaries		Constructive plate	Destructive plate	Conservative plate
Movements		Divergence	Convergence	Sliding
Internal forces		Tensional	Compressional	Shear
Processes		Sea floor spreading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Folding Subduction 	Faulting
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulcanicity 	Faulting	
Plate tectonics	Features		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volcanoes Volcanic islands 	Transform fault
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block mountains Rift valley 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trenches Fold mountains 	
	Hazards	Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes Tsunamis 	Earthquakes
		Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of life Air / water pollution 	
		Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist attractions Geothermal power 	
		Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use zoning Warning / monitoring / communication / rescue systems 	
	Examples		Mid-Atlantic Ridge	San Andreas fault in California
			Circum-Pacific Belt	

試前必讀

Opportunities and Risks: Plate tectonics p.80

- Describe the structure of the Earth. **10 CE, 14 DSE**
- Explain the major landforms and hazards of three different types of plate boundaries. **08 CE, 14 DSE**

Opportunities and Risks: Tectonic hazards p.93

- Explain the causes of the tectonic hazards. **12 DSE, 13 DSE, 14 DSE, 15 DSE, 16 DSE, 17 DSE, 18 DSE**
- Explain the impact of tectonic hazards and ways to reduce losses. **09 CE, 11 CE, 12 DSE, 13 DSE, 14 DSE, 15 DSE**

- Explain why people choose to live in hazard-prone areas. **14 DSE, 16 DSE, 17 DSE**