

JUNIOR LYCEUMS FINAL EXAMINATIONS 2000

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 5

GEOGRAPHY (OPTION)

TIME: 1hr 45mins

NAME - _____

CLASS _____

Read carefully the instructions given for each section. Answer the questions using good English. Include sketch maps or diagrams where relevant.

Section One - The Survey Map (Answer all questions)

Study the Survey Map extract (Newhaven and Lewes) 1:50 000 and then answer the following -

Imagine that you are staying with friends at the Youth Hostel GR 405033 and that you have explored the area.

1. Name these locations which you have visited and explain why people visit these locations

- a. 406045 _____
- b. 415054 _____
- c. 412014 _____

3 marks

2. Why do you think there is a lack of streams in the area to the north west of the Youth Hostel 405033.

3 marks

3. Name 3 tourist attractions which can be found in Newhaven. Give their 6 figure Grid Reference.

Tourist Attraction	6 figure Grid Reference
a.	
b.	
c.	

6 marks

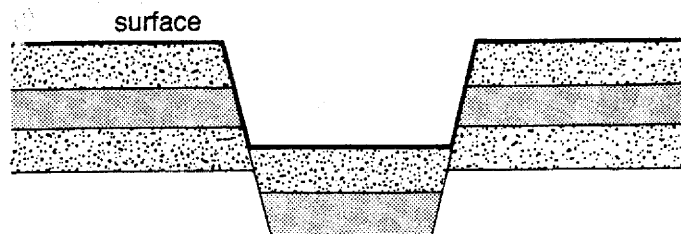
4. Give two human features which have modified the natural course of the River Ouse. _____ GR _____

_____ GR _____ 4 marks

5. The actual distance by road from the Youth Hostel 405033 to the Train Station 431055. _____ 4 marks

Section Two - The Earth as a Planet and its Physical Environment (Answer one question)

A. Study the diagram and then work out the exercise below.



1. Name the feature shown in the diagram above. 3 marks
2. Name an actual example of this feature. 3 marks
3. Explain how this feature is formed. 8 marks
4. Explain what are fault scarps. 3 marks
5. Explain why volcanic activity is associated with the feature above. 3 marks

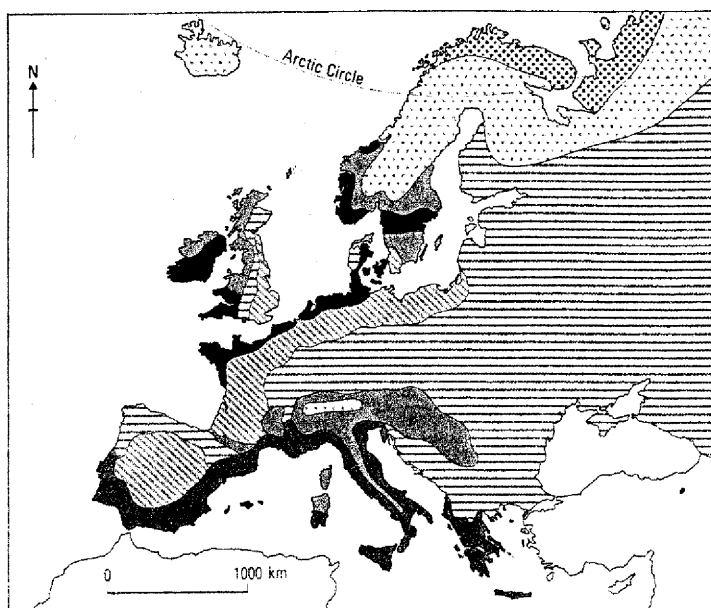
B. Answer the following questions -








1. What is the difference between weathering and erosion? 4 marks
2. Explain the process of carbonation. 8 marks
3. Draw a labelled diagram to explain the process by which Freeze-thaw weathering manages to break up the rock. 6 marks
4. Mention one type of weathering which is evident in Malta. 2 marks

Section Three - The Developed World (Answer one question)

A. Study the map of Europe and then work out the exercise.

1. State the type of farming system which is most predominant in Europe? 3 marks



-  nomadic pastoralism
-  little or no agriculture
-  hill farming and marginal land
-  crop and livestock
-  commercial grain
-  commercial dairying
-  Mediterranean

