

Malaysian Geography Olympiad 2025

SECTION A: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY – URBANISATION (20 MARKS)

1. What is the difference between ‘urbanisation’ and ‘urban growth’? (2 marks)

2. Give **2 reasons** why the number of inhabitants for the same city at the same time can vary in different sources. (2 marks)

3. Factors causing migration from **rural to urban areas** are classified into **2 main types**. Identify these **2 types**, and give **2 different examples for each type**. Use the table below to record your answers. (4 marks)

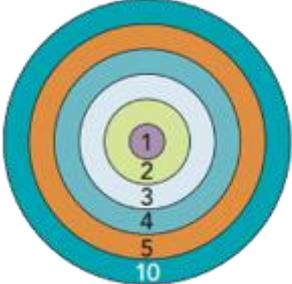
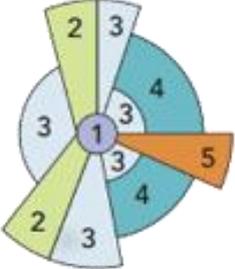
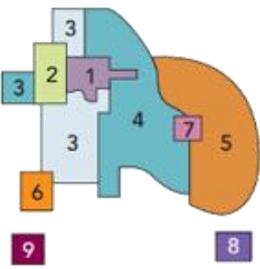
Types	Examples
a)	i)
	ii)
b)	i)
	ii)

4. Outline the effects of urban structure upon microclimate in the urban area. Use the table below to record your answers. (6 marks)

Temperature	Wind	Humidity
i)	i)	i)
ii)	ii)	ii)

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5. Study the figures A–C below: Urban development models. The numbers and shades refer to different land uses. Describe the urban development in each of the 3 models. Use the table below to record your answers. (3 marks)

Urban development model	Description of urban development
 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure A</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure B</p>	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure C</p>	

<https://www.khanacademy.org/test-prep/mcat/social-sciences-practice/social-science-practice-tut/e/social-structures---passage-1>

6. Based on Resource A1, choose **one** Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and explain the most significant targets toward achieving a sustainable city. (3 marks)

RESOURCE A1



<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>

**SECTION B: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY –
SOIL DEGRADATION AND NATURAL HAZARDS (20 MARKS)**

1. Describe **3 functions** of soil. *(3 marks)*

2. Identify **2 natural causes** of soil degradation. *(2 marks)*

3. Identify **2 indicators** that signify soil degradation resulting from human actions *(2 marks)*

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4. Resources B1(a)–(f) identify the country and type of natural disaster that occurred in the twenty-first century. Use the table below to record your answers. (6 marks)

Hints for each source	Country and type of disaster
Resource B1(a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth’s axis shifted 8 cm • The day is now 1.26 microseconds shorter 	
Resource B1(b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 230,000 deceased, air traffic congestion 	
Resource B1(c) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Instead of cash, they sent us ash.” 	
Resource B1(d) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of around 10 minutes • Rupture of over 1300 km 	
Resource B1(e) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costliest disaster in the country left 3 million people without electricity 	
Resource B1(f) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 missing workers; affected area approximately 100,000 km² 	

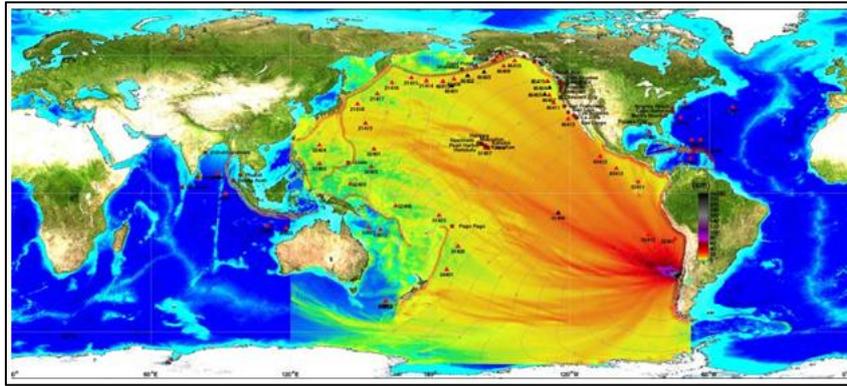
5. According to your answers in Question 4, locate these disasters and label them on the map given. (3 marks)



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6. Based on Resource B2, suggest and describe **2 possible** management approaches for sustaining the environment as a result of tourism activity while additionally dealing with the environmental issue. (4 marks)

