

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

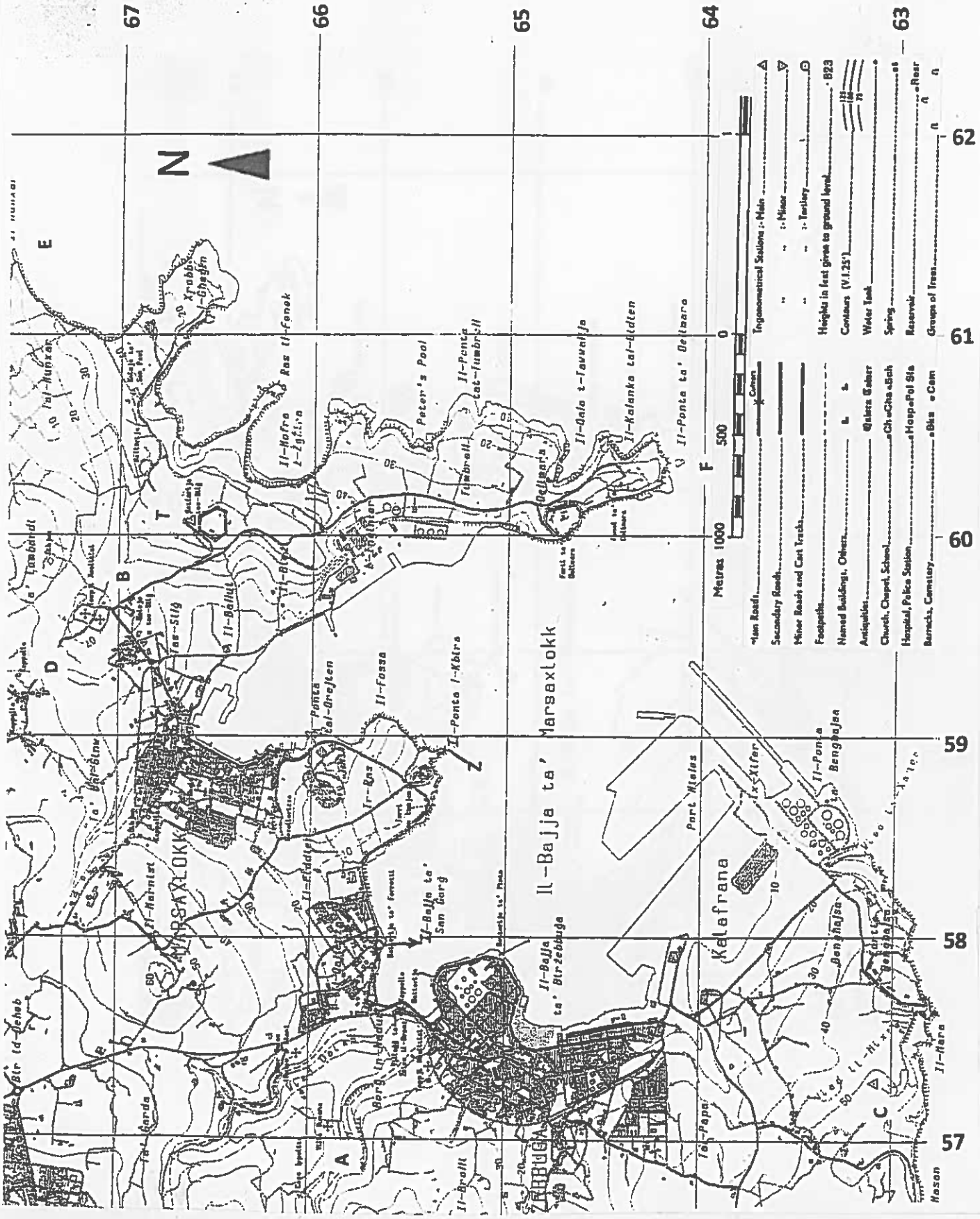


Figure 1: Marsaxlokk Bay with surrounding area

2. Study the world map (Figure 2) and then answer the following questions.

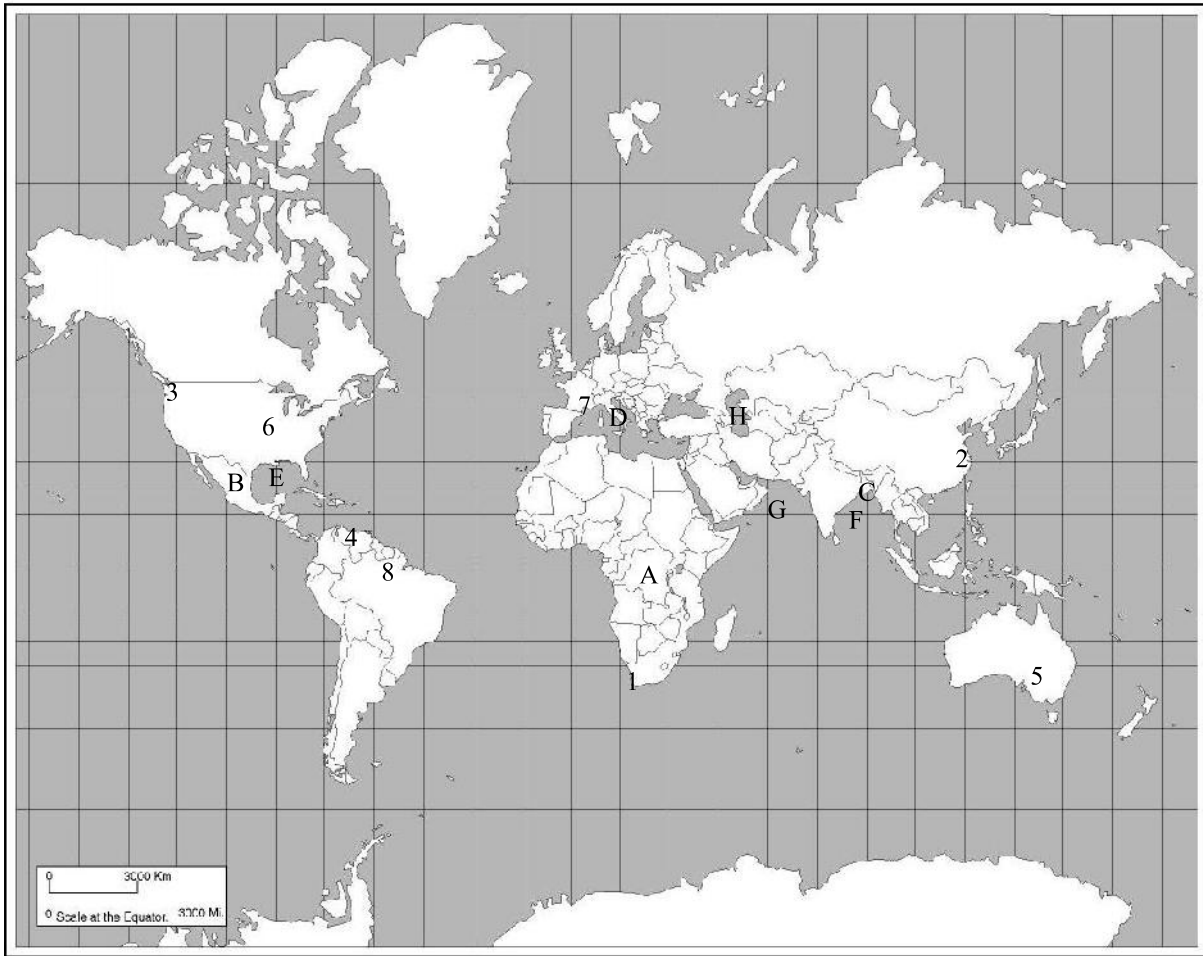


Figure 2: Map of the World

Produced by the Cartographic Research Lab
University of Alabama

a. Match the following locations of these major ports that are marked on the map and numbered 1 to 4.

Major Ports	Numbers
Seattle	
Caracas	
Cape Town	
Shanghai	

(4 marks)

b. Name the countries marked A to D.

A _____ B _____
 C _____ D _____

(4 marks)

c. Match the following major rivers, marked on the map and numbered 5 to 8.

Major Rivers	Numbers
Mississippi	
Rhône	
Murray-Darling	
Amazon	

(4 marks)

d. Name the major seas marked E to H.

E _____ F _____

G _____ H _____

(4 marks)

