

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2015

Form 4

GEOGRAPHY (General)

TIME: 1h 30 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

Section A

Answer all questions in this section.



Figure 1

1. Mark the correct answer with (✓).

(a) Figure 1 shows:

geothermal panels	
wave turbines	
wind turbines	
solar panels	

(b) Which natural resource is being used in Figure 1?

The wind	
Oil	
The sun	
The air	

(c) The equipment in Figure 1 is used to:

create shade on the roof	
generate electricity	
produce water	
cool water	

(d) The equipment in Figure 1 generates:

renewable energy	
energy that is finite	
non-renewable energy	

(4)

2. Fill in the blanks in the table with the following words:

Metamorphic rocks
Granite

Sedimentary rocks
Marble

Igneous rocks
Clay

Major types of rock	Description	Example of this rock type
	These rocks are made up of rock particles and sea organisms.	
	These rocks are made up from lava or magma that erupted from the earth's interior.	
	These rocks were formed by extreme heat and/or pressure.	

(6)

3. Write the name of **five** of the volcanoes and mountains marked on Figure 2 (the map of the Mediterranean region) with the letters shown in the table below. Choose from:

Pyrenees
Taurus

Alps
Santorini

Apennines
Vesuvius

Stromboli
Etna

Atlas

Volcano A	
Volcano B	
Volcano C	
Volcano D	
Mountains E	
Mountains F	
Mountains G	
Mountains H	
Mountains I	

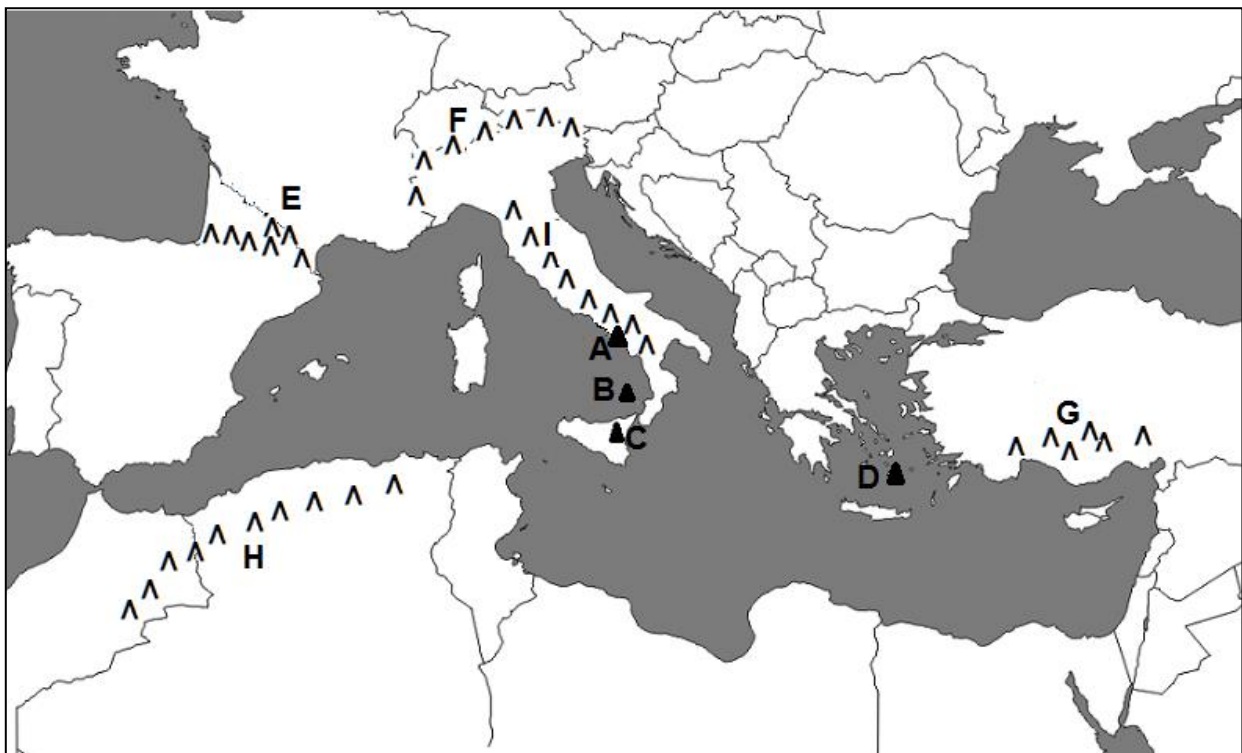


Figure 2

(5)

Section B

Answer all questions in this section (from 4 to 6). Answers should be short and to the point.

