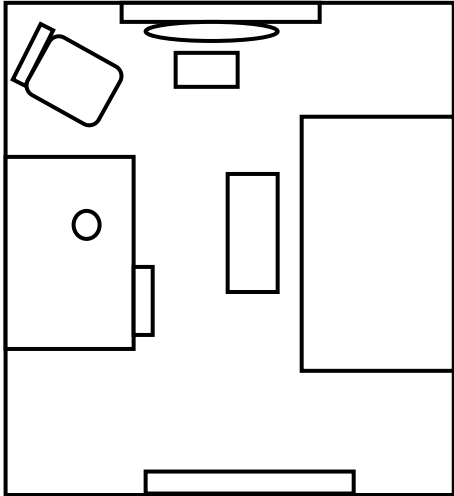


Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2015

FORM 1	GEOGRAPHY	MARKING SCHEME
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The aim of this Marking Scheme is to ensure a greater degree of objectivity in marking the examination papers. However, when different answers from those listed below are given, it remains at the discretion of the teacher whether the marks should be given or not.

Questions	Marks	Break down of marks	Answers
1	10	1 mark x 10	
2	10	1 mark x 10	pedestrian seafront walk Knisja Tower church ATM Triq il-Mosta Triq Santa Marija B West
3a	3	1 mark x 3	A rain gauge B wind vane D anemometer
3b	1	1 mark	E Stevenson Screen
3c	1	1 mark	The rain gauge should be placed in an open area (roof, large yard) where only the rain can fall into the cylinder.
3d	1	1 mark	Instrument B shows where the wind is coming from.
3e	1	1 mark	The direction from where the wind is coming tells us whether the weather will be hot or cold and whether the weather will be wet or dry.
3f	1	1 mark	The cups rotate rapidly.

3g	1	1 mark	The Screen is painted white to reflect back the rays of the sun, thus protecting the air inside from overheating.
3h	1	1 mark	One answer from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum and minimum thermometer • Thermometer
4	10	2 marks x 5	The Lower Coralline Limestone The Globigerina Limestone The Blue Clay The Lower Coralline limestone OR the Upper Coralline Limestone The Greensand
5	10	1 mark x 10	(campsite) 0836 sea trees OR the land (lighthouse) 0934 OR 0935 bridge river 1238 school mountains 13
6a	1	1 mark	A marked correctly
6b	2	1 mark x 2	Italy B marked correctly
6c	2	1 mark x 2	Libya C marked correctly
6d	2	1 mark x 2	Tunisia D marked correctly
6e	2	1 mark x 2	Greece E marked correctly
6f	1	1 mark	Rome, Tripoli, Tunis or Athens
7a	8	2 marks x 4	Any four names marked correctly on the map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Victoria or Rabat - Mgarr - Sliema - Valletta - Marsaxlokk
7b	1	1 mark	Victoria or Rabat
7c	1	1 mark	Mgarr OR Sliema OR Valletta OR Marsaxlokk
8a	2	1 mark x 2	The terms <i>permeable</i> and <i>impermeable</i> marked correctly.
8b	4	1 mark x 4	Any relevant four points: Rain water absorbs carbon dioxide as it falls through the atmosphere. Rainwater is absorbed by the soil into the ground. As rainwater comes through the soil, it absorbs more carbon dioxide that is being produced by plants that are dead. This changes the ground water to a weaker form of carbonic acid ($H_2O + CO_2 = H_2CO_3$). As it travels down through the ground, it comes to solid rock. When the rock is limestone, caves can form.

			The water reacts chemically with limestone and slowly a larger and larger space will form. This happens because the rocks are made of calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃). As the space becomes larger and larger, the water can flow through. As it flows, it erodes. Physical erosion washes away rock and sand. This is what makes a cave larger and forms an underground stream. Finally, over hundreds of thousands of years or even millions of years, the cave is formed.
8c	1	1 mark	<p>The name of one cave in Malta or abroad:</p> <p>Hasan's cave, Għar il-Kbir, Xerri's Grotto, Ninu's Cave, Għar Dalam, Latmija Cave</p> <p>Eisriesenwelt Cave, Austria This cave is known to be the longest ice cave in the world.</p> <p>Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico - The walls are formed of fossilized bodies of algae, sponges and snails and many other organisms.</p> <p>The Waitomo Caves in New Zealand are more popularly known as the Glowworm caves. These caves are illuminated with the Glowworm <i>Arachnocampa luminosa</i>, a beautiful glow worm native to the beautiful country of New Zealand.</p> <p>The Majlis al Jinn Cave in Oman I the second largest cave in the world in area.</p> <p>The Guilin Reed Flute Cave in southern China got its name from the reeds that grow at its entrance and are ideal for making flutes.</p> <p>The Cango Caves are located in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. The principal cave is one of the country's finest, best known, and most popular tourist caves.</p>
8d	1	1 mark	Stalactites
8e	2	2 marks	When water flows down through the ground in limestone areas and into a cave, it dissolves a mineral called calcite and carries it through cracks in the ceiling. The dripping water leaves behind traces of calcite which slowly builds up on the ceiling until a stalactite takes shape, hanging down like an icicle.
9a	8	2 marks x 4	<p>Accept any valid main attraction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sandy beaches with the possibility of water sports. • The village feasts to enjoy the fireworks and local delicacies. • The Armoury, where the past comes alive.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cathedral of St John, one of the most impressive cathedrals in Europe. • The museums revealing life in Malta over the span of time. • The Temples, the oldest standing sites in the world.
9b i	2	2 marks	<p>Any one of the following advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism generated income can be tremendously beneficial to the host country and to the local communities - Source of employment - Different types of jobs - Locals use tourist facilities - Historical sites are conserved and restored
9b ii	2	2 marks	<p>Any one of the following disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More cars on the road - Overcrowding on beaches - Higher density of population - Strain on the infrastructure - Local culture is influenced by the lifestyle of tourists coming from other countries - Seasonal employment - Destruction of natural sites for the construction of hotels and airports
10	8	1 mark x 8	<p>Any two main functions for each settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mgarr – ferry port, residential, fishing • Marsaxlokk – fishing village, residential, touristic • Sliema – touristic, commercial, residential • Valletta – religious centre, legislative, touristic, commercial, financial, port
Total	100		