

# 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.

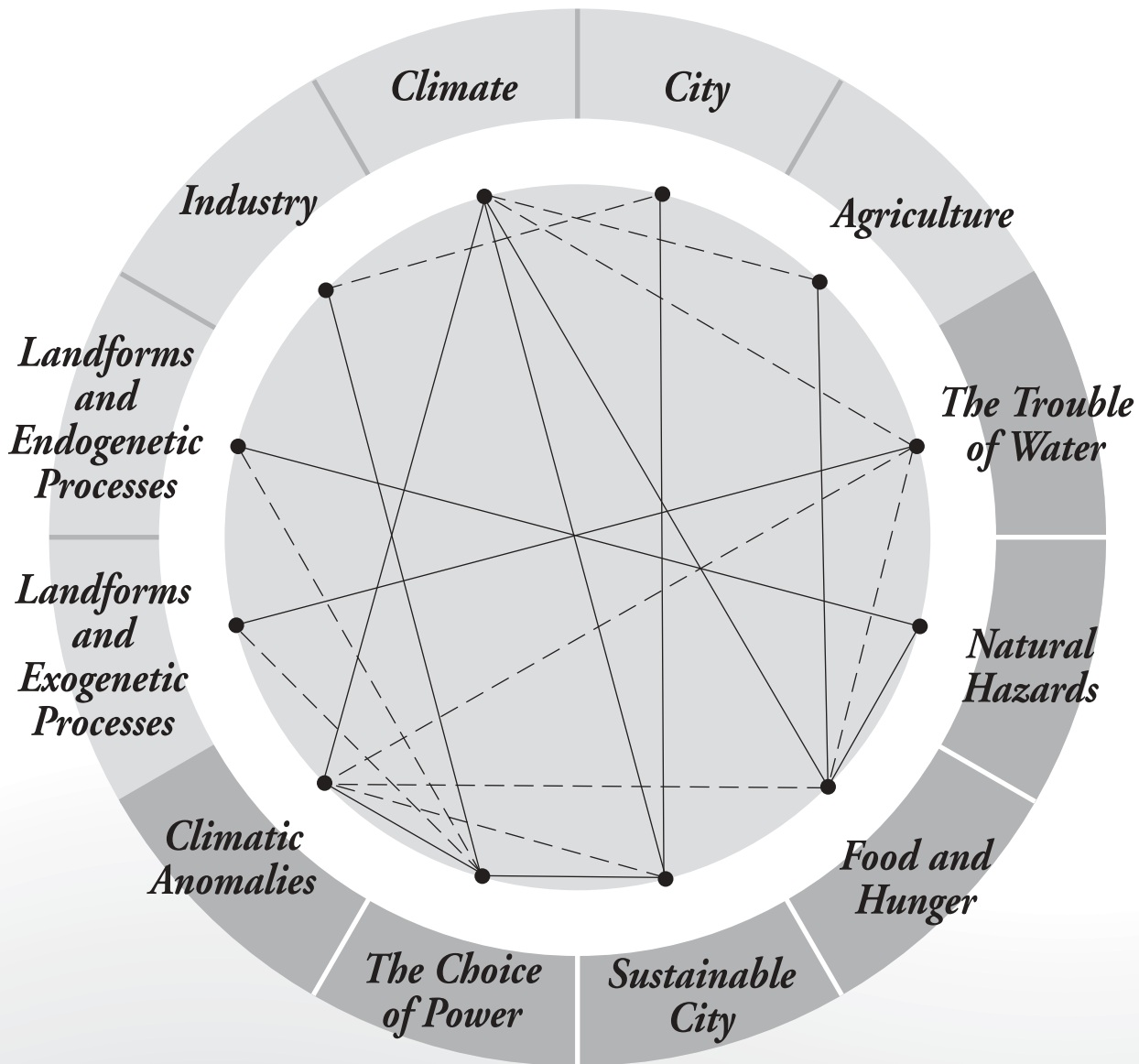
### 2. Arrange the time carefully

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

# Linkages among Themes and Issues



# 1 Agriculture



## *Points to Think*

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In Level 1, students should focus on the following questions:

- What are the basic physical and cultural inputs in an agricultural system?
- What are the basic physical and cultural outputs in an agricultural system?
- Can you describe the basic characteristics of different types of agricultural systems?
- Can you show the differences between the agricultural system in the Sahel and that of Southern California?
- What are the physical and cultural inputs and outputs in the agricultural systems of the Sahel and Southern California?
- What are the differences between the irrigation measures in the Sahel and Southern California?
- What are the impacts of overusing machinery in Southern California?

In Level 2, students should focus on the following questions:

- How do the physical and cultural inputs of a farming system function?
  - In what ways do the physical and cultural constraints in the Sahel and Southern California hinder agricultural development?
  - What are the characteristics of irrigation technologies in the Sahel and Southern California?
  - How effective are the irrigation technologies in the Sahel and Southern California?
  - In what ways do the constraints hinder the effective application of technology in the Sahel?
  - What are the characteristics of sustainable measures in the Sahel and Southern California?
  - How effective are the sustainable measures in the Sahel and Southern California?
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# Practice

## Paper I Structured Questions

### Level 1

For each question, two marks will be awarded for effective communication.

