

පැරණි නිර්දේශය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

OLD ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

28.08.2019 / 1300 - 1500

භූගෝල විද්‍යාව **I**
 புவிமியல் **I**
Geography I

22 E I

පැය දෙකයි
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
Two hours

Index No. :

Instructions:
 * This paper consists of two parts.
 * Part I consists of 30 multiple choice questions. Answers to Part I should be written on this paper itself.
 * Answer scripts of both Part I and Part II, should be attached together and handed over.

For Examiner's use only.

Question No.	Marks	Signature	Code Number
Part I	1 - 30		
Part II	1	1 st Examiner	
	2	2 nd Examiner	
	3	Additional Chief Examiner	
		Chief Examiner	
Total		Arithmetic Checker	

Part I

- Select the option that contains the correct answer for each question and write its number on the dotted line.
- What is the correct option that includes three cultural features shown **only** by colour shading in a 1:50,000 topographic maps of Sri Lanka?
 (1) paddy field, coconut cultivation, rock outcrop
 (2) built-up area, home garden, paddy field
 (3) main road, scrubs, tea cultivation
 (4) rubber cultivation, swamp, rock outcrop
 (5) bridge, tunnel, grasslands (.....)
 - Three main methods of representing data in practical geography are
 (1) maps, statistical methods and graphs.
 (2) statistical methods, graphs and field data.
 (3) maps, graphs and field data.
 (4) graphs, maps and photographs.
 (5) statistical methods, field data and maps. (.....)
 - A most suitable graphical method for presenting the number of different types of motor vehicles imported to Sri Lanka in a particular years is
 (1) pie graph. (2) multiple bar graph.
 (3) deviation bar graph. (4) percentage bar graph.
 (5) proportionate circles graph. (.....)

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4. The most suitable graphical method for representing daily average temperature, daily minimum temperature and daily maximum temperature in a month is
- (1) multiple bar graph. (2) composite bar graph.
 (3) simple line graph. (4) deviation line graph.
 (5) multiple line graph. (.....)
5. Three basic requisites for the construction of a dot map are
- (1) map area, dot value and data.
 (2) location of dots, topography and map scale.
 (3) colour of dots, dot size and dot density.
 (4) data distribution, topography and dot value.
 (5) road network, colour of dots and dot size. (.....)
6. Which of the following provides examples for continuous and discrete data respectively?
- (1) Temperature and pressure gradients in the troposphere
 (2) Temperature and rainfall values of a particular location
 (3) Rainfall in a city and number of vehicles imported by a country
 (4) Number of migrants from a country and number of tanks in a district
 (5) Data on weight and height of students in a class (.....)
7. A modern cartographic technique for determining absolute location of a place is
- (1) remote sensing. (2) geographic information system.
 (3) digital mapping. (4) global positioning system.
 (5) raster data model. (.....)
8. The correct answer that contains peripheral information included in a topographical map is
- (1) title, direction, relief and forest cover.
 (2) land use, direction, title and drainage.
 (3) title, scale, direction and location of the map area.
 (4) legend, scale, land use and shading.
 (5) shading, title, direction and relief. (.....)
9. Which of the following option shows a common feature of modern cartographic techniques?
- (1) Ability to include only spatial information
 (2) Inability to transfer data
 (3) Ability to present absolute location of a place
 (4) Inability to update maps easily
 (5) Inability to store large volume of information (.....)
10. Data that show attributes of spatial data are
- (1) vector data. (2) digital data.
 (3) raster data. (4) non-spatial data.
 (5) point, line and polygon. (.....)
11. A major feature of the mantle layer of the lithosphere is, it
- (1) extends to about 1500 km in thickness.
 (2) consists mainly of nickel and iron.
 (3) lies above the mohorovicic discontinuity.
 (4) exists entirely in liquid form.
 (5) accounts for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Earth's mass. (.....)
12. Three topographical features formed in limestone areas are
- (1) wadi, doline and stalagmite. (2) doline, stalagmite and uvala.
 (3) bahadas, polje and stalagmite. (4) uvala, wadi and stalagmite.
 (5) delta, doline and stalactite. (.....)

13. Which of the following options is an example for erosional landforms in mountain glaciers?

- (1) U-shaped valley and arete (2) Arete and drumlins
 (3) U-shaped valley and eskers (4) Eskers and kames
 (5) Cirque and inselberg (.....)

14. A main feature of the stratosphere is

- (1) various weather phenomena could be seen.
 (2) 96% of the gases is concentrated in this zone.
 (3) increase in temperature with altitude.
 (4) extends vertically from 8 to 10 km from earth's surface.
 (5) the upper boundary of the stratosphere is mesopause. (.....)

