නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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

භූගෝල විද්‍යාව	I
புவியியல்	I
Geography	**I**

| 22 | E | I |

28.08.2019 / 1300 – 1610

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීම් කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use **additional reading time** to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

Index No. : ....

Instructions:
* This paper consists of **three** parts. **Part I** consists of **40** multiple choice questions and answers should be provided **in the paper itself**.
* In **Part I** each question carries one mark.
* In **Part II both** questions should be answered.
* **Part III** consists of **four** questions and answers should be provided only for **two** selected questions.
* Answer script of **Parts I, II** and **III** should be attached together and handed over.

For Examiner's use only.

	Question No.	Marks
Part I	1 - 40	
Part II	1	
	2	
Part III	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
Total		

	Signature	Code Number
1st Examiner		
2nd Examiner		
Additional Chief Examiner		
Chief Examiner		
Arithmetic Checker		

Part I

● Select the option that contains the correct answer for each question and write its **number on the dotted line**.

1. Which of the following statements correctly describes the contours in a topographic map?
   (1) Contours represent all physical features of the land.
   (2) Contour lines are drawn at 40 m intervals.
   (3) Contours are always shown by dotted lines.
   (4) Contours connect equal heights in the land.
   (5) Contours are drawn as straight lines.   (......)

2. The length and width of a map face of a 1:50,000 topographic sheet of Sri Lanka is
    (1) 40 cm × 25 cm.   (2) 50 cm × 30 cm.
    (3) 60 cm × 40 cm.   (4) 70 cm × 40 cm.
    (5) 80 cm × 50 cm.   (......)

3. Two main types of data used in a research are
    (1) maps and areal photographs.
    (2) census reports and newspapers.
    (3) primary and secondary.
    (4) surveys and measurements.
    (5) observations and discussions.   (......)

4. An example for data collected by observation is
    (1) quantity of inputs used for paddy cultivation.
    (2) population in a Grama Niladhari Division.
    (3) consumer behaviour in a super market.
    (4) education levels of office assistants.
    (5) income sources of households.   (......)

5. A pair of data that can be used directly in a Geographical Information Systems is
    (1) satellite images and scanned data.
    (2) digital data and printed data.
    (3) scanned data and digital data.
    (4) Global Positioning System (GPS) data and continuous data.
    (5) coordinates and digital data.   (......)

6. Two physical features presented in a topographic map are
    (1) elevation and irrigation.
    (2) crop cultivation and irrigation.
    (3) drainage and road network.
    (4) topography and drainage.
    (5) irrigation and road network.   (......)

7. An instrument that can be used to produce digital maps is
    (1) Compass.
    (2) Theodolite.
    (3) Global Positioning System (GPS) Receiver.
    (4) Scanner.
    (5) Measuring Tape.   (......)

8. Composition of population of a city could be best represented by a
    (1) Histogram.   (2) Pie graph (Divided circle).
    (3) Line graph.   (4) Dot map.
    (5) Dispersion diagram.   (......)

9. Lines and bars are normally used together in a single graph to represent
    (1) population density and distribution.
    (2) rainfall and temperature.
    (3) land use and population.
    (4) imports and exports.
    (5) immigration and emigration.   (......)

10. A map that shows variation of a data distribution by class intervals is known as a
    (1) choropleth map.   (2) topographic map.
    (3) flow map.   (4) dot map.
    (5) isopleth map.   (......)

11. Which of the following answers shows two First Order Landforms?
    (1) Volcanoes and mountain ranges
    (2) Continental slopes and shield areas
    (3) Continents and oceans
    (4) Mountain ranges and shield areas
    (5) Continents and islands   (......)

12. An example for a closed system is
    (1) solar system.   (2) earth system.
    (3) tropical rainforest system.   (4) drainage basin.
    (5) grasslands ecosystem.   (......)

13. Which of the following answers correctly shows the depth at which the Gutenberg discontinuity
    that separates the earth's mantle from its core is located?
    (1) 1550 km   (2) 1750 km   (3) 2100 km   (4) 2200 km   (5) 2990 km (......)

14. The answer that shows an energy mineral is
    (1) Monazite.   (2) Chromium.   (3) Feldspar.   (4) Magmatite.   (5) Limonite. (......)

