

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 5**GEOGRAPHY (OPTION)****TIME: 1hr 45mins**

Name: _____

Class: _____

N.B. Answer FIVE questions in all as follows: Question 1 (Section A); Question 2 (Section B); ONE question from Section C (questions 3 and 4); and TWO questions from Section D (Questions 5,6,7,8). Each question carries 20 marks. If you use a separate paper write your name and class and exact question numbers on it too. Good English and orderly presentation are important. You may illustrate your answers with diagrams.

SECTION A**Question 1 (compulsory)**

Study Figure 1 that is a map extract of Gozo to the scale of 1:25000 or 4cm = 1 km and answer the following: (1 mark for each answer)

- What is the name of the hill at grid reference 346890? _____
 - In which grid square is the Citadel (Il-Kastell)? _____
 - What is the grid reference of Xewkija Church? _____
 - What compass direction from the Pumping Station at 332876 is Craig Hospital at 321888? _____
 - What is the straight line distance between the school at Sannat (317376) and Xewkija School (331883)? _____
 - What is the distance along the main road between the same two schools?

 - A large flat area was used as an airstrip during World War II. Judging by the lack of contour lines, in which grid square was this airstrip? _____
 - Which is the highest place shown on the map at slightly over 500 feet?

 - Six important traffic nodes may be seen in the map. Give the grid reference of TWO of them. _____
 - From the map extract find evidence of ONE of each of the following:
 - manufacturing industries area _____
 - historical military monument _____
 - cliffs _____
 - harbour _____
 - inlet (bay) _____
 - a rock (islet) _____
 - sports activity _____
 - natural spring (*ghajn*) _____
 - irrigated fields cultivation _____
 - mining _____
-

SECTION B**Question 2 (Compulsory)**

Study Figure 2 of an outline map of the WORLD, then match the right phrases by filling the following letters or numbers. (1 mark for each letter or number)

