

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM IV

GEOGRAPHY OPTION

TIME: 1h 30 min

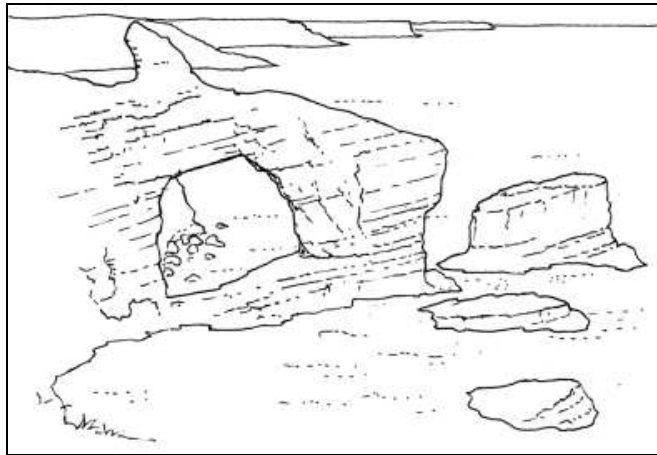
Name: _____

Class: _____

Section One – The Physical Environment

Answer one question either 1 or 2 from this section.

Question 1



i. Write the names of the following coastal features on the diagram above –
stack, headland, crack, arch,

ii. Explain why waves find it so difficult to break down headlands?

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iii. Explain two of the processes by which waves can widen a crack into a cave.

a.
.....

b.
.....

iv. Explain what led to the formation of the stack in the above diagram.

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10 marks

v. Fill in the following table regarding the three main types of rock :

Name	Formation	Example
Igneous		
Sedimentary		
Metamorphic		

vi. Rocks on the Earth's surface can be weathered. Explain one type of weathering.

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10 marks

Question 2

The following is a list of the earthquakes with a magnitude of 6+ which occurred during the first six months of 2006.

- 2006 01 02 - East of South Sandwich Islands - Magnitude 7.4
- 2006 01 04 - Gulf of California - Magnitude 6.6
- 2006 01 08 - Southern Greece - Magnitude 6.8
- 2006 01 27 - Banda Sea - Magnitude 7.6
- 2006 02 22 - Mozambique - Magnitude 7.0
- 2006 02 26 - South of the Fiji Islands - Magnitude 6.4
- 2006 03 14 - Seram, Indonesia - Magnitude 6.7
- 2006 03 31 - Western Iran - Magnitude 6.1
- 2006 04 20 - Koryakia, Russia - Magnitude 7.6
- 2006 05 03 - Tonga - Magnitude 7.9
- 2006 05 16 - Kermadec Islands Region - Magnitude 7.4
- 2006 05 16 - Nias Region, Indonesia - Magnitude 6.8
- 2006 05 26 - Java, Indonesia - Magnitude 6.3
- 2006 06 11 - Kyushu, Japan - Magnitude 6.3

i. Where did the earthquake with the highest magnitude occur during the first six months of 2006?

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ii. Explain why earthquakes are associated with different types of plate margins.

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iii. Give and explain briefly two primary effects of a major earthquake?

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iv. Give and explain briefly two secondary effects of a major earthquake?

.....

.....

v. Why do Less Economically Developed countries find it more difficult to cope with a major earthquake?

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10 marks

Continue the following sentences regarding Glacial Features:

vi. Glaciers form U shaped valleys because

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vii. Corries develop high up in the mountains because

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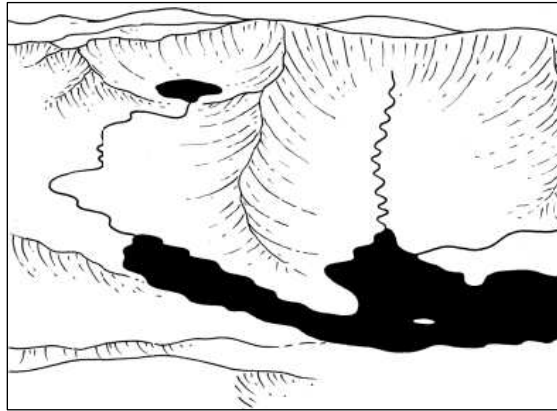
viii. Ribbon lakes are the result of

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ix. Mark the following glacial features on the diagram below –

