

FORM 3 **GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL)** **TIME: 1h 30min**

Name: _____

Class: _____

Answer all questions in the space provided. Write clearly and in good English.

Question 1

- a. With the help given, complete the written and linear scales for the two ratios.

Ratio	Written Scale	Linear Scale
1:50000	1cm represents _____ m	_____ km _____ cm
1:25000	1cm represents _____ m	_____ km _____ cm

(8)

- b. Underline the correct meaning of these map symbols:

Sch



(factory; power station; school)



(cross; church with tower; church with spire)



(caravan site; picnic site; house)



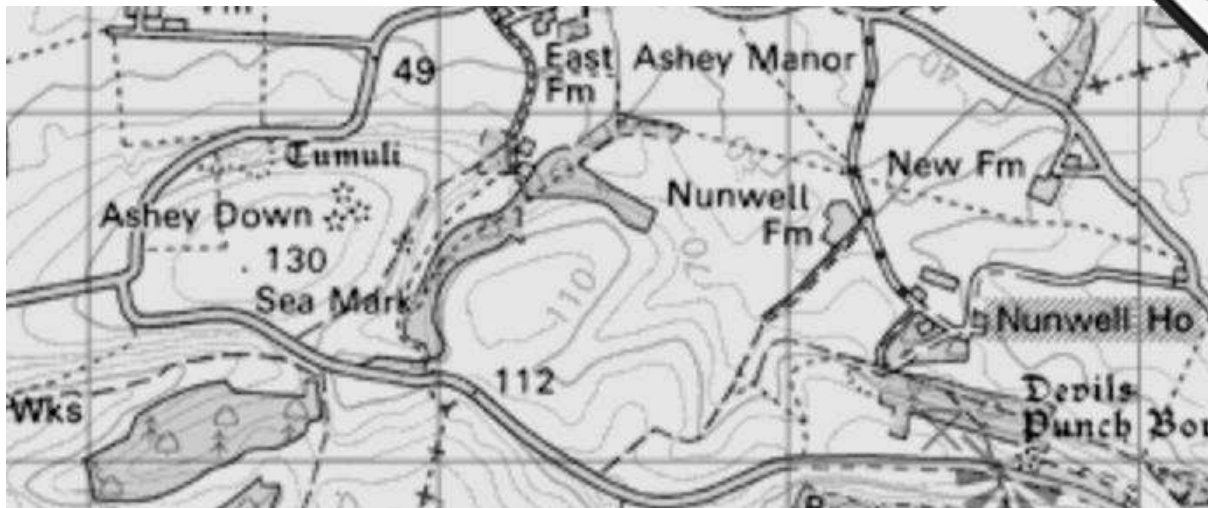
(garden; forest; shop)



(footpath; bridge; main road)

(5)

- c. The following map extract has a scale of 1:25000 or 1cm represents $\frac{1}{4}$ km.



Measure the actual distance of the footpath from Nunwell Fm to the main road which crosses the southern part of the map.

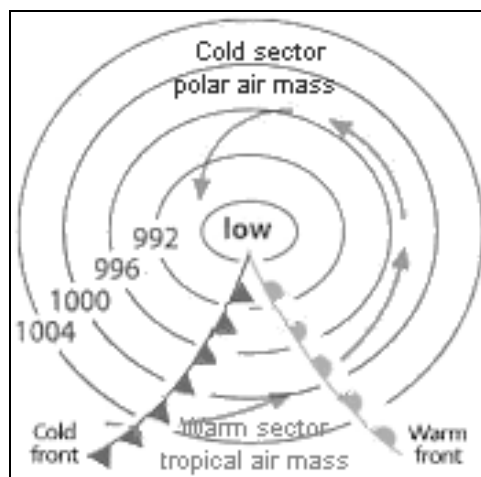
Distance of footpath on map _____cms

Actual distance is _____kms

(4)

Question 2

Examine the diagram and then fill in the blanks using the given geographical terms.



sector, front, millibars, anti-clockwise, wind, colder, low, isobars

- _____ are lines joining places of equal pressure.
- Pressure is measured in _____.
- The closer together the isobars, the greater the difference in pressure and the stronger the _____.
- In a depression, the light warm air is forced upwards by the _____, heavier air.
- In a depression, an area of _____ pressure develops.