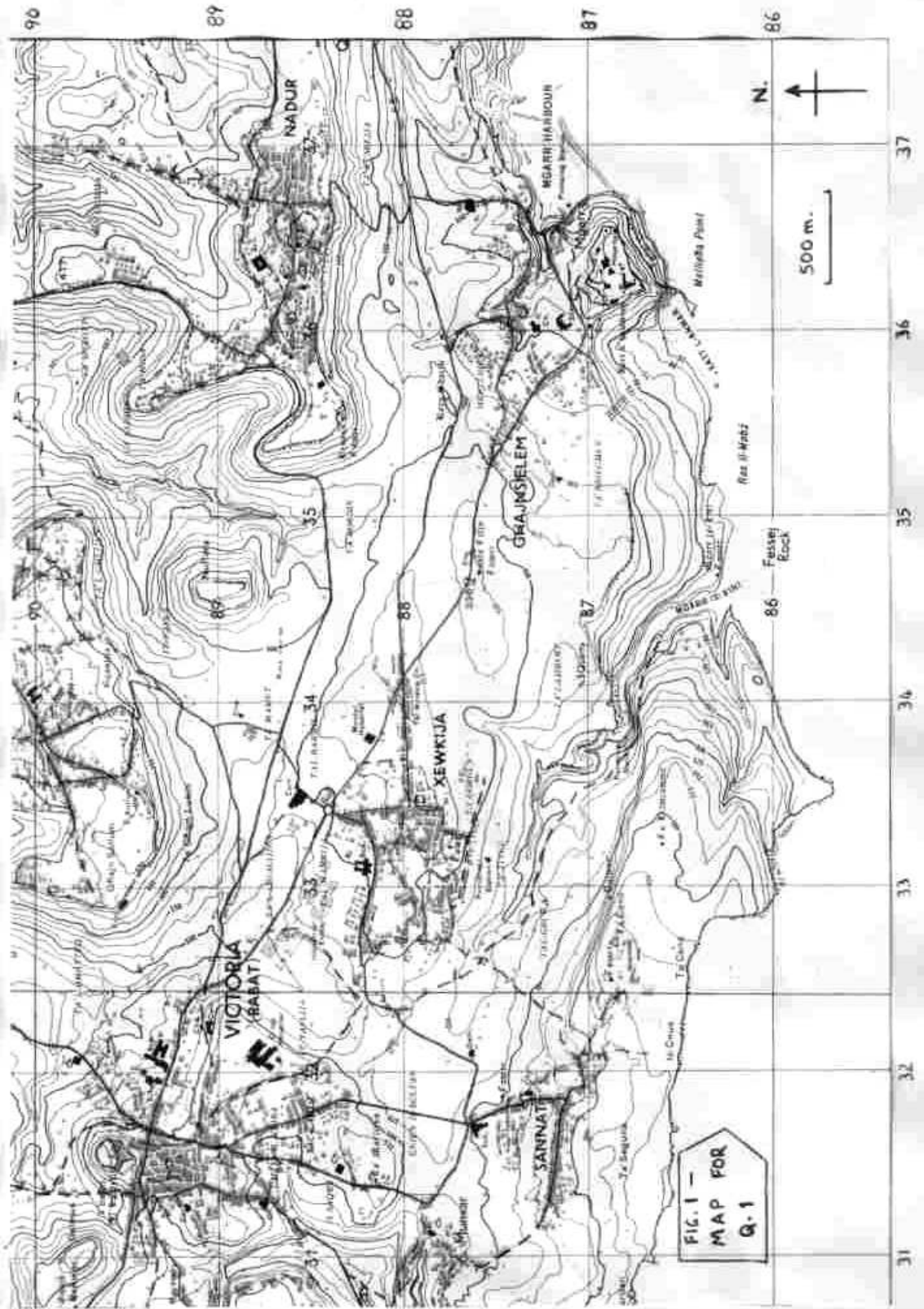
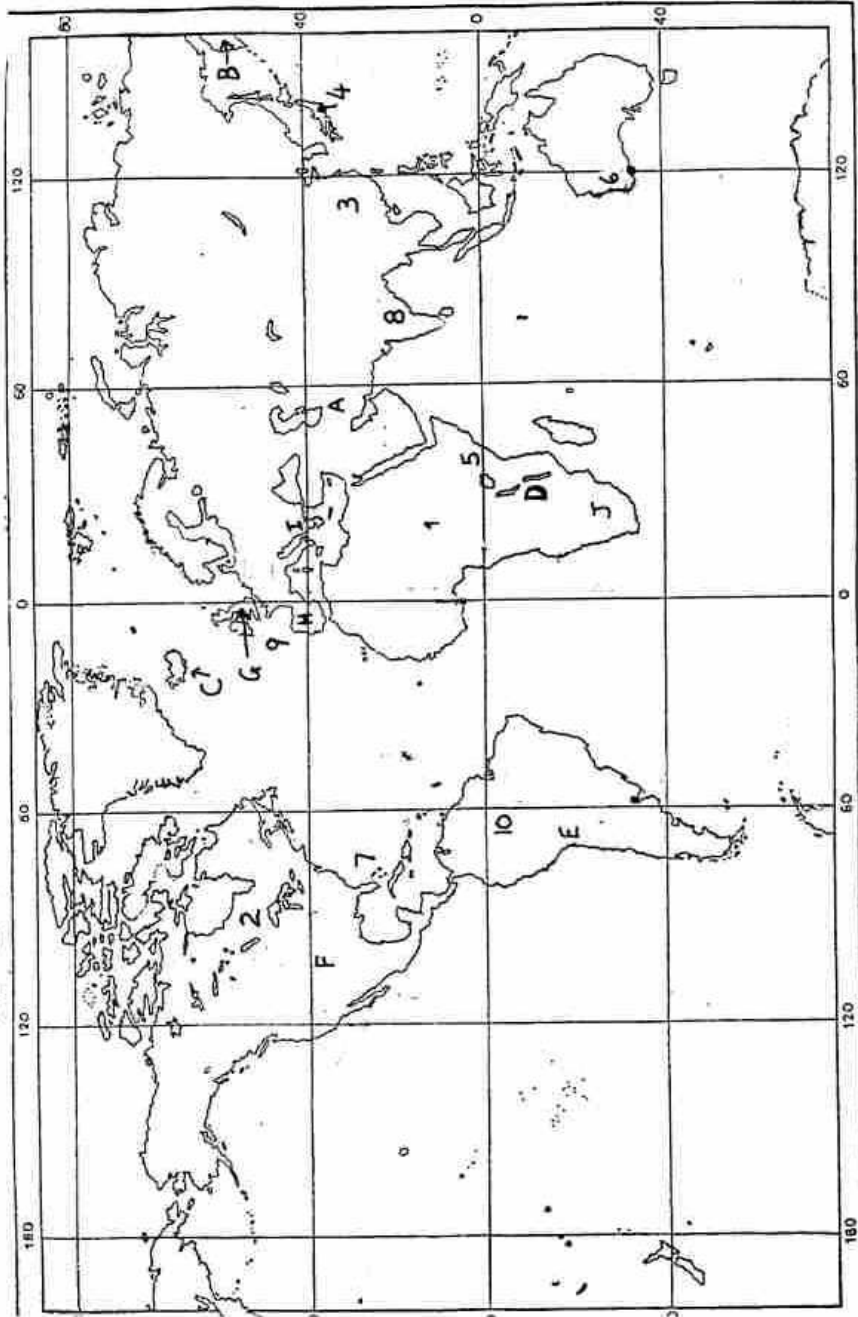


