

Distance and direction

1. Study the map of Cornwall below. Answer the question that follows.



Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
Lanreath is about 22 km from Plymouth.	
Lanreath is about 28 km from Plymouth.	
Lanreath is about 38 km from Plymouth.	
St Ives is about 80 km west-northwest of Lanreath.	
St Ives is about 70 km west-southwest of Lanreath.	
St Ives is about 80 km west-southwest of Lanreath.	
Falmouth and Helston are north-east of Lanreath.	
Plymouth is west of Lanreath.	
Plymouth and Dartmouth are east of Lanreath. Newquay is west of Lanreath.	
Penzance and Exmouth are both a similar distance from Lanreath.	
Torquay is about 70km east of Lanreath.	
Torquay is about 80km east of Lanreath.	
Torquay is about 80km west of Lanreath.	

Distance and direction

2. Study the map of Brazil below. Answer the question that follows.



Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
There are no cities located further north than Brasília.	
6 cities are located further north than Brasília.	
Brasília is south-east of Belo Horizonte.	
Belo Horizonte is south-east of Brasília.	
Belo Horizonte is about 900km from Brasília.	
Belo Horizonte is about 700km from Brasília.	
Rio de Janeiro is further east than Salvador.	
Rio de Janeiro is closer to Brasília than Salvador.	
Rio de Janeiro is 300km north of Belo Horizonte and 300km east-northeast of São Paulo.	
Rio de Janeiro is 300km south of Belo Horizonte and 300km west of São Paulo.	
Rio de Janeiro is 300km south of Belo Horizonte and 300km east-northeast of São Paulo.	

Distance and direction

3. Study the map of Sicily below. Answer the question that follows.



Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
Palermo is in central Sicily, on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea.	
Palermo is in northern Sicily, within 100km of the airport.	
Palermo is in the north-west of Sicily, on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea.	
Palermo is about 65km west of Trapani and 80km north-east of Marsala.	
Palermo is about 65km east of Trapani and 80km north-east of Marsala.	
Palermo is about 65km east of Trapani and 80km south-west of Marsala.	
Catania is 25km east of Mt Etna.	
Catania is 25km north-west of Mt Etna.	
Catania is 25km south-southeast of Mt Etna.	
Catania, Messina and Palermo are all less than 100km from Mt Etna.	
Catania, Messina and Syracuse are all less than 100km from Mt Etna.	
Catania, Messina and Agrigento are all less than 100km from Mt Etna.	
The narrowest part of the Messina Strait is less than 10km across.	
The narrowest part of the Messina Strait is 10km across.	
The narrowest part of the Messina Strait is more than 10km across.	

Distance and direction

4. Study the map below. It shows the track of Hurricane Earl. Answer the question that follows.

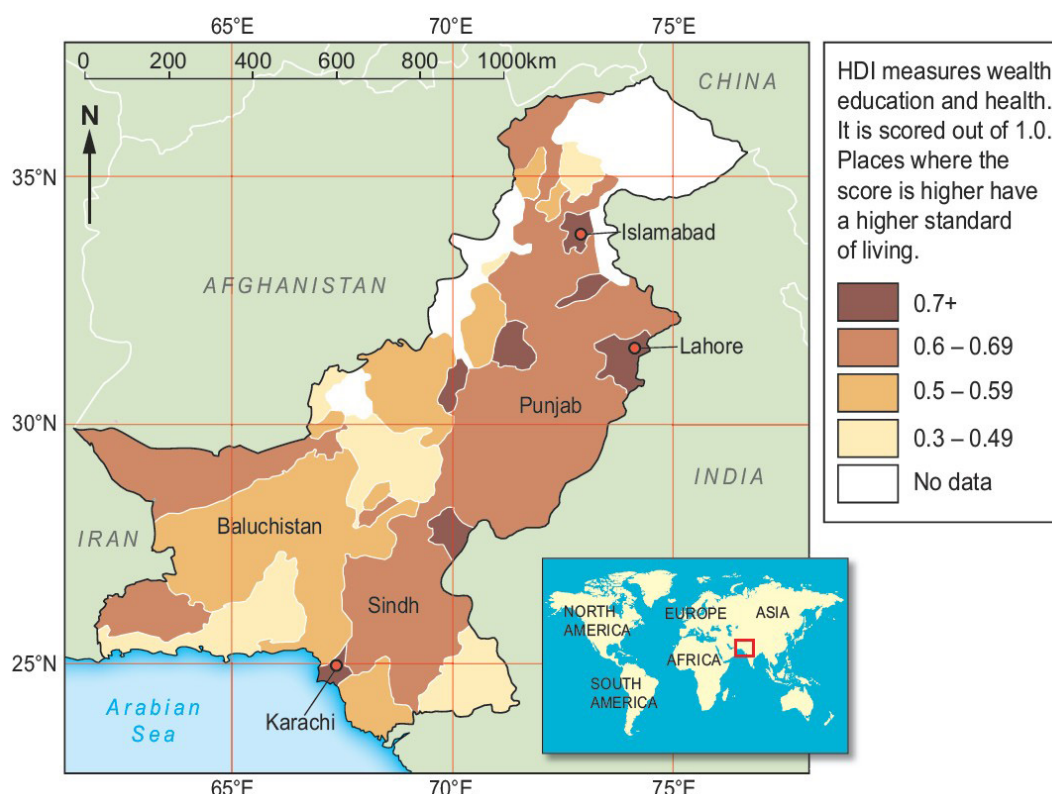


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
The centre of Panama is 10°N 85°W.	
The centre of Panama is 10°N 80°W.	
The centre of Panama is 12°N 80°W.	
Mexico extends from 15°W in the south to 30°N at the most northerly point.	
Mexico extends from 30°N in the south to 15°N at the most northerly point.	
Mexico extends from 15°N in the south to 30°N at the most northerly point.	
Central Cuba is about 10° further west than Panama.	
Central Cuba is about 13° further north than Panama.	
Central Cuba is about 16° further north than Panama.	
The Bahamas are about 11° further north than the Leeward Islands.	
The Bahamas are about 11° further west than the Leeward Islands.	
The Bahamas are about 17° further west than the Leeward Islands.	
All of Guyana is further north than any part of Panama.	
Parts of Guyana are further south than any part of Panama.	
All of Guyana is further south than any part of Panama.	

