

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM III

GEOGRAPHY GENERAL

TIME: 1h 30 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

Work out all exercises using good English.

Activity 1

Tick the correct column:

Geographical Aspect	Physical Geography	Human Geography	Environmental Geography
Impact of non-renewable resources			
Climate			
Population			
Migration			
Natural hazards			

5 marks

Activity 2

Fill in the blanks with the right Name from the following list:

**Greenwich Meridian; Equator; North Pole; International Date Line;
Tropic of Capricorn**

Description	Name of Latitude or Longitude
This goes around the centre of the earth and is the main line of latitude.	
This latitude can be written also as 23½°S.	
This is the smallest latitude of the Northern hemisphere.	
The Prime Meridian is also called by another name.	
Longitude 180° East and 180° West are the same line of longitude and so they are known by the same name.	

10 marks

Activity 3

(i) Fill in the blanks with the relevant Geographical Term from the following:

rain; front; condense; clouds; cold air; water vapour

- Frontal rainfall gets its name because it occurs when two air masses of warm and cold air meet, causing a _____.
- When they meet, the less dense, light warm air is forced to rise above the denser, heavier _____.
- As the warm air is forced upwards it cools. When air cools it can no longer hold all its _____.
- Therefore, the water vapour starts to _____ and form _____.
- _____ falls over a wide area.

6 marks

(ii) Explain how the given features (as shown by the photo) can affect temperature or wind in a particular area.



1. Shelter
2. Surface.....
3. Buildings.....
4. Aspect.....

4 marks

Activity 4

The Central Business District or Zone A

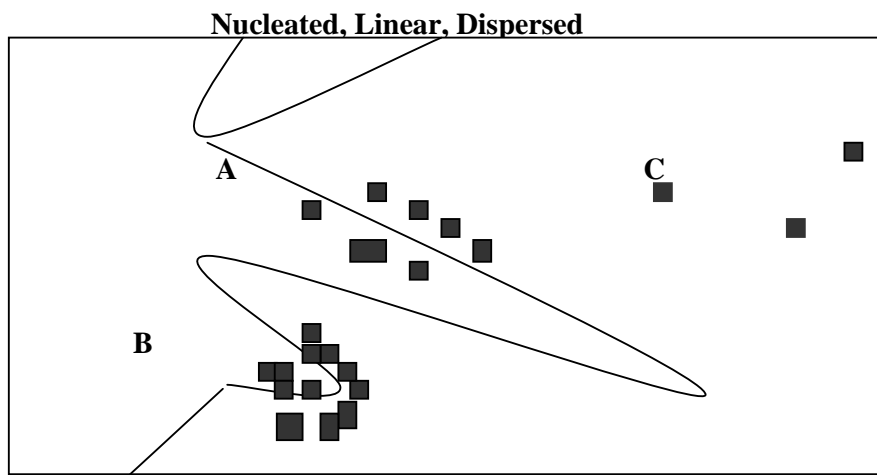


(i) Continue the following sentences to explain the main characteristics of the Central Business District (CBD) or Zone A within the city.

1. In the area of the CBD there are many
2. Most of the main roads.....
3. As space is limited
4. There are few houses in the CBD because

4 marks

(ii) Choose the correct term to describe the pattern of the settlements A, B and C:



- A
- B
- C

3 marks

(iii) List **four** problems that result from settlement growth:

1.
2.
3.
4.

