



THE JOHN LYON SCHOOL

13+ Entrance Examination

SAMPLE PAPER

GEOGRAPHY

Time allowed: 30 minutes

Name:

Date of Birth:

School:

- Answer as many questions as possible in the time available
- Write in pen and draw in pencil
- Check your answers when finished



**JOHN LYON SCHOOL. 13+ ENTRANCE
EXAMINATION : GEOGRAPHY. TIME ALLOWED: 25 MINS.**

SAMPLE PAPER. Write your NAME and SCHOOL at the top of this page. Answer as many questions as possible in the time available. Write in pen and draw in pencil. Check your answers when finished.

Refer to the map sheets and write answers in the spaces provided.

Qu. 1. What is the scale of these two Ordnance Survey maps?.....

Qu. 2. How many km separate adjacent grid lines on an O.S. map?.....

Refer to the map of Wooler.

Qu. 3. Approximately how many km is Milfield east of Doddington?.....

Qu. 4. What is the approximate compass bearing of Milfield when travelling by car from Wooler?.....

Qu. 5. Identify the four figure grid reference for the confluence(joining) of the River Till and River Glen?.....

Qu. 6. Identify from the map one activity found in Milfield village.....

Qu. 7. What is the main land use in grid square 9526?.....

Refer to the map of Berwick.

Qu. 8. Name the building found at grid reference 011525.....

Qu. 9. Give the six figure grid reference for the bus station.....

Qu. 10. What leisure activity is found at 982515?.....

Qu. 11 to 25. On the outline map marked Fig.1 identify and label with the appropriate letter the following locations:-

A. River Thames B. River Severn C. River Trent

D. Chiltern Hills E. Pennines F. Snowdonia

G. North Sea H. Norfolk I. Sussex

J. Cornwall K. London L. Liverpool

M. Birmingham N. Southampton O. Bristol

Qu. 26 to 29. The United Kingdom has a climate that can be described as 'Temperate Maritime'. Describe in general terms what this means.

a. Summer rainfall -----

b. Winter rainfall -----

c. Summer temperature -----

d. Winter temperature -----

Qu. 30 to 34. Draw a labelled diagram in the space provided to describe Convectional rainfall:

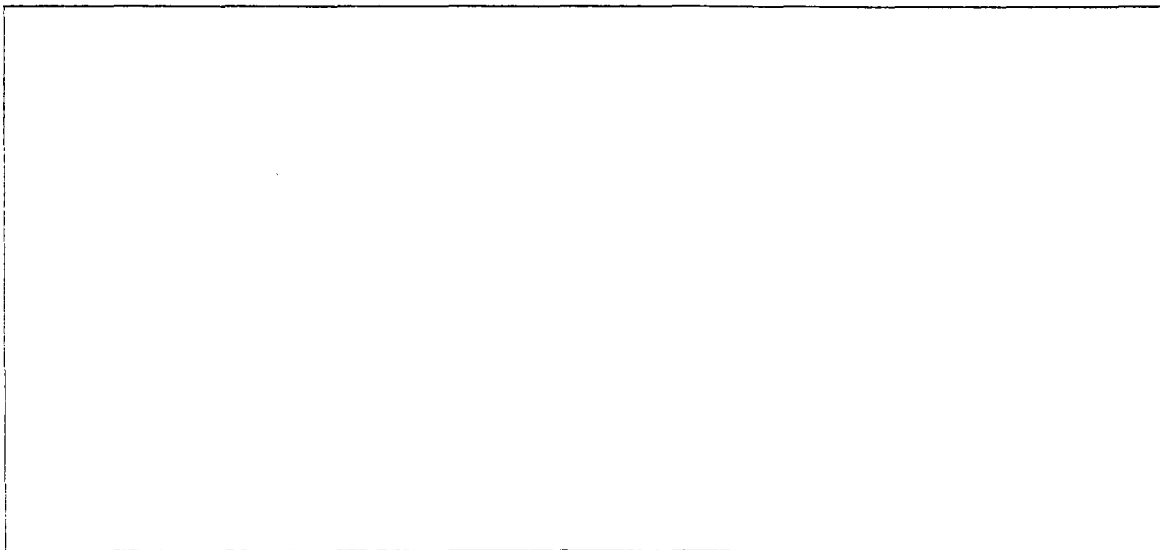
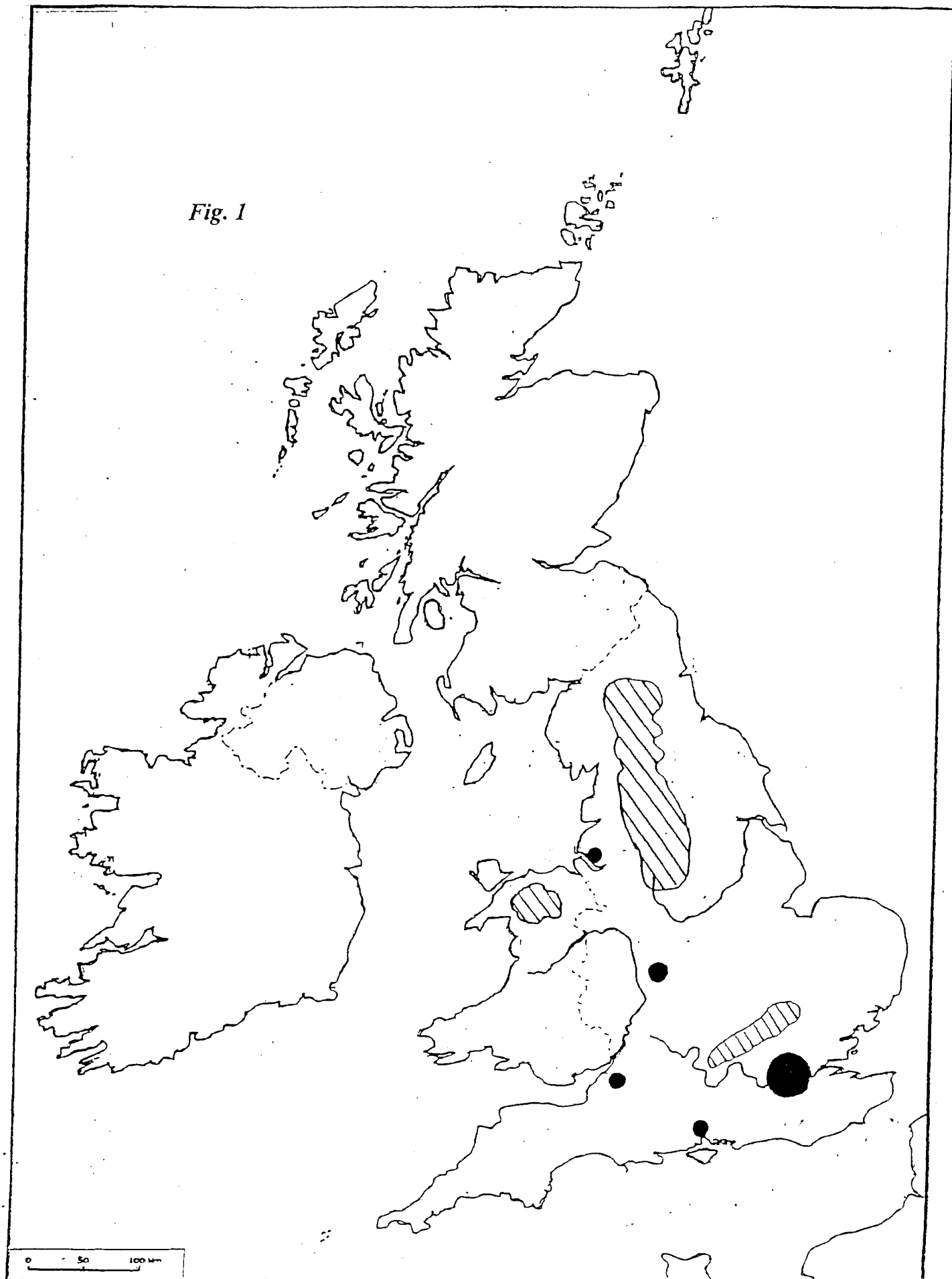
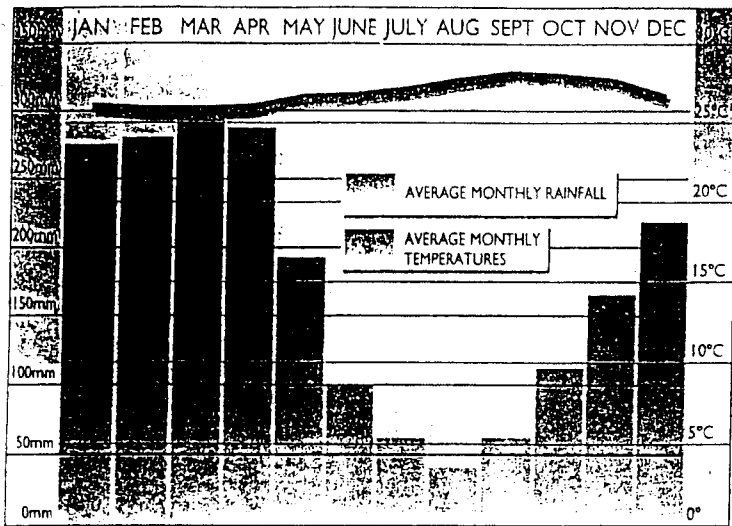


