

01/2009/61 E-I, II

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முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது]

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61 E I, II

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2009 දෙසැම්බර්
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2009 டிசெம்பர்
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2009

භූගෝල විද්‍යාව I, II

புவியியல் I, II

Geography I, II

පැය තුනයි

மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்

Three hours

Index No. :

Geography I

* This question paper comprises 40 questions.

* Answer all questions on this paper itself in accordance with the instructions given for each question.

* Attach this answer sheet to answer script II and hand it over.

- Select from the answers given within brackets which suits the blank in each question from No 1 to 10 and write it on the dotted line.
- 1. The scientist pointed out that the crust of the Earth is made up of a several large plates.
(Alfred Wegener / C.F. Richter / Arthur Holmes)
- 2. It is the view of geologists that the of Earth is created by a type of rock made up of iron and magnesium which contains a large amount of radio active materials.
(crust / mantle / core)
- 3. As a result of denudation of a certain land for a long period, are formed by remaining the very resistant rocks after removing the soft soil.
(fold mountains / block mountains / residual mountains)
- 4. The lake that is regarded the largest fresh water lake situated in the Asian continent.
(Baikal / Balqash / Angara)
- 5. The region of Sri Lanka's territorial waters stretches upto nautical miles from land.
(12 / 24 / 200)
- 6. is a mountain peak belonging to Sabaragamuwa Hills.
(Kukulugala / Kokagala / Govindahela)
- 7. are considered to be forests having a high degree of bio-diversity.
(coniferous forests / deciduous forests / tropical rain forests)
- 8. The 'Po' river basin of Italy is famous for cultivation.
(paddy / fruit / vegetable)
- 9. Magma coming from the interior of the earth cools and condenses creating rocks.
(igneous / sedimentary / metamorphic)
- 10. Natural inorganic materials that have a definite chemical content are known as
(rocks / humus / minerals)

[See page two

- Read each statement given under questions 11 to 20 and draw a circle round 'C' if it is correct, a circle round 'W' if it is wrong.

11. The biosphere is formed by the collection of parts of lithosphere and hydrosphere. (C / W)
12. The plate boundaries of the world are constantly subject to earth quakes. (C / W)
13. Sri Lanka has the independent ownership of the living and non living natural resources, sea bed, water above the sea bed and subsurface in the exclusive economic zone. (C / W)
14. Out of the agricultural land use types of the world the main crop cultivated under intensive consumption agriculture is 'wheat'. (C / W)
15. According to the classification of soil presented by Moorman and Panabokke in 1961, fourteen Soil types have been identified in Sri Lanka. (C / W)
16. A special characteristic of the world population growth is that the population growth in developed countries remains at a low level. (C / W)
17. The influence exerted by multinational companies in world trade is declining gradually. (C / W)
18. According to the volume of the exchange of goods and the number of ships that move, out of the naval routes of the world the North Atlantic naval route that connects North Western Europe and the North Eastern part of North America ranks first. (C / W)
19. The influence exerted on the foreign trade of Sri Lanka by the various trade blocs and organizations is negligible (C / W)
20. 'Tornado' is a type of destructive and severe storm which is a common occurrence in the Mississippi valley region of the United States of America. (C / W)

- In questions from 21 to 30, fill in the blanks with suitable words.

21. What is known as the 'mantle' is a layer of the sphere.
22. The manufacture of finished products to cater human needs utilising the resources available in the environment is called industries.
23. The 'Veddah' population of Sri Lanka are divided into three categories as Gal Veddahs, Gam Veddahs and
24. The Mulankavil basin, the Murunkan basin and the basin are important as the largest aquifers found now in the northern and northwestern parts in Sri Lanka.
25. According to the geological time scale 'shale' rocks belong to age are found in the Tabbowa and Andigama areas in the Northwestern province of Sri Lanka.
26. The forest reserves of Kanneliya, Dediyaigala and Nakiyadiya belong to the category of forests in Sri Lanka.
27. is regarded as topping the country with the largest population in the world by year 2050.
28. The stretch from Tokyo to Yokohama in Japan is an example for a which marks the climax in urban development.
29. According to the pattern of distribution of world trade among continents the continent has the lowest percentage.
30. Bogala in the Kegalle district is famous for the mineral.