Generalised map showing specialised farming types

2. Explain 3 physical inputs which have influenced the farming system in Europe. 9 marks
3. Explain 4 changes in developed countries which has turned farming into 'Agribusiness'. 8 marks

B. Answer the following in reference to the Developed World.

1. Explain the meaning of footloose industries. 6 marks
2. Give two good sites for the setting up of footloose industries. 4 marks
3. Give five advantages of an edge of town location 10 marks

Section Four - The Developing World (Answer One Question)

A. Answer the following -

1. Name the two methods used to collect the necessary data in order to establish the population structure of a particular country. 2 marks
2. What is China's strategy to feed its growing population? 9 marks
3. How is population pressure in India leading to changes in population distribution? 9 marks

B. Study the given table and then work out the exercise.

1. Comment on the following statistics in reference to the Developing countries. 6 marks

Hours of work needed to earn the price of the same basket of goods

City	Primary Teachers	Bus Drivers	Bank Tellers	Secretaries
New York	7	13	12	15
Sydney	9	17	13	14
London	18	20	18	20
Tokyo	26	28	17	30
Mexico City	22	36	23	31
Hong Kong	20	63	38	26
Istanbul	36	64	46	39
Bogota	38	70	49	29
Sao Paulo	31	115	35	21
Bombay	110	118	76	99

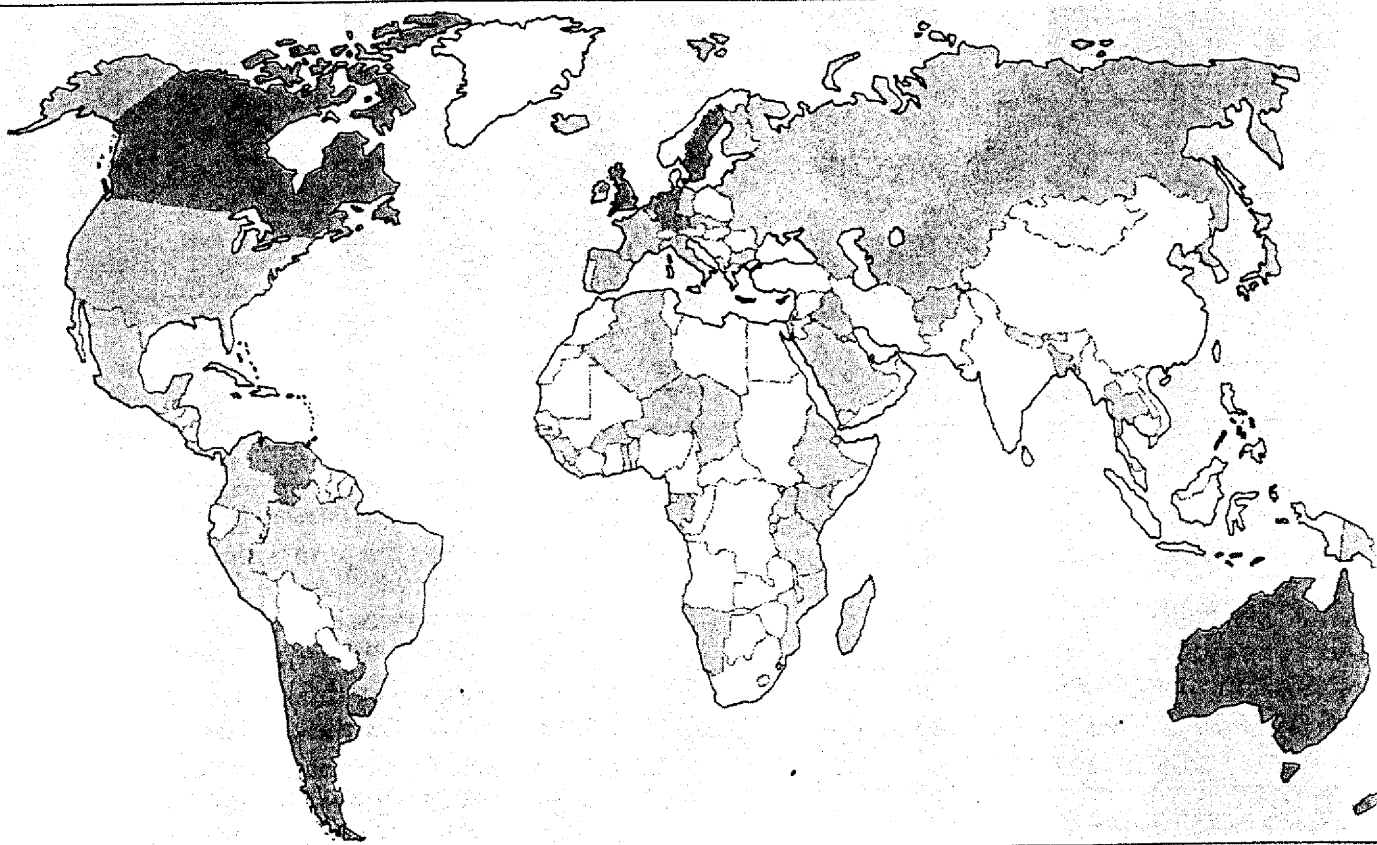
2. What is the meaning of GDP? 5 marks
3. Name and explain 3 other aspects that those mentioned which are used to measure development. 9 marks