4. (a) Name **three** sources of non-renewable energy.

_____ (3)

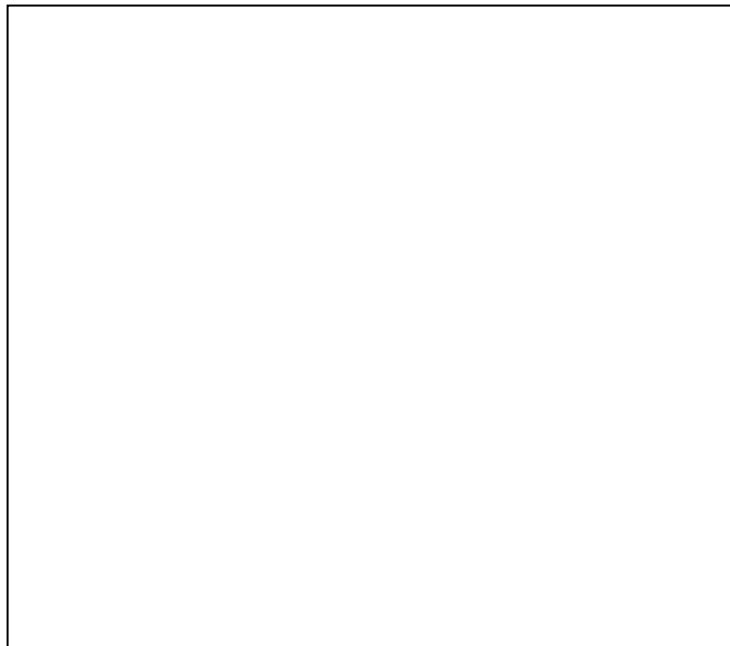
(b) Give **two** reasons to explain why many countries still depend heavily on non-renewable energy.

_____ (4)

(c) Name **two** sources of non-renewable energy that can be used in the Maltese Islands.

_____ (2)

5. (a) In the following space draw a labelled diagram to show the **five** main rock layers found in the Maltese Islands.



(5)

(b) Briefly explain why fossils of sea creatures are found in the rocks of the Maltese Islands.

_____ (3)

6. Figure 3 shows the tectonic plates and the direction of their movement.

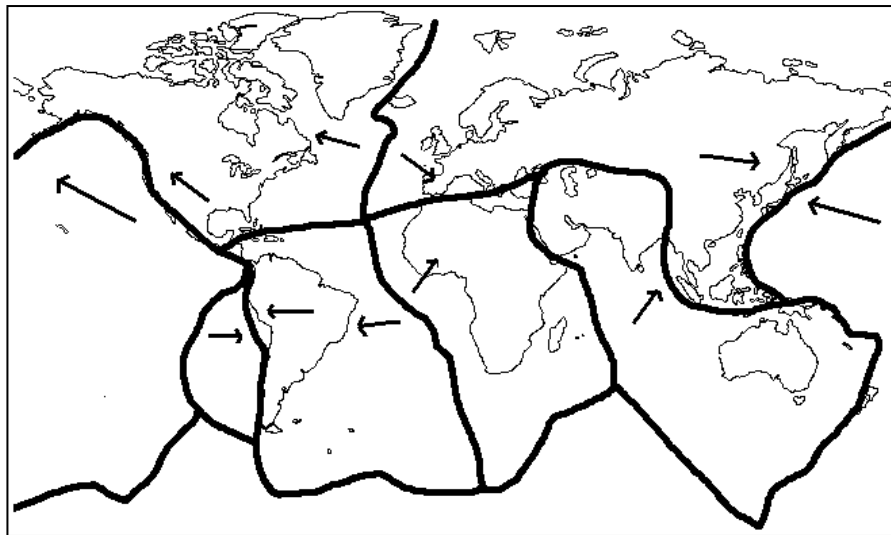


Figure 3

(a) On Figure 3 mark in a coloured pencil a place where it is most likely that earthquakes occur. (2)

(b) On Figure 3 mark and write the name of the African plate and the Eurasian plate in the correct place. (2)

(c) Briefly explain what the arrows on Figure 3 show.

