

**FORM 3**

**GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL)**

**TIME: 1h 30min**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Question 1**

Underline the correct answer:

- a. Physical geography is about (where and how people live, the natural features of the earth, how to use the atlas). (2)
- b. Human geography is (where and how people live, the natural features of the earth, how to use the atlas). (2)
- c. **Four** important lines of latitude are (Tropic of Capricorn, Prime Meridian, Arctic Circle, Zero Meridian, Greenwich Meridian, International Date Line, Tropic of Cancer, Equator). (4)

**Question 2**

- a. Figure 1 below shows that clouds come in many shapes and sizes. Underline the correct answer.

**Two** types of clouds are:

(Cumulative clouds, Cirrus Clouds, Nimbus Two Clouds, Fire Bolt Clouds, Cumulus Clouds). (2)



Figure 1

- b. The following features can affect temperature and/or wind. Fill in the blanks using appropriate geographical terms.

**buildings**

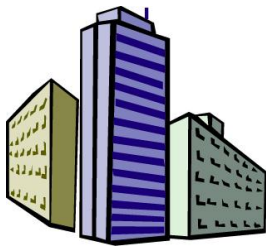


Figure 2

**mountains**



Figure 3

**surface**

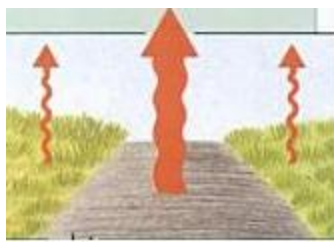


Figure 4

**shelter**



Figure 5

Features	How they affect temperature and/or wind
	Dark surfaces reflect more heat.
	Reduces the effect of the wind.
	Give off heat and warm the surroundings.
	The higher one goes, the colder it becomes.

(2)

- c. For each of the weather element in the table below, write down the corresponding weather instrument and unit of measure as in the examples given. Choose your answers from:

barometer   rain gauge   mb   points of the compass   ° C  
anemometer   thermometer   force   wind vane   mm

Weather element	Instrument	Unit of measure
1. humidity	<i>hygrometer</i>	%
2. sunshine	<i>sunshine recorder</i>	<i>hours of sunshine</i>
3. temperature		
4. rain		
5. wind speed		
6. wind direction		
7. air pressure		

(10)

### Question 3

- a. Match the following terms with their correct definitions.

Terms		Definitions
1. A settlement		is the land on which a place is built.
2. A function		is where goods are imported and exported.
3. The site		is a place where people live.
4. An industrial town		is a place where people go on holiday to relax.
5. A port		is a settlement with many factories.
6. A resort		is the main economic activity of a town.

(12)

- b. Give **two** examples of low order goods and **two** examples of high order goods. Use words from the given list.

**car      bread      newspaper      furniture**

<b>Low order goods</b>		
<b>High order goods</b>		

(2)

### Question 4

Match the following meanings to the right type of weathering:

**occurs when plants and animals break down the rock.**  
**is when water changes to ice, expands and weakens the rock.**  
**is when rocks break down by the action of water and gases.**  
**is when layers of rock peel off from the surface.**

Type of weathering	Meaning
Freeze-thaw weathering	
Exfoliation	
Chemical weathering	
Biological weathering	

(4)

### Question 5

Work out the following exercise.

- a. In Figure 6 below, place the rocks of Malta in their correct order. Use the following words :