- f. The cold _____ is the area of the depression where stormy showery weather occurs.
- g. The winds in a depression blow in an _____ direction in the northern hemisphere.
- h. Once the cold front passes and the people are under the influence of the cold _____, the weather is cold but fine; so the people no longer need their umbrellas.

(10)

Question 3

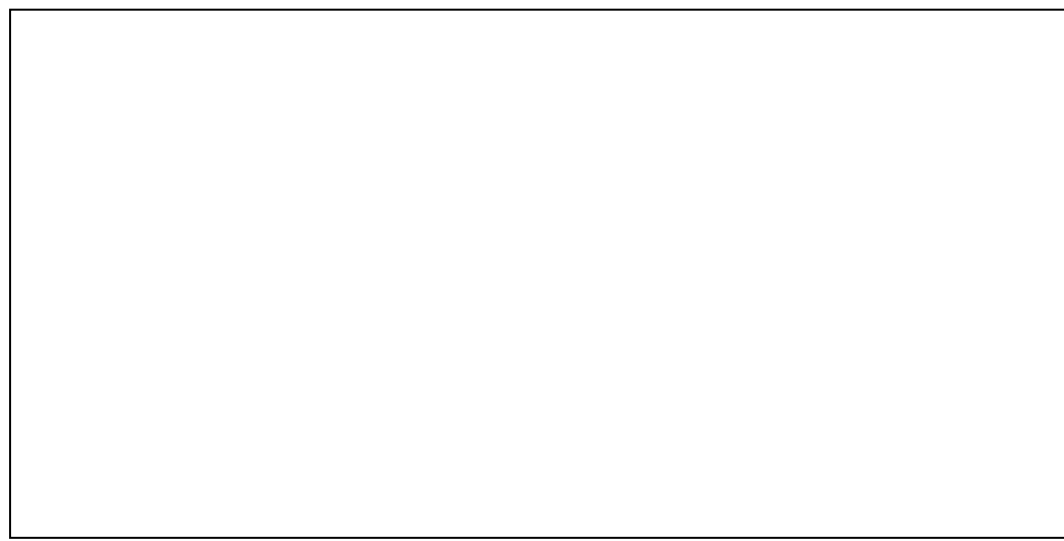
- a. Briefly describe the **Upper Water Table** and the **Lower Water Table** found in the layers of the Maltese rocks.

- (i) _____

- (ii) _____

(6)

- b. Draw a labelled drawing of one of these water tables.



(4)

Question 4

- a. Use the words given to explain briefly **four** ways how the risk from flooding by rivers can be reduced.

*dams; river channels; houses; trees; sluice gates;
earthquake prone areas; rainfall records*

(8)

- b. Link what happens to the water after it rains to the right type of surface by including the numbers 1 to 4 in the middle column.

The water after it rains	Middle column	Type of surface
1. The water sinks very quickly into the ground.		Tarmac
2. Water sinks very slowly into the ground.		Sand
3. Water lies on the surface till it evaporates.		Bare soil
4. Water sinks quite quickly into the ground.		Grass

(4)

Question 5



- a. Give **three** reasons to explain why the River Nile is very important for Egypt.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(6)

- b. The advantages and disadvantages of the Aswan Dam have been mixed up. Copy them under the right column.

Bilharzia is increasing as the water snails are no longer swept out to sea.

With water available, two or three crops can now be grown in a year.

The dam produces electricity for villages, cities, industry and diesel pumps for irrigation.

Soil is becoming less fertile as no more silt is being deposited.