Marks
/ 20

1. Figure 1.1a shows a farming system in Southern California.

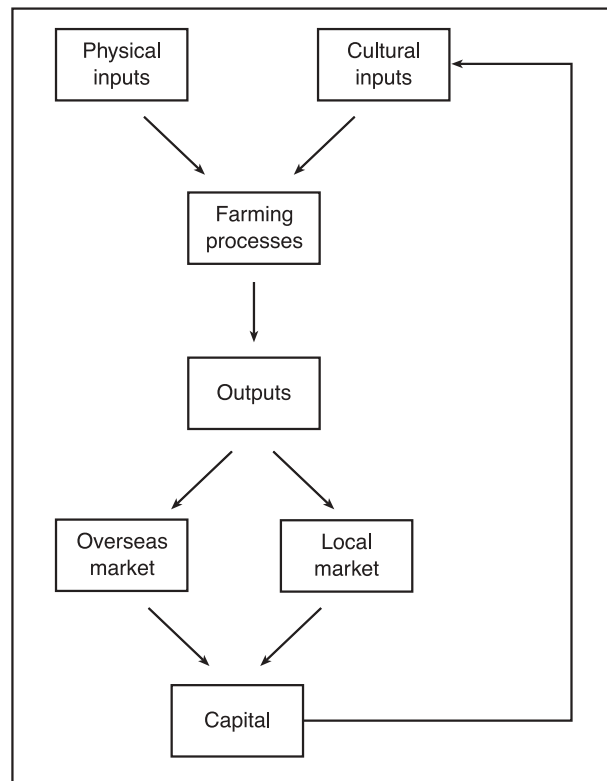


Figure 1.1a

(a) Refer to Figure 1.1a. Which type of farming, subsistence or commercial, does Southern California employ?

(1 mark)

## Paper II Multiple-choice Questions

### Level 1

1. Study (Figure 1.5). What is the characteristic of this kind of farming?



Figure 1.5

- A. High land input  
 B. High capital input  
 C. High labour input  
 D. High technology input
2. Table 1.2 shows the costs of different inputs to a farm as percentages of the total cost. The farm is probably engaged in
- A. rice cultivation in South China.  
 B. pastoral farming in Africa.  
 C. market gardening in California.  
 D. shifting cultivation in the Congo Basin.
3. To the nomads, the number of livestock kept is the sign of wealth. Which of the following is the CORRECT consequence brought by this perception?
- A. Famine  
 B. Widespread diseases  
 C. Overpopulation  
 D. Overgrazing

Inputs	Costs (%)
Fertilizers	23
Pesticides	23
Seeds	2
Transport	20
Management	4
Machinery	25
Others	3
Total	100

Table 1.2

# Summary of Map Reading Techniques

## A. Scale

There are three ways of expressing scale:

### (a) Statement scale

e.g., 1 cm to 20 m

1 centimetre to 20 metres

One centimetre to twenty metres


### (b) Representative fraction (R.F.)

e.g., 1 : 5,000 or  $\frac{1}{5,000}$

1 : 20,000 or  $\frac{1}{20,000}$

### (c) Linear / line scale

e.g., 



## B. Conversion of scale

- From statement scale to R.F.

e.g., 1 cm to 2 km

= 1 cm to 200,000 cm

= 1 : 200,000

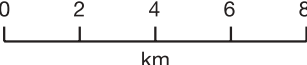
(2 km = 2,000 m

= 2,000 × 100 cm

= 200,000 cm)

- From statement scale to linear scale

e.g., 1 cm to 2 km



# Solution Guide

## 1 Agriculture

### Paper I Structured Questions

#### Level 1

1. (a) Commercial farming 1  
 (b) X — Farm households 1  
 Y — Local market 1  
 Z — Capital 1

<b>Nomadic herding in the Sahel</b>	Low capital input	1
	Many illiterate farmers	1
	Low technology level	1
	Little government support	1
	Small local market	1
	Mainly self-consumption	1
	Lack of transport network	1
	Low price of farm produce	1
	(Any four)	
<b>Irrigation farming in Southern California</b>	High capital input	1
	Well-educated labour	1
	High technology level	1
	Strong government support	1
	Large local market	1
	Mainly overseas buyers	1
	Efficient transport network	1
	High price of farm produce	1
	(Any four)	

- (d) (i) • The level of irrigation technology used in Southern California is **high**, 1  
 e.g. **building dams / reservoirs / canals / drip irrigation / furrow irrigation** 1  
 and **high capital investments** are required. 1  
 • Nomads are **poor / lack of capital**, 1  
 • and there is **little government support** to invest in high technology. 1  
 e.g. **lack of subsidies / low interest loan**. 1  
 • Also there is a **high illiteracy rate**. 1  
 (Any three)
- (ii) • **Large scale constructions**, 1  
 e.g. **dams / canals / reservoirs**, 1  
 will **cause deforestation**. 1  
**Soil erosion** will be resulted. 1  
 • **Desertification** will become more serious. 1