

Revision and
Assessment Pack
溫習及評估套

7

Junior Secondary
**Exploring
Geography**
Third Edition
初中
活學地理
第三版

Sample
樣本

**LAC Worksheets
for Geography
(Revised edition)
and Flash Card
(詞彙卡)**

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
牛津大學出版社

Contents 目錄

LAC Worksheets for Geography (Revised edition)

I Reading instructions

II Language focus

- A Sentence structures
- B Adverbs
- C Active and passive voice
- D Comparative and superlative of adjectives
- E Linking words

III Using English to answer Geography questions

A Examples

- Question words: 4Ws and 1H
- Directive terms

B Exercises

- Part 1: Using urban space wisely 1
- Part 2: Scramble for energy 4
- Part 3: Food problems 7
- Part 4: The trouble of water 10
- Part 5: Living with natural hazards 13
- Part 6: Global shift in manufacturing industry 16

Flash Card 詞彙卡

NEW

20

LAC Worksheets for Geography (Revised edition)

B Exercises

After going through the examples of question words and directive terms, you should have more understanding on the skills of answering questions. Let's do some exercises in answering Geography questions!



Part 1 Using urban space wisely

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Words in brackets are answer guidelines. ***Words in bold italic are common expressions used in Geography, or useful words and expressions for writing.***

- 1 What are the benefits of developing new towns?
(provide / more land / for building houses / help / lower / population density / in the main urban areas)

Developing new towns provides more land for building houses. This helps lower the population density in the main urban areas.

- 2 Where ***is*** the central business district (CBD) of Hong Kong ***located?***
(Central District)

The CBD of Hong Kong ***is located in*** Central District.

- 3 Where ***is*** mixed land use ***commonly found in*** Hong Kong?
(old urban areas)

Mixed land use ***is commonly found in*** old urban areas in Hong Kong.

- 4 Where ***are*** high order commercial activities mainly ***concentrated in?***
(Central Business District)

High order commercial activities ***are*** mainly ***concentrated in*** Central Business District.

- 5 How can the government control the growth of private cars?
(impose high charges and taxes / to / discourage people / from using private cars)

The government can impose charges and taxes to discourage people from using private cars.

- 6 **Why are** some residential areas **near** industrial areas?

(urban planning in the past / poor / land is used / in a mixed way)

This is because urban planning in the past was poor. The land is used in a mixed way.

- 7 Identify the feature represented by the symbol shown below.



(hospital)

The symbol represents a hospital.

- 8 List the problems commonly found in residential areas which **are close to** factories.

(traffic congestion / high risk of fire / air and noise pollution)

In residential areas which **are close to** factories, problems of traffic congestion, high risk of fire, air and noise pollution are commonly found.

- 9 Describe the population **distribution** in Hong Kong.
(**uneven**)

The population **distribution** in Hong Kong is **uneven**.

- 10 Give three examples of districts in Hong Kong **where** urban decay **can be found**.

(Sham Shui Po / Yau Ma Tei / Sheung Wan)

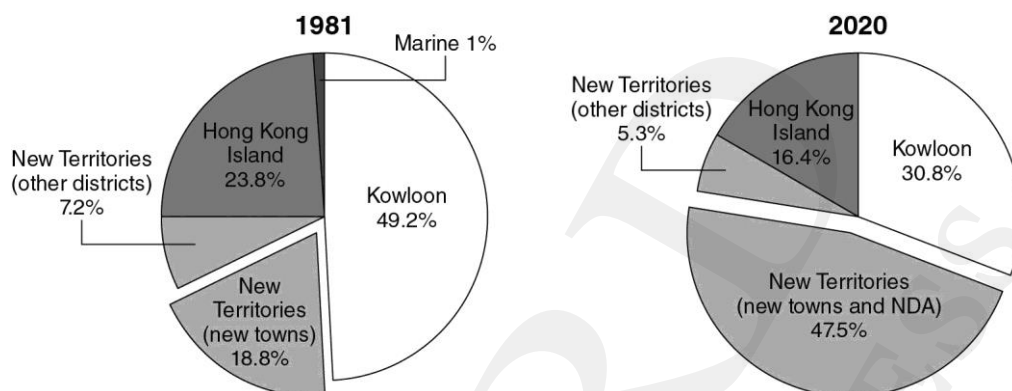
Sham Shui Po, Yau Ma Tei and Sheung Wan are districts **where** urban decay **can be found**.

- 11 **Compare** the living environment of high-income residential areas and low-income residential areas in Hong Kong.

(high-income residential areas / larger flats / **more** spacious / **better** view / away from crowded areas / **on the other hand** / low-income residential areas / smaller flats / **more** crowded / **poorer** building conditions)

High-income residential areas have larger flats, **more** spacious living environment, **better** view and are away from crowded areas. **On the other hand**, low-income residential areas have smaller flats, **more** crowded living environment and **poorer** building conditions.

