

FORM 4

GEOGRAPHY (OPTION)

TIME: 1h 30min

Name: _____

Class: _____

Instructions to candidates

Answer all questions in the space provided. Write your answers neatly and in good English. Credit will be given for relevant illustrations. The marks for individual questions are shown in brackets e.g. (4). There are 9 questions in all. The total mark for this paper is 90. The use of blank paper, pieces of string and calculators is allowed.

Examiner's use only.

Question No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Written Exam	Fieldwork Report	Total
Maximum Mark	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	10	90	10	100
Score												

Question 1 – Mapwork

Examine carefully the topographical (OS) map 1:25000 (Figure 1) given as a separate sheet. Then work out the exercise below after reading well the following extract.

James and Julia want to spend an adventurous holiday with their family. They have searched on the internet and found a holiday camp near Camber. They now need the following details from the OS map given (Figure 1) to convince their mum and dad to choose this location. You will help them to give these details.

Underline the correct Grid Reference (GR).

- a) The Holiday Camp near Camber is at four-figure grid reference (**9619**, **1996**, **9516**). (1)

Fill in correctly.

- b) Mum can visit the two farms found at GR 0023 named _____ and Barn Farm at four-figure grid reference _____. (2)
- c) Dad can play _____ if he goes to GR 951189. (1)

- d) Describe the beach from 9618 to 0217 by filling in the correct details after examining

Starting at 9618 the beach is sandy with _____ at the back. One also see two _____. This area is known as Camber Sands. Moving to the east to Broomhills Sands, one can notice the _____ which help the sand to pile up on the beach. Further on to 0217 the beach becomes one of _____.

(2)

- e) Enlarge the grid boxes 9517 and 9518 to a scale of 1:25000. Clearly show the coastline, the sandy area, the location of the dunes and the water channels.

(4)

Enlarged Grid Boxes Scale 1:25000

- f) Two main attractions of the area are the _____ and the _____.

(2)

