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.

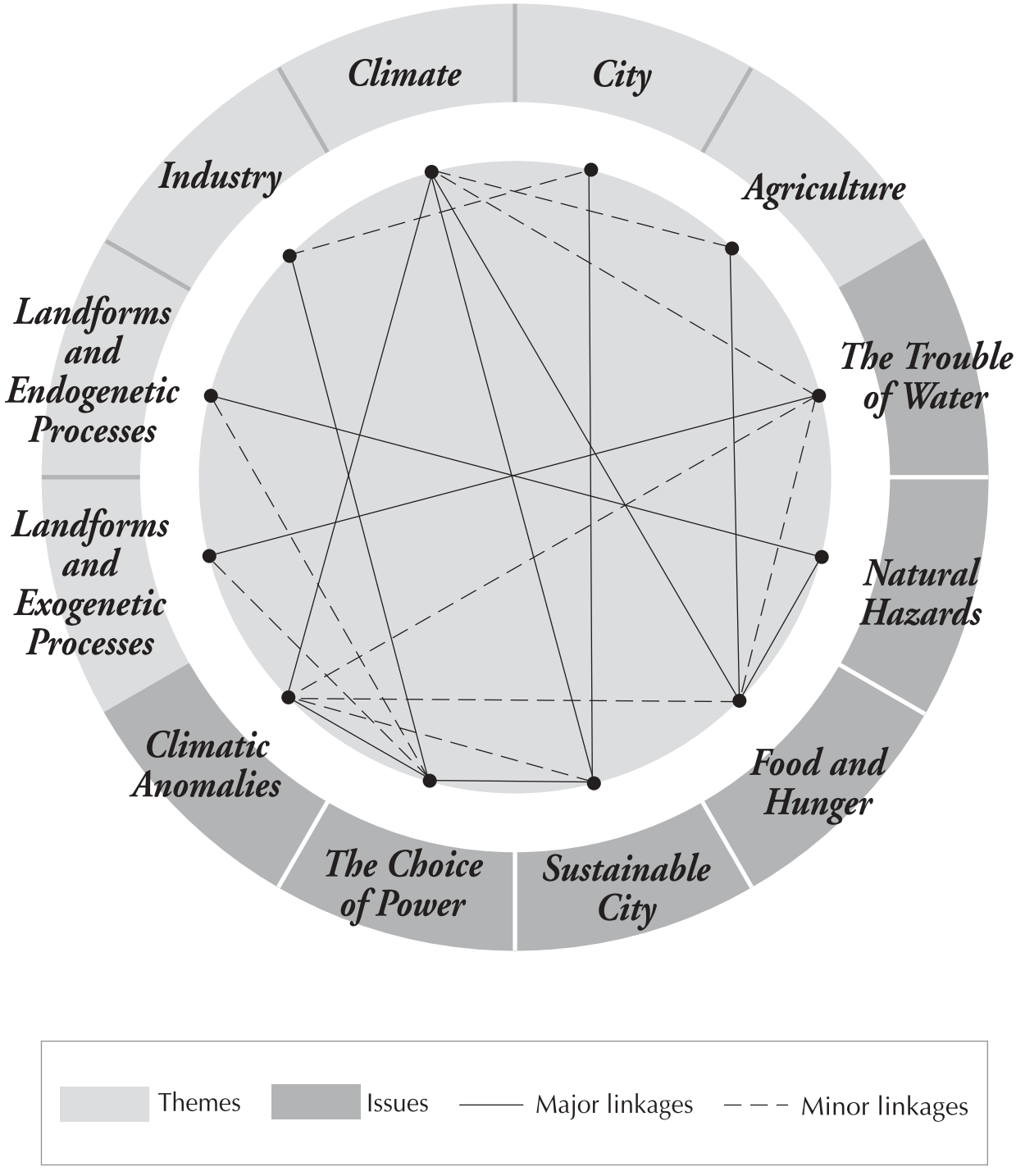
2. Arrange the time carefully

- 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

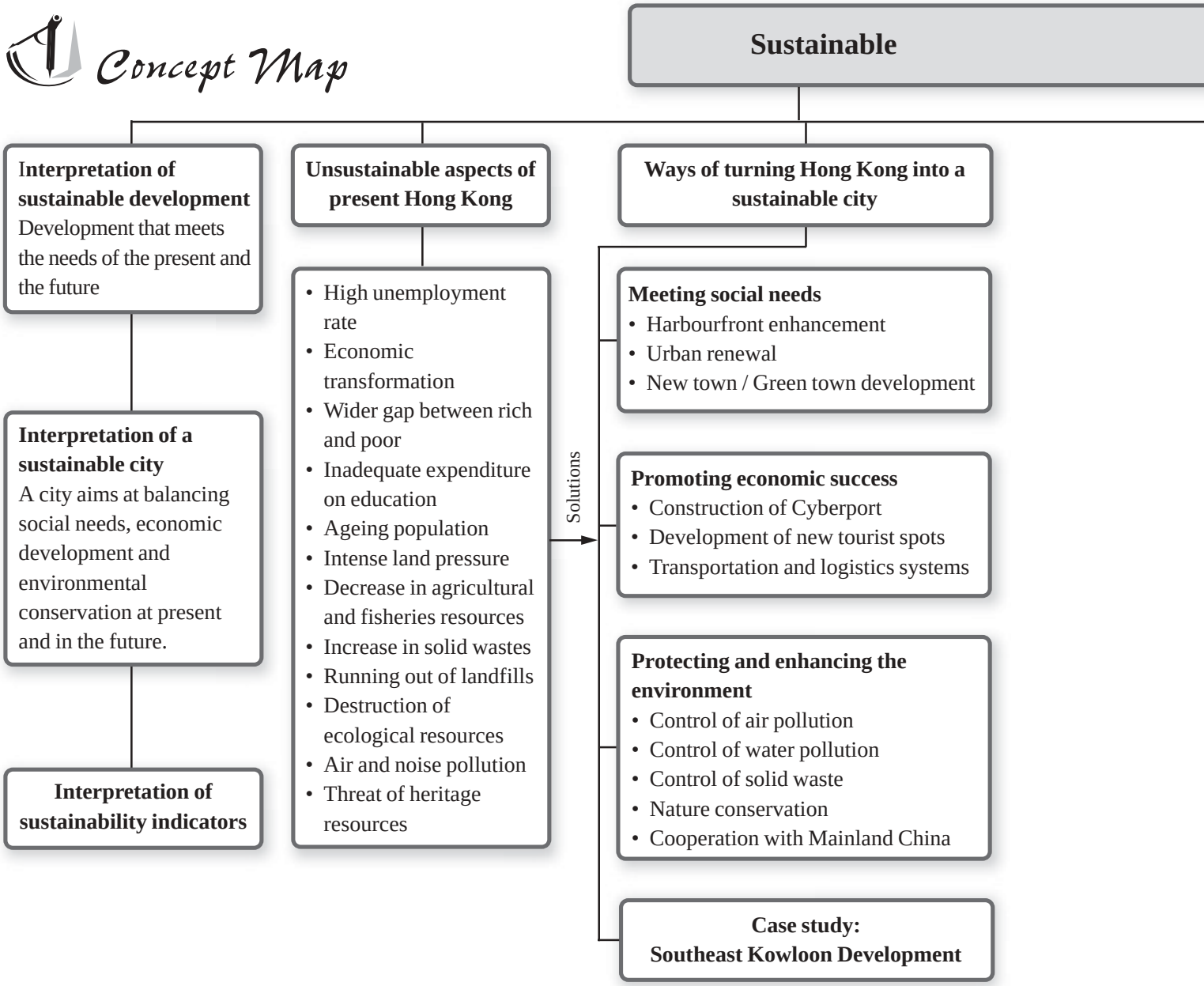
Directive words	Your action
Key words • Explain • Account for • Why • Suggest reasons / causes / factors	• Give reasons
• Describe • How • State • What	• Give facts
Ways of description • Distribution	• Pattern, e.g. linear • Relief, e.g. lowland • Direction, e.g. northern part • Name, e.g. along Shing Mun River

