

Revision and  
Assessment Pack **8**

Junior Secondary  
**Exploring  
Geography**  
Third Edition

*Sample*

**Question Bank**

OXFORD  
UNIVERSITY PRESS



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**Exploring**  
**Geography**  
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(Sample)

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The page features a light gray background with a stylized circuit board pattern. On the left, several horizontal lines curve downwards and then horizontally to the right, ending in a small circle. On the right, several vertical lines curve to the left and then vertically downwards, also ending in small circles. A central gray rectangular box contains the text.

## Map-reading skills

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[Note to teachers: Below is only a selection of questions with incomplete answers. For the complete map-reading and part 5 question banks with answers, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]





## Map-reading skills: Multiple-choice questions

### Skill 1: Conventional signs and map interpretation

1 What does the conventional sign  represent on a 1:20,000 map?

- A Cultivation
- B Woodland
- C Nature reserve
- D Sports ground

2 Which of the following is the conventional sign used to represent sports ground on a 1:5,000 map?





- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 


3 Refer to the photograph below.



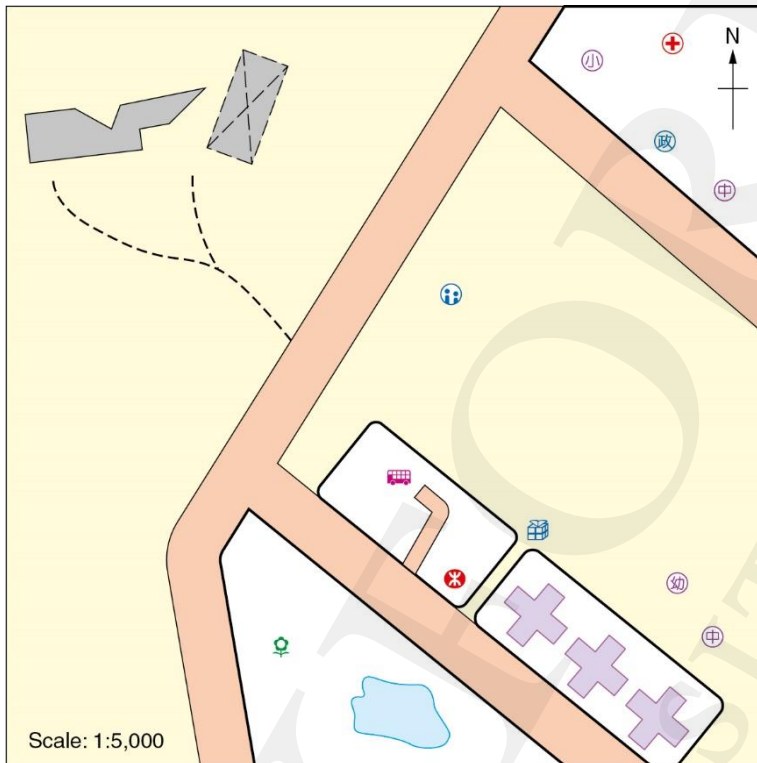
*(Credit: Lauyuenkuema3/Wikimedia Commons)*

Which of the following is the conventional sign used to represent the feature shown on a 1:5,000 map?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

- 4 What does the conventional sign  represent on a 1:20,000 map?
- A Track
  - B Footpath
  - C Railway and station
  - D Road under construction

- 5 Refer to the map below.