Question 2 – Location and Places

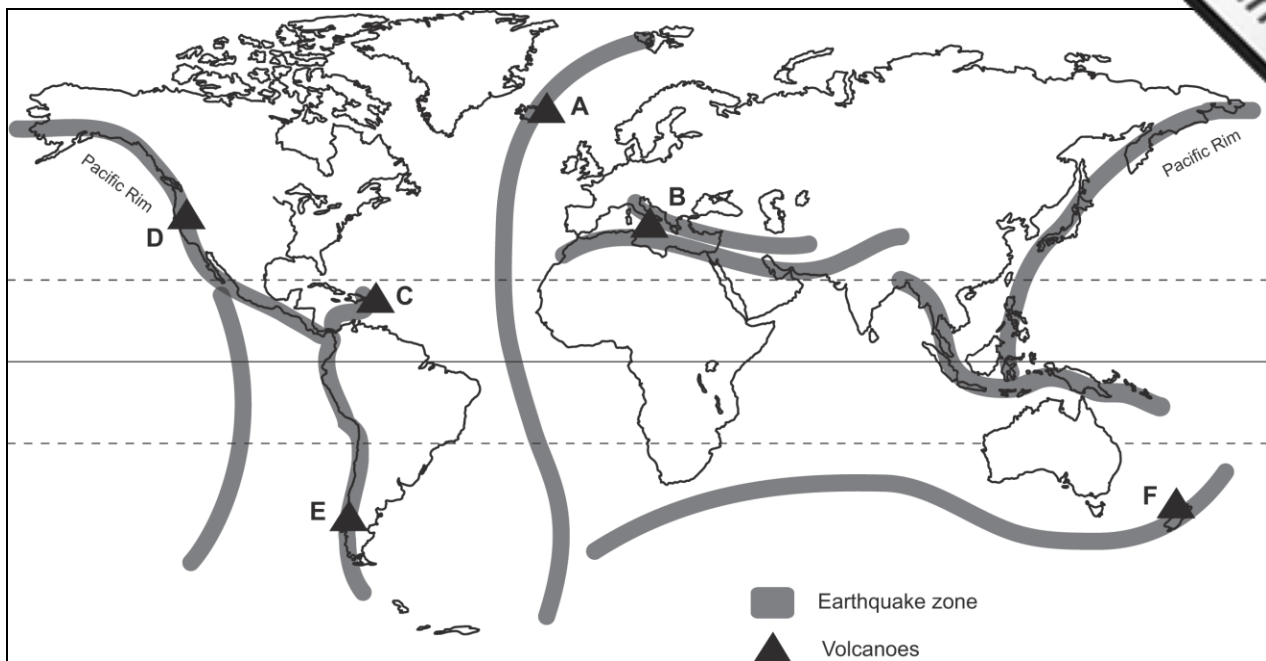


Figure 2

Examine carefully the world map above (Figure 2) and then circle the correct letter from the brackets.

- Letter (**D** **B** **A**) is the volcano Mount St. Helens.
- Letter (**C** **A** **D**) is the volcanic island of Surtsey.
- Letter (**E** **B** **D**) is Mount Etna.

Show the position of the following places by writing the letters **d** to **h** on the map above.

- An area of oceanic crust
- An area of continental crust
- South American Plate
- Eurasian Plate
- One of the countries suffering major casualties and damage by the Tsunami of 2004. Choose from - *Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Maldives, Somalia.*

(8)

Question 3 – Weather and climate

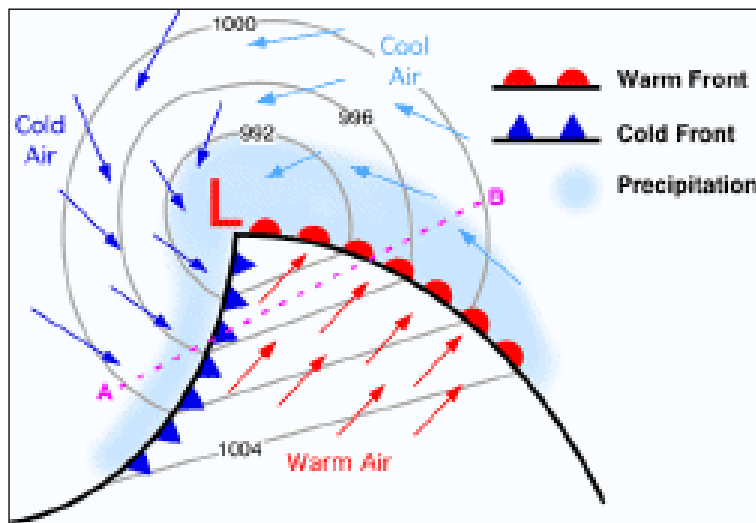


Figure 3

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences on depressions.

- _____ pressure is found at the warm front as the warm air is forced to rise over the colder, heavier, polar air coming from the north.
- _____ temperatures are experienced at the warm sector where the wind is blowing from the south-west.
- At the cold front the rain is very heavy. This is where _____ clouds form.
- At the cold section the weather changes to cold and _____ intervals.
- Isobars are lines which join places of equal air _____.
- Depressions form over the _____ where warm, moist tropical air from the south meets colder, heavier polar air from the north.

(12)

Question 4 – Landform and Processes

Fill in the blanks with the right term associated with volcanic activity.

