

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008
 DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
 Educational Assessment Unit

FORM 3

GEOGRAPHY OPTION

TIME: 1h 30min

NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

Answer ALL questions.

1. Study the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map extract.

(a) Write down what you would find at the following grid references:

424788

406789

(1)

(b) Locate Ġnejna Bay in grid square **4075**. Alexia and Noel go horse riding along the road passing through Ġnejna Valley, until they arrive at Mġarr.

(i) Would they be riding uphill or downhill to arrive at Mġarr?

(ii) What distance did they cover from Ġnejna Bay to the centre of Mġarr?

(iii) In which compass direction is Mġarr to Ġnejna Bay?

(3)

(c) Many tourists visit the area shown by the map. Name **two** tourist attractions that this area has to offer to tourists. What evidence can you find from the map?

	Tourist Attractions	Evidence
1		
2		

(2)

(d) On the map itself, draw the following OS map symbols in the place indicated below.

Viewpoint 400778

Information Office 415767

(1)

Turn over

(e) On the map itself indicate areas by the use of the corresponding letter where you would find:

- A** a sandy bay
- B** a headland
- C** boulder rocks
- D** a very steep cliff

(2)

(f) The authorities are planning to site a wind farm in grid square **4277** to supply electricity to Mġarr, Manikata and Mellieħa.

(i) What is a wind farm?

.....

(1)

(ii) What makes the site (Grid square **4277**) ideal for the installation of wind turbines?

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) Give two advantages of using the power of the wind to make electricity.

.....

.....

(2)

(iv) The residents of Mġarr are against the idea and are rejecting the proposed plans. In fact they want the whole project to be scrapped. Why do you think the residents of this village are against the siting of the wind farm in grid square **4277**?

.....

.....

(2)

(Total 15 marks)



Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map extract

Map for Question 1

Turn over

2. Study the **world map** and then answer the following questions.

(a) Locate and colour longitude 0 degrees. (½)

(i) Give another name for longitude 0°. (½)

(ii) Name two countries that are located on longitude 0°.

..... (1)

(b) On the map itself mark by the letters indicated the following locations. In which continent is each location found?

		Continent
X	0° 20° E	
Y	20°S 60°W	

(2)

(c) Four megacities are marked by a dot on the map and numbered **1, 2, 3** and **4**. Name each city in the space below.

1		3	
2		4	

(2)

(d) On the map itself name the ocean current marked by an arrow. Explain why this ocean current is a cold current?

.....

(1)

(e) Cities numbered **5** and **6** attract millions of tourists every year since they are places of pilgrimage. Name these cities.

5		6	
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(1)

(f) Name the following seas with the help of the clues given.

(i) links the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea.

(ii) an oil rich sea bordering Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran.

