

# SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2011

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education  
Educational Assessment Unit

StudentBounty.com

**FORM 5**

**GEOGRAPHY (OPTION)**

**TIME: 1h 45min**

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

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

**N.B. Answer all questions. Read carefully all the instructions for each question and use good English. The use of blank paper, pieces of string and calculators is allowed.**

1. Study Figure 1, Ordnance Survey map Malta West, of 1:25000 or 4cm = 1 km and choose the right word from the brackets:
  - a. The compass direction of Żebbiegħ from Mgarr is (North / South / east / west). (1)
  - b. The western part of Mgarr is in grid square (4275 / 4276 / 4175 / 4072). (1)
  - c. The highest spot in Il-Ħotba ta' San Martin is in grid reference (425751 / 434766 / 412700 / 405735). (1)
  - d. The straight line distance between Ras il-Waħx (395777) and Ras il-Pellegrin (401758) is (½ km / 1 km / 2 km / 3 km). (1)
  - e. The distance along the coast between the two same places is (1 km / 2 km / 4 km / 6 km). (1)
  - f. The South coast of Fomm ir-Riħ Bay is made up of (cliffs / flat rock / sand / boulder rock). (1)
  - g. At Ras il-Pellegrin (waterfalls / cliffs / boulder rock / sand) can be found. (1)
  - h. It has been light wind from the east for three consecutive days. The sea at Fomm ir-Riħ Bay is therefore (calm / moderately rough / very rough). (1)
  - i. The area in grid square 4274 has few contours and very little grey colour. This is because there are (steep slopes / many buildings / the sea / fields). (1)
  - j. A historical place in grid square 4276 is (Roman Baths / Wardija / il-Palma / Misraħ Miel). (1)
  - k. In the blank space below, draw a cross-section along the line shown from Pellegrin Trigonometrical Station (401753) to Lippija Tower (411757). (2)

**cross-section**

2. Study Figure 2 World Map and then fill in the name of the place and its number in the table according to the following eight descriptions. Choose the name of the place from the following list:

**Singapore, Iceland, taiga, tropical rainforest, Antarctica, Rotterdam, hot desert, Sydney** (8)

Description	Name of Place	Number
A large biome in the northern continents where millions of coniferous trees form the largest forest.		
A large biome where rainfall and vegetation are very scarce and temperature is very high during the day.		
A large biome where it is hot and rainy all year round. Trees and life are abundant.		
The major European port. Its hinterland includes the Netherlands, Belgium, western Germany and northern France.		
The largest city and port in Australia.		
Asian port on the Equator which lies at the centre of trade routes in the East and handles most cargo in the world.		
Large island in the northern Atlantic Ocean famous for its volcanoes and ice sheets.		
The ice-covered landmass that surrounds the South Pole. Few people live there.		

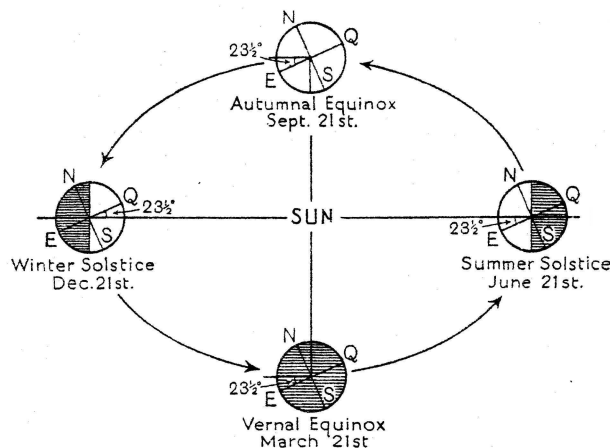
3. In the blank space at the end of each of the following statement write down the type of climate or biome to which it refers. Choose from the following four types: (12)

Equatorial Climate (or tropical rainforest)  
Tropical Continental Climate (or savanna grasslands)  
Mediterranean Climate  
Monsoon Climate

- This type of climate lies within the tropics between the desert and the equatorial forest.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Summers here are very hot and winters are very warm. There is summer rain and most areas are grassland. \_\_\_\_\_
- In summer this area gets wet, onshore winds that bring about 2000 mm of rain in four months.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- In this type of climate March to June is very hot and dry; June to October is hot and very wet; October to March is cool and dry. \_\_\_\_\_
- The four seasons of the temperate lands are unknown here since it is hot and wet all year round.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Rain of the thunderstorm type falls on most days of the year, usually in the afternoon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The weather here is hot and dry in summer. \_\_\_\_\_

- h. Vegetation here includes cork oak, figs, olives, myrtle, laurels and oleanders. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. The forest here has a closely interlocked canopy of tree crowns, some of which are mahogany, rosewood, greenheart, balsa, rubber and cacao. \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Central Chile, California, South-west Australia and South Australia's coast have this type of climate. \_\_\_\_\_
- k. The heavy summer rain such as in North-east India and Myanmar produces a rich forest of ficus and teak. \_\_\_\_\_
- l. This type of climate is also called Sudan type. This biome is well-known for the baobab tree and the large animal predators. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Study the following Figure 3 – The Seasons, then choose the correct answer from the brackets.

