

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

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2014 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Geography
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	5 th May 2014
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Answer ALL questions

1. Examine the map extract in Figure 1 (Scale 1:25,000) showing the area of northwest Gozo in 1984 and answer the following questions:

- (a) Give the six-figure grid reference for the following:
- i. San Dimitri Church, marked A. _____ (2 marks)
 - ii. Tas-Salvatur Monument, marked B. _____ (2 marks)

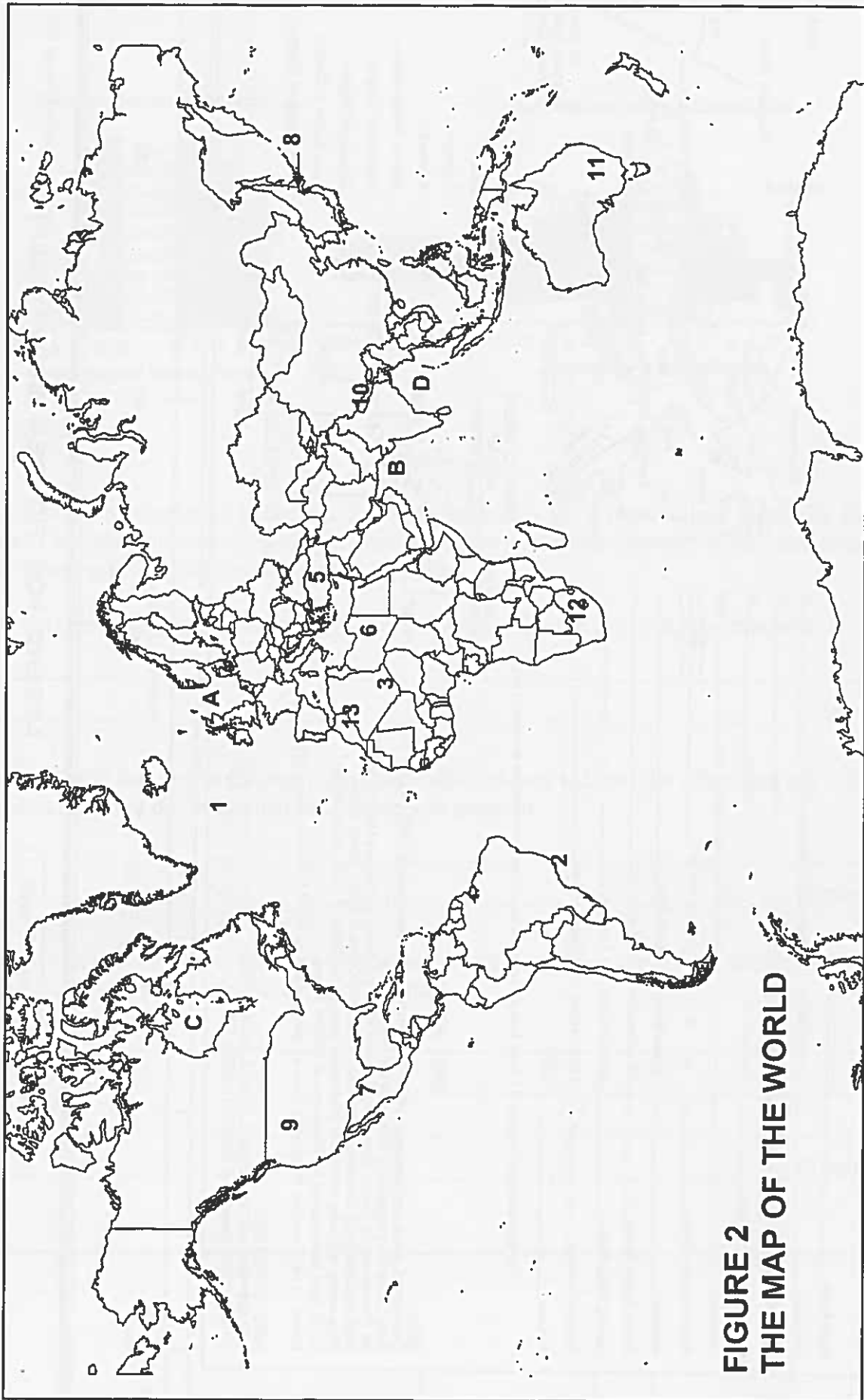
(b) Give the compass direction from the trigonometrical station, marked T to the following:

- i. The secondary trigonometrical station marked C, and identified as 406. _____ (1 mark)
- ii. Ta' Pinu Church, marked D _____ (1 mark)
- iii. Ghasri Church, marked E _____ (1 mark)
- iv. Marsalforn Church, marked F _____ (1 mark)

(c) What is the length in kilometres of the coastline from Dwejra Point, marked Y to Hekka Point, marked Z on the map? _____ (2 marks)

(d) Gozo is renowned for having a number of renovated farmhouses rented out to visitors for short holidays. By using the topographic and other information on the map, give **THREE** reasons why this aspect of touristic short-stays is successful.