Corrie lake (tarn), Ribbon lake, Corrie, U shaped valley



x. Many of the corries are now occupied bybecause

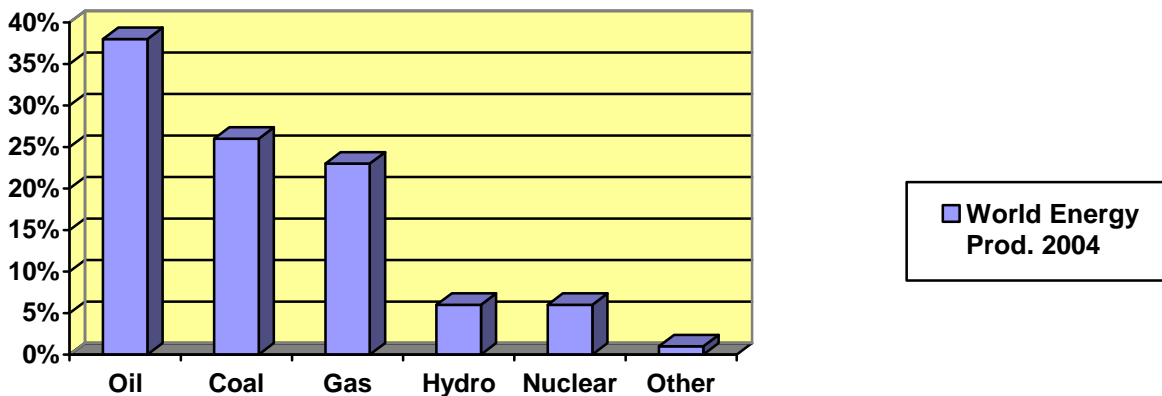
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10 marks

Section Two – Human Geography

Answer one question either 1 or 2 from this section.

Question 1



Refer to the table above to answer the following questions:

i. According to the statistics given was the world energy production for 2004 dependant on renewable or non- renewable resources?

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ii. What are the common advantages for the three highest types of energy in the bar graph?

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.....
.....

iii. Which type of renewable energy is mentioned in the bar graph and what are its main advantages?

.....
.....

iv. Which two types of energy would probably be classified under the column listed as 'Other'?

.....
.....

v. In your opinion why is the percentage for the 'Other' forms of energy so low, only 1%?

.....
.....

10 marks

vi. Fill in the following table to explain further the changing patterns affecting the tourist industry.

Factor affecting Tourism	Explanation in more detail
Greater mobility	
Changing lifestyles	
Green Tourism	
Greater affluence	
More leisure time	

10 marks

Question 2

Work out the following exercise regarding World Development:

i. The United Nations has replaced the GNP with the Human Development Index or HDI.

Give the three variables used to find the HDI of a particular country.

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Examine carefully the following percentages, for 2000-2002, giving the proportion of the population who were undernourished in the following six countries:

Countries	Undernourished proportion of the population % for 2000 - 2002
Bangladesh	30
India	21
Chad	34
Eritrea	73
Ethiopia	46
United Rep. of Tanzania	44

These statistics were obtained from the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.

ii. Why is the standard of living so very low in the countries given? Give 4 reasons.

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iii. How can sustainable development lead to an improvement in the people's quality of life? Give three examples to show how this can be achieved.

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10 marks

iv. In the blank spaces, of the following table, fill in the related situation regarding the formal or informal employment sectors of the Less Economically Developed Countries. See example given.

Formal	Informal
<i>Employee of a large firm</i>	<i>Self employed</i>
	Small-scale/family enterprise
	Using cheap or recycled waste materials
Fixed prices of products produced	
Jobs done in factories	
Regular hours with fixed wages	

10 marks

Section Three – The World Map (Compulsory)

i. Name the countries or state related to the following clues –

Clues	Countries
The Itaipu dam was completed across the River Parana on the border of two countries.	a..... b.....
This European country uses its geothermal power to produce electricity.	c.....
Oil exploration led to the discovery of a major oilfield at Prudhoe Bay of this particular state.	d.....
The Costa del Sol is an important tourist destination in this European country.	e.....
The tourist industry in this country is helping the Maasai to maintain their traditional culture.	f.....
This country is the most economically advanced country in Asia.	g.....
The Mediterranean vegetation can also be photographed in the state of California.	h.....
The Himalayas were created by the collision margin between two continental plates moving towards each other. Name two of the three countries where the Himalayas extend.	i..... j.....

