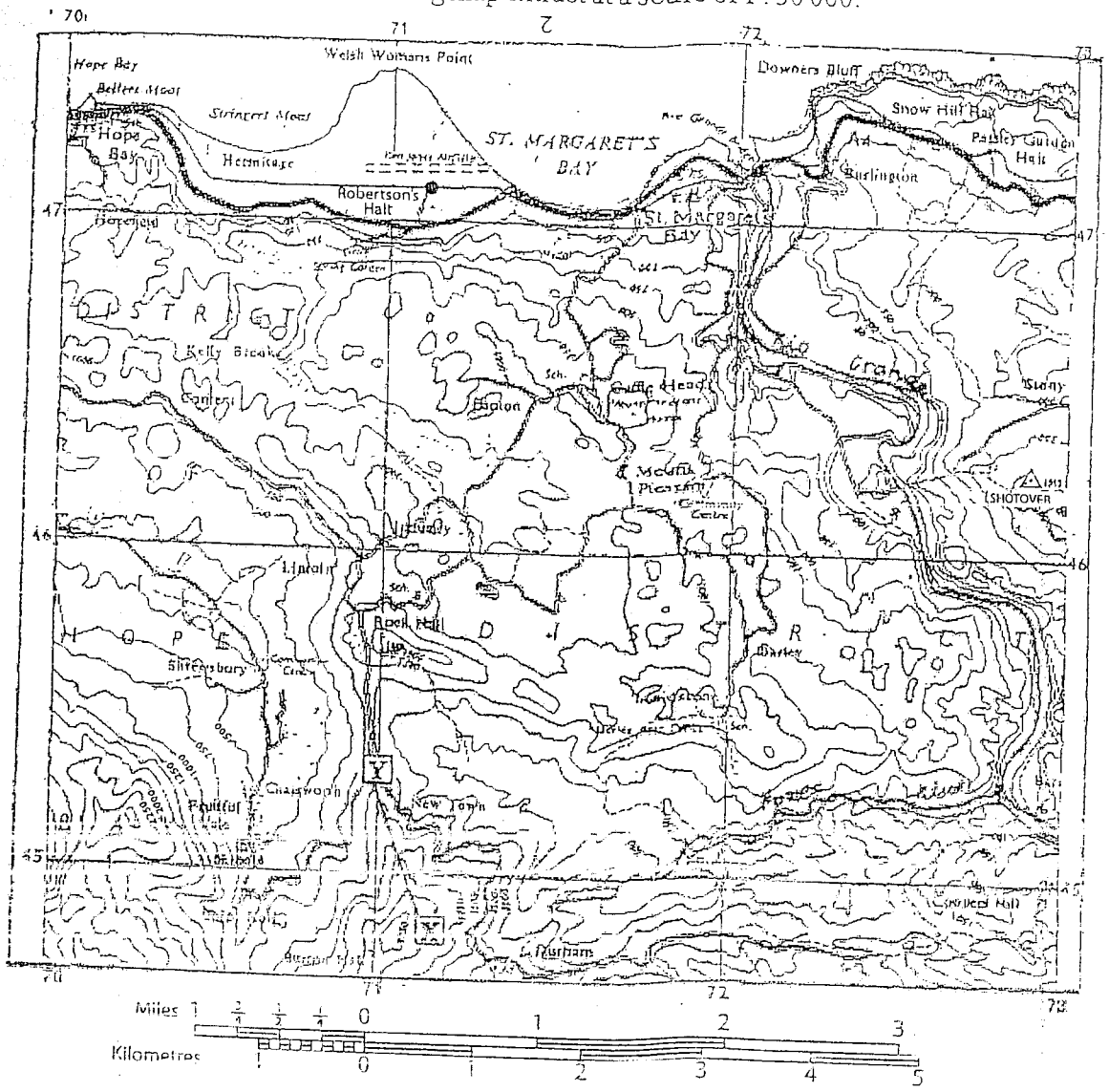
2010

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Items 1 - 5 refer to the following map extract at a scale of 1 : 50 000.