- For each question from No. 31 to 40, select the correct or the most appropriate answer out of the four answers given and write its number on the dotted line provided against it.

31. According to way they are formed, the mountains in the world can be classified as fold mountains, block mountains and relict mountains. Accordingly an example of a block mountain is the

- (1) Appalachian mountains of the United States of America.
 (2) Vosges mountains of France.
 (3) Atlas mountains of Africa.
 (4) Great Dividing Range of Australia.

(.....)

32. * Ridges stretching in a north-western - south-eastern direction having a low elevation close to the coast and gradually rising when spreading towards the interior.

* Having longitudinal and transverse valleys.

* Having a trellised drainage pattern as a whole.

The above characteristics are found according to the physical features of Sri Lanka in

- (1) southwestern lowlands. (2) eastern and south eastern regions.
 (3) northern lowlands. (4) Galoya hilly region.

(.....)

	Climatic zone	Temperature	Rainfall	Vegetation
A	Low country wet	Between 22 °C – 24 °C. February and August are dry months.	Over 2000 mm. Recives rain from southwestern monsoon from May to September.	Trees such as <i>hora</i> , ironwood, <i>keena</i> , <i>bedidel</i> plants of various heights. Number of canopies thick undergrowth.
B	Low country dry	Around 29 °C, High rate of evaporation. A dry spell from May to August.	Between 1750 - 2500 m.m. North Eastern monsoon rain Dec. February.	No thick forests. Trees such as satin, <i>nedun</i> , <i>ebony</i> . Thin undergrowth.
C	Semi-arid	Over 31 °C. High rate of evaporation. A long dry spell of 6 months.	Rainfall between 650 - 1000 mm. cyclonic and convectional rain during October and November.	Plants such as <i>heen karamba</i> , <i>andara</i> , <i>araminia</i> , <i>kukuruman</i> .
D	Hill country dry	Between 16 °C – 28 °C	Rain over 2000 mm throughout the year	Trees such as <i>keena</i> , <i>walsapu</i> , varieties of orchids.

- In the four rows A, B, C and D in the above table, four climatic zones of Sri Lanka and data about their temperature, rainfall and vegetation are given. However, there are instances where some data indicated in this table do not tally with each climatic zone. Accordingly,

33. Which is the climatic zone which gives all the data correctly?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

(.....)

34. Which is the climatic zone where only the data about temperature are represented incorrectly?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

(.....)

35. Which is the climatic zone where only the data about rainfall are represented incorrectly?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

(.....)

36. A - Being a harbour in the Indian ocean where reshipping is done
 B - Being active day and night throughout the year
 C - Repairs and renovations to ships (with dry docks)
 D - Efficient handling of containers
 E - Providing service facilities

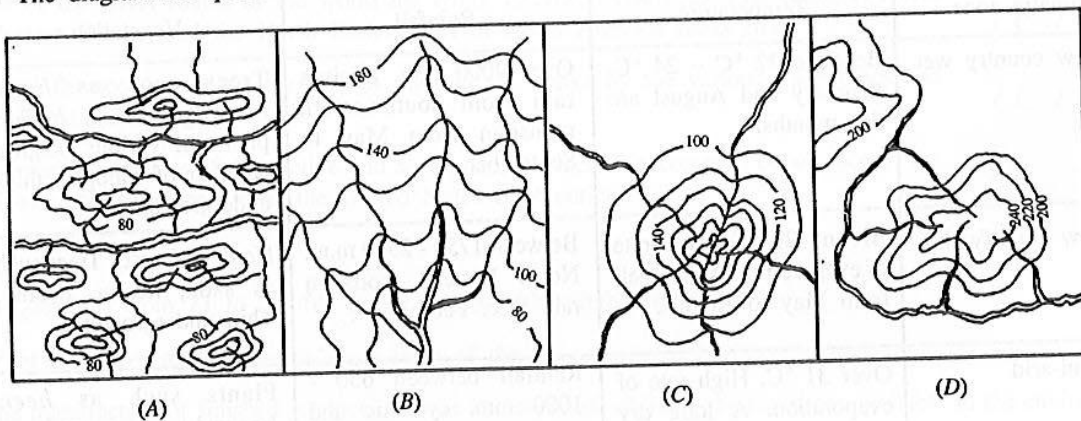
Out of the facts contained in A to E above what are the two factors that have influenced Colombo port most in recent times to be important in earning foreign exchange?

