

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2003

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 4

GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 1hr 30mins

Name _____

Class _____

N.B. Answer all EIGHT questions as required. You may use a separate foolscap for question 8. In that case write your name, surname and class on the foolscap too.

1. Underline the right geographical term in brackets. (10 marks)
 - a. The break down of rock by plants and animals is called (chemical, biological, physical) weathering.
 - b. (Erosion, Deposition, Faulting) is the wearing away and removal of rock, soil etc., by rivers, sea, ice and wind.
 - c. (Erosion, Frost shattering, Denudation) occurs when water in cracks freezes, expands and splits the rock.
 - d. The material carried by river is called (load, boulders, discharge).
 - e. The (load, meander, current) is the flow of water in a certain direction.
 - f. By (assembling, draining, weathering), rocks are broken down without being removed.
 - g. A steep-sided valley is called a (plateau, delta, gorge).
 - h. Silt or fine soil left by river floods is also called (alluvium, pluvial, embankment).
 - i. A wide curved inlet of a sea or lake is called a (valley, bay, quay).
 - j. A (beach, spit, stack) is a pillar of rock on a sea coast separated from the mainland by erosion.
2. Write TRUE or FALSE near each statement. (10 marks)
 - a. The Harbour region of Malta is much more densely populated than Gozo.

 - b. People are not spread evenly over the world. _____
 - c. Very cold climate is a negative factor that discourages people from settling in an area. _____
 - d. A fertile alluvial plain with many resources is always sparsely populated.

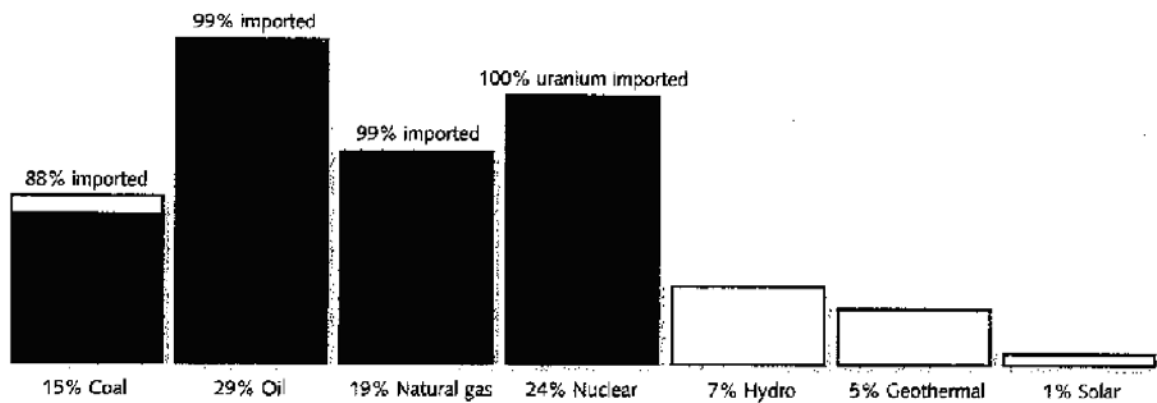
 - e. Many millions of people live upon the Himalayan Mountains. _____
 - f. World population growth rate has increased since Birth Rate is higher than Death Rate. _____
 - g. Migration is when people move home. _____
 - h. Many Mexican emigrants go to U.S.A. because of the 'American Dream'.

- i. Migration always has a good effect on the receiving country. _____
- j. Immigrants never do jobs which the local people do not want to do. _____

3. Study Figure 1 below, then fill in the blanks with the following terms: (20 marks)

Australia; energy; lack; resources; global; thermal; smell;
 clean; solar; hydro; Middle East; industrial; oil; imports;
 diversify; geothermal; acid; 29; planning and management; noise

Japanese energy supplies



Japan is one of the leading _____ nations. However, in terms of _____, Japan's domestic supplies are limited, particularly coal and _____. In order to overcome this _____ of energy Japan _____ 90 per cent of its energy _____. Vast quantities of coal are brought from _____, Canada and U.S.A., while oil imports arrive from the _____, China, and Indonesia. Recently the Japanese government's policy is to _____ its energy resource pool. Now Japan produces 7% of its energy by _____ electric power, 5% by _____ power and 1% by _____ power, although oil is still first with _____ per cent. Since the serious cases of industrial pollution some years ago, the Japanese government is also working to _____ the environment by careful _____ of industry. The aims are to reduce _____ from plastics industries and _____ from lorries and heavy machinery. It is also reducing the dependence on _____ power stations. This should reduce _____ rain and _____ warming.