1. What is the direction of the trigonometrical station at Shotover (729463) from Robertsons Hall (711471)?

(A) Northeast
(B) Northwest
(C) Southeast
(D) Southwest

2. What is the contour interval, in feet, in grid square 7047?

(A) 50
(B) 100
(C) 150
(D) 250

3. The height, in feet, of the HIGHEST point in grid square 7045 is approximately

(A) 2250
(B) 2500
(C) 2750
(D) 3000

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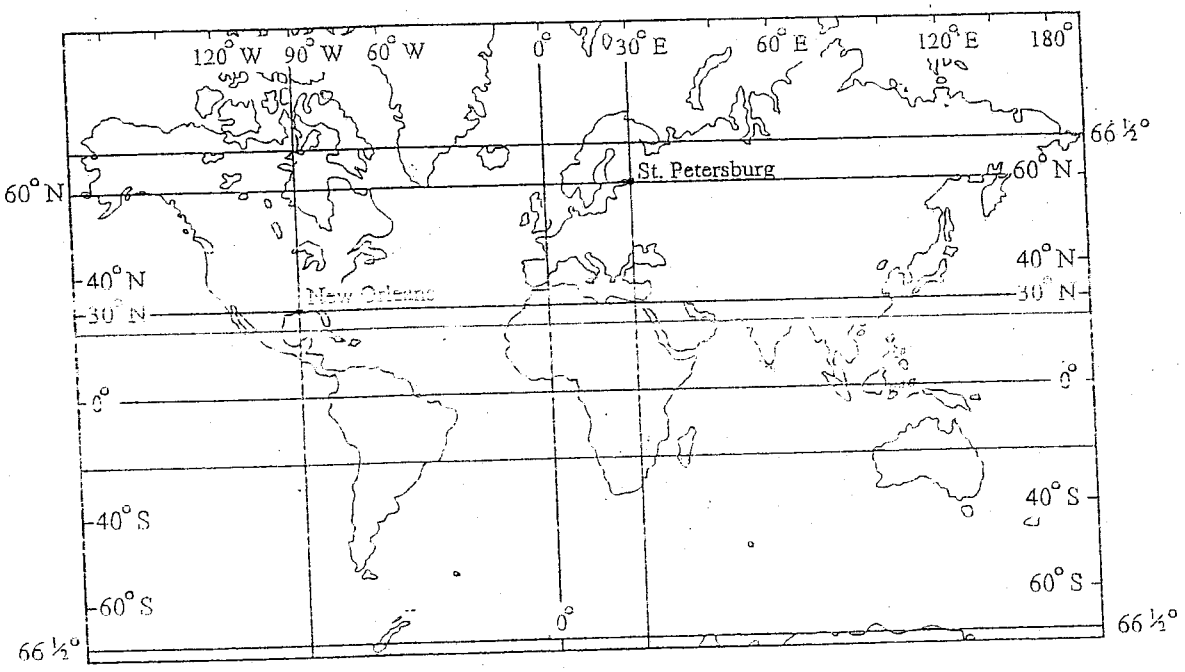
4. What is the grid bearing of Robertsons Halt (711 471) from the trigonometrical station at Shotover (729 463)?

(A) 65°
(B) 115°
(C) 295°
(D) 355°

5. The landform located between X and Y on the southern section of the map extract on page 2 is

(A) a spur
(B) a ridge
(C) a dry valley
(D) an escarpment

Items 6 - 7 refer to the world map below.