- (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) D and E (4) B and D (.....)

37. According to geologists there is a danger that the earthquakes affecting Sri Lanka will increase in future. Which of the following reasons do they state as the possible reasons for this development?

- (1) The decaying of the bed rock of Sri Lanka.
 (2) Occurrence of a massive explosion within Indo-Australian plate and the creation of a new plate boundary in close proximity to Sri Lanka.
 (3) The frequent occurrence of earthquakes beneath the sea bed around the island of Sumatra in Indonesia.
 (4) The blasting of rocks extensively during constructions in the central hills for development activities. (.....)

• The diagram for questions 38 to 40.



Out of the drainage patterns depicted in the diagram above,

38. Which diagram depicts a dendritic drainage pattern?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (.....)

39. Which diagram depicts a trellised drainage pattern?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (.....)

40. Which diagram depicts an annular drainage pattern?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (.....)

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Geography II

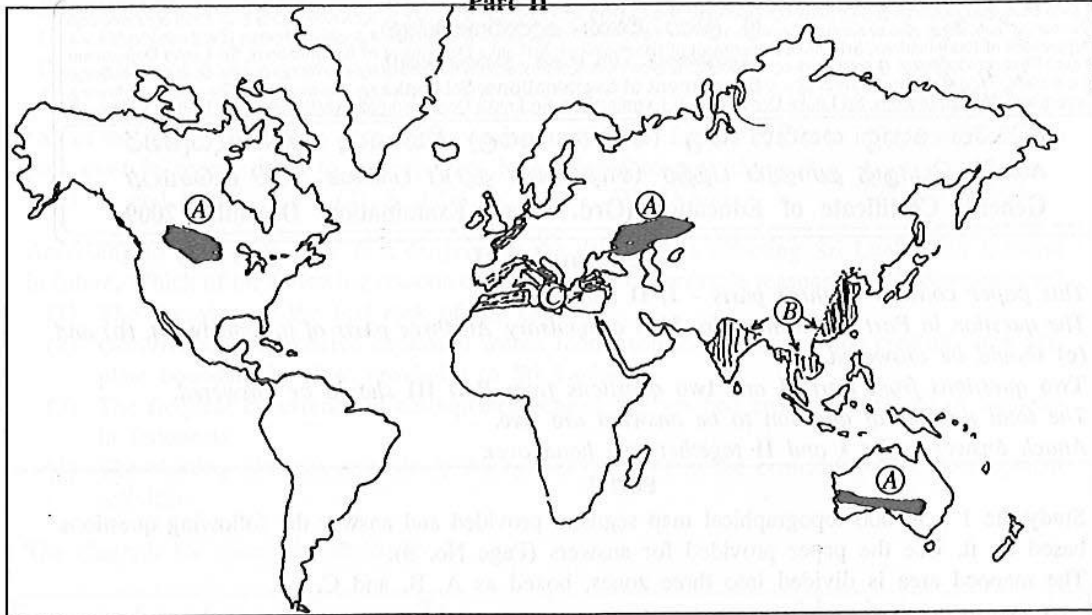
- * This paper consists of three parts - I, II and III.
- * The question in Part I (question No. 1) is compulsory. All three parts of it, namely (a), (b) and (c) should be answered.
- * Two questions from Part II and two questions from Part III should be answered.
- * The total number of question to be answered are five.
- * Attach answer script I and II together and hand over.

