

# Mock To Success Geography

**FORM 1-3**

Comprehensive practices for tests and exams

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BOOK **1** 2 3

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# Preface

*Mock to Success Geography Form 1-3* is a comprehensive series of exam preparatory tools tailored for junior secondary students aiming to excel in their school geography exams. Unlike regular exercise books that focus on consolidating key concepts in specific topics, this series consists of actual tests and exam papers. Different topics are integrated, providing students with a realistic exam experience and the opportunity to identify the parts of the syllabus they need to focus on.

Each book in the series contains two full-length mock exam papers per module, covering the six core and five elective modules of the curriculum. This structure allows students to effectively target their preparation and build essential exam techniques. The questions incorporate a variety of common exam question types, including multiple choice questions, fill-in-the-blanks, true or false, matching, and data-based structured questions. This HKDSE-aligned format helps students smoothly transition to senior secondary levels.

To maximize the learning process, each exam paper is accompanied by a detailed marking scheme. This enables students and parents to accurately assess performance and identify areas for improvement. We recommend revisiting challenging questions and past mistakes after completing the exams, as this proven revision strategy helps consolidate knowledge and skills.

Working through the *Mock to Success* series will empower Form 1-3 students to develop deep content knowledge, sharpen their exam techniques, and confidently apply what they have learned. Exams can be challenging, but they are challenges that every student can overcome.

Work hard, fly high!

Christy Chiu

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Set 4B ..... 17

**Section A: Multiple-choice Questions**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

1. Which of the following about grid references are correct?

- (1) There are four-figure and six-figure reference systems.
  - (2) Vertical lines are called eastings.
  - (3) The number of the northing should be listed first.
- A. (1) and (2) only
  - B. (1) and (3) only
  - C. (2) and (3) only
  - D. (1), (2) and (3)

2. Which of the following comparisons are correct?

	<b>Rural area</b>	<b>Urban area</b>
(1)	Lower population density	Higher population density
(2)	More green areas	Fewer green areas
(3)	Shorter buildings	Taller buildings
(4)	More roads	Fewer roads

- A. (1) and (3) only
- B. (2) and (4) only
- C. (1), (2), and (3) only
- D. (2), (3), and (4) only

3. Which of the following is the main function of a map?

- A. To show the location of places and surrounding features
- B. To show the moving objects in an area
- C. To show the height of buildings
- D. To show the street view of an area

4. Which of the following is an example of a grid square?

- A. 1 cm to 25 km
- B. 600 km
- C. 1589
- D. 15348912

5. Arrange the following scales in descending order.

- (1) 1:400 000
  - (2) 1:20 000
  - (3) 1 in 60
- A. (1), (2), (3)
  - B. (1), (3), (2)
  - C. (2), (3), (1)
  - D. (3), (2), (1)

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**Section B: Fill in the Blanks**

1. Symbols used to show the location of objects on maps are called \_\_\_\_\_ signs.
2. There are three ways to show the scale of maps. They are \_\_\_\_\_ scale, \_\_\_\_\_, and representative \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Most of the urban land in Hong Kong is for \_\_\_\_\_ land use.
4. Farmlands and fish ponds are the major land uses in \_\_\_\_\_ areas. They are mostly located in the northern and northwestern parts of the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Institutional land use provides government and \_\_\_\_\_ services.
6. The land \_\_\_\_\_ in CBD is high due to a keen \_\_\_\_\_ for land.
7. In a building with mixed land use, lower floors are mainly for \_\_\_\_\_ use while the upper floors are for residential use.
8. The abbreviation "CBD" stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Land use \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when one type of land use causes negative effects on the land users in nearby areas.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ services such as law firms are commonly found in CBD.

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**Section C: True or False**

Put "T" for the true statements, and "F" for the false statements.

- 1. Fossil fuels are finite resources, and their extractions lead to environmental degradation. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The uneven distribution of energy resources across the world necessitates a scramble to meet the demand. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Every energy resource has its limitations. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Large reserves of coal can be found in the Middle East. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Oil consumption in MDCs remains at a high level. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. The reliance on non-renewable energy sources has created a sense of urgency to find sustainable alternatives. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. China and Russia are the largest consumers of natural gas. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. The Iran crisis is one of the crises caused by the shortage of oil supply. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, have no negative environmental impacts. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Air pollutants released from the combustion of coal and oil may cause respiratory and cardiovascular issues. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Section D: Matching**

Match the energy resources below with the environmental problems they cause by writing the letters in the corresponding blanks. (You may write more than one letter in a blank.)

A.



B.



C.



D.



- (a) Air pollution: \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Noise pollution: \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Thermal pollution: \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Global warming: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Section E: Data-based Questions**

Study the following information and answer the questions.