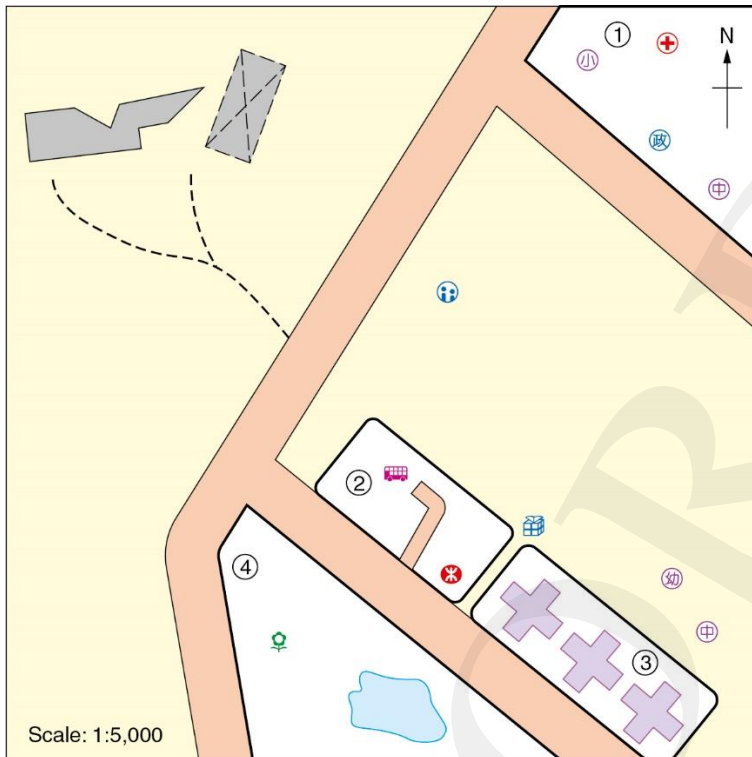


Which of the following features can be found?

- 1 A park
  - 2 A library
  - 3 A community centre
- A 1 and 2 only
  - B 1 and 3 only
  - C 2 and 3 only
  - D 1, 2 and 3



6 Refer to the map below.

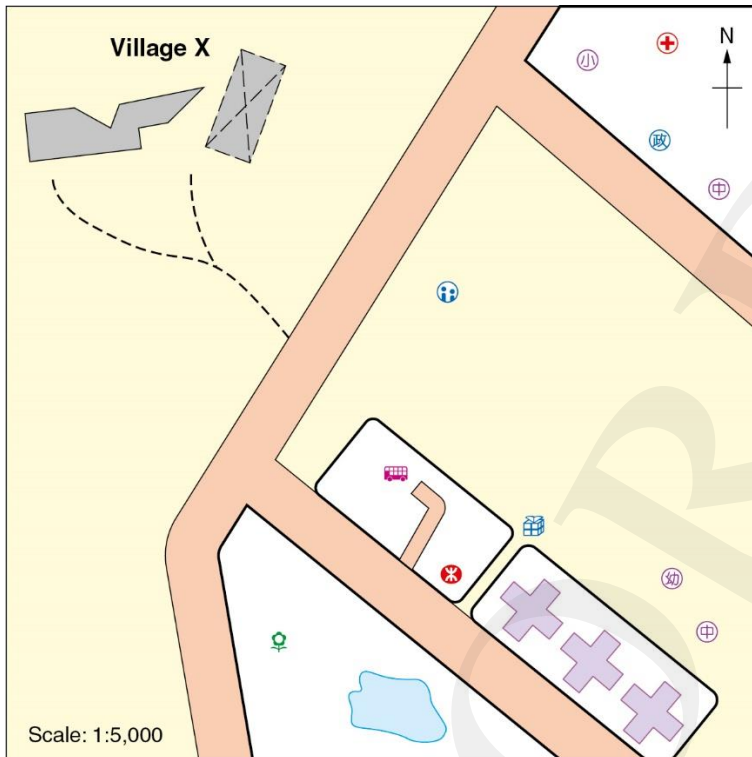


Which of the following areas shows transport land use?

- A Area ①
- B Area ②
- C Area ③
- D Area ④



7 Refer to the map below.



Which of the following best describes Village X?

- 1 Village X has low accessibility.
  - 2 Village X has adequate public facilities.
  - 3 Village X is a low-income residential area.
- A 1 and 2 only  
B 1 and 3 only  
C 2 and 3 only  
D 1, 2 and 3

8 What does the conventional sign  represent on a 1:5,000 map?

- A A temple  
B A library  
C A playground  
D A declared monument

9 Refer to the map below.



(Source: The map is provided by the Hong Kong GeoData Store and intellectual property rights are owned by the Government of the HKSAR.)