Using latitude and longitude

1. Study the map of Pakistan below. Answer the question that follows.

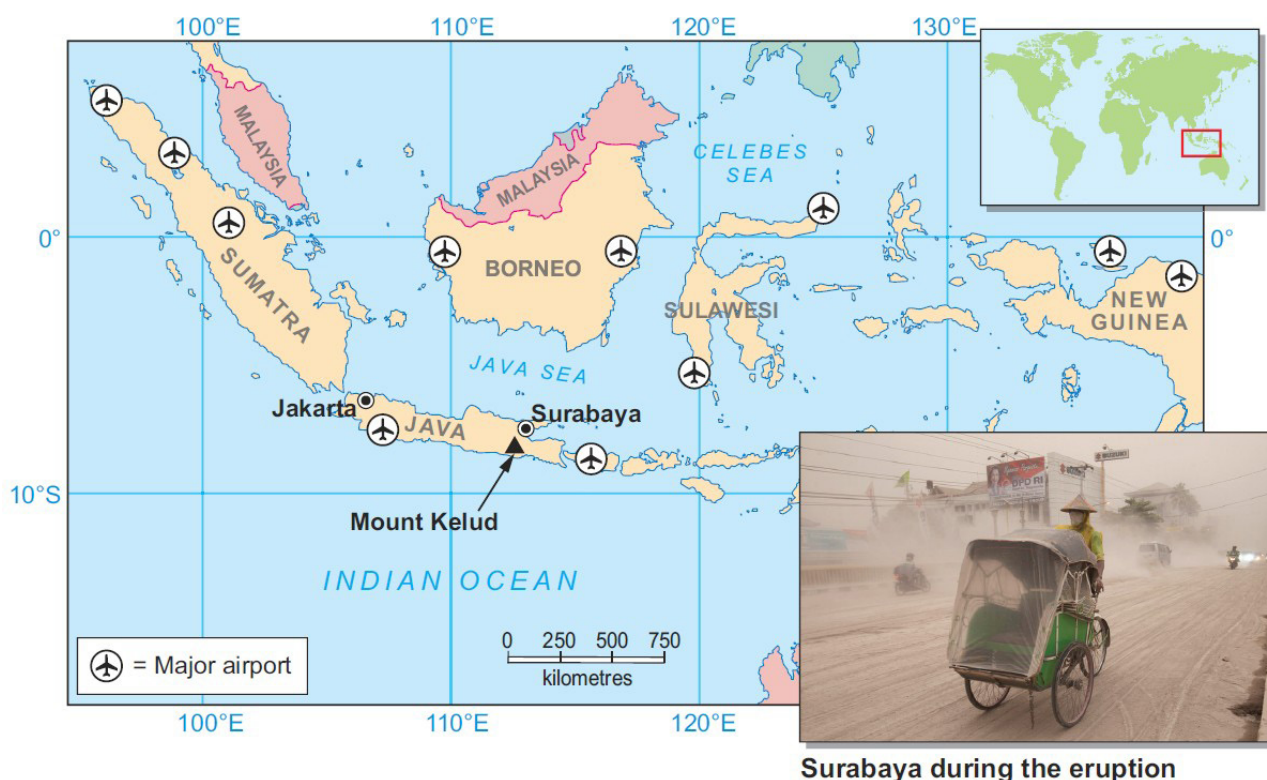


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
Karachi is further west than Islamabad and Lahore.	
Lahore is further north than Karachi and Islamabad.	
Karachi is 25°N 67°W.	
Karachi is 25°N 63°E.	
Karachi is 25°N 67°E.	
Lahore is 34°N 73°E.	
Lahore is 32°N 74°E.	
Lahore is 32°N 75°E.	
Islamabad is 9° further east than Karachi.	
Islamabad is 9° further north than Karachi.	
Karachi is 7° further south than Lahore and 6° further east than Islamabad.	
Lahore is 7° further north than Karachi and 2° further south than Islamabad.	

Using latitude and longitude

2. Study the map of Malaysia and Indonesia below. Answer the question that follows.

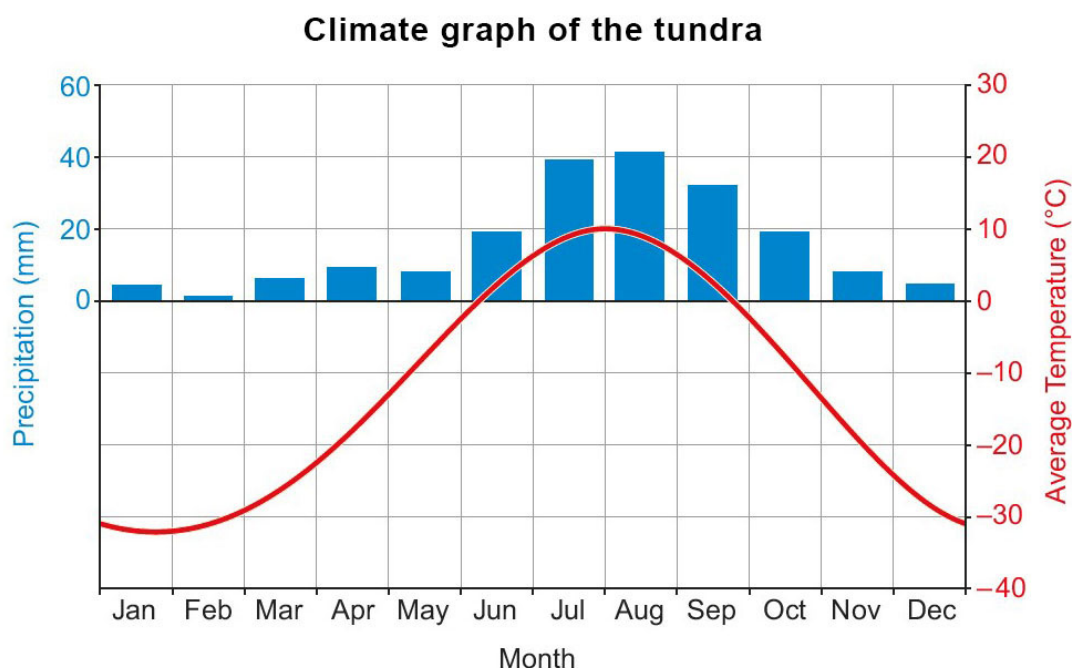


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
Most of Malaysia is in latitudes north of the Equator.	
All of Malaysia is in latitudes north of the Equator.	
All of the airports are in the southern hemisphere.	
There are 5 airports north of the Equator.	
All of the airports are east of the Greenwich meridian.	
There are 5 airports between the Equator and 10°S.	
There are 7 airports between the Equator and 10°S.	
Jakarta is 7°S 112°E.	
Jakarta is 7°N 107°E.	
Jakarta is 7°S 107°E.	
Surabaya is west of Jakarta and on a similar latitude.	
Surabaya is about 10° east of Jakarta and slightly further south.	
Surabaya is about 7° east of Jakarta and slightly further south.	

