DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Department for Curriculum Management and eLearning
Educational Assessment Unit
Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2013

Track

| FORM 4 | GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL) | TIME: 1h 30min |

Name: _____   **Class:** _____

Answer all questions in the space provided.

1. (a) Give the meaning of the term **population density.**

    _____ (1)

    (b) In Column B, write whether the region named in Column A has a high population
         density or a low population density.   (4)

    (c) In Column C suggest a reason for the population density of each region named in
         Column A.   (4)

Column A Region	Column B High or low population density?	Column C Reason
Amazon Forest		
Sahara Desert		
Bangladesh		
Western Europe		

    (d) Fill in the blanks with the following terms:

         International migration   **Seasonal migration**

         Mexico to USA   **Malta to Italy**

         _____ is the movement of people from one place to another

         during a particular period of the year, such as from _____ during

         harvest time.

         _____ is the movement of people from one country to another

         such as from _____.   (4)

(e)   Some of the following factors push people from the countryside whilst others attract people to cities. Place the following factors in the correct column.

More job opportunities   Low wages   Lack of medical services
High standard of living   Natural hazards   More educational opportunities

(6)

(f)   The following table shows the birth rate and death rate of three countries. Fill in the last column with the following terms:

Population decreases   Population remains the same   Population grows

Country	Birth rate	Death rate	Population change
Malta	10	8	
Bulgaria	10	14	
Italy	9.6	9.6	

(3)

(g)   Tick (✓) the right column to show whether the following factors affect the birth rate or the death rate.

Factors	Effect on birth rate	Effect on death rate
Use of contraceptives		
Good sewage system		
Children considered as a financial burden		
More information on healthy lifestyles		
More working women		

2. (a) Figures 1 and 2 show different weathering processes.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Underline the correct answer.

(i) In Figure 1 the statue is being damaged by **(biological weathering / onion-skin weathering / chemical weathering).**

(ii) In Figure 2 the rabbit is causing **(biological weathering / onion-skin weathering / chemical weathering).**

(4)

(b) Study well Figure 3 which shows the process of freeze-thaw weathering. Write numbers 1 to 4 in Column A to put the following sentences in the correct order.
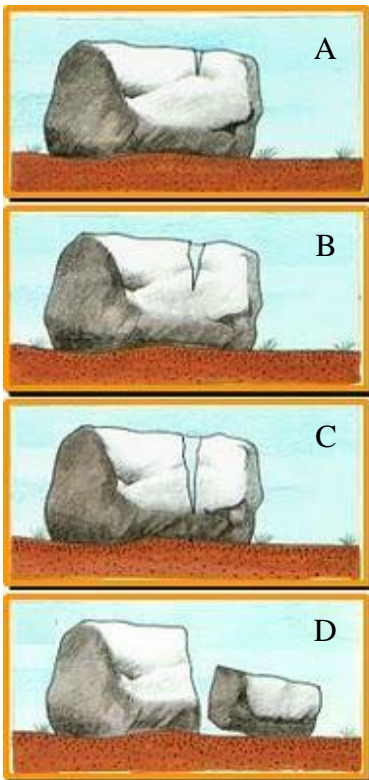

Figure 3

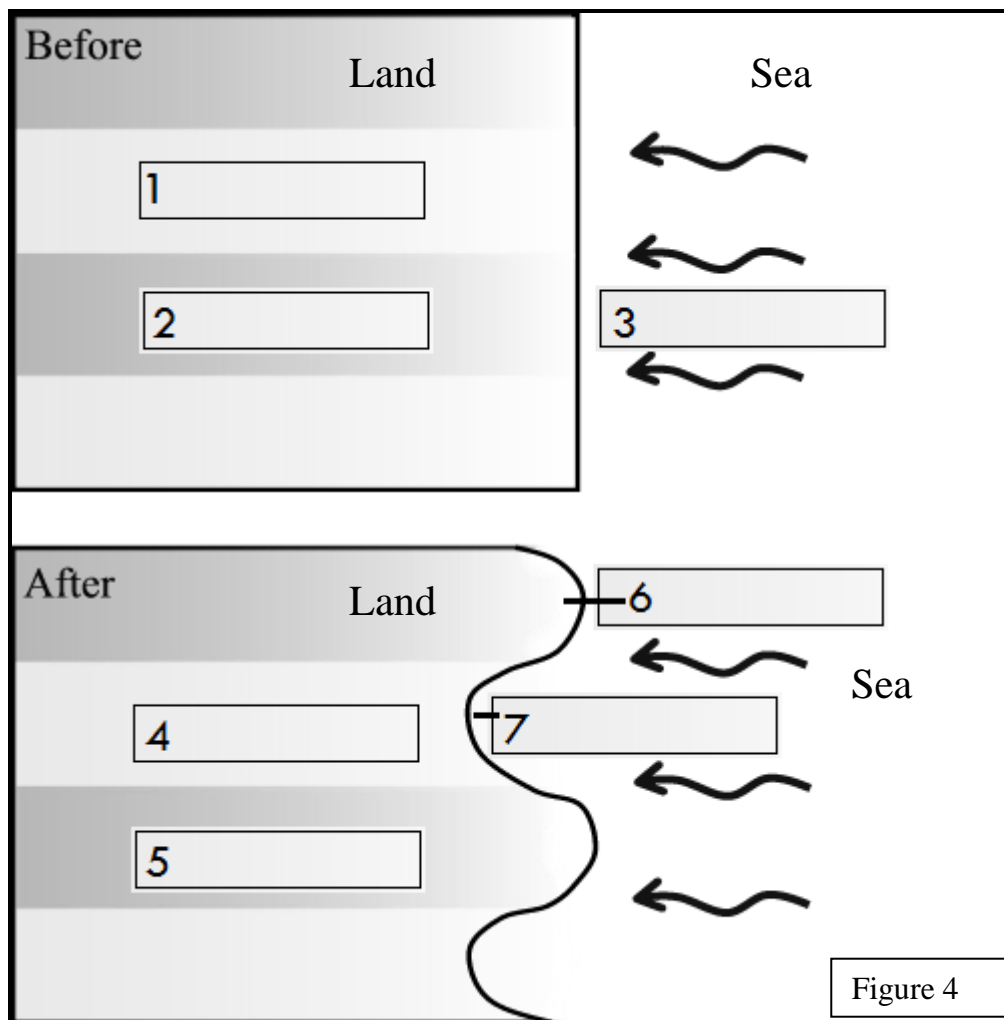| Column A	Column B
	If the air temperature falls below 0^oC, the water will freeze and expand causing pressure on the rock.
	Water from rainfall or melting snow and ice, becomes trapped in a crack or joint in the rock.
	If this process happens repeatedly, the rock will weaken and the rock will slowly break up into smaller pieces.
	The ice will melt when the temperature rises above 0^oC and freezes again when the temperature falls below 0^oC.