3. Study Figure 3, which shows the world map, together with lines of latitude and longitude, indicated by letters A-D.

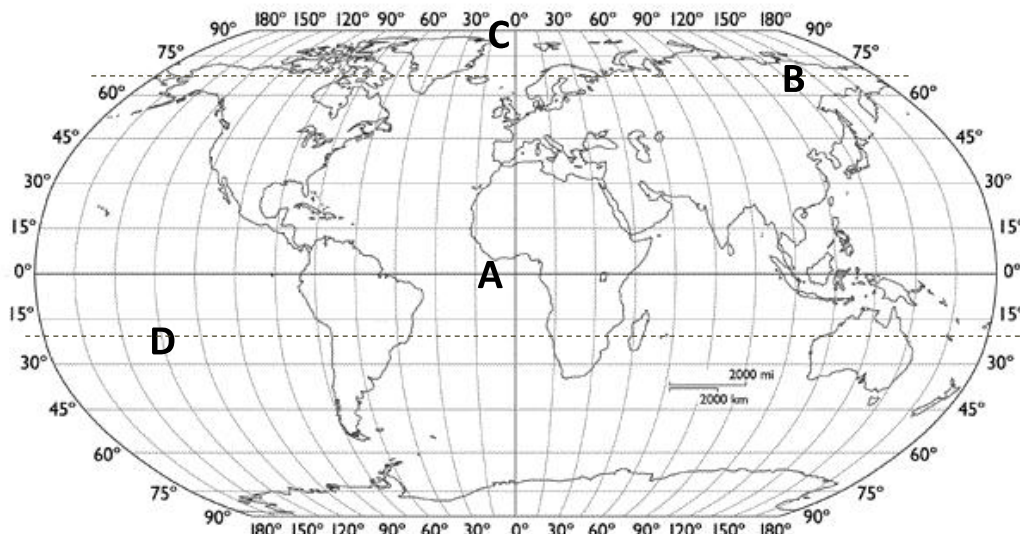


Figure 3: Lines of Latitude and Longitude on a world map.

(Source: Adapted from <http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/testmaps/latslongs.htm>)

a. Referring to Figure 3, state the name of the following lines of latitude labelled:

i) letter A _____ (1 mark)

ii) letter B _____ (1 mark)

b. What is the name of the point marked letter C in Figure 3 _____ (1 mark)

c. The Tropic of Capricorn is labelled letter D in the figure. State its degrees of latitude. (1 mark)

d. Lines of longitude are imaginary lines that start and end at the North and South Poles.
State the name of the 0° longitude. (1 mark)

4.

a. Moraines are features of glacial deposition. What is the difference between terminal moraines and lateral moraines? (2 marks)

b. How can an erratic feature be identified in a glaciated environment? (2 marks)

c. What is a drumlin? (2 marks)

5. Figure 4 shows the areas around the world which experience Mediterranean climate.

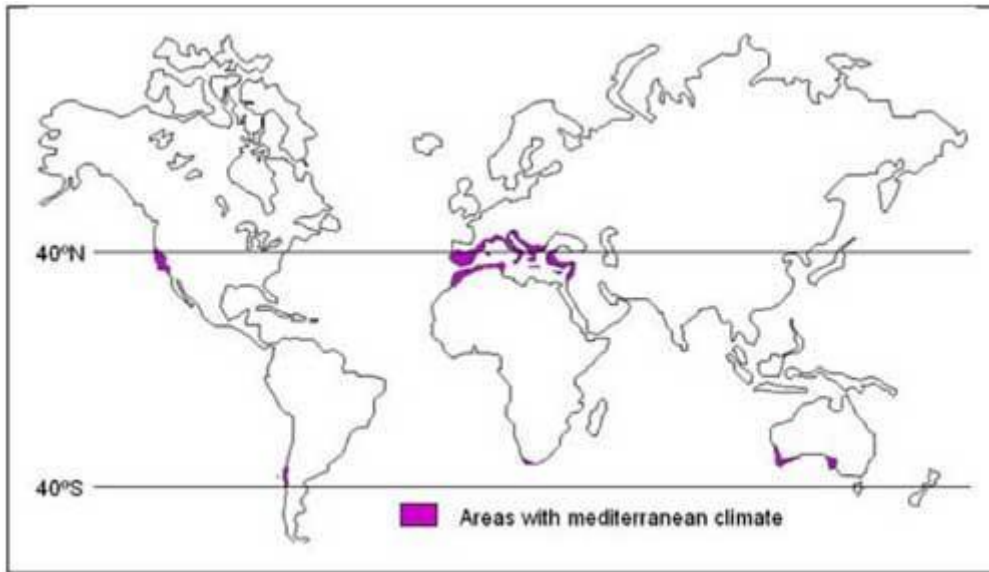


Figure 4: Areas with Mediterranean Climatic conditions

(Source: <http://climatekids.nasa.gov/>)

i) Apart from the Mediterranean area, name another **two** areas with this type of climate. (4 marks)

ii) Referring to the map state **two** reasons why the Mediterranean climate is found in these areas. (2 marks)

6. Figure 5 below shows the headlands and the bay of Ghajn Tuffieħa.



Figure 5: Ghajn Tuffieħa

(Source: <https://www.google.com.mt/search?q=Ghajn+Tuffieħa+images>)

With the help of a labelled diagram/s explain how headlands and bays form.

