

Exam Strategies

A. Stationery required in the examination

- compass
- adhesive tape
- colour pencils
- pencils
- calculator
- protractor
- thread
- transparent metric ruler (8 inches / 20 cm)

B. Techniques of answering structured questions (Paper 1)

1. Select questions carefully

- Use 5 minutes to select questions.
- Attempt the questions related to the topics that you think you can answer best first.
- **NEVER** attempt risky questions.
- **DO NOT** change your mind once you have started answering the questions, or you will waste lots of time.

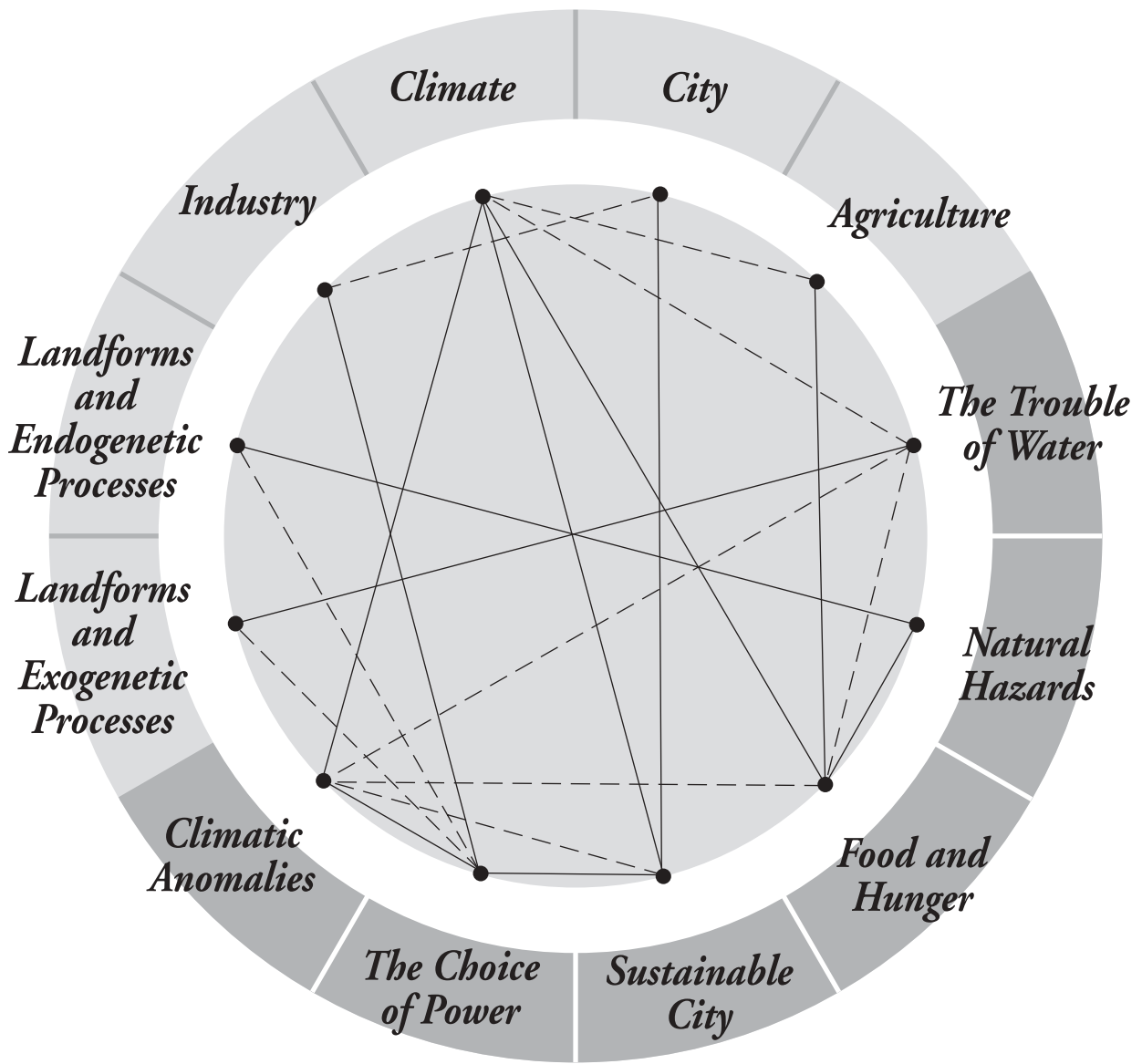
2. Arrange the time carefully

- Use 5 minutes to select questions.
- Reserve 5 minutes to check the answers.
- Arrange not more than 45 minutes for Section A, and not more than 30 minutes for each question in Section B.