Interpreting climate graphs

1. Study the climate graph of the tundra below. Answer the question that follows.

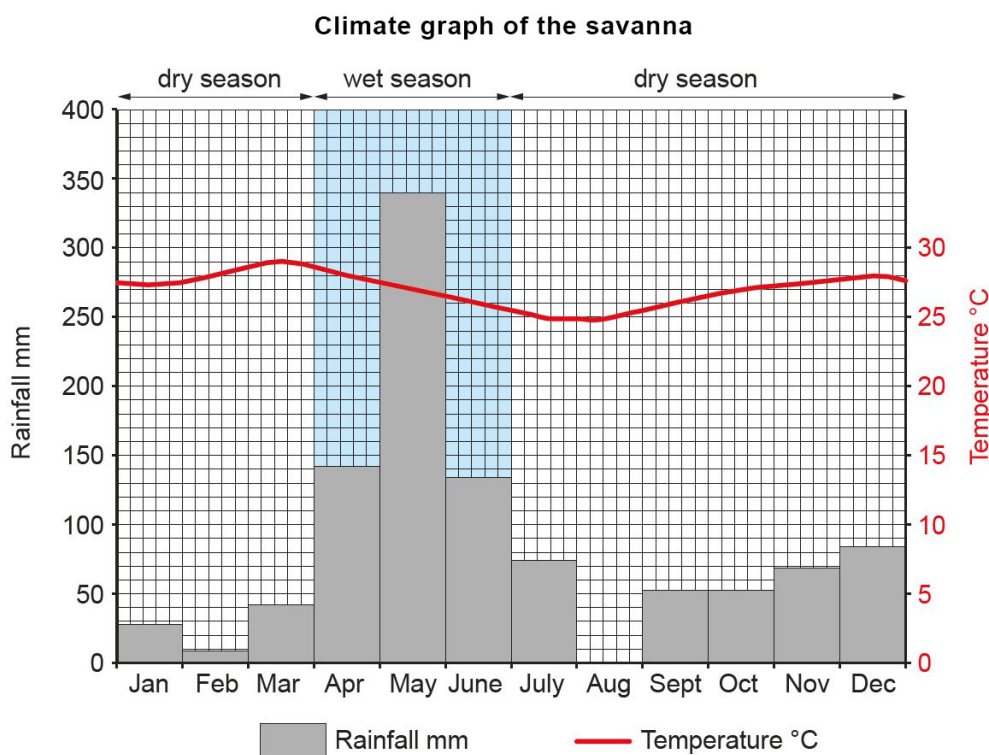


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
No months have more than 40mm of precipitation.	
Seven months have less than 10mm of precipitation.	
Five months have more than 20mm of precipitation.	
The temperature range is 42°C.	
The temperature range is 32°C.	
The temperature range is 10°C.	
It is hot in July and August.	
The warmest months are July and August. There are no hot months.	
It is very cold in every month.	
Precipitation falls as snow in 4 months of the year.	
Precipitation falls as snow in 8 months of the year.	
Precipitation falls as snow in every month of the year.	
There is about 200mm of precipitation in total during the year.	
There is about 225mm of precipitation in total during the year.	
There is about 250mm of precipitation in total during the year.	

Interpreting climate graphs

2. Study the climate graph of the savanna below. Answer the question that follows.

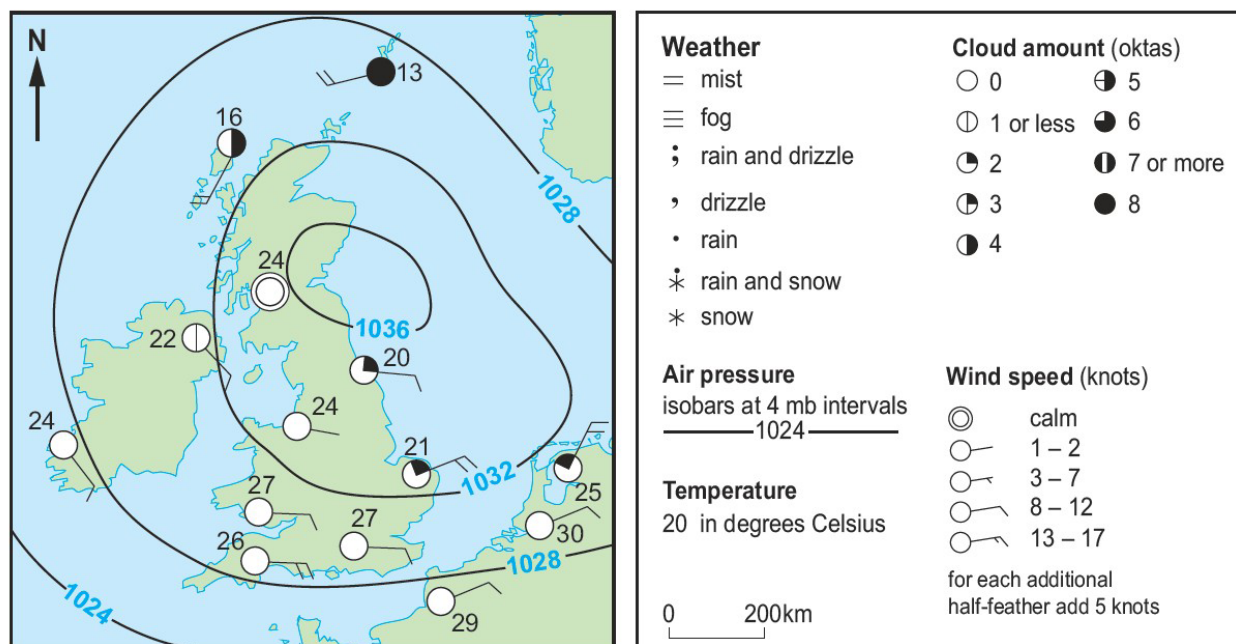


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
The temperature range is 3°C.	
The temperature range is 4°C.	
The temperature range is 5°C.	
The temperature increases during the rainy season.	
The temperature falls during the rainy season.	
The temperature stays constant during the rainy season.	
The hottest month is March. This is also the wettest month.	
The hottest month is May. The wettest month is March.	
The hottest month is March and the wettest month is May.	
There is about 950mm of precipitation in total during the year.	
There is about 1030mm of precipitation in total during the year.	
There is about 1150mm of precipitation in total during the year.	
May has 3 times more rain than December.	
May has 4 times more rain than December.	
May has 5 times more rain than December.	