(6 marks)

7. Place the following settlement categories in order of size from the largest to the smallest (1 is largest, 6 is smallest):

‘village’, ‘large town’, ‘hamlet’, ‘primate city’, ‘isolated settlements’, ‘conurbation’. (6 marks)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) _____ | (4) _____ |
| (2) _____ | (5) _____ |
| (3) _____ | (6) _____ |

8. 1.7 million tourists visited the Maltese Islands in 2015. Mention **three** reasons why tourists visit the Maltese Islands. (3 marks)

9. In the Climate Change Conference, COP21, which took place in Paris in November 2015, the agreement was to keep the rise in the global air temperature below 2°C (United Nations, 2015). One way to follow this agreement is to use renewable sources of energy.

a. List **three** types of renewable energy sources. (3 marks)

b. Provide a brief description for EACH of the renewable energy sources listed in (a). (6 marks)

10. Traditionally, industry has been broken down into a number of classifications.

a. List the classifications of industry. (3 marks)

b. Explain the use of 'triangular graphs'. (2 marks)

c. Draw a sketch of a triangular graph, and label it. (2 marks)

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2016 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Geography
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	17 th May 2016
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

Answer any two (2) questions from Section A and any other two (2) questions from Section B.

ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS IN TOTAL

Answers are to be written on the booklet provided.

Each question carries a total of 25 marks. Marks allocated to parts of questions are indicated.

Good use of language and orderly presentation are important. Credit will be given for relevant illustrations.

The use of non-programmable calculators and geometric instruments is permitted.

SECTION A: Answer TWO (2) questions from this Section.

1. Limestone weathers to form a characteristic type of landform.
 - a. i. What is this type of landform called? (1 mark)
 - ii. Mention **one** rock type found in the Maltese Islands that allows the development of such a landform. (2 mark)
 - iii. 'Vulnerability to weathering' and 'permeability' are two factors that influence limestone landforms. Briefly explain these **two** factors. (10 marks)
 - b. Describe the processes by which a cavern is formed. (6 marks)
 - c. Briefly describe **two** depositional landforms that can be found inside limestone caverns. (6 marks)
- 2.
- a. Explain the **four** processes by which a river transports its load. Illustrate your answer with a labelled diagram. (12 marks)
 - b. Rivers attract human settlement for a variety of reasons. Identify and explain **two** human activities in river valleys. (8 marks)
 - c. Deforestation and urbanisation cause negative impacts on rivers. Explain why this is so. (5 marks)
- 3.
- a. How is a composite volcano formed? Sketch a simple cross section of a volcano to help illustrate your answer. (7 marks)
 - b. What is the difference between an 'active volcano', a 'dormant volcano' and an 'extinct volcano'? (6 marks)
 - c. Identify and briefly explain **one** benefit and **one** hazard of living close to a volcano. (4 marks)
 - d. Scientists are increasingly successful in predicting volcanic eruptions. Briefly discuss **two** ways how a population living close to a volcano can prepare itself for an eruption. (8 marks)

4. Tropical cyclones are areas of intensive low pressure known as hurricanes or typhoons.
- a. Name **three** areas in the world that experience these storms. (3 marks)
 - b. Describe the conditions that lead to the formation of tropical cyclones. Illustrate your answer with a diagram. (10 marks)
 - c. These storms present major hazards to the affected areas. Discuss **three** extreme weather phenomena caused by tropical cyclones and how these affect the local communities. (12 marks)

SECTION B: Answer two (2) questions from this Section.

5. Two factors that influence population change are birth rate and death rate.
- a. i. Briefly explain the stages of the Demographic Transition Model. (10 marks)
 - ii. Sketch and label the stages of the Demographic Transition Model. (10 marks)
 - b. State at which stages of the Demographic Transition Model most developed countries, such as those in central Europe, are in, and why this is so. (5 marks)
- 6.
- a. Briefly define the following terms:
 - i. Mega-city; (2 marks)
 - ii. Primate city. (2 marks)
 - b. Describe **one** rural push factor and **one** urban pull factor that contribute to the growth of cities. (4 marks)
 - c. Cairo is an example of a Primate City.



Figure 1: View of Cairo

(Source: <https://www.google.com/mt/search?q=cairo+images>)

- i. Using Cairo as an example, discuss the population, labour and economic characteristics of a Primate City. (11 marks)
- ii. Discuss **two** negative effects that Primate Cities can have on their population. (6 marks)

7.

