JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 5 GEOGRAPHY (OPTION) TIME : 1 h 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 EAST and then answer the following questions. The scale is 1:25000 or 4 cm = 1 km.:

a. What compass direction is Gudja from Birżebbuġa? _____ (1)

b. In which grid square (4 figure reference) is Għaxaq? _____ (1)

c. Give the 6 figure grid reference of S. Lucia Chapel between Għaxaq and Santa Luċija. _____ (1)

d. What is the straight line distance between il-Ponta l-Kbira (square 5865) and Delimara Lighthouse (square 6064) _____ (1)

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

f. What coastal feature is at grid reference 607662? _____ (1)

g. Judging by the name of the place, what coastal landform can be found south-east of Marsaxlokk at 597659? _____ (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 grid squares 5267, 5367 and 5366? _____ (1)

j. The land is quite flat in grid squares between Kirkop, Luqa and Gudja. Give one evidence for such a flat area. _____ (1)

k. Two settlements are Birżebbuġa and Marsaxlokk. What similarity exists in their site? _____ (1)

l. How can you tell from this map that this area is industrialised? Give TWO reasons. _____ _____ (2)

m. Give two man-made features as evidence of oil (petroleum) facilities at Birżebbuġa. _____ _____ (2)

n. Produce (lengthen) the point of Bengħisa Point breakwater (594641) to Delimara Lighthouse (602645) with your pencil and ruler. By using the grid squares calculate the area of Marsaxlokk Bay to the nearest 1/4 km^2. _____ (1)

o. Draw a cross-section of the place shown by the straight line A-B along grid line 58 on the map. It should be 8 cm long and not more than 5 cm high. Remember that the first and last parts are the sea (0 feet above sea level). There is a cliff at Ft Bengħisa.(4)

Cross-section A-B

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

2. Study the World Map (figure 1) 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 place, country or geographical feature in the box near the correct description: (20 marks)

Number	**place/geographic feature**	**describing note**
		Large biome of drought with less than 250 mm rain each year. Temperatures are frequently around 38^o C. This is an area of high pressure where trade winds blow from over land therefore dry. Trees are found only in oasis.
		This Gulf is named after a large Central American country. It is famous for oil rigs and for destructive hurricanes. Texas, Louisiana and Alabama have their coasts on this Gulf.
		This country is Muslim but not Arabic. It is famous for carpets and for oil extraction. It is mountainous and many earthquakes occur.
		The most populous country in the world that is fast industrialising. The Three Gorges Dam is being completed there.
		This imaginary horizontal straight line drawn around the globe is the 0^o and longest latitude. It separates the northern and the southern hemispheres.
		This is a biome or large natural vegetation region of thick jungle that lies 5^o North to 5^o South of the Equator.

		Convectional rainfall here reaches 2000 to 5000 mm per year. The sun is overhead all year round.
		This imaginary vertical line drawn on the globe roughly follows 180^{o} longitude cross the Pacific Ocean. When it is 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday on its eastern side, it is 3.00 p.m. on Thursday on its western side.
		This is a constructive plate margin between the American Plates and the Eurasian or African Plates. Iceland lies on this margin.
		Large biome found mostly in Tropical Africa with grasses and some trees. Hot climate with one long dry season. There are baobab trees, herds of large animals like zebras, giraffes and elephants, as well as carnivores such as the lion.
		The highest mountains outside Asia are in South America. They are the result of folding between the Nazca Plate and the South American Plate. Many of them are volcanoes.

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

either 3

a. Explain how these two factors affect temperature. Illustrate your answer by drawing diagrams:

i. Latitude - _____

_____

_____

_____ (3)

ii. Altitude - _____

_____

_____

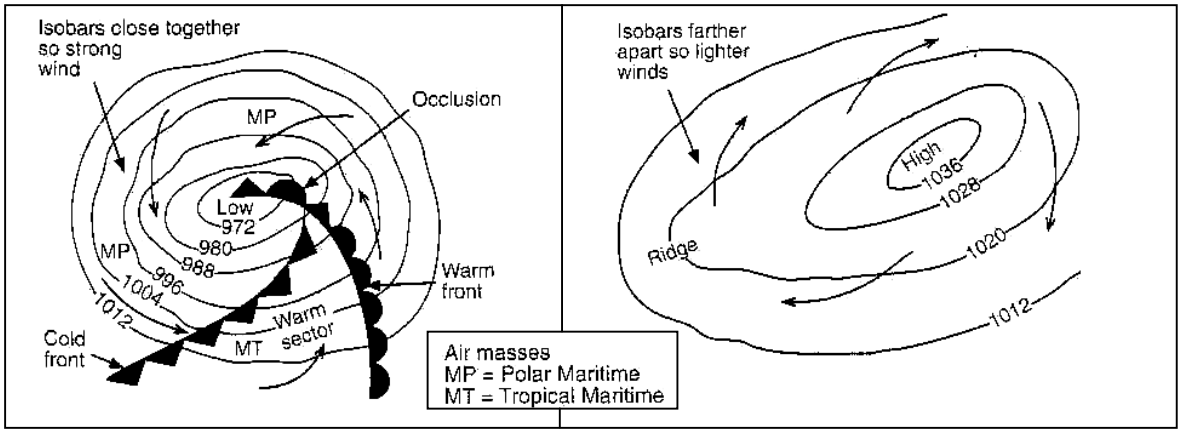
_____(3)

diagram for latitude (3) diagram for altitude (3)

b. Study the diagrams in Figure 2 below of a mid-latitude depression and an anticyclone:

Figure 2:

mid-latitude depression anticyclone



Give four major differences between the two weather systems according to: (8 marks)

	Depression	**Anticyclone**
i. general movement of air		
ii. air masses involved		
iii. type of weather present		
iv. air quality and pollution		

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or 4

a. Study the Figure 3 about the Tropical Rainforest and then answer the questions that follow:

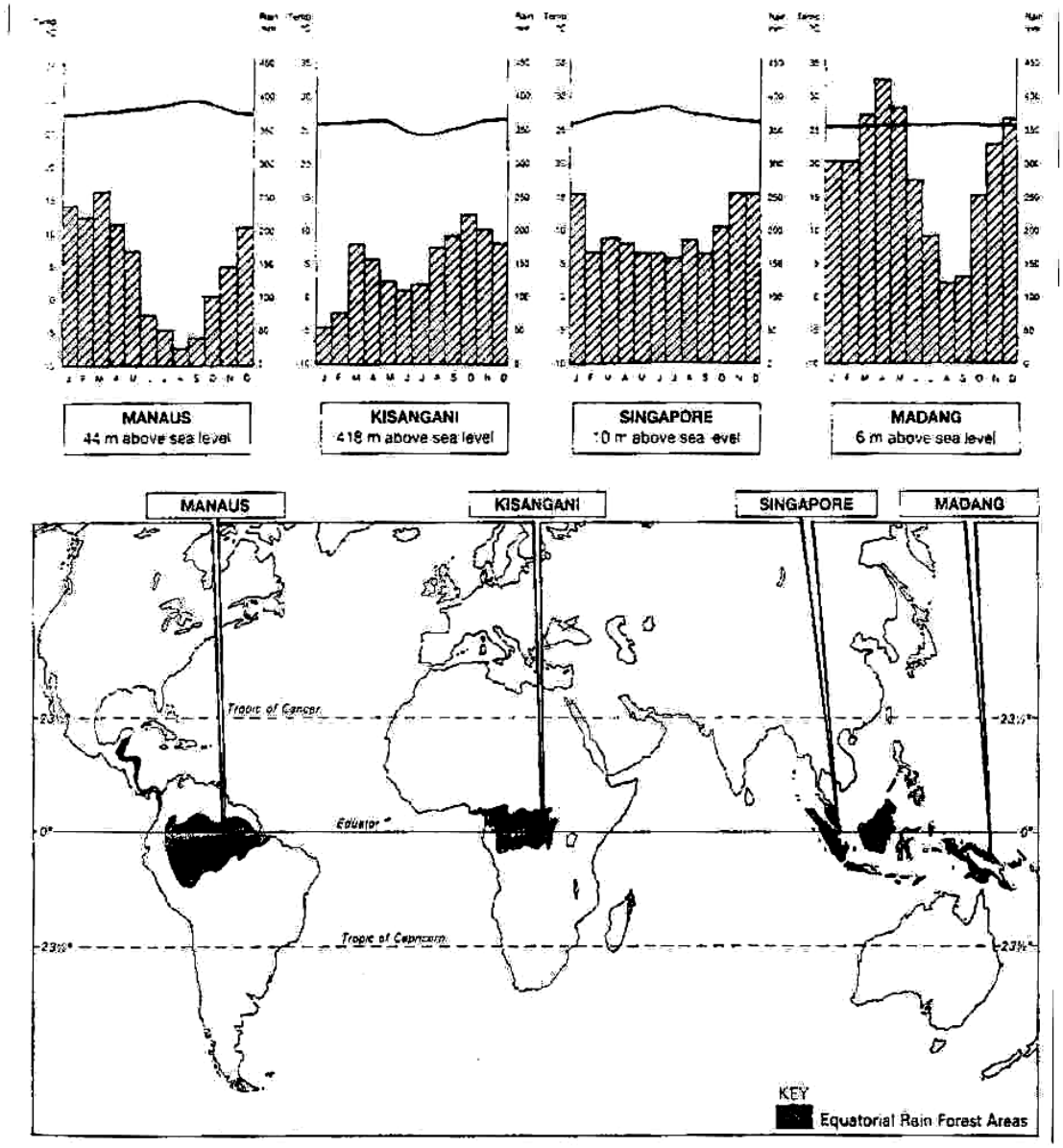


Figure 3: Tropical Rainforest - Weather charts and map

i. Describe the distribution of the Tropical Rainforest areas.

_____

_____ (2)

ii. Where and in which month is it least rainy ? _____ _____

(1)

iii. Which of the four places shown has the largest monthly range of rainfall?

_____ (1)

iv. Why do Tropical Rainforests have a high annual rainfall ? _____

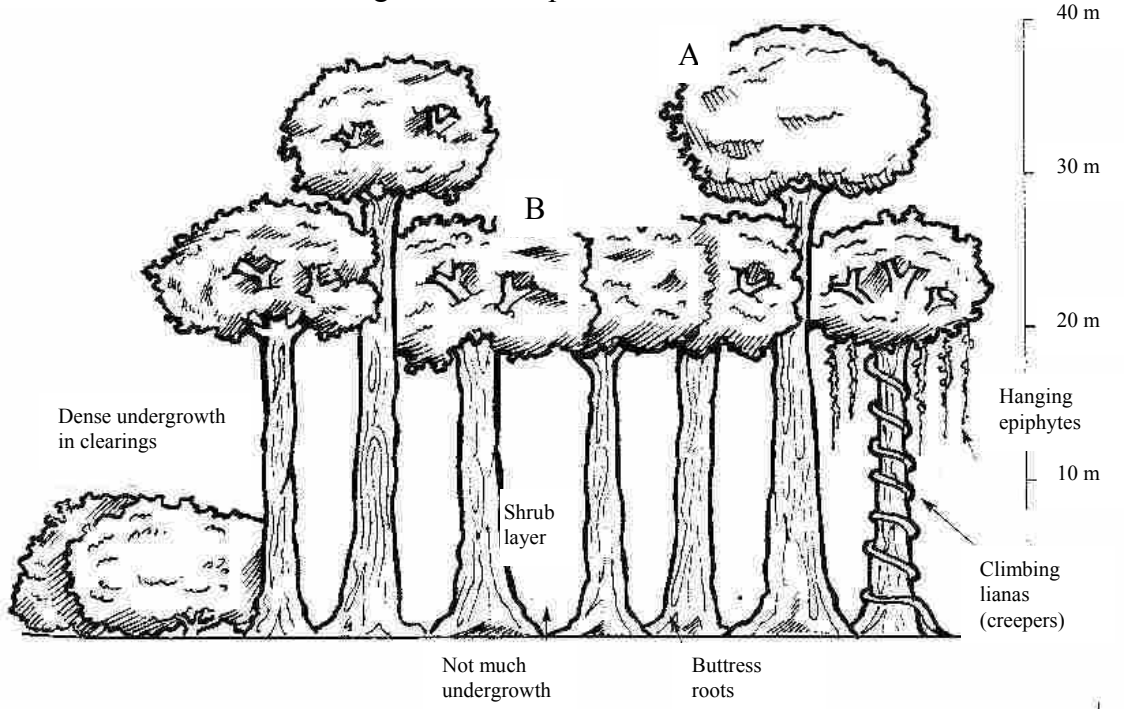
_____ (2)

v. State briefly why the annual range of temperature in Tropical Rainforest areas is so small. _____

_____ (2)

b. Study the diagram of a Tropical Rainforest in Figure 4 below then answer the questions that follow:

Figure 4: A Tropical Rainforest



i. How high are the tallest trees? _____ (1)

ii. What is the correct name for the parts of the forest shown at A and B?