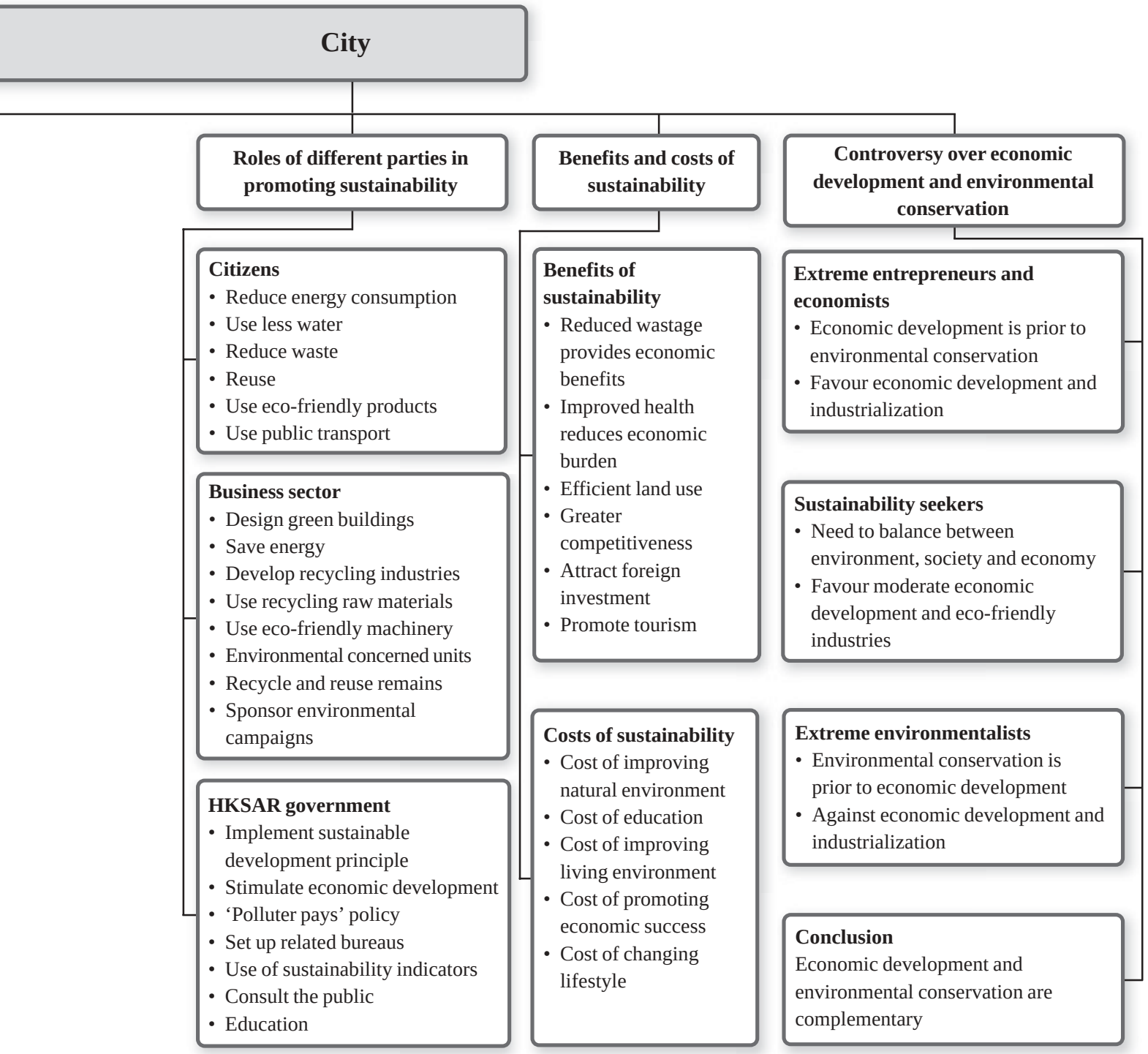
Linkages among Themes and Issues



2 Sustainable City

Concept Map




City
Roles of different parties in promoting sustainability
Benefits and costs of sustainability
Controversy over economic development and environmental conservation
Citizens
• Reduce energy consumption
• Use less water
• Reduce waste
• Reuse
• Use eco-friendly products
• Use public transport
Business sector
• Design green buildings
• Save energy
• Develop recycling industries
• Use recycling raw materials
• Use eco-friendly machinery
• Environmental concerned units
• Recycle and reuse remains
• Sponsor environmental campaigns
HKSAR government
• Implement sustainable development principle
• Stimulate economic development
• 'Polluter pays' policy
• Set up related bureaus
• Use of sustainability indicators
• Consult the public
• Education
Benefits of sustainability
• Reduced wastage provides economic benefits
• Improved health reduces economic burden
