

FORM 2

GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL)

TIME: 1h 30min

Name: _____

Class: _____

N.B. Answer all questions on this examination paper. Write clearly and use good English.

A. Study figure 1, Map of the Mediterranean Region and then answer the following questions:

1. Which *entrances* to the Mediterranean Sea are marked:

E1 _____ E2 _____ E3 _____

2. Which *mountain ranges* are marked:

M4 _____ M5 _____ M6 _____

M7 _____ M8 _____

3. Which *volcanoes* are marked:

V9 _____ V10 _____ V11 _____

4. Which *rivers* are marked:

R12 _____ R13 _____

R14 _____ R15 _____

(15 marks)

B. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Give one important difference between weather and climate.

_____ (2)

2. In a single sentence describe the climate of the Mediterranean region.

_____ (2)

3. Mention four important atmospheric phenomena or elements.

_____ (4)

4. Why is it important for us to listen to or read the weather report forecast?

_____ (2)

5. Why is the weather important for farmers?

_____ (2)

6. Why is the weather important for fishermen?

_____ (2)

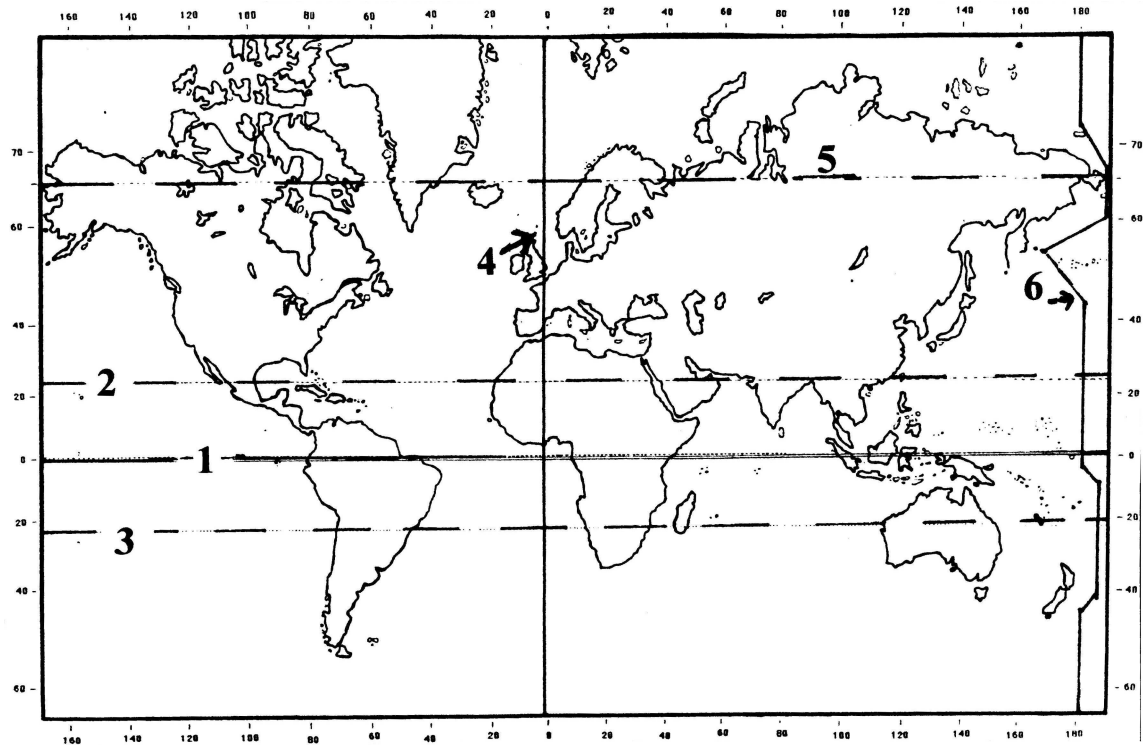
7. Name two types of rainfall.