_____ (1)

(d) Briefly describe the movement of the African and Eurasian plates.

_____ (3)

Section C

Answer three questions from this section (from 7 to 10). The answers must be detailed and written on the paper provided. Each question carries 20 marks.

7. (a) What is the **ozone layer**? (2)

(b) Explain why the ozone layer is important for life on Earth. (2)

(c) Explain what caused the thinning and deterioration of the ozone layer. (2)

(d) The thinning of the ozone layer can have many negative effects on life on Earth. Write briefly about **two** of these effects. (4)

(e) Explain what actions were taken in the past years to slow down the thinning of the ozone layer. (6)

(f) Mention **two** examples how we can protect ourselves from the harmful ultraviolet rays. (4)

8. Rocks can be weathered by chemical, biological and physical processes.
- (a) Briefly explain how rocks are weathered by chemical processes and give an example. (4)
- (b) Briefly explain how rocks are weathered by biological processes and give an example. (4)
- (c) Figure 4 shows a physical weathering process. Give the name of the weathering process shown in Figure 4. (2)
- (d) Explain how rocks are weathered by the weathering process shown in Figure 4. (8)
- (e) Name one region or natural environment where this weathering process is common. (2)

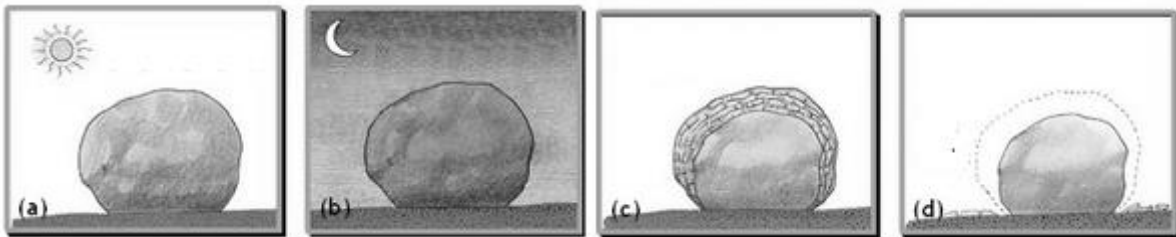


Figure 4

9. Turkey is often hit by earthquakes that cause a lot of damage.
- (a) Figure 5 shows the seismic wave of an earthquake that hit Turkey in 1999. Which town shown on Figure 5 is closest to the epicentre of the earthquake? (1)
- (b) Which town shown on Figure 5 is likely to have suffered most damage? Give **one** reason for choosing this town. (3)
- (c) With the help of Figure 3 on page 4, explain why Turkey is often hit by earthquakes. (4)
- (d) The strength of an earthquake is measured by a seismograph on the Richter Scale. Explain what the Richter Scale is. (6)
- (e) Explain how the fold mountains in the Mediterranean region were formed and give **two** examples of such mountains. Draw a diagram to help you answer this question. (6)



Figure 5

10. In 2010 the member countries of the European Union committed themselves that by 2020 they would:
- (i) reduce the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 20%,
 - (ii) increase the amount of electricity generated by renewable sources by 20%.
- (a) Why are member countries of the European Union working hard to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂)? Give **two** reasons. (4)
- (b) Why are member countries of the European Union working hard to increase the amount of electricity generated by renewable sources? Give **two** reasons. (4)
- (c) Name and explain **three** actions that the Maltese government is taking to reach the targets set by the European Union. (6)
- (d) Name **three** ways how you, as a youth, can contribute to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the Maltese Islands. (6)
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Geography General

(English Version)

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non-renewable energy should read **renewable** energy