

**JUNIOR LYCEUMS AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2001
Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division**

FORM 5

GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL)

TIME: 1 hr 30 min.

Name _____

Class _____

N.B. Answer all EIGHT questions as requested. Good English and orderly presentation of work is essential. Answer on this same paper. Illustrate your work where relevant. If you use foolscap paper too, write your name and class on it also.

1. Write TRUE or FALSE near each statement

- a. Countries near the Equator are hotter than others near the Poles. _____
- b. At Malta the sun is never exactly overhead. _____
- c. In summer, places that are inland and away from the sea are usually warmer than places near the coast. _____
- d. The prevailing wind of a place is the least common wind. _____
- e. Prevailing winds bring wet weather if they blow from over the land. _____
- f. Very high places have high temperatures since they are closer to the sun. _____
- g. As air rises it cools by about 1 degree Celsius for every 100 metres in height. _____
- h. All around the world, summers are dry. _____
- i. Animals and fish affect climate. _____
- j. Climate includes the atmospheric conditions of a place over a long period of time. _____
- k. Weather is the day to day condition of the atmosphere. _____
- l. Towards the Poles, the sun shines more at a lower angle of elevation. _____

(12 marks)

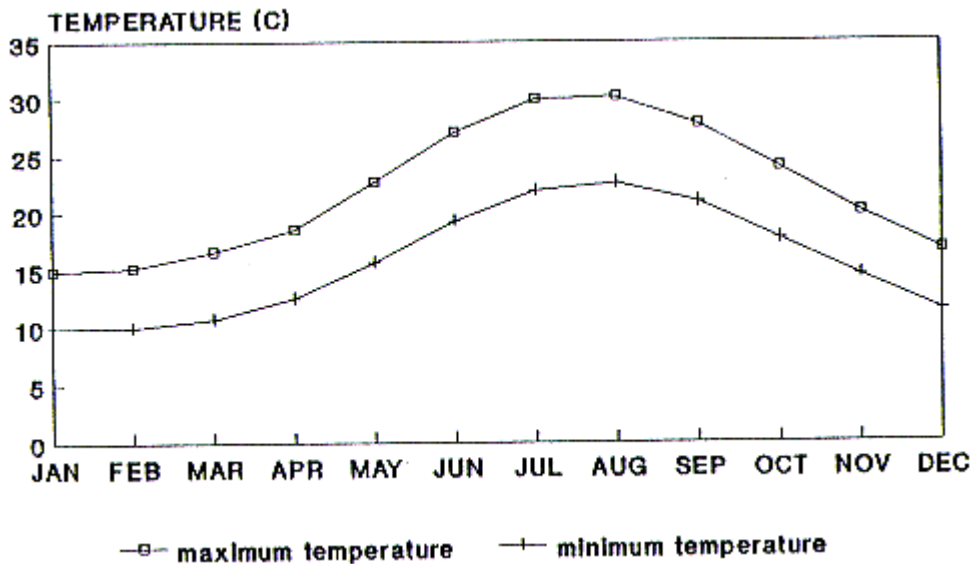
2. Insert the following words in the right blanks in this paragraph describing the Mediterranean Type of climate.

Relief, coast, sunny, hot, low, west, east, drought

In summer the prevailing wind blows from the _____, bringing _____ weather. Since the land is dry, most places have several months of _____. Most days are _____. In winter the sun is _____ in the sky. The sea keeps places near the _____.

coast _____. Prevailing winds blow from the _____. On the coastal mountains, there may be _____ rainfall. (8 marks)

3. Study carefully the average monthly Maximum and Minimum temperatures graphs for the Maltese Islands in the chart below, then answer the following questions. (10 marks)

