

**FORM 2**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**TIME: 1h 30min**

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

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

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

1. Study carefully the map of the Mediterranean Region found on page 3 and then answer the following questions.

- (a) Fill in the table below with the names of the countries numbered **1, 2, 3, 4, 5** and **6** on the map.

Countries			
<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>3</b>		<b>6</b>	

**(6)**

- (b) Name the volcanoes numbered **7** and **8** on the map.

Volcanoes			
<b>7</b>		<b>8</b>	

**(2)**

- (c) Name the fold mountains numbered **9, 10, 11** and **12**.

Fold Mountains			
<b>9</b>		<b>11</b>	
<b>10</b>		<b>12</b>	

**(4)**

(d) Name the Mediterranean islands numbered **13** and **14**.

Islands			
<b>13</b>		<b>14</b>	

(2)

(e) Name the rivers numbered **15**, **16**, **17** and **18**.

Rivers			
<b>15</b>		<b>17</b>	
<b>16</b>		<b>18</b>	

(4)

2. Read carefully the following statements about the greenhouse effect in the Mediterranean.

(a) Tick (✓) only the statements that are true.

(i)	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) is one of the gases found in the atmosphere.	
(ii)	CO <sub>2</sub> stops the sun's rays from heating the ground.	
(iii)	Since the industrial revolution the amount of CO <sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere increased at a very fast rate.	
(iv)	Due to the increase in CO <sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, global temperatures are getting colder.	
(v)	The burning of fossil fuels will increase the amount of CO <sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.	

(3)

(b) Rewrite correctly the false statements from the exercise above.

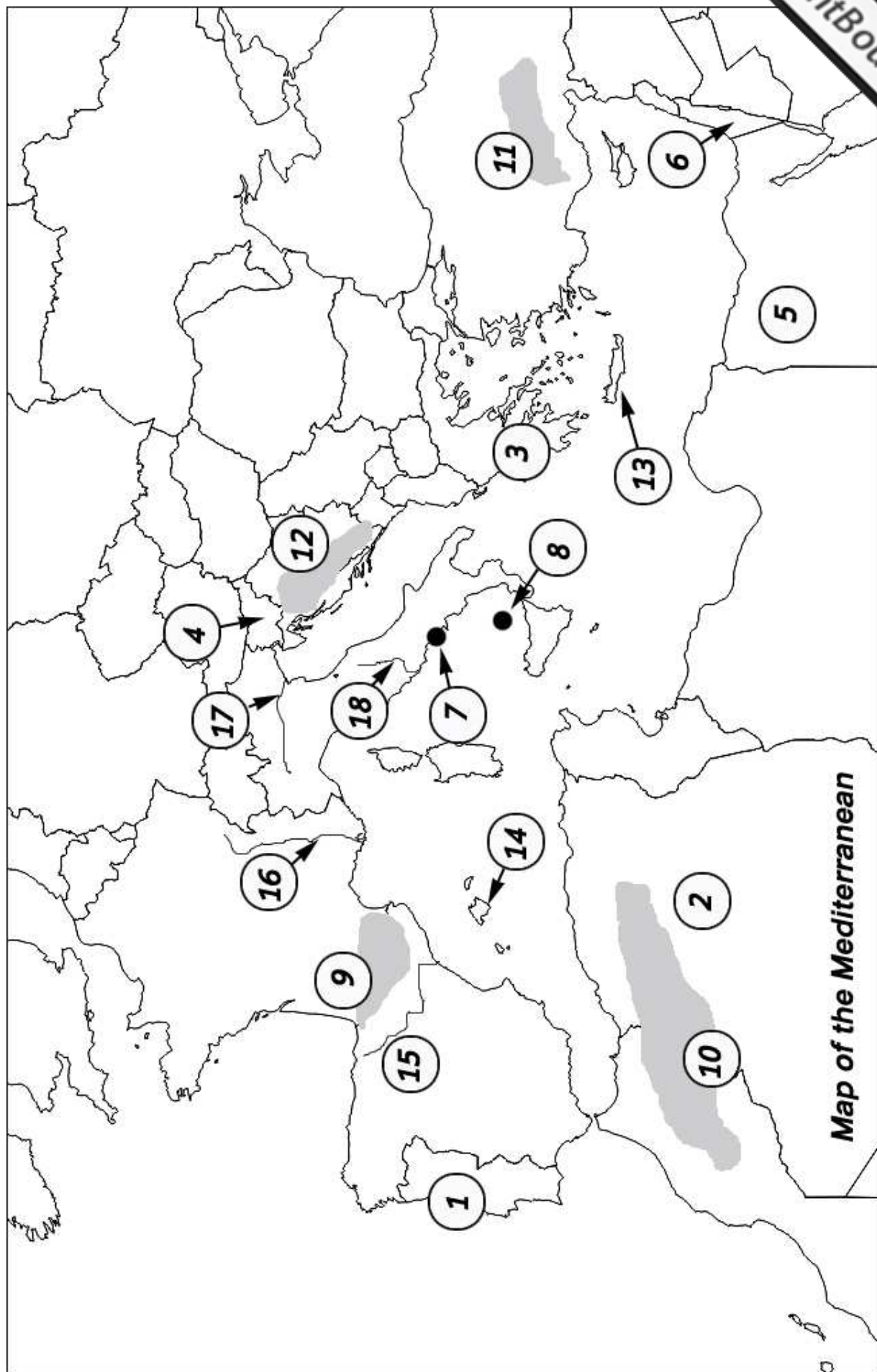
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(4)



