

**JUNIOR LYCEUM AND SECONDARY SCHOOL  
ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006**

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

**FORM 5**

**GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL)**

**TIME: 1h 45 min**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Work out ALL questions.**

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

(a) Two islands in the Mediterranean that are members of the EU.

	Cyprus and Portugal
	Malta and Spain
	Cyprus and Malta

(b) Two countries in Europe that are not members of the EU.

	Germany and UK
	Switzerland and Albania
	Belgium and Switzerland

(c) Two countries that joined the EU on the 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004.

	France and Germany
	Poland and Hungary
	Italy and Greece

(d) Two countries in the EU having coastlines on the Atlantic Ocean.

	Greece and Slovenia
	Austria and Hungary
	Portugal and the Republic of Ireland

(e) The headquarters of the EU are found in

	Brussels
	Amsterdam
	Rome

(5)

2. Refer to Map 1

(a) Name the countries numbered 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 on Map 1.

<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>3</b>		<b>6</b>	

(6)

(b) Name the capital cities numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 on Map 1.

<b>7</b>		<b>10</b>	
<b>8</b>		<b>11</b>	
<b>9</b>		<b>12</b>	

(6)

3. (a) What is the difference between weather and climate?

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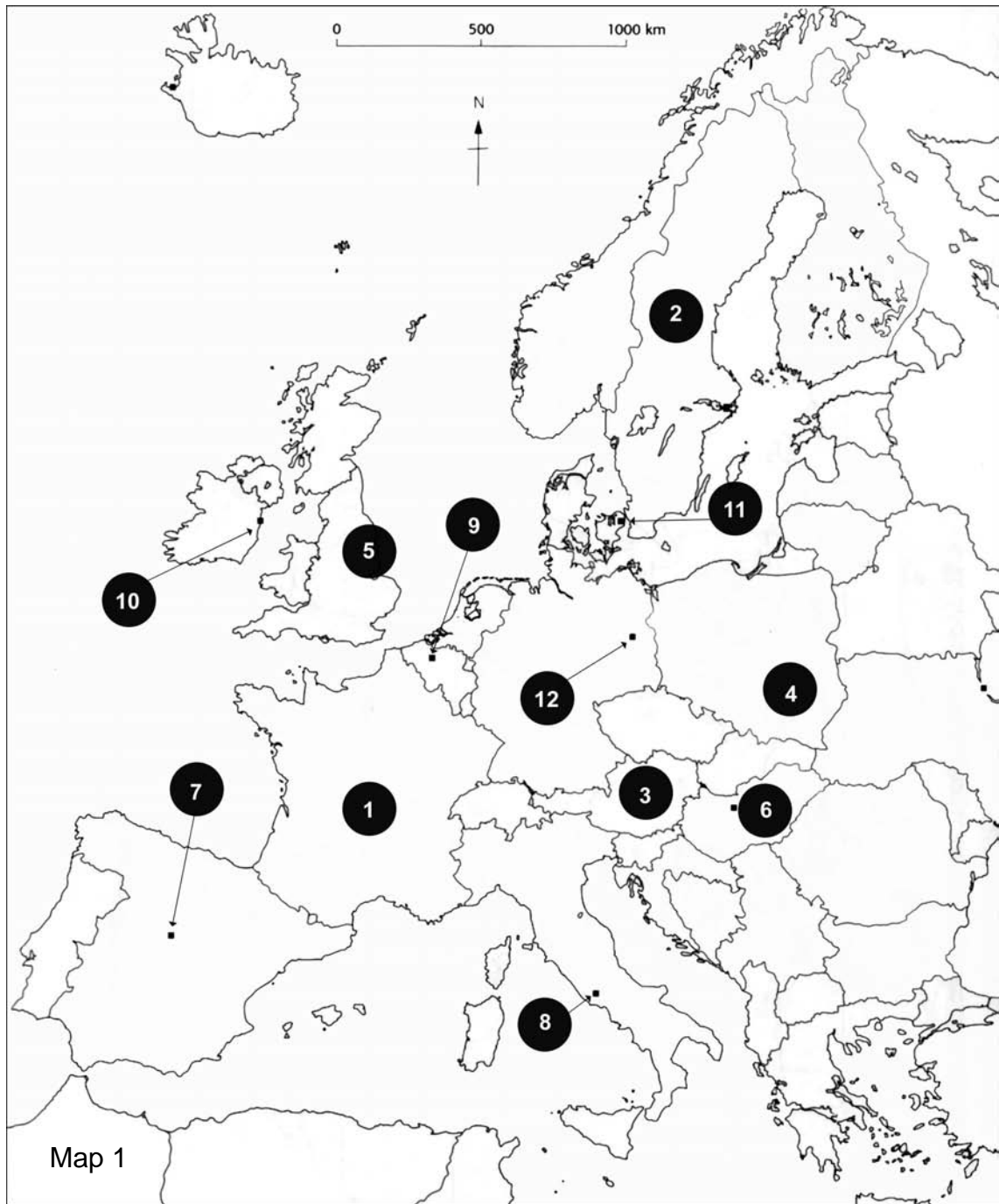
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(4)



