

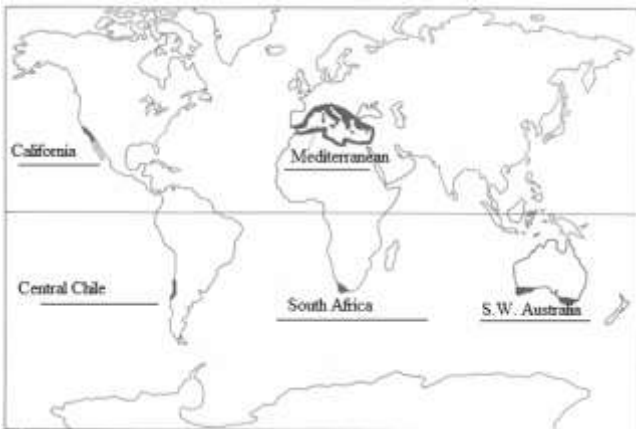


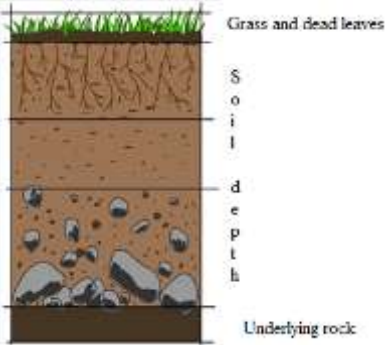
Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2014

FORM 5 GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL) MARKING SCHEME

QUESTION Number	Maximum Marks	Mark Allocation	Acceptable Responses
1 (a)	2	2	<i>The weather is the day-to-day state of the atmosphere. It includes temperature, rainfall and wind.</i>
1 (b)	2	2	<i>Places which are higher up and in mountains have lower temperatures. As air rises it cools by 1°C for every 100m in height.</i>
2 (a)	2	1 mark x 2	<i>In summer Wroclaw is warmer than Calais. In winter Wroclaw is colder than Calais.</i>
2 (b)	4	1 mark x 4	<i>The distance a place is from the sea affects its temperature. In summer places which are inland and away from the sea are usually warmer than places near the coast. In winter it is usually the opposite with inland places being cooler than places near the coast.</i>
3	4	1 mark x 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>c. The trees can grow to over 40m in the effort to get sunlight.</i> <i>d. The leaves have drip tips to shed the heavy rainfall.</i> <i>f. Large buttress roots stand above the ground to give support to the trees.</i> <i>g. Tree trunks are straight and branchless in their lower parts in their effort to grow tall.</i>
4	4	1 mark x 4	<i>The hot desert type of climate is very hot in summer and during the day. It is much colder during the night. The amounts of cloud and rainfall are small.</i>
5 (a)	4	2 marks x 2	<p><i>Scrub: is a habitat found on the flat karstic limestone platforms characterized by low lying, usually aromatic and sometimes spiny woody shrubs.</i></p> <p><i>Woodland: is a habitat where trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy which shades the ground to varying degrees. Depending on the amount of light reaching the ground there will be a great variety of shrubs. Plenty of rotting and decaying leaf litter offer a food source for a variety of creatures.</i></p>

5 (b)	2	1 mark x 2	<i>Cypress, Aleppo pine.</i>
5 (c)	2	1 mark x 2	Two from: <i>rosemary, lavender, thyme or other relevant examples.</i>
6	4	1 mark x 4	<p><i>a. Mediterranean plants have small, thin, waxy leaves.</i></p> <p><i>b. Many plants have long roots.</i></p> <p><i>c. Very little grass because it is too hot and dry.</i></p> <p><i>d. Mediterranean plants grow mainly in winter.</i></p> <p><i>Any other relevant answers.</i></p>
7 (a)	6	1 mark x 6	<p><i>1. Portugal</i></p> <p><i>2. Italy</i></p> <p><i>3. Poland</i></p> <p><i>4. Greece</i></p> <p><i>5. Denmark</i></p> <p><i>6. Austria</i></p>
7 (b)	5	1 mark x 5	<p><i>Rome</i></p> <p><i>Paris</i></p> <p><i>Lisbon</i></p> <p><i>Warsaw</i></p> <p><i>Madrid</i></p>
7 (c)	2	1 mark each for any 2	<i>Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Greece, Cyprus, Slovenia, Croatia.</i>
8 (a)	7	1 mark x 7	
8 (b)	1	1	<i>The increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere is due to deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels.</i>
8 (c)	5	1 mark each for any 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Earth is surrounded by a layer of gases, including carbon dioxide.</i> • <i>Carbon dioxide keeps the Earth warm by preventing the escape of heat that would normally be lost from the atmosphere.</i> • <i>Greenhouse gases act rather like the glass in a greenhouse.</i> • <i>The greenhouse gases are: carbon dioxide, CFCs, nitrous oxide and methane.</i> • <i>The burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas produce large amounts of carbon dioxide.</i> • <i>As the amount of greenhouse gases increases, the Earth becomes warmer.</i> <p><i>Any other relevant answer.</i></p>

9 (a)	6	1 mark x 6	<i>Primary – fisherman, farmer. Secondary – builder, factory worker. Tertiary – lawyer, doctor.</i>
9 (b)	3	1 mark each for any 3	<i>climate, beaches, hospitality, scuba diving, churches and religious activities, historical buildings found in most towns and villages; cultural activities. Any other relevant answer.</i>
9 (c)	2	1 mark each for any 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tourism brings money.</i> • <i>Tourism has provided jobs for local people.</i> • <i>Many of the jobs are suitable for young people.</i> • <i>New tourist facilities may be used by local people.</i> • <i>Tourism brings in new industries.</i> • <i>Improvements in the infrastructure.</i> <i>Any other relevant answer.</i>
9 (d)	2	1 mark each for any 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Many tourist developments are ugly and spoil the environment.</i> • <i>Damage, litter, noise, pollution.</i> • <i>Loss of Maltese culture.</i> • <i>Increase in water consumption.</i> <i>Any other relevant answer.</i>
10 (a)	1	1 mark	<i>December</i>
10 (b)	1	1 mark	<i>July</i>
10 (c)	1	1 mark	<i>50 mm</i>
10 (d)	2	1 mark x 2	<i>August 29°C</i>
10 (e)	2	1 mark x 2	<i>December or January Accept 10 - 12°C</i>
10 (f)	5	1 mark x 5	
10 (g)	3	1 mark	<i>Drought – a period with little or no rainfall and high temperatures.</i>

		1 mark x 2	<i>It creates problems to farmers such as: There is a water supply problem; More water is needed to irrigate fields.</i>
11 (a)	1	1	<i>Soil profile</i>
11 (b)	3	1 mark x 3	 <p>The diagram illustrates a soil profile with four distinct layers. At the top is a layer of green grass and brown dead leaves. Below this is a layer of dark brown soil with visible roots extending downwards. The next layer is a lighter brown soil, and the bottom layer consists of grey rocks and pebbles. To the right of the diagram, the word 'Soil' is written vertically, and 'depth' is written vertically next to it. The label 'Underlying rock' is at the bottom right.</p>
11 (c)	2	2	<i>Soil occurs naturally in the environment and the process of its formation is still going on. Soil can be used over and over again. Any other relevant answer.</i>
11 (d)	2	2	<i>Humus is living organisms and decaying organic matter such as dead leaves, roots, plants and animals. Humus is dark, soft and rich in nutrients.</i>
11 (e)	4	1 mark x 4	<p>a. True b. False c. True d. False</p>
11 (f)	4	2 marks x 2	<p>Overgrazing: too many animals on a field /in one area. These eat all the vegetation and it dies off.</p> <p>Deforestation: cutting down trees, usually so that the land can be used for growing crops.</p>