## HKDSE New Interactive Geography
## Update / Amendment (April 2016)

C7 Global warming

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.14 LEARN FROM FIGURES Q3 (answer) | ♦ The Earth's axis is tilted 23.5°. The overhead sun reaches the equator throughout the year / large angle of insolation / length of daylight is around 12 hours / small seasonal variation of insolation received in a year<br>♦ 90 °N cannot be reached by the overhead sun / small angle of insolation / length of daylight changes with season / longest in summer and shortest in winter / large seasonal variation of insolation received in a year |
| P.72 Q3a (answer) | Calculation: $\frac{(-700-700)}{7\ 00}$ X 100% ÷ 7 = 28.6% |

## HKDSE New Interactive Geography
## Update / Amendment (December 2015)

E2 Weather and climate

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| p.74 Table 4.3 Update the last row (Schedule) | <table><tr><td>Western route</td><td>Central route</td><td>Eastern route</td></tr><tr><td><u>Will be completed in 2050</u></td><td><u>Completed</u> in 2014</td><td>Completed in 2013</td></tr></table> |

## HKDSE New Interactive Geography
## Update / Amendment (March 2015)

C3 Changing industrial location

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.35 LEARN FROM MAPS Point 1 (answer) | ~~Pindingshan~~ Pingdingshan |
| P.72 Discussion Q2 Line 2 | …~~compnay's~~ company's operations … |
| P.78 Fig.5.1 | ~~Tinjin~~ Tianjin |

C6 Disappearing canopy

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.13 Glossary | Waxy ~~臘~~質→蠟質 |

C7 Global warming

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.72 Q3a (answer) | Calculation: (-700 - 700) ÷ 7 = -200 (±20) billion tons/year |

E1 Dynamic earth

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.16 Glossary | The glossary “Rock cycle 岩石循環” appears twice |

E2 Weather and climate

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.67 Fig.4.2 | ~~Shangdong~~ Shandong |

E3 Transport development, planning and management

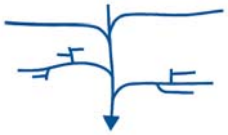
| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.22 Q1 Land transport<br>Point 2 (answer) | East Tsim Sha ~~Shui~~ Tsui |
| P.76 Q4 (answer) | …Lok Ma ~~Chu~~ Chau Spur Line |
| P.78 Fig.5.2 | ~~Zhujin~~ Zhujiang Kou |
| P.81 a. Investment by enterprises from Hong Kong<br>1st paragraph Line 6 | …~~Lunghua~~ Longhua Line …. |
| P.81 Fig.5.6 caption | …~~Lunghua~~ Longhua Line …. |

# HKDSE New Interactive Geography
# Update / Amendment (December 2014)

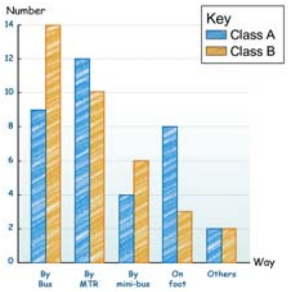
C1 Opportunities and risks

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.15 Q3 Column 2 Row 3 | The contour line map is revised as below: |

C2 Managing river and coastal environments

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.4 Fig.C Trellis | The figure is revised as below:   |
| P.123 Second part of the question | Revised to "Discuss the pros and cons of setting up the geopark along the coasts of Hong Kong." |
| P.124 Line 1 (Question) | Revised to "Discuss the pros and cons of setting up the geopark along the coasts of Hong Kong." |
| Row 3 First column | ~~Effectiveness~~ Pros<br>~~Limitations~~ Cons |
| Update short essay Q1 answer | Refer to p.6 |

C3 Changing industrial location

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.86 Learn from GRAPHS Q1 | Identify ~~was~~ the largest … |
| P.88 Paragraph 4 Line 4 | … into the harbour during the 1960s, 70s and 80s. |
| S-1 b(i) Clustered compound bar graph | An example of a clustered compound bar graph is added:   |

C4 Building a sustainable city

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.44 d. Environmental problems<br>Water pollution Point 2 | Industrial and commercial activities, ~~livestock farms~~ and reclamation activities ~~also~~ degrade water quality. |