6. What is the location of St. Petersburg?

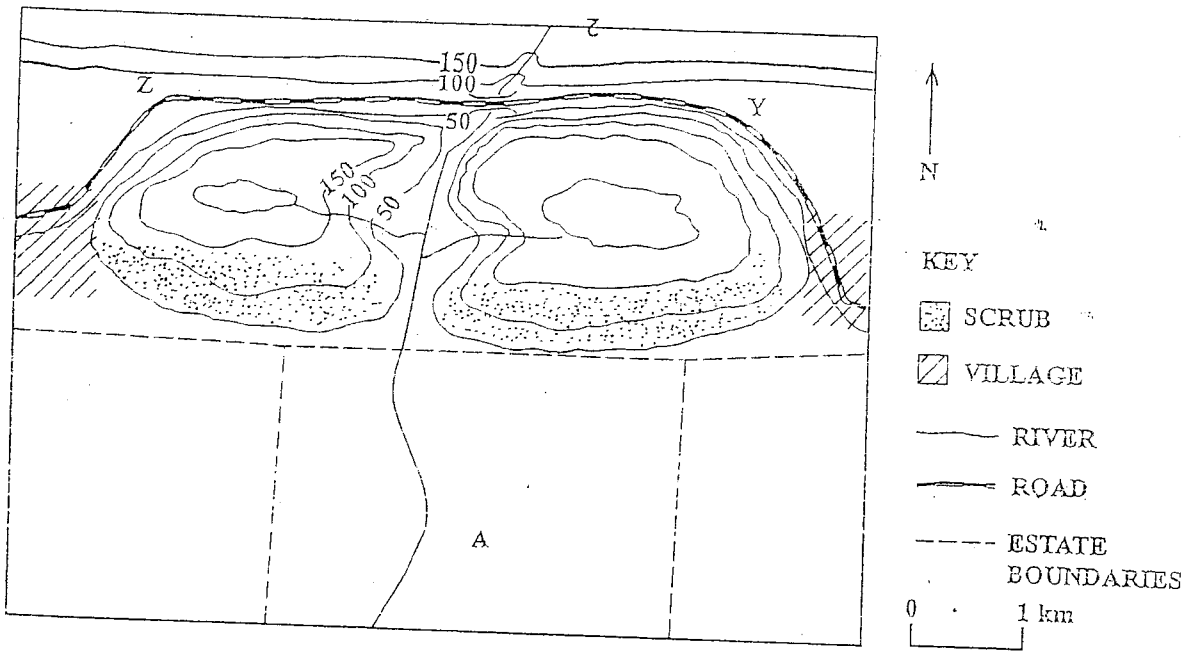
(A) 30°N 90°W
(B) 30°N 60°W
(C) 60°N 30°W
(D) 60°N 30°E

7. What time is it in New Orleans when it is 10.00 p.m. on Monday in St. Petersburg?

(A) 2:00 p.m. Monday
(B) 2:00 p.m. Sunday
(C) 2:00 a.m. Monday
(D) 2:00 a.m. Sunday

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Items 8 - 9 refer to the following map.



8. Which of the following types of settlement will MOST likely develop between points Y and Z?

(A) Dispersed
(B) Isolated
(C) Linear
(D) Nucleated

9. The type of farming system MOST likely to exist at A is

(A) large-scale commercial
(B) poultry rearing
(C) shifting cultivation
(D) subsistence farming

Items 10 - 11 refer to the following table which shows the percentage of total population in urban areas.

Country	1970	2000	2030 (Projected)
W	70	80	85
X	60	75	80
Y	41	60	70
Z	20	50	65

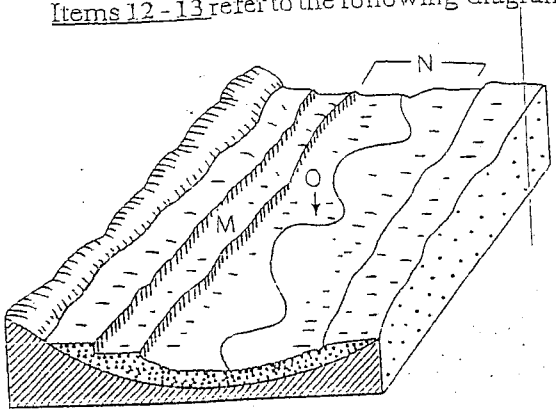
10. In which country is urbanisation occurring the FASTEST?

(A) W
(B) X
(C) Y
(D) Z

11. Which of the following representations is MOST suitable for the information in the table above?

(A) Bar graph
(B) Dot map
(C) Isoline
(D) Pie chart

Items 12 - 13 refer to the following diagram.