Which of the following features are found in the area shown?

- 1 Police station
  - 2 Sports ground
  - 3 Government offices
- A 1 and 2 only  
B 1 and 3 only  
C 2 and 3 only  
D 1, 2 and 3



10 Refer to the map below.



(Source: The map is provided by the Hong Kong GeoData Store and intellectual property rights are owned by the Government of the HKSAR.)

Which of the following shows that Residential area X (bounded by the red dotted line) has a nice living environment?

- 1 By the sea
  - 2 Convenient transport
  - 3 Plentiful recreational facilities nearby
- A 1 and 2 only
  - B 1 and 3 only
  - C 2 and 3 only
  - D 1, 2 and 3







11 Refer to the photograph below.



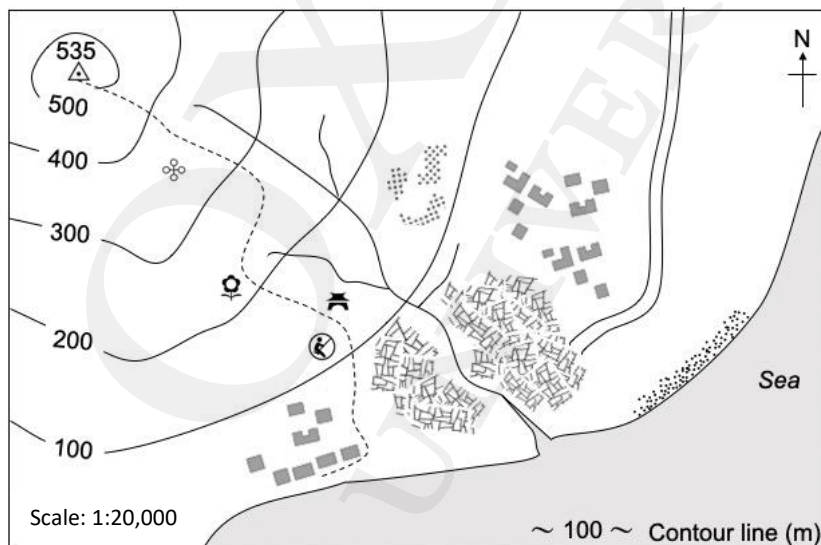
(Credit: Exploringlife/Wikimedia Commons)

Which of the following is the conventional sign used to represent the feature shown on a 1:20,000 map?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 



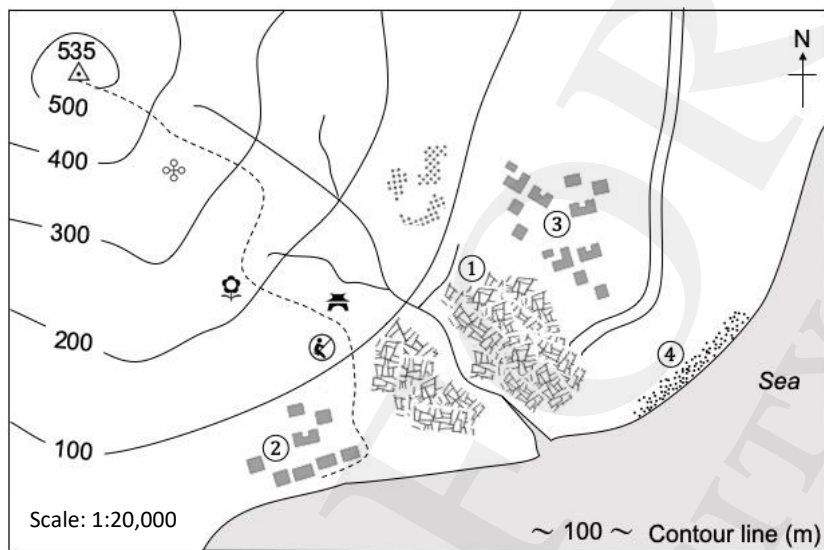
12 Refer to the map below.