Interpreting synoptic charts

1. Study the synoptic chart below. Answer the question that follows.

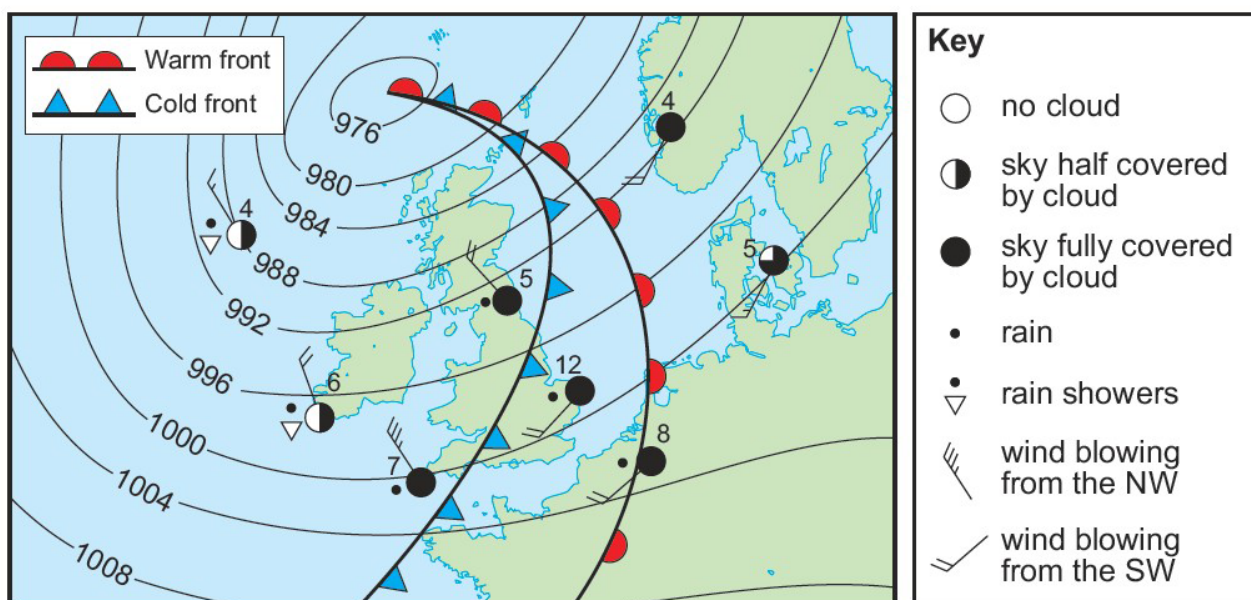


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
This synoptic chart shows the passage of a depression.	
This synoptic chart shows a low pressure system.	
This synoptic chart shows a high pressure system.	
Most of the UK will have hot, sunny weather with strong winds.	
Most of the UK will have cool weather with light winds.	
All of the UK will have hot, sunny weather with light winds.	
Most of the UK will have hot, sunny weather with light winds.	
There is a temperature range of 15°C across the map.	
There is a temperature range of 17°C across the map.	
There is a temperature range of 18°C across the map.	
The isolines are close together which means that it will be rather windy.	
The isolines are far apart which means that it will not be very windy.	
The isolines are far apart. This tells us nothing about how windy it will be.	
There is a temperature range of 1°C between west Ireland and east England.	
There is a temperature range of 5°C between west Ireland and east England.	
There is a temperature range of 3°C between west Ireland and east England.	

Interpreting synoptic charts

2. Study the synoptic chart below. Answer the question that follows.

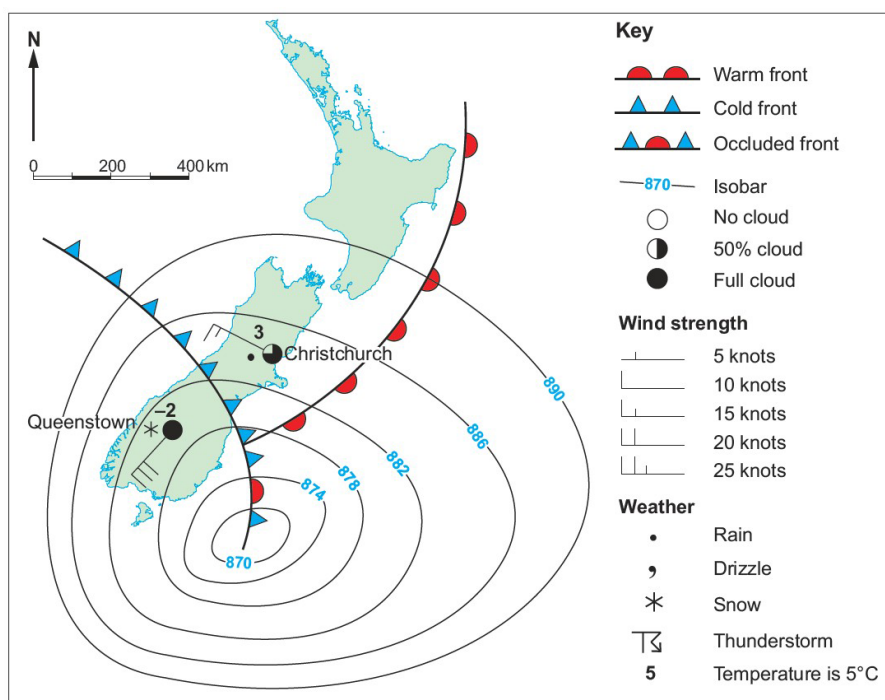


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
This synoptic chart shows fair weather.	
This synoptic chart shows a low pressure system.	
This synoptic chart shows a high pressure system.	
The highest temperature on the map is to the east of the warm front.	
The highest temperature on the map is to the west of the cold front.	
The highest temperature is in the cold sector between the cold and warm front.	
The highest temperature is in the warm sector between the cold and warm front.	
The temperature range between the cold and warm sectors is 1°C.	
The temperature range between the cold and warm sectors is 7°C.	
The temperature range between the cold and warm sectors is 8°C.	
The winds over Ireland are north-westerly & over Norway they are north-easterly.	
The winds over Ireland and Norway are both north-westerly.	
The winds over Ireland are north-westerly & over Norway they are south- westerly.	
There is rain at 5 weather stations and all of these stations also have full cloud.	
There is rain at 4 weather stations and 3 of these stations also have full cloud.	
There is rain at 4 weather stations and all of these stations also have full cloud.	

Interpreting synoptic charts

3. Study the synoptic chart Of New Zealand below. Answer the question that follows.

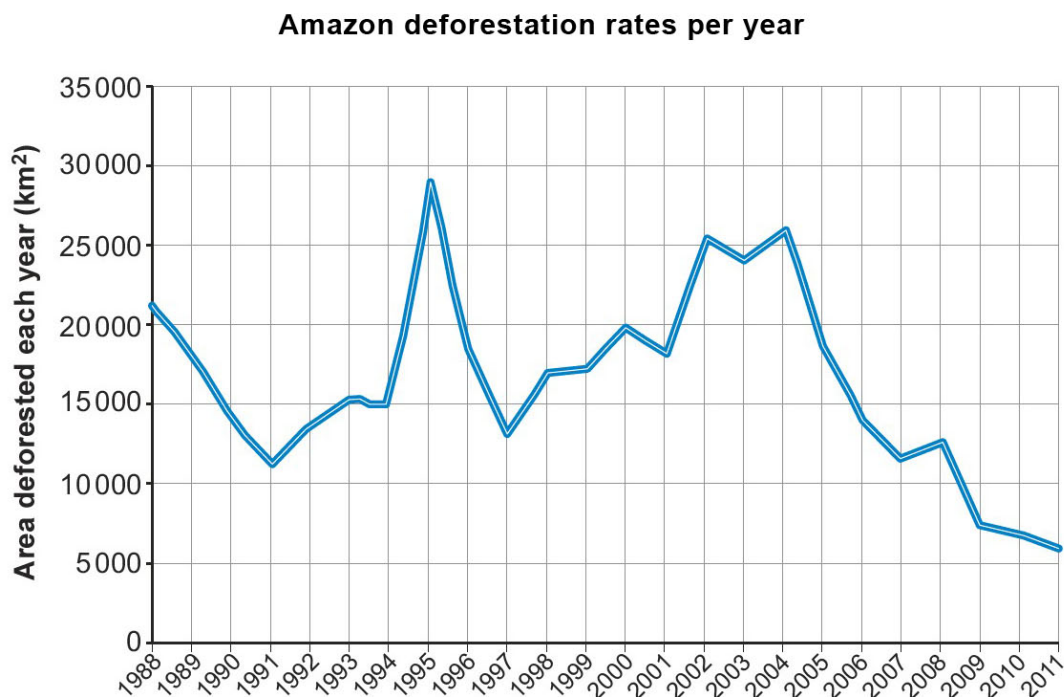


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
The centre of the low pressure is located about 350km north-west of Queenstown.	
The centre of the low pressure is located about 600km south of Christchurch.	
The centre of the low pressure is located about 350km south-east of Queenstown.	
Christchurch is located in the cold sector of air.	
Christchurch is located in the warm sector of air.	
Christchurch is located beneath the occluded front.	
Christchurch is going to have hot, sunny weather with winds of 15 knots.	
Christchurch is going to have cool weather with rain and strong winds.	
Christchurch is going to have 75% cloud with rain and very strong winds.	
Christchurch is going to have 75% cloud with rain and winds of 15 knots.	
The temperature difference between Christchurch and Queenstown is 3°C.	
The temperature difference between Christchurch and Queenstown is -2°C.	
The temperature difference between Christchurch and Queenstown is 5°C.	
People in Queenstown may have difficulty getting to work because of strong winds.	
People in Queenstown may have difficulty getting to work because of drifting snow.	
People in Queenstown may have difficulty getting to work because of floods.	

Interpreting line graphs

1. Study the line graph below. Answer the question that follows.

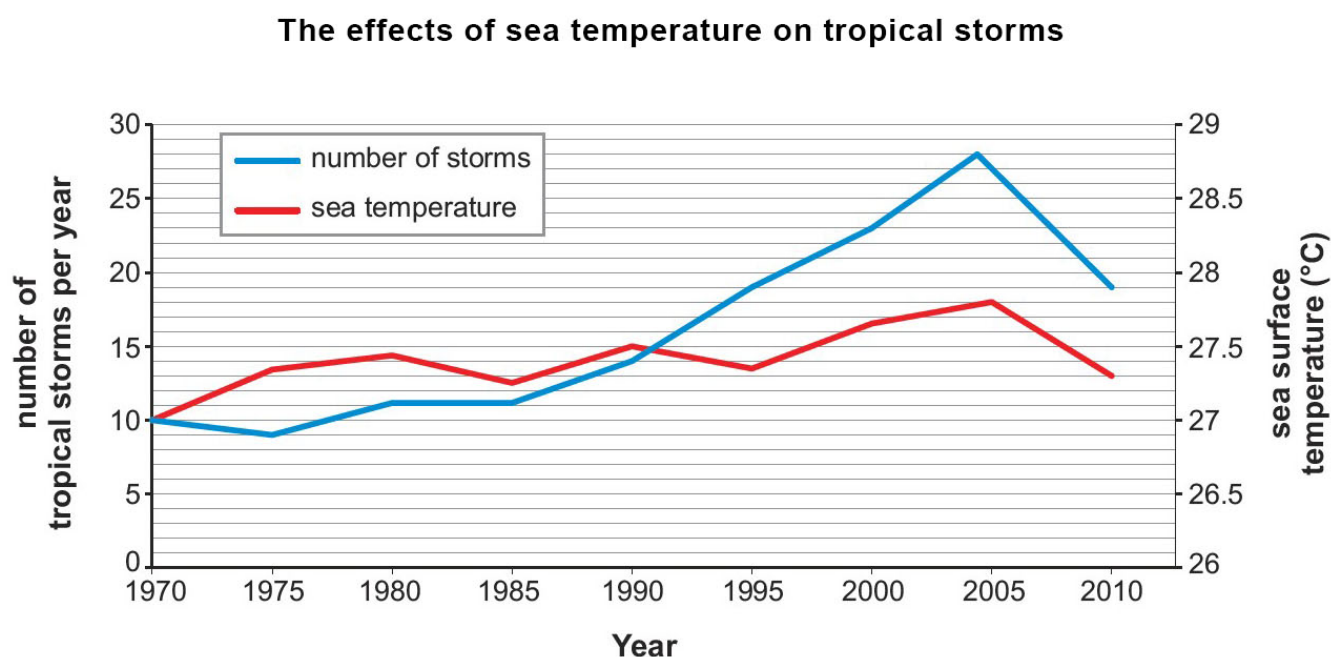


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
The amount of deforestation is similar in each year.	
The amount of deforestation fluctuates but overall the trend has gone up.	
The amount of deforestation fluctuates but overall the trend has gone down.	
Deforestation peaked at 29,000km ² in 1995 with smaller peaks in 2002 & 2004.	
Deforestation peaked at 27,000km ² in 1995 with smaller peaks in 2002 & 2004.	
Deforestation peaked at 29,000km ² in 1995 with larger peaks in 2002 & 2004.	
Deforestation went down every year between 2004 and 2011.	
Deforestation went down in five of the seven years between 2004 and 2011.	
Deforestation went down in six of the seven years between 2004 and 2011.	
There was almost 5 times more deforestation in 1995 than in 2011.	
There was almost 6 times more deforestation in 1995 than in 2011.	
There was almost 7 times more deforestation in 1995 than in 2011.	
Deforestation was 50% higher in 2004 than it was in 1997.	
Deforestation was 100% higher in 2004 than it was in 1997.	
Deforestation was 200% higher in 2004 than it was in 1997.	