(6 marks)



**FIGURE 2
THE MAP OF THE WORLD**

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

(a) Match the following descriptions with locations marked on the map and numbered **1 to 3**.

Description	Number and Name of Location
A major desert	
A major ocean current	
A major port	

(3 marks)

(b) Name the seas marked **A to D**.

A _____ **B** _____

C _____ **D** _____

(2 marks)

(c) Name the countries and their capital cities marked by the numbers **5 to 8**.

5 _____ **6** _____

7 _____ **8** _____

(6 marks)

(d) Name the mountain systems numbered **9 to 13**.

9 _____ **10** _____

11 _____ **12** _____

13 _____ (5 marks)

3.

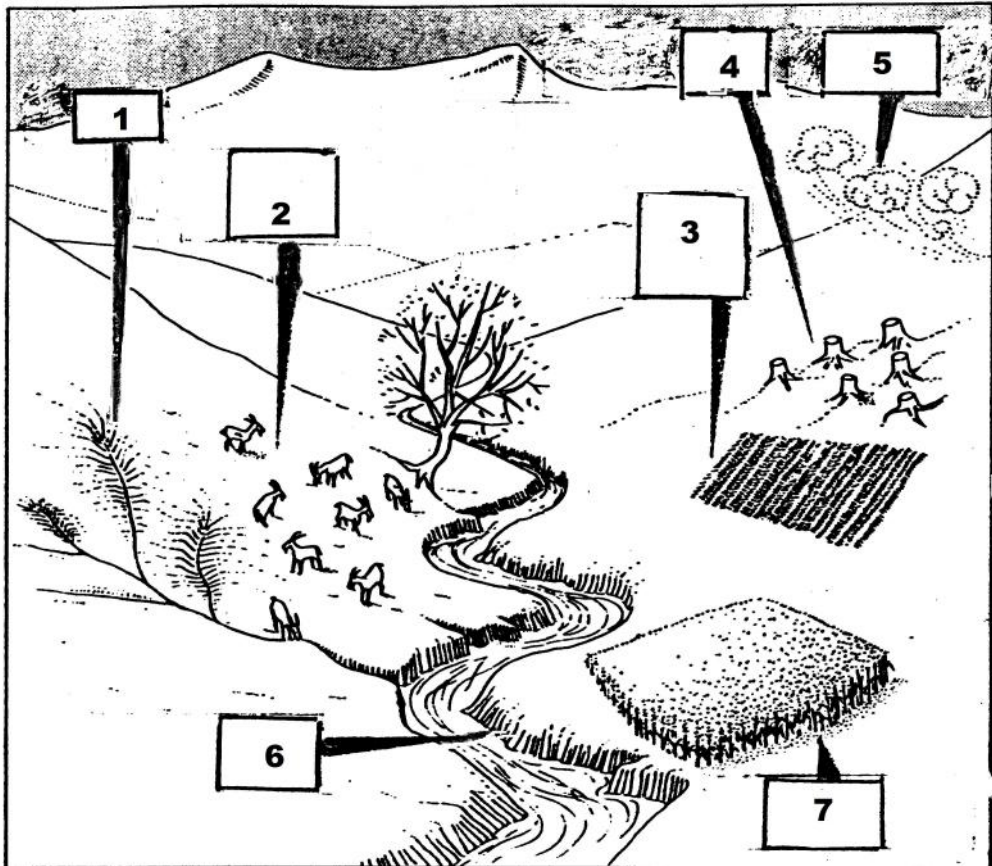


Figure 3: An area suffering from soil erosion
Adapted from OGP 3 Contrasts in Development

(a) Study the sketch in figure 3 and, on the grid below, match the correct number indicated with the description of the evident cause of erosion.