Part I

1. (a) Study the 1 : 50 000 topographical map segment provided and answer the following questions based on it. Use the paper provided for answers (Page No. 9).
 The mapped area is divided into three zones, boxed as A, B, and C.
 - (i) Out of the boxed zones which one depicts the topographical features that can be determined as a dissected plateau area?
 - (ii) Mention a factor to confirm the fact that the tributary which starts at D and meets the main river at E, flows very slowly through a flat plain.
 - (iii) A main administrative boundary stretches close to the northern boundary of this area. What is this administrative boundary?
 - (iv) What is the physical factor that has influenced the determination of this administrative boundary?
 - (v) Out of the areas denoted by X, Y, and Z and boxed in broken lines which is the area where a large number of people are likely to gather for their day to day work.
 - (vi) How many railway stations and halts are there on the rail track stretching from P in the south-western end of the map to point R situated close to its north-eastern end?
 - (vii) According to the distribution of human settlements in the area, which zone can be considered to have an abundance of estate settlements?
 - (viii) Which is the zone where transport facilities are at a more advanced level?
 - (ix) Which is the zone on which much funds and effort have to be expended in order to overcome the physical obstacles in the process of development.
 - (x) Mention an industry which you propose can be developed in zone A, apart from agriculture. (10 marks)
- (b) Applying correct cartographical techniques mark and name the items given below under No. 1 to 5 on the map of the world provided. (page No. 10)
 1. The strait that connects the Mediterranean sea and the Atlantic ocean.
 2. The navigable canal in which ships from the Pacific ocean can travel to the Caribbean sea. (This is situated between the North American continent and the South American continent).
 3. The latitude on which the sun comes overhead on December 22 in the process of the revolution of earth.
 4. The main mountain range that separates the continents of Europe and Asia.
 5. The capital of the United Kingdom. (05 marks)
- (c) Applying correct cartographical techniques, mark and name the items given below, under No. 1 to 5, on the outline map of Sri Lanka provided (page No 10)
 1. The district of Sri Lanka which has the lowest density of population
 2. The northernmost main port of Sri Lanka
 3. The town where the Rubber Research Institute of Sri Lanka is situated
 4. The Wild Life Sanctuary situated in the south-eastern region of Sri Lanka
 5. The peninsula in Sri Lanka where the coal power plant being constructed now is situated (05 marks)

Part II

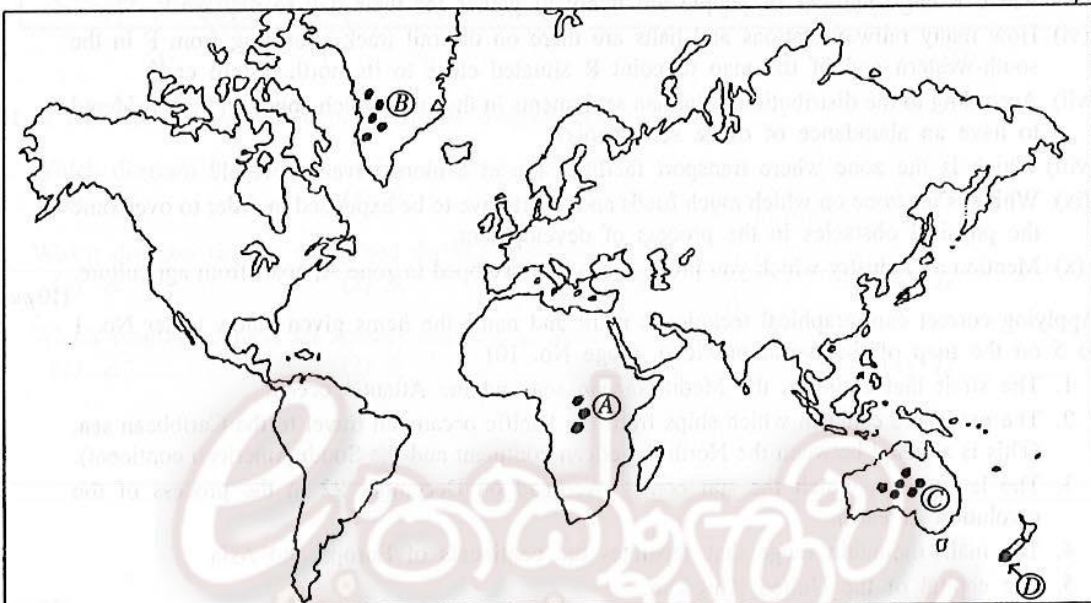
2.