Interpreting line graphs

2. Study the line graph below. Answer the question that follows.

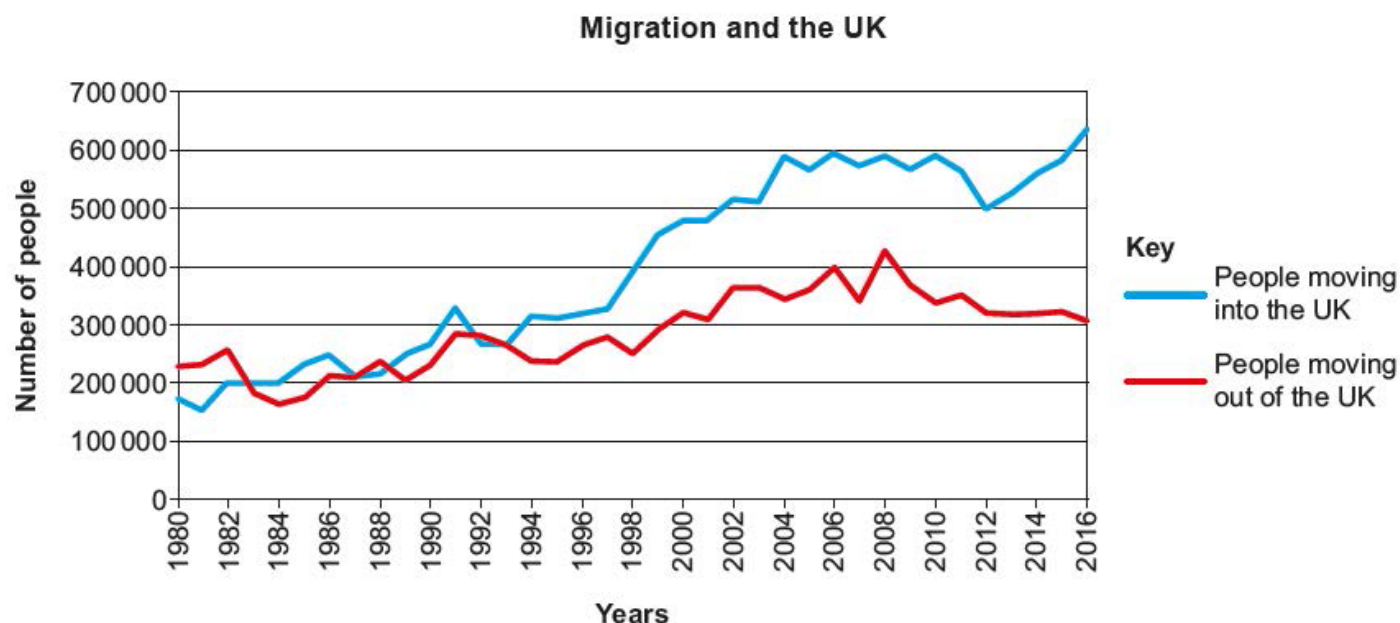


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
In 1990 sea temperature was 27.5°C and there were 15 storms.	
In 1990 sea temperature was 15°C and there were 27 storms.	
In 1990 sea temperature was 27.5°C and there were 14 storms.	
Sea temperatures have increased every year.	
Sea temperatures show an overall increase of 0.3°C.	
Sea temperatures fluctuate wildly.	
Between 1970 and 1985 the number of storms fell slightly.	
Between 1970 and 1985 there was little variation in the number of storms.	
Between 1970 and 1985 the number of storms increased rapidly.	
Between 1985 and 2005 there were an average of 11 storms each year.	
Between 1985 and 2005 there was very little variation in the number of storms.	
Between 1985 and 2005 the number of storms each year increased steadily.	
There is no apparent connection between sea temperatures and number of storms.	
There appears to be a positive connection between sea temperatures and number of storms.	
There appears to be a negative connection between sea temperatures & number of storms.	

Interpreting line graphs

3. Study the line graph below. Answer the question that follows.

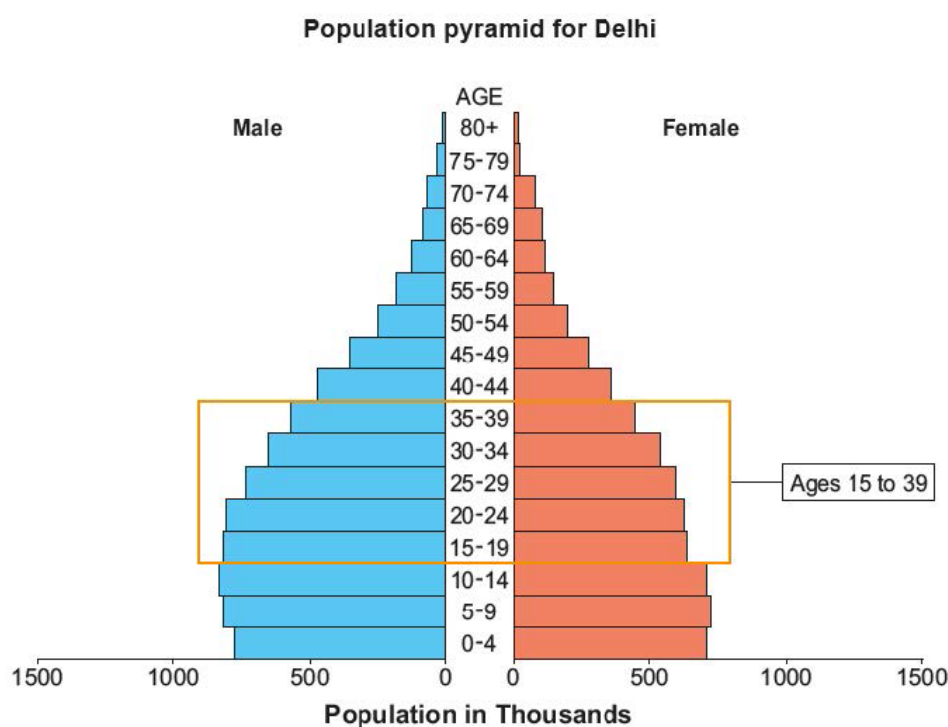


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
The number of people moving into the UK decreased between 1980 & 2016.	
The number of people moving into the UK increased steadily between 1980 & 2016.	
The number of people moving into the UK fluctuated between 1980 & 2016 but the overall trend is up.	
More people moved out of the UK than moved into the UK in 1987.	
More people moved out of the UK than moved into the UK in 1988.	
More people moved out of the UK than moved into the UK in 1989.	
In 2016 approximately 230,000 more people moved into than moved out of the UK.	
In 2016 approximately 330,000 more people moved into than moved out of the UK.	
In 2016 approximately 230,000 more people moved out than moved into the UK.	
The highest number of people moving out of the UK in one year was 640,000.	
The highest number of people moving out of the UK in one year was 420,000.	
The highest number of people moving out of the UK in one year was 250,000.	
The number of people moving into and out of the UK was similar between 1983 and 1993.	
The number of people moving into and out of the UK was similar between 1993 and 2003.	
The number of people moving into and out of the UK was similar between 2004 and 2008.	

