

HWA CHONG INSTITUTION  
College 2 Preliminary Examination 2008  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level  
Higher 1

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## **GEOGRAPHY**

**8812/01**

PAPER 1 Geography

INSERT 1

**10 September 2008**

**3 hours**

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### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Insert 1 contains all the Figures referred to in the questions.

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This document consists of **7** printed pages.



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Fig. 1 for Question 2

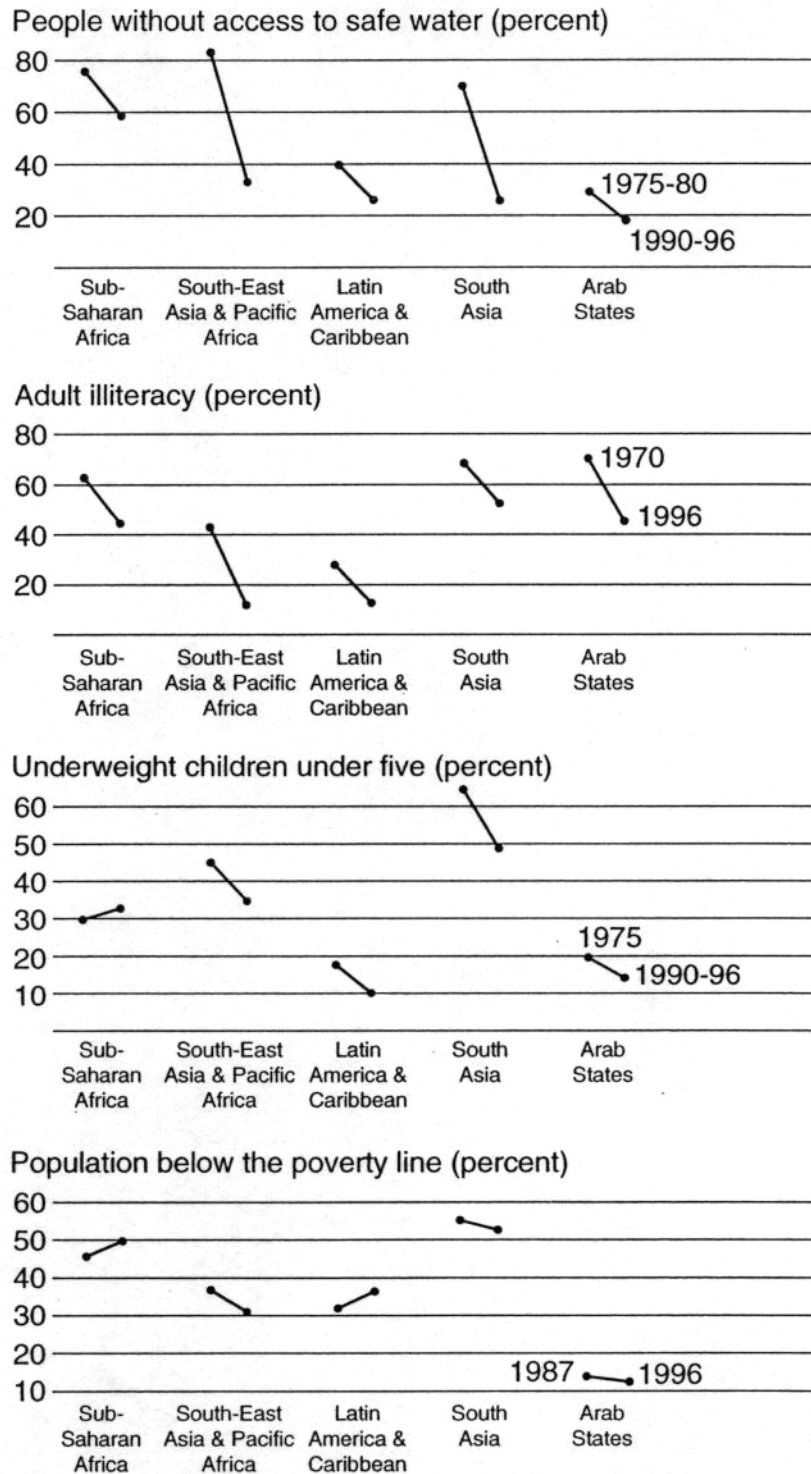
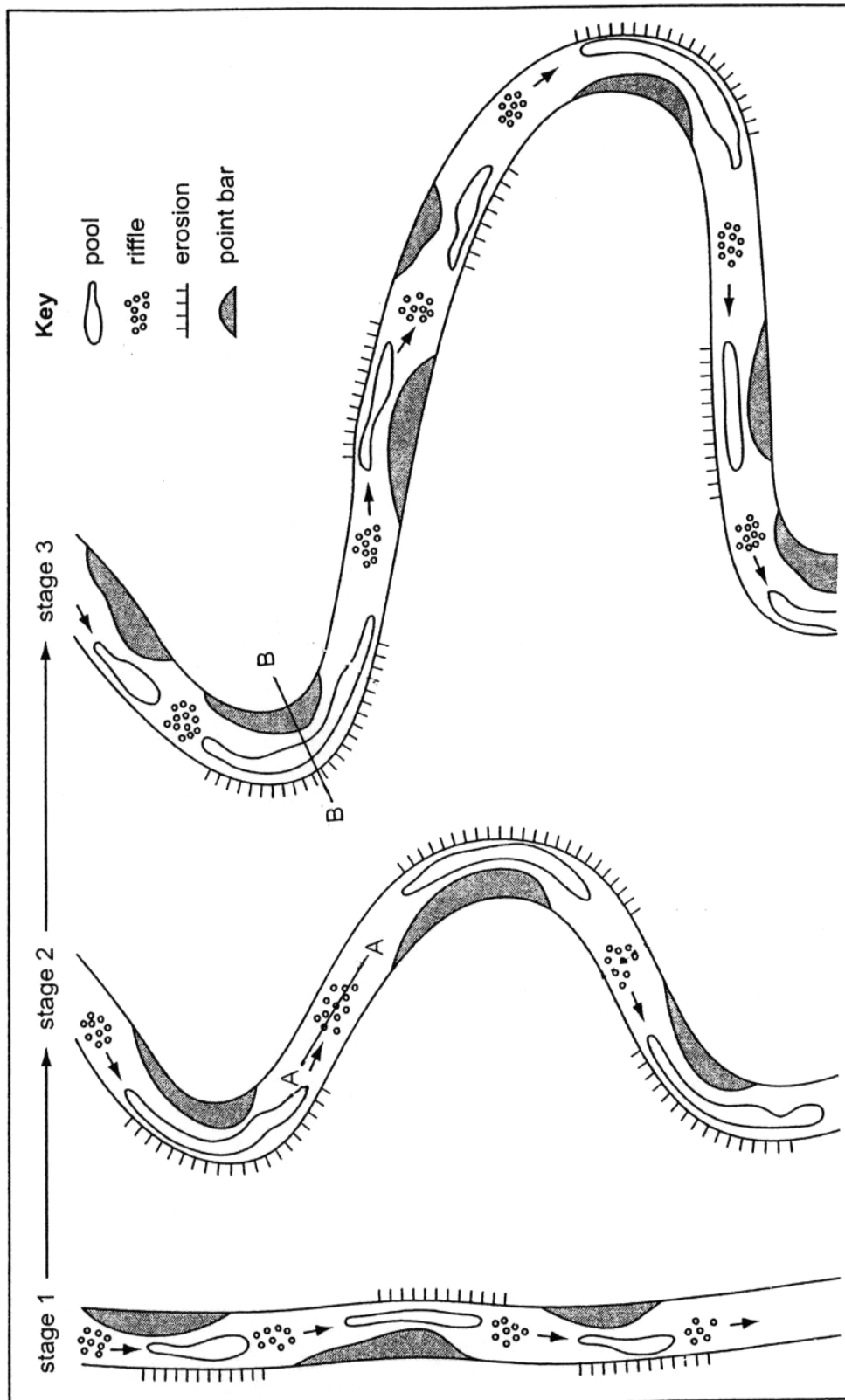


