DEPARTMENT FOR CURRICULUM,
LIFELONG LEARNING AND EMPLOYABILITY
Directorate for Learning and Assessment Programmes
Educational Assessment Unit

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

G

YEAR 11 GEOGRAPHY (GENERAL)

Name: _____ Class: _____

1. **Answer all questions on the examination paper.**
2. **You have around 40 minutes to finish this paper.**
3. **This paper carries 100 marks.**

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1. Write the word **weather** or **climate** next to the correct meaning.

	The average condition of the air for a long period of time.
	The condition of the air such as temperature, wind strength and direction, humidity and air pressure, for a short period of time.

(4)

2. In the table below there are some measurements for temperature, wind force, rainfall and air pressure. Some of the measurements were taken on a day in summer and the rest were taken on a day in winter.

35°C	0 mm	Force 7	1040 mb
15°C	30 mm	Force 1	998 mb

Fill in the table below with the correct measurement.

Summer	
Temperature	
Wind force	
Rain	
Air Pressure	

Winter	
Temperature	
Wind force	
Rain	
Air Pressure	

(8)

3. Figure 1 shows some instruments that measure the weather elements.

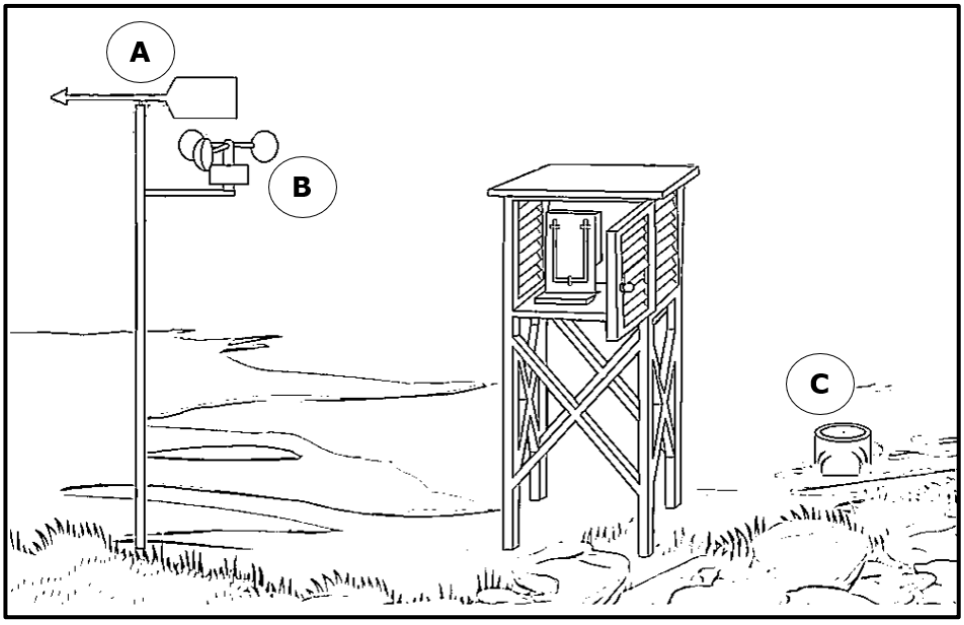

Figure 1

a. In the table below write the name of the instruments shown in figure 1 and what each instrument measures or shows.

	Name of the instrument	**What does it measure or show?**
A.		
B.		
C.		

(6)

b. In the middle of figure 1 there is the Stevenson Screen. Explain why the Stevenson Screen:

i. is white

_____

_____

(2)

ii. is raised above the ground

_____

_____

(2)

4. a. Write **true** or **false** next to each sentence.

		True/False
i.	An important factor that affects climate is longitude.	
ii.	Winds blowing from the North bring cool weather over the Mediterranean.	
iii.	In summer, places next to the sea are generally cooler than places that are far away from the sea.	
iv.	Temperature rises as you go up a mountain.	
v.	Places that are close to the Poles are generally much warmer than places that are near the Equator.	

(5)

b. Write correctly the false sentences in question 4(a).

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

5. Look carefully at figure 2. Figure 2 is showing one type of rainfall. Underline the correct answer from those in brackets.

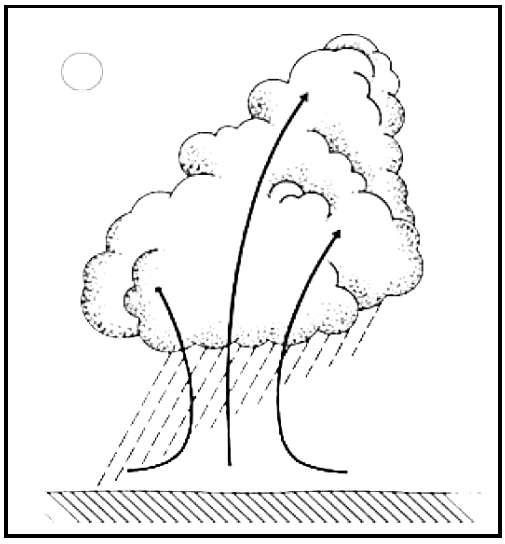

Figure 2

Every day the sun (evaporates, condenses, cools) large amounts of water from the sea, rivers and forests. This warm and humid air (remains where it is, descends, rises) in circular currents and cools. When air cools, water in the air (evaporates, condenses, melts) and turns to thick clouds of cumulonimbus type. This will result in heavy rain, thunder and (lightning, hurricanes, tsunami). In our country, this type of rain called (orographic, frontal, convectional) is mostly common in the months of September and October. (5)

6. Look at the weather map in figure 3 and answer the questions.

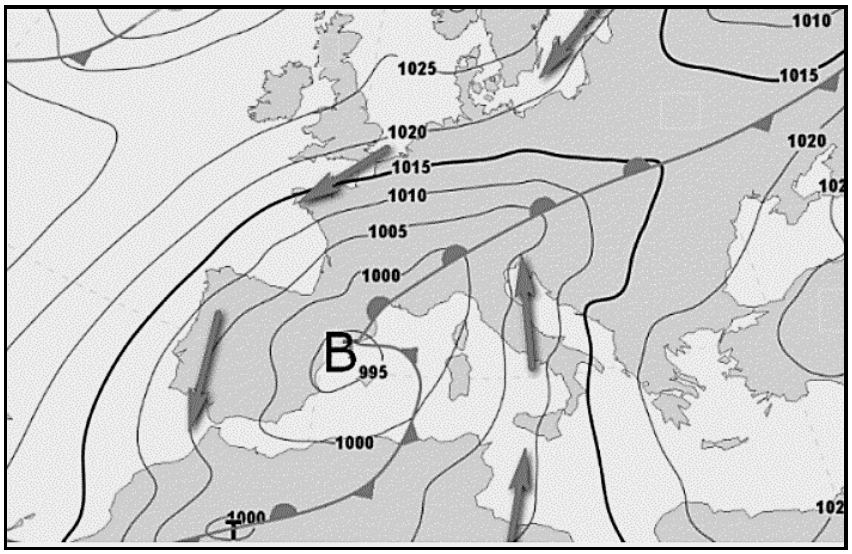

Figure 3

a. The weather map is showing that the western Mediterranean is under the influence of an anticyclone or of a depression (cyclone)?

_____ (2)

b. Is the air pressure high or low in the place marked by the letter B?

_____ (2)

c. Is the wind blowing clockwise or anticlockwise in the place marked by the letter B?

_____ (2)

d. What type of weather conditions does the air pressure shown in figure 3 bring?

_____

_____ (3)

7. a. Name **two** places, other than the Mediterranean Region, which have a Mediterranean type of climate.

