JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005
Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 5	GEOGRAPHY (OPTION)	TIME: 1h 45 min

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

N.B. : Answer FIVE questions, one from each section. Questions 1 and 2 are compulsory. All questions carry equal marks (20). Write clearly and use good English.

SECTION ONE - **Map Reading** (compulsory question)
1. Study carefully the given map extract MALTA WEST and then answer the following questions. The scale is 1:25000 or 4 cm = 1 km.:

a. What compass direction is Mellieha from St Paul's Bay? _____ (1)

b. In which grid square (4 figure reference) is Ghajn Hadid Tower? _____ (1)

c. Give the 6 figure grid reference of the Neolithic Tombs at Xemxija. _____ (1)

d. What is the straight line distance from Ras il-Griebeg (square 4481) to Blata l-Bajda (square 4580)? _____ (1)

e. What is the distance between the two same places walking along the coast?
   _____ (1)

f. What coastal feature is at grid reference 394829? _____ (1)

g. Judging by the name of the headland, what type of rock is found at 456807?
   _____ (1)

h. Historical monuments and buildings are written in the Gothic style of writing. Name 3 such places that appear on the map. _____ _____ _____ (1)

i. What evidence is there that stone or rock is extracted at Mellieha? _____ (1)

j. This region does not lack fresh water, especially in winter. Give one map evidence for this statement. _____ (1)

k. The two largest settlements shown are Mellieha and St Paul's Bay. What important difference is there in their site? _____
   _____ (1)

l. What is the difference in morphology or shape between the same two settlements?
   _____ (2)

m. Marfa Ridge is the tail-like end of Malta. Why are there so many fortifications in the East side but only the Red Tower in the West side?

   _____

   _____ (2)

n. Draw a cross-section of the place shown by the straight line on the map (Red Tower to cliff South of is-Sellum). It should be 9 cm long and not more than 5 cm high. Remember that the central part is the sea (0 feet above sea level). Use only the bolder contour lines. (4)

Cross-section

o. Is there intervisibility between the Red Tower and the cliff at is-Sellum? _____ (1)

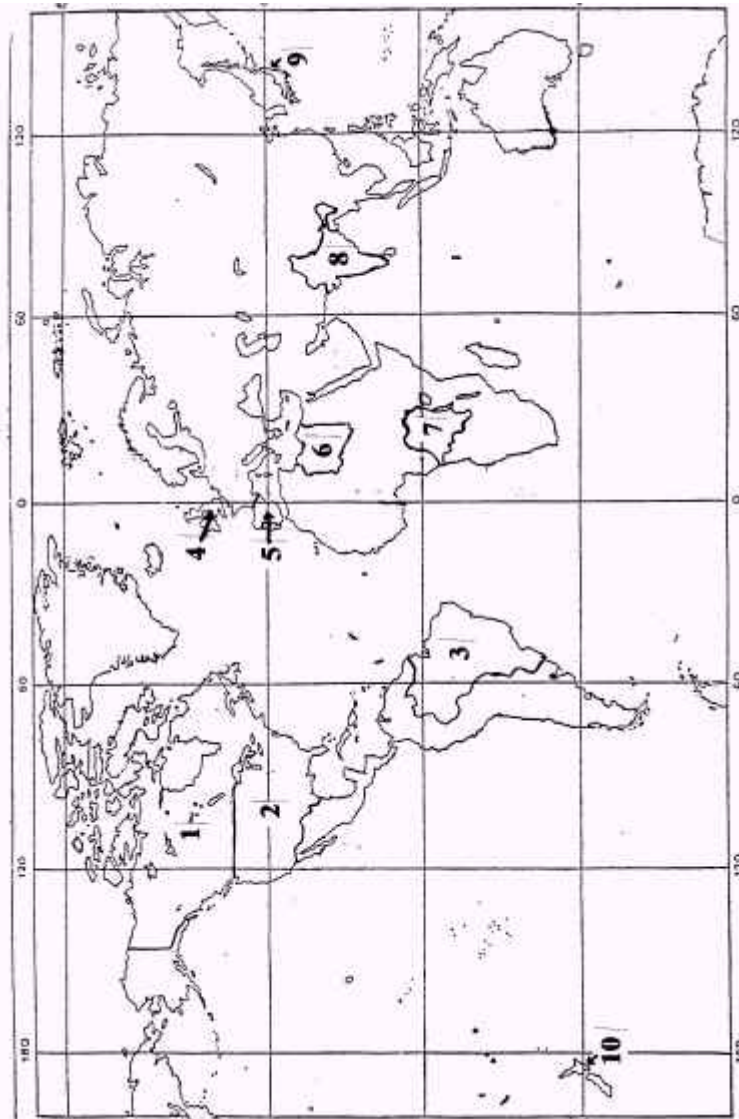SECTION TWO - **World Map** (compulsory)