15. What is the answer that shows an example for a metamorphic rock?
    (1) Granite   (2) Limestone   (3) Shist   (4) Quartzite   (5) Sandstone(......)

16. An example for a landform created by divergent movements is
    (1) Mid–oceanic ridge.   (2) Himalaya mountains.
    (3) Mariana trench.   (4) Hawaii islands.
    (5) Rocky mountains.   (......)

17. What is the major region of the earth where most of the earthquakes occur?
    (1) Pacific-rim region   (2) Mediterranean-Himalaya region
    (3) Mid-Atlantic oceanic region   (4) African rift-valley region
    (5) South-American region   (......)

18. What is the country in which the Vesuvius volcano is located?
    (1) Philippines   (2) Indonesia   (3) Japan   (4) Italy   (5) Mexico   (......)

19. Out of the following, the option that shows an example for an intrusive volcanic landform is
    (1) Caldera.   (2) Volcanic cone.   (3) Lawa plateau.
    (4) Dyke.   (5) Composite cone.   (......)

20. The period during which the first inter-monsoon rains in Sri Lanka occur is
    (1) March - April.   (2) August - September.
    (3) October - November.   (4) April - May.
    (5) November - December.   (......)

21. The location that records the maximum rainfall in Sri Lanka is
    (1) Yatiyantota.   (2) Hatton.
    (3) Watawala.   (4) Maliboda.
    (5) Talawakele.   (......)

22. Which of the following correctly shows three main sources of green-house gas emissions in
    descending order?
    (1) Energy sector, Industrial sector, Deforestation
    (2) Energy sector, Transportation sector, Agricultural sector
    (3) Industrial sector, Deforestation, Transportation sector
    (4) Agriculture sector, Transportation sector, Industrial sector
    (5) Deforestation, Agricultural sector, Transportation sector   (......)

23. How many years of weather data are required to determine the climate of a particular location?
    (1) 15 years   (2) 20 years   (3) 30 years   (4) 40 years   (5) 50 years (......)

24. Which one of the following answers shows the areas where tropical rainforests are located?
    (1) Asia, Africa, South America, Pacific ocean islands
    (2) Australia, Africa, South America, Madagascar
    (3) Asia, Africa, North America, Central America
    (4) Asia, South America, Southern Europe, Pacific ocean islands
    (5) Southern Africa, China, South America, Pacific ocean islands   (......)

25. The second longest river in Sri Lanka is
    (1) Kalu ganga (river).   (2) Kala oya.   (3) Malwatu oya.
    (4) Kelani ganga (river).   (5) Walave ganga (river).   (......)

26. What is the correct answer that contains two factors leading to population ageing?
    (1) Increase in life expectancy and increase in fertility.
    (2) Decrease in life expectancy and decrease in death rates.
    (3) Increase in life expectancy and decrease in fertility.
    (4) Decrease in life expectancy and decrease in marriage rates.
    (5) Increase in life expectancy and increase in marriage rates.   (......)

27. The urban industrial corridor called 'Blue Banana' extends from
    (1) Chicago to Pittsburgh.   (2) Boston to Washington.
    (3) North-west England to Genoa. (4) Tokyo to Osaka.
    (5) Glasgow to Budapest.   (......)

28. The correct answer that contains two primary economic activities is
    (1) agriculture and manufacturing. (2) mining and fisheries.
    (3) mining and transport.   (4) agriculture and trade.
    (5) fisheries and manufacturing.   (......)

29. A multinational company is an establishment,
    (1) operated by a group of people belonging to many nationalities.
    (2) created for financing industries in developing countries.
    (3) which has branches in other countries in addition to the company in the mother country.
    (4) created by the World Trade Organization.
    (5) that produces a wide range of products of higher value.   (......)

30. Expansion of the amount of land area under cultivation has been made limited due to the
    (1) lack of agricultural technology in many developing countries.
    (2) most of the world's arable land is already under cultivation.
    (3) few young people want to be farmers.
    (4) governments are unwilling to allocate public lands.
    (5) global warming has made limitations to expansion in agricultural land. (......)