	Overgrazing
	Monoculture
	Open to strong winds
	Gullies into the soil
	Up and down ploughing
	Deforestation
	River banks crumbling

(2 marks)

(b) Choose **TWO** of the above causes of erosion and briefly explain how these can be controlled by human activity.

i) _____

ii) _____

_____ (4 marks)

4.

(a) Name **TWO** factors that cause deposition of materials in glaciated environments.

_____ (2 marks)

(b) What is an erratic in a glaciated environment?

_____ (2 marks)

(c) How is a drumlin formed?

_____ (3 marks)

5.

(a) Name **THREE** types of farming that are responsible for deforestation in the Amazon rainforest.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____ (3 marks)

(b) Briefly describe the main characteristics of **ONE** type of farming mentioned above.

_____ (2 marks)

6. The grid below identifies two types of farming: extensive and intensive. Mark the appropriate answer by ticking **X** for each in the space provided. Only one type of farming can be identified for each category. (6 marks)

CATEGORY	EXTENSIVE	INTENSIVE
Many different types of crops		
Single (monoculture) or very few types of crops		
Large machines are used		
Hand tools or small machines or animal-drawn tools		
Fields on mainly flat land		
Fields on mainly rough landscape with limited space		

7. *National Parks are an important feature for tourism to any country.*

(a) Mention **THREE** features that encourage tourists to visit a National Park.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____ (3 marks)

(b) Identify **THREE** types of tourism that are used to promote Malta with foreigners.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____ (3 marks)

8.

The map below shows the location of footloose industries in Southern England.

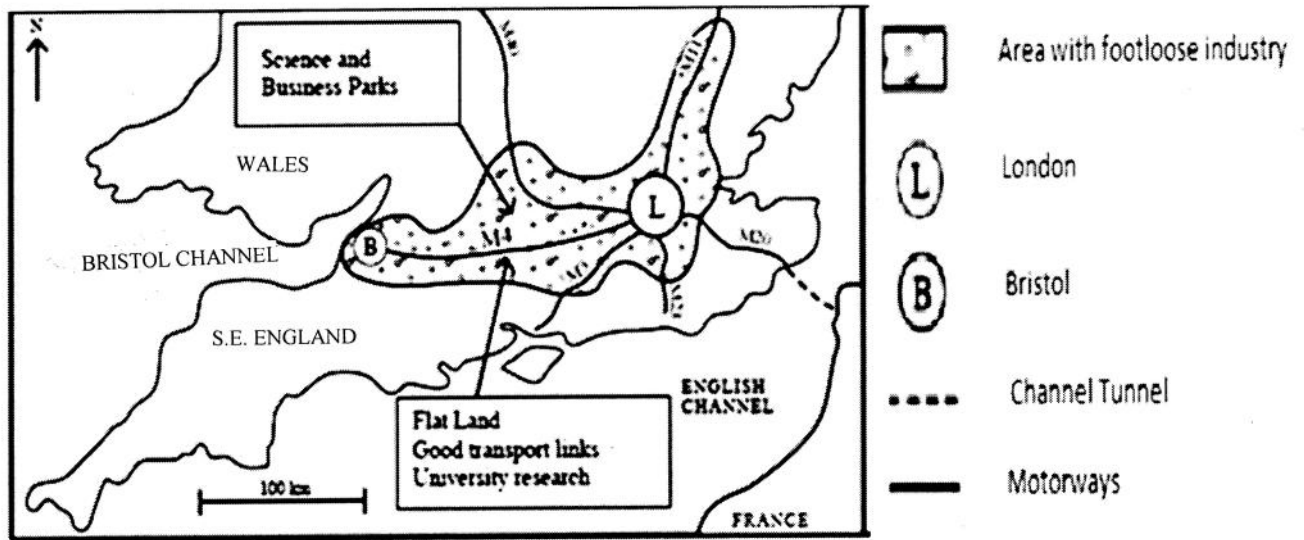


Figure 4

(a) Define the term footloose industry and provide **TWO** examples of such a type of industry.

_____ (3 marks)

(b) Briefly, explain why each of the following factors is considered important in the development of footloose industries in Southern England:

i. Flat land

ii. Good transport links

iii. University research.

_____ (3 marks)

9.