4. Study Figure 2 below which shows the pattern of energy use in a large developing South American country. Then fill in the blanks and answer the questions that follow: (marks in brackets)

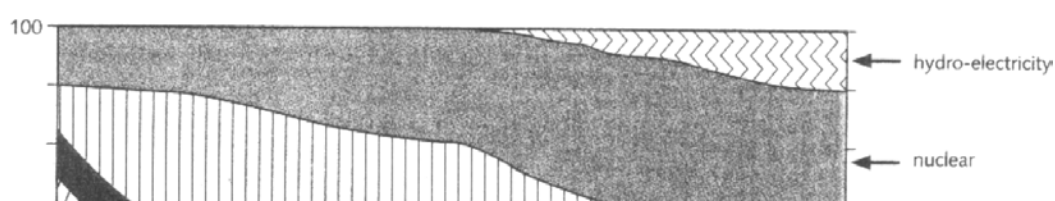


Figure 2.

- a. Name one fossil fuel labelled in Figure 2. _____ (1)
- b. Name one renewable source of energy labelled in the figure. _____ (1)
- c. Which TWO types of energy have experienced the most rapid growth?
_____ and _____ (2)
- d. Mention TWO other renewable sources of energy not shown in the above figure.
_____ and _____ (4)
- e. In about four sentences describe the changes in energy use shown in Figure 2. (4)

5. Answer briefly. (marks in brackets)

- a. Which THREE of the following jobs are primary activities?: sheep farmer;
doctor; coal miner; shopkeeper; lorry driver; forestry worker
_____ (3)
- b. What is arable farming? _____ (2)
- c. State the difference between commercial farming and subsistence farming.

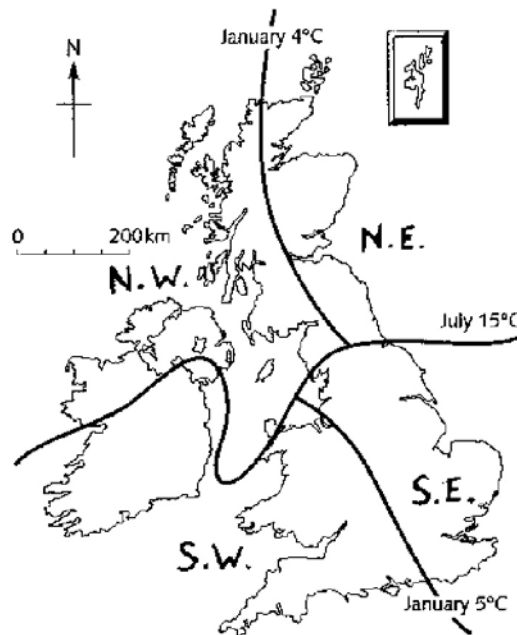
_____ (4)

d. What is meant by intensive farming? _____

_____ (2)

e. Study the map of Great Britain and Ireland that are divided into 4 quadrants (North-West; North-East; South-West; and South-East) in Figure 3, then answer the question below.

Figure 3



To what quadrant do the following descriptions refer? Fill in with: NW; NE; SW; SE.

- i. The land is hilly, too cold to grow crops. Rain is plenty.
Hill farming and dairying are practised in flatter land. _____ (1)
- ii. The land is flat. Rainfall is low. Summers warm and dry.
Wheat, barley, fruit and vegetables are grown. _____ (1)
- iii. Hill farming is common. Summers are cool; winters cold.
Potatoes and oats are grown in lower areas. _____ (1)
- iv. On higher land, hill farming is common. In the remaining
areas dairy farming is important as grass is lush because of
high rainfall. Mild winters; warm summers. _____ (1)

6. Answer briefly. (marks in brackets)

a. Mention TWO ways in which river pollution can be cleaned up. (2)

b. Name TWO ways by which international agencies plan to clean up polluted seas.

(2)

- c. Name TWO types of quarries in Malta and say what can be done with them after that they do not operate any more.

(1), (1)

(2)

- d. Mention THREE areas of attractive countryside. (3)

- e. Mention any TWO Maltese organisations or societies that take care of the environment. (2)

- f. Why is the elephant considered as an endangered animal? (1)

- g. Mention TWO other reasons why an animal species may become endangered or even extinct. (2)

7. Write a sentence on each one of the following terms in order to explain their meanings. (7 marks)

- a. assembling _____
- b. market _____
- c. coalfield _____
- d. location of industry _____
- e. Science Park _____
- f. port _____
- g. ideal industrial site _____

8. Write a paragraph or two in about ten to fifteen sentences on one of the following: (10 marks)

EITHER

- a. What do you mean by DEVELOPING COUNTRY? You should describe the standard of living; gross domestic product; jobs; trade; population; health and

education in such countries and give examples.

OR

b. Kenya as a developing country, and the way of life of the Maasai OR the Kikuyu

OR

c. Explain why Egypt's population is unevenly spread.