15. A Characteristic of an isolated system is

- (1) energy and material are exchanged within the system.
 (2) only energy is exchanged within the system.
 (3) only material is exchanged within the system.
 (4) energy and material are not exchanged within the system.
 (5) energy is received from outside. (.....)

16. Which of the following shows two soil types limited to the dry zone of Sri Lanka?

- (1) Reddish brown latasols and red yellow latasols
 (2) Red yellow podzols and red yellow latasols
 (3) Immature brown loam soils and red yellow latasols
 (4) Regosols and red brown earth
 (5) Reddish brown latasols and regosols (.....)

17. By which name the rainfall received by Sri Lanka during May – September is called?

- (1) Northeast monsoon rain (2) Southwest monsoon rain
 (3) First inter-monsoon rain (4) Second inter-monsoon rain
 (5) Cyclonic rain (.....)

18. According to Köppen's climatic classification 'BW' climate type denotes,

- (1) tropical rainforests. (2) desert or arid climates.
 (3) Savana climate. (4) Steppes or dry grasslands climate.
 (5) sub-tropical maritime climate. (.....)

19. The first environment conference of the United Nations was convened in

- (1) Stockholm of Sweden in 1972. (2) Rio-de Janeiro of Brazil in 1972.
 (3) Paris of France in 1948. (4) Copenhagen of Denmark in 2009.
 (5) Rio Janeiro of Brazil in 1992. (.....)

20. An example for a tropical rainforest in Sri Lanka is

- (1) Kanneliya. (2) Pidurutalagala.
 (3) Ruhuna National Park. (4) Ritigala strict nature reserve.
 (5) Yala sanctuary. (.....)

21. The population explosion after world war II was due to

- (1) drastically reduced death rates in developing countries without simultaneous reduction in births.
 (2) government policies in Europe attempting to repopulate the war-torn countries.
 (3) industrial development programmes conducted in both developing and developed countries.
 (4) the decline in death rates with fewer births.
 (5) population policies adopted in developing countries. (.....)

22. Intensive subsistence agriculture is concentrated in

- (1) areas with a Mediterranean climate.
 (2) in river valleys in south and southeast Asia.
 (3) The Great Lakes regions in the United States of America.
 (4) Lowland areas in Northwest Europe.
 (5) Nallabar plains in Australia. (.....)

23. The urban industrial corridor identified by Jean Gottman as 'Megalopolis' extends from
(1) London to Birmingham. (2) Tokyo to Yokohama.
(3) Boston to Washington. (4) Chicago to Pittsburgh.
(5) San Francisco to San Diego. (.....)
24. A major reason for the low level of urbanization in Sri Lanka is the use of
(1) the density of population as the only criterion.
(2) administrative divisions as the only criterion.
(3) the size of population as the only criterion.
(4) the nature of economic activities as the only criterion.
(5) the percentage of people employed in the industrial sector as the only criterion. (.....)
25. The primary objective of the green revolution was
(1) revitalizing traditional methods of farming.
(2) applying new technology to subsistence farming.
(3) extending the world's arable land.
(4) increasing the yield of food grains.
(5) reintroduction of organic farming methods. (.....)
26. Which of the following shows four Specialized Economic Zones in Sri Lanka?
(1) Dambulla, Meegoda, Keppatipola, Thambuttegama
(2) Dambulla, Keppetipola, Ranna, Koggala
(3) Thambuttegama, Aralaganwila, Kantale, Karapincha
(4) Biyagama, Sitawaka, Balangoda, Embilipitiya
(5) Pallekele, Iranmadu, Dambulla, Hungama (.....)
27. Which of the following was predicted by Thomas Malthus in the late 18th century?
(1) Population growth in the future would have no checks to slow it down.
(2) Population growth in the future would be checked by famine, disease and wars.
(3) Population growth in the future would be checked by industrial development.
(4) Population growth in the future would be supported by increasing food supplies.
(5) Population growth in Europe would be checked by increased colonization and immigration. (.....)
28. Which of the following is computed by subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate?
(1) Total fertility rate (2) Migration gain
(3) Life expectancy (4) Natural increase
(5) Net migration (.....)
29. A Hierarchy of settlements shows the
(1) types of settlements.
(2) diversity of settlements.
(3) order of settlements.
(4) size of settlements.
(5) distance between settlements. (.....)
30. Which of the following shows three areas where plantation agriculture is widely practised at present?
(1) Southern United States of America, Mexico and Northern Africa
(2) Northwest Europe, Central Asia and Southeast Asia
(3) Southeast Asia, Murray Darling Valley and Argentina
(4) Northern Africa, North America and East Asia
(5) South Asia, Latin America and East Africa (.....)