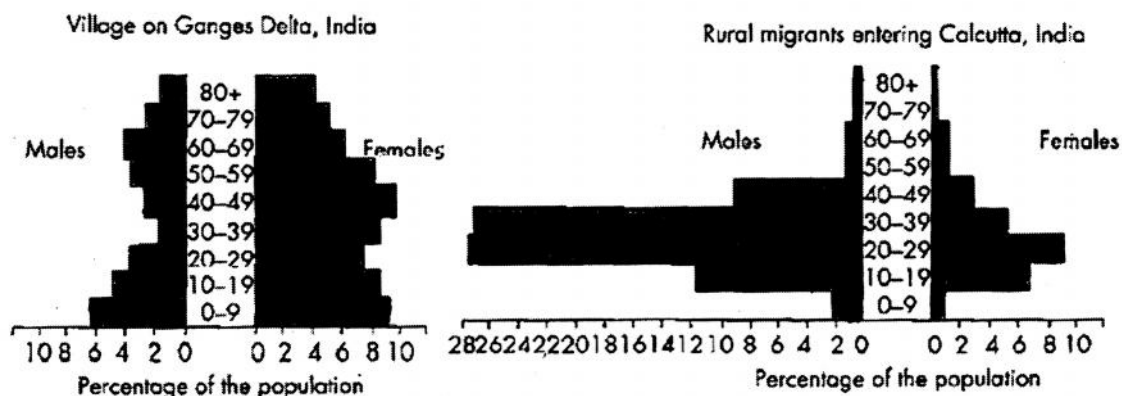


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows two population pyramids: the first pyramid is for a rural village along the River Ganges Delta in India, whilst the second pyramid shows the population structure of the rural migrant population entering the capital city of Calcutta in India.

(a) Name the type of migration phenomenon that is causing this shift in population numbers.

_____ (2 marks)

(b) Describe **TWO** features in the above pyramids which clearly indicate the effect that this type of migration is having on the population structures in question.

_____ (2 marks)

(c) Briefly explain **ONE** reason that may be pushing people away from the village and **ONE** reason for the migrants to move into the city of Calcutta.

 _____ (2 marks)

10. Figure 6 is a simplified diagram showing the main causes of global warming.

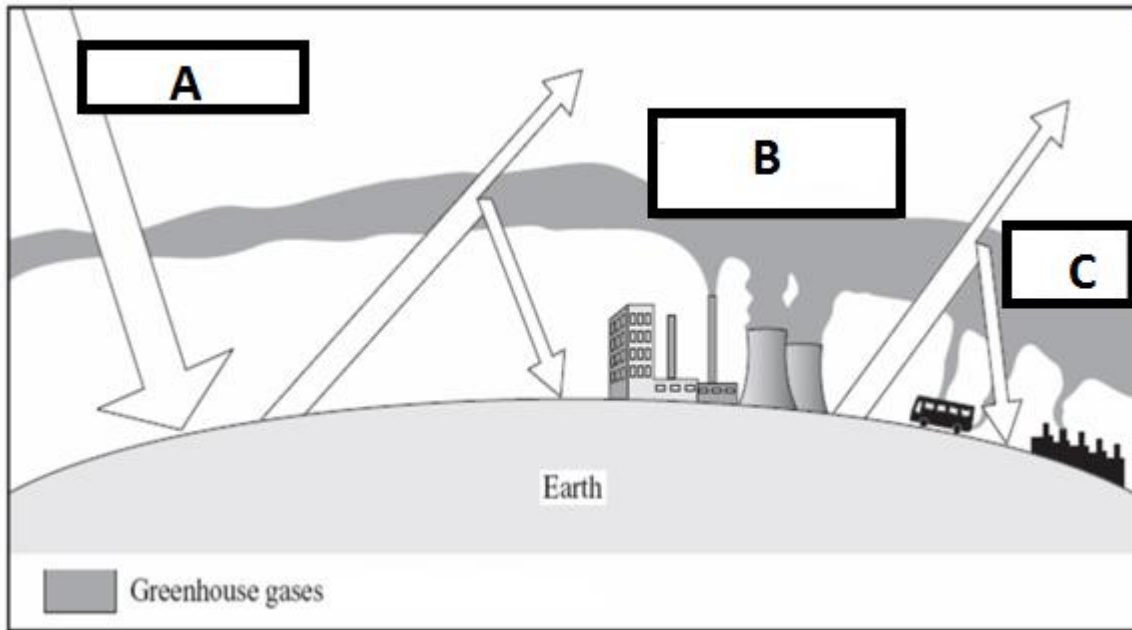


Figure 6

(a) Match the statements below with the annotated boxes A, B and C displayed in Figure 6:

i.	More outgoing heat trapped	
ii.	Increased greenhouse gases	
iii.	Incoming radiation from the sun	

(3 marks)

(b) Describe the main causes of global warming as displayed in Figure 6.