31. The smallest and least complex type of settlement in the urban hierarchy is the
    (1) farmstead.   (2) village.   (3) town.
    (4) hamlet.   (5) metropolis.   (......)

32. Which of the following options shows four characteristics of a population?
    (1) Births, Deaths, Migration and Growth
    (2) Births, Deaths, Immigration and Emigration
    (3) Fertility, Mortality, Composition and Migration
    (4) Size, Distribution, Composition and Growth
    (5) Size, Structure, Natural increase and Migration   (......)

33. To which category of cities does the city of Sri Jayewardenepura belong?
    (1) Cultural   (2) Administrative   (3) Residential
    (4) Industrial   (5) Commercial   (......)

34. The country which has the highest percentage of urban population in South Asia is
    (1) India.   (2) Sri Lanka.   (3) Bangladesh.   (4) Maldives.   (5) Pakistan. (......)

35. Which of the following options describes the sex ratio of a population?
    (1) Number of males per 100 females in population
    (2) Number of females per 100 males in population
    (3) Number of males per 1000 females in population
    (4) Number of females per 1000 males in population
    (5) Number of males per 10 females in population (......)

36. Which of the following answers correctly indicates a salient feature in the graphite production in Sri Lanka?
    (1) Most of the production is utilized by the local industries.
    (2) Production cost is declining.
    (3) 99% of the production is exported.
    (4) The production process is highly mechanized.
    (5) Private sector is not involved in the production. (......)

37. What is the most important component of a settlement?
    (1) society   (2) shelter   (3) network
    (4) man   (5) environment   (......)

38. Since 1987 the local government unit that was **not** considered as an urban area in Sri Lanka was
    (1) Town Council.   (2) Divisional Revenue Office Division.
    (3) Municipal Council.   (4) Assistant Government Agent Division.
    (5) Urban Council.   (......)

39. The correct answer that describes the characteristics of population in the wet zone of Sri Lanka is
    (1) large size of population and high rate of population growth.
    (2) small size of population and low rate of population growth.
    (3) large size of population and low rate of population growth.
    (4) high density of population and high rate of population growth.
    (5) low density of population and low rate of population growth. (......)