C5 Combating famine

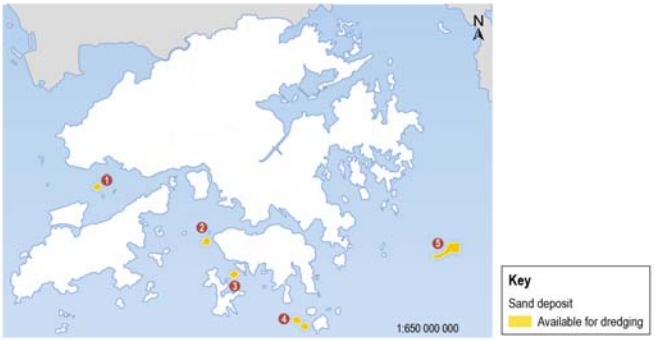
| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.7 Question 2a Figure Key | "29% or below" is amended to "Below 30%" |
| P.30 Fig.3.6 Caption | The caption is revised as below:<br>"Compare with less developed countries (left), more developed countries make use of advanced transport tools (right) to deliver farm produce efficiently to markets" |
| P.78 Paragraph 2 Line 3 | Eutrophication, soil salinisation, and soil erosion caused by the use of farm machines^, all degrade the natural beauty of rural areas. |
| P.92 Q1b | ~~Nature~~ Type of fertilisers |
| S-1 b(i) Clustered compound bar graph | An example of a clustered compound bar graph is added:<br> <br> |

C6 Disappearing canopy

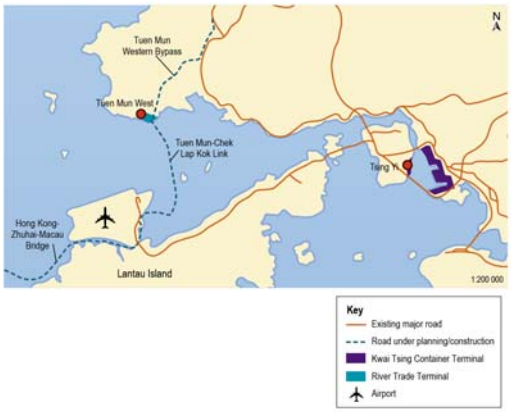
| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.42 Fig.3.10 Caption | The construction of ~~Itapui~~ Itaipu hydro-electric power station … |

E1 Dynamic earth

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.67 Line 4 | … including ~~the Sokos Island, south of Tsing Yi~~ West of Sulphur Channel, East Lamma Channel and … |
| P.67 Fig.4.4 | Sites ❷ and ❸ have been revised as below: |

| | |
|---|---|
| |  |
| P.67 Learn from MAPS Q1 (answer) | Sites ❷ and ❸ are revised:<br>❷ West of Sulphur Channel ❸ East Lamma Channel |
| P.95 Q1 Disadvantages Point 3 | The sentence is revised as below:<br>"Heavy <u>traffic</u> may increase the loading of slopes and produce vibrations that make the slope unstable" |

E3 Transport development, planning and management

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.4 Fig.1.2 | The first example of unimodal transport is revised as below:<br> |
| P.7 b(ii) External rail transport, Freight trains | Add a last sentence:<br>… door-to-door service. ^<u>Since 2010, cross-border freight train service has been terminated</u>. |
| P.17 2a. Internal water transport Paragraph 2 Line 4 | Harbour Tunnel ^<u>in the 1970s</u> and MTR in the ~~1970s~~ <u>1980s</u>. |
| P.34 Fig.1 | The network of "existing major road" is revised as below:<br>  |

E4 Regional study of Zhujiang Delta

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.70 Fig.4.4 Key | $O_2 \rightarrow O_3$ |

Suggested answer to short essay C2 Q1

**Question 1 (P.123)**

The presence of certain physical conditions along eastern coasts of Hong Kong favour the formation of erosional coastal landform features. The amazing coastal landforms have been designated as the Hong Kong Geopark by the government in 2009. However, the designation brings both benefits and costs.

Erosional coastal landforms such as sea cliff, sea cave, sea arch and sea stack are commonly found along the eastern coast of Hong Kong due to the presence of certain favourable atmospheric, marine and geological conditions.

First of all, strong wind of long duration at the eastern coast of Hong Kong favours erosion to take place. Wind velocity affects the energy of waves. With a higher wind velocity, wave energy is stronger and can overcome friction better. Moreover, the longer the wind blows, the more time available for waves to gather energy from the wind. Stronger wave energy means a higher rate of erosion. Since easterly is the prevailing wind in Hong Kong in summer, erosion is more active along the eastern coast.

The next condition is related to some marine factors. The fetch near the eastern coast of Hong Kong is long because it is exposed to the South China Sea. There are limited barriers to block or slow the wind. The long fetch allows more time for the waves to build up their energy. Along with high wind velocity in the eastern coast, the energy of waves will be even higher, which favours erosion to take place.

Secondly, the presence of strong wind and long fetch favours the formation of destructive waves. Destructive waves favour erosion as strong backwash removes sediments rapidly from the coast.

Apart from atmospheric and marine conditions, the geological characteristics of rocks along the eastern coast also favour erosion. Rocks that have many joints or cracks, or rocks composed of soluble materials, are less resistant and prone to erosion. For example, carbonate rocks at Wang Chau of the Ung Kong Islands are most easily dissolved by seawater. This has facilitated the formation of many erosional landform features such as sea caves in the area.