**Upper Coralline Limestone, Lower Coralline Limestone, Blue Clay, Globigerina Limestone, Greensand.**

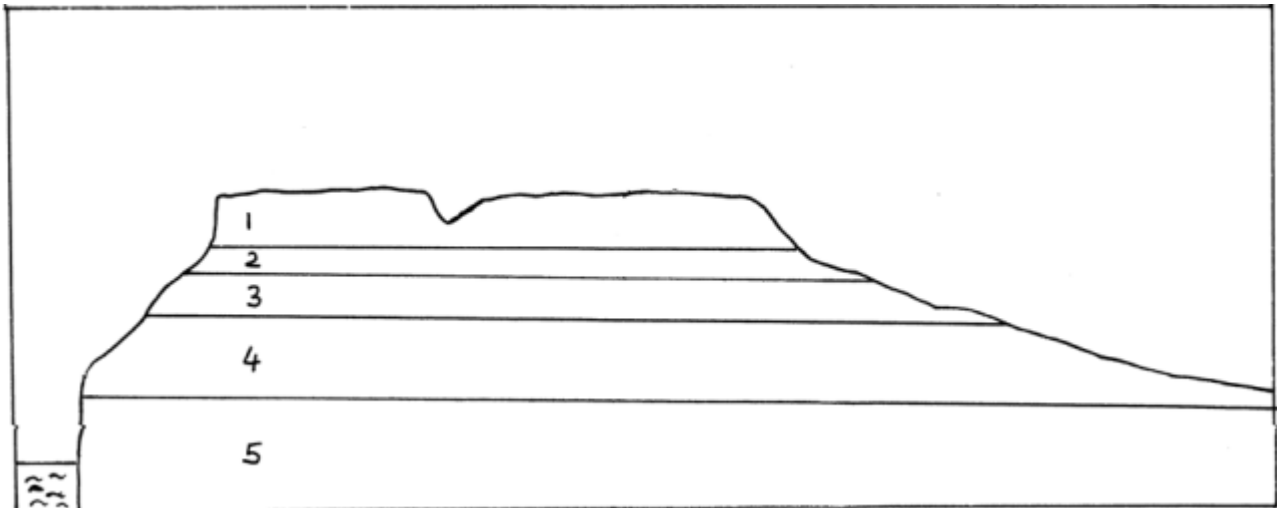


Figure 6

(5)

- b. What do you understand by the term **impermeable rock**?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

- c. (Upper Coralline Limestone, Lower Coralline Limestone, Blue Clay, Greensand) is an impermeable rock found in the Maltese Islands. (1)

- d. Water stored in the rocks is called \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

- e. Name the **three** major types of rocks found in the world.

\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

- f. The rocks of Malta are all (limestone, clayey, sedimentary, volcanic) rocks. (1)

- g. Give the use of **one** type of rock found in Malta.

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

## Question 6

Examine well the diagrams below showing the three types of rainfall.

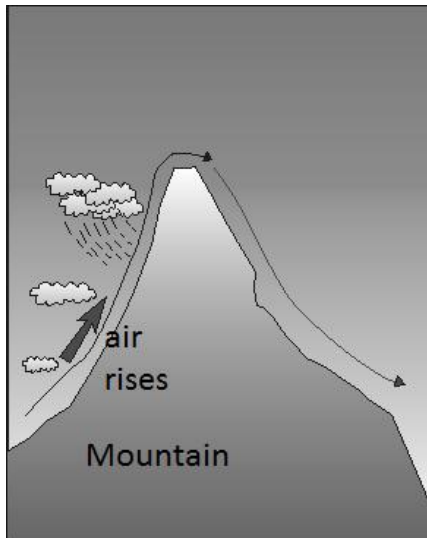


Figure 7

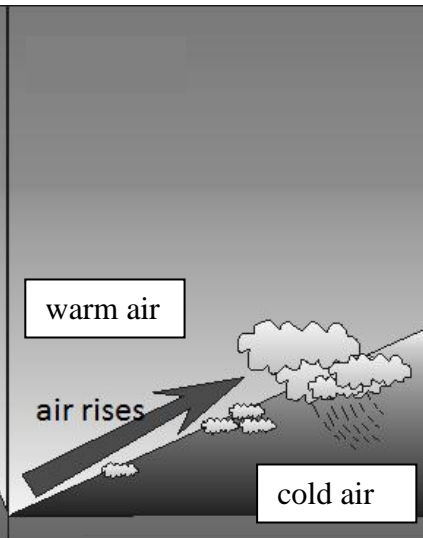


Figure 8

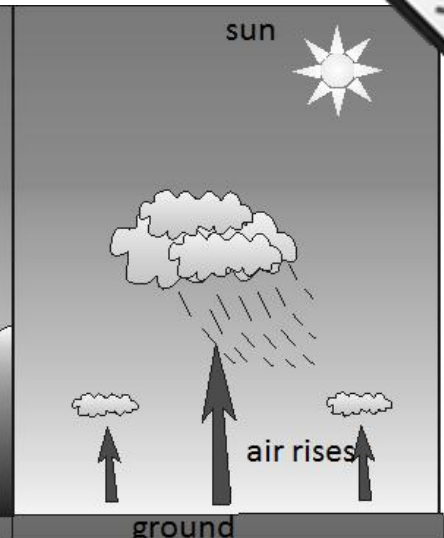


Figure 9

- a. Give the name of each type of rain according to the figure. Choose from this list:

**Frontal rain**

**Convectional rain**

**Relief rain**

Figure 7	
Figure 8	
Figure 9	

(3)

- b. Fill in the blanks to explain the three types of rain by using the given words.