FIG. 2 FOR QUESTION 2 - WORLD MAP



- a. (Plate tectonics) - Fill in with letters A B C D E :
- Russian peninsula, part of the Pacific ring of fire where earthquakes are frequent _____
 - Rift valley created by constructive margin _____
 - Area of very frequent devastating earthquakes _____
 - Fold mountains created by a destructive margin _____
 - Island created by the mid-Atlantic constructive margin _____
- b. (Tourism) - Fill in with letters F G H I J:
- Safari type tourism is organised here _____
 - Here is the Costa del Sol where many British tourists enjoy the beaches _____
 - Country of tens of very large national parks such as Yellowstone _____
 - Most tourists visiting Malta come from this country _____
 - Country of classical tours and cultural tourism _____
- c. (Development) - Fill in with the numbers 1 2 3 4 5:
- North American country with very high HDI (Human Development Index) _____
 - Most populous country with medium HDI _____
 - Savanna / Sahel country with low HDI _____
 - East African country where most people are employed in primary industries _____
 - East Asian archipelago where 60% are employed in tertiary industries _____
- d. (Weather and climate) - Fill in with numbers 6 7 8 9 10:
- Largest tropical rainforest _____
 - Frequent path of hurricanes _____
 - Small area of Mediterranean type of climate in the Southern Hemisphere _____
 - Land of the monsoon _____
 - Frequent path of mid-latitude depressions _____

SECTION C - Answer **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** Question 4

Question 3

- a. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

" When the Loma Pietra earthquake hit San Francisco on 17 October 1989, with a force of 7.1 on the Richter scale, the clocks cracked, freezing the time at 5.04 p.m.

For 15 seconds the San Andreas fault - a 1040 km rip in the earth's surface running through California - came live. Huge quantities of energy were released as the giant North American and Pacific tectonic plates, which make up part of the earth's floating crust, crunched against each other...

... The death later turned out to be lower than feared - just 62 - but nearly 4000 people were injured and 12000 made homeless. The total cost of the damage was estimated at \$6 billion." (Geographical, December 1990)

- Briefly explain what *tectonic plate* is. _____ (1)
- Describe what the earth's crust "floats" on. _____ (1)
- The Loma Pietra earthquake was at a *conservative margin* . Explain what a conservative margin is. _____ (2)

iv. Volcanoes are often found at *constructive margins*. Explain why volcanoes happen there. Use a diagram too. _____

(diagram)

(6)

b. Study figure 3 which shows the cross-section of a coastal area and figure 4 which shows a coastline of bays and a headland.