Fig. 2 for Question 3 EITHER



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Fig. 3 for Question 3 OR

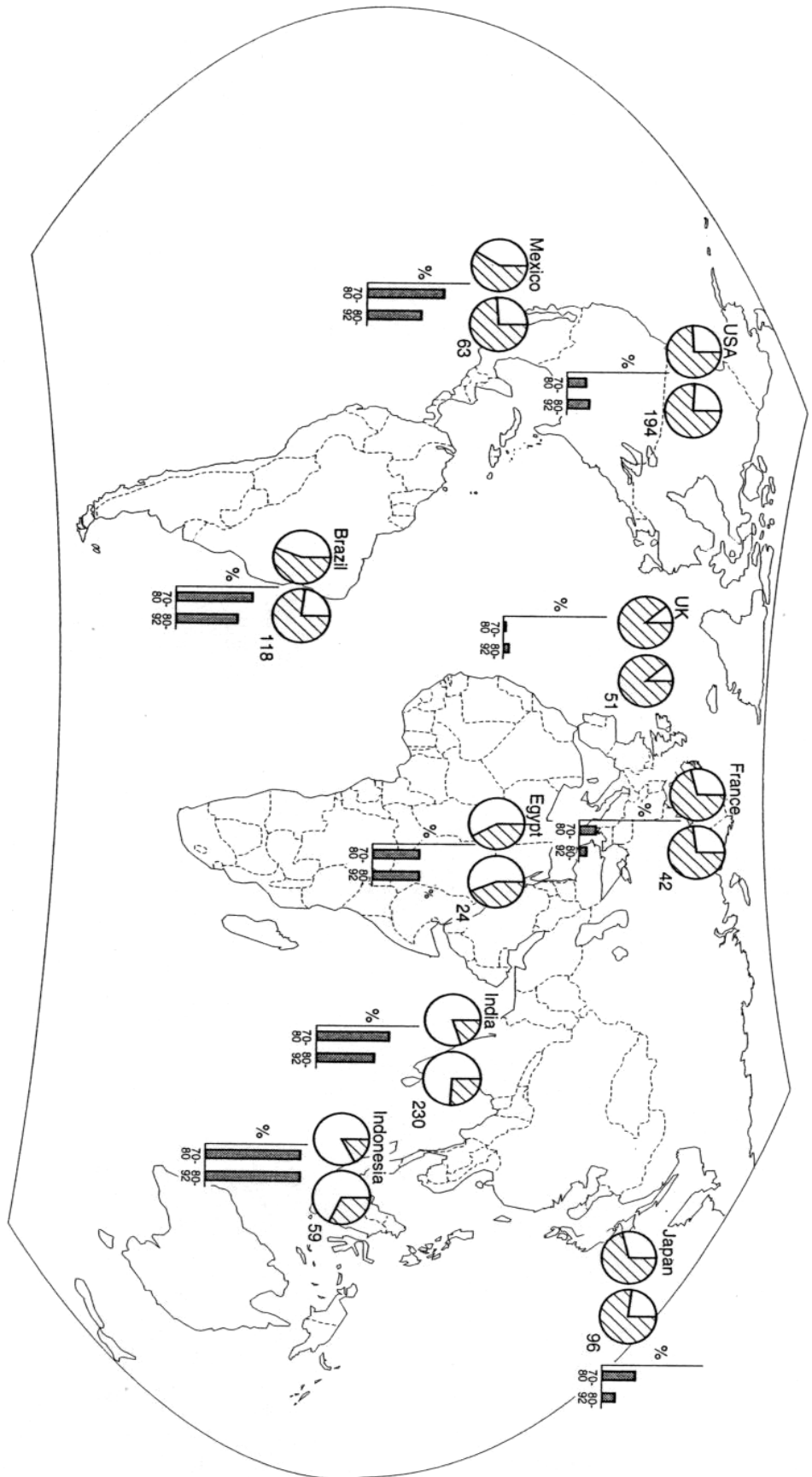
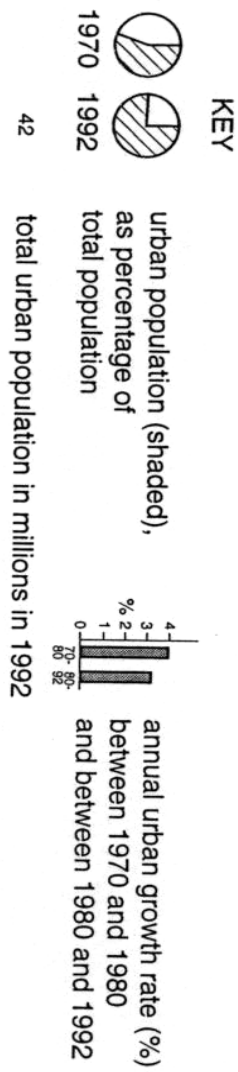