3. Underline key words of the questions

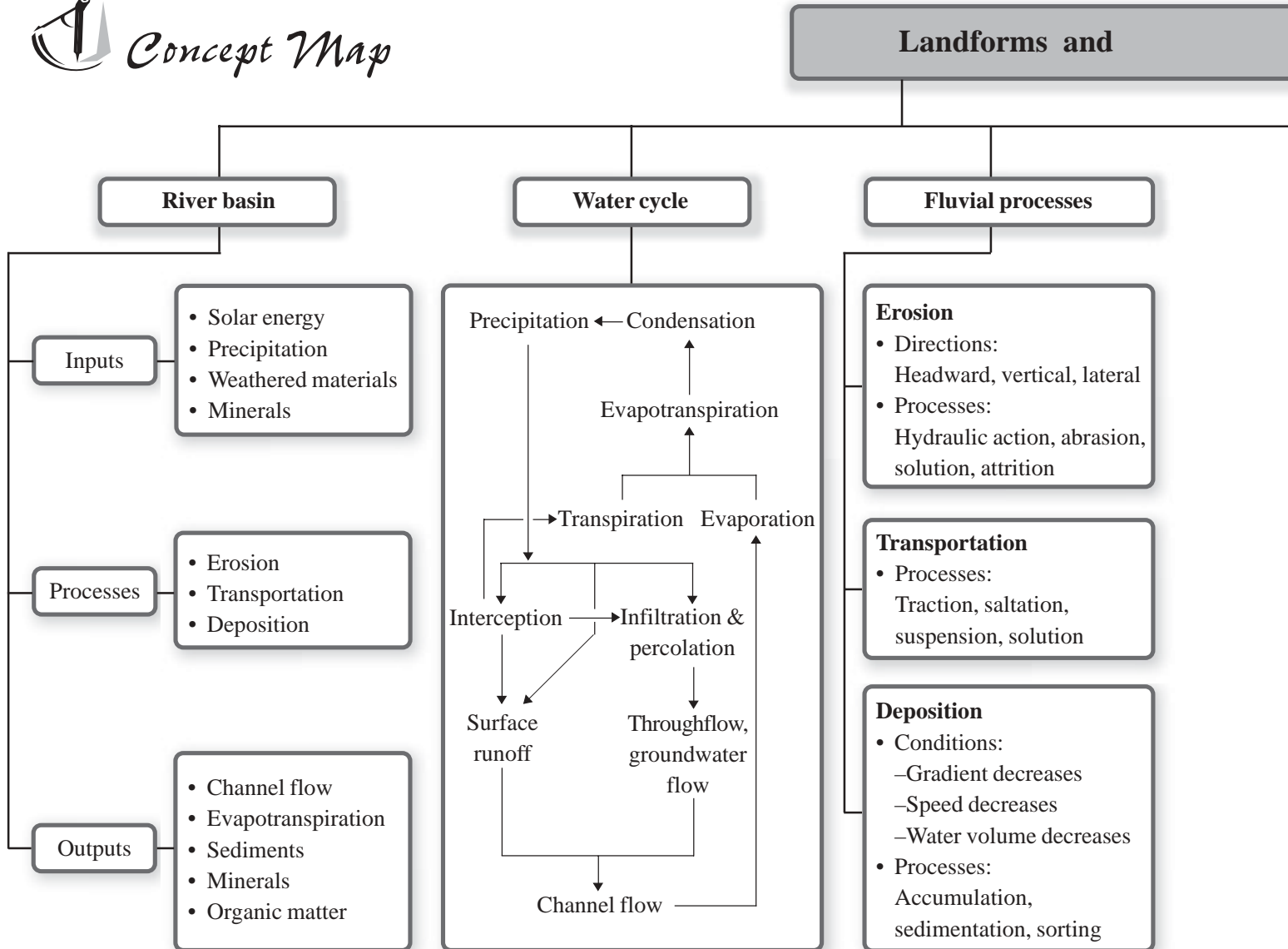
Directive words	Your action
<u>Key words</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain• Account for• Why• Suggest reasons / causes / factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give reasons
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe• How• State• What	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give facts
<u>Ways of description</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pattern, e.g. linear• Relief, e.g. lowland• Direction, e.g. northern part• Name, e.g. along Shing Mun River