• Efficient land use
• Greater competitiveness
• Attract foreign investment
• Promote tourism
Costs of sustainability
• Cost of improving natural environment
• Cost of education
• Cost of improving living environment
• Cost of promoting economic success
• Cost of changing lifestyle
Extreme entrepreneurs and economists
• Economic development is prior to environmental conservation
• Favour economic development and industrialization
Sustainability seekers
• Need to balance between environment, society and economy
• Favour moderate economic development and eco-friendly industries
Extreme environmentalists
• Environmental conservation is prior to economic development
• Against economic development and industrialization
Conclusion
Economic development and environmental conservation are complementary

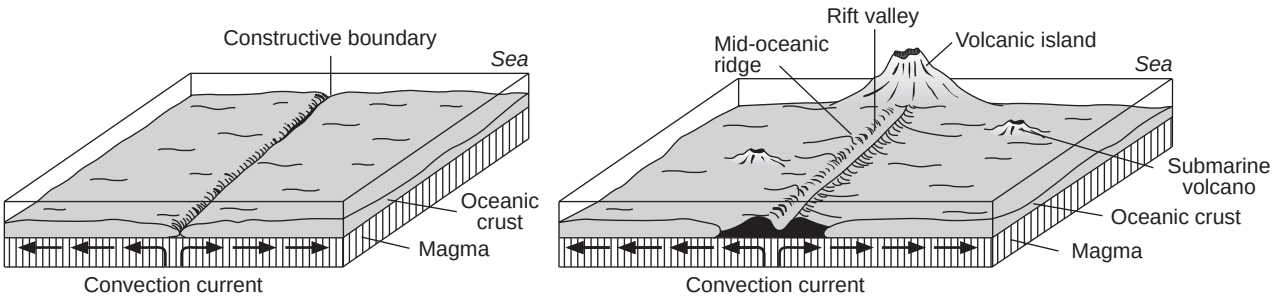


Figure 5.3 Volcanic eruption along a constructive boundary

(b) Volcanic activities along the destructive boundary[29]