Fig. 1





◀ *Climate graph of the tropical rainforest – Manaus in Brazil*

SUMMARY: Hot, wet and sticky. Heavy rain for most of the year with maximum rainfall falling when the sun is directly overhead. The intense heat causes warm, moist air to rise. As it cools, the water vapour forms huge thunder clouds and heavy rain falls. This type of rainfall is called **convictional**. Because the area is close to the Equator, the sun is always directly, or almost, overhead. As a result, there is little difference in temperature (27°C) between one month and another. Hot, humid weather like this promotes rapid tree growth, giving rise to the distinctive natural vegetation of the tropical rainforest. Very tall trees – as much as 50m high, with branches and waxy leaves – form a protective canopy over the plants below. Shorter trees form a dense, dark forest area below, with many creepers and a great number of different species of plant and wild life. You can see what it is like to live there in Chapter 2.

Qu. 35 to 40. Refer to the climate graph for Manaus in the Tropical rainforest of Brazil and read the SUMMARY written passage.

Which month receives least rainfall? mm

Which month receives most rainfall? mm

What would be a typical temperature in January? degrees C.

Suggest 3 words that best describe the climate.

Describe 2 different features of the natural vegetation

.....

.....

Qu. 41 to 50. Choose one of the following titles and write a short account below in the space provided. Offer as much detail and located examples as possible. Labelled diagrams will secure good marks.

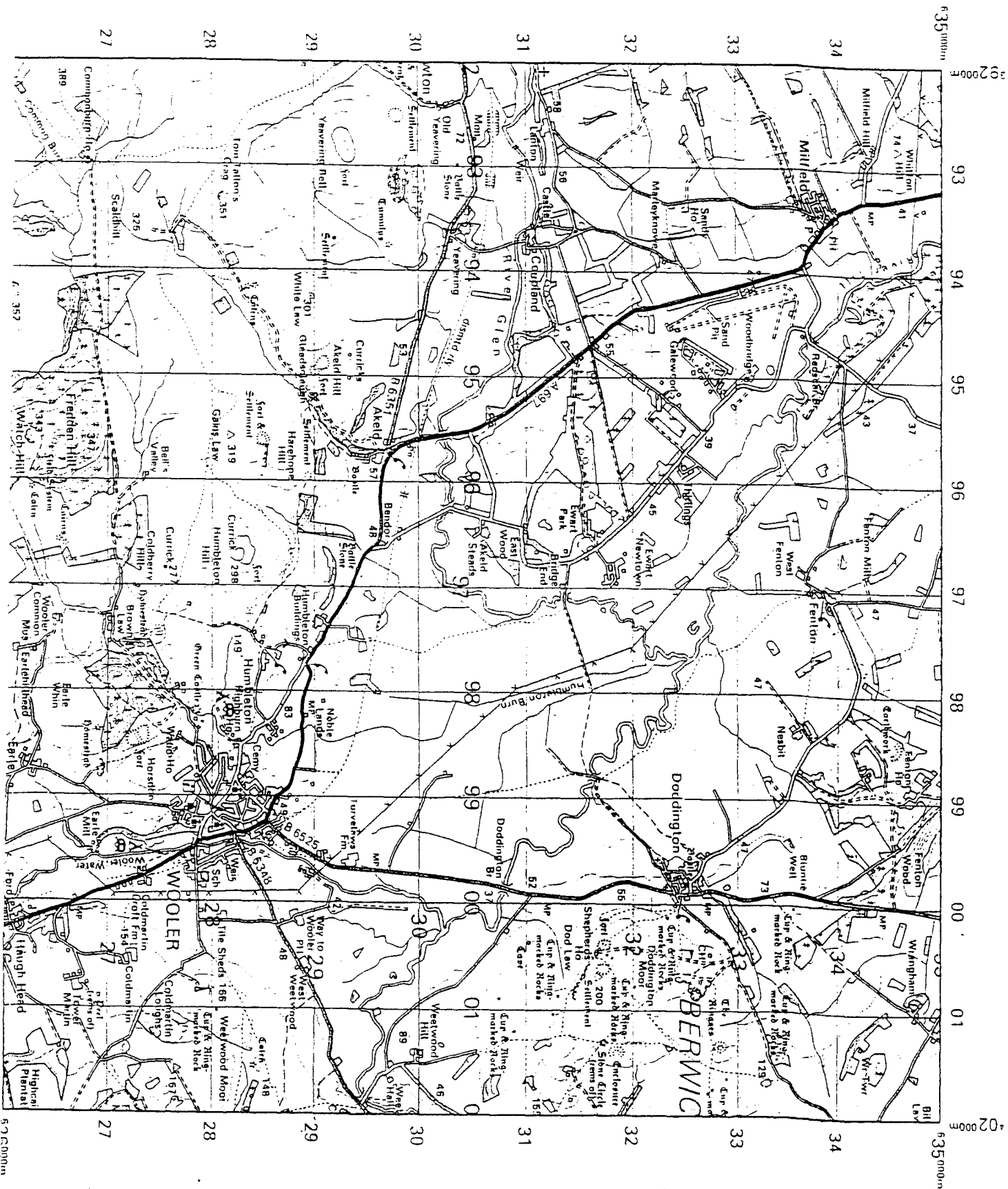
A. How rock is eroded and weathered to produce distinctive landforms.

B. Why volcanoes and earthquakes are found mainly along plate boundaries and the features they produce.

C. Coastal features produced by wave action.

Answer : -----

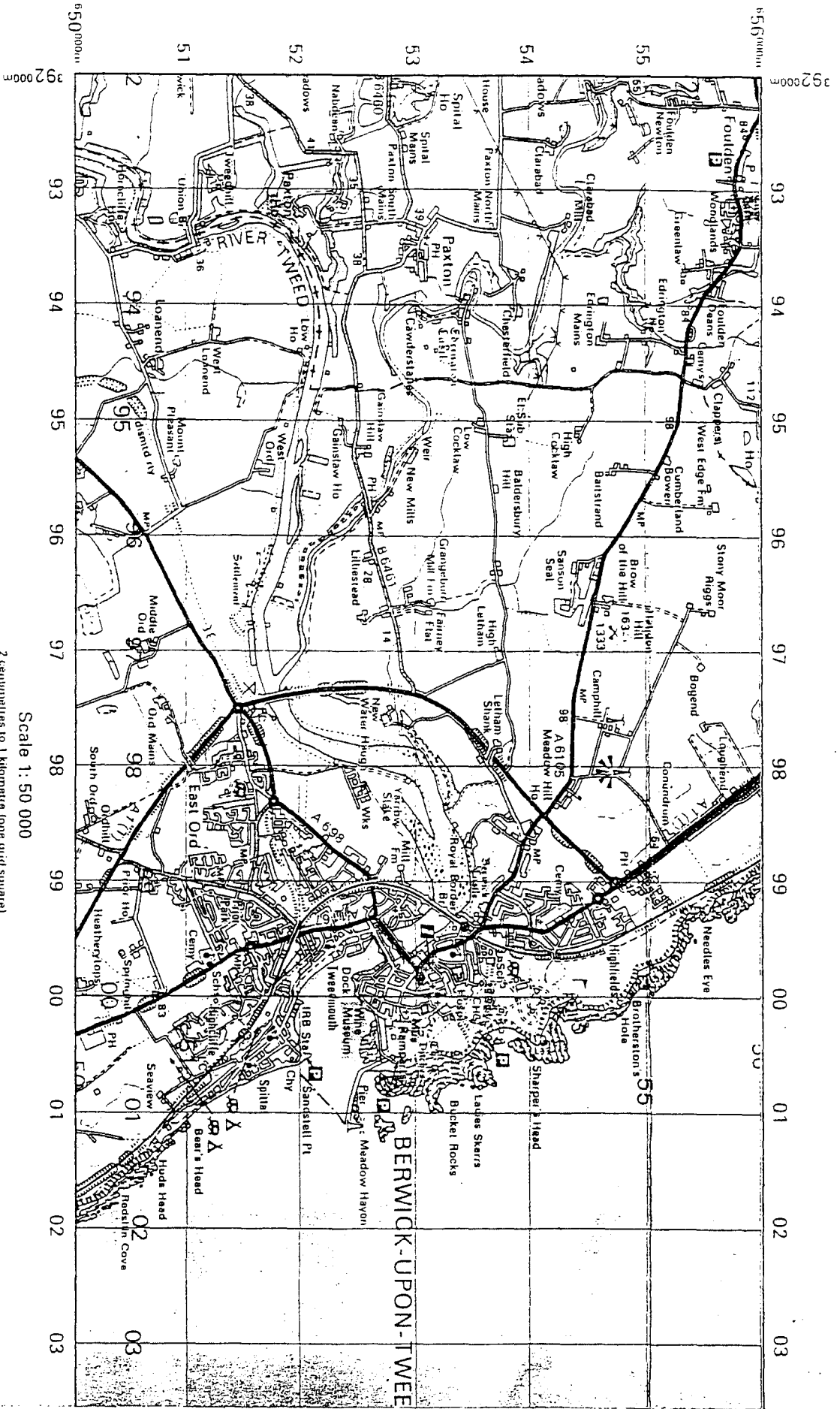
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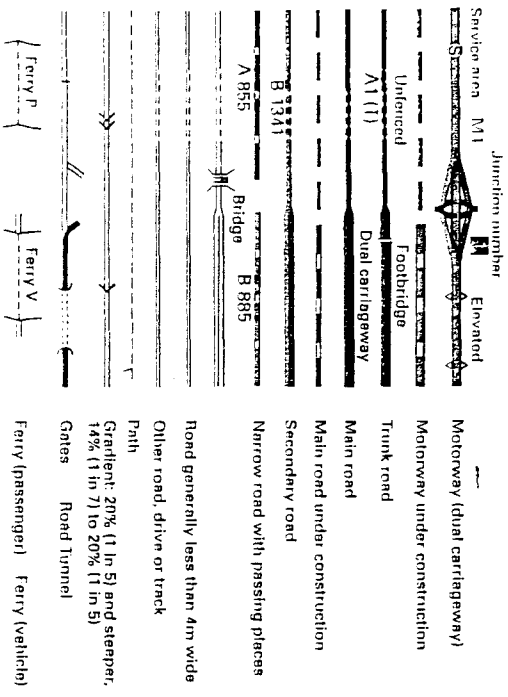
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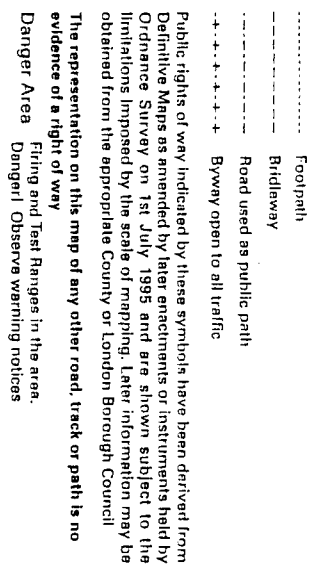
MAP TWO
Berwick-upon-T



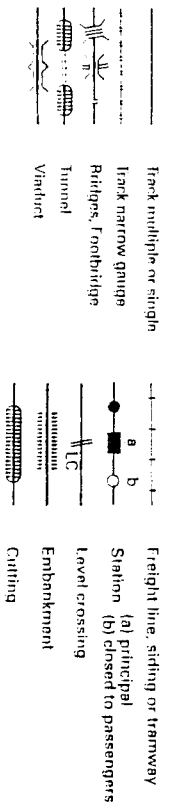
ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way



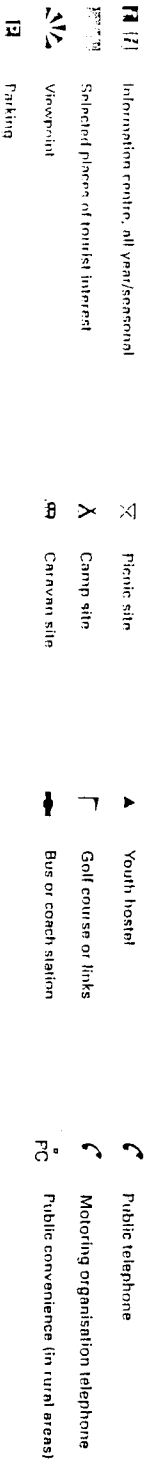
PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY (Not applicable to Scotland)



RAILWAYS

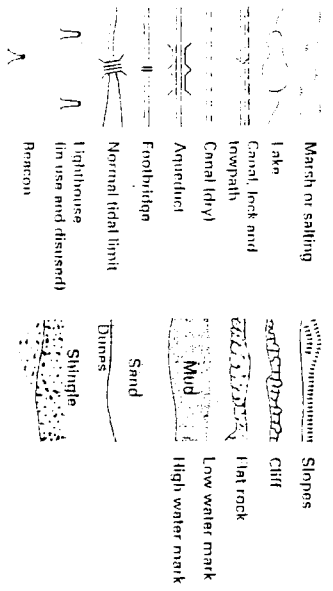


TOURIST INFORMATION

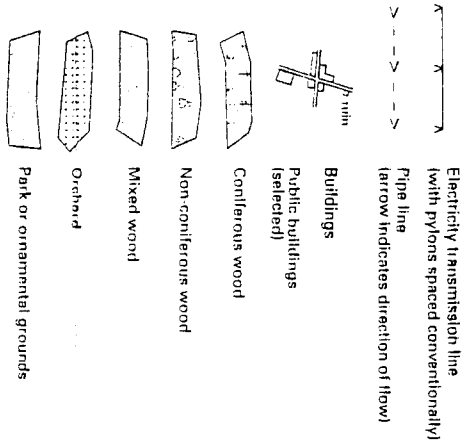


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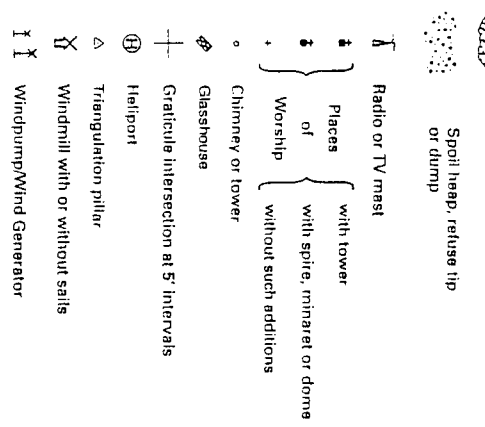
WATER FEATURES



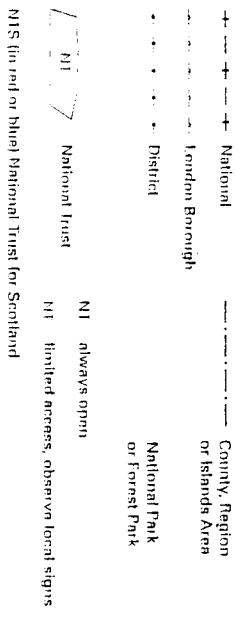
GENERAL FEATURES



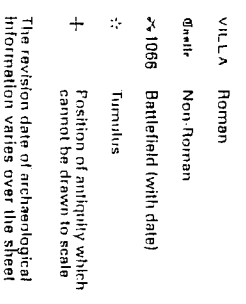
QUARRIES



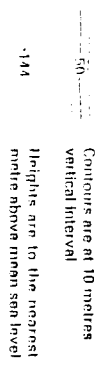
BOUNDARIES



ANTIQUITIES



HEIGHTS



ROCK FEATURES



ABBREVIATIONS

- P Post office
- PH Public house
- MS Milestone
- MP Milepost
- CH Clubhouse
- PC Public convenience (in rural areas)
- TH Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
- CG Coastguard

Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the station height at ground level and not necessarily to the summit.
1 metre = 3.2808 feet

