UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA
CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION (CDCE)
GENERAL DEGREE EXAMINATION IN ARTS (EXTERNAL): AUGUST 2015
Geography I (GG I): Physical Geography
Answer four (04) questions selecting two (02) from each part: (Three hours)

Part I: Contemporary problems in Geomorphology

(1) i.   Name five (05) major plates exist on the lithosphere.   (05 marks)
     ii. Briefly explain how earthquakes occur.   (10 marks)
     iii. Identify the impacts of earthquakes on human environment.   (10 marks)

(2) i.   Define the term, "Biodiversity".   (05 marks)
     ii. Explain, what are the main reasons of biodiversity loss in developing countries?   (10 marks)
     iii. Discuss the strategies which are taken to conserve biodiversity in Sri Lanka.   (10 marks)

(3) i.   Define the term, "Landform".   (05 marks)
     ii. Explain the major processes of landform formation.   (10 marks)
     iii. Identify the various types of landforms occurred in desert areas   (10 marks)

(4)   Write short notes on any **two** of the followings: (25 marks)
     i.   Formation of soil in tropical environment.
     ii. Theories of continental drift.
     iii. Land degradation in Central Highlands of Sri Lanka.

Part II: Contemporary problems in Climatology

(5) i.   Explain how the earth's climate has been changed over the last 4 billion years?   (10 marks)
     ii. Discuss how the continental drift affects the earth's climate?   (10 marks)
     iii. Describe why the natural greenhouse effect is necessary for life on earth?   (05 marks)

(6) i.   Draw the General Circulation Model (GCM) and name all the features on it.   (10 marks)
     ii. How does the general circulation of the atmosphere describe earth's climate? (15 marks)

(7) i.   Why does temperature decrease with height in the troposphere?   (05 marks)
     ii. Why is the ozone layer important for life on Earth?   (10 marks)
     iii. What are the main causes of ozone layer depletion?   (10 marks)

(8)   Write short notes on any **two** of the followings: (25 marks)
     i.   The *Thornthwaite's* climate classification.
     ii. "A" climate of the *Koeppen's* climate classification.
     iii. Occurrence of Jet streams.
     iv. Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).

University of Peradeniya

Center for Distance and Continuing Education

General Degree Examination in Arts (External) - 2015

Economic Geography - (GG II)

Answer **four (04)** questions only.
(Outline maps of Sri Lanka and World are provided)

Time - Three Hours

1. Name major industrial regions in the world and explain with suitable examples why industries have different distribution.

   (25 Marks)

2. Providing examples from both developed and developing countries, explain the causes and consequences of the changing patterns of employments from primary to tertiary sector economies.

   (25 Marks)

3. 3.1 Provide a suitable classification of resources.
   3.2 Name five (5) obstacles to sustainable water management.
   3.3 Discuss why pressures on water resources are increasing.

   (25 Marks)

4. "Consumption of fossil fuels is much higher in some regions than in others". Critically examine why fossil fuels are depleted at different rates in developed and developing countries with suitable examples.

   (25 Marks)

5. Explain the importance and constrains of using alternative energy sources in developing countries.

   (25 Marks)

6. Discuss how multinational companies bring advantages and disadvantages to the developing nations. Support your answer with suitable examples.

   (25 Marks)

7. Briefly explain the trend of tourism industry in post war Sri Lanka and how it contributes to Sri Lanka's national economy.

   (25 Marks)

8. Select five topics and write concise notes (5*5=25 Marks)

       8.1 High tech industries.

       8.2 Weber's least cost theory.

       8.3 Von Thunen's model of land use.

       8.4 Green Revolution.

       8.5 Newly industrialized countries.

       8.6 Sustainable natural resource management.

       8.7 Industrialization in developing world.

       8.8 Economic globalization and international trade.

UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

GENERAL DEGREE EXAMINATION IN ARTS (EXTERNAL) – AUGUST 2015
GEOGRAPHY III – (GG 3) PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY

Answer **Four (04)** questions selecting at least **one** question from **each part**
(Total number of questions in this paper is 07)
Time allowed: **Four hours**

(A topographical map, an aerial photograph, drawing papers, tracing papers, Indo-Sri Lanka
weather station outline map, district outline map of Sri Lanka and graph papers are provided).
Topographical map and the aerial photograph should be returned to the supervisor
(Use of Calculators are Allowed. However, mobile phone calculators are not allowed)