_____ (2)

C. Study figure 2, World Map and then name the *lines* marked as follows:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Figure 2 – WORLD MAP



D. Answer in brief:

(14 marks)

1. What is a book of maps called? _____
2. At the end of a book of maps you find a long list of places with page of map and co-ordinates. What is this section called? _____
3. What are the horizontal lines drawn on an atlas map called? _____
4. What are the vertical lines drawn on an atlas map called? _____
5. Which is the longest line of latitude? _____
6. What is longitude 180° also called? _____
7. Which line of latitude crosses the Maltese Islands? _____

E. Use the following words to fill in the blanks of the paragraph below:

(14 marks)

aquifer *impermeable* *pipes* *Nasser* *hydro-electric*
controlled *boreholes* *percolates* *Aswan* *generators*
reservoirs *turbines* *factories* *lake*

Water in the Mediterranean Region

In Mediterranean countries water is obtained from rivers, desalination plants, wells, _____ and pumping stations. In the two last methods, water is extracted from _____ water-table or _____. Rainwater _____ through the permeable rock until it reaches a layer of _____ rock over which it settles. It is later pumped up and stored in _____. Water from reservoirs is then channelled by means of _____ to be used in homes, in farms and in _____. Sometimes rivers are dammed and so an artificial _____ is formed behind the dam. In such a way the flow of the river water is _____ and down river the farmers may have water all the year. The pressure of water passing through sluices in the dams turns _____ which put on dynamos and _____. This type of energy is called _____ power. Such a scheme is found in the south of Egypt at _____ high dam which created Lake _____ behind it.

F. Correct these actions to make them good for the environment. (10 marks)

1. I keep the lights on all evening.

2. We throw away all kinds of garbage in one bag.

3. I only buy heavily packed vegetables.

4. I use a new plastic bag whenever I go to the grocer's.

5. I use a lot of dishwashing liquid soap when I wash the plates.

G. The following is a radio news report about an earthquake. Read the passage and then answer the questions below.

Earthquake in Malta, 21 March 1972

At 11.10 p.m. on 21 March an earthquake measuring force 5 on the Mercalli scale was felt for about ten seconds all over the Maltese Islands. Many people came out of bed and believing that an aftershock would strike, took to the streets and spent the rest of the night in their cars or in the open such as Ta' Qali and Hal Far. Although the day after, schools opened as usual, no lessons were held and the students passed the day in the yards or gardens. According to the University seismograph the epicentre was located at about 40 kilometres east of Malta. Some old buildings developed slight damage including cracks. Fortunately no one was injured. There were no reports of any high wave hitting the coast. The tremor was also very slightly felt at Licata and Gela in Sicily.

1. Give another word for earthquake. _____
2. Give another scale for measuring earthquakes. _____
3. How many grades or numbers has this other scale? _____
4. What place is the epicentre? _____ (1)
5. What is a seismograph? _____ (1)
6. What is a high wave caused by a submarine earthquake called? _____ (1)
7. Mention one such famous high wave that killed a lot of people.
_____ (1)
8. Why did many Maltese spend the night and day in the open? _____ (1)

9. In the 1972 earthquake, damage was very slight. Describe the damage.
_____ (1)
10. Why are there frequent earthquakes around the Mediterranean region?

_____ (2)

H. Write the number of the HEAD near its correct TAIL.

(14 marks)

HEADS		TAILS	
1	Until 1991 Croatia		movement of people from one country to another.
2	The people of Crete speak		can only buy basic needs.
3	Barcelona, Marseilles, Naples and Alexandria		they become smog.
4	External migration is the		trees and fish in lakes to die.
5	Refugees are forced to leave their country		formed part of Yugoslavia.
6	People with a low standard of living		desertification.
7	Since the population and industries have increased		since it is almost enclosed.
8	Often consumer society is		the Greek language.
9	When smoke is mixed with fog		are Mediterranean ports with more than a million people.
10	Acid rain causes		because of the greenhouse effect.
11	The Mediterranean Sea is becoming warmer		cutting of trees in large quantities.
12	Pollution may be disastrous in the Mediterranean		wasteful of resources.
13	Deforestation is		water is in greater demand.
14	Decreased rainfall may lead to		because of wars, hunger and persecution.