Fig. 4A for Question 4OR

### Hong Kong public housing policy

In the late 1940s the population of Hong Kong almost doubled as 1.3 million political and economic refugees arrived from mainland China. The resulting pressure that this rapid mass migration placed on the housing stock was the same as that experienced in many LEDC cities today.

On Christmas Day 1953 a fire occurred in one of the squatter settlements; overnight 53,000 people were made homeless, and the Hong Kong government was galvanised into action. An ambitious programme of resettlement began.

The 1950s and 1960s saw considerable progress made in the re-housing of Hong Kong's squatter population, with over one million people housed in multi-storey government estates by 1965 (almost 30% of Hong Kong's population at the time).

Due to a shortage of land available in existing urban areas, the government progressively had to look towards the building of dedicated new towns in remote greenfield sites.

Today there are also schemes aimed at providing affordable quality housing for middle income groups. In 2003 a full 49.3% of Hong Kong's population lived in government-subsidised housing of one form or another.



*Early government rehousing in Hong Kong*

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**Fig. 4B for Question 4OR**

[T]he extent to which New York City, London, and Hong Kong, three cities linked by a shared economic culture, have come to be both examples and explanations of globalization. Connected by long-haul jets and fiber-optic cable, and spaced neatly around the globe, the three cities have (by accident — nobody planned this) created a financial network that has been able to lubricate the global economy, and, critically, ease the entry into the modern world of China, the giant child of our century. Understand this network of cities — Nylonkong, we call it — and you understand our time....

Globalization may have brought many benefits to those who live in London, New York and Hong Kong, but it has at the same time made the familiar strange, and turned the known world upside down. As they see London property prices bid to the skies by an influx of foreigners, native Cockneys may one day wonder what the new world has to offer them. Hong Kong, for its part, has gotten rich on the back of China. But it is a city of just 6.9 million people. China's largest metropolis, Shanghai, holds 18 million, and the mainland has scores of other rising cities, all ambitious for their moment on the world stage. Hong Kong must continually raise its game to maintain its relevance to the burgeoning Chinese economy.

Yet these are places that know how to meet a challenge. They've done it before. From being dismissed as long past their prime a quarter of a century ago, New York, London and Hong Kong have gone on to extraordinary heights. Tying themselves together, they have also knitted the world into a seamless fabric, financing and transporting the container vessels and the streams of data that have made today's global economy a phenomenon that has increased the life chances of countless millions. Welcome to Nylonkong, and the world it made.

*Source: 'A Tale of Three Cities', Time, 17 January 2008*

Fig. 5 for Question 7 OR