(c) Look carefully at the photo below showing St. Mark's Square flooded with water.



Briefly describe why in the future sea-side settlements like Venice will be more in danger of flooding.

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(4)

3. Study carefully the map of the world found on page 6.

(a) On the map itself, draw and name the Prime Meridian.

(b) Tick (✓) the correct answer.

(i) The Prime Meridian is also called

Equator	
Greenwich Meridian	
Tropic of Cancer	

(1)

(ii) The Prime Meridian is found at

longitude 0°	
longitude 20°E	
longitude 25°W	

(1)

(iii) The Prime Meridian passes through the town of

Amsterdam	
Rome	
Greenwich	

(1)

(c) On the map of the world (page 6) draw the following lines of latitude and longitude.

Latitude 60°N
Longitude 100°E

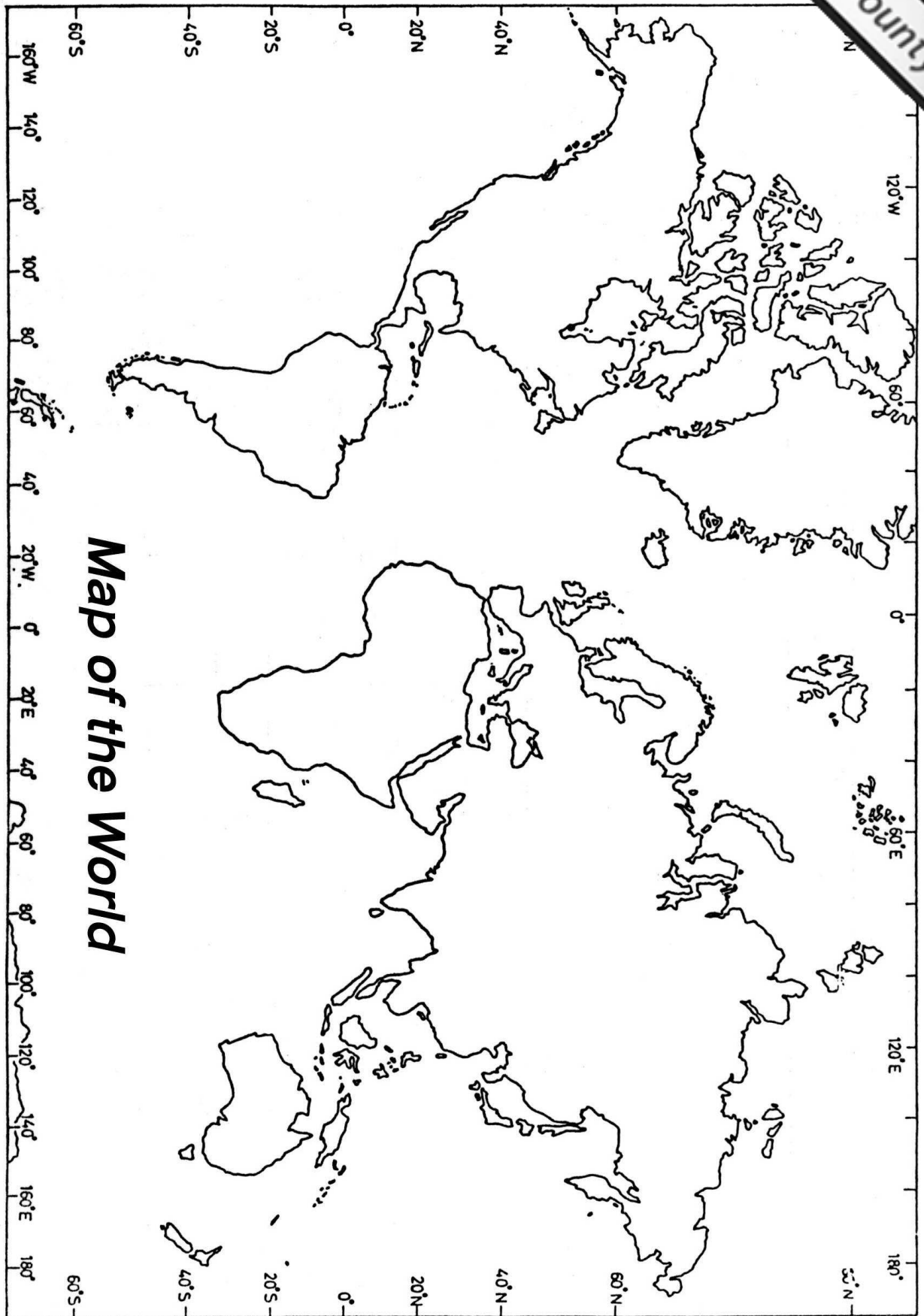
(2)