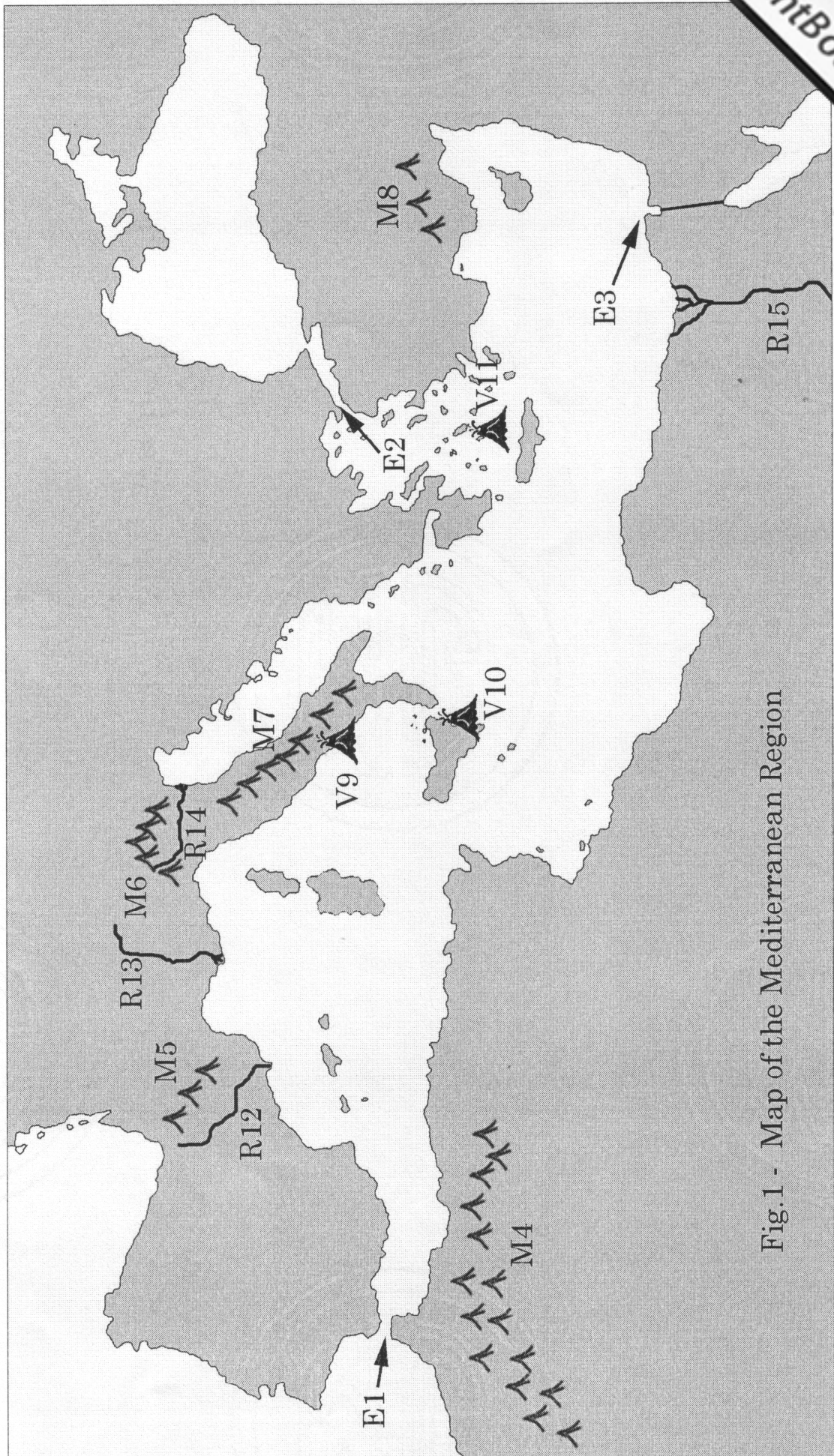


Fig.1 - Map of the Mediterranean Region