

JUNIOR LYCEUMS AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS
Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division (Malta)
2002

FORM 5

GEOGRAPHY (General)

TIME: 1 hr 45 min.

Name _____

Class _____

N.B. Answer all EIGHT questions as requested. You may use a separate foolscap for question 8. In that case write your name, surname and class on the foolscap too.

1. Match the letter of each term with the right meaning. **a** is done for you as an example.

a climate		the shape and height of the land
b weather		vegetation which has not been affected by man
c relief		the day to day state of the atmosphere (air)
d Mediterranean Climate		when warm air is forced to rise over cold air, usually in a depression
e prevailing wind	a	the weather of a place taken on average over many years
f natural vegetation		places with hot dry summers and mild wet winters
g drought		rain caused by air being forced to rise over mountains
h frontal rain		small stunted trees and bushes
i latitude		the direction from which the wind usually comes
j relief rain		a long period of dry weather
k scrub		how far a place is north or south of the equator

(10 marks)

2. Fill in with the following words: sticky; humus; removal; water; deforestation; overgrazing; erosion; types; depth; texture.

_____ is how soil feels when you touch it. It may be _____, smooth, or gritty. The _____ is the distance between the ground surface and the top of the underlying rock. Dead leaves, roots, plants and animals rot away to form _____. Different _____ of soil have different colour. The _____ of soil from one place and its deposition elsewhere is called _____. When too many animals are fed from vegetation of one particular area, leaving the soil unprotected to wind and _____ is called _____. Another cause of soil erosion is _____,

since the trees have been cut and there are no leaves or roots to protect the soil. (10 marks)

3. Five of the following things will happen if global warming or greenhouse effect continues at its present rate. Write TRUE near what will happen or FALSE if it will not happen:

- a. Polar ice caps and glaciers would start to melt as temperatures increase. _____
- b. Melting ice will cause the sea level to rise. _____
- c. More violent storms and extreme weather might occur. _____
- d. The whole of Africa will be submerged under the sea. _____
- e. There will not be any more ice throughout the world. _____
- f. The level of the sea will fall. _____
- g. There will be a decrease in grain harvest in North America and Russia. _____
- h. Deserts would spread. _____
- i. More rice will grow in China. _____
- j. Europe will become drier. _____

(10 marks)

4. Underline the 10 things in the following list that are beneficial (do good) to tourism:

pollution; works in progress; careless driving; punctual bus drivers; overcharging;
traditional festivals; comfortable hotels; clean beaches; beach facilities;
delicious food; happy entertainment; sewerage in coast; rubbish dumps;
rude manners; professional catering services; well-informed guides;
reliable communications; graffiti on walls; overbooking; electricity cuts.

(10 marks)

5. Here is a list showing TOURIST ARRIVALS in Malta by nationality in 1999 to the nearest 1000. Study the list and answer the questions below: (total 20 marks)

TOURIST ARRIVALS IN MALTA BY NATIONALITY - 1999

United Kingdom	422,000
Germany	212,000
Italy	93,000
France	73,000
Netherlands	65,000
Scandinavia	51,000
Libya	45,000
Austria	29,000
Belgium	28,000
Switzerland	24,000
U.S.A.	19,000
others	<u>153,000</u>
TOTAL	1,214,000

(source: *Economic Survey, 2000*)

a. What was the total number of tourists who came to Malta in 1999? _____ (1 mark)

- b. Where did most tourists come from? _____ (1 mark)
- c. Give TWO reasons why most tourists come from there? _____
 _____ (2 marks)
- d. From which country did roughly one-third of the total tourists come? _____
 (2 marks)
- e. From which country did roughly one-sixth of the total tourists come? _____
 (2 marks)
- f. How many tourists came from Scandinavia? _____ (1 mark)
- g. Mention ONE Scandinavian country. _____ (2 marks)
- h. Which of the countries listed above is Arab? _____ (1 mark)
- i. From which country did 73,000 tourists come? _____ (1 mark)
- j. Mention ONE reason why many tourists come from Italy? _____
 _____ (2 marks)
- k. Which TWO countries mentioned in the list are not European? _____
 _____ (2 marks)
- l. Is the heavy dependence on British tourists good for tourism in Malta? _____ Why?
 _____ (1, 2 marks)

6. Match the letter of the **people** on the left with their right **statement of interest** on the left. a is done for you as an example: (10 marks)

<u>people</u>		<u>statement of interest</u>
a defence official		This is a perfect place for a reservoir.
b tourist		We must protect the landscape and wildlife.
c conservationist		If we're careful we can all make good use of the park.
d water manager		I want to be able to go wherever I like.
e park ranger		My land is needed to grow food and provide a living for me.
f farmer	a	We need good training facilities for our soldiers.