- a. What is a trading bloc? (3 marks)
- b. List **two** examples of trading blocs. (4 marks)
- c. Describe **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages for markets in countries belonging to a trading bloc. (12 marks)
- d. Measuring a country's development is important. Briefly discuss **two** economic and social indicators of development. (6 marks)

8.

- a. What is a transnational corporation (TNC)? (3 marks)
- b. List **two** examples of TNCs. (4 marks)
- c. Discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages to the countries where the TNC is based. (12 marks)
- d. Discuss **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of globalisation in relation to industrial activity. (6 marks)

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PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	17 th May 2016
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

Answer any two (2) questions from Section A and any other two (2) questions from Section B.

ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS IN ALL

Answers are to be written on the booklet provided.

Each question carries a total of 25 marks. Marks allocated to parts of questions are indicated.

Good use of language and orderly presentation are important. Credit will be given for relevant illustrations.

The use of non-programmable calculators and geometric instruments is permitted.

SECTION A: Answer TWO (2) questions from this Section.

1. Figure 1 shows Ramla Bay in Gozo.



Figure 1: Ramla Bay Gozo

(Source: <https://www.google.com.mt/search?q=ramla+bay+images>)

- a. Choose **two** of the following features and with the help of a labelled diagram explain how they are formed by coastal deposition: (16 marks)
- Beaches
 - Spits
 - Bars

- b. i. Human intervention is sometimes required to reduce coastal erosion. List **two** coastal management defence methods. (4 marks)
 - ii. Describe **one** coastal management method mentioned in 1.b(i), and briefly discuss **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of this method. (5 marks)
2. The Earth's crust is made up of three types of rocks: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks.
- a. Briefly describe the formation and characteristics of any **two** of these types of rocks, and give **one** example of each. (12 marks)
 - b. The Maltese Islands consist of five basic layers of rock laid one on top of the other. These rocks all belong to one type of rock. What type of rock is it? (3 marks)
 - c. Sketch a labelled diagram of the five rocks of the Maltese Islands, in the order in which they were deposited (oldest at the bottom). Provide a very brief description of each rock layer. (10 marks)
- 3.



Figure 2: Location of Mount Etna in Sicily

(Source: <https://www.google.com.mt/search?q=sicily+and+mount+etna+images+map>)

Figure 2 shows the location of Mount Etna, which is an example of an active composite volcano.

- a. What is a composite volcano and how is it formed? (7 marks)
 - b. Sketch a diagram of a composite volcano and label it with the following features: 'crater'; 'secondary cone'; 'lava tube'; 'magma chamber'. (8 marks)
 - c. Identify and explain **two** benefits and **two** hazards of living close to a volcano. (10 marks)
4. The microclimate of an urban area is different from that of a rural area.
- a. What is a 'microclimate'? (5 marks)
 - b. Discuss how and why the microclimate of an urban area is different from that of rural areas. Use the following terms to help you structure your answer: 'temperature (urban heat island)'; 'air quality (photochemical smog)'; 'precipitation'; 'wind'. (20 marks)

SECTION B: Answer TWO (2) questions from this Section.

5. Urban models help to explain settlement realities, although in a simplified way. Burgess' Concentric Zone Model was primarily applied to Chicago, whilst Hoyt studied a number of cases before proposing his theory.

- a. Briefly discuss **two** factors affecting the choice of settlement location. (5 marks)
- b. Explain, with the help of a diagram, Burgess' Concentric Zone Model. (10 marks)
- c. Briefly comment on **two** main differences between the Concentric Zone Model (Burgess) and the Sector Model developed by Hoyt. (10 marks)

6. Geographers summarise the reasons for migration by considering how the relationship between a place of origin and a destination are affected by push factors and pull factors.

- a. i. Define the term 'push factors', and give **one** example. (3 marks)
- ii. Define the term 'pull factors', and give **one** example. (3 marks)
- b. Briefly describe **three** impacts of migration on a country experiencing emigration. (9 marks)
- c. Discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of immigration for a receiving country, using the case of the Turks in Germany as an example. (10 marks)

7.

Farming is an industry like any other. It is a system with *inputs* into the farm, *processes* that take place on the farm, and *outputs* from the farm.

- a. Draw a table with three columns on your script and list in each column **five** inputs, **five** processes and **five** outputs connected to farming in each of the columns. (15 marks)
- b. Discuss **two** environmental impacts of farming. (10 marks)

8.

- a. What is a footloose industry? (5 marks)
- b. Describe the locations that these industries normally look for. (10 marks)
- c. Name **one** footloose industry present in Malta, and give **three** reasons why it could be beneficial for this type of industry to set up its operations in Malta. (10 marks)