Map 1

(b) Correct the paragraph by underlining the correct word from those given in the brackets.

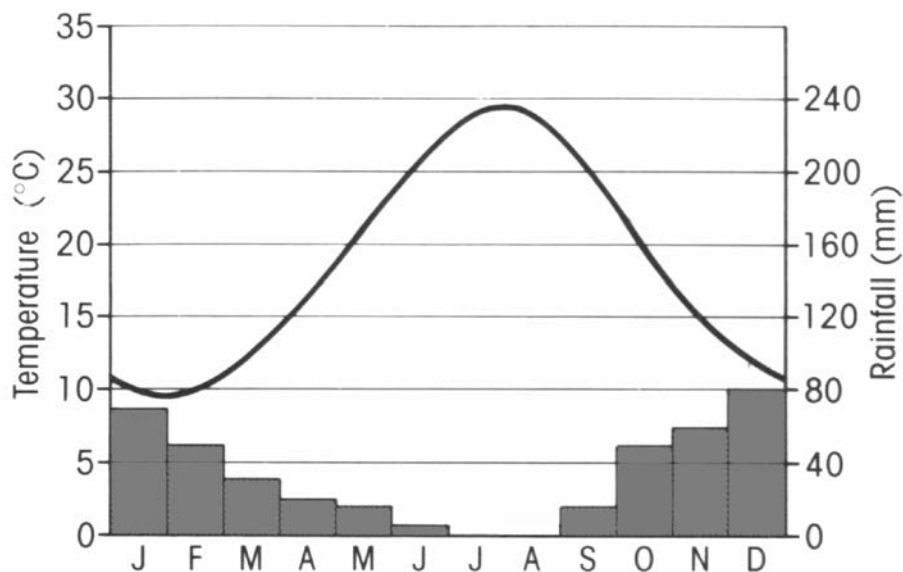
Places near the Equator are (*hotter/colder*) than places near the poles. At the equator the heat of the sun is concentrated on a (*small/large*) area which gets very hot. (2)

Places, which are found on mountains, have (*lower/higher*) temperatures and (*less/more*) rainfall than places, which are lower down. As air rises it (*cools/warms*) by 1°C for every (*100m/200m*). (3)

Prevailing winds will bring cool weather if they blow over the sea in (*winter/summer*). Prevailing winds will bring (*dry/wet*) weather conditions if they blow over the land. (2)

In summer, places by the sea are usually (*warmer/cooler*) than places further inland. In winter, places found inland will be (*cooler/warmer*) than places near the coast. (2)

4. Refer to the climate graph below.



(a) Fill in the table below to show the temperatures and rainfall figures for the climate graph shown.

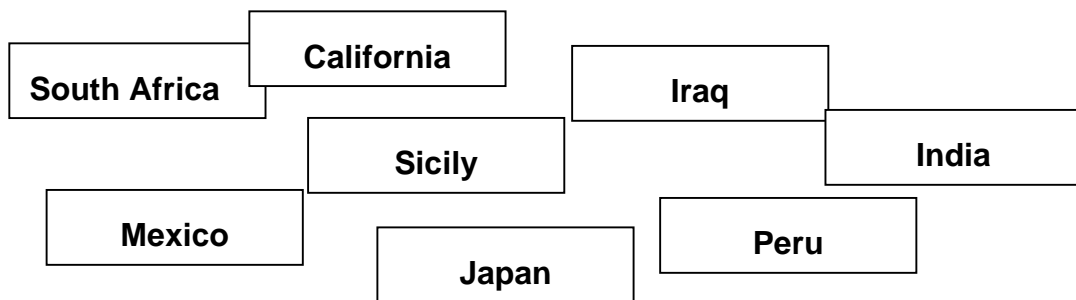
	<b>J</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>
Temp (°C)												
Rain (mm)												

(6)

(b) The hottest month is \_\_\_\_\_ . It has a temperature of \_\_\_\_\_ °C.  
 The coldest month is \_\_\_\_\_ . It has a temperature of \_\_\_\_\_ °C.  
 The wettest months are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 Drought is experienced in the months of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

(8)

(c) Shade lightly three countries that experience the climate shown by the graph.