40. What is the reason for mining to be called an extractive industry?
    (1) It provides raw materials for the iron and steel industry.
    (2) It is an industry limited to unearth minerals.
    (3) An industry found in the areas where minerals are in abundance.
    (4) Most of the minerals mined are cleaned after extraction.
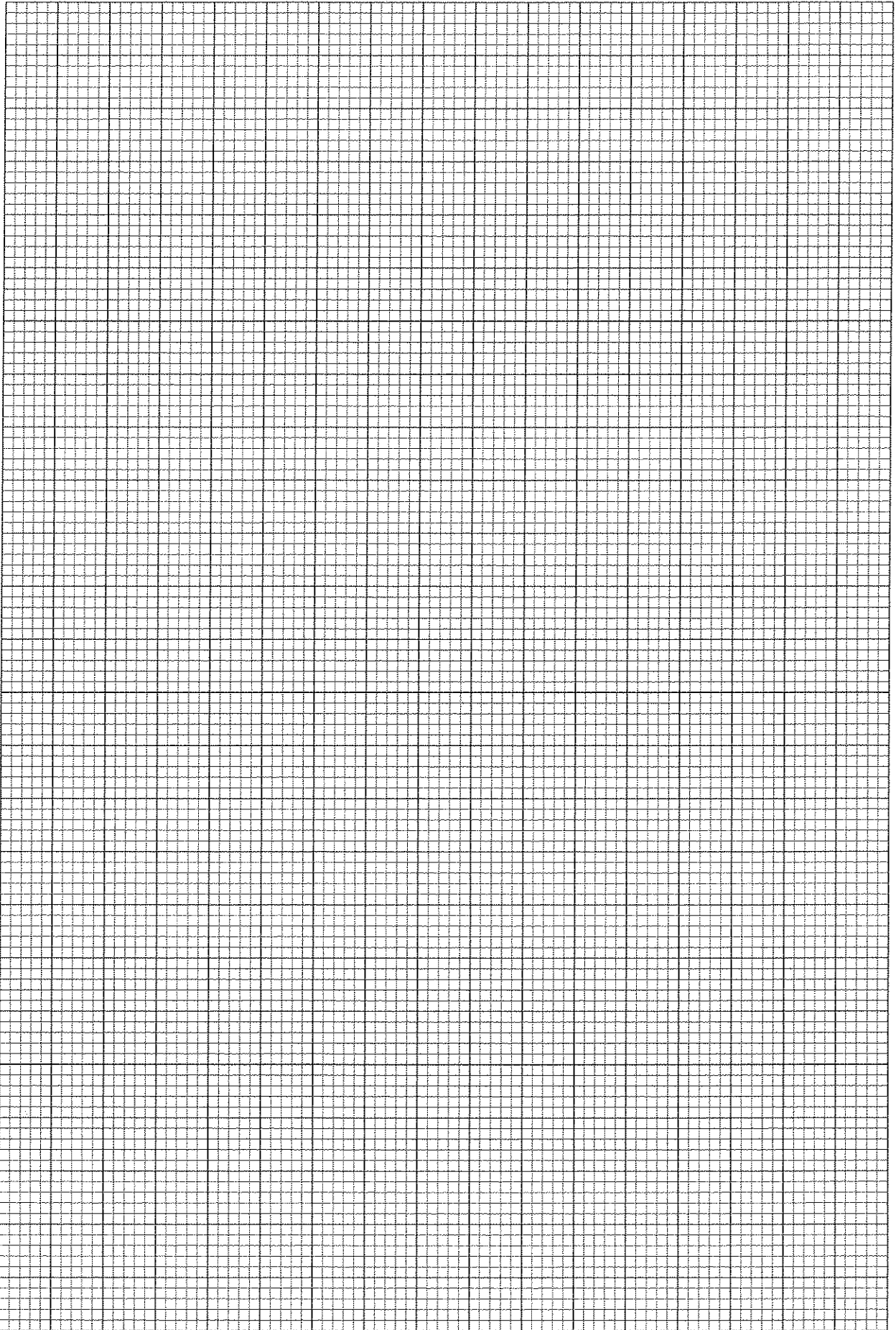   (5) Most of the minerals mined are used in primary economic activities. (......)

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නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/*New Syllabus*

NEW

Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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

භූගෝල විද්‍යාව	I		22	E	I
புவியியல்	I
Geography	**I**

Instructions:
 * *In part II both questions should be answered.*
 * *Part III consists of four questions and answers should be provided only for two selected questions.*
 * *A part of the Sri Lanka 1 : 50,000 topographic map, an outline map of the world and two graph papers will be provided.*

Part II

● 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 number of its **subsection** in the answer script.
 * Do **not** attach the provided map to your answer script.

1. (i) Name the **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 6)   (03 *marks*)

   (iv) Describe in brief, the relationship between topography and land use in the area covered by the cross-section.   (03 *marks*)

   (v) Discuss the relationship between topography and transport network in the map area.(05 *marks*)

   (vi) Describe the nature of land use in the area within the quadrilateral **J**.   (05 *marks*)

2. **Mark** and **name** the following in the world map provided using conventional symbols and colours.
    (i) Rocky mountains
    (ii) Hwangho river
    (iii) Kalahari desert
    (iv) Aral sea
    (v) Cyprus island
    (vi) Strait of Malacca
    (vii) Greenwich meridian
   (viii) The city where the International Rice Research Institute is located
    (ix) The Chinese city highly affected by air pollution
    (x) The leading iron ore producing country in Latin America   (10 *marks*)

[see page eight

Part III

3. (i) Differentiate data and information. (02 *marks*)

   (ii) Discuss the difference between primary and secondary data. (04 *marks*)

   (iii) Identify **four** methods of primary data collection. (04 *marks*)

   (iv) Explain briefly, **two** problems encountered in the collection of primary data. (05 *marks*)

4. (i) What is meant by a map? (02 *marks*)

   (ii) Differentiate the large scale map and the small scale map. (02 *marks*)

   (iii) Describe in brief, **two** uses of a topographic map. (05 *marks*)

   (iv) Discuss in brief, **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of thematic maps. (06 *marks*)

5. The contribution made by the Industrial Sector to the Gross Domestic Product of Sri Lanka in 2009 and 2012 is shown in **Table 1**.