12. The feature at M is a

(A) floodplain
(B) levée
(C) terrace
(D) waterfall

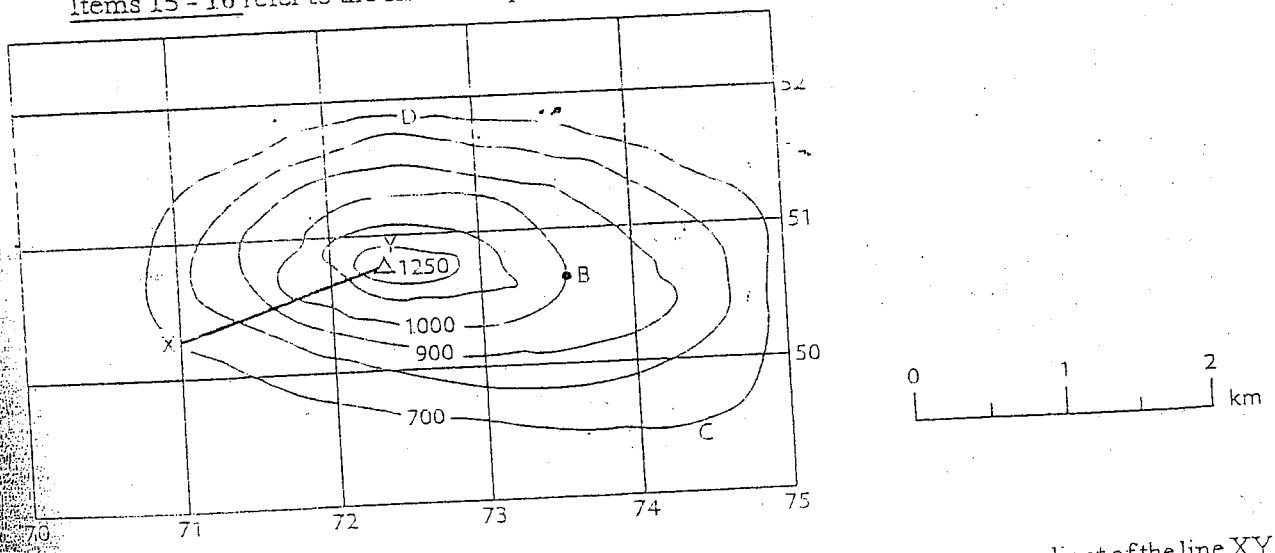
13. The feature formed in the area marked N is

(A) a floodplain
(B) a plateau
(C) an alluvial fan
(D) a levée

14. What word is used to describe that part of a river's course which is wide and shallow and has bars and islands around which the river flows?

(A) Braided
(B) Flooded
(C) Meandering
(D) Turbulent

Items 15 - 16 refer to the sketch map below.



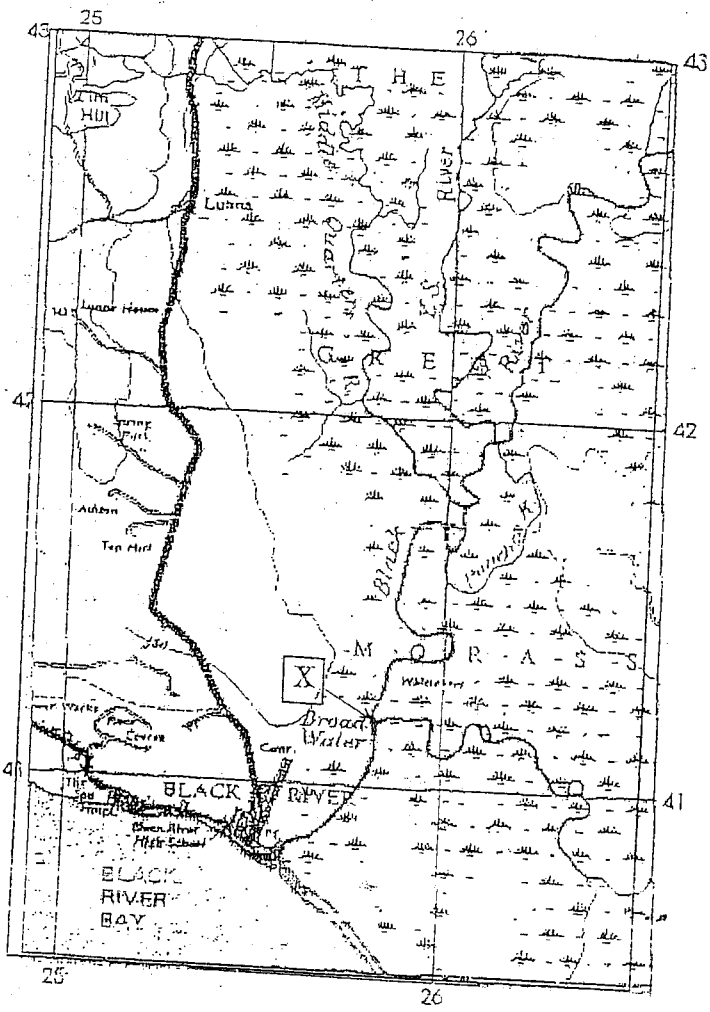
15. What is the type of slope at XY?