10 marks

ii. Mark the letters **a** to **j** to show the exact location of these ten locations on the given world map.

10 marks

Section Four – The OS Map (Compulsory)

Examine carefully the given OS Map. Then work out the exercise below.

1. Name two important physical features found in the area of the given OS map. Give their six figure references.
2. Name two important historical locations within the area covered by the given OS map. Give their six figure references.

3. By referring to evidence from the map, what in your opinion could put at risk these important historical locations?
4. What do you notice about the location of settlements in relation to the height of the land?
5. Find the actual road distance connecting Qrendi with Zurrieq that is between GR 516662 to GR 522655.
6. In the area given by the OS map there are numerous scattered chapels. By referring to the map explain why these chapels have been built some distance away from the main settlements.
7. Describe briefly the coastline within the area covered by the given OS map.

20 marks

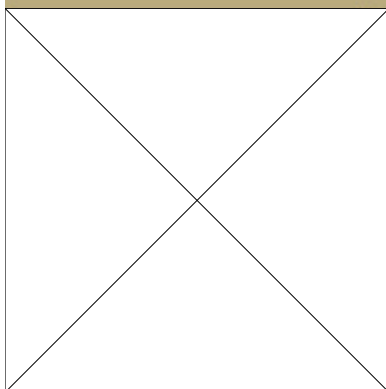
Section Five – Environmental Issues

Answer one question either 1 or 2 from this section.

Question 1

Read carefully the following extract on Ecotourism in Kenya.

OTARAKUAI KITILIKINI GROUP RANCH, LOITA HILLS, KENYA



Ecotourism in Kenya

An amazing range of wildlife lives on the Otarakuai Kitilikini Group Ranch. The Maasai tribal council is dedicated to developing cultural tourism on the ranch, to generate income that permits them to live off the land, following Maasai traditions. In doing so, they are part of a new and growing ecotourism effort in Kenya. Here is how it works: Our Kenyan outfitter is permitted to maintain a traditional safari camp on the Group Ranch, giving African guests admission to protected tribal lands. The tribal council receives a conservation fee for each traveller visiting the ranch. Maasai elders and warriors act as guides to introduce tourists to nature and their wildlife. Maasai elders introduce tourists to the tribe's mystical and cultural traditions. This approach creates benefits to both sides. As a guest, tourists get a privileged person-to-person introduction to an authentic indigenous culture, and the tribal council has complete control over funds earned. So far, these earnings have been used to fund the local primary school and pharmacy.

Continue the following sentences:

- i. Kenya offers a great variety of tourist attractions namely
- ii. Safaris are journeys organised so that tourists can
- iii. Ecotourism is also called
- iv. This sustainable form of tourism is helping developing countries, as Kenya, to
- v. The Maasai in Kenya are participating in ecotourism by
- vi. Eco tourists are interested in
- vii. The tribal council of the Maasai uses the money from tourism to
- viii. The type of lodging used by eco tourists are
- ix. The main responsibility of eco tourists is to
- x. I would be willing to go on such a journey because

20 marks

Question 2

Read the following extract carefully and then work out the exercise below.

Drill for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge up in Alaska and all of the USA's energy problems will be resolved. Why is this a bad idea?



Okay. So this sounds all fine but let's get a few facts straight about this Wildlife Refuge. There are 19 million acres contained within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and most of it is protected, with the exception of 1.5 million acres. This area, also known as the coastal plain of the Refuge, is completely open to oil drilling. And while this sounds like a very small portion of unprotected land to be concerned over, it really isn't.



The coastal plain is home to over 120 species of birds, 130,000 caribou (one of the world's largest herds of American deer), 300 shaggy muskoxen (survivors of the Ice Age), and year round residents such as snowy owls, golden eagles, foxes, grizzlies, polar bears, and wolves. If oil companies start drilling on this land, these animals run the risk of losing their home--one of the only places left with suitable living conditions for them.

The animals up in the wildlife refuge aren't the only things in danger. The land itself is in for a bumpy ride, too. In the Prudhoe Bay area of Alaska, where 1,500 miles of roads and pipelines are already assisting oil drilling, the effects of this industry are taking a serious toll on the land. The oil drilling has resulted in more than 60 contaminated waste sites that often contain--and leak--acids, corrosives, diesel fuel, lead, pesticides, solvents, and other toxins. Obviously, this isn't good--for the land or for any of us.

i. Name four examples of wildlife living in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge of Alaska.