(4)

3. (a) Explain the difference between the process of erosion and the process of dep

_____

_____

_____
                                                                          (4)

   (b) The following diagram (Figure 4) shows how headlands and bays form. Place the
        following terms in the spaces numbered 1 to 7 provided in the diagram to explain what
        the diagram shows.

   Hard rock   **Soft rock**   **Hard rock**   **Waves**

   Soft rock   **Headland**   **Bay**
                                                                          (7)

Before

Land   Sea

| 1 |

| 2 | | 3 |

After

Land   —6

| 4 | 7

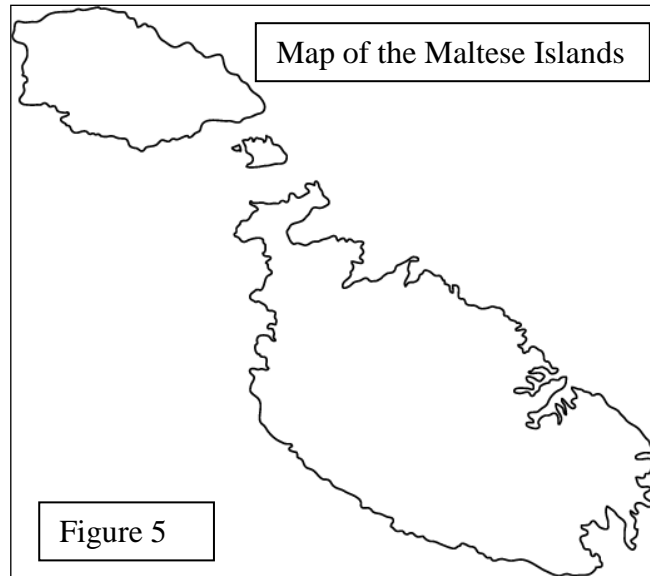| 5 | Sea

Figure 4

   (c) Name **one** area in the Maltese Islands where both a bay and a headland can be found.

        _____   (2)

(d)   On the map of the Maltese Islands (Figure 5) locate and label a bay and a he...

Map of the Maltese Islands

Figure 5

4.   (a)   Fill in the blanks with the following terms:

teachers   **farming**   **finished products**
construction   **furniture making**   **quarrying**
raw materials   **drivers**   **services**

Primary industries involve the production and extraction of _____.

Examples of primary industries in Malta are fishing, _____

and _____.

Secondary industries take the products of primary industries and make them into

_____.

Three examples of secondary industries are shipbuilding,

_____ and _____.

Tertiary industries provide_____.

_____ and _____ are two

examples of people working in the tertiary industry.   (9)

(b)   Explain how each of the following natural hazards can influence farming.

Natural hazard	Effect on farming
Continuous heavy rain	
Summer drought	
Strong winds	

(6)

5.   (a)   Define **two** of the following terms:

Environmentalist: _____

_____

Pollution: _____

_____

Endangered species: _____

_____

Extinct species: _____

_____

(4)

(b)   Give **one** reason why some species are endangered.

_____

_____

(4)

(c)   Name **two** international or Maltese environmentalist groups.

_____   _____

(2)

6.   (a)   Name **three** sources of non-renewable energy.

_____   _____   _____   (3)

(b)   Name **two** problems arising from the use of non-renewable energy. Figures
      below may help you answer the question.

(i)   _____

(ii) _____

(6)

Figure 6   Figure 7

(c)   Name **two** renewable sources of energy that can be used in the Maltese Islands.

_____   _____

(2)

(d)   Give **two** advantages of using more renewable energy sources in the Maltese Islands.

(i)   _____

_____

(ii) _____

_____

(4)

7.   Use the map of the world (Figure 8) on page 8 to match the numbers on the map with the
      places named in brackets. Underline the correct answer.

Sea 1	(Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Red Sea)
Sea 2	(Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Red Sea)
Country 3	(Canada, Mexico, USA)
Country 4	(China, India, Japan)
City 5	(Lima, Seoul, Kinshasa)
City 6	(Tokyo, Sao Paõlo, Dhaka)

Waterfall 7	(Niagara Falls, Angel Falls, Victoria Falls)
Forest 8	(Madagascar, Borneo, Amazon)
Mountains 9	(Himalayas, Alps, Andes)
Desert 10	(Kalahari, Atacama, Sahara)

(10)

Figure 8: Map of the World