- 12 The pie charts below show the regional change in population of Hong Kong between 1981 and 2020. How does developing new towns and new development area (NDA) help relieve overcrowding in the main urban areas of Hong Kong? **Explain with evidence** from the pie charts.



Source: Hong Kong Yearbook 1981 and 2020; Hong Kong: The Facts, 2020

(many housing units / pleasant living environment / therefore / attract / people / move in / as a result / lower the population density / of / main urban areas / **from the pie charts** / regional change in population of Hong Kong / between 1981 and 2020 / **total share** of population of Kowloon and Hong Kong Island / **decrease** / **from 73% to 47.2%** / **while** / that of the new towns and NDA / **increase** / **from 26% to 52.8%** / fewer people in the main urban areas / overcrowding / relieve)

New towns and NDA provide many housing units and a pleasant living environment. Therefore, they attract people to move in. As a result, this helps lower the population density of the main urban areas.

From the pie charts, which show the regional change in population of Hong Kong between 1981 and 2020, it is clear that the total share of population of Kowloon and Hong Kong Island has decreased from 73% to 47.2%, while that of the new towns and NDA has increased from 26% to 52.8%. As there are fewer people in the main urban areas, the problem of overcrowding is relieved.

- 13 Suggest two ways to solve the pollution problems in Hong Kong.
(recycle waste / promote electric cars)

Recycling waste and promoting electric cars are two ways to solve the pollution problems in Hong Kong.

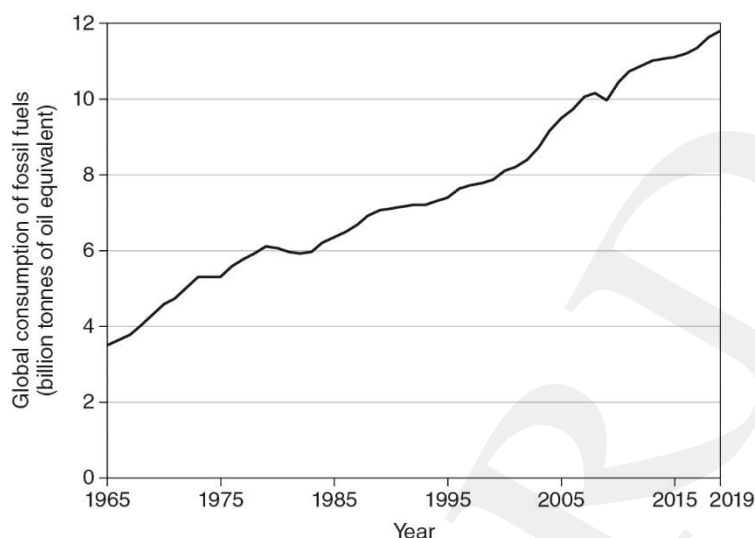
Part 2 Scramble for energy

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Words in brackets are answer guidelines. *Words in bold italic are common expressions used in Geography, or useful words and expressions for writing.*



- 1 What are the problems caused by shortage of oil?
(economic recession / conflict among countries)
The problems caused by shortage of oil are economic recession and conflict among countries.
- 2 Where are wind farms normally built?
(places / where / wind speeds / high and stable)
Wind farms are normally built in places where wind speeds are high and stable.
- 3 Which region has the largest reserve of natural gas?
(Middle East)
The Middle East has the largest reserve of natural gas.
- 4 How *are* fossil fuels *distributed* in the world?
(*unevenly*)
They are unevenly distributed.
- 5 *Why* do the LDCs have a large demand for fossil fuels in recent decades?
(rapid industrial and economic development / in recent decades / *also* / both / population / living standards / rising rapidly)
This is because the LDCs have rapid industrial and economic development in recent decades. Also, both population and living standards have been rising rapidly.
- 6 Name one kind of air pollutant.
(sulphur dioxide)
Sulphur dioxide is a kind of air pollutant.
- 7 List three countries which have large reserves of oil.
(Iraq / Iran / Saudi Arabia)
Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia are the countries which have large reserves of oil.

- 8 Refer to the line graph below. **Describe the trend** of global consumption of fossil fuels from 1965 to 2019.