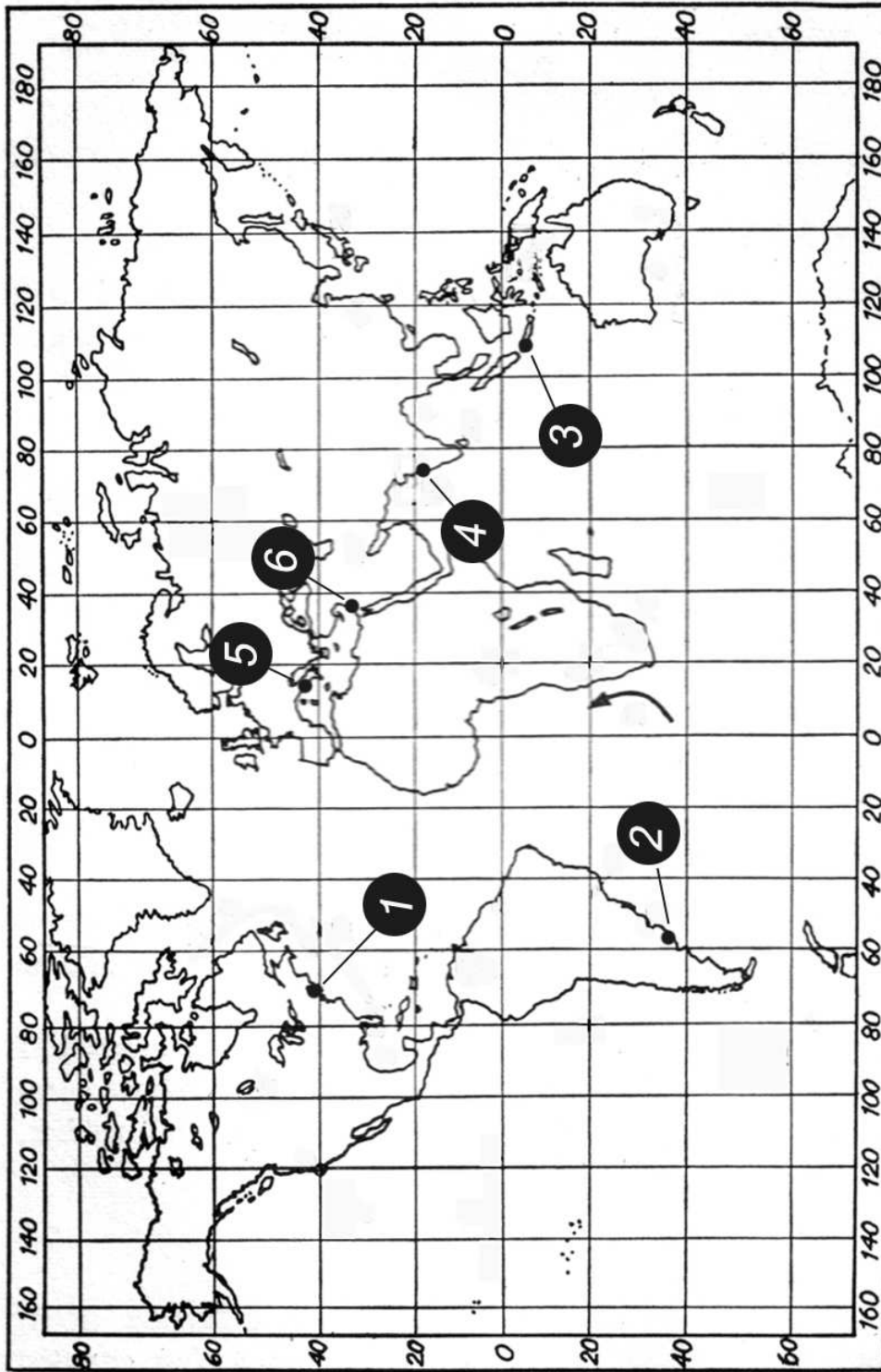
(1)

(g) Label on the map itself the seas you named in the above question.

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

Turn over



Map of the World

Map for Question 2

3. Study the map and climatic data for selected places in Europe and western Asia.



(a) Now answer the following.

(i) Which place is coldest in January?

..... (1)

(ii) Name the warmest place in January.

..... (1)

Place	Latitude	Average Temp. (°C)	
		Jan	July
Scilly Isles	50°N	8	16
Paris	49°N	2	18
Kiev	50°N	-6	19
Astrakhan	46°N	-7	23
Tselinograd	51°N	-19	24

(iii) In general what happens to January temperatures from west to east?

.....
 (1)

(iv) Why are the Scilly Isles warmer than Tselinograd in January?

.....

 (2)

Turn over

(b) Briefly explain how prevailing winds can affect the temperature of a place.

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(2)

(c) Which weather element is measured with

(i) a barometer?

(ii) a hygrometer?