4 marks

Activity 5

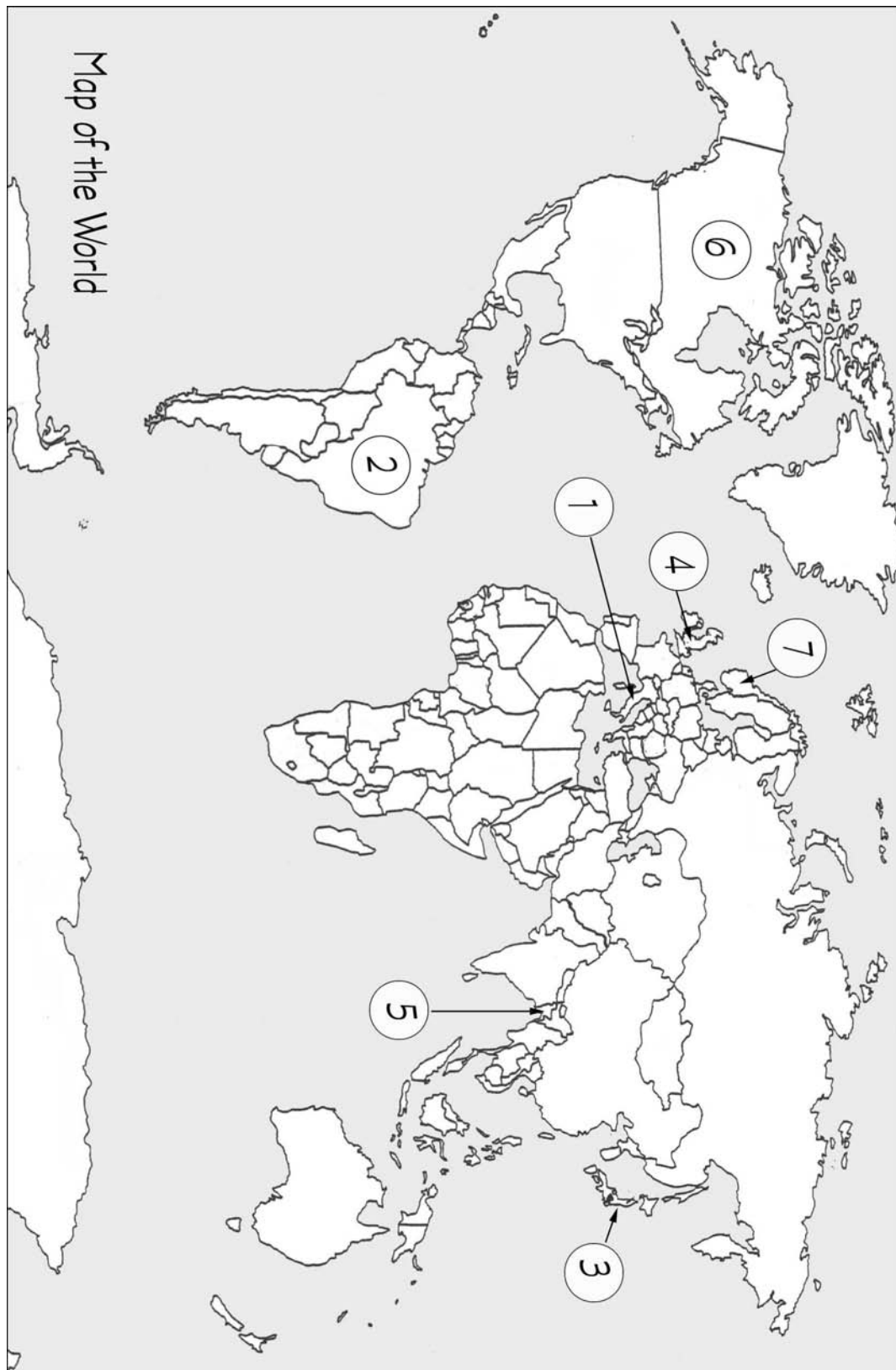
Fill in the names of the following countries in the correct column below:

Brazil, Japan, Bangladesh, Canada, Italy, England, Norway

To help you the numbers 1 to 7 of the sentences correspond to the location of the right countries as marked on the given map of the world.

1. A country where there is a volcano	1.
2. A country in South America bordering the Atlantic Ocean	2.
3. A country in Asia where earthquakes are a common hazard.	3.
4. A country through which passes the Prime Meridian.	4.
5. A country through which flows the Ganges River.	5.
6. A country in North America crossed by the Arctic Circle.	6.
7. A country in Europe where relief rainfall is common.	7.