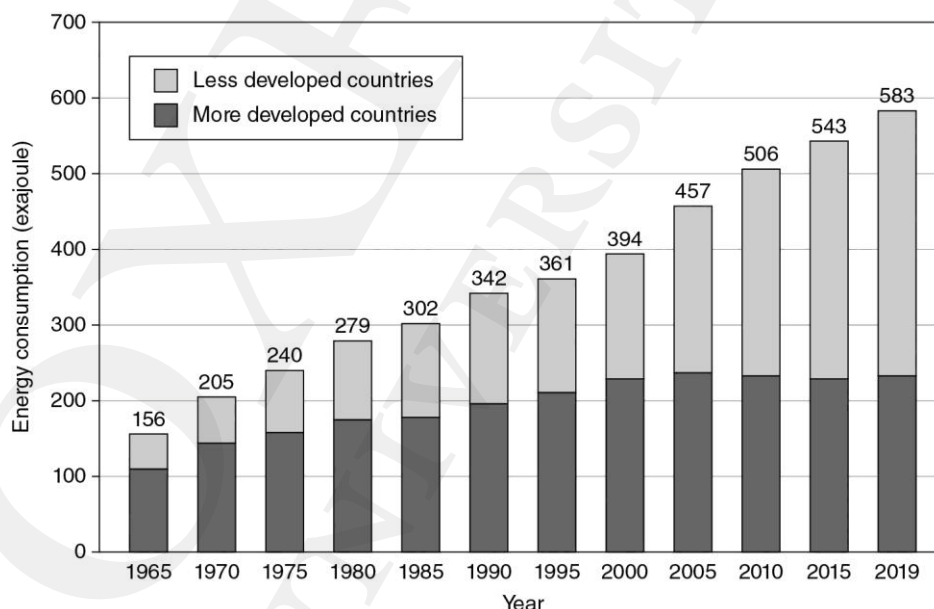


Source: *Our World in Data*

(**increase** / **about two times** / **from** / about 4 billion tonnes / in 1965 / **to** / about 12 billion tonnes / in 2019)

The global consumption of energy resources increased by about two times, from about 4 billion tonnes in 1965 to about 12 billion tonnes in 2019.

- 9 Refer to the bar graph below. **Compare** the energy consumption pattern of the LDCs and the MDCs.



Source: *BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020*

(**both** the LDCs and the MDCs / **rising trend** / **however** / the LDCs / **more rapid growth rate**)

Both the LDCs and the MDCs have a rising trend in energy consumption.

However, the LDCs have a more rapid growth rate.

- 10 **Explain** why uranium has a high efficiency.
(only a very small amount of uranium / produce massive power)
Uranium has a high efficiency *because* only a very small amount of uranium
can produce massive power.
- 11 Give three examples of renewable energy.
(solar power / wind power / biofuels)
Solar power, wind power and biofuels are examples of renewable energy.
- 12 Name the largest producer of hydro-electric power in the world.
(China)
China is the largest producer of hydro-electric power in the world.
- 13 **Explain** how the development of biofuels affects the natural environment.
(growing crops for biofuels / need a lot of land / lead to deforestation / destroy
wildlife habitats / reduce biodiversity / reduce the number of trees that can
absorb carbon dioxide in the atmosphere / intensify global warming)
Since growing crops for biofuels needs a lot of land, it will lead to
deforestation. This will destroy wildlife habitats and reduce biodiversity.
Deforestation will *also* reduce the number of trees that can absorb carbon
dioxide in the atmosphere. This may intensify global warming.
- 14 Suggest two methods to solve the global energy problems.
(provide supports to LDCs / work together to advance technology)
Providing supports to LDCs and working together to advance technology
are two methods to solve the global energy problems.



Part 3 Food problems

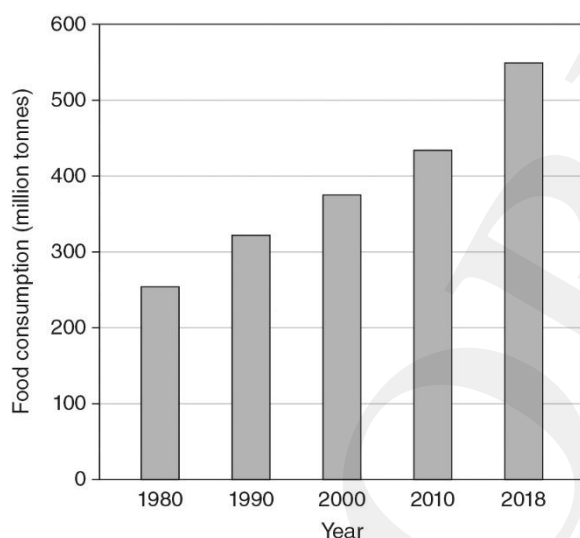
Answer the following questions in complete sentences.
Words in brackets are answer guidelines. ***Words in bold italic are common expressions used in Geography, or useful words and expressions for writing.***