Population pyramids

1. Study the population pyramid for Delhi below. Delhi is a city in India. Answer the question that follows.

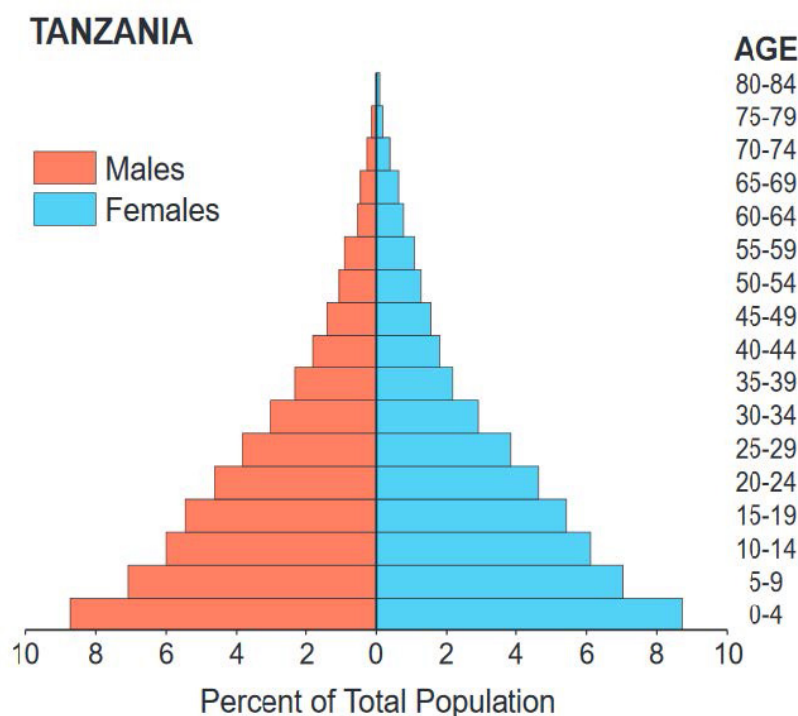


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
There are approximately 750,000 males aged 10-14.	
There are approximately 830,000 males aged 10-14.	
There are approximately 930,000 males aged 10-14.	
There are approximately 2,100 females aged 0-14.	
There are approximately 21,000 females aged 0-14.	
There are approximately 2,100,000 females aged 0-14.	
There are more people aged 0-14 than there are aged 15-39.	
There are more people aged 15-39 than there are aged 40-80.	
There are more people aged 40-80 than there are aged 15-39.	
The number of males aged 35-39 is similar to the number of females aged 35-39.	
There are approximately 300,000 more males aged 35-39 than females of the same age.	
There are approximately 30,000 more males aged 35-39 than females of the same age.	
The number of males and females in Delhi's population is roughly equal.	
There are more males than females in almost every age group.	
There are more females than males in most age groups.	

Population pyramids

2. Study the population pyramid below. It is for Tanzania which is an LIC. Answer the question that follows.

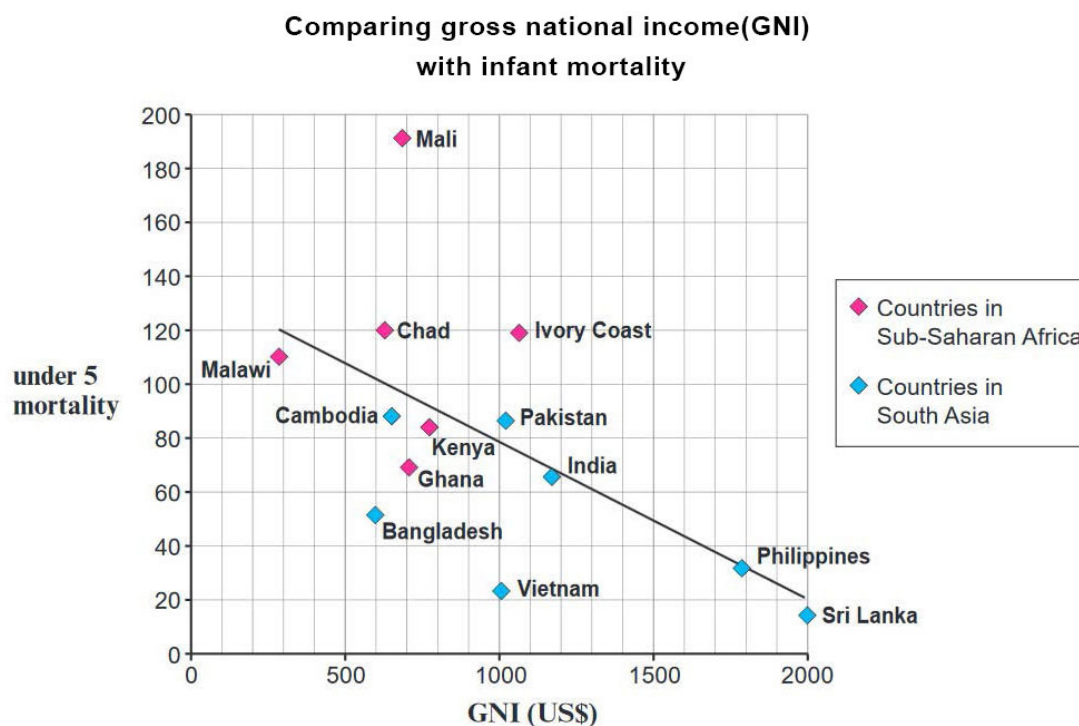


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
Approximately 6% of the population is aged 10-14.	
Approximately 12% of the population is aged 10-14.	
There are approximately 12 million people aged 10-14.	
The number of males and females in Tanzania's population is roughly equal.	
There are more males than females in almost every age group.	
There are more females than males in almost every age group.	
There are more females than males in the 50-54 and 55-59 age groups.	
The pyramid is characteristic of a youthful population.	
The pyramid is characteristic of an ageing population.	
Approximately 43% of Tanzania's population is aged over 50.	
Approximately 43% of Tanzania's population is aged 20-34.	
Approximately 43% of Tanzania's population is aged 0-14.	

Scatter graphs

1. Study the scatter graph below. Answer the question that follows.



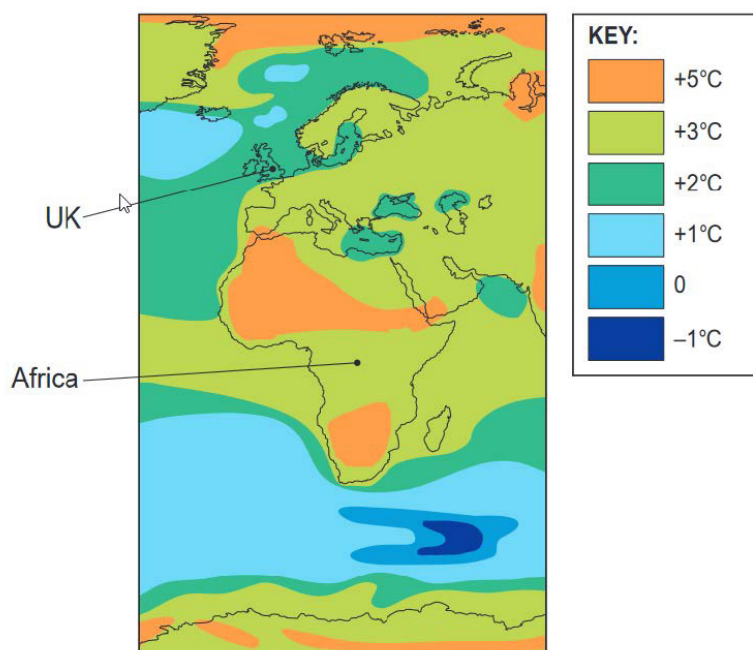
Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
Mali is the richest country on the graph.	
Mali is the poorest country on the graph.	
Mali has the highest under 5 mortality on the graph.	
Chad is the poorest sub-Saharan country on the graph.	
Chad has 620 under 5 mortality and a GNI of US\$120.	
Chad has 120 under 5 mortality and a GNI of US\$620.	
There is no correlation between the two sets of data.	
The best fit line shows a negative correlation.	
The best fit line shows a positive correlation.	
Richer countries have lower under 5 mortality.	
Richer countries have higher under 5 mortality.	
Countries in sub-Saharan Africa tend to be poorer and have lower infant mortality.	
Countries in sub-Saharan Africa tend to be poorer and have higher infant mortality.	
Countries in south Asia tend to be poorer and have lower infant mortality.	