   Table 1: The contribution of the Industrial Sector to the Gross Domestic Product of Sri Lanka in 2009 and 2012 (Rs. million)

	Industrial Sector	2009	2012
1	Mining and Quarrying	60 079	84 672
2	Manufacturing	458 660	520 938
3	Electricity, Gas and Water	63 567	72 634
4	Construction	177 912	247 091

   Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka, 2012

   (i) Draw a divided circle graph (Pie Graph) to represent the contribution made by the industrial sector to the Gross Domestic Product of Sri Lanka in 2012. (Ask for a separate graph paper for this.) (05 *marks*)

   (ii) Explain **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of the graph you have drawn. (04 *marks*)

   (iii) Using the data given in **Table 1**, describe in brief **two** salient features of the contribution made by the industrial sector to the Gross Domestic Product of Sri Lanka. (03 *marks*)

   (iv) Suggest another cartographical method that can be used to present the data given in **Table 1** and explain its suitability giving **two** reasons. (03 *marks*)

6. (i) What is meant by modern cartography? (02 *marks*)

   (ii) State **three** input devices of a geographical information system. (03 *marks*)

   (iii) Explain **two** cartographic uses of the Global Positioning System. (04 *marks*)

   (iv) Explain in brief **three** advantages of the modern cartographical techniques. (06 *marks*)

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නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

NEW

Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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

භූගෝල විද්‍යාව	**II**
புவியியல்	**II**
Geography	**II**

22 **E** **II**   **29.08.2019 / 1300 – 1610**

පැය තුනයි	අමතර කියවීම් කාලය · මිනිත්තු 10 යි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்	மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Three hours	**Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes**

Use **additional reading time** to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

Instructions:

❋ *Selecting at least **two** questions from each part, answer **five** questions only.*

Part I - Physical Geography

1. (i) What is meant by Endogenic and Exogenic forces? (02 *marks*)

    (ii) Describe in brief, **three** types of folds created by compressional forces in the lithosphere. (06 *marks*)

    (iii) Describe in brief, **three** types of faults created by tensional movements in the lithosphere. (06 *marks*)

    (iv) Explain with suitable diagrams **three** landforms created by a major exogenic force found in the high latitude regions. (06 *marks*)

2. (i) State **four** factors that affect erosion in a river valley. (02 *marks*)

    (ii) Explain in brief, **three** methods of erosion that take place in a river valley. (06 *marks*)

    (iii) Describe in brief, **three** landforms found in the upper course of a river valley. (06 *marks*)

    (iv) Describe **three** depositional landforms formed in the lower course of a river valley. (06 *marks*)

3. (i) What is meant by climate change? (02 *marks*)

    (ii) Describe in brief, **three** natural factors that contribute to climate change. (06 *marks*)

    (iii) Explain, with **three** examples, how global climate change affect human activities. (06 *marks*)

    (iv) Describe **three** measures that could be adopted to minimize the unfavourable effects of climate change. (06 *marks*)

4. (i) Name **two** forms of water in the hydrological cycle. (02 *marks*)

    (ii) Briefly explain **three** major factors that affect the quality of the global water resources. (06 *marks*)

    (iii) Explain **three** major physical factors that determine the water resources of Sri Lanka. (06 *marks*)

    (iv) Describe in brief **three** measures that have been taken by the government of Sri Lanka to conserve the water resources of the Island. (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 practised 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) Define 'Globalization'.   (02 *marks*)

   (ii) Examine **three** factors that accelerate the globalization process.   (06 *marks*)

   (iii) Describe with **three** examples, how globalization has contributed to the economic and social development of Sri Lanka.   (06 *marks*)

   (iv) Discuss **three** problems that have been created by globalization in the developing countries.   (06 *marks*)

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SCALE 1 : 50,000

සමෝච්ච රේඛා අන්තරය මීටර 20
சமவுயரக்கோட்டு இடைவெளி 20 மீற்றர்
Contour Interval 20 metres

ප්‍රශ්න අංකය
வினா இல.
Question No. | 2

ද‍ර්ශක අංකය
சுட்டெண்
Index No : ....