The magnificent coastal landforms are precious resources of Hong Kong which the government took actions to protect it by designating it as the Hong Kong Geopark in 2009. In general, people support the designation because of a number of reasons.

The Hong Kong Geopark consists of two principal regions located in Sai Kung and Northeast New Territories respectively. It falls within existing country parks, marine parks and special areas to conserve the coastal environments of Hong Kong.

Environmentally, the geopark was set up under the protection of the Country Parks Ordinance and Marine Parks Ordinance, which prohibit development activities that may destroy the natural environment in the geopark. This is effective in enhancing the ecological value of coastal environments because unnecessary facilities would not be allowed in the geopark. They also help prevent the ecologically sensitive coastal environments from being threatened by sewage, dredging, dumping, reclamation and other destructive human activities such as fishing and water-skiing.

Besides, the establishment of geopark also brings social benefits. The eight geo-areas of the park have high recreational values where the public can spend their leisure time. Moreover, they also serve as bases for environmental education. The public could learn how to appreciate the beauty of the nature and how to achieve a harmonious man-land relationship.

Considering the economic aspect, setting up of natural reserves usually does not involve high cost because no construction of large-scale facilities or amenities is required. This is a relatively cost-effective way to protect the coastal environments.

Despite of the supportive reasons, some people point out the costs of the designation of the geopark. First of all, land available for development would be further reduced because development activities within the geopark are prohibited. In a land-scarce city like Hong Kong, designation of the geopark would further increase the pressure on land supply.

Secondly, resource provision may be affected. For example, reserves of marine fill are available in some coastal waters, such as waters off the Ninepin Group. Prohibition of dredging activities in the Geopark would reduce the supply of marine fill for reclamation projects within the territory, which may hinder economic development in the long run.

In addition, the livelihood of fishermen may also be affected due to the shrinkage of permitted fishing area. This may reduce their income. Some fishermen may even need to travel longer distance to other areas to fish, which may result in an increase in cost.

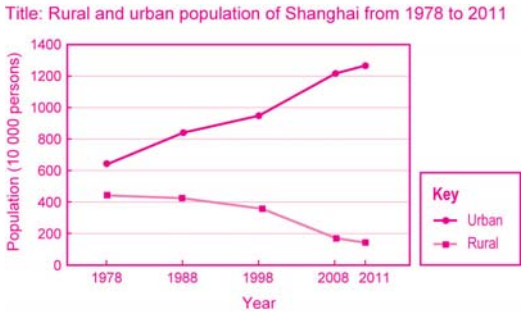
To conclude, favourable atmospheric, marine and geological conditions contributed to the formation of spectacular and diversified coastal landscapes in Hong Kong, especially along the eastern coast. The Hong Kong government has set up the geopark to protect these picturesque landscapes. While the designation has brought a number of environmental, social and economic benefits, some people also point out the costs that potentially exist.

# HKDSE New Interactive Geography
# Update / Amendment (October 2014)

C2 Managing river and coastal environments

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.46 Water pollution<br>Point 1 Line 1 | Industrialisation and urbanisation increase~~s~~ increase the amount … |

C4 Building a sustainable city

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.14 Q1a Answer (x-axis) |  |

C5 Combating famine

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.68 Negative implications<br>Point 1 Line 4 | … for small family farms^. |

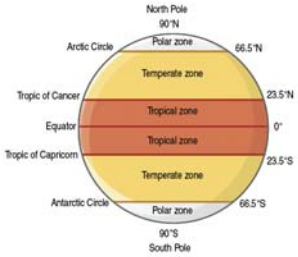
C7 Global warming

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.91 GEO supplements<br>2nd paragraph Line 3 | world live^s like Hong Kong … |

E1 Dynamic Earth

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.44 Fig.B | Delete ❹ |

E2 Weather and climate

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.7 Fig.1.5<br>Position of Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn | Amended figure:<br>  |

E3 Transport development, planning and management

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.42 Learn from TABLES Q1 (Answer) | Sha Tin / the high number of traffic accidents is related to bicycle riding / If this location-specific factor is removed, Yau Tsim Mong was the district with the highest number of traffic accidents in 2012 / Reasons: old urban area / high volume of pedestrian flow and road traffic / roadways built long time ago cannot accommodate great number of pedestrians |
| P.69 Learn from TABLES | Refer to Table ~~4.2~~ 4.3 on P.68: |

E4 Regional study of Zhujiang Delta

| Location | Update / Amendment |
|---|---|
| P.85 Fig.4.23 caption | …in the ZDR, ~~2012~~ 2011 |