(A) Concave
(B) Convex
(C) Dip
(D) Scarp

16. The approximate gradient of the line XY is

(A) 1 in 1
(B) 1 in 2
(C) 1 in 3
(D) 1 in 5

Items 17 – 18 refer to the following map.



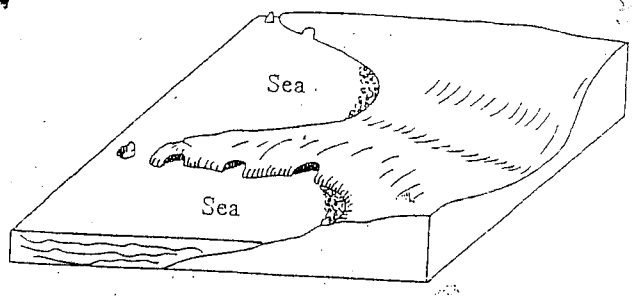
17. On the map extract above, the feature labelled X at (257412) is a

(A) confluence
(B) deferred junction
(C) distributary
(D) river capture

18. The general direction of flow of the Black River is

(A) NNE
(B) SSW
(C) NE
(D) SE

Item 19 refers to the following diagram.



19. Which of the following features is NOT shown on the diagram?

(A) Bay-head beach
(B) Cliff
(C) Headland
(D) Wave-cut platform

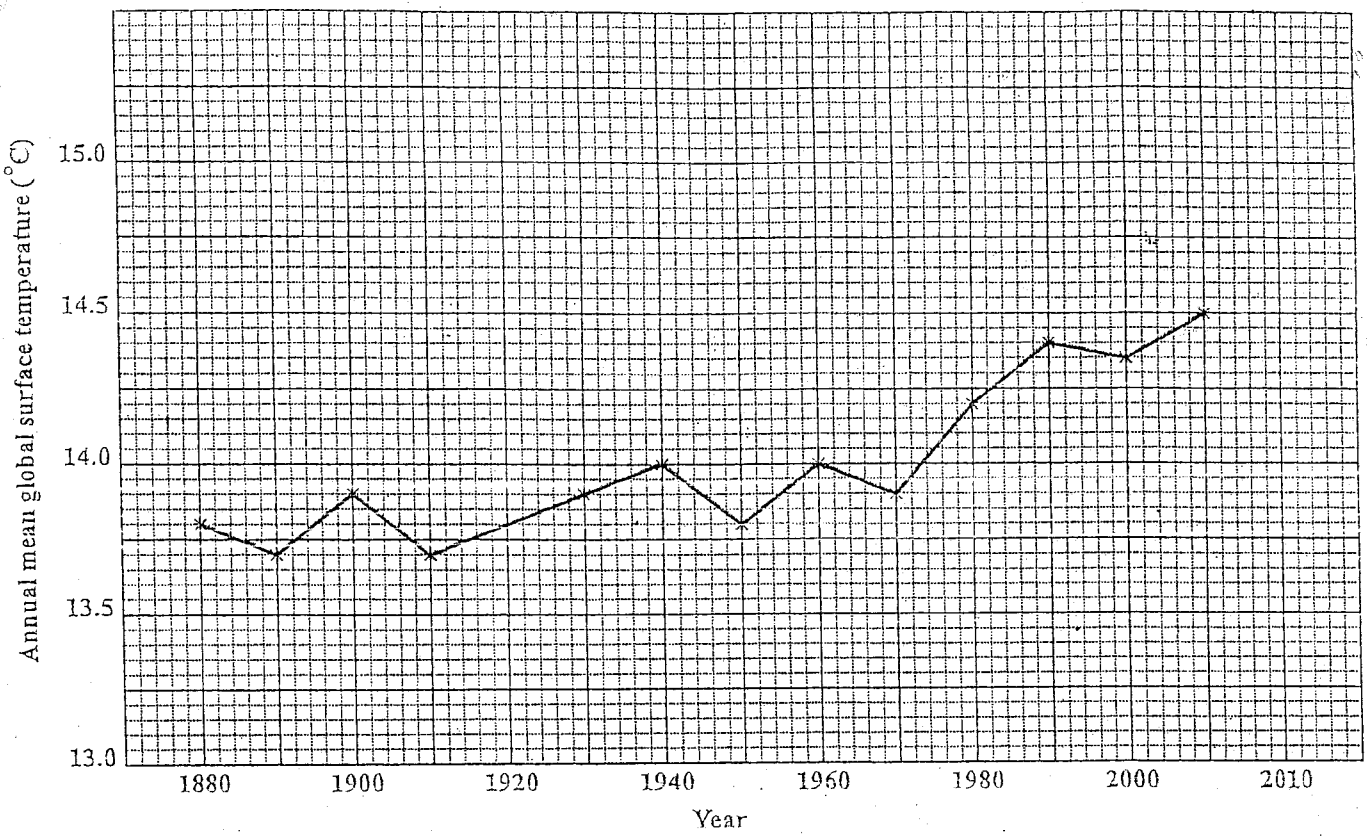
20. It is true that lines of latitude

(A) meet at the poles
(B) are NOT all of the same length
(C) are East or West of Greenwich
(D) have angles that increase towards the equator

21. A correct relationship between longitude and time is that the time changes by

(A) 4 minutes for 1°
(B) 1 minute for 4°
(C) 1 hour for 20°
(D) 24 hours for 180°