(3)

(d) What is the type of climate shown by the graph called?

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

(e) Drought is experienced by places that have this type of climate. What is drought and why does it create problems to farmers?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

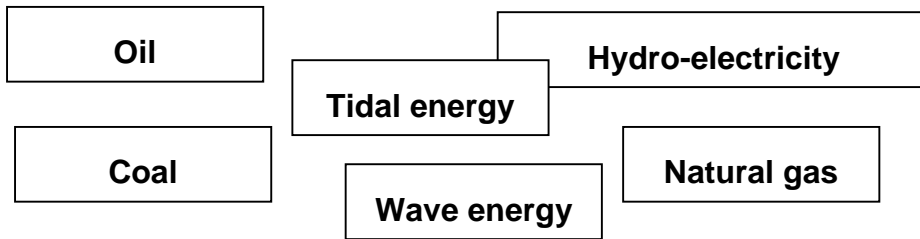
(2)

(f) Briefly explain why summers are hot and dry in those places represented by the climate graph.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

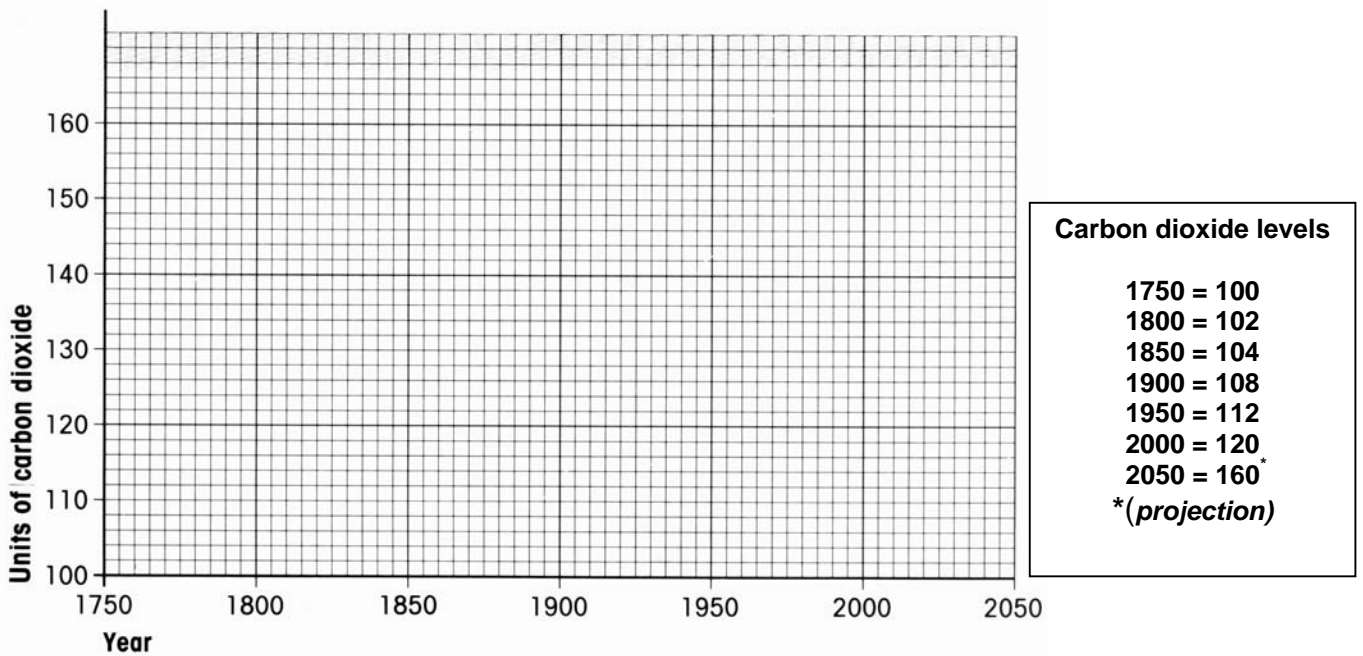
(2)

5. (a) Which of the following sources of energy produce large quantities of carbon dioxide. Shade lightly the correct answers.