Figure 3

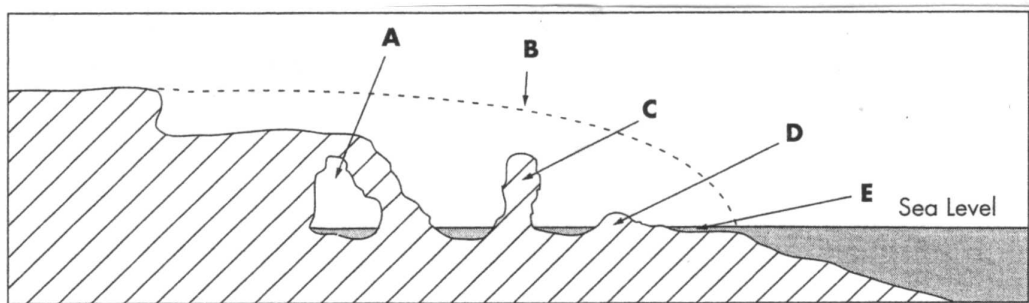
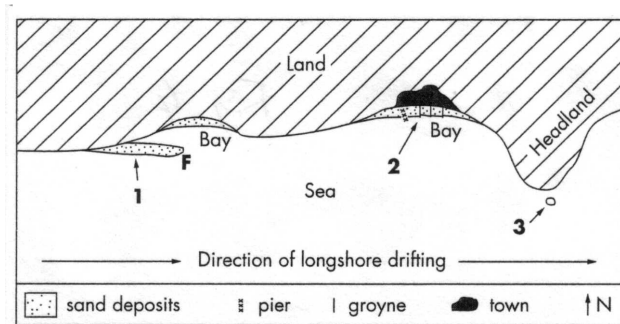


Figure 4



i. Name the 5 features labelled **A** to **E** on Figure 3 by choosing from the following list:

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>arch</i> | <i>cave</i> | <i>cliff</i> | <i>original land surface</i> |
| | <i>raised beach</i> | <i>stack</i> | <i>stump</i> | <i>wave-cut platform</i> |
| A | _____ | B | _____ | C |
| D | _____ | E | _____ | (5 marks) |

ii. Which of the sites **1**, **2**, or **3** in Figure 4 is the location of the cross-section in Figure 3? _____ (1)

iii. Explain why headlands and bays have been formed on the coastline in figure 4.

 _____ (2)

iv. Suggest why groynes have been built in the bay labelled 2 on Figure 4.

(2)

Question 4

a. Read carefully the report "**The Storm of 1979**" taken from local newspaper, and then answer the questions below:

" One of the worst storms ever to hit the Maltese Islands occurred on Thursday 25 October 1979. During this storm the Meteorological Office reported that 68.2 mm of rain were recorded at Luqa between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. on this day. The storm was caused after cold currents from the Northeast Atlantic found their way to the Central Mediterranean and met with warmer currents coming up from the Libyan desert.

This storm claimed four victims. At Misrah Kola, H'Attard, a woman died in her basement when water flooded her house and trapped her; a man was carried away by the waters at Qormi after abandoning his car; the third and fourth victims were English tourists who were drowned when floodwater sank the cars they were driving. The heavy rain and intermittent lightning for the best part of two hours caused damage to roads, houses, and large number of cars. There was no electricity supply in various parts of the Islands and telephone communications were severely hampered. At the Marsa Sports Club around 30 people were isolated by deep water and helicopters of the Armed Forces of Malta had to be used to rescue them. The airport was closed to all traffic for about 90 minutes as visibility was reduced to a few metres."

i. What caused the storm? _____
_____ (2)

ii. What type of rainfall was this: convectional; frontal; or relief? _____
(1)

iii. What was the total rainfall which fell between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.? _____
(1)

iv. Describe FOUR negative effects of the storm:

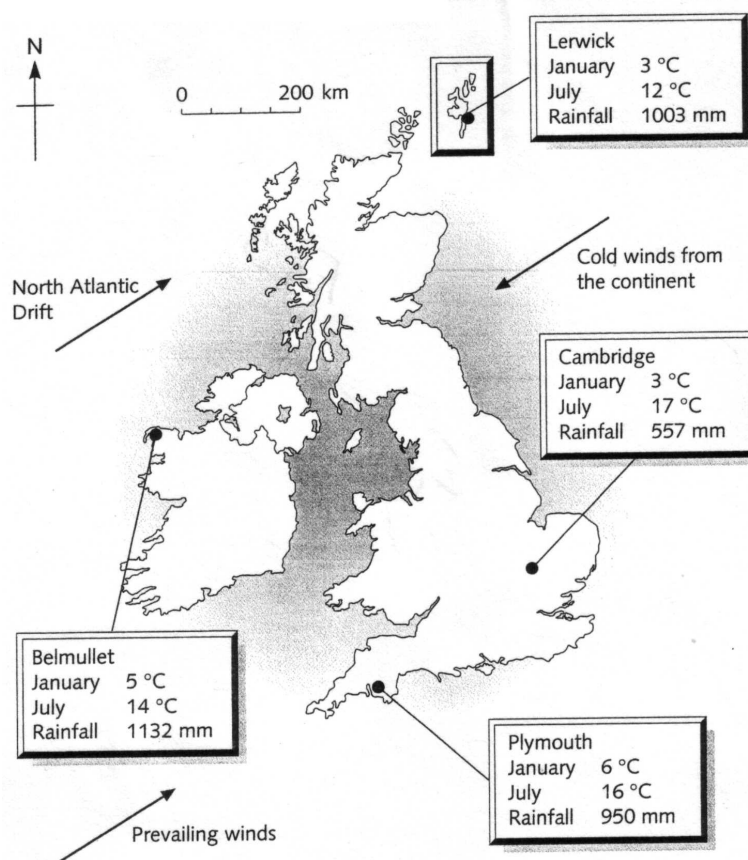
(4)