භූගෝල විද්‍යාව I
 புவிமியல் I
 Geography I

22 E I

Part II – Question No. 1. (iii)

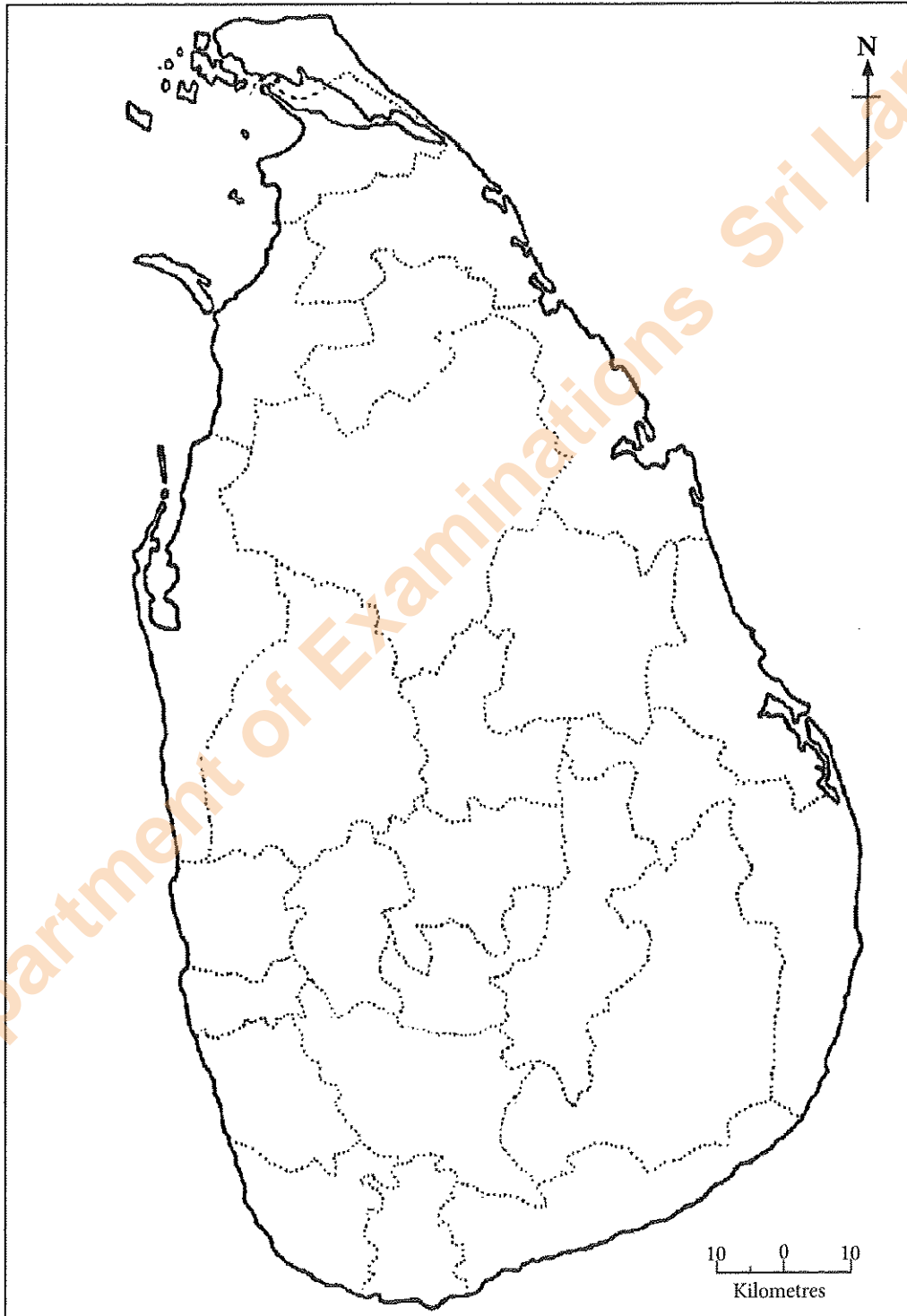
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Part II

Question No. 3. (ii)



OLD

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

භූගෝල විද්‍යාව I
புவியியல் I
Geography I

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Part II

Instructions:

- * Answer two questions only, selecting question No. 1 and one question from questions 2 and 3.
- * A part of 1 : 50,000 topographic map of Dambulla a district map of Sri Lanka and a graph paper are provided.

1. You are provided with a part of the 1 : 50,000 topographic map of Dambulla, published by the Survey Department of Sri Lanka. The contours are shown at 20 metre interval. Answer the following questions based on the map.

N.B.