Advantages	Disadvantages

(8)

Question 6

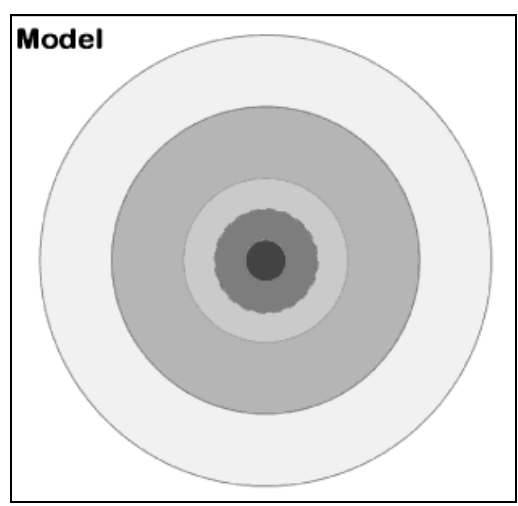
- a. Fill in the missing details of the following paragraph on **settlements** using the given words.

hamlet; market; town; live; industrial; resorts; ports; advantages;

A settlement is a place where people _____. It can be an isolated house or a _____, a small village, a _____ or a large city. Nearly all places started as small settlements and then grew to become towns and cities if their locations had particular _____. Other settlements stayed as villages or disappeared. Some settlements grew because of opportunities to set up factories and so they became _____ towns. Other settlements grew on the coast to trade between different countries. These became the _____. Some settlements grew and people could buy and sell goods becoming important as _____ towns. A _____ is a settlement where people go on holiday to play and relax.

(8)

- b. On the urban model, write the letters corresponding to the five sectors given below in their position in a town.



- A. Outer suburbs - Residential
- B. Countryside – Commuter zone
- C. Inner suburbs – Working class zone
- D. CBD
- E. Inner city or Factory Zone

(5)

Question 7

- a. Give the solutions for the following traffic problems of urban centres.



Problems	Solutions
Congestion	
Pollution	
Noise	
Lack of parking spaces	
Delays for ambulances, police and fire service	

(10)

b. Underline the correct answer regarding the Euro Tunnel.

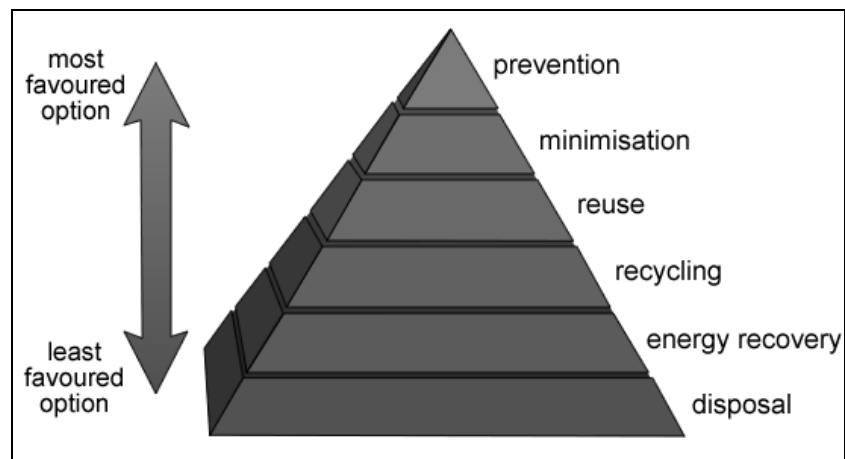


- i. The Euro Tunnel was dug under the (French Channel; English Channel; Italian Channel).
- ii. The Euro Tunnel links the road and rail networks of (Great Britain and America; Great Britain and Africa; Great Britain and Europe).
- iii. The Euro Tunnel meant that there will be no delays because of (a strike; road works; bad weather).
- iv. This tunnel has helped the movement of (people and goods; ships; letters).
- v. The main disadvantage was that the tunnel resulted in job losses in (factories; airports; ports and ferry companies).

(5)

Question 8

Continue the sentences on **waste management at school**.



- a. Students, teachers and clerical staff can share ideas on how to lessen _____
- b. Notes can be given to students on _____
- c. Discarded paper can be _____
- d. In the school grounds _____

(4)

Question 9

On the map of the world, mark five letters from the ones listed below (from A to G) to indicate countries where severe floods have occurred.

A. USA; B. United Kingdom; C. Italy; D. Russia; E. China; F. India; G. Australia

(5)