A _____ B _____ (2)

iii. Explain TWO ways the rainforest is adapted to the hot, wet tropical climate:

1 _____

_____ (2)

2 _____

_____ (2)

iv. List three causes of deforestation in the Tropical Rainforest. (3)

_____ _____

_____

v. Mention two large areas of Tropical Rainforest. (2)

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

either

5. Study the table in Figure 5 showing the population of the six Census Regions of the Maltese Islands in 1931, 1967 and 1995, and answer the questions that follow:

Figure 5: Number and percentage population of Malta's Census Regions 1931-1995

	1931		1967		1995	
Census Region	**popul.**	**%**	**popul.**	**%**	**popul.**	**%**
1.Inner Harbour	109296	45.2	118372	37.7	87997	
2. Outer Harbour	42456	17.6	74567	23.7	112262	
3. South East	23052	9.5	35224	11.2	50556	
4. Western	26393	10.9	36134	11.5	51787	
5. Northern	16587	6.9	23933	7.6	44660	
6. Gozo	23837	9.9	25978	8.3	29073	
Total Maltese Islands	241621	100	314216	100	376335	100

a. Complete the table by calculating the percentage populations of the six Census Regions in 1995. Note that Malta's total was 376335. Use the calculator. (6)

b. Which Census Region is i. mostly urban (cities) _____ (1)

ii. mostly suburban (large towns) _____ (1)

iii. mostly country (villages) _____ (1)

c. In which Census Regions are : i. Birżebbuġa _____ (1)

ii. Mellieħa _____(1) ii. Kerċem _____ (1)

d. Which Census Region increased its percentage population most between 1931 and 1995? (Fgura and San Ġwann form part of this region) _____ (1)

e. Which TWO Census Regions decreased their percentage population between 1931 and 1995? _____ _____ (2)

f. Give TWO reasons why so many people moved away from the Inner Harbour Region (Census Region 1) to other regions. _____

_____

_____ (2)

g. Give ONE reason why the percentage population of Gozo decreased between 1931 and 1995. _____ (1)

h. Ħ'Attard had a population of 2357 in 1967, but by 1995 it had 9162 with many new houses. Therefore Ħ'Attard is a Maltese example of a _____ village. (1)

i. Movement of people from country to towns is called urbanisation. The movement of people from towns to country (eg. From Valletta and Sliema to Ħ'Attard or Naxxar) is called _____- urbanisation. (1)

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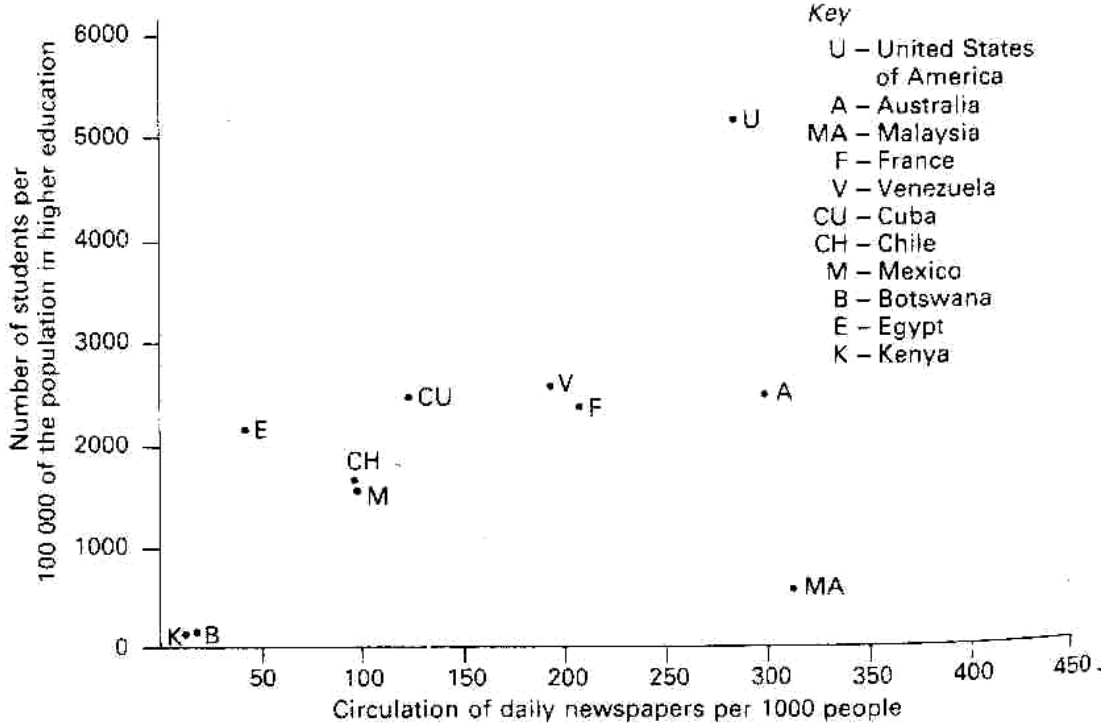
or