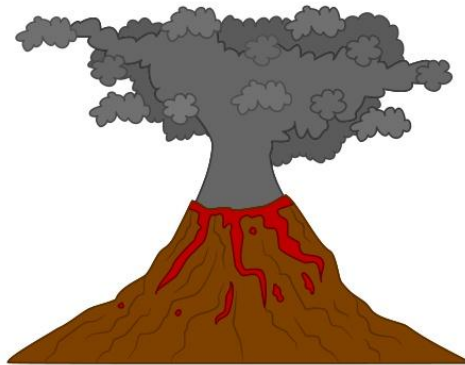


Figure 4

- a) _____ lava does not flow far because it solidifies quickly.
- b) _____ lava is more fluid.
- c) An _____ volcano is currently erupting.
- d) A _____ volcano is not presently erupting but likely to erupt in the future.
- e) The _____ is the top of the volcano from where the lava erupts.
- f) The _____ is a large underground pool of liquid rock found beneath the surface of the Earth.
- g) Lava flows and lahars can destroy a _____, clear areas of woodland or fields.
- h) The high level of heat and activity inside the Earth, close to a volcano, can provide opportunities for generating _____ energy.

(8)

Question 5 – Landform and Processes

Study well the given diagram in Figure 5 showing a river meander.

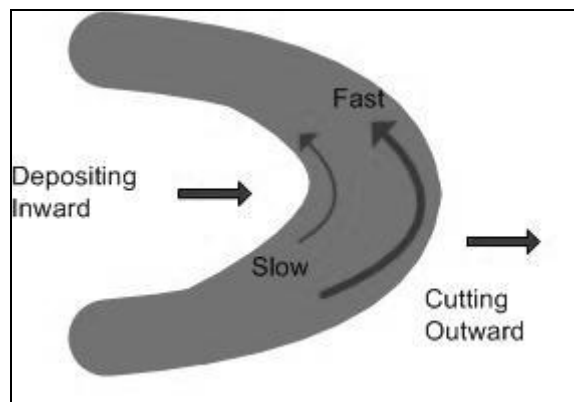


Figure 5

Continue the following sentences.

- a) A meander is a _____
- b) The deepest part of the channel is on _____
- c) The water flows fastest in these deeper sections and erodes _____

- d) The feature formed on the outside of the meander is called a _____
- e) The water flows more slowly in the shallow areas near the _____

- f) The slower water on the inside of the bend cannot carry the sediment and so it _____

- g) The feature formed on the inside of the bend is called the _____
- h) When a meander grows big and loopy two bends of the river join together forming an _____

- i) When a river carrying sediment overflows its banks, the coarsest sediment is dropped first and so forms a _____
- j) When the river floods, the finer material is carried further away from the river channel across the _____
- k) A river delta is the landform occurring _____
- l) Deltas are only formed where the river is flowing into a _____

(12)

Question 6 - Socio-Economic Human Systems

- a) What development has occurred in the past years in the following urban zones?

The following words can help you answer this question:

business; transport; slum areas; pedestrian; shopping centres



Figure 6

Urban Zone	Change
CBD	
Inner City	
Rural-urban fringe	

(6)

- b) Name **two** measures being taken to control urban sprawl (spread).

(2)

Question 7 – Socio-Economic Human Systems

Farming is affected by various factors. Write the term **physical**, **human**, **economic** or **political** near each statement to show under which factor each falls.

- a) In southern Europe the growing season is longer due to the climate. _____
- b) More intensive farming is practised on deeper and more fertile soils. _____
- c) As more young farmers now study agriculture at colleges and universities, they are more willing to adopt modern methods as organic farming. _____
- d) Government subsidies are given to guarantee a fixed income for farmers. _____
- e) Farmers of developed countries can find money to improve their farm buildings and machinery. _____
- f) Flatter land usually means more efficient and commercial farming. _____

- g) Aspect can be a natural factor which minimises the effect of frost and wind.

- h) Due to other job opportunities there are more part-time farmers.

- i) Reliable rain throughout the year means that there is good grass for rearing animals.

- j) Labour-saving machinery and computers increase output.

- k) Output tends to decrease as land gets steeper and pastoral farming is more common.

- l) Quotas are set for particular crops under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU.

(12)

Question 8 – Environmental systems

Answer the following questions regarding the use of chemicals by farmers.

- a) Why do many farmers use chemical fertilisers and pesticides?

_____ (4)

- b) Mention **two** disadvantages of the use of chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides by farmers.