v. Why is it that Marsa and Qormi are often flooded during storms? _____

_____ (2)

b. The map Figure 5 shows climate data for four weather stations in the British Isles.

Figure 5 The British Isles



i. Write TRUE or FALSE near each of the following statements (4 marks)

In winter, the west is colder than the east. _____

In summer, the south is warmer than the north. _____

Throughout the year, the east is wetter than the west. _____

Overall, Britain has hot dry summers and freezing wet winters. _____

ii. From which direction do the prevailing winds blow? _____ (2)

iii. What effects do the prevailing winds have on Britain's weather? _____ (2)

iv. How do cold winds blowing from the continent affect temperature and precipitation in the north of Britain? _____ (2)

SECTION D - Choose any TWO questions from 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Question 5

a. Answer briefly: (1 mark each)

i. How have changes in working conditions led to *mass tourism*? _____

- ii. Why has there been a growth in demand for leisure activities for elderly persons?

- iii. What is a *package* (or *all-inclusive*) *holiday*? _____
- iv. What is *long haul* destination? _____
- v. Why is tourism described as an export? _____
- vi. What is *seasonality* ? _____
- vii. What problems are faced by resorts during the *low season*? _____
- ix. What is a '*honey-pot*'? _____
- x. What is meant by *ecotourism*? _____

b. Complete the following note on TOURISM IN MALTA by filling in the blanks.

Choose the words from the following:

cultural centre; fragile; St Paul; gross income; industry; Germany; coastal resort; Malta Tourism Authority; United Kingdom; advertise

Although Ulysses and _____ are sometimes considered to have been Malta's first tourists, tourism as an _____ in Malta only kick-started in the early 1960s when the Tourist Board was set up by the government to encourage, _____ and regulate this industry. In 1999 these functions were taken over by the _____. Tourists consider Malta as a _____ because of the agreeable weather and lovely beaches; as well as _____ due to the historical monuments, museums, and festivals that witness to the Islands' history. Most tourists visiting Malta come from the _____ due to the historical and language connection with that country. Many others also come from _____. Since war or civil strife, overbooking, natural or environmental disasters, competition from other tourist resorts and degraded infrastructure all affect tourism adversely, tourism is said to be a _____ industry. However, today this industry is Malta's largest industry in terms of _____.
(10 marks)

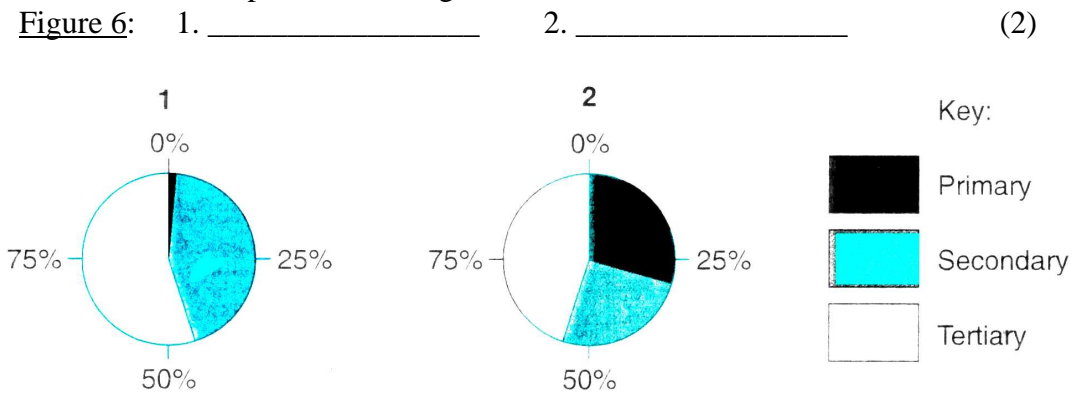
Question 6

Study the table below. It shows employment structures in six countries.