6. a. Study the Graph Figure 6 below, then answer the questions that follow:

Fig. 6: Scattergraph showing the number of students that attend university for every 100,000 people and newspapers sold per 1000 people.



i. Add the countries of Canada and Senegal on the graph using the data below:
students at university: Senegal = 206; Canada = 5090
daily newspapers sold: Senegal = 5; Canada = 220 (2)

ii. Is it *true* or *false* that the number of people that read newspapers increases as the number of students at university increases? _____ (1)

iii. Is it *true* or *false* that as the number of students at university increases, the level of development of a country decreases? _____ (1)

iv. Using the graph write these countries in order from most to least developed: (4)

France Chile Senegal USA

_____ _____ _____ _____

v. Why can we assume that the more university students there are, the more developed the country is? Give TWO reasons. _____

_____

_____ (2)

vi. Why is it difficult to decide from the graph whether Malaysia (Ma) or Cuba (Cu) is more developed? _____

_____ (2)

b. Study the table figure 7 showing type of Industries in Malta in 2004 then answer the questions that follow:

Fig. 7: Gainfully occupied people in Malta, September 2004

Type of industry	people employed	% of total
primary industries	9,422	
secondary industries	27,443	
tertiary industries	100,409	
total gainfully employed	137,274	100

i. Give another name for 1. Primary industry: _____

2. Tertiary industry: _____ (2)

ii. Work out the percentage employees of the three types of industry compared to the total (137,274). Use the calculator and insert your answers in the table. (3)

iii. Judging by the data in the table, would you say that Malta is a More Economically Developed Country (MEDC) or a Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC)?

_____ (1)

iv. Give a reason for your answer in iii. above.

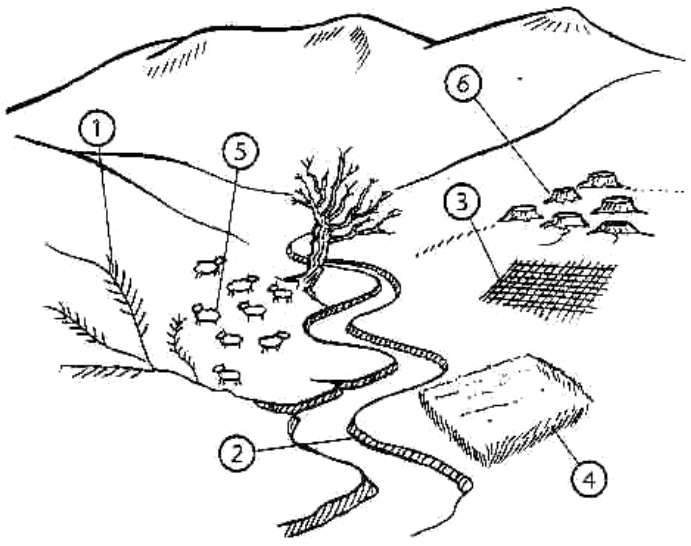
_____

_____ (2)

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

either

7. a. Figure 8 below shows six causes of soil erosion. Describe FOUR of them



Six causes of soil erosion

Figure 8

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____(4 x 3 = 12 marks)

b. Why is soil management necessary? _____

_____

_____ (2)

c. How can i. wind-breakers, ii. terracing, and iii. contour ploughing, protect soil against erosion?

i. wind-breakers: _____

_____(2)

ii. terracing: _____

_____(2)

iii. contour ploughing: _____

_____(2)

or 8.

a. What is meant by the term desertification? _____

_____

_____ (3)

b. Give an example of desertification. _____

_____ (2)

c. Name THREE countries in the Sahel suffering from desertification: (3)

_____ _____ _____

d. Fill in the blank spaces in the two flow sentences below with the following words or phrases: *vegetation dies; overgrazing; desertification; increased drought; soil exposed to wind and rain; increased risk of soil erosion*

i. Climatic change = _____ = _____ = soil exposed to wind and rain = _____ = desertification. (3)

ii. Population growth = more animals reared = _____ = vegetation cover removed = _____ = increased risk of soil erosion = _____.(3)

e. How can i. *Climatic change* and ii. *overgrazing* lead to desertification?

i. *Climatic change*_____

_____

_____ (3)

ii. *overgrazing*_____

_____

_____ (3)

----------***end of paper***----------