Part I – Topographical Maps

01. a) Draw a map to the scale of **1: 190,080** to show the main relief pattern and paddy cultivation
located in the Eastern half of the one inch (1:63, 360) topographical map of Sri Lanka
provided.
(15 marks)
    b) Discuss the geographical relationship between relief and paddy cultivation giving
special emphasis to the relief pattern of the selected area.
(10 marks)

02. a) Construct a map to the scale of **1:126,720** to show the road network and settlement pattern
located in the North-Western quadrant of the one inch (1:63, 360) topographical
map of Sri Lanka provided.
(12 marks)
    b) Calculate the total length of principal roads and minor roads of the selected area in miles and
kilometers.
(08 marks)
    c) Comment on the relationship between road network and settlement pattern
of the area.
(05 marks)

Part II – Aerial Photographs

03. a) What are the main land use types that can be identified in the aerial photograph
(1:40,000) provided.
(05 marks)
    b) Draw an overlay map to show the main agricultural land use distribution of the
area.
(15 marks)
    c) Briefly discuss the geographical factors contributed to the distribution of agricultural land
use of the area.
(05 marks)

04. a) Briefly explains the advantages and disadvantages of aerial photographs and topographical
       maps in identifying the land use changes.   (10 marks)
    b) With suitable examples discuss how aerial photographs can be utilized for environmental
       management in Sri Lanka.   (15 marks)

Part 111 – Weather Maps

05. Using the data given in Table I and Indo-Sri Lanka outline map provided;
    a) Mark the synoptic weather pattern prevailing over each meteorological station,
       using appropriate symbols and colours.   (12 marks)
    b) Draw isobars at **2 mb** intervals with an appropriate colour.   (08 marks)
    c) Analyze the weather pattern that can be observed in the region.   (05 marks)

Part IV - Statistical Cartography

06. Using the data given in Table II;
    a) Calculate the population density for each district.   (05 marks)
    b) Construct a suitable statistical map to show the district-wise population density using the
       district map of Sri Lanka provided.   (10 marks)
    c) Mark the district names.   (05 marks)
    d) Comment on the population density pattern of Sri Lanka.   (05 marks)

07. Write concise notes on **two** of the following;   (12.5 marks X 2)
    a) Spatial data, attribute data and information

    b) Area sampling method

    c) Use of computers in statistical cartography

    d) Different types of dot maps and shaded maps

    e) Constructing statistical maps using Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

****

2

Table 1 - වගුව අංක 1 - அட்டவணை 1

SYNOPTIC WEATHER IN INDO-SRI LANKA REGION
ඉන්දු - ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රදේශයේ සාමාන්‍ය කාලගුණික දත්ත
இலங்கை - இந்திய பிராந்திய வானிலை விபரம்

Station No. මධ්‍යස්ථාන අංකය நிலைய இலக்கம்	Temperature -TT (C°) උෂ්ණත්වය வெப்ப நிலை (C⁰)	Pressure ppp (mb) පීඩනය அழுத்தம்	Clouds Amount N (0-8) වලාකුළු ප්‍රමාණ முகில் எண்ணிக்கை	Clouds Types- වලාකුළු வகை Low (cl)	Medium (cm)	High (Ch)	Wind Direction dd සුළං දිශාව காற்று திசை	Wind Velocity ff සුළගේ වේගය காற்று வேகம்	Weather කාලගුණය வானிலை Present- වර්තමාන நிகழ்காலம்	Past අතීත கடந்த காலம்
003	28	1018	2	cu	AS	ci	NW	02	D	-
014	30	1017	4	cb	AS	ci	WNW	03	D	-
109	31	1017	3	cu	AS	ci	NNE	04	D	D
128	29	1011	7	cb	AS	ci	SSW	06	D	R
149	24	997	10	cu	AS	ci	SW	10	RS&T	R
182	35	1020	1	cb	-	-	NE	02	-	-
194	30	1015	4	cb	AS	-	WSW	06	-	-
237	27	1010	9	cb	-	-	SSW	05	R&T	-
262	32	1019	3	cu	AS	ci	NE	04	-	-
279	26	1001	8	cb	AS	ci	SSE	09	RS & F	R&T
284	28	1012	6	cb	-	ci	WSW	05	F	D
295	27	1009	10	cb	-	ci	S	09	RS & T	R&T
333	30	1014	2	cb	AS	ci	ESE	04	-	-
339	32	1022	1	cb	AS	-	NW	01	-	-
344	27	1007	8	cb	-	ci	SW	06	F	R
369	30	1014	6	cb	AS	-	SW	05	-	D
371	28	1010	6	cb	-	-	NE	05	R	R
395	30	1014	1	-	-	ci	WSW	06	-	-
418	28	1013	6	cu	AS	-	SW	06	R	D
466	30	1012	4	cu	AS	-	SW	04	-	D
607	31	1019	2	-	AS	ci	NE	03	-	-
647	32	1019	3	cu	-	-	NW	01	-	-
781	32	1021	3	-	-	-	NW	02	-	-
867	28	1013	4	-	AS	ci	NW	05	D	D
971	26	1009	6	-	AS	ci	NNE	07	RS	R&T