RESOURCES B1(a)-(f)



B1(a)



B1(b)

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B1(c)



B1(d)

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B1(e)



B1(f)

RESOURCE B2



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**SECTION C: TECHNICAL GEOGRAPHY –
UNDERSTANDING THE DATA (20 MARKS)**

1. Study Resource C1, then use an appropriate data representation method to display the rate of change of cruise passengers from 2013 to 2017 (%). You should use the blank page provided in the Answer Booklet for this question. *(5 marks)*
2. Study Resource C2, then use an appropriate data representation method to show the Port Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (PLSCI) in 2006 (Q1) and 2022 (Q4) for the ten highest ranked container ports in 2022. *(5 marks)*
3. Illustrate a map of Malaysia and designate the names of the states along with their respective cities. Select an area in Malaysia that is appropriate for designation as an Olympic Village and provide justification for your selection. You should use the blank page provided in the Answer Booklet for this question. *(10 marks)*

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RESOURCE C1

Passengers in the busiest Mediterranean cruise ports from 2013 to 2017

Port City	Total 2017	Total 2013	Home in/out 2017	Transit 2017	Rate of change 2013- 2017 (%)
Barcelona	2,712,247	2,599,232	1,440,383	1,271,864	4.3
Venice	2,204,336	2,538,259	849,993	1,354,343	-13.2
Civitavecchia	2,110,663	1,541,376	737,810	1,372,853	36.9
Balearic Islands	1,487,313	1,188,031	414,880	1,072,433	25.2
Genova	1,427,812	1,815,823	1,226,471	201,341	-21.4
Savona	1,055,559	1,302,581	332,611	722,948	-19.0
Marseilles	964,337	794,151	138,076	826,261	21.4
Piraeus	927,458	1,175,018	113,325	814,133	-21.1
Valletta	925,188	1,050,085	540,592	384,596	-11.9
Bari	854,443	939,038	518,850	335,593	-9.0

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RESOURCE C2

Port liner shipping connectivity index (PLSCI) is a measure of connectivity to maritime shipping and a measure of trade facilitation in container ports and countries. A port with a higher connectivity is assigned a higher value. (<https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/>)

No.	Port	Index (PLSCI)		No.	Port	Index (PLSCI)	
		Q1 2006	Q4 2022			Q1 2006	Q4 2022
1.	Shanghai	80.4	147.7	26.	Le Havre	45.0	64.2
2.	Ningbo	55.0	133.8	27.	Dailan	38.6	63.9
3.	Singapore	96.6	127.9	28.	Kwangyang	31.9	61.9
4.	Pusan	77.9	124.3	29.	Piraeus	28.8	61.3
5.	Qingdao	48.1	104.7	30.	Bremerhaven	47.6	60.0
6.	Rotterdam	76.4	94.9	31.	Port Said	39.4	59.7
7.	Hong Kong	100.0	92.8	32.	Khalifa	n.d	57.8
8.	Port Klang	60.2	92.5	33.	Gioia Tauro	28.8	57.5
9.	Antwerp	74.7	90.7	34.	New York/New Jersey	34.9	56.3
10.	Shekou	36.3	90.7	35.	Taipei	n.d.	55.9
11.	Kaohsiung	59.8	85.9	36.	Felixstowe	44.0	55.5
12.	Xiamen	42.7	85.5	37.	Jakarta	31.5	55.0
13.	Yantian	46.4	84.2	38.	Ambarli	14.0	54.9
14.	Nansha	16.1	84.1	39.	Sines	10.8	54.6
15.	Hamburg	73.4	78.3	40.	Mundra	15.6	54.0
16.	Jabel Ali	37.4	77.6	41.	Kobe	51.1	53.5
17.	Laem Chabang	33.9	76.1	42.	Vung Tau	n.d.	53.4
18.	Colombo	33.5	73.9	43.	Jeddah	36.8	53.3
19.	Tanjung Pelepas	33.0	72.4	44.	London Gateway	n.d.	52.8
20.	Xingang	39.2	70.5	45.	Nhava Sheva	33.3	52.8
21.	Valencia	41.9	70.4	46.	King Abdullah	n.d.	52.7
22.	Tanger Med	n.d.	69.2	47.	Haiphong	10.4	52.5
23.	Yokohama	55.9	69.9	48.	Zeebrugge	27.7	52.4
24.	Algeciras	30.1	68.5	49.	Savannah	31.9	52.2
25.	Barcelona	37.3	66.8	50.	Tokyo	43.9	51.2

END