Section Five - The World Map - Work out all the exercise.

1. Fill in the blanks with the name of the relevant country. 8 marks
 2. Then mark the corresponding letter of each country on the map to show its exact location. Use lines to mark the exact location of small countries. 8 marks

Planet Earth 199!

- a. _____ is a highly industrialised country in Europe which is releasing a high amount of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere.
 b. One of the problems being caused in Europe by acid rain is the exhaustion of fish stocks in the rivers of southern _____.
 c. In Northern Europe acid pollution is causing great damage to the forests of _____.
 d. Global warming can be a threat to the very existence of the _____ as a great part of this country is below sea level.
 e. Higher temperatures caused by the high amounts of carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere is causing the ice sheets of _____
 f. _____ to melt at a faster rate.
 g. The government of _____ has to find the right balance between providing a better life for the people whilst protecting the natural environment of the biggest rainforest of the world.
 h. There is a major soil degradation problem in the continent of _____ to the extent that soil is ending on the seabed of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
3. What can we do now as individuals to lessen the impact of environmental problems during this third millennium? (Use foolscap)
 4 marks

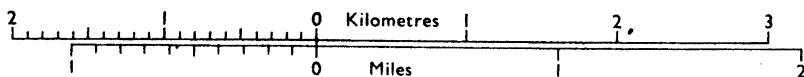




Grid North
True North
magnetic only

1:50 000

2 centimetres to 1 kilometre (one grid square)



1 kilometre = 0.6214 mile

1 mile = 1.6093 kilometres

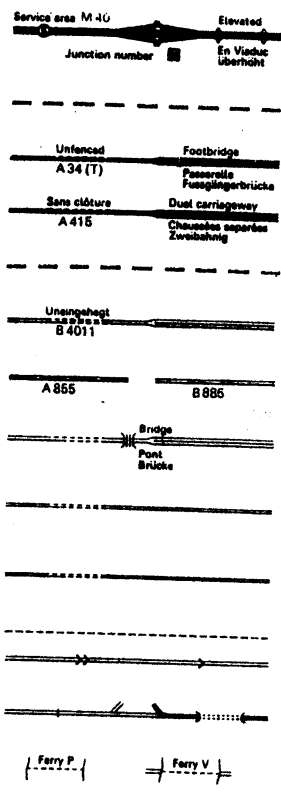
Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
Heights are to the nearest metre above

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Key to 1:50 000 map extracts

ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way



VOIES DE COMMUNICATIONS VERKEHRSNETZ

Motorway (dual carriageway)
Autoroute (chaussées séparées) avec aire de service et échangeur avec numéro de l'échangeur
Autobahn (zweibahnig) mit Versorgungs- und Anschlussstelle sowie Nummer der Anschlussstelle

Motorway under construction
Autoroute en construction
Autobahn im Bau

Trunk road
Route de grande circulation
Fernverkehrsstrasse

Main road
Route principale
Hauptstrasse

Main road under construction
Route principale en construction
Hauptstrasse im Bau

Secondary road
Route secondaire
Nebenstrasse

Narrow road with passing places
Route étroite avec voies de déassement
Enge Strasse mit Ausweich-Überholstellen

Road generally more than 4 m wide
Route généralement de plus de 4 m de largeur
Strasse, Minimalbreite im atg. 4 m