(3 marks)

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UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2014 SESSION

SUBJECT:	Geography
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	6 th May 2014
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 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.

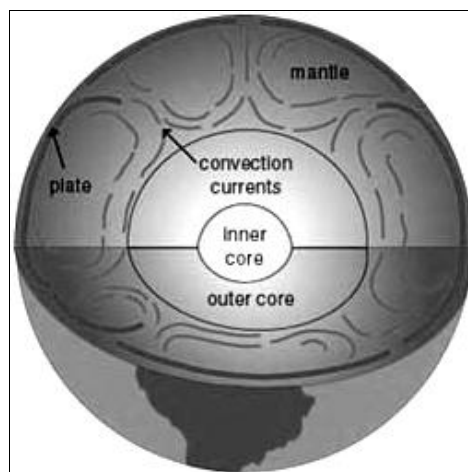


Figure 1: Structure of the Earth

- (a) With the help of Figure 1, define the physical characteristics of the following two layers:
- Inner core
 - Outer core
- (6 marks)
- (b) Explain how the convection currents within the mantle operate. (10 marks)
- (c) In what ways do the currents within the mantle affect the overlying tectonic plates that make up the crust layer? (9 marks)

2.



Figure 2: Typical landscape of an upper river course.

- (a) Name and explain the type of erosion that characterises part of the river system shown in figure 2. (7 marks)
 - (b) Various types of landforms may be formed in the upper course. Name and describe **THREE** types of landforms and explain their formation. (18 marks)
3. (a) Explain the process of coastal erosion and deposition. (13 marks)
- (b) Discuss **FOUR** measures by which coastal erosion can be controlled through the appropriate physical management by the authorities. (12 marks)
4. (a) Using appropriate sketches and explanations, distinguish between a cold front and a warm front within an atmospheric depression over the Mediterranean region. (10 marks)
- (b) Using an appropriate sketch, explain why atmospheric depressions usually enter the Mediterranean region in winter but very rarely in summer. (15 marks)

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

5. (a) Define the term urbanisation and list **TWO** causes of urbanisation in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs). (15 marks)
- (b) Describe **ONE** of the problems brought about by rapid urbanisation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. List **ONE** scheme that the Brazilian Government is using to alleviate the problems brought about by rapid urbanisation. (10 marks)

6. **Figure 3** below shows a map of the M4 Corridor near London, UK which represents the hub for High Technology Industries.

Tech Map of Britain: M4 corridor

The M4 corridor may not sound glamorous, but this Silicon Alley provides the backbone of a vital part of the British IT and telecoms industry