Figure 3 – The Seasons



- a. The turning of the earth on its own axis once every 24 hours is called (revolution / rotation / tilt / orbit). (2)
- b. The main effect of the earth's turning on its own axis is (day and night / the seasons / the eclipse / the year). (1)
- c. We see the sun rise in the east and set in the west since the earth turns from (North to South / South to North / east to west / west to east). (1)
- d. The earth's axis is tilted by (2 / 10 / 23 1/2 / 80) degrees from the perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. (1)
- e. The turning of the earth around the sun is called (revolution / rotation / eclipse / tilt), and this turn is completed in one (day / year / month / season). (2)
- f. (Spring / Summer / Autumn / Winter) starts in December in the southern hemisphere, and places there like Australia have (shorter days / longer days / equinox). (2)
- g. The earth is (slightly smaller / much smaller / larger) than the sun. (1)

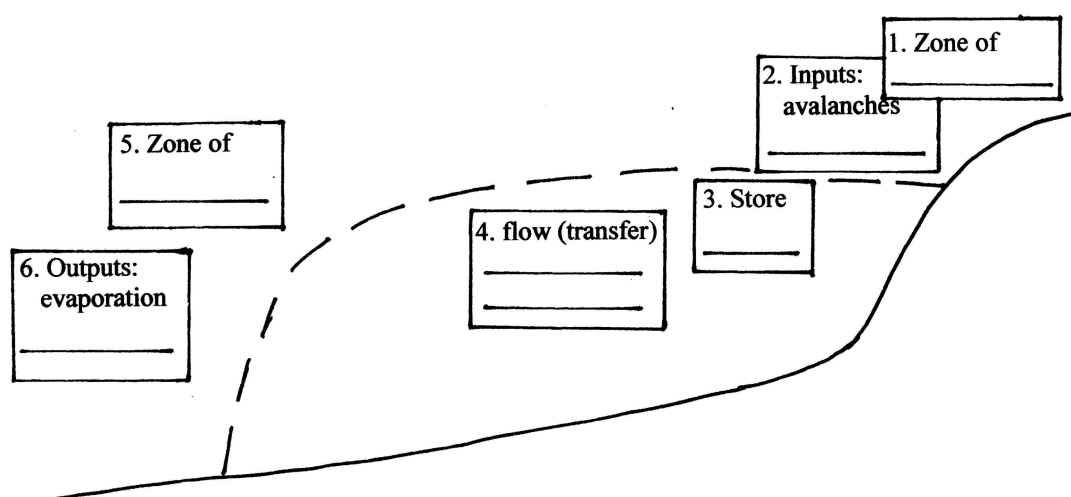
5a. Write the number of the term near the correct meaning:

	term		meaning
1	<i>Cirque</i>		Two cirques develop and erode back to back to leave a knife-edge ridge.
2	<i>arête</i>		This is material which is transported and later deposited by a glacier.
3	<i>Truncated spurs</i>		Deep rounded hollows on the slopes of glaciated mountains with a steep back wall and a rock basin.
4	<i>moraine</i>		The glacier erodes the ends of the foot of hills leaving them cliff-like.

b. Fill in the blank labels in the diagram Figure 4 below to show a glacier system. Choose from the following terms: (6)

*ablation, glacier moves downhill, precipitation, ice, meltwater, accumulation*

Figure 4 – Glacier System



6a. Give two examples for each of the following types of industry or economic activities. Choose from: *service industry, nursing, manufacturing, fishing, forestry, food processing*

- primary industry \_\_\_\_\_
- secondary industry \_\_\_\_\_
- tertiary industry \_\_\_\_\_

(6)

b. Why have most industries become footloose in the recent past? Underline the correct reason:

- production has increased;
- transport has improved;
- to save on workers' wages;
- governments decide on location of industry

(2)

c. What does *deindustrialisation* mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Here is a paragraph about *Multinational* (or *Transnational*) *Companies*. Fill in the blanks using the following words: (10)

*taxes, government, influence, large, Ford, transferred,*  
*disadvantages, jobs, markets, factories*

Multinational or transnational companies are very \_\_\_\_\_ firms with offices and \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world. Two examples of multinational companies are \_\_\_\_\_ and Shell. Multinational companies locate in different countries to have access to \_\_\_\_\_ where to sell their products, to avoid heavy \_\_\_\_\_ and trade barriers and for other reasons. Two advantages of having multinational companies in the country could be the increase in prosperity by creating new \_\_\_\_\_ and that some taxes will still be paid to \_\_\_\_\_. Two \_\_\_\_\_ of having multinational companies in the country could be that these companies are so powerful that they may \_\_\_\_\_ the government and much profit money is \_\_\_\_\_ to the multinational headquarters in the mother country.