The distribution of three types of agricultural land use in the world are denoted by A, B and C in the map of the world given above.

- (i) (a) Which letter indicates the distribution of intensive subsistence agriculture in the map?
(b) Name the main crop cultivated under the above scheme of agricultural land use. (02 marks)
- (ii) Mention **three** new trends in intensive subsistence agriculture. (03 marks)
- (iii) A system of crops more diverse than what obtains under intensive subsistence agriculture is followed under Mediterranean agriculture. Explain this citing **two** examples. (05 marks)

3.



The distribution of several tribes of indigenous population in the world is denoted by A, B, C and D in the above map of the world.

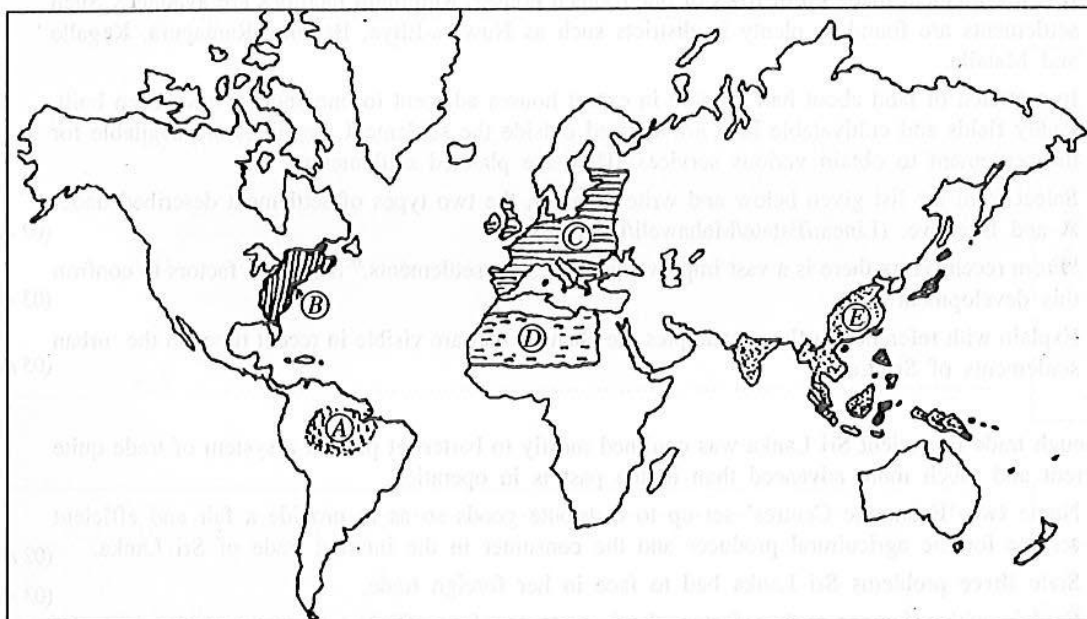
- (i) State in order which letters denotes the regions where the indigenous people 1 - Eskimos and 2 - Pigmies are distributed. (02 marks)
- (ii) Briefly describe by citing **two** examples how the Eskimos have adjusted themselves to their geographical environment. (03 marks)
- (iii) Explain with reference to **three** factors how the socio-economic changes that are taking place rapidly in the world today have become a threat to the survival of the indigenous population. (05 marks)

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4. Man is using natural resources from the very inception of human civilization. According to the nature of resources, they are classified as 1 - exhaustible resources, 2 - non-exhaustible resources and 3 - reusable resources. These resources are also scattered throughout the world in an unbalanced manner.