- * Answers should not be written on the map.
- * You should clearly state the relevant question number and its subsection in the answer script.
- * Do not attach the provided map to your answer script.

- (i) Name **two** landform features marked by lines **AB** and **CD**. (02 marks)
- (ii) Name the drainage feature and the landform feature shown in quadrilaterals **E** and **F** respectively. (02 marks)
- (iii) Draw a cross-section along the line connecting **G** and **H**. (Use the graph paper given in page 5.) (03 marks)
- (iv) Describe in brief, **two** topographic features in the area along the cross-section. (03 marks)
- (v) Discuss the relationship between topography and transport network in the map area. (05 marks)
- (vi) Describe in brief, **two** factors that have limited the human activities in the area shown in quadrilateral **J**. (05 marks)
2. (i) What is meant by modern cartography? (02 marks)
- (ii) Explain briefly, **four** components of the Geographical Information Systems. (06 marks)
- (iii) Explain in brief, **three** areas of application of remote sensing. (06 marks)
- (iv) Describe **three** uses of modern cartographical methods. (06 marks)

3. Table 1: Population in Sri Lanka by District - 2012 (in Thousands)

District	Population
Colombo	2 324
Gampaha	2 305
Kalutara	1 222
Kandy	1 375
Matale	485
Nuwara Eliya	712
Galle	1 063
Matara	814
Hambantota	599
Jaffna	584
Mannar	99
Vavuniya	172
Mullativu	92

District	Population
Killinochchi	113
Batticaloa	526
Ampara	649
Trincomalee	379
Kurunegala	1 618
Puttalam	762
Anuradhapura	860
Polonnaruwa	406
Badulla	815
Monaragala	451
Ratnapura	1 088
Kegalle	840

Source: Department of Census and Statistics - Colombo, Sri Lanka. 2012

- (i) What is a thematic map? (02 marks)
- (ii) Group the data given in **Table 1** into **five** classes and construct a choropleth map using the district map of Sri Lanka provided. (Consider the class interval as 446.) (Use the District map of Sri Lanka given in page 6.) (08 marks)
- (iii) Discuss **two** salient features of the population distribution pattern shown in the map you have constructed. (04 marks)
- (iv) Discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of the cartographic method you have used. (06 marks)

* * *

Part II - Human Geography

5. Table 1: International Migration 1990 – 2017

Year	Total number of International migrants (million)	In the Developed countries (million)	As % of total number of migrants	In developing countries (million)	As % of total number of migrants
1990	152.5	82.4	54.0	70.1	46.0
1995	160.7	92.3	57.4	68.4	42.6
2000	172.6	103.4	59.9	69.2	40.1
2005	190.5	116.3	61.0	74.2	39.0
2010	220.0	130.7	59.4	89.3	40.6
2015	247.6	140.3	56.7	107.3	43.3
2017	257.7	146.0	56.7	111.7	43.3

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Trends in International migrant stock, 2017

- (i) State **four** salient features in international migration that can be identified from **Table 1**. (02 marks)
- (ii) Describe in brief, **three** factors that induce people to migrate to developed countries. (06 marks)
- (iii) Explain **three** socio-economic changes that take place in the destination areas due to migration. (06 marks)
- (iv) Discuss with **three** examples how migration has affected the population distribution in Sri Lanka. (06 marks)
6. (i) Name **four** salient features in the subsistence agriculture in Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
- (ii) (a) Name **two** agricultural technologies practiced in Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
- (b) Selecting any **one** of the technologies mentioned in (ii)(a) above, explain with **two** examples how it has contributed to the development in agriculture in Sri Lanka. (04 marks)
- (iii) Describe in brief, **three** characteristics in agricultural marketing in Sri Lanka. (06 marks)
- (iv) Examine **three** major challenges encountered by the world agriculture at present. (06 marks)
7. (i) State **four** factors of industrial location. (02 marks)
- (ii) Selecting any **one** of the factors you have mentioned in (i) above, describe with **three** examples how it has influenced the location of industries. (06 marks)
- (iii) Describe in brief, **three** recent trends in the factors of industrial location. (06 marks)
- (iv) Explain with **three** examples how the garment industry has contributed to the economic development of Sri Lanka. (06 marks)
8. (i) What is meant by information and communication technology? (02 marks)
- (ii) Describe in brief, with **three** examples how information and communication technology has contributed to globalization. (06 marks)
- (iii) Examine with **three** examples how information and communication technology could assist the development of a country. (06 marks)
- (iv) Explain with examples **three** problems associated with information and communication technology at present. (06 marks)



SCALE 1 : 50,000

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சமவுறுக்கேட்டு இடைவேளி 20 மீற்றர்
Contour Interval 20 metres

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