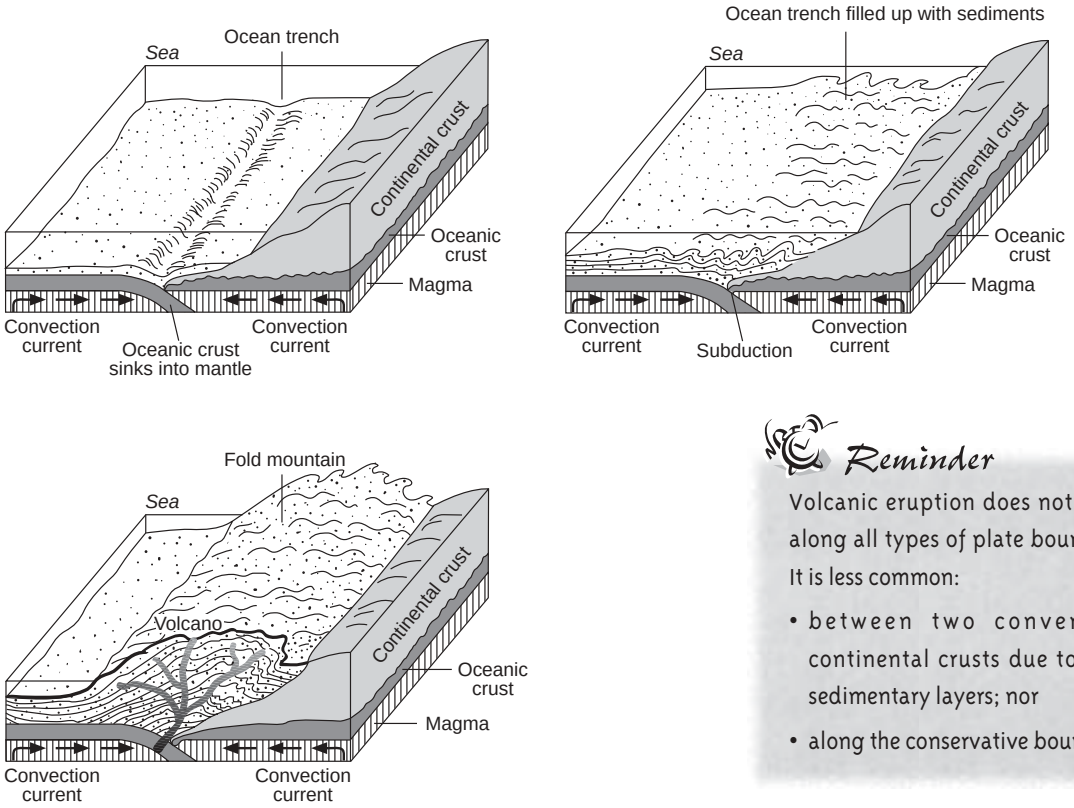
- There are convection currents in mantle.
- Two crusts converge along the boundary.
- The edge of the denser oceanic crust is drawn under the edge of the continental crust / lighter oceanic crust.
- Rocks of the denser oceanic crust edges are consumed in mantle (subduction zone[30]).
- Due to compressional force[31], faulting[32] is often found along the boundary.
- This causes release of pressure.
- Magma from mantle may rise through faults to fold mountains[33] / ocean floor.
- This may cause extrusive vulcanicity[34], i.e. volcanoes on land, submarine volcanoes or volcanic island (arc) [35], e.g. Mariana Island Arc.
- Most of the world's active volcanoes occur along this type of boundary.
- The volcanic eruptions are often violent.
- The Circum-Pacific Ring of Fire is the most famous example.

- 地幔內有對流。
- 兩個地殼沿該邊界聚合。
- 密度較高的海洋地殼邊緣俯衝至大陸地殼／密度較低的海洋地殼之下。
- 密度較高的海洋地殼邊緣的岩石熔融於地幔之中（俯衝帶）。
- 擠壓力使該邊界常出現斷層作用。
- 這引致壓力釋放。
- 岩漿從地幔湧上，穿過斷層，到達褶曲山／海底。
- 這或會帶來噴出火山活動，即陸上火山、海底火山或火山島（弧），如馬里亞納島弧。
- 世界上大部分活躍的火山都出現於這類邊界上。
- 這些火山爆發常屬於強烈的。
- 環太平洋「火圈」是最有名的例子。

Reminder

Volcanic eruptions along the destructive boundary are usually more violent than those along the constructive one. One of the reasons is that plate divergence reduces pressure of the underlying magma.