14 marks



Activity 6

Fill in the right letter in the middle column to join correctly the following sentences:

a. When rain falls		an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
b. A river basin is		the silt is removed from the river bed.
c. Bangladesh is at risk from flooding because		underground stores by sinking wells and boreholes.
d. Urbanisation is increasing the risk from flooding because		it can lie on the surface, sink into the soil or flow over the surface
e. The risk from flooding can be reduced if		most of the land is less than 1 metre above sea level.
f. People living in the Himalayas are		there are no trees and soil surfaces so the water flows quickly over the tarmac.
g. Fresh water supplies can be obtained from		cutting down trees to burn as fuel.

Fill in the names of the following three rivers under the continent where they are found:

Danube, Nile, Murray-Darling

Africa	Australia	Europe

20 marks

Activity 7

Tick the corresponding box to show the correct answer as in the example given:

Example

	The letter P on the OS map means Public House.
✓	The letter P on the OS map means Post Office.
	The letter P on the OS map means Path.

1.

	Roads on maps are drawn smaller than they actually are.
	Roads on maps are drawn exactly as they actually are.
	Roads on maps are drawn larger than they actually are.

2.

	To find out the real distances on maps map symbols are used.
	To find out the real distances on maps the key is used.
	To find out the real distances on maps the scale line is used.

3.

	The abbreviation i on OS maps means inn.
	The abbreviation i on OS maps means Information Centre.
	The abbreviation i on OS maps means Island.

4.

	Symbols on a map are explained by the key.
	Symbols on a map are explained by the scale line.
	Symbols on a map are explained by the grid box.

5.

	A four figure reference on an OS map refers to a grid box.
	A four figure reference on an OS map refers to a point in the grid box.
	A four figure reference on an OS map refers to the whole map.

6.

	A six figure reference on an OS map refers to a grid box.
	A six figure reference on an OS map refers to a point in the grid box.
	A six figure reference on an OS map refers to the whole map.

7.

	The numbers of the horizontal lines are written first in Grid References
	The numbers of the vertical lines are written first in Grid References.
	The numbers of the scale line are given first in Grid References.

8.

	Physical features on a map include streams, hills and woodland.
	Human features on a map include streams, hills and woodland.
	Directional features on a map include streams, hills and woodland.

9.

	Physical features on a map include roads, churches, and settlements.
	Human features on a map include roads, churches, and settlements.
	Directional features on a map include roads, churches, and settlements.

10.

	One grid box of an OS map covers an area of 100Km.
	One grid box of an OS map covers an area of 1Km.
	One grid box of an OS map covers an area of 10Km.

10 marks

Activity 8

Examine carefully the given OS Map and then tick the corresponding box to show the right answer.

1.

	The scale on this map is 1cm represents 250m
	The scale on this map is 1cm represents 1km.
	The scale on this map is 1cm represents 25,000m.

2.

	In Grid Box 4979 there is the Ghallis Radar Station.
	In Grid Box 4979 there is the Ghallis Rocks.
	In Grid Box 4979 in the area there is only sea.

3.

	Bahar iċ-Ċagħaq 5077 is far from the sea.
	Bahar iċ-Ċagħaq 5077 is near the sea.
	Bahar iċ-Ċagħaq 5077 is near a lake.

4.

	Magħtab 504774 lies to the south east of the Ghallis Tower 491791.
	Magħtab 504774 lies to the south west of the Ghallis Tower 491791.
	Magħtab 504774 lies to the east of the Ghallis Tower 491791.

5.

	The area of the settlement of Ghargħur is less than 1km square.
	The area of the settlement of Ghargħur is more than 1km square.
	The area of the settlement of Ghargħur is 1km square.

10 marks

Activity 9

(i) Name two improvements made in transport:

(2 marks)

(ii) Give two positive effects which result from the latest developments in transport.

(4 marks)

(iii) Give two points to explain why traffic in urban areas is causing serious problems:

(4 marks)