Which of the following features can be found along the footpath?

- 1 A park
  - 2 A playground
  - 3 A Tze Tong
- A 1 and 2 only  
B 1 and 3 only  
C 2 and 3 only  
D 1, 2 and 3

13 Refer to the map below.

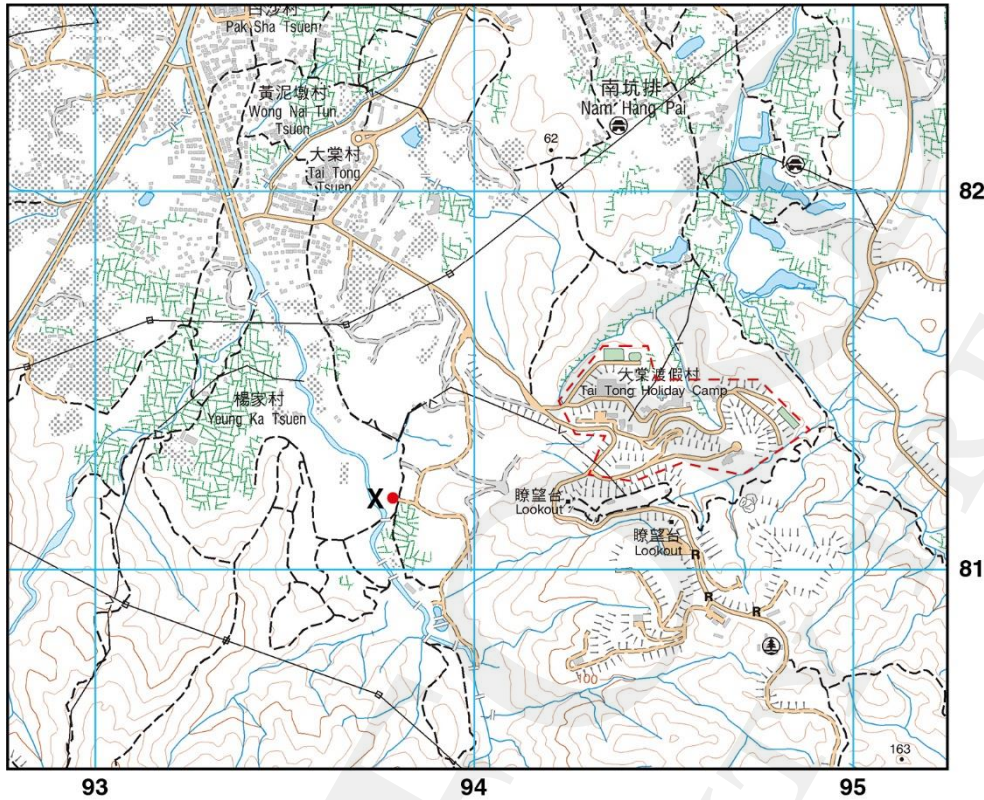


Which of the following places shows an agricultural land use?

- A Place ①  
B Place ②  
C Place ③  
D Place ④

## Map-reading skills: Structured questions

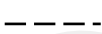
3 Figure 3 shows a 1:20,000 map of Tai Tong, Yuen Long.



(Source: The map is provided by the Hong Kong GeoData Store and intellectual property rights are owned by the Government of the HKSAR.)