- 1 What are the farming processes of arable farming?
(include / ploughing / irrigation / fertilizing / harvesting)
The farming processes of arable farming include ploughing, irrigation, fertilizing and harvesting.
- 2 Where is the Sahel?
(is located to / ***the south of*** the Sahara Desert)
The Sahel ***is located to the south of*** the Sahara Desert.
- 3 Where are the major wheat farming regions in China?
(North and North-east China)
The major wheat farming regions are in North and North-east China.
- 4 Which type of farming does biotechnology belong to?
(high-technology farming)
Biotechnology belongs to high-technology farming.
- 5 ***Why*** do farmers grow genetically modified (GM) crops?
(resist virus attacks / need fewer pesticides / lower risks of crop failure / produce higher crop yields / bring in better income to farmers)
This is because GM crops can resist virus attacks, need fewer pesticides, have lower risks of crop failure, can produce higher crop yields and bring in better income to farmers.
- 6 Name the situation that will occur when the food supply cannot meet the demand.
(food shortage)
Food shortage will occur when the food supply cannot meet the demand.
- 7 List four physical inputs of a farming system.
(rainfall / sunlight / seeds / soil nutrients)
Rainfall, sunlight, seeds and soil nutrients are physical inputs of a farming system.

- 8 Describe ***the relationship between*** population size ***and*** food demand of a place.
(larger / population size / higher / food demand)

The larger the population size, the higher the food demand of a place.

- 9 Refer to the bar graph below. ***Describe the trend*** of food consumption in China between 1980 and 2018.



Note: Food here refers to rice, wheat and corn.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

(***increasing / throughout the period / double / from*** / about 250 million tonnes / in 1980 / ***to*** / 500 million tonnes / in 2015)

Food consumption in China has been increasing throughout the period. The food consumption doubled from about 250 million tonnes in 1980 to 550 million tonnes in 2018.

- 10 Explain how air temperature in South China affects the growing of crops there.
(air temperature in South China / generally / high / all year round / long growing season / favourable for / growing crops)

Air temperature in South China is generally high all year round. Therefore, the region has a long growing season. This is favourable for growing crops.

- 11 ***Compare*** the annual rainfall of Qing Zang Gaoyuan and Zhujiang Delta.
(Qing Zang Gaoyuan / low / ***while*** / Zhujiang Delta / high)

The annual rainfall of Qing Zang Gaoyuan is low while that of Zhujiang Delta is high.

- 12 Explain why crop rotation can conserve the soil.
(different crops / take up / different nutrients in the soil / grow different crops / each year on a field / particular nutrients in the soil / use up)

Different crops take up different nutrients in the soil. By growing different crops each year on a field, particular nutrients in the soil will not be used up.

- 13 In terms of level of technology, identify the following type of farming **with photo evidence**.



(Credit: Illinois Farm Bureau/Wikimedia Commons)

(high-technology farming / farmer / use / farming machine)

It is high-technology farming. The photograph shows a farmer using a farming machine.

- 14 Suggest two solutions to help increase food production and incomes in the Sahel.
(improve farming methods / develop the rural economy)

Improving farming methods and developing the rural economy are solutions to help increase food production and incomes in the Sahel.

Part 4 The trouble of water

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Words in brackets are answer guidelines. **Words in bold italic are common expressions used in Geography, or useful words and expressions for writing.**



- 1 What is **the relationship between** the relief of China **and** the direction of flow of major rivers?
(height of land / **decrease from** / highlands in the west / **towards** / coast in the east / west to east)

Rivers flow from highland to lowland. In China, the height of land
decreases from the highlands in the west towards the coast in the east. Thus,
major rivers flow from west to east.

- 2 Where does flooding usually **occur in** China? **Give examples.**
(eastern and southern parts / coastal areas / river basins)

Flooding usually occurs in the eastern and southern parts of China, such as
the coastal areas and major river basins.

- 3 Which country has the richest freshwater resources in the world?
(Brazil)

Brazil has the richest water resources in the world.

- 4 How do summer monsoons affect the amount of rainfall in China?
(blow from the sea / carry much moisture / bring a lot of rainfall / coastal areas of China / summer)

Summer monsoons blowing from the sea carry much moisture. They bring
a lot of rainfall to the coastal areas of China in summer.

- 5 **Why** does Hangzhou have a higher annual rainfall than Lanzhou?
(Hangzhou / coastal city / **while** / Lanzhou / inland city / wet summer monsoons / carry much moisture / bring precipitation / coastal areas / **however** / the winds / lose much moisture / reach the inland areas / **therefore** / higher annual rainfall)

This is because Hangzhou is a coastal city while Lanzhou is an inland city.
Wet summer monsoons carry much moisture and bring precipitation to the
coastal areas. However, the winds lose much moisture when they reach the
inland areas. Therefore, Hangzhou has a higher annual rainfall than Lanzhou.

- 6 Water goes round and round between storage areas through different processes in a cycle. Name this movement of water.
(water cycle)

It is the water cycle.

- 7 Describe the **distribution** of freshwater resources across the world.
(*uneven*)

Freshwater resources **are unevenly distributed** across the world.

- 8 List the three largest rivers in China.
(Chang Jiang / Huang He / Zhu Jiang)

The Chang Jiang, Huang He and Zhu Jiang are the three largest rivers in China.

- 9 Describe **the relationship between** distance from the sea **and** the amount of annual rainfall in China.
(greater / distance from the sea / smaller / amount of annual rainfall)

The greater the distance from the sea, **the smaller the** amount of annual rainfall.

- 10 Suggest three human factors which cause flooding in China.
(deforestation / poor farming practices / urban development)

Deforestation, poor farming practices and urban development are three human factors which cause flooding in China.

- 11 **Compare** the amount of annual rainfall in Guangzhou with Beijing.

	Annual rainfall (mm)
Guangzhou	1,984
Beijing	644

(Guangzhou / **higher** / annual rainfall / than / Beijing)

Guangzhou has a **higher** annual rainfall than Beijing.

- 12 **Explain why** flooding can be helpful to farmers.
(floodwater / bring alluvium to / land nearby / improve soil fertility / dissolve and remove / salts / from the soil / increase soil fertility)

This is because floodwater may bring alluvium to the land nearby. This improves soil fertility. **Moreover**, floodwater dissolves and removes salts from the soil. This **also** increases soil fertility.

- 12 The photograph below shows a lake in China. Identify the water problem shown.

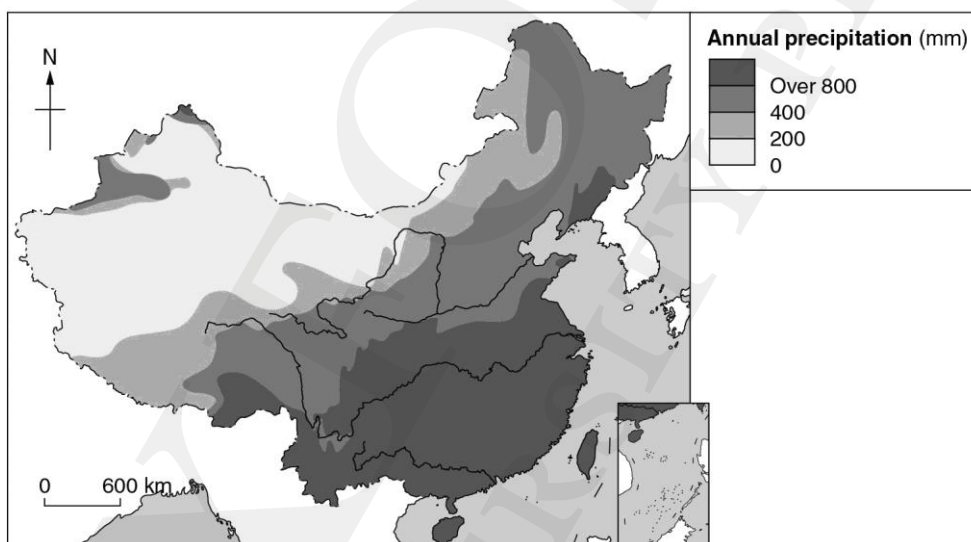


(Credit: Greenpeace China/Flickr)

(water pollution)

The water problem shown is water pollution.

- 13 Describe the **distribution** of water resources in China. Support your answer **with map evidence**.



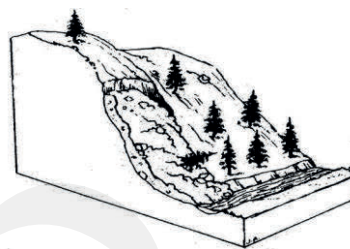
(**uneven / in general** / amount of water resources / **decrease** / **from** south-east to north-west / **as shown in the map** / annual precipitation / over 800 mm / **while** / below 200 mm)

The **distribution** of water resources in China is **uneven**. **In general**, the amount of water resources **decreases from** south-east to north-west. **As shown in the map**, the annual precipitation of south-east China is over 800 mm **while** that of the north-western part is below 200 mm.

Part 5 Living with natural hazards

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Words in brackets are answer guidelines. ***Words in bold italic are common expressions used in Geography, or useful words and expressions for writing.***



- 1 What are the three layers of the earth?
(crust, mantle, core)

The crust, the mantle and the core are the three layers of the earth.

- 2 Where are most of the typhoons that affect Hong Kong formed?
(over the Pacific Ocean near the Philippines)

Most of the typhoons that affect Hong Kong are formed over the Pacific Ocean near the Philippines.