Items 22 - 24 refer to the graph below showing long-term changes in global temperatures.



22. What degree of change in global temperatures was recorded between 1910 and 1940?

(A) 0.2
(B) 0.3
(C) 0.4
(D) 0.5

23. The LARGEST change in the annual mean global temperatures occurred over the period

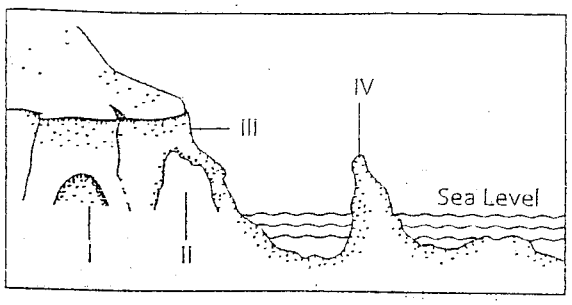
(A) 1890 - 1910
(B) 1920 - 1940
(C) 1950 - 1970
(D) 1970 - 1990

24. The general trend of the annual mean global temperatures shown in the graph above is

(A) a consistency in temperatures
(B) a decrease in temperatures
(C) an increase in temperatures
(D) a great fluctuation in temperatures

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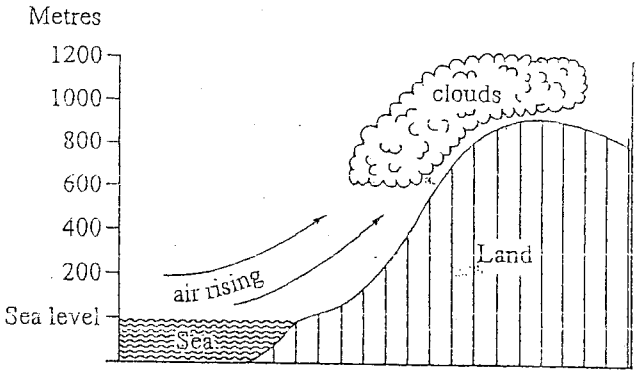
Item 25 refers to the following diagram.



25. The CORRECT order of the features labelled by I, II, III, IV is

(A) arch, cave, stack, cliff
(B) cave, arch, cliff, stack
(C) cliff, cave, stack, arch
(D) stack, cliff, arch, cave

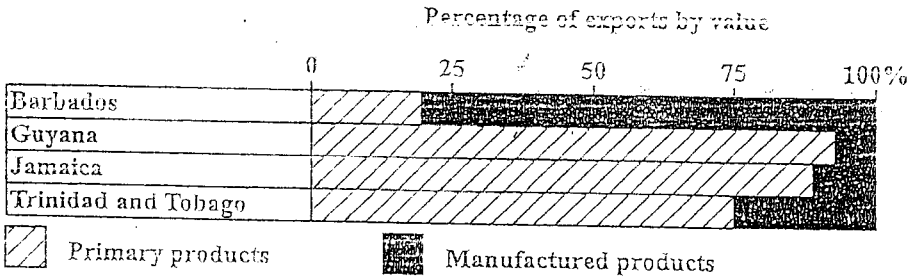
Item 26 refers to the diagram below which shows air rising and clouds forming over highland.