- (i) (a) Out of the three types of resources mentioned under the above classification which resource indicates the most unbalanced distribution?
(b) Name a resource that falls into the category of non-exhaustible resources. (02 marks)
- (ii) Describe with reference to two factors the reasons why resources should be used economically. (03 marks)
- (iii) (a) What is the metallic mineral used for activities such as the preventing of the rusting of iron and galvanising?
(b) What is the mineral used to produce aluminium?
(c) For which mineral is Witwatersrand in South Africa, famous?
(d) State two steps taken to preserve mineral resources. (05 marks)

5.



The above world map shows the distribution of population in several zones in the world.

- (i) Name in order the densely populated zone denoted by B and the sparsely populated zone denoted by D in this map. (02 marks)
- (ii) State in order, one reason each for zone A to be sparsely populated, zone D to be sparsely populated and zone E to be densely populated. (03 marks)
- (iii) Explain citing examples three changes related to the rate of population growth in the world. (05 marks)

Part III

6. The fisheries industry occupies a prominent place among the economic activities of Sri Lanka. Even though Sri Lanka has vast fisheries resources, until recently its benefits have not been reaped and the interest in this regard is increasing at present.

- (i) Name the two main aspects of the fisheries industry in Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
- (ii) The fish production is increasing in Sri Lanka at present. Mention three reasons that have influenced this trend. (03 marks)
- (iii) The fisheries industry commands a more significant position as a basis for strengthening the economy of future Sri Lanka. Explain this with reference to three factors. (05 marks)

7. * Manufacture of tyres and tubes
 * Manufacture of ceramic ware
 * Manufacture of fertilizer
 * Transport
 * Manufacture of paper
 - (i) Out of the industries mentioned above name **two** industries that fall into the category of agro-based industries. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Mention **three** advantages that can be derived by a country such as Sri Lanka by developing agro-based industries. (03 marks)
 - (iii) A stiff competition is occurring against the apparel industry (ready-made garments) of Sri Lanka from the international market. It can be a reason to arise a problematic situation of this industry in future. Explain **two** steps that should be taken in order to protect the apparel industry from this situation. (05 marks)

8. (A) It is a settlement made up of rows of one-roomed houses. Minimum facilities are available. Such settlements are found in plenty in districts such as Nuwara-Eliya, Badulla, Rantapura, Kegalle and Matalle.
 (B) In a stretch of land about half an acre in extent houses adjacent to one another have been built. Paddy fields and cultivatable land are situated outside the settlement. Facilities are available for the settlement to obtain various services. They are planned settlements.
 - (i) Select from the list given below and write in order, the two types of settlement described under A and B above. (Linear/Estate/Mahaweli/Udagam) (02 marks)
 - (ii) "From recent years there is a vast improvement in estate settlements." State **two** factors to confirm this development? (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain with reference to **three** examples the changes that are visible in recent times in the urban settlements of Sri Lanka. (05 marks)

9. Although trade in ancient Sri Lanka was confined mostly to barter, at present a system of trade quite different and much more advanced than in the past is in operation.
 - (i) Name **two** 'Economic Centres' set up to distribute goods so as to provide a fair and efficient service for the agricultural producer and the consumer in the internal trade of Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
 - (ii) State **three** problems Sri Lanka had to face in her foreign trade. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain with reference to **two** factors the importance of an efficient transport service in trade. (05 marks)

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2009 දෙසැම්බර්

கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர(சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2009 டிசம்பர்