1. Figure 1a shows a farming system. Table 1b shows information about Mr. Ng’s farm and Mr. So’s farm.

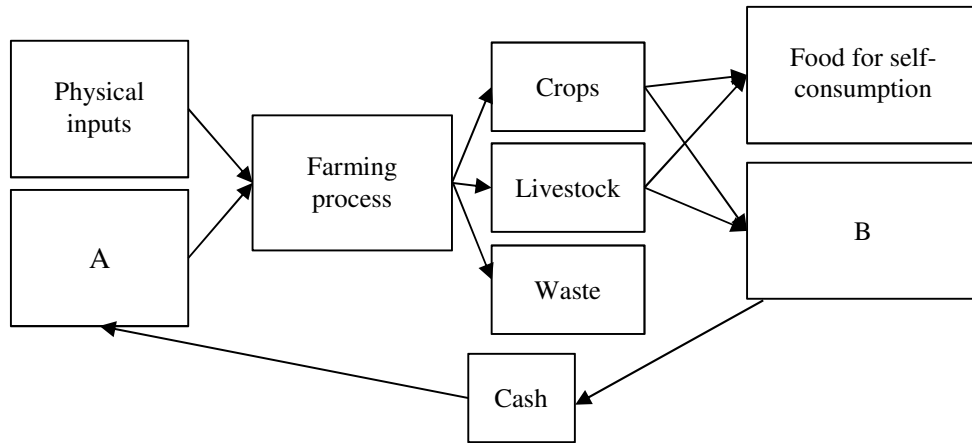


Figure 1a

	Mr. Ng’s Farm	Mr. So’s Farm
Numer of workers	4	2
Major human input	Labour	Capital
Main type of fertilizer used	Dead plants as compost	Chemical fertilizers
Area of farm	1,010 m <sup>2</sup>	8,562,200 m <sup>2</sup>
Methods of pest control	Planting chili and spring onions	Pesticides
Types of output	Vegetables	Wheat, wool
Main use of farm outputs	For farmers’ self-consumption	For sale only

Table 1b

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*Photograph 1c*

*China passed a resolution on launching a nationwide voluntary tree-planting campaign in 1981, calling on its nationals aged 11 and above in good health to plant 3 to 5 trees a year.*

*March 12 marks China Tree Planting Day. China reached 3.6 million hectares of afforestation and controlled 1.44 million hectares of sandy and rocky desertification land in 2021, according to a national bulletin on land greening status released by the Office of the National Greening Committee on Friday.*

*Article 1d*

- (a) Refer to Figure 1a, identify river X. (1 mark)

.....

- (b) Refer to Table 1b, describe and explain the change in the size of Dongting Hu. (4 marks)

.....  
.....  
.....  
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# Suggested Answers for Geography Exam Chapter 1 Set 1A

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## Section A: Multiple-choice Questions

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
A	C	A	C	D	A	D	B	A	B	C	D	A	B	A

## Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. conventional
2. line / linear; statement; fraction
3. residential
4. rural, New Territories
5. community
6. rent / value; competition
7. commercial
8. Central Business District
9. conflict
10. Professional

## Section C: True or False

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
T	T	T	T	T	F	F	T	T	F

## Section D: Matching

- (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) B
- (d) E
- (e) D
- (f) F

## Section E: Data-based Questions

1. (a) Rural area: Photograph 1a; Urban area: Photograph 1b (1)

Evidence	Explanation	
Buildings in Photograph 1a are shorter than those in Photograph 1b	Short buildings are found in rural areas, while tall buildings are found in urban areas	(1+1)
A large piece of cultivated land in Photograph 1a	Farmlands can be found in rural areas only	(1+1)
Buildings in Photograph 1a are widely spaced while those in Photograph 1b are closely packed	Building density in rural areas is lower than that in urban areas	(1+1)
Many roads in Photograph 1b	Accessibility in urban areas is higher than that in rural areas	(1+1)

(Any 3)

- (b) Residential land use (1)  
 Transport land use (1)  
 Recreational land use (1)

- (e) **Measure:**  
Afforestation (1)
- Description:**  
Through planting trees, the rate of soil erosion and silting of rivers can be decreased (1)  
The capacity of river channel can be increased (1)  
Tree roots allow infiltration (1)  
They help reduce overland flow and river flow, thus reducing the occurrence of flooding and damages caused by it (1)  
(Any 3)
- (f) Land use zoning (1)  
Channelization (1)  
Regular dredging (1)  
Building dykes (1)  
(Any 2)
2. (a) The longer the distance from the sea, the drier the region (1)  
Water distribution decreases from southeast to northwest of China (1)  
Humid regions are concentrated in the southeast (1)  
Arid regions are concentrated in the northwest (1)  
(Any 3)
- (b) Urumqi belongs to arid region (1)  
Shanghai belongs to wet region (1)  
Shanghai is located in coastal area which is affected by the summer monsoon system, while Urumqi is located in inland region which is not affected by summer monsoons (1)  
Summer monsoons bring abundant moisture to Shanghai, leading to a distinct rainy season while Urumqi receives less rainfall (1)  
Onshore winds and typhoons bring rainstorms to Shanghai in summer (1)  
Moisture from the sea cannot reach Urumqi (1)
- (c) **Climatic characteristics of Urumqi: (Max. 3)**  
Low average mean temperature (1)  
Large annual range of temperature (1)  
Low annual rainfall (1)  
Seasonal rainfall, more in summer, less in winter (1)
- Climatic characteristics of Shanghai: (Max. 3)**  
Mild average mean temperature (1)  
Small annual range of temperature (1)  
High annual rainfall (1)  
Seasonal rainfall, more in summer, less in winter (1)
- (d) Shanghai (1)  
Shanghai is located near the coast (1)  
Onshore winds and typhoons bring rainstorms to Shanghai in summer (1)  
Shanghai is located in the lower course of Chang Jiang (1)  
Low-lying relief favors flooding (1)