26. At what height, in metres, above sea-level does condensation begin?

(A) 200
(B) 400
(C) 600
(D) 1200

Items 27 - 28 refer to the following graph which shows the relative value of exports in one year from four Caribbean territories.



27. For which of the following territories was the value of manufactured products exported GREATER than 75% of the total exports?

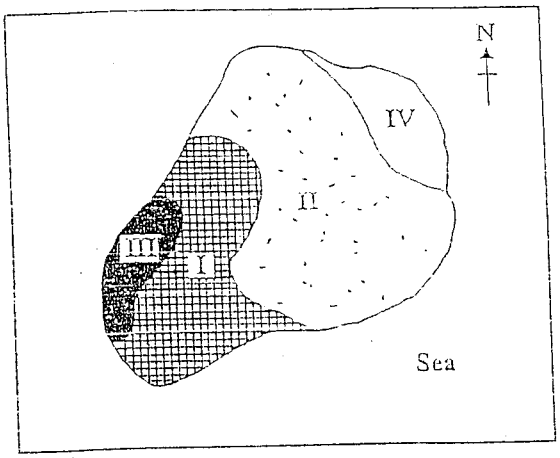
(A) Barbados
(B) Guyana
(C) Jamaica
(D) Trinidad and Tobago

28. Which of the following territories showed the GREATEST difference in value between primary and manufactured products?

(A) Barbados
(B) Guyana
(C) Jamaica
(D) Trinidad and Tobago

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Items 29 - 30 refer to the diagram below.



Persons per sq. km

over 300

201 - 300

101 - 200

0 - 100

29. The mapping technique above is used to show population

(A) movement
(B) change
(C) density
(D) distribution

30. Which part of the island (I, II, III or IV) has the SMALLEST population?

(A) I
(B) II
(C) III
(D) IV

Items 31 - 32 refer to the data below regarding world production of aluminium (million tonnes) in selected countries for 2003

World total	27.7				
Australia	1.8	France	0.5	Spain	0.4
Argentina	0.3	West Germany	0.8	Russia	3.5
Brazil	1.4	Italy	0.2	UK	0.4
Canada	2.8	Mozambique	0.4	USA	2.7
China	5.4	Norway	1.2	Venezuela	0.6

31. Which country produced just over one-eighth of the aluminium in the world in 2003?

(A) Russia
(B) Canada
(C) Argentina
(D) USA

32. The number of tonnes of aluminium produced by Argentina is

(A) 3 000
(B) 30 000
(C) 300 000
(D) 3 000 000

33. Plate subduction occurs at

(A) convergent plate boundaries
(B) divergent plate boundaries
(C) mid-oceanic ridges
(D) transform plate boundaries

34. Fold mountains form where plates of the earth's crust move

(A) away from each other
(B) parallel to each other
(C) towards each other
(D) up and down

35. Which of the following features of rocks has the LEAST influence on their rate of chemical weathering?

(A) Size
(B) Porosity
(C) Temperature
(D) Mineral composition

36. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about waves?

(A) On nearing the shore their tops are thrown forward.
(B) The stronger the wind and the greater the fetch, the more powerful they are.
(C) They are caused by wind blowing over the surface of the water.
(D) In the open sea there is great forward movement of water.

37. A river gorge MAY be formed as a result of the

(A) deposition of material
(B) erosion of the concave bank of a river
(C) increasing volume of the river
(D) upstream retreat of a waterfall

38. It is NOT true that coral reefs

(A) grow best in shallow coastal water
(B) secrete calcium carbonate
(C) are found near the mouths of large rivers
(D) require warm, sunlit waters

39. Which of the following are elements of weather?

I. Altitude
II. Latitude
III. Cloud cover
IV. Temperature

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

40. "The temperature suddenly drops and wind speed increases; the sky gradually becomes overcast and there is a slight drizzle."

What type of weather system is described above?

(A) ITCZ
(B) Cold front
(C) Easterly wave
(D) Hurricane

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41. Which combination of the following factors would MOST likely result in flooding?