- 3 Which country has a higher frequency of typhoons, Indonesia or the Philippines?
(the Philippines)

The Philippines has a higher frequency of typhoons.

- 4 How ***are*** earthquakes ***distributed***?
(***are concentrated along*** / plate boundaries)

Earthquakes are concentrated along plate boundaries.

- 5 ***Why*** are frequent flooding and volcanic eruptions good for farming?
(alluvium from floods / volcanic ash from volcanic eruptions / make / soil fertile / good for / farming)

This is because alluvium from floods and volcanic ash from volcanic eruptions make the soil fertile. Fertile soil is good for farming.

- 6 List three natural factors that cause landslides in Hong Kong.
(heavy rainfall / strong weathering / large slope gradient)

Heavy rainfall, strong weathering and large slope gradient are three natural factors that cause landslides in Hong Kong.

- 7 Describe ***the relationship between*** slope gradient ***and*** the influence of gravity on it.
(larger / slope gradient/ stronger / influence)

The larger the slope gradient, the stronger the influence of gravity.

- 8 Explain how shear strength and shear stress affect the stability of a slope and the occurrence of landslide.

(shear strength / greater than / shear stress / slope / stable/ ***in contrast*** / shear stress / greater than / shear strength / slope / unstable / collapse / landslide / occur)

When shear strength is greater than shear stress, the slope is stable. In contrast, when shear stress is greater than shear strength, the slope becomes unstable and may collapse. Landslide may then occur.

- 9 Study the photograph taken in Hong Kong below. Identify the measure used to strengthen the slope.



(soil nails)

The measure used is soil nails.

- 10 Suggest two measures to monitor slopes.
(keep records of the maintenance responsibilities of man-made slopes / use specific instruments to monitor slopes regularly)

Keeping records of the maintenance responsibilities of man-made slopes and using specific instruments to monitor slopes regularly are two measures to monitor slopes.

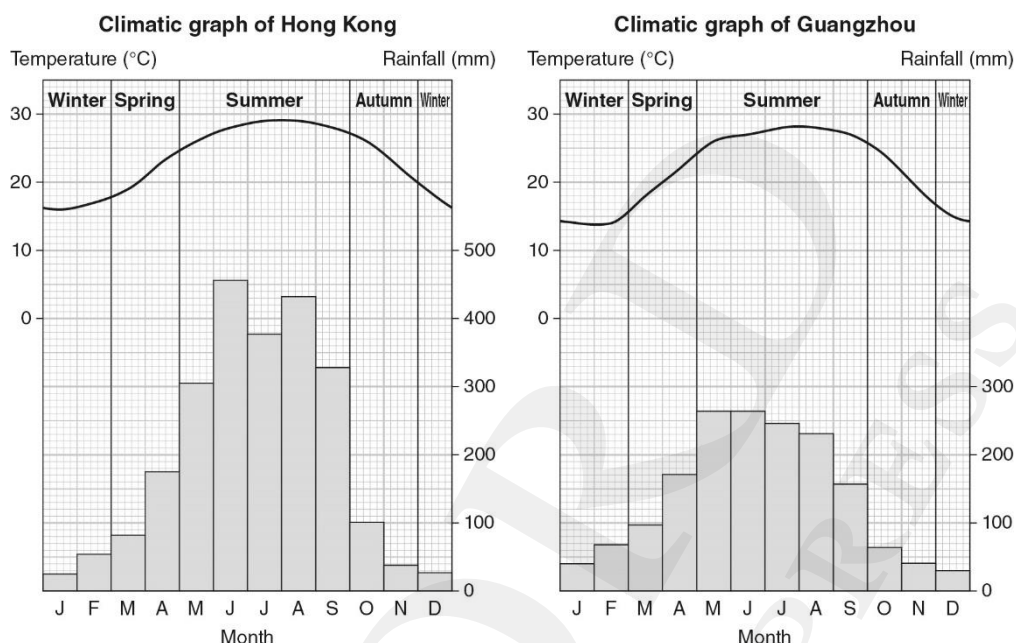
- 11 Landslides occurred in Place A on 7 August in a particular year. Explain how the amount of rainfall caused landslides ***with evidence*** from the table below.

Amount of rainfall in an hour that may trigger landslides	39 mm
Amount of rainfall in 40 minutes on 7 August in Place A	79 mm

(amount of rainfall / fall in 40 minutes / on that day / almost two times / amount of rainfall / trigger landslides / in an hour)

The heavy rainfall on 7 August caused landslides in Place A. ***The amount of rainfall that fell in 40 minutes on that day was almost two times the amount of rainfall that may trigger landslides in an hour.***

- 12 Study the climatic graphs of Hong Kong and Guangzhou. **Compare** the climate of the two places.