(3)

- (b) Using the data provided on the right of the graph paper, draw a line graph to show the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.



(2)

(c) Briefly describe the graph and give reasons for the increase or decrease of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

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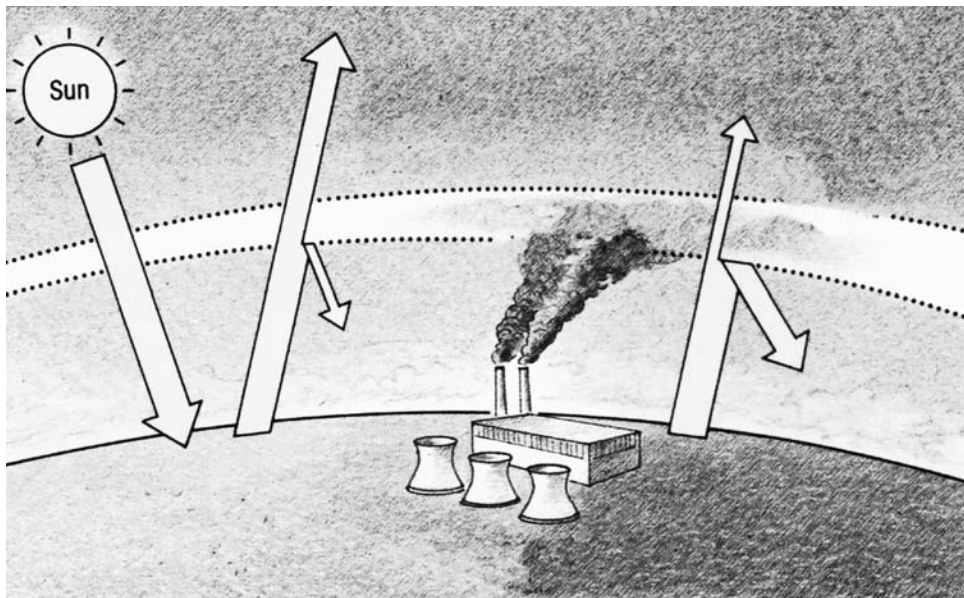
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(4)

(d) The diagram below shows the greenhouse effect which is causing global warming. Briefly explain the diagram to show what is causing global warming.



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(4)

(e) What are the possible effects of global warming?

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(4)

(f) How can global warming be reduced?

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(4)

6. The natural vegetation of the Mediterranean is **woodland** and **scrub**.

(a) Briefly describe the words printed in bold.

Woodland: \_\_\_\_\_

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Scrub: \_\_\_\_\_

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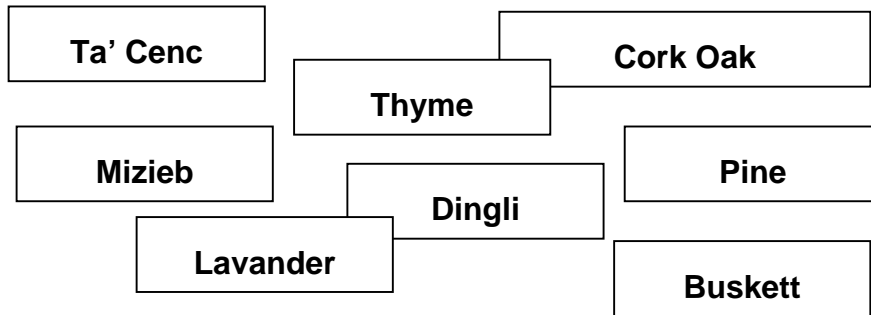
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(2)



(b) Continue the table below using the following words.



<b>Natural Vegetation of the Mediterranean</b>		
	<b>Plants</b>	<b>Locality</b>
<b>Scrub</b>	Rosemary	
		Ras il-Pellegrin
<b>Woodland</b>		L-Ahrax tal-Mellieha
	Cypress	

(4)

(c) Give reasons to explain why:

i) Mediterranean plants have small, thin, waxy leaves \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ii) Many plants have long roots \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

iii) Some plants have bulbs \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

iv) Mediterranean plants grow mainly in winter \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

v) Seeds usually have thick coats \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(10)

7. (a) What is soil erosion? Name and explain two **natural** causes of soil erosion.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(3)

(b) What is deforestation? How can it lead to soil erosion?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(3)

(c) Describe some ways by which the Maltese farmer succeeded to reduce the problem of soil erosion.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(5)