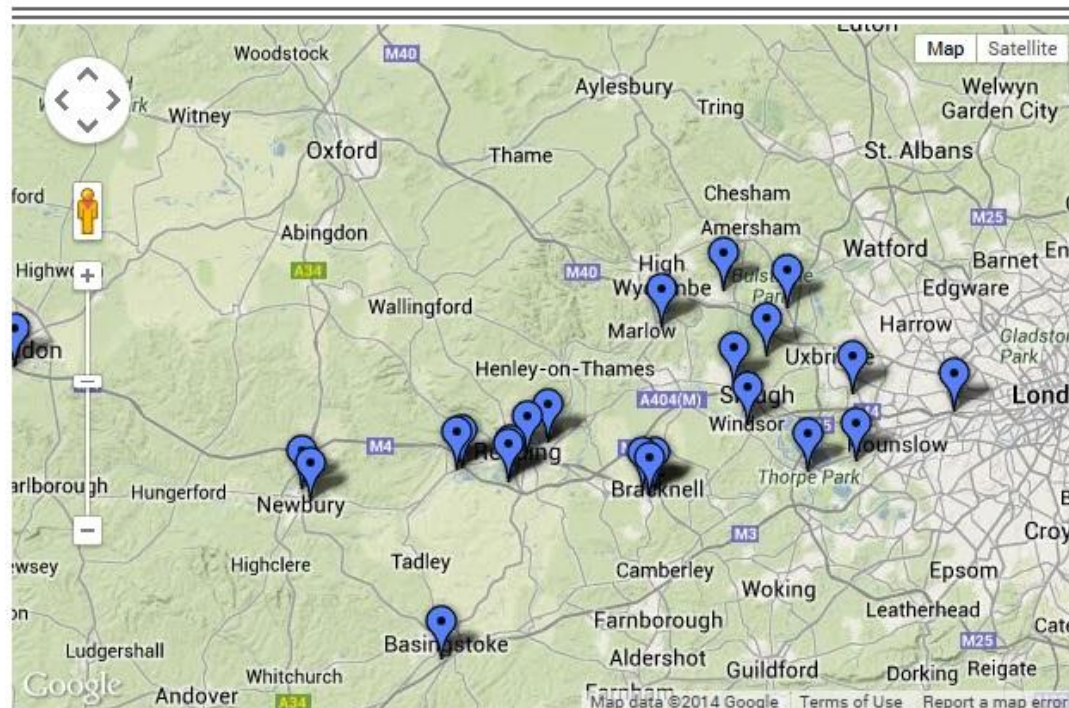


Figure 3: Source: The Telegraph 3rd November 2010.

- (a) Define the term *high technology industries* and give **TWO** examples of such industries. (10 marks)
 - (b) Using the example from the M4 Corridor in the UK, explain **FIVE** factors that affect the development of high technology industries in particular locations. (15 marks)
7. *In order to produce more and better food and ensure reliable supplies from the land, a number of farming practices are used all over the world. However, not all methods are favourable to the environment. The use of fertilisers intended to add nutrients to the soil and the removal of hedgerows (as rubble walls in Malta) to join small fields into larger ones are actions which also bring with them negative impacts.*
- (a) Describe the negative effects of the use of artificial fertilisers on the environment. (5 marks)
 - (b) What are the advantages of having hedgerows (or rubble walls) on farmland? (10 marks)
 - (c) Name and explain **TWO** farming practices, which produce better agricultural products. (10 marks)
8. (a) What are the **THREE** main indicators that are used by the United Nations to establish the Human Development Index (HDI) of different nations? (6 marks)
- (b) How can governments improve upon the selected indicators to ensure a better quality of life for their population? (15 marks)
 - (c) Give **TWO** reasons that bring about differences in the HDI within the same country? (4 marks)

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UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL

MAY 2014 SESSION

SUBJECT: **Geography**
PAPER NUMBER: **IIB**
DATE: **6th May 2014**
TIME: **9:00 a.m. to 11:00 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.

