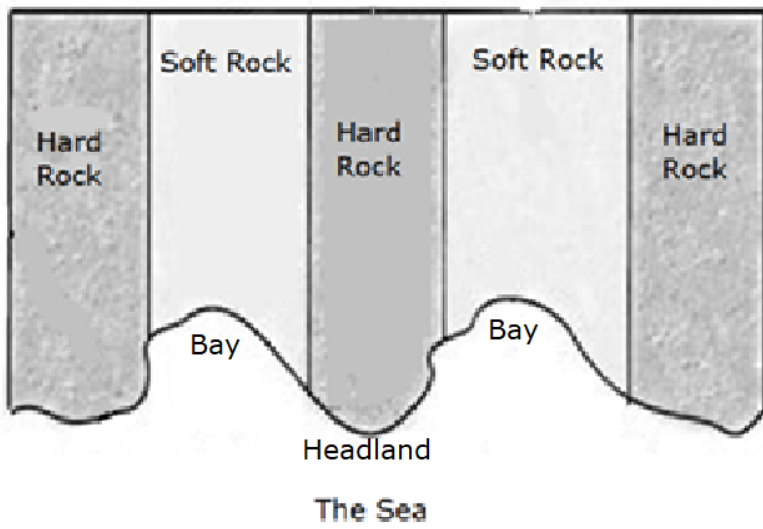
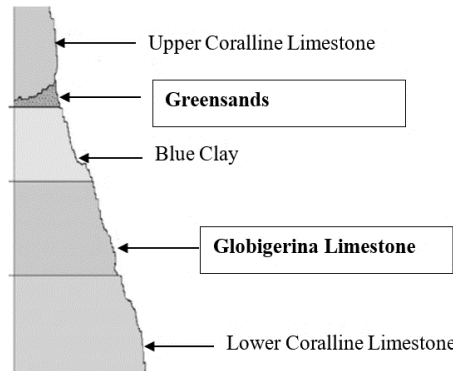


Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 9	Geography (Option)	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	Answers
1	12	
a.	1 mark	0277
b.	1 mark x 2	i. 009781 ii. 019777 <i>Accept + or – 1 for the third and sixth digit.</i>
c.	1 mark	125
d.	1 mark	South East
e.	3 marks	7cm (1 mark) 1.75 km or 1750m (2 marks) Accept + or - 100 m
f.	2 marks	Bay or cliffs or headland <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>
g.	2 marks	Downhill
2.	8	
a.	1 mark x 4	1. Canada 2. Venezuela 3. Saudi Arabia 4. China
b.	1 mark x 4	Tourist destinations marked correctly on the map.
3.	12	
a.	1 mark x 5	Temperature: Jan 24°C Jun 30°C Dec 25°C Rainfall: Apr 300 mm Aug 80mm (accept + or – 10mm)
b.	2 marks	27.3°C Accept between 26°C and 28°C (only one mark is given if correct working method is shown)

c.	1 mark x 2	i. Thermometer ii. Rain gauge
d.	3 marks	No (1) because in Malta temperatures vary more between summer and winter (1) and there is less rainfall especially in summer (1)
4.	10	
a.	3 marks	Headlands and bays result from coastlines that are formed of alternate sections of hard and soft rock. (1) The areas of soft rock are more easily and quickly eroded whereas the harder rock is more resistant to processes of weathering and erosion. (1) Where harder rock is present, headlands occur and where softer rock is being eroded, bays are formed. (1)
b.	3 marks	 <p>1 mark for alternate hard and soft rock. 1 mark for correct headland label. 1 mark for correct bay label.</p>
c.	1 mark x 4	Longshore drift – coastal transportation Beach – coastal deposition Arch – coastal erosion Spit – coastal deposition
5.	10	
a.	1 mark x 2	

b.	3 marks	The Maltese rocks started forming around 25 million years ago under the Tethys Ocean. They are sedimentary rock made from the remains of sea creatures, sand and silt.
c.	1 mark x 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Greensands ii. Lower Coralline Limestone iii. Blue Clay iv. Globigerina Limestone v. Upper Coralline Limestone/Lower Coralline Limestone.
6.	10	
a.	2 marks	<p><i>Any one from:</i></p> <p><u>Water supply</u> - settlements need water, they often locate on wet point sites for this.</p> <p><u>Dry point</u>- Settlements built away from rivers and water supplies to avoid flooding are located at dry point sites.</p> <p><u>Defence</u> – building on high ground allowed people the chance to look out for enemies.</p> <p><u>Aspect</u>– In the northern hemisphere south facing slopes receive more sunlight and are protected from cold Northerly winds.</p> <p><u>Bridging points</u> – settlements often located next to rivers that could be easily crossed.</p> <p><u>Resources</u> - Early settlers relied upon wood for fuel and building. A site close to woodland was therefore an advantage.</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>
b.	1 mark x 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A- Nucleated B- Linear shaped C- Dispersed
c.	2 marks	i. Urbanisation is the process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population goes to live in towns and cities.
	1 mark x 3	<p>ii. <i>Any three from:</i></p> <p>Brighter economic future, better education, seeking better life, better paid jobs, better housing, easy access to medical facilities, more reliable sources of food, less religious and political discrimination.</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>
7.	10	
a.	1 mark	Increasing
b.	1 mark	Asia

c.	2 marks x 2	Birth rate – the number of live births per 1,000 of the population per year. Death rate - the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population per year.
d.	2 marks	The world population distribution is uneven means that not all places have the same amount of people living there.
e.	1 mark x 2	<i>Any one physical factor from:</i> water supply, climate, relief (shape of the land), vegetation, soils and availability of natural resources and energy. <i>Any one human factor from:</i> economic opportunities, infrastructure, including transport, energy, water and sanitation, levels of crime, public services, government stability and government incentives. <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>
8.	10	
a.	1 mark	<i>Any one from:</i> Oil, coal, gas
b.	1 mark x 2	<i>Any two from:</i> Hydro-electric power, solar, wind, geothermal, tidal, wave.
c.	1 mark	Fuel wood
d.	2 marks	<i>Any one from:</i> Population growth, economic development, increasing wealth, technological advances. <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>
e.	2 marks x 2	<i>Any two from:</i> They are more sustainable, produce little or no waste products, they won't run out/infinite supply, do not produce greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming and acid rain. <i>Accept any other correct answers.</i>
9.	8	
a.	1 mark x 2	Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen oxide.
b.	2 marks x 2	<i>Any two from:</i> Can kill many species of fish as well as other plants and animals living in streams and lakes. Can damage tree leaves and poison the roots. Can wash nutrients from the soil making it less fertile. Can decrease crop yields.

		<p>Can percolate downwards and pollute underground water supplies. Can result in smog in cities.</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>
c.	2 marks	<p><i>Any one from:</i></p> <p>Conservation of energy, use renewable sources of energy, putting scrubbers in chimneys, building gas-fired power stations to replace coal, use fuels with low sulphur content, cutting down on car use.</p> <p><i>Accept any other correct answers.</i></p>
Total	90 marks	