Linkages among Themes and Issues

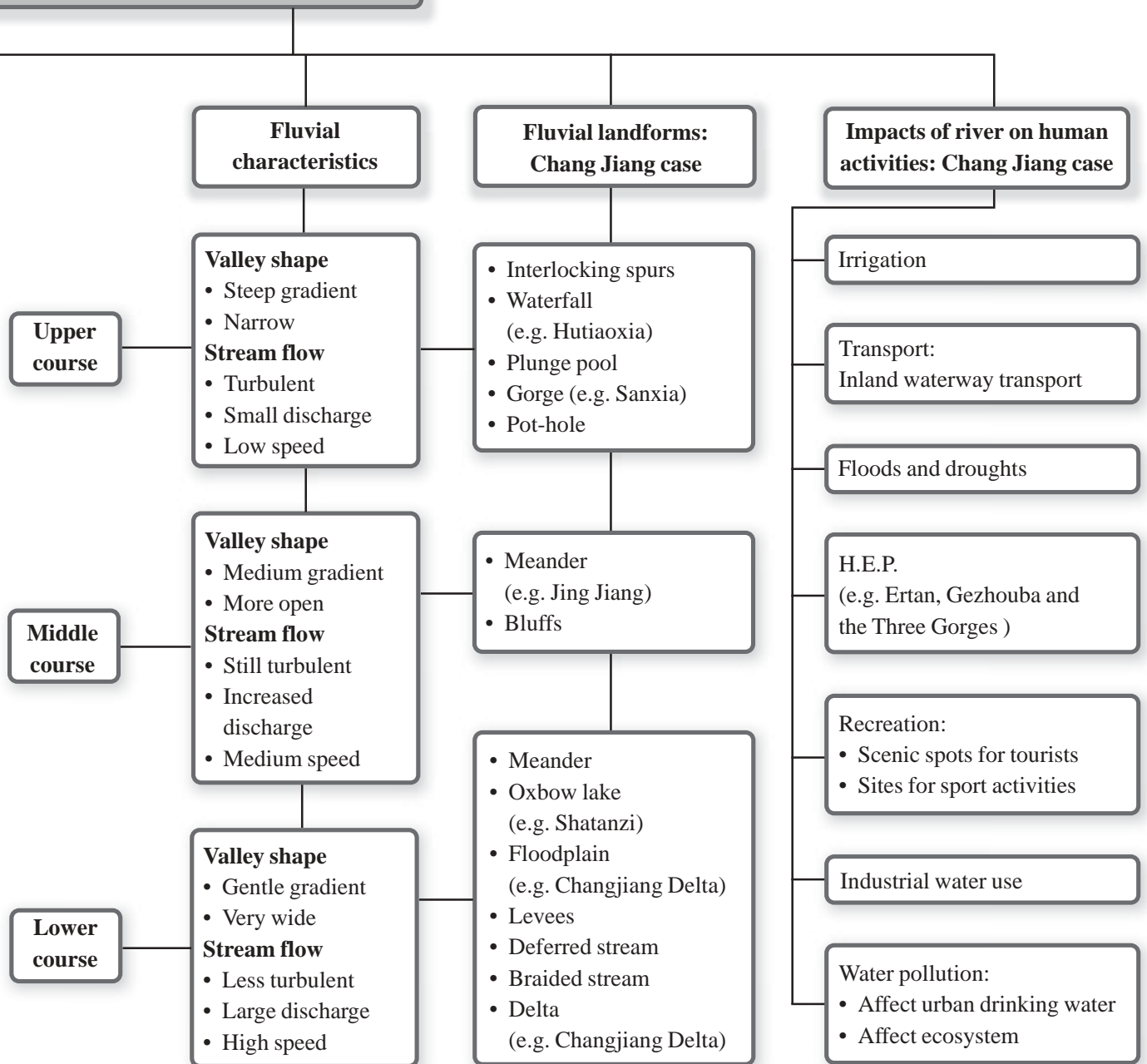


6 Landforms and Exogenetic Processes

Concept Map



Exogenetic Processes



Learning Focus

- Structure of the Earth
- Types of plate boundaries: constructive, destructive and conservative
- Formation of major landform features found at different plate boundaries
- Major endogenetic processes (include folding, faulting, intrusive and extrusive vulcanicity) and their resultant landform features
- Impact of endogenetic processes on human beings

- Endogenetic processes¹ arise from the interior of an object, having an internal cause or origin.