**Figure 3**

a Identify the following conventional signs. (2 marks)

i  \_\_\_\_\_

ii  \_\_\_\_\_

b Find out the grid references of the features in the table below. (2 marks)

Feature	Four-figure grid reference	Feature	Six-figure grid reference
Yeung Ka Tsuen		Spot height 163	

- c Find the directions between the places below. (2 marks)
- i The whole-circle bearing of the spot height 62 (942821) from the temple (948820) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii The reduced bearing of the lookout (945811) from the roundabout in Tai Tong Tsuen (937821) \_\_\_\_\_

- d Calculate the actual length of the power line running from 928815 to 948824. Show your calculations. (2 marks)

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- e Make use of a network of 0.5 cm × 0.5 cm squares and calculate the actual area of Tai Tong Holiday Camp in grid square 9481 (the area bounded by the red dotted-line). Show your calculations. (3 marks)

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- f Uncle Ian would like to start a farm at X (938812). Support with map evidence, explain the location advantages of developing farming at this location. (4 marks)

- Lowland/Flat land is available/Land height is low

Map evidence: Land height is less than 40 m

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]

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4 Figure 4 shows a 1:5,000 map.



**Figure 4**

a What is the height of contour line Z? (1 mark)

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b i What is the height of the highest point shown in the map? (1 mark)

---

ii What is the six-figure grid reference of the point mentioned in (b)(i)? (1 mark)

---

c Calculate the average gradient of Slope X–Y. Show your calculations. (2 marks)

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- d Identify TWO examples of institutional land use and write down their six-figure grid references. (4 marks)

Example of institutional land use	Six-figure grid reference

- e i Identify the major type of land use in Area A. (1 mark)

- ii How does the type of land use mentioned in (e)(i) help improve the living environment of the residential areas in grid squares 2540 and 2640? (2 marks)

- f A private developer is planning to build high-income residential blocks at Place N (244406). What are the disadvantages of developing this site as a residential area? Support your answer with map evidence. (4 marks)

- Difficult to construct the buildings/High construction costs

Map evidence: The land height of the site is more than 80 m and is on the slope.

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]





## **5 Living with natural hazards—**

Are we better equipped than the others?



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## Part 5: Fill in the blanks

### Unit 5.2

1

In Hong Kong, some lowland areas such as the two sides of Victoria Harbour are created by \_\_\_\_\_.

2

The greater the gradient, the \_\_\_\_\_ the slope.

3

The shape of the land, including height and steepness, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

4

The way of using different colours to show the relief of the land is called \_\_\_\_\_.

5

\_\_\_\_\_ lines join places with the same height on a contour map.

6

The difference in height between two consecutive contour lines is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

7

The conventional sign for \_\_\_\_\_ is  $\triangle$ .

8

In a cross section, the ratio between the vertical scale and horizontal scale is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

9

Contour lines that are wide apart indicate \_\_\_\_\_ slopes. Those that are close together indicate \_\_\_\_\_ slopes.

## Part 5: Multiple-choice questions

### Unit 5.5

1 Which of the following are the indirect effects of an earthquake?

- 1 Landslides triggered by an earthquake
- 2 Floods due to the collapse of dams after an earthquake
- 3 Spread of diseases due to the lack of clean water after an earthquake

- 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 countries is unlikely to be affected by serious earthquakes?

- A New Zealand
- B Australia
- C Chile
- D Japan

3 The photograph below shows the effect of an earthquake.

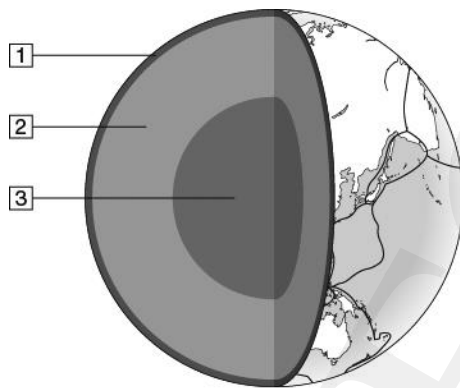


*(Credit: Martin Luff/Flickr)*

Which of the following about the effect shown are correct?

- 1 It can lead to injuries and deaths.
  - 2 It shows a direct effect of the earthquake.
  - 3 It may in turn trigger other direct effects.
- A 1 and 2 only  
B 1 and 3 only  
C 2 and 3 only  
D 1, 2 and 3

4 Refer to the figure below.







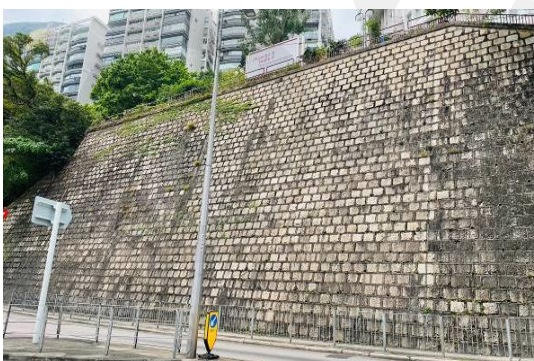
Which of the following matches about the structure of the earth is correct?

	1	2	3
A	Crust	Mantle	Core
B	Crust	Core	Mantle
C	Mantle	Core	Crust
D	Core	Mantle	Crust

## Part 5: Matching

### Unit 5.3

1 The following photographs show some landslide preventive measures.

<p>a</p>  <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>d</p>  <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>b</p>  <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>e</p>  <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>c</p>  <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	

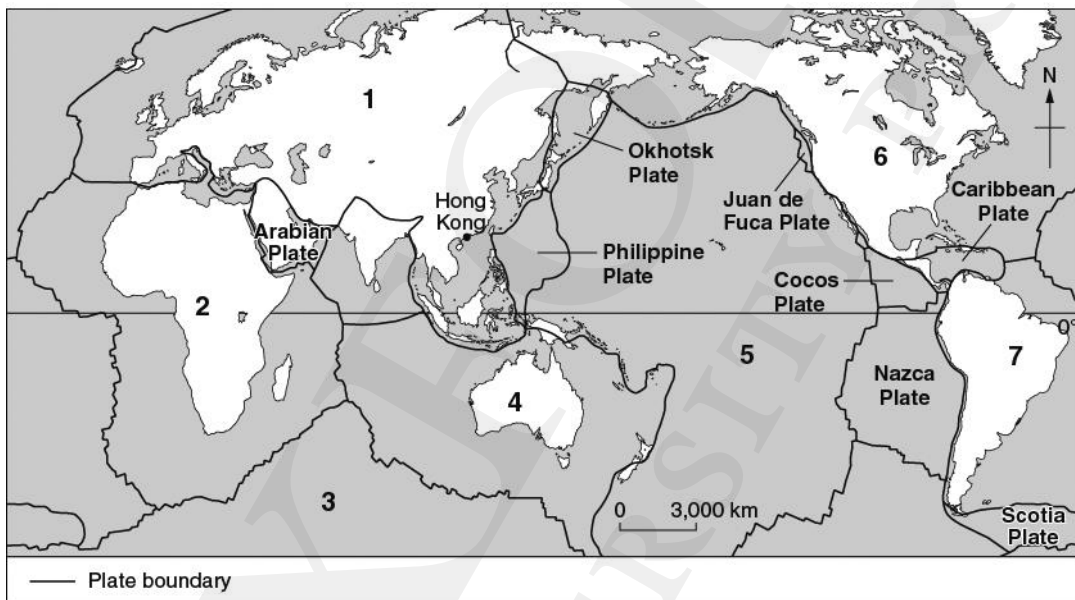


Match these landslide preventive measures with their descriptions below. Write the numbers in the boxes provided.

- 1 The wall strengthens and supports a steep slope.
- 2 The nails help anchor the soil to the slope.
- 3 It drains water from the slope surface.
- 4 The barrier prevents slope materials on natural terrain from rushing down to settlements.
- 5 Shotcrete prevents water from seeping into the slope.

### Unit 5.5

- 1 The following map shows the distribution of major plates around the world.

