



Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2014

FORM 5 GEOGRAPHY (Option) MARKING SCHEME

Question No.	Answer	Marks	Comment
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1.

a.	north	1	
b.	2888	1	
c.	294913	1	
d.	lighthouse	1	
e.	farming	1	
f.	quarrying	1	
g.	cliffs	1	
h.	1.9km	1	
i.	3km	1	
j.	l-Ghasri	1	
k.	Two of: Ġordan / Ta' Ghammar / Hotba tal-Qasam / Ghajn Abdul / Ghar Ilma / Żebbug / Ta' Kuljat / Il-Harrax / Id-Dabrani / Tas-Salvatur / Qolla s-Safra / Qolla l-Bajda / Gelmus / Ċittadella / Ta' Dbiegi	2	1 for each of any two Total = 12 marks

2.

A	Mediterranean	1	
B	temperate deciduous	1	
C	temperate grasslands	1	
D	tundra	1	
1	Buenos Aires	1	
2	Cape Town	1	

3	Mumbai	1	
4	Melbourne	1	Total = 8 marks

3.

a	40 metres	1	
b	A emergents B canopy	2	1 mark each
c	One of the following ways: The large trees are supported at the base by huge buttress roots and to take the vast quantities of water needed. Some of the leaves have drip tips like lips of jugs to shed water. This stops disease.	3	Other relevant reason.
d	Mining (eg. for iron) / for plantations (eg. palm oil or rubber) / road-building (eg. Trans-Amazon Highway) / new settlements for immigrants / logging for timber exports / cattle ranches / for exporting resources for cash	2	1 mark for each of any two
e	Amazon / Congo	4	2 marks x 2 Total = 12 marks

4.

a	Earth's Axis	1	
b	Equator	1	
c	23½ °	1	
d	tropics	1	
e	December	1	
f	shorter than	1	
g	24	1	
h	facing the sun	1	Total = 8 marks

5.

a	A = pyramidal peak (or horn) B = arête C = cirque (or corrie) D = glacial trough E = hanging valley	5 marks	1 mark x 5
b	Abrasion	2	
c	an arête	2	
d	Moraines	2	
e	lateral	1	Total = 12marks

6.

<i>Job examples</i>	Formal: office-work	1	
	Informal: street-trading	1	
<i>Wages</i>	Formal: regular but low	1	
	Informal: uncertain	1	
<i>Prices</i>	Formal: fixed	1	
	Informal: negotiable	1	
<i>Quality of goods</i>	Formal: high-standard	1	
	Informal: low-standard	1	
<i>Materials used</i>	Formal: expensive	1	Total = 10 marks
	Informal: cheap and often recycled	1	

7.

a (i)	globalisation	2	
a (ii)	transnational corporations	2	
b (i)	Any one of: access new markets / avoid import taxes / reduce costs by using cheap labour / create a world market	2	Any other valid reason accepted.

b (ii)	<p>Any two advantages of:</p> <p>Bring work and use local labour;</p> <p>Improve education and work skills;</p> <p>Provide money for industrial projects;</p> <p>Help develop mineral wealth;</p> <p>Improve energy production;</p> <p>Improve roads, airports and services;</p> <p>Provide technology and know-how;</p> <p>Provide trade links with other countries.</p>	2	Total = 10 marks
	<p>Any two disadvantages of:</p> <p>Local labour usually poorly paid;</p> <p>Few local skilled workers employed;</p> <p>Most of the profits go overseas;</p> <p>Minerals are usually exported;</p> <p>May need to import raw materials;</p> <p>Products often of little value to local people;</p> <p>Companies may pull out at any time;</p> <p>Rarely consider the needs of the country.</p>	2	

8.

a. A	ecosystem	2	
B	nutrients	2	
C	photosynthesis	2	
D	decomposers	2	
b	2, 4, 1 (given), 5, 3	4	1 mark x 4 Total = 12 marks

a	Millions of new settlers have been granted free land by government and then cleared the forest to grow crops.	2	1 mark for partial explanation
b	Transnational corporations have bought large areas of forest. They clear the forest to graze cattle for beef.	2	
c	Logging companies fell trees to sell to developed countries. Little attempt has been made to replant deforested areas.	2	Total = 6 marks