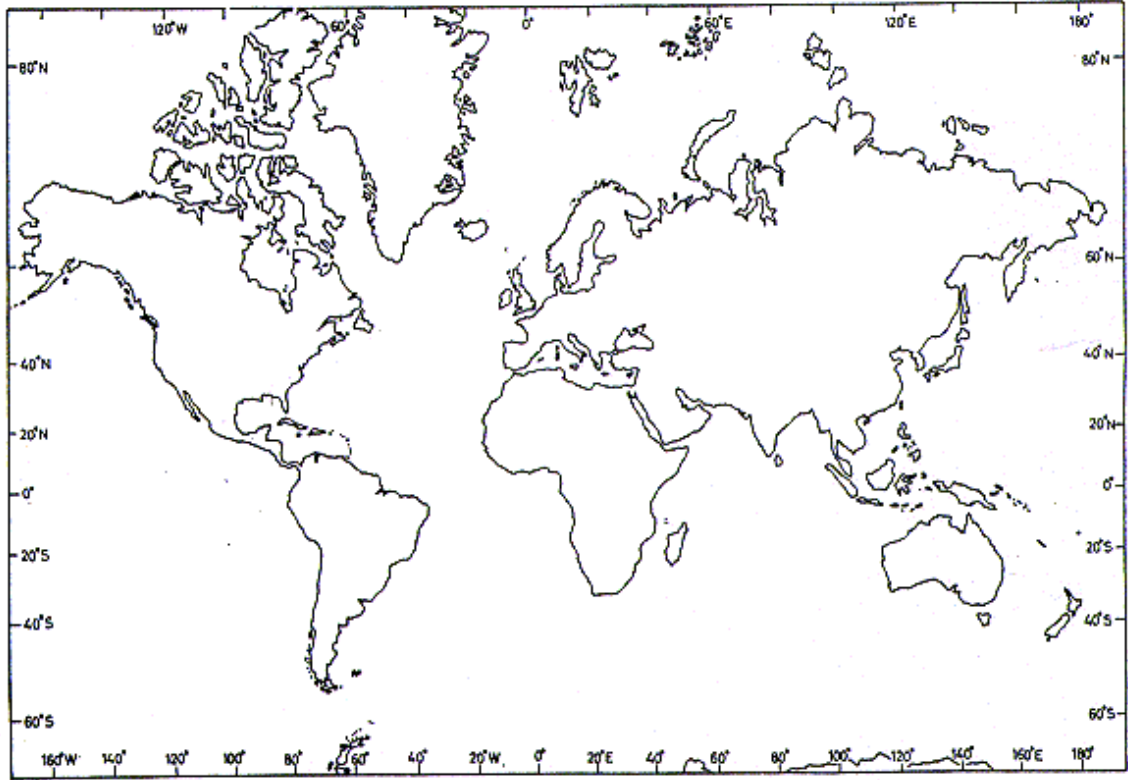


(from Chetcuti et al., *The Climate of the Maltese Islands: A Review*)

- What is the average minimum temperature in July? _____
- What is the average maximum temperature in March? _____
- In which two months are the highest temperatures reached by day? _____

- Which month is warmest by night? _____
- In which two months is there the greatest range (difference) between the maximum (day) and minimum (night) temperatures? _____
- In which month is the average maximum temperature 27 degrees Celsius? _____
- In which month is the average minimum temperature 17 degrees Celsius? _____
- Which is the coldest month by day? _____

4. On the outline map of THE WORLD below, shade or colour FOUR out of six areas of Mediterranean Type of climate. Remember that two of them are in Australia. (8 marks)



World Outline Map

5. Answer briefly.

a. Name FIVE Maltese plants or trees (in English or Maltese). _____

(5 marks)

b. What does scrub mean? _____ (2 marks)

c. Why do Mediterranean plants grow mainly in winter? _____

(3 marks)

d. Give TWO ways in which the natural Mediterranean vegetation has been altered by human activity. _____ (2 marks)

(2 marks)

5. a. Match the types of Maltese soil in List A with the parent type of Maltese rock in List B by writing the letter of the soil near the rock. (4 marks)

List A (soil)

- A terra soils (hamra)
- B xerorendzinas (kannella)
- C carbonate raw soils (bajjad)
- D disturbed (mhallta)

List B (rock)

- more than one type of rock _____
- coralline limestone _____
- clay (tafli) _____
- globigerina limestone (franka) _____

b. What is soil erosion? _____
_____ (2 marks)

c. Mention two ways in which Maltese farmers have tried to solve the problem of soil erosion. _____
_____ (4 marks)

7. Answer the following questions on the E.U. briefly.

a. What do the letters E.U. stand for? _____ (1 mark)

b. What was the original name of the E.U. in 1957? _____
_____ (2 marks)

c. How many member states are there in the E.U.? _____ (1 mark)

d. Mention THREE of the first six member states of the E.U. _____
_____ (3 marks)

e. Mention THREE other states which joined later. _____
_____ (3 marks)

f. In which capital city are the headquarters of the E. U. situated? _____
(2 marks)

g. Mention THREE major activities or concerns of the E.U. (eg. Trade)
_____ (6 marks)

8. *(use a separate paper to answer this question)*

Write a short essay on _____ (20 marks)
EITHER a. Global Warming

OR b. The beneficial effects of tourism in Malta

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MARKS SCHEME

1. (1 mark for each correct answer [12 marks total])

T. = true F. = false

a. T. b. T. c. T. d. F. e. F. f. F. g. T. h. F. i. F. j. T. k. T. l. T.