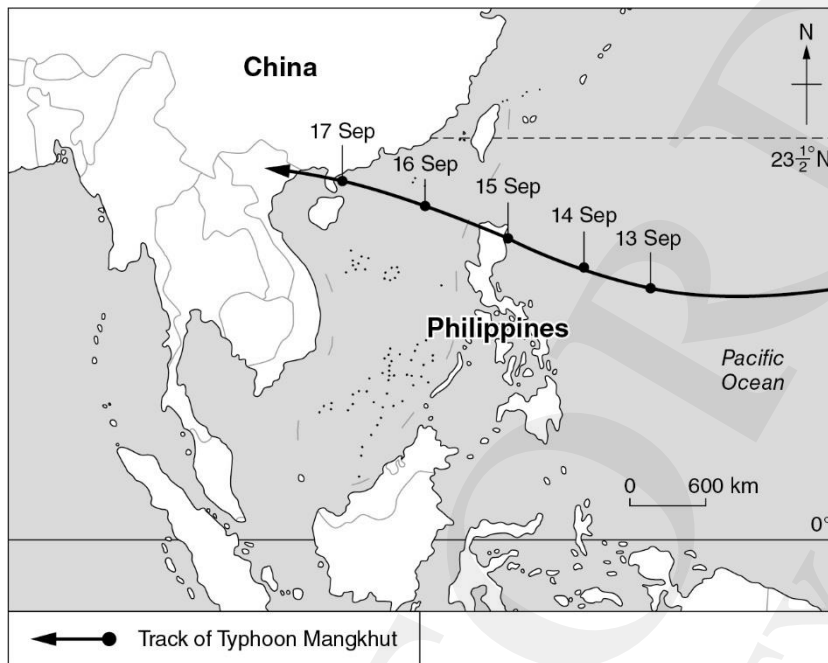


Match the numbers on the map with their correct names.

- |   |                       |     |
|---|-----------------------|-----|
| a | Pacific Plate         | ( ) |
| b | North American Plate  | ( ) |
| c | Indo-Australian Plate | ( ) |
| d | Eurasian Plate        | ( ) |
| e | South American Plate  | ( ) |
| f | Antarctic Plate       | ( ) |
| g | African Plate         | ( ) |

## Part 5: Structured questions

- 1 Figure 1a shows the location of the Philippines and the track of Typhoon Mangkhut on 13 – 17 September 2018. Figure 1b shows a news clipping about Natural hazard X that was triggered.



*Figure 1a*

### Typhoon Mangkhut triggers Natural hazard X in the Philippines

Typhoon Mangkhut moved across the northern part of the Philippines, bringing heavy rain to the area. This triggered Natural hazard X on the slopes of a populated valley, crushing buildings along the slopes. More than 80 people were killed.

Local reports pointed out that there were mining activities in the area where Natural hazard X occurred. This led to extensive digging underneath the slopes. The occurrence of Natural hazard X might be related to the digging and the heavy weight of the mining infrastructure on the slopes.

*Source: Online news on 17 September 2018*

*Figure 1b*

- a Refer to Figure 1a. Explain why the Philippines is prone to typhoons. (3 marks)

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b Refer to Figure 1b.

i Name Natural hazard X. (1 mark)

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ii What negative effects did Natural hazard X bring to the Philippines? (2 marks)

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iii Explain the natural factor and human factor that led to the occurrence of Natural hazard X. (4 marks)

Natural factor:

- Heavy rainfall brought by Typhoon Mangkhut added much weight to the slope materials. This caused shear stress to increase.

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]

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c Describe the preventive measures that could be adopted to reduce the loss of Natural hazard X. (4 marks)

- Build barriers on slopes to prevent slope materials from rushing down to settlements

- Strengthen slopes using various measures, e.g. build retaining walls and install drainage

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]