_____ (4)

Question 9 Environmental systems

Refer to the diagram in Figure 7 below and then work out the exercise given.

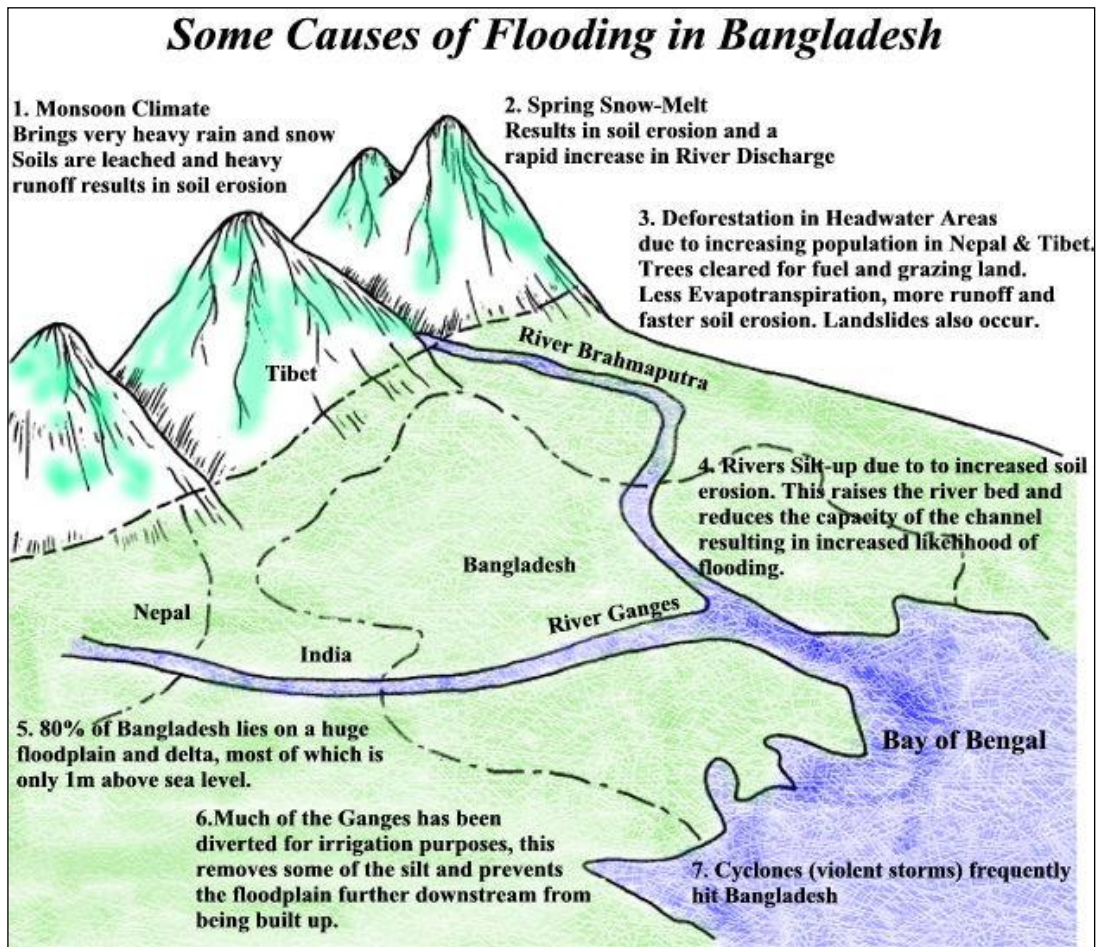


Figure 7

- a) Bangladesh lies on the flat land formed by the deposition of silt at the mouth of rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra. What is this feature called?

_____ (2)

- b) Give **three** causes of flooding in Bangladesh.

_____ (6)

c) Describe **two** negative effects caused by one of the floods that occurred in Bangladesh.

(2)

End of Paper



Figure 1