8a. What is an ecosystem? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

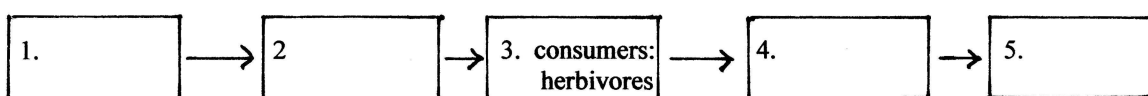
b. Name any two components of the non-living environment of an ecosystem.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

c. Why is the ecosystem under a leaf or stone called 'micro level ecosystem'?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

d. Fill in the 4 blank labels of flow diagram Figure 5 – Transfers of Energy in an Ecosystem – below. Choose the words from: (4)

*consumer carnivores; non-living environment; decomposers; producers*

Figure 5 – Transfers of Energy in an Ecosystem

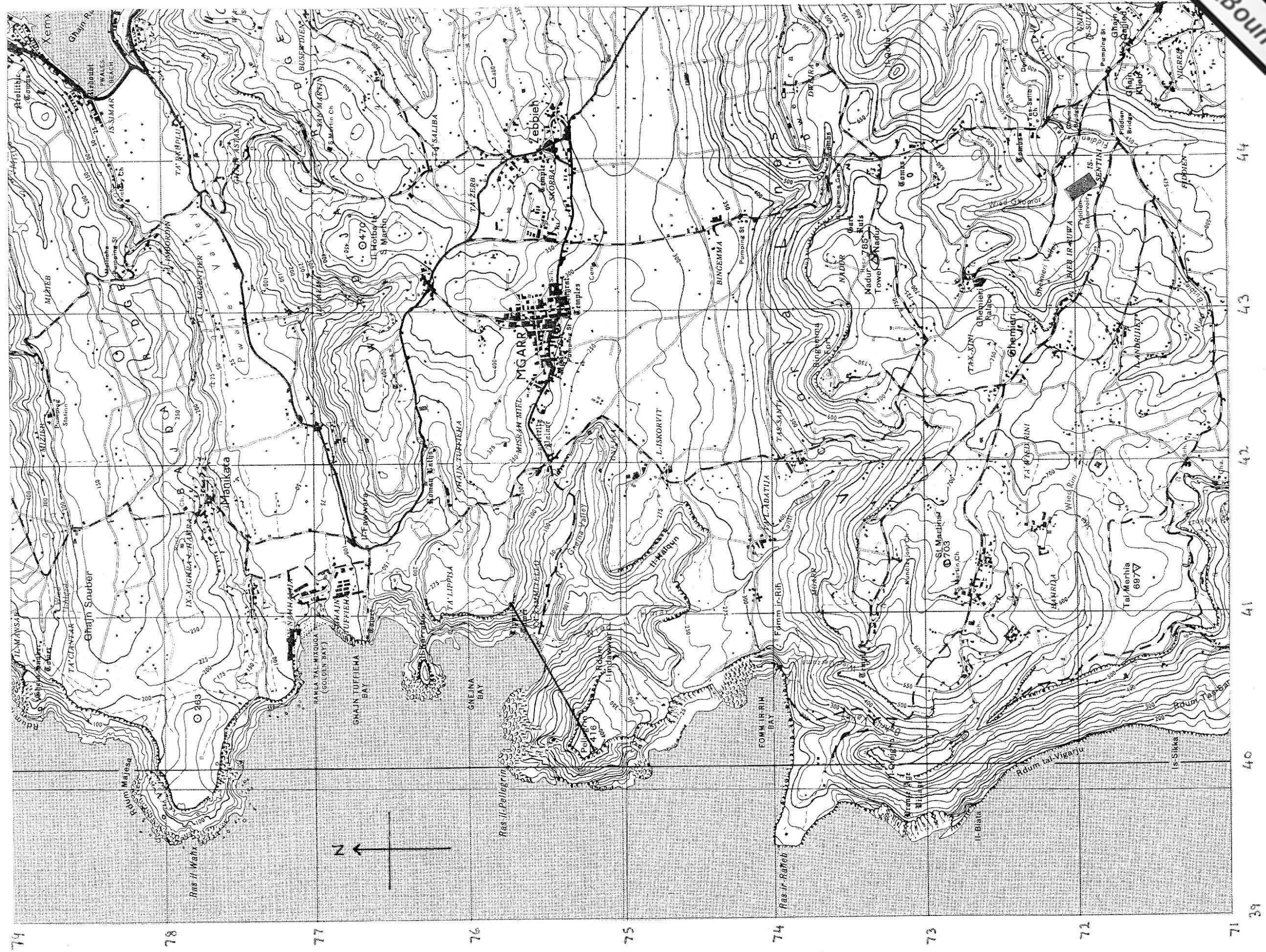


- 9a. What is deforestation? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Give two main reasons for deforestation within the Amazon rainforest.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. In which continent is the Amazon rainforest? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- d. Here are four actions. Two of them are good for conservation of trees while two are bad since they increase deforestation. Write GOOD or BAD near each statement. (4)
- i. I print all e-mails I receive. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. The carpenter uses wood from managed forests rather than tropical mahogany and rosewood.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- iii. I am on a vegetarian diet. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. People in Brazil are logging trees to make way for new roads and towns. \_\_\_\_\_



Figure 1 for Question 1 - O.S.Map MALTA WEST

Scale - 1:2,500 (4cm = 1 km)





**Figure 2 – World Map for Question 2**