Choropleth maps

1. Study the choropleth map below. Answer the question that follows.

Predicted change in average temperature by 2100

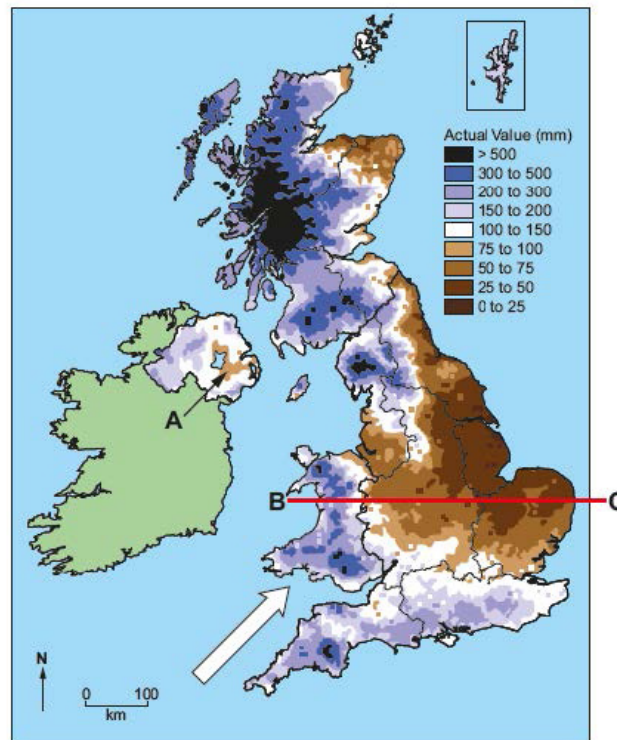


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
Average temperatures in the UK are expected to increase by 3°C.	
Average temperatures in the UK are expected to decrease by 2°C.	
Average temperatures in the UK are expected to increase by 2°C.	
Average temperatures in France and Germany are expected to increase by the same as UK.	
Average temperatures in France and Germany are expected to increase more than the UK.	
Average temperatures in France and Germany are expected to increase less than the UK.	
Temperature decreases are expected in the Arctic.	
Temperature decreases are expected in the Southern Ocean.	
Temperature decreases are expected in Antarctica.	
All of Africa will increase by 5°C.	
Equatorial Africa will increase by 5°C.	
Parts of Southern and Northern Africa will increase by 5°C.	
Temperatures in the Arctic are expected to fall.	
Temperatures in the Arctic are expected to rise more than in the UK.	

Choropleth maps

2. Study the choropleth map below. It shows the amount of rainfall experienced in the UK in December 2013. Answer the question that follows.

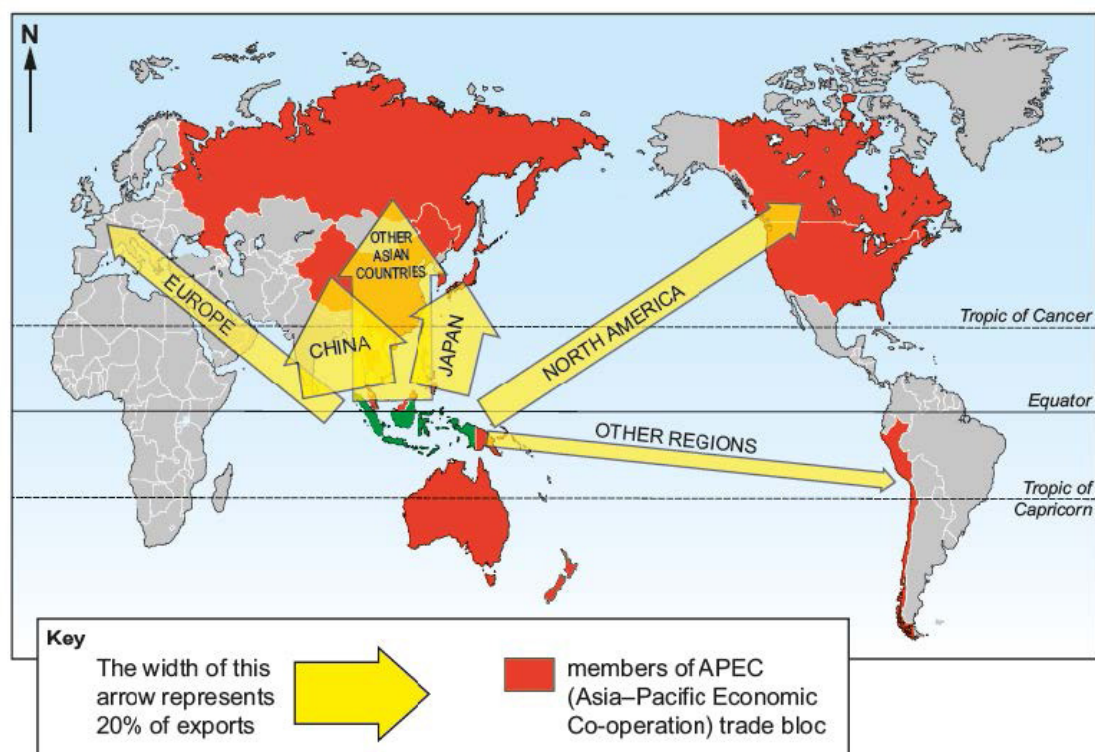


Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
Place A received less than 75mm of rainfall.	
Place A received 75mm of rainfall.	
Place A received between 75mm and 100mm of rainfall.	
Some parts of north-west Scotland received between 75mm and 100mm of rainfall.	
Some parts of north-west Scotland received more than 500mm of rainfall.	
Some parts of north-west Scotland received more than 1000mm of rainfall.	
The place with most rainfall in N Ireland received between 100mm and 150mm of rainfall.	
The place with most rainfall in N Ireland received between 200mm and 300mm of rainfall.	
The place with most rainfall in N Ireland received between 300mm and 500mm of rainfall.	
Large parts of the Midlands (half way between B and C) received between 25mm and 50mm of rainfall.	
Large parts of the Midlands received between 50mm and 75mm of rainfall.	
Large parts of the Midlands received between 100mm and 150mm of rainfall.	
All of Scotland and all of Wales received more rain than southern England.	
Western Scotland, all of Wales and south-west England received more rain than eastern England.	

Proportional arrows

1. Study the map below. It shows exports of palm oil from Indonesia. Answer the question that follows.



Tick (✓) **five** statements that are correct.

Statements	Tick (✓)
20% of exports are to China and 30% to Japan.	
25% of exports are to China and 25% to Japan.	
30% of exports are to China and 20% to Japan.	
25% of exports go to Asian countries.	
75% of exports go to Asian countries.	
80% of exports go to Asian countries.	
All exports go to APEC countries.	
About one sixth of all exports go to non-APEC countries.	
90% of exports go to APEC countries.	
About half of the exports go to countries in the southern hemisphere.	
All exports go to countries in the northern hemisphere.	
95% of exports go to countries in the northern hemisphere.	
10% of all exports go to North America and Europe.	
20% of all exports go to North America and Europe.	