(1988)	Percentage of workers in the		
	Primary sector %	Secondary Sector %	Tertiary Sector %
South Korea	20	30	50
United Kingdom	2	42	56
India	68	14	18
Ghana	54	20	26
Brazil	29	26	45

- a. What is meant by the primary sector? _____ (2)
- b. What is meant by the Secondary Sector? _____

_____ (2)
 c. Match each of the pie charts in Fig. 6 to one of the countries in the table. (2)



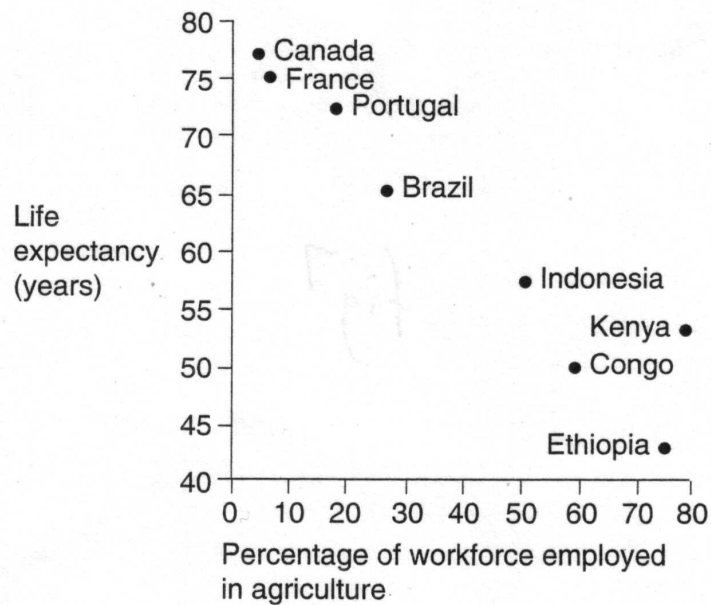
d. Which 2 countries in the table are: (6 marks)

i. Economically developing countries = _____

ii. Economically developed countries = _____

iii. Newly industrialising countries = _____

Look at figure 7 below, showing Life expectancy and percentage of workforce employed in agriculture in selected countries



e. Describe the connection between life expectancy and employment in agriculture shown in the graph. _____ (2)

f. Explain why each of the following is a good measure of a country's level of development:

i. Life expectancy _____

 _____ (3)

ii. Percentage of workforce employed in agriculture _____

_____ (3)

Question 7

Answer briefly:

a. Which two chemicals cause rain to be acidic? _____ (2)

b. From where are these gases emitted into the air? _____ (2)

c. What is the difference between dry deposition and wet deposition? _____
_____ (2)

d. Which two of the following pH values denote acidity?
3.5 4.5 5.5 6.5 = _____ (2)

e. Briefly describe two effects of acid rain. _____ (2)

f. Mention three greenhouse gases. _____ (3)

g. Name one source for two of the gases mentioned in f. _____ (2)

h. Describe two great effects of global warming. _____ (2)

i. What three effects may continued global warming have on Malta? _____ (3)

Question 8

Answer briefly:

a. Describe three causes of soil erosion. _____

_____ (3)

b. Fill in with the following words: (7)

techniques; terracing; contour farming; sustainable;
windbreakers; erosion; retention

Soil is a _____ resource but only if it is carefully managed. Various _____ can reduce soil _____. Trees bushes and grass can act as _____, improve water _____ and bind the soil together. _____ is when artificial 'steps' are cut into steep hillsides and the front of each flat terrace is edged with stone walls. _____ is when crops are planted round the hillside rather than up and down the slope.

c. Which are the two major causes of desertification? (2)

d. Describe three negative results of desertification. (3)

The number of trees in the Brazilian rainforest is being reduced due to deforestation.

e. Mention three reasons why millions of trees in the Amazon rainforest have been cut.

f. Briefly explain two effects of deforestation of the tropical rainforests. (2)