(d) Mark the following two places on the map of the world, using the letters **X** and **Y**.

Place	Latitude	Longitude
<b>X</b>	20°S	160°E
<b>Y</b>	40°N	0°

(4)





4. Look carefully at the photo below.



(a) Tick (✓) the correct answer.

Is the volcano seen in the picture above

active	<input type="checkbox"/>
dormant	<input type="checkbox"/>
extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1)

(b) How can you tell?

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(2)

(c) What is lava called when it is still below the earth's surface?

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(2)

- (d) In the space provided below draw a cross-section of a volcano. Label the diagram with the following: magma chamber, vent, secondary vent and dyke.

Cross-Section of a Volcano

(6)

5. (a) What is the difference between a cold and a hot desert? Give an example for each.

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(4)

- (b) Look at the photo on page 9, showing mineral extraction in the Sahara Desert.

- (i) What mineral are the workers extracting from below the ground?

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(2)





- (ii) For what purpose is this mineral used, once it is extracted from deep below the ground?  
Give two examples.

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(4)

- (iii) How is this mineral transported from the place where it is extracted to the harbour before it can be exported?

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(1)

- (iv) How is this same mineral transported from the North African ports to the South European ports?

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(1)

6. (a) In the space provided below describe how rain forms.

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(8)

(b) What weather instrument is used to measure the amount of rainfall? What unit of measurement is used?

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(4)

7. Use the following words to fill in the blank spaces of the paragraph below.

**wells**

**underground**

**percolates**

**surface**

**oases**

**nomads**

**porous**

**Atlas**

Most of the water in the Sahara is found in \_\_\_\_\_ aquifers and in oases where the water reaches the \_\_\_\_\_. In winter rain falls on the \_\_\_\_\_ mountains and this water \_\_\_\_\_ down slowly through the sandstone layer which is a \_\_\_\_\_ rock. Water gradually moves under the desert and it is stored in the pores of the sandstone rock layer. Deep \_\_\_\_\_ are drilled in these rocks to pump up this water stored underground. Desert \_\_\_\_\_ depend on these wells to supply themselves and their camels, sheep and goats with water. In some places where the sandstone layer is in the surface, water seeps out naturally to the surface to form large \_\_\_\_\_ which can support thousands of people.

(8)

8. Answer the following questions.

(a) What is the outer shell of the earth called?

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(3)

(b) The outer layer of the Earth is divided into several blocks. What are these blocks called?

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(3)

(c) What happens when these blocks move towards each other?

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(3)

(d) Explain why fossils of marine creatures are found high on mountains such as the Alps.

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(3)

(e) What does the term **sparsely populated** mean?

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(2)

(f) List **three** reasons to explain why Alpine areas have sparse population.

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(3)