29. destructive boundary 破壞性邊界 30. subduction zone 俯衝帶 31. compressional force 擠壓力
32. faulting 斷層作用 33. fold mountain 褶曲山 34. extrusive vulcanicity 噴出火山活動
35. volcanic island (arc) 火山島（弧）

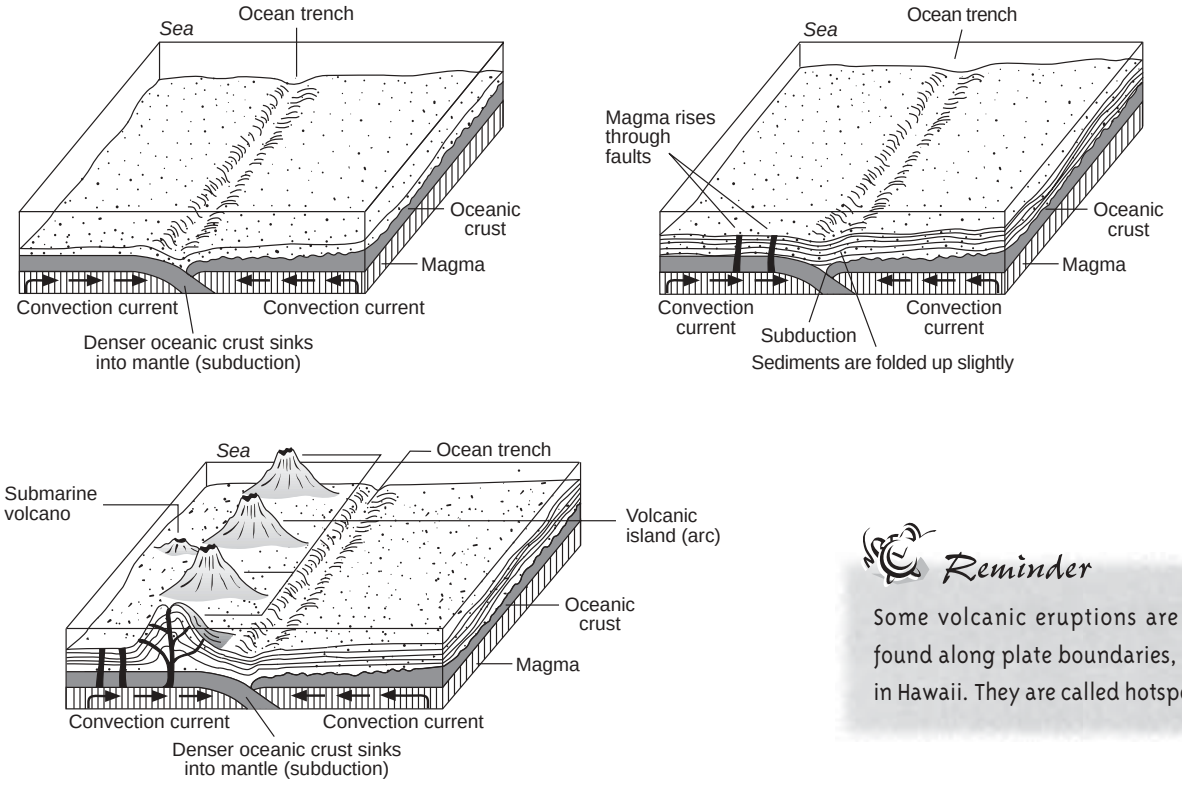


Reminder

Volcanic eruption does not occur along all types of plate boundary. It is less common:

- between two converging continental crusts due to thick sedimentary layers; nor
- along the conservative boundary.

Figure 5.4 Volcanic eruption along a destructive boundary (between an oceanic crust and a continental crust)



Reminder

Some volcanic eruptions are not found along plate boundaries, e.g. in Hawaii. They are called hotspots.

Figure 5.5 Volcanic eruption along a destructive boundary (between two oceanic crusts)

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