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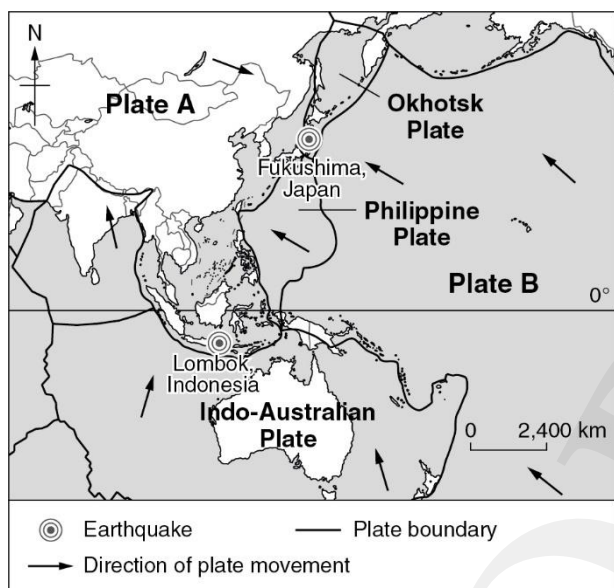
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- 5 Figure 5a shows the locations of two earthquakes. Table 5b shows some information about the two earthquakes. Table 5c shows the GDP per capita of the countries where the earthquakes occurred.



*Figure 5a*

*Table 5b*

Location	Fukushima, Japan	Lombok, Indonesia
Date and time	13 February 2021 (11:07 p.m.)	5 August 2018 (7:46 p.m.)
Magnitude	7.1	6.9
Number of injuries	185	1,353
Number of deaths	1	392
Number of damaged buildings	3,112	68,504

*Source: ADRC; Online news on 13 February 2021*

*Table 5c*

Country	GDP per capita (US\$) (2020)
Japan	39,539
Indonesia	3,870

*Source: The World Bank*

a Refer to Figure 5a.

i Name plates A and B. (2 marks)

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ii Explain why earthquakes tend to occur at the two locations shown. (4 marks)

- Fukushima, Japan is located between the Okhotsk Plate and the Pacific Plate, while  
Lombok, Indonesia is located between the Eurasian Plate and the Indo-Australian Plate.

- They are both located near plate boundaries where plates move towards each other.

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question  
bank (Sample).]

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b Refer to Tables 5b and 5c. Explain the differences in casualties and damage caused by the two earthquakes. (4 marks)

- Although the earthquake in Indonesia occurred earlier at night when more people were  
awake, and had a lower magnitude, it caused much greater damage.

- This is because of the difference in the level of economic development between Indonesia  
and Japan.

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question  
bank (Sample).]

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- c Suggest reasons why people still choose to live in Japan despite the frequent occurrence of earthquakes. (4 marks)

- Some people view risk in ways that allow them to stay. For example, some people may

think that hazards occur everywhere, so that there is no use leaving Japan.

- Some people stay because Japan has a highly developed economy, which offers them job

opportunities and a high standard of living. The economic benefits exceed the risk of

earthquakes.

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]

## Part 5: Short questions

### Unit 5.4

- 1 Describe the preventive measures that can reduce the loss of life and property caused by typhoons. (4 marks)

Suggested answer:

One of the preventive measures is constructing typhoon-proof buildings. For example, tempered glass with shatter-resistant film can be installed in windows to withstand the strong winds...

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]

- 2 Explain the formation of winter monsoons in South China. (4 marks)

Suggested answer:

In winter, the land loses heat quickly, so that the land surface is cold. The air above becomes cold and sinks, resulting in high air pressure over the land...

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]

## Part 5: Short essay questions

- 1 Describe the preventive measures taken to reduce the risk and damage of landslides on the natural terrain in Hong Kong. (10 marks)

Suggested answer:

Natural terrain covers about 60% of the total land area in Hong Kong. Each year, about 300 landslides occur on natural terrain. To reduce the risk and damage of these landslides, a number of preventive measures have been taken.

First, barriers have been built to reduce the potential damage to settlements nearby. For example, flexible barriers are built on slopes and check dams are built at the bottom of slopes to prevent slope materials from rushing down to settlements. They can help reduce the loss of life and property in case of landslides.

[Note to teachers: For the complete answer, please refer to the printed copy of Question bank (Sample).]