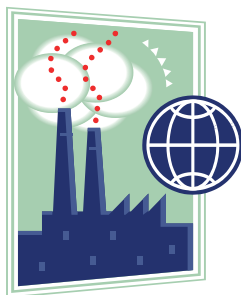


(**similar** climate / both places / high temperatures in summer / low temperatures in winter / **rainfall distribution** / **also** / **uneven** / summer / wet / winter / dry / **however** / Hong Kong / **higher** / annual rainfall)

Hong Kong and Guangzhou have a **similar** climate. Both places have high temperatures in summer and low temperatures in winter. The **rainfall distribution** is **also uneven** in both places. Summer is wet and winter is dry. **However**, Hong Kong has a **higher** annual rainfall than Guangzhou.

- 13 Describe **the relationship between** the level of economic development of a place **and** the damage caused by natural hazards.
(in general / higher / level of economic development of a place/ smaller / damage caused by natural hazards)

In general, **the higher the** level of economic development of a place, **the smaller the** damage caused by natural hazards.



Part 6 Global shift in manufacturing industry

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. Words in brackets are answer guidelines. **Words in bold italic are common expressions used in Geography, or useful words and expressions for writing.**

- What is a manufacturing system?
(a system / consist of / inputs, processes and outputs / turn raw materials to finished products)

A manufacturing system is a system that consists of inputs, processes and outputs. It turns raw materials to finished products.
- What is the general trend of global shift in manufacturing activity?
(**in general** / manufacturing activity / **shift** / **from** the MDCs **to** the LDCs)

In general, manufacturing activity has been shifting from the MDCs to the LDCs.
- Where **are** the high-skilled manufacturing activities **mainly located in** the world?
(the MDCs)

The high-skilled manufacturing activities are mainly located in the MDCs.
- Some MDCs are facing the problems of manufacturing activities moving out to LDCs. How can these MDCs ease the problems caused by industrial relocation sustainably?
(provide incentives / attract new investment / create new jobs / facilitate economic growth / **also** / adopt high-tech production methods / usually / cleaner / conserve the environment / **lastly** / re-train workers / improve productivity / increase income)

These MDCs can provide incentives to attract new investment. This helps create new jobs and facilitate economic growth. Also, they can adopt high-tech production methods that are usually cleaner. This helps conserve the environment. Lastly, they can re-train workers to improve productivity and increase income.
- Which sector of industry does lumbering belong to?
(primary)

Lumbering belongs to primary industry.

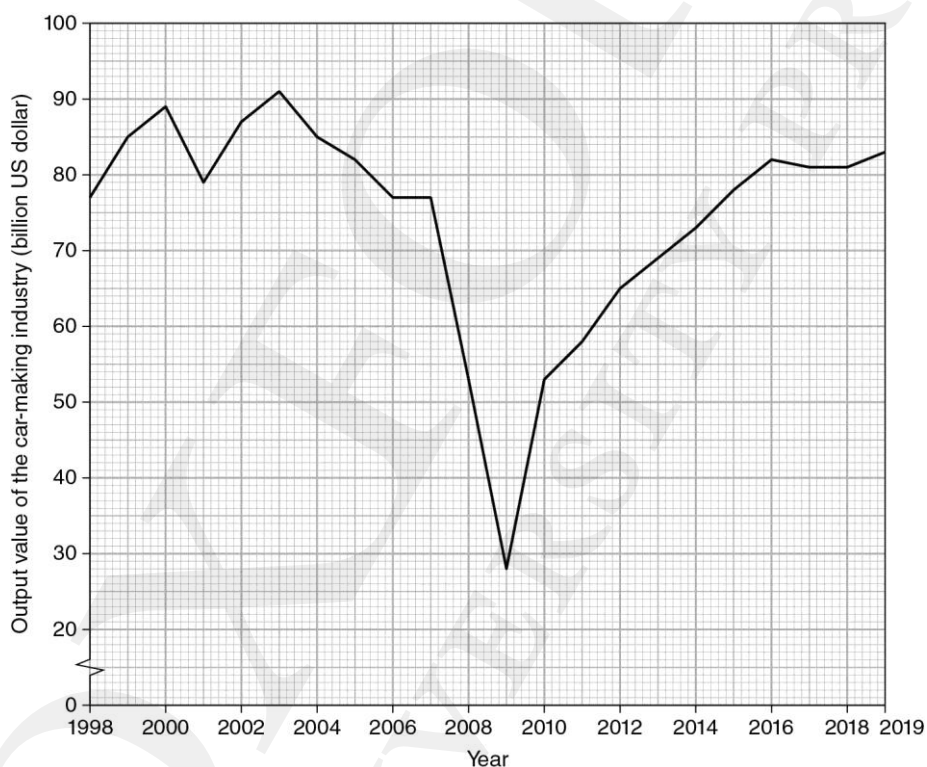
- 6 Name the sector of industry which handles and processes information and carries out different types of research.
(quaternary industry)

Quaternary industry handles and processes information and carries out different types of research.