General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2009

විභාග අංකය

சுட்டெண்

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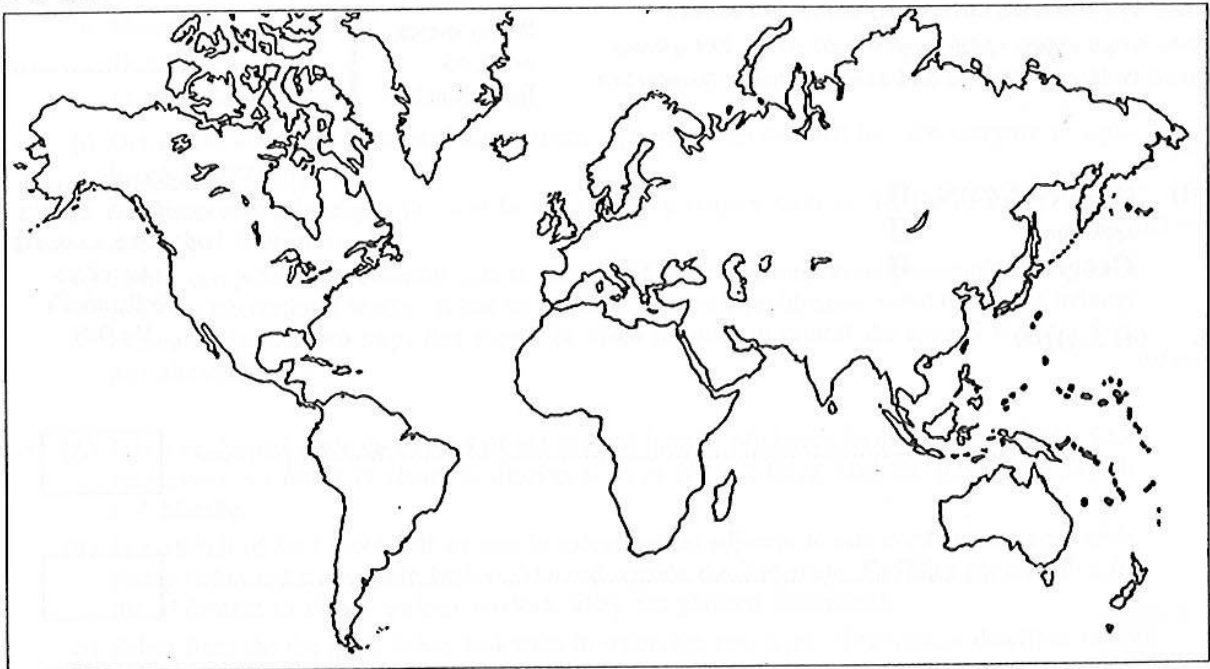
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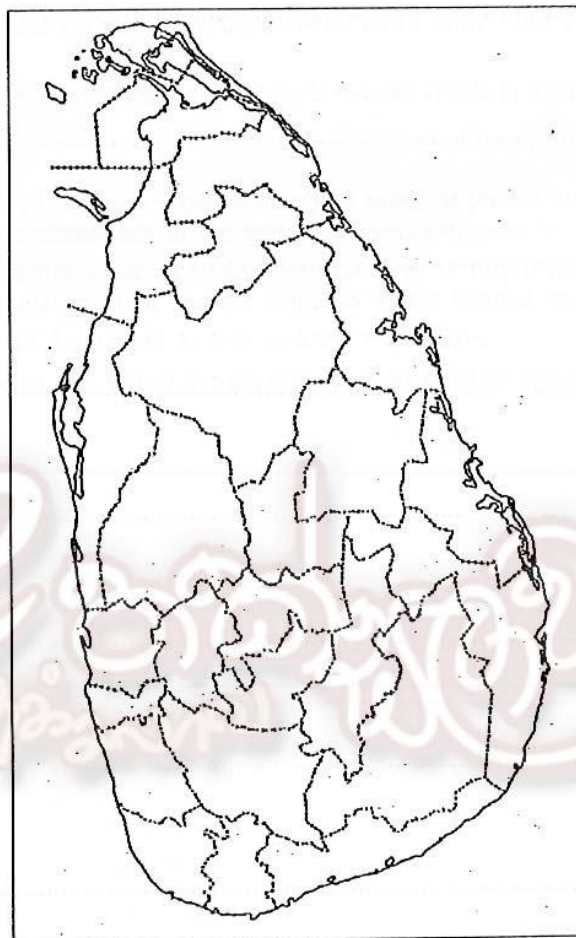
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(අ) / (ආ) / (b)



(ආ) / (ඉ) / (c)



1. (අ) (ආ) (a) $\frac{10}{10}$ (ආ) (ආ) (b) $\frac{5}{5}$ (ආ) (ඉ) (c) $\frac{5}{5} = \frac{20}{20}$