I. Soil conservation methods are in use.
II. Leaching is widespread.
III. There is deforestation of steep slopes.
IV. There is excessive dumping of garbage in rivers.

(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

42. A traveller made the following observations:

"It was hot and rained heavily every day; the trees grew very tall and there was little undergrowth."

Which of the following vegetation types was the traveller describing?

(A) Equatorial Forest
(B) Mangrove Forest
(C) Tropical Montane Forest
(D) Tropical Savannah

43. Which of the following explains the population growth in urban centres in the Caribbean?

(A) High birth and death rates
(B) An ageing population
(C) An increase in emigration
(D) Migration from rural areas

44. Which of the following is associated with urbanisation in the Caribbean?

(A) Shortage of labour
(B) Poor shopping facilities
(C) Poor housing conditions
(D) Absence of paved roads

45. Which of the following is classified as a tertiary industry?

(A) Fishing
(B) Food processing
(C) Oil refining
(D) Tourism

46. Which of the following measures can governments use to influence the location of industries?

I. Introduction of zoning regulations
II. Provision of the necessary infrastructure
III. Offer of training programmes to employees
IV. Provision of tax incentives

(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

47. Which of the following may NOT result in river flooding?

(A) Deforestation
(B) Dredging of the river
(C) Excessive deposition in the river bed
(D) Heavy prolonged rainfall

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48. Vegetation contributes to the development of soils by

(A) producing humus
(B) providing inorganic minerals
(C) providing the parent material
(D) increasing the depth of the soil

49. Which of the following are challenges to peasant farmers in the Caribbean?

I. Lack of capital
II. Lack of crop variety
III. Soil erosion

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

50. Which of the following would NOT be classified as arable farming?

(A) Cattle ranching
(B) Fruit farming
(C) Market gardening
(D) Sugar cane growing

51. Which of the following is the MOST important consideration in the location of primary industries?

(A) Labour
(B) Power
(C) Transportation
(D) Raw materials

52. The total output from peasant farms is often low because

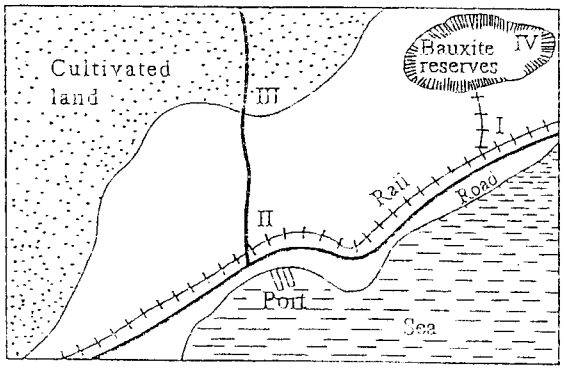
(A) farmers grow mainly food crops
(B) holdings are very small
(C) plots are located in remote areas
(D) only one crop is grown

53. Which of the following are methods used by Caribbean governments to improve farming in the region?

I. Providing more land to small farmers for food production
II. Providing loans for the purchase of fertilisers and machinery
III. Encouraging food processing to supply the local and regional markets
IV. Exposing the farmers to improved methods of farming

(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

Item 54 refers to the following diagram.



54. Based on the diagram above, the BEST location for an urban centre is at

(A) I
(B) II
(C) III
(D) IV

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55. Which of the following is a form of air pollution?

(A) Mercury poisoning
(B) Oil spill
(C) Raw sewage
(D) Smog

56. Which of the following poses the MOST serious threat to the rivers of the Caribbean?

(A) Illegal dumping of waste
(B) Deforestation and erosion
(C) Tourist activities
(D) Improper fishing practices

57. Which of the following can pollute the underground water supply?

I. Chemical fertilisers
II. Mulch
III. Pesticides

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

58. Which of the following may cause damage to coral reefs in the Caribbean?

(A) Muddy water
(B) Oxygen
(C) Shallow water
(D) Sunlight

59. Which of the following may harm the marine environment of the Caribbean?

I. Zoning of marine activities
II. Harvesting of coral formations for souvenirs
III. Discharging sewage and industrial waste along the shore

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

60. "Algae, nourished by waters enriched with nutrients, grow in abundance over the corals causing them to die."

The situation described above can come about through

(A) dredging and mining
(B) dynamiting fish
(C) oil pollution
(D) sewage discharge

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.