- 7 List three location factors of the manufacturing industry.
(land / capital / raw materials)

Land, capital and raw materials are three location factors of the manufacturing industry.

- 8 Refer to the line graph below. **Describe the change** in the output value of the car-making industry in the Great Lakes Region from 1998 to 2019.



Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

(from 1998 to 2007 / **fluctuate** / between US\$77 and 91 billion / **then** / **sharply decrease** / US\$28 billion in 2009 / **but** / **rise again** / US\$82 billion / from 2009 to 2016 / **after that** / become **stable**)

From 1998 to 2007, the output value of the car-making industry in the region **fluctuated** between US\$77 and 91 billion. Then, it **sharply decreased** to US\$28 billion in 2009, **but rose again** to US\$82 billion **from 2009 to 2016**. **After that**, the output value has become **stable**.

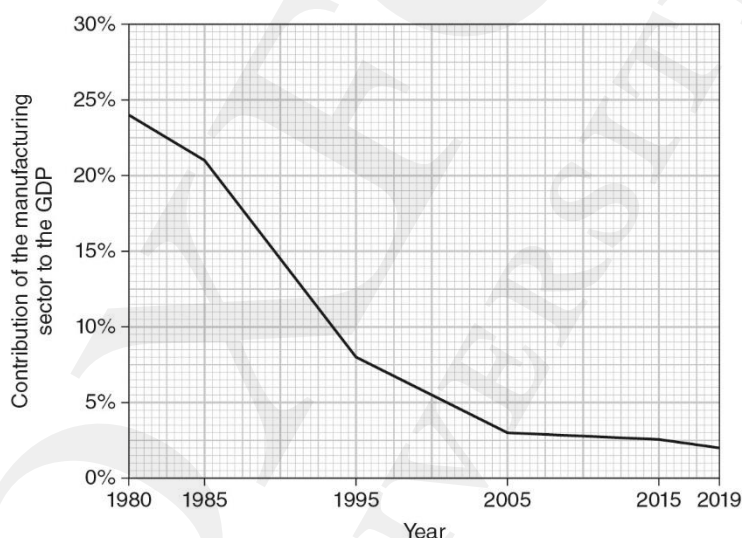
- 9 **Why** have many industrial areas in the Great Lakes Region declined?
(many manufacturing plants / move out of / shift their manufacturing activities
/ to the LDCs / **in order to** / tap the low production costs / benefit from the
attractive government policies in the LDCs)

This is because many manufacturing plants have moved out of the Great
Lakes Region. They shifted their manufacturing activities to the LDCs **in**
order to tap the low production costs and benefit from the attractive
government policies in the LDCs.

- 10 Compare the production modes in Hong Kong before and after the 1980s.
(before the 1980s / mainly single-point production / manufacturing activities
of a firm / carry out / same place / turn / multi-point production / after the
1980s / different areas)

Before the 1980s, the production mode of Hong Kong was mainly single-
point production. All manufacturing activities of a firm were carried out at the
same place. It has turned to multi-point production after the 1980s. The
manufacturing activities of the firm are carried out in different areas.

- 11 **Describe the change** in the importance of the manufacturing sector to the
economy of Hong Kong **with data evidence** from the line graph below.



Source: Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR

(**from the line graph** / manufacturing sector / **contribute to** / 24% of Hong
Kong's GDP / 1980 / **however** / **reduce to** / 2% / 2019 / show that / importance
/ decrease)

From the line graph, we find that the manufacturing sector **contributed to**
24% of Hong Kong's GDP in 1980. **However**, its contribution **reduced to** 2%
in 2019. This shows that the importance of the manufacturing sector to the
economy of Hong Kong has decreased.

- 12 List three favourable factors of the LDCs which pull the manufacturing activities away from the MDCs.
(low production costs / attractive government policies / growing markets)
Low production costs, attractive government policies and growing markets are three favourable factors which pull the manufacturing activities away from the MDCs.
- 13 Suggest one measure to regenerate the car-making industry in the Great Lakes Region.
(provide tax incentives / attract new investment)
Providing tax incentives to attract new investment is a measure to regenerate the car-making industry in the Great Lakes Region.
- 14 Which country is the largest manufacturer in the world?
(China)
China is the largest manufacturer in the world.

Flash Card 詞彙卡

NEW

Flash Card helps students revise geography vocabularies on their own with the following functions:

Flash Card (詞彙卡) 提供以下功能，讓學生自行溫習地理詞彙：



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