2. (1 mark for each correct answer [8 marks total])

Blanks to be filled in this order

east hot drought sunny low coast west relief

3. (1 mark for each correct answer [10 marks total])

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. 10 degrees C. | b. 17 degrees C. |
| c. July / August | d. August |
| e. Jun / July | f. May |
| f. October | h. January |

4. (2 marks for each correct area shaded or coloured in the right place [8 marks total])

Note - Markers are kindly referred to World map with six areas of Mediterranean Type of Climate in textbook *Interactions*, p. 17.

5. a. (1 mark for each correct answer [total 5 marks])

any of the following,

daffodils (*pankrazju/narcis*)

phaesants` eye (*ghallet / ghajn is-serduk*)

olive (*zebbuga*)

carob (*harruba*)

sandarac gum tree (*gharghar*)

thyme (*saghtar*)

aleppo pine (*znuber*)

orchids (*orkidea/brimba*)

thistles (*xewk*)

Maltese rock centaury (*widnet il-bahar*)

rosemary (*klin*)

or any other correct plant or tree

b. (2 marks)

scrub refers to small stunted trees and bushes

c. (total 3 marks, 1 mark for each of the following points or any other valid reason)

water is more available

the weather is still sufficiently warm

the seeds are dormant in summer

d. (total 4 marks, 2 marks for each of any two of the following)

trees cut down
sheep and goats eat young trees
forest fires, often deliberate

6 a. (total 4 marks, 1 for each correct match)

more than one type of rock	=	D
coralline limestone	=	A
clay	=	C
globigerina limestone	=	B

b. (2 marks) the removal of soil from one place and its deposition elsewhere

c. (total 4 marks, 2 for each of any two of the following or any other valid way)

terracing the hill slopes
building of rubble walls around the fields
practising crop rotation

7. a. (1 mark) European Union

b. (2 marks for any one of) Common Market or European Economic Community

c. (1 mark) 15

d. (total 3 marks, 1 each for any three of) (West/ or Federal Republic of/ or) Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands (or Holland), Belgium, Luxembourg

e. (total 3 marks, 1 each for any three of) Ireland (also Republic of Ireland / also Eire), United Kingdom (also Great Britain or England), Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Austria.

f. (2 marks) Brussels (also Bruxelles)

g. (total 6 marks, 2 each for any three of the following activities or any other important concern): finance / industry / tourism / environment / agriculture / political union / currencies / aid to developing countries

8. (total 20 marks, 2 marks for each of any ten of the following or any other relevant point)

a.

the greenhouse effect

greenhouse gases especially carbon dioxide prevent the escape of heat

burning of fossil fuels

increase during the past centuries

polar ice-caps and glaciers may melt

melting ice may cause sea-level rise

warmer sea will raise its own level

low-lying areas may be flooded

more violent storms and extreme weather may occur

hot regions will become hotter and deserts will spread

climatic belts and vegetation regions may move
some plants and animals will become extinct
heating and energy bills could be reduced in colder countries
in hotter countries energy bills may increase due to more air-conditioning

b.

coastal areas are upgraded
national monuments are better preserved as attractions
more people will find work in the following sectors:
transportation;
banking;
souvenir shops;
other shops;
restaurants;
hotels and guest-houses;
communications
the Maltese people become more cosmopolitan in outlook and mentality
local agriculture; fishing; and craft finds ready and larger market
Government revenue increases
generally the people become more affluent

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FORM 5

GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL)

TOPICS SPECIFICATION GRID

(N.B. Topics as per Scheme of Work 2000/2001

Topics to be tentatively included as per instructions of 1/10/2000 : 1; 7; 8; 13; 14; 16; 17; 18; 20; 24)

Topics	1	7	8	13	14	16	17	18	20	24
Q.1	*									
Q.2		*								
Q.3		*								
Q.4		*								
Q.5			*							
Q.6				*	*					
Q.7										*
Q.8						*	*			