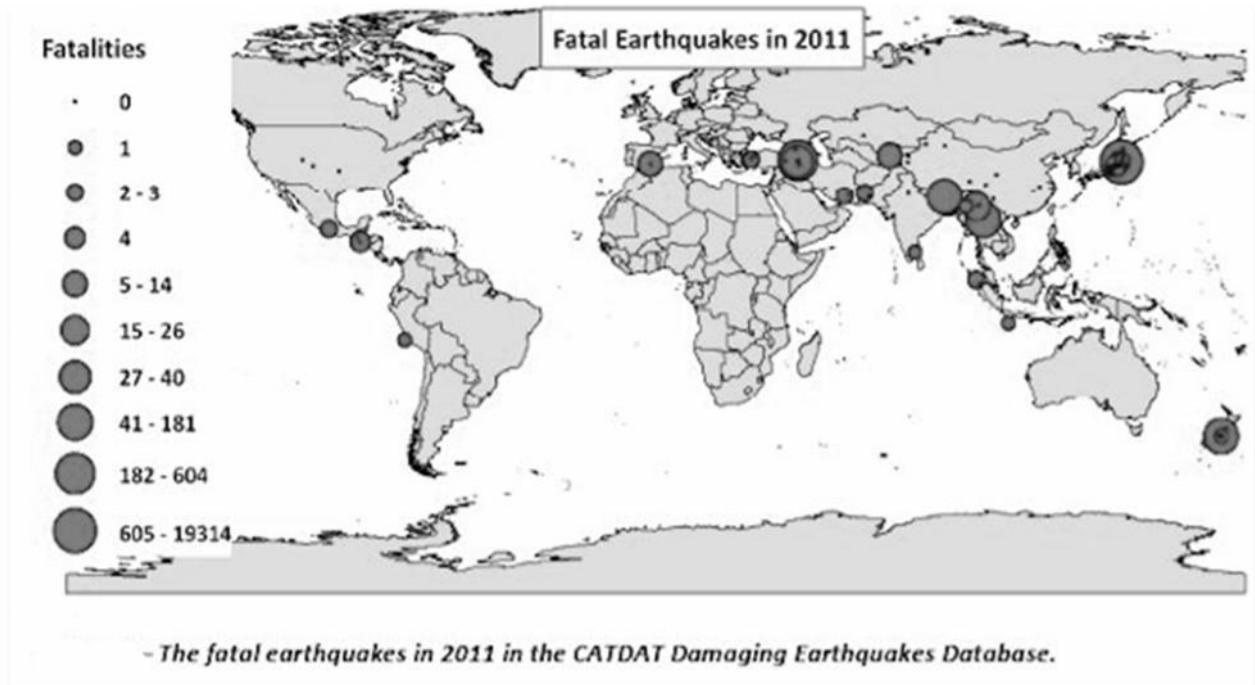


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the distribution of fatal earthquakes in 2011 and the number of people who died (fatalities) around the world as a result of earthquake events.

- (a) Name and describe which regions have registered the highest death toll. (8 marks)
- (b) Explain why some developing regions would have a higher death toll compared to those of economically developed regions. (9 marks)
- (c) Explain what measures can be taken to reduce the number of deaths before and after earthquakes occur. (8 marks)

2. Figure 2 shows a sketch of a drainage basin.

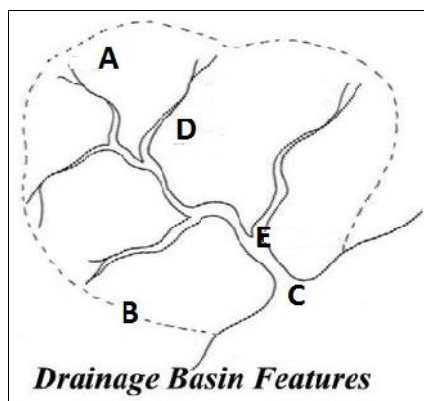


Figure 2

- (a) On the booklet, match features A, B, C, D and E as marked in Figure 2 to the list below
 - river mouth
 - watershed
 - tributary
 - confluence
 - source

(5 marks)
 - (b) Define the **FIVE** keywords listed above. (10 marks)
 - (c) Explain **TWO** ways how man-made activities may alter river flow in a drainage basin. (10 marks)
3. (a) Using **ONE** sketch for ALL examples, describe **FOUR** coastal landforms built naturally by the force of deposition. (16 marks)
- (b) Mention **THREE** sustainable human activities which can be practised on these coastal landforms. (9 marks)
4. (a) Describe the usual characteristics of an atmospheric anticyclone over the Mediterranean region. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the effects of the anticyclone which usually covers Mediterranean countries in summer. (10 marks)
- (c) What would the effects experienced over Mediterranean countries be if an anticyclone had to stay permanently on this region? (5 marks)

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

5. (a) Define the term *shantytown* and give **TWO** examples from cities around the world. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain **FIVE** reasons for the development of shantytowns in large cities in Less Economically Developed Countries. (LEDCs). (10 marks)
- (c) Give **ONE** example of a measure to alleviate the problems of shantytowns. (5 marks)
6. *Traditionally, economic activity has been broken down into three groups, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary, although during the 1980s a fourth group emerged, namely, the quaternary.*
- (a) Define the **FOUR** industrial sectors and give **ONE** example of each. (8 marks)
- (b) Explain **FOUR** factors which have led many countries to move away from primary and secondary industries and increase their tertiary industries. (12 marks)
- (c) *Tourism has always contributed considerably to Malta's GDP. However, over the last decade, new tertiary sectors have developed.* Describe **ONE** of these emerging sectors. (5 marks)
7. *The draining of wetlands had been an on going practice for many centuries*
- (a) Explain what this practice means. (9 marks)
- (b) Give **TWO** advantages of draining wetlands. (6 marks)
- (c) Discuss **TWO** negative environmental impacts resulting from draining wetlands. (10 marks)
8. *Economic development in the world is marked by differences between countries and regions.*
- (a) Give **THREE** reasons why a region can have a lower rate of economic development than the rest of the country. (9 marks)
- (b) Describe **TWO** problems faced by countries located in the less-developed parts of the world. (8 marks)
- (c) Describe **TWO** methods that can be used by developed countries and international agencies to address the problems mentioned in (b). (8 marks)