- They are applied to the geological processes which originate from within the Earth and the resultant landforms arise there.
- Examples are folding², faulting³ and vulcanicity⁴.

- 內營力作用源自物體的內部，擁有內在原因或來源。
- 它們應用於來自地球內部的地質作用，以及在該處所帶來的地貌。
- 例子有褶曲作用、斷層作用及火山作用。

5.1 Structure of the Earth

The Earth is a sphere composed of crust⁵, mantle⁶ and core⁷.

地球是由地殼、地幔和地核組成的球體。

(a) Lithosphere⁸

It refers to the crust and upper mantle together as a single unit.

岩石圈指由地殼及上地幔所組成的單一單位。

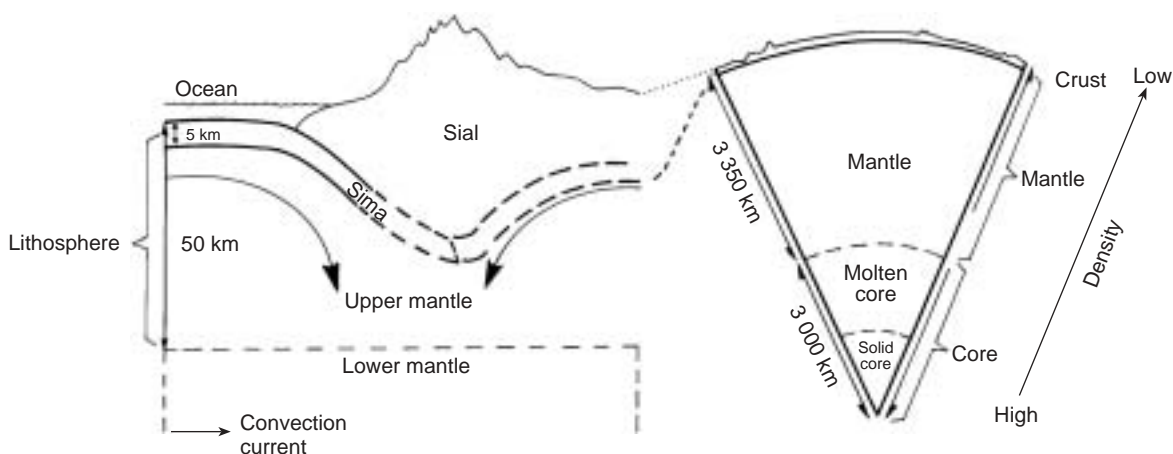


Figure 5.1 Structure of the Earth

1. endogenetic process 內營力作用 2. folding 褶曲作用 3. faulting 斷層作用 4. vulcanicity 火山作用
 5. crust 地殼 6. mantle 地幔 7. core 地核 8. lithosphere 岩石圈