**front**  
**colder**  
**rain**

**warm**  
**condensation**  
**mountains**

**rain**  
**cools**  
**rises**

**cools**  
**sun**  
**ground**

- (i) **Frontal rain** is when \_\_\_\_\_ moist air rises when it meets heavier \_\_\_\_\_ air. Rising air cools, condenses and \_\_\_\_\_ falls.

The place where warm and cold air meet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (ii) In **relief rainfall** warm humid air is forced to rise over \_\_\_\_\_. As it rises it \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ takes place and \_\_\_\_\_ follows.

- (iii) In **convective rain** the \_\_\_\_\_ heats the \_\_\_\_\_  
being light, \_\_\_\_\_. The air \_\_\_\_\_, condenses and  
falls.

(12)

### Question 7

**When there are several routes in an area and they are linked together, they form a transport network.**

- a. The sentences below explain the difference between a **high** and a **low** density network. Complete the sentences by giving the type of network.

A \_\_\_\_\_ density network has many routes and many links.

A \_\_\_\_\_ density network has few routes and few links. (2)

- b. In the figures below you will find two countries (Figure 10: Country A and Figure 11: Country B). Draw a low density network in Country A and a high density network in Country B.

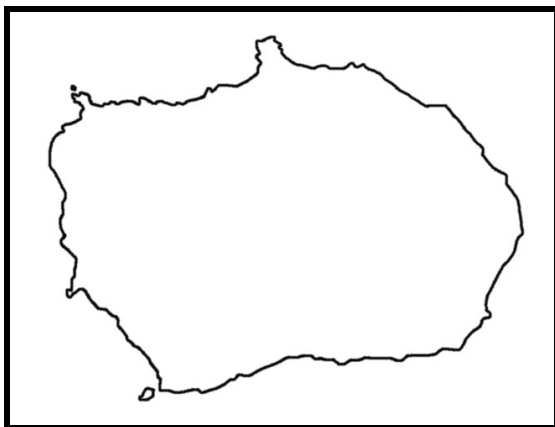


Figure 10: Country A

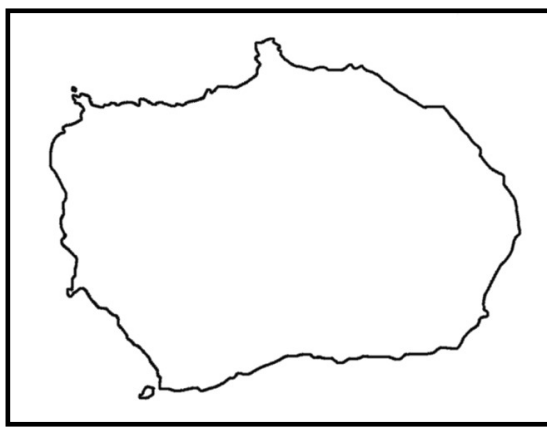


Figure 11: Country B

(4)

### Question 8

The World map, Figure 12, shows thirteen important rivers.

- In the first two columns of the table below, name any **three** rivers and write the corresponding numbers. An example is given. (3)
- In the last column of the table, write the name of the continent in which each chosen river flows. An example is given. (3)

Name of river	Number on map	Continent where river passes through
Zambesi	9	Africa



Figure 12 – Map of the World



### Question 9

Study carefully the map (Fig. 13, on page 10) and answer the following questions.

- a. Underline the correct **four figure** Grid Reference for:

Fenton Barns	8151, 5181, 8252, 5282
Eldbottle Wood	5085, 8550, 8651, 5186
Lamb (island)	5487, 8754, 8653, 5386
Broad Wood	8550, 5085, 8449, 4984

(4)

- b. Underline the correct **six figure** Grid Reference for:

a caravan site	844542, 543844, 518856
a windmill	553828, 554854, 512842

(4)

- c. The scale of the map is 1:50000 or 1cm represents  $\frac{1}{2}$  km (0.5km). Use this scale to calculate the straight line distance from West Fenton (GR 498818) to Kingston (GR 542823).

