N.B. Answer all questions and write clearly

A. Study the map of a village in Figure 1 below and then answer the following questions.

1. What are the horizontal lines 80, 81, 82 and 83 called? __________________

2. What are the vertical lines 09, 10, 11, 12 and 13 called?  __________________

3. What are the horizontal and vertical lines such as 10, 12, 81 and 83 together called? ___________________
4. In which grid square is the church situated? ____________
5. In which grid square is the playing field mostly situated? ____________
6. What compass direction is the playing field from the church? ____________
7. What compass direction is the school from the playing field? ____________
8. The scale is 1 / 2500. Change this fraction into representative ratio. ____________
9. What are the faint lines with 50, 100, and 150 written on called? ________________
10. What do these lines show? ________________________________________________
11. Which building lies on higher ground, the school or the church? ________________
12. If one is walking in Country Road towards the North, would this person be walking uphill or
downhill? ____________

B. Study Figure 2 – Map of the Maltese Islands on page 3, then fill in: (12)
1. What towns are marked:
   1. _______________  2. _______________  3. _______________
   4. _______________  5. _______________  6. _______________
2. What bays are marked:
   7. _______________  8. _______________  9. _______________
   10. _______________
3. What industrial estates are marked: 11. _______________  12. _______________

C. 1. Mention three Mediterranean countries other than Malta that are members of the European
    Union. ___________________  ___________________  ___________________  (3)
2. Two of the following six cities are in the European Union. Underline them: (2)
   Stockholm; Zagreb; Belgrade; Kiev; Vienna; Istanbul
3. Two of the following eight ports lie on the Mediterranean coast. Underline them: (2)
   Barcelona; Lisbon; London; Marseilles; Bordeaux; Hamburg; Suez; Rotterdam
4. Name four types of pollution that may be present in the Mediterranean Sea. (4)
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
5. What type of farming reduces pollution drastically? ___________________________  (2)
6. Why would an oil spill in the Mediterranean Sea be more disastrous than an oil spill in equal
   quantities in the Atlantic Ocean? ______________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________  (2)
7. Why are marine turtles threatened?
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________  (2)

D. Explain briefly what the following terms mean:  (15 marks)
1. High atmospheric pressure ______________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
2. Low atmospheric pressure ______________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
3. Barometer ___________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
4. Anemometer _________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
5. Isobar ______________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

E. Here is a paragraph about the ROCKS OF MALTA. Fill in the blanks with the following
words:
greensand; layers; upper coralline limestone; building; soil; sea; geology; outcrops;
 sedimentary; globigerina limestone; western; lower coralline limestone; thickness;
 fragments  (14 marks)

In some areas of the Maltese Islands, the rock is uncovered and there is no _____________.
nor is there anything growing on these rock _______________. Malta is made up of five
different _______________ of rocks. These rock layers rest on top of each other and are all
called _______________ rocks that were all formed underneath the _______________ several
million years ago. The top layer or _______________ often breaks into large blocks and
is very hard, while the blue clay breaks into small _______________ resembling soil. Neither
are the layers of the same colour or _______________. The thinnest is the _______________
while the thickest is the _______________ reaching under the level of the sea. All this study of
rocks is called _______________. In this type of study, Malta is roughly divided into two: the
_______________ half is made up of upper coralline limestone outcrops, while the eastern half
has an extensive outcrop of _______________ which is used for the _______________ stone.
F. Answer briefly. (9 marks)

1. Why are there usually many cars at a traffic node? ________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

2. What is the meaning of rush hour? ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

3. Why are there traffic signs in the roads? ________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

G. 1. Figure 3 below shows four old maps of Maltese or Gozitan localities to show how they
originated. Under each map write one of the following names and patterns or shapes. (4)
Santa Luċija – Planned; St Paul’s Bay – linear; Gharghur – nucleated; Żebbiegh – hamlet

   Figure 3 – Shapes of 4 Villages

   a. ________________  b. ________________
   c. ________________  d. ________________

2. Name three towns in the Maltese Islands which have a nucleated pattern or shape. (3)
   ____________________  ____________________  ____________________
H. Here is a list of six crops. Write them down near the type of cultivation under which they are grown. (6)

wheat; tomatoes; barley; clover; marrows; fruit

Irrigated fields

Dry farming

I. Answer briefly. (8)

1. Why is the sea to the west and north of Malta good for fishing? ________________________

2. Why has fish-farming been developed? ___________________________________________

3. Fishing is a primary industry. What are secondary industries? _________________________

4. Give two reasons why factories are grouped together in industrial estates. ________________