7. a. Here are the outline maps of four member countries of the European Union. Name them. (4 marks)



- i. _____ ii. _____ iii. _____ iv. _____

b. Where was the Treaty which created the 'European Union' or 'Common Market' signed?
Choose from: Rome; New York; Paris; _____ (2 marks)

c. What is the single European currency introduced on 1 January 2002 called? _____
(2 marks)

d. How many countries are now members of the European Union? _____ (2 marks)

e. Mention TWO activities of the European Union. (for example: commerce)

_____ (4 marks)

f. Mention 6 capital cities of European Union member countries. _____

(6 marks)

8. Write A SHORT PARAGRAPH on ONE of the following: (10 marks)

either: The characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation;

or: The problem of soil erosion

END OF THE PAPER

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Form 5 - GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL)

MARKS SCHEME

1. total 10 marks - 1 mark for each correct item.
c; f; b; h; a (given); d; j; k; e; g; I

2. total 10 marks - 1 mark for each correct item
texture; sticky; depth; humus; types; removal;
erosion; water; overgrazing; deforestation

3. total 10 marks - 1 mark for each correct item
true true true false false false true true
false false

4. total 10 marks - 1 mark for each correct item underlined
the ten things to be underlined (beneficial)are:
punctual bus drivers; traditional festivals; comfortable hotels; clean beaches;
beach facilities; delicious food; happy entertainment;
professional catering services; well-informed guides; reliable communications

5. total 20 marks as follows:
 - a. 1 mark 1,214,000
 - b. 1 mark United Kingdom (also Great/Britain , England)
 - c. 2 marks. 1 mark for each of two reasons given
ex-servicemen
common official language
similar things such as driving on the left / pillar boxes / signs etc
frequent flights
lack of bright sunshine in Britain
any other valid reason
 - d. 2 marks same as 5 b
 - e. 2 marks Germany
 - f. 1 mark 51,000
 - g. 2 marks Sweden / Denmark / Norway
 - h. 1 mark Libya
 - i. 1 mark France
 - j. 2 marks for any one reason: close to Malta;
Italian widely spoken in Malta;
frequent flights and trips;
any other valid reason
 - k. 2 marks 1 mark each for Libya and U.S.A. (also United States / America)
 - l. total 3 marks 1 mark for No

2 marks for reason : A crash in that market would create problems or a crises in tourism in Malta.

6. total 10 marks, 2 marks for each correct answer as follows

d; c; e; b; f; a (given)

7. total 20 marks as follows

a 4 marks: 1 mark each for i. Spain ii. France iii. Italy iv. Greece

b 2 marks Rome

c 2 marks Euro

d 2 marks 15

e 4 marks: 2 marks each for two of the following: trade;
agriculture;
industry
finance
tourism
care for the environment
any other concern

f 6 marks: 1 mark for each of six of the following: Helsinki; Stockholm;
Copenhagen; Berlin; The Hague / Amsterdam;
Brussels; Luxembourg; London; Dublin;
Paris; Vienna; Madrid;
Lisbon; Rome; Athens

8. total 10 marks: 2 marks for each valid point made to a maximum of 10.

Valid points may include the following:

The characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation

adapted to hot dry summer and warm wet winters;

scrub, i.e. small trees and bushes; including :

lavender - has quick life cycle to fit into a short growing season;

thyme - has long roots to reach down to underground water;

rosemary - which rolls its leaves up tightly to reduce moisture loss

woodland; including:

pine - which have small, thin waxy or leathery leaves to reduce moisture loss;

cypress;

cork oak - having a thick bark as protection against heat

cycle:

dormant in summer because of heat and drought;

new shoots flower in autumn and germinate;

slow growth in winter with water available;

flowering in spring due to greater warmth and availability of water;

seeds ripen in summer;
green plants become stiff thorny, and dormant;
evergreens grow slowly throughout the year

The problem of soil erosion

the wearing away and loss of soil mainly due to wind, rain and running water;
soil is precious because it takes thousands of years to form but a few weeks to erode;
estimate of 75 million tonnes of soil each year are lost;

when the soil is bare it is more liable to erosion;
snow melting;
heavy rain;
collapsed terracing

man -induced soil erosion is caused by
overgrazing;
up and down ploughing;
deforestation;
soil exhaustion

some solutions include:
tree planting;
fenced areas;
dams;
rubble walls;
terraced fields;
contour ploughing;

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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			*	*	*					