Distance in centimetres \_\_\_\_\_

Distance in kilometres \_\_\_\_\_

(3)

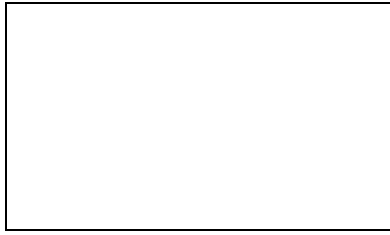
- d. Work out the compass directions from:

Highfield (GR 5483) to Oatfield (GR 5184)	
Longskelly Rocks (GR 5086) to Black Rocks (GR 4884)	
Williamstone Fm (GR 5384) to Kingston Fm (GR 5382)	
Information centre (GR 5585) to the viewpoint (GR 55 84)	

(4)



- e. Draw the map symbol for a **picnic site**.



(1)

- f. If you walk from the chapel (GR 5381) to Highfield (GR 5483), would you be going uphill or downhill?

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(1)

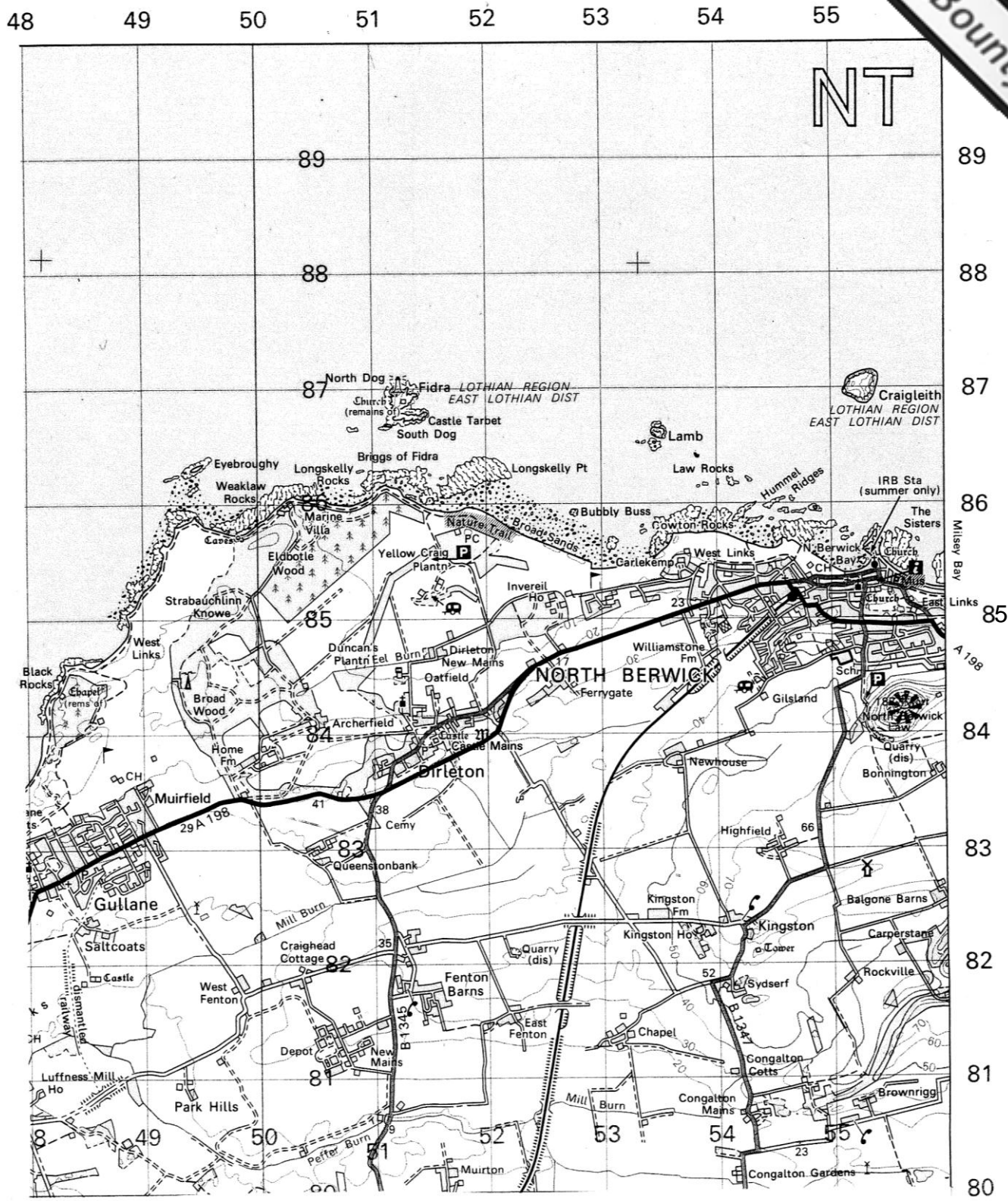


Figure 13