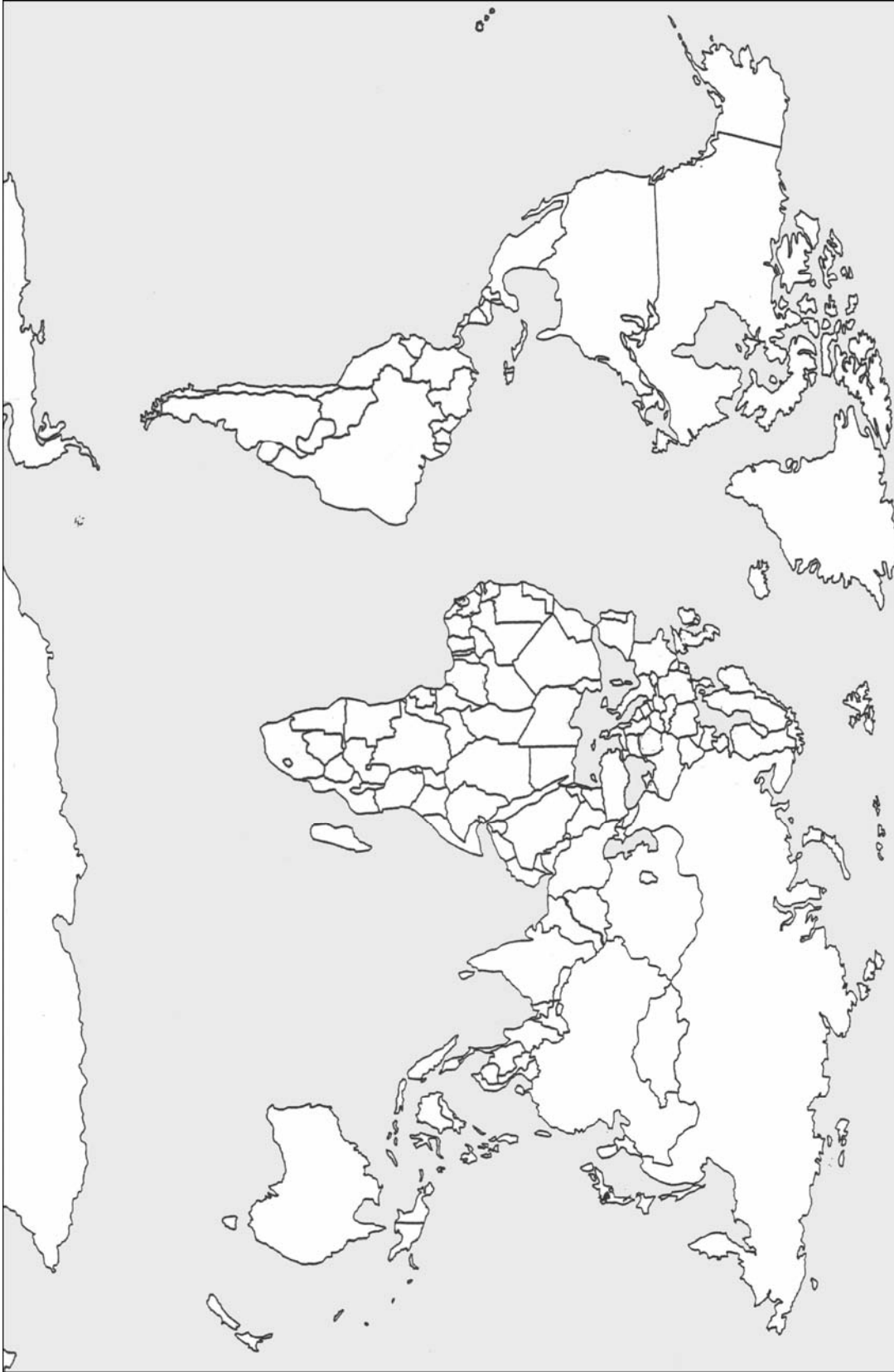
ii. Give three examples of how the Prudhoe Bay area of Alaska was affected by the oil industry.

iii. In your opinion should oil drilling be allowed or not in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge of Alaska? Give three reasons for your answer.

iv. Give two measures that can lessen the chance of another major disaster as that of the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989.

.....20 marks

The World Map



The OS Map