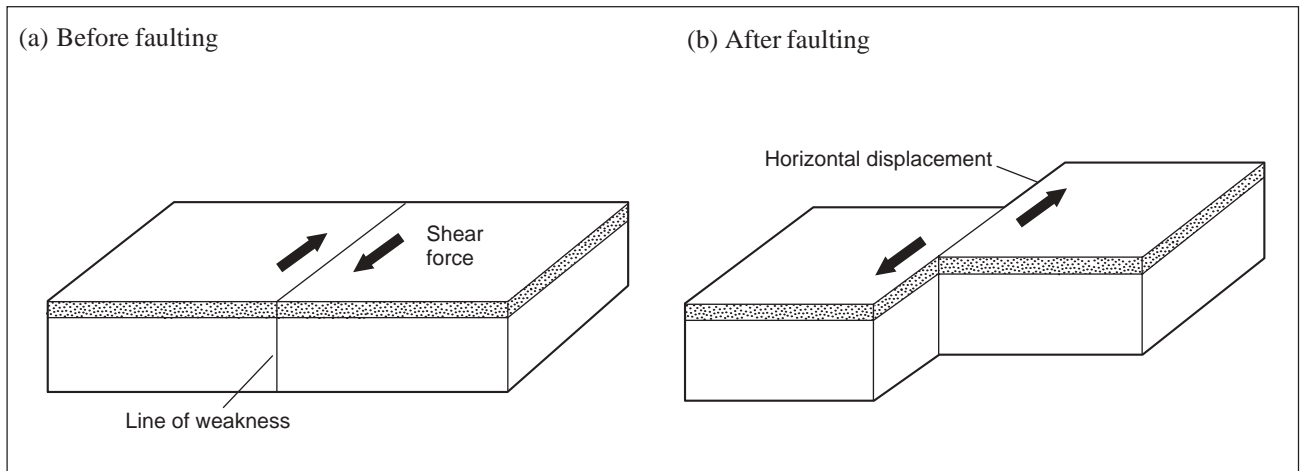


Figure 5.22 Tear fault

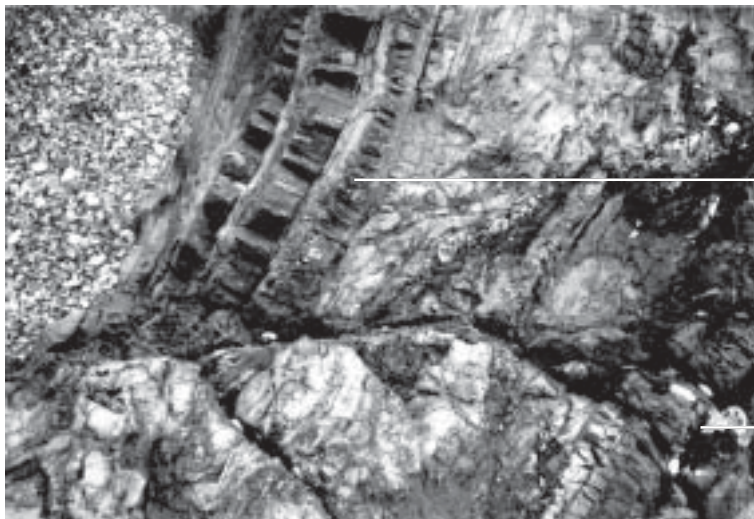


Figure 5.23 Tear fault in Ma Shi Chau, Hong Kong

 *Reminder*

Shear force, and hence tear fault, is commonly found along a conservative boundary (refer to (c) 'Conservative / Passive (plate) boundary' on p.5-14).

Displacement of rock strata

(c) Landforms produced by large-scale faulting

(i) Block mountain (Horst)

- It is a central and elevated block with rift valleys on both sides.
 - It is a flat-topped mountain with steep fault-scarps.
 - It is formed either by tension or compression.
 - For example, the Deccan Plateau in India.
- 斷塊山 (地壘) 是兩旁均有裂谷的上升地塊。
 - 它是兩側均有傾斜斷層面的平頂山。
 - 它可以由張力或擠壓力形成。
 - 例如印度的德干高原。

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