2. Study the World Map (figure 1) in the next page with numbers 1 to 10, as well as the following ten describing notes. Write the relative number that is on the map and the name of the country in the box near the correct description: (20 marks)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Describing Note</u>
		The second most populous country in the world. Land of the monsoon and the tiger. Until 50 million years ago it was an island, but about that time it joined Asia by plate tectonic collision movement.
		Although it also borders on the Atlantic, this country has a Mediterranean type of climate and millions of British tourists visit it every year.
		The San Andreas (transform) fault or conservative margin may cause "the Big One" earthquake in this country in future.
		This island state was the first Asian country to industrialise. Home to many car manufacturers and volcanoes, it suffers from frequent earthquakes because it lies on a destructive margin .
		Oil producing and exporting country of North Africa. The GNP per capita is high but the HDI is relatively lower. It lies to the South of Malta.
		The largest country in South America where Portuguese is spoken, is home to the Amazon Tropical Rainforest. The population is still concentrated on the sea-board.
		This is an island-arc with many Volcanoes that are part of the Pacific Ring of Fire. It lies between the Indo-Australian and the Pacific plates. Most people speak English.
		Second largest country in the world after Russia. Most people speak English but some speak French. Land of Tundra, Coniferous Forest, but also of the Northern Prairies where wheat is grown.

FIG. 1

WORLD MAP for Question 2

		Since this island-state often has rainy summers with its Cool Temperate Western Margin Climate, most tourists visiting Malta come from here.
		This very large country is named after a river of Central Africa and lies on the Equator. Diamonds are mined and oil is extracted. The African Tropical Rainforest is mostly there. Kinshasa is capital city.

SECTION THREE - **Physical Geography** (Choose ONE question from 3 and 4)

either 3.   Answer the following questions:

a.   What are wetlands? _____

_____

_____ (2)

b.   Why are wetlands important for living things? _____

_____

_____ (2)

c.   Underline THREE habitats that are typical of wetlands.

fen;   marsh;   desert;   glacier;   coral reef;   swamp   (3)

d.   Mention TWO aims of the 1971 Ramsar Convention that discussed the threat to wetlands.

_____

_____

_____(2)

e.   Where are the Everglades found? _____ (1)

f.   Freshwater lakes and areas of sawgrass are two ecosystems found in the Everglades. Mention

another TWO ecosystems found there. _____ _____ (2)

g.   Give TWO reasons why mangroves that grow in tidal areas along the coast are important for

the environment. _____

_____ (2)

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h. Mention TWO animals that are typical of the Everglades. _____
    _____ (2)

i. How have 1) Fishing; and 2) Tourism harmed the ecosystems of the Everglades?
    (1) Farming _____
    _____
    _____ (2)
    (2) Tourism _____
    _____
    _____ (2)

or 4. Answer the following questions briefly:

a. What do i.) mantle; and ii.) crust mean?   (2)
    (i) mantle: _____
    (ii) crust: _____

b. Name two types of crust. _____ _____   (2)

c. Outline one important difference between the two types. _____
    _____ (1)

d. (1) Describe briefly the global (world) distribution of tectonic activity (volcanoes and
    earthquakes). _____
    _____
    _____
    _____ (2)
    (2) Give one reason for this pattern. _____
    _____ (1)

e. For one major earthquake event that you have studied:
    (1) State where and when it happened. _____ _____   (2)
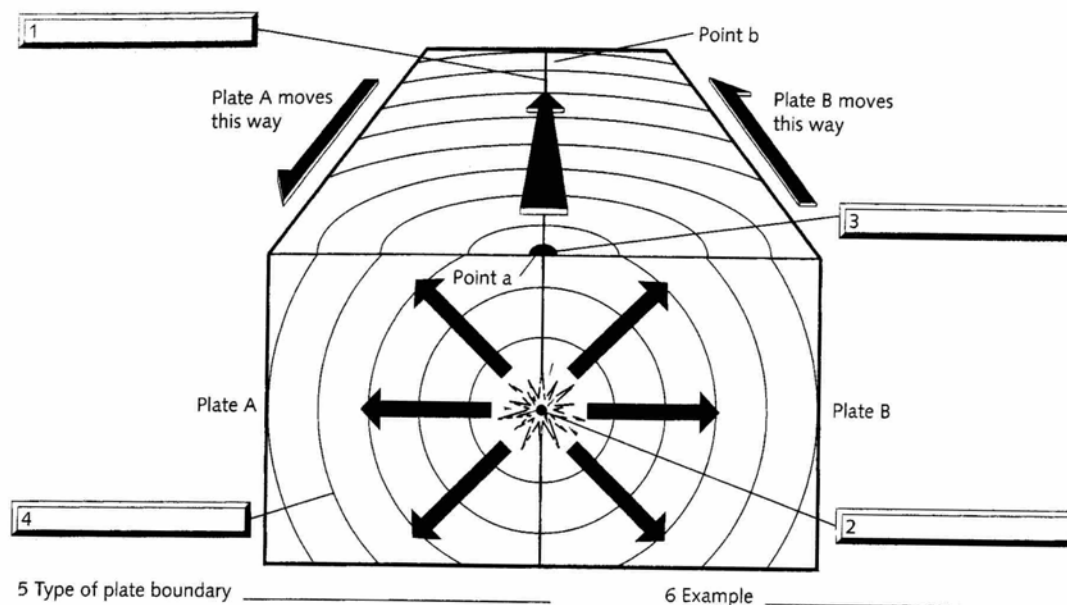   (2) Why did it happen? _____
    _____ (1)
    (3) Describe one *primary* effect. _____ (1)
    (4) Explain one *secondary* effect. _____
    _____ (1)