_____ _____ (4)

b. Use the words below to fill in the blanks. Some words are extra.

floods	drought	hot	Westerly
wet	hail	Easterly	North

i. Places with a Mediterranean climate have _____ and dry summers and cool and _____ winters.

ii. In the Mediterranean region the rainy season starts in September. Rainfall is formed when _____ winds bring moist air from the Atlantic Ocean. These winds cause relief (orographic) rain on the mountain ranges and frontal rain.

iii. During summer places with a Mediterranean climate suffer from _____, meaning there is little or no rain.

iv. Malta is surrounded by the warm Mediterranean Sea, therefore in winter _____ is rare and it never snows.

(5)

8. Figure 4 shows how an ecosystem works. Use the words below to fill in the box of each example in figure 4. Choose from:

consumers	abiotic factors	decomposers	producers

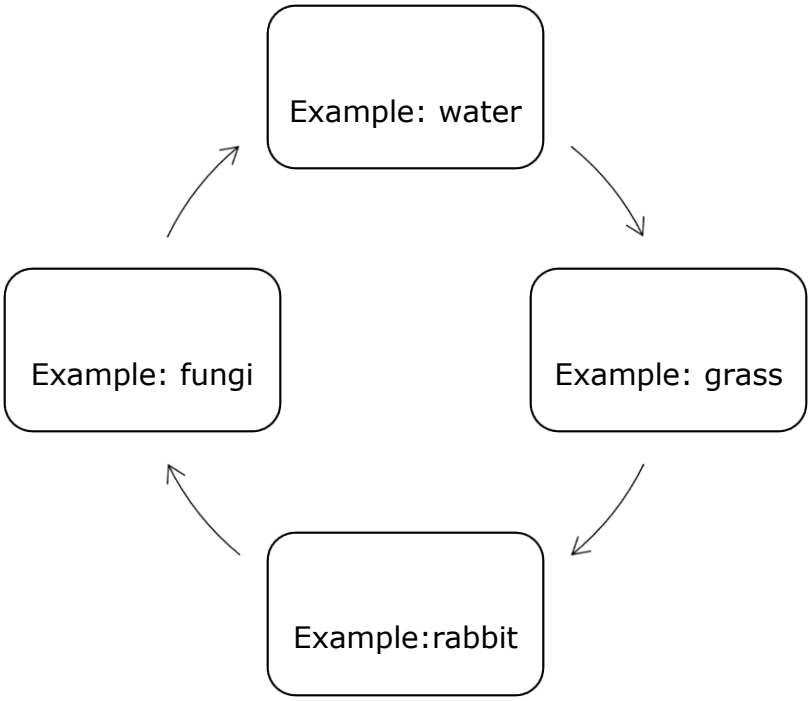

Figure 4

(8)

9. Read the following article and then answer these questions.

> The Mediterranean Sea is being seriously **threatened (endangered)** by human activities. Larger areas of sea and coasts need to be specifically dedicated to the protection of **biodiversity** by creating more protected maritime zones. These zones offer protection for the sea environment and for the creatures living in it for future generations to enjoy this environment. Therefore the natural environment and all species at sea will be protected from any danger.

Source: The World – Our Home 1

a. Give the meaning of the following terms:

i. endangered species: _____

_____

ii. biodiversity: _____

_____

(6)

b. Give **three** examples of how biodiversity can be lost.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

c. Environmental groups such as WWF, Greenpeace, Nature Trust, Birdlife and others work to protect biodiversity. Write **three** sentences to explain some of the work carried out by these environmental groups.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

d. Name **one** nature reserve found in the Maltese Islands. Give some information on the environment of this nature reserve and the species living in it.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

e. Why are nature reserves protected by law?

_____

_____

(2)

10. a. Which are the **two** main types of natural vegetation found in areas with a Mediterranean climate?

_____ _____ (4)

b. Why do Mediterranean plants grow mainly in winter?

_____

_____

(2)

c. Explain **two** ways how plants that grow in the Mediterranean region have adapted to the summer heat and drought.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

END OF PAPER