(2)

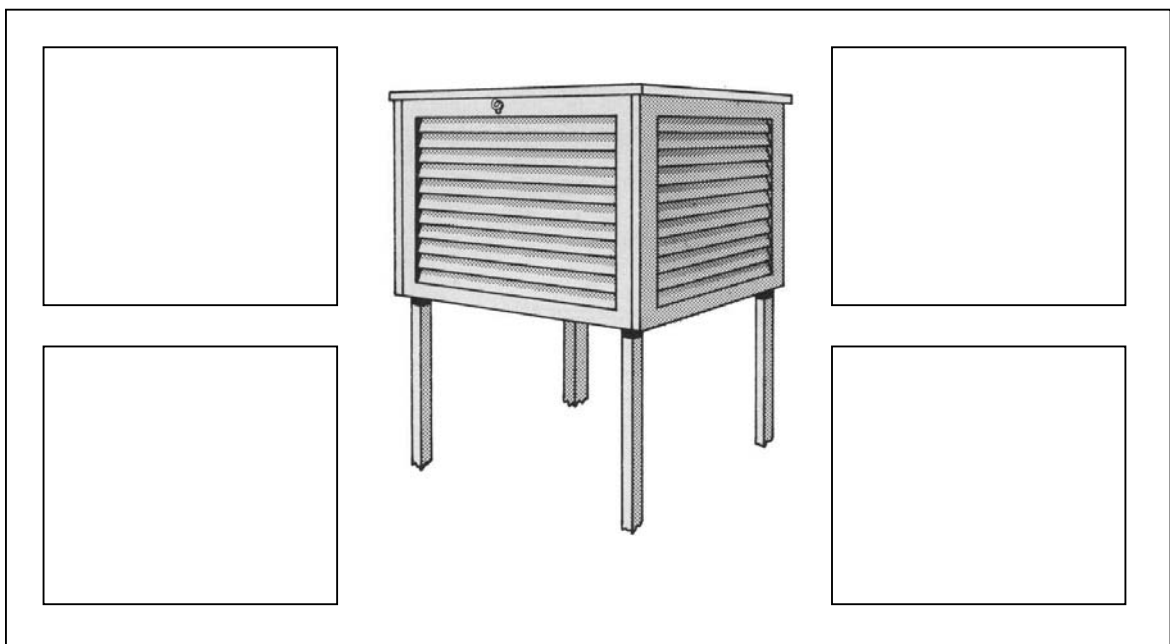
(d) What weather instrument is used to measure

(i) how hot or cold the air is?

(ii) the direction of the wind?

(2)

(e) The diagram below shows the **Stevenson Screen**. Label the screen with **four** of its main characteristics.



(4)

(Total 15 marks)

4. (a) Briefly explain the process involved in the disintegration of rock by means of:

freeze-thaw weathering:

.....
.....
.....

(3)

exfoliation:

.....
.....
.....

(3)

limestone solution:

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.....
.....

(3)

(b) What type of weathering process is likely to be the most active in the following conditions:

A cold mountainous area

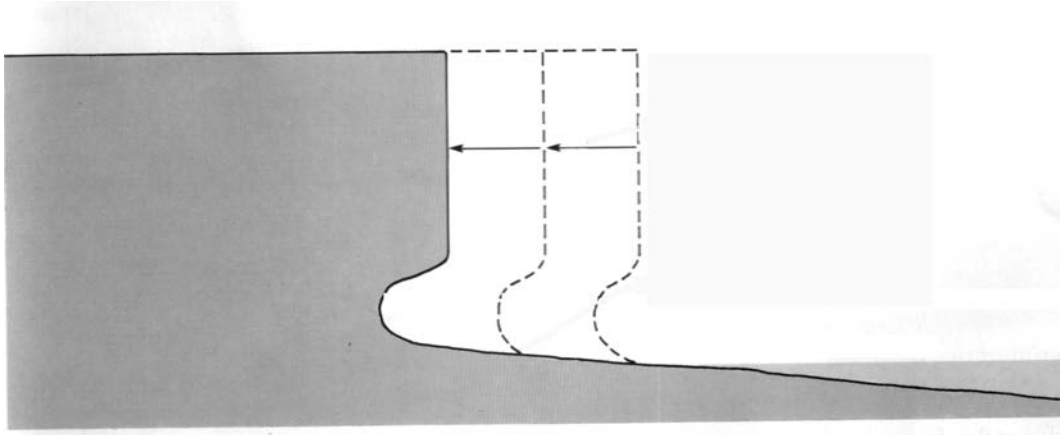
A hot rocky desert

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

Turn over

5. (a) Use the diagram below to explain how a **wave-cut platform** is formed.