f. Study the diagram figure 2 below. It shows what happens when two plates slide past each other.

Figure 2: Plates sliding past each other

i.   Place each of the following labels in the correct place (boxes 1 to 4) on the diagram:
     epicentre   fault line   shock wave   focus   (4)
ii. Complete parts 5 and 6 on the diagram by writing appropriate answers in the spaces provided.
                                                                                        (2)
iii. Describe how earthquakes are created at a plate boundary of this type. _____

     _____

     _____ (1)

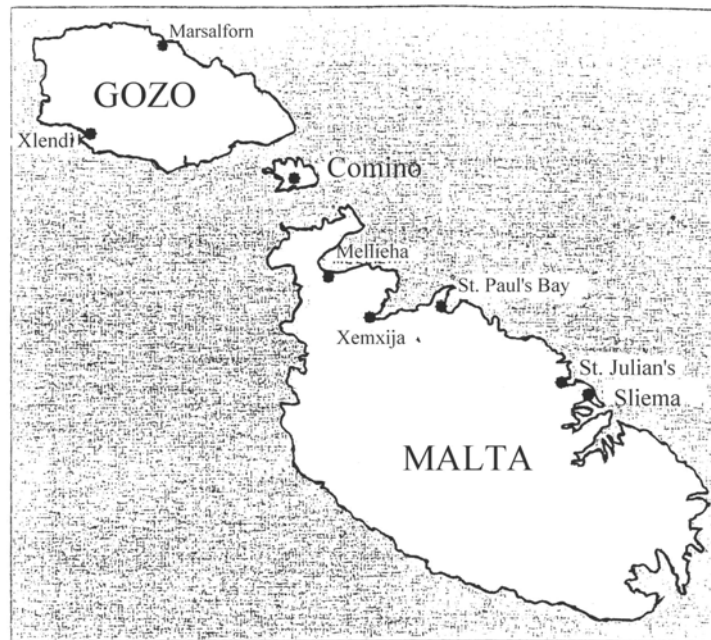
SECTION FOUR - **Human Geography** (Choose ONE from 5 and 6)

either   5. Tourism plays a very important role in the economy of Malta providing for 25 percent of
the total Gross National Product.

a.   Figure 3 in the next page shows EIGHT tourist areas around the Maltese Islands.
i.   Comment on their distribution around the Maltese Islands. (3)

     _____

     _____

     _____

ii. Give the reasons for the importance of THREE of them. (3)

     _____

     _____

     _____

     _____

     _____

figure 3 - <u>Tourist Resorts in Malta</u>

b. Figure 4 below is a list showing TOURIST ARRIVALS in Malta by nationality in 1999 to the nearest 1000. Study the list and answer the questions below:

Figure 4 - <u>TOURIST ARRIVALS IN MALTA BY NATIONALITY - 1999</u>

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	153,000
TOTAL	1,214,000

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

ii.   Where did most tourists come from? _____ (1)

iii. Give TWO reasons why most tourists come from there.

    _____

    _____

    _____ (2)

iv.   From which country did roughly one-third of the tourists come? _____(1)

v.   From which country did roughly one-sixth of the tourists come? _____ (1)

vi. Which TWO countries mentioned in the list are not European?

_____   _____ (2)

vii. Is the heavy dependence on British tourists good for tourism in Malta? _____

Why? _____ (1,2)

viii. Since 2002 total tourist arrivals and bed occupancy have decreased in Malta as in many other countries. Give ONE reason why this happened. _____

_____ (1)

ix. The development of the tourist industry in Malta can bring many benefits. Mention TWO such benefits. _____

_____ (2)

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or 6. Answer the following questions:

a. What is the Gross National Product (GNP) *per capita*? _____
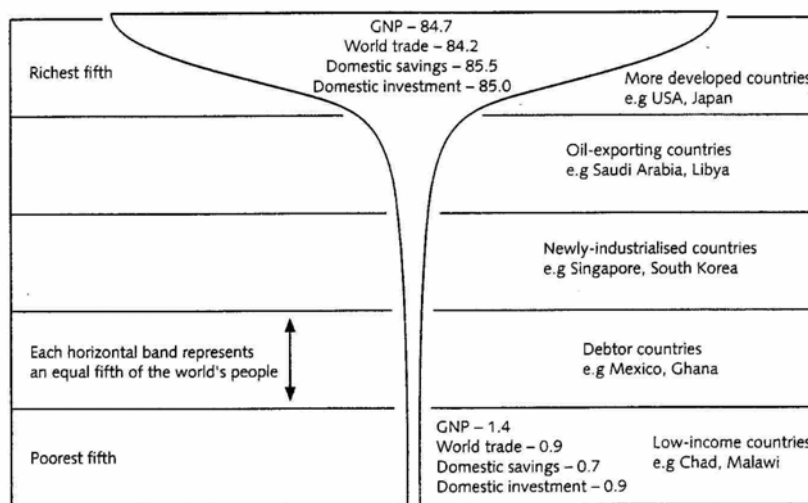
_____

_____

_____ (3)

b. Why is the GNP not always the best measure of development? _____

_____

_____

_____ (3)

c. What is the Human Development Index (HDI)? _____

_____

_____

_____ (3)

d. The HDI is also a *social* measure of development. Mention TWO social measures of development. _____   _____   (2)

Study the diagram Figure 5 which shows *Percentage of World Total Wealth* and then answer the questions below:

Figure 5 - Percentage of World Total Wealth

e.   List TWO countries that are Economically More Developed according to Figure 5.

_____   _____   (2)

f.   List THREE Less Economically Developed Countries according to Figure 5.

_____   _____   _____ (3)

g.   Mention TWO out of four advantages that the countries in the richest fifth have over countries in the poorest fifth according to Figure 5. _____

_____ (2)

h.   How does the diagram in Figure 6 show that wealth and trade are not equally shared among the countries of the world? _____

_____

_____ (2)

SECTION FIVE - **Environmental Geography** (Choose ONE from 7 and 8)

either 7. Answer briefly:

a.   What is the difference between *acid rain* and *dry deposition*? _____

_____ (2)

b.   Which two gases are most responsible for *acid rain* or *deposition*?

_____   _____   (2)

c.   How does *acid rain* affect trees? _____

_____ (1)

d.   How does acid deposition affect buildings? _____

_____ (1)

e. How does acid rain affect life in lakes? _____

_____ (2)

f. Why is acid rain a health hazard to people? _____

_____ (2)

Figure 6 is a table showing 8 countries with the *Percentage Production of Sulphur Gases*. Study the table and then answer the following questions:

Figure 6 - <u>Table: Producers of Sulphur Gases</u>

country	% production	country	% production
Czech R./Slovakia	4	Scandinavia	17
Denmark	3	ex-Soviet Union	5
France	4	U.K.	5
Germany	17	others	33
Poland	6	total =	100

g. Which THREE countries were probably the source of most of the sulphur?

_____   _____   _____ (1)

h. How is sulphur dioxide produced in the source countries? Give TWO causes.

_____   _____ (2)

i. Why does much acid rain produced in Britain end up in Scandinavia? _____

_____ (2)

j. Why does acid rain lead to disagreements between countries? _____

_____ (2)

k. How can the problem of acid rain be reduced. Give THREE ways.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (3)

or 8. Answer briefly:

a. Here is a list of 4 *greenhouse gases*:

     CFCs;   Carbon Dioxide;   Nitrous Oxide;   Methane

Write the four gases in descending order; the one that contributes most towards global warming first, down to the gas that contributes least.

_____ _____ _____ _____ (2)

b. Name one source for each of THREE of the above-mentioned gases:

gas	**source**
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

(3)

c. By how many degrees Celsius has the global temperature risen in the 20th century?

_____ (1)

d. By how many degrees Celsius is it predicted to rise in this century? _____ (1)

e. Why are global temperatures rising? _____

_____

_____

_____ (2)

f. Mention THREE of the ten countries that emit most greenhouse gases.

_____   _____   _____ (3)

g. Why will winter sports facilities have to close down in many mountainous areas in a few years'

time? _____

_____ (2)

h. Give TWO possible effects of global warming on Malta. _____

_____

_____ (4)

i. What can an average Maltese person do to reduce global warming? Give one example.

_____

_____ (2)

---*End of Paper*--