Road generally less than 4 m wide
Route généralement de moins de 4 m de largeur
Strasse, Maximalbreite im atg. 4 m

Other road, drive or track
Autre route, allée ou sentier
Sonstige Strasse, Zufahrt, oder Feldweg

Path Sentier Fussweg

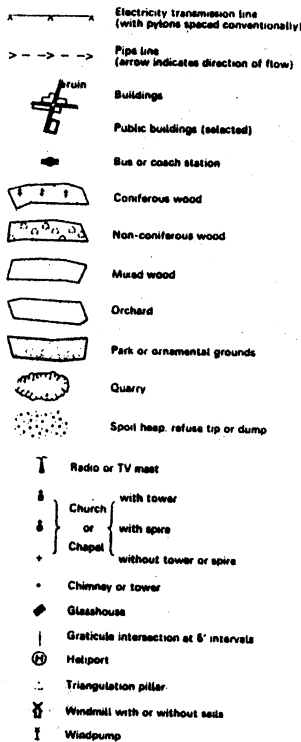
Gradient: 1 in 5 and steeper 1 in 7 to 1 in 5
Pente: 20% et plus de 14% à 20%
Stigungen: 20% und mehr 14% bis 20%

Gates Road tunnel
Barrières Tunnel routier
Schranken Strassentunnel

Ferry (passenger) Bac pour piétons
Personenfähre

Ferry (vehicle) Bac pour véhicules
Autofähre

GENERAL FEATURES



ABBREVIATIONS

P Post office	CH Clubhouse
PH Public house	PC Public convenience (in rural areas)
MS Milestone	TH Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
MP Milepost	CG Coastguard

ANTIQUITIES

VILLA Roman	⊕ Battlefield (with date)	+ Position of antiquity which cannot be drawn to scale
Castle Non-Roman	⊙ Tumulus	

Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in the care of the Secretaries of State for the Environment, for Scotland and for Wales and that are open to the public

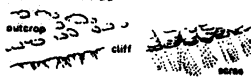
The revision date of archaeological information varies over the sheet

HEIGHTS

Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval

Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

ROCK FEATURES



Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the station height at ground level and not necessarily to the summit

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

(Not applicable to Scotland)

Footpath	Road used as a public path
Bridleway	Byway open to all traffic

MOD Ranges in the area. Danger Observe warning notices

BOUNDARIES

National	County, Region or Islands Area
London Borough	District
National Park or Forest Park	
National Trust	(N) always open (R) opening restricted
Forestry Commission	Pedestrians only - observe local signs

TOURIST INFORMATION

- Information centre Bureau d'information Informationsbüro
- Parking Parking Parkplatz
- Picnic site Emplacement de pique-nique Picknickplatz
- Viewpoint Point de vue Aussichtspunkt
- Camp site Terrain de camping Campingplatz
- Caravan site Terrain pour caravanes Wohnwagenplatz
- Youth hostel Auberge de jeunesse Jugendherberge

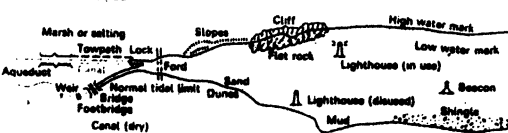
RENSEIGNEMENTS TOURISTIQUES DIVERS ALLGEMEINE TOURISTENANGABEN

- Selected places of tourist interest Endroits d'un intérêt touristique particulier Ausgewählte Orte, von Interesse für Touristen
- Telephone, public/motoring organisation Téléphone, publique/associations automobiles Telefon, öffentliche/Automobilklub
- Golf course or links Terrain de golf Golfplatz
- Public convenience (in rural areas) WC (à la campagne) Toiletten in ländlichen Gebieten

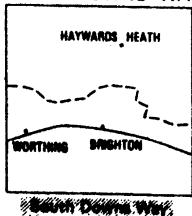
RAILWAYS

- Track multiple or single
- Track narrow gauge
- Bridges, Footbridge
- Tunnel
- Viaduct
- Freight line, siding or tramway
- Station (a) principal (b) closed to passengers
- Level crossing
- Embankment
- Cutting

WATER FEATURES



ROUTE OF SOUTH DOWNS WAY



Long Distance Path
Chemins piétons longue distance
Hauptwanderweg