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(4)

(b) Describe **three** processes by which waves can erode the coast.

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(6)
(Total 10 marks)

6. Cities in LEDCs are growing quickly as a result of people migrating from the countryside to cities.

(a) What do we call this movement of people?

..... (1)

(b) People leave rural areas to get away from things and circumstances they do not like.

We call these as factors. (1)

(c) Give four reasons why people may wish to move into a big city from the surrounding countryside.

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.....
.....
..... (4)

(d) Name four problems likely to occur in cities when large numbers of people move into them.

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..... (4)

(Total 10 marks)

Turn over

7. Read the following extract about **Tortilis Camp** situated close to Amboseli National Park in Kenya.



Tortilis Camp – Amboseli National Park, Kenya

Amboseli National Park is best known for unrivalled views of Kilimanjaro and its elephant population, over 1000 elephants in the park ecosystem, featuring some of the largest elephants in Africa. Tortilis Camp is named after the flat-topped, umbrella thorn tree the *Acacia Tortilis*.

It is situated outside the park with the majestic backdrop of Africa's highest mountain, snow-capped Kilimanjaro and Lake Amoseli which attracts large numbers of flamingos. Tortilis Camp is a magical escape from the hustle and bustle of life in the fast lane – it is a great place to start a safari and relax.



Visitors to the camp enjoy varied game viewing and can also spend time following elephant herds from the luxury of open sided safari Land Rovers; or walk with a trained Maasai guide, bush breakfast out on the plains or a visit to one of the Maasai villages to meet the Maasai women, watch young warriors dance or simple relax watching the sun set colouring the snows of Kilimanjaro.

Tortilis Camp is a charming, rustic tented camp, shaded by a natural forest of *Acacia Tortilis* trees. The tents are large and spacious with hot showers and flush toilets. There is a main lounge, bar and dining area, all exquisitely built with natural materials.



The camp won a number of awards for ecotourism and has earned an international reputation for its commitment to the environment with its rustic simplicity, unobstructive design and attention to comfort without compromising the ecosystem.



(a) Identify **two** characteristics which made Tortilis Camp attractive to tourists.

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..... (2)

(b) List **four** activities that are organised for tourists while at Tortilis Camp.

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..... (2)

(c) How are the Maasai tribes involved in safari tours?

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..... (2)

(d) Tortilis Camp specialises in **ecotourism**.

(i) What is an ecotourist resort?

..... (1)

(ii) Give another name for ecotourism. (1)

(e) What problems can tourism bring to an economically developing country like Kenya?

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..... (2)

(Total 10 marks)

Turn over

8. In 1962 large quantities of oil were discovered at **Prudhoe Bay** in **Alaska**. The field contained 25% of North America's oil reserves. The problem was how to move the oil to refineries in the USA. It was decided to build a pipeline, 1,242 km in length, from Prudhoe Bay to the Port of **Valdez**.

(a) Mark and name on the map provided the places written in bold. (3)



(b) On the map itself, mark the **Trans-Alaska pipeline** joining Prudhoe Bay to Valdez. **(1)**

(i) Why was there the need to build such a pipeline?

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(2)

(ii) List **four** problems that had to be overcome before the construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline could commence.

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(4)

(iii) How were these problems solved?

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(4)

(Total 14 marks)

Turn over

9. Many scientists are of the opinion that the Earth's climate is going to get warmer and that global temperatures could be between 4°C higher than that of today.

(a) List **four** greenhouse gases that are responsible for global warming.

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(2)

(b) Briefly explain why global temperatures are rising.

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(2)

(c) Explain **two** of the effects likely to result from global warming.

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(2)

(Total 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS