



Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2014

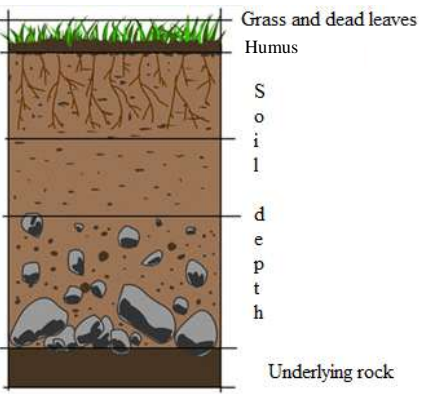
FORM 5 GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL) MARKING SCHEME

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) + (b)	4	2 + 2	<i>The distance of a place affects its temperature. (a) In summer places which are inland (Wroclaw) and away from the sea are usually warmer than places near the coast (Calais). (b) In winter it is usually the opposite, with inland places (Wroclaw) being colder than places near the coast (Calais).</i>
3	4	1 mark each for any 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Trees grow in layers, with a continuous canopy of trees below the very tall emergents.</i> • <i>Tropical Rainforests seem evergreen and grow throughout the year.</i> • <i>Emergents can grow over 40m in height in their effort to get sunlight.</i> • <i>The main canopy which is about 30m in height forms the roof over the forest below.</i> • <i>Tree trunks are straight and branchless and many of the leaves have dip tips to shed the water.</i> • <i>Vines and creepers known as lianas grow from tree to tree.</i> • <i>The under-canopy consists of young trees, palms and woody plants that grow up to 20m.</i> • <i>In the shade of the taller trees we find a tangle of shrubs and other plants.</i> • <i>Many have large leaves so that they can absorb as much sunlight as possible.</i> • <i>The forest floor is dark and damp with little undergrowth.</i> • <i>Fallen leaves, dead plants and animals decay very quickly since it is warm and humid.</i> • <i>Large buttress roots stand above the ground and help trees to get more nutrients from the soil.</i> • <i>They also give support to trees and protect them from toppling over in strong winds.</i>

4	4	2 marks each for any 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most deserts get very little rainfall – on average, not more than 200mm a year. • There may be years without any rainfall at all – so rainfall is unreliable. • Sometimes a lot of rain falls during thunderstorms that last for a few hours, then followed by years of drought. • Temperatures may reach up to 55°C during the daytime, but at night they drop below 0°C. • Few clouds.
5	4	2 marks x 2	<p>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.</p> <p>Scrub is a habitat found on the flat karstic limestone platforms characterized by low lying, usually aromatic and sometimes spiny woody shrubs.</p>
6	4	1 mark x 4	<p>a. to reduce moisture loss.</p> <p>b. to reach underground water.</p> <p>c. to store water.</p> <p>d. due to the availability of water.</p> <p>Any other relevant answer.</p>
7	4	1 mark x 4	<p>Soil erosion: The wearing away and loss of soil mainly due to wind, rain and running water.</p> <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> <p>Up and down ploughing: Ploughing is done straight up and down hillsides. The furrows run up and down the slope.</p>
8	4	1 mark x 4	<p>a. carbon dioxide</p> <p>b. methane</p> <p>c. carbon dioxide</p> <p>d. nitrous oxide</p>

9 (a)	6	1 mark x 6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Portugal 2. Italy 3. Poland 4. Greece 5. Denmark 6. Austria
9 (b)	2	1 mark each for any 2	<p>Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Greece, Cyprus</p> <p>Any other relevant answer.</p>
10	20		
10 (a)	7	1 mark x 7	
10 (b)	2	2	<i>It shows a yearly increase in CO₂ levels.</i>
10 (c)	2	2	<i>Yes, because of the increase in CO₂.</i>
10 (d)	2	2	<i>The increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere is due to deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels.</i>
10 (e)	4	2 marks x 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Carbon dioxide keeps the Earth warm by preventing the escape of heat that would normally be lost from the atmosphere.</i> • <i>The burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas produce large amounts of carbon dioxide. As the amount of this gas increases, the Earth becomes warmer.</i> <p>Any other relevant answer.</p>
10 (f)	3	1 mark each for any 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Arctic ice is rapidly decreasing.</i> • <i>Glaciers and mountain snows are rapidly melting.</i> • <i>An upsurge in the amount of extreme weather events such as wildfires, heat waves, strong tropical storms.</i> • <i>Coral reefs are dying off.</i> • <i>Large-scale food and water shortage.</i> • <i>Low-lying coastal areas may be flooded due to rise in sea-level.</i> • <i>Change in the amount and pattern of precipitation; Expanding of subtropical deserts.</i> • <i>Retreat of glaciers and ice-sheets.</i> • <i>Intensity of extreme weather (strong hurricanes, droughts, heat waves may become a common place in many parts of the world).</i> • <i>Extinction of species.</i> • <i>Changes in agricultural yields.</i> <p>Any other relevant answer.</p>

11	20		
11 (a)	2	1 mark x 2	<i>Tertiary. It is classified as a service industry. / It provides a service for people.</i>
11 (b)	3	1 mark each for any 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>People have more leisure time.</i> • <i>People are better-off.</i> • <i>People have longer paid holidays.</i> • <i>Improvements in transport have made travel cheaper, faster and easier.</i> • <i>Improvements in promotion (internet, brochures).</i> • <i>Improvement in services (hotels etc.).</i> <i>Any other relevant answer.</i>
11 (c)	4	1 mark each for any 4	<i>Receptionist, waiter, guide, bus driver, airhostess, pilot, travel agent. Any other relevant answer.</i>
11 (d)	6	2 marks 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>
11 (e)	3	1 mark each for any 3	<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>
11 (f)	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>
12	20		
12 (a)	1	1	<i>December</i>
12 (b)	1	1	<i>July</i>
12 (c)	2	2	<i>170mm (accept 160mm-180mm)</i>

12 (d)	2	1 mark x 2	<i>August 29°C</i>
12 (e)	2	1 mark x 2	<i>Winter 10°C Accept 10°C-12°C</i>
12 (f)	3	1 mark x 3	<i>Africa – South Africa North America – California Australia- South – West Australia</i>
12 (g)	4	2 marks 2 marks	<i>Drought – a period with little or no rainfall and high temperatures. It creates problems to farmers such as: There is a water supply problem. More water is needed to irrigate fields.</i>
12 (h)	2	1 mark for any 2	<i>Woodland: pine, cypress, cork oak, etc.</i>
12 (i)	3	1 mark for any 3	<i>Scrub: rosemary, lavender, thyme, or other relevant examples.</i>
13	20		
13 (a)	1	1	<i>Soil profile</i>
13 (b)	4	1 mark each	 <p>The diagram illustrates a soil profile with several distinct layers. At the very top is a thin layer of green grass and brown dead leaves. Below this is a dark brown, organic-rich layer labeled 'Humus'. The next layer is a lighter brown, textured layer labeled 'Soil'. Below the soil is a layer of small, dark pebbles and stones labeled 'Depth'. At the bottom of the profile is a solid, dark brown layer labeled 'Underlying rock'.</p>
13 (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.</i>
13 (d)	2	1 mark x 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Humus is important as it is the fertile layer of soil.</i>

13 (e)	2	2 marks for any 2	<i>Terra Rossa soils, Xerorendzina soils and Carbonate Raw soils.</i>
13 (f)	3	3	<p><i>Soil is a natural body consisting of layers (sometimes called horizons) and of minerals that vary in thickness. Layers vary in shape, size, chemical composition and mineral content.</i></p> <p><i>Soil is created through processes of erosion and weathering in situ (in one place) and also by material being transported and deposited from other locations.</i></p> <p><i>Most soils also contain humus made from biological matter.</i></p>
13 (g)	6	2 marks each for any 3	<p><i>Planting lines of trees as windbreakers; contour ploughing going around the slope (instead of up and down); building terraces for cultivation on steep slopes; planting trees on steep slopes; controlled grazing; afforestation projects; crop rotation.</i></p> <p><i>Any other relevant answers.</i></p>

Geography

Form 5 General - Marking Scheme

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7th bullet should read:

- *Change in the amount and pattern of precipitation.*
- *Expanding of subtropical deserts.*