D – Drizzle –තොද වැස්ස த் - தூறல்

R – Rain- වැස්ස மழை

TS – Thunder-Storms – ගුගුරුම් සහිත වැස්ස – இடி புயல்

RS – Rain Showers - වැසි වැස්ස த් – கடும் மழை

F- Fog – මීදුම් – பனி

Table II / වගු අංක 2 / அட்டவணை II

Mid-Year Population in Sri Lanka by Districts – 2013
ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දිස්ත්‍රික්ක අනුව මධ්‍ය වාර්ෂික ජනගහනය - 2013
இலங்கையில் மாவட்ட அடிப்படையில் மத்திய ஆண்டு குடித்தொகை - 2013

Districts දිස්ත්‍රික්කය மாவட்டம்	Total Population මුළු ජනගහනය மொத்த குடித்தொகை	Total Land Area මුළු වර්ග ප්‍රමාණය மொத்த நிலப்பரப்பு (Sq.km)
Colombo / කොළඹ/ கொழும்பு	2,326,000	699
Gampaha / ගම්පහ/ கம்பஹா	2,313,000	1,387
Kalutara / කලුතර/ களுத்துறை	1,227,000	1,598
Kandy / මහනුවර/ கண்டி	1,384,000	1,940
Matale / මාතලේ/ மாத்தளை	489,000	1,993
Nuwara Eliya / නුවර එළිය/ நுவரெலியா	719,000	1,741
Galle / ගාල්ල / காலி	1,068,000	1,652
Matara / මාතර/ மாத்தறை	819,000	1,283
Hambantota / හම්බන්තොට அம்பாந்தோட்டை	606,000	2,609
Jaffna / යාපනය/ யாழ்ப்பாணம்	589.000	1,025
Mannar / මන්නාරම/ மன்னார்	101,000	1,996
Vavuniya / වවුනියා/ வவுனியா	174,000	1,967
Mullaitivu / මුලතිවු/ முல்லைத்தீவு	93,000	2,617
Kilinochchi / කිලිනොච්චි/ கிளிநொச்சி	116,000	1,279
Batticaloa / මඩකළපුව/ மட்டக்களப்பு	529,000	2,854
Ampara / අම්පාර/ அம்பாறை	658,000	4,415
Trincomalee / ත්‍රිකුණාමලය திருகோணமலை	384,000	2,727
Kurunegala / කුරුණෑගල / குருநாகல்	1,624,000	4,816
Puttalam / පුත්තලම/ புத்தளம்	769,000	3,072
Anuradapura / අනුරාධපුර/ அனுராதபுரம்	868,000	7,179
Polonnaruwa /පොලොන්නරුව/ பொலன்னறுவை	408,000	3,293
Badulla / බදුල්ල / பதுளை	822,000	2,861
Moneragala / මොණරාගල / மொனறாகலை	456,000	5,639
Ratnapura / රත්නපුර/இரத்தினபுரி	1,097,000	3,275
Kegalle / කෑගල්ල / கேகாலை	844,000	1,693
Sri Lanka / ශ්‍රී ලංකාව/ இலங்கை	**20,483,000**	**65,610**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Answer **four(04)** questions only. *Question number one (01) is compulsory. Select three other questions from question number two (02) to eight (08).*

Three Hours

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable place/s in the box given. Mark and name them in the map provided. (25 marks)

1.1   The slow convergence of Indu-Australian and Eurasian plates over millions of years pushed up the…………………………….to its present height.

1.2   Though Sri Lanka and Maldives are sovereign island states, ………………………………… and ………………………………… islands are belonged to India.

1.3   ………………………………… and ………………………………. are the two largest settlements found in the Indus Valley civilization.

1.4   …………………………. is the hub of electronic technology in South Asia.

1.5   …………………………. has recorded the largest proportion of urban population of South Asia in 2014.

1.6   ……………………… area is believed to be the homeland of Sikh.

1.7   ……………………… is a trans-boundary river which flows through India and Bangladesh.

1.8   ……………………… and ……………………… are two cities that were developed newly by the colonial powers.

1.9   ……………………… is the newest member of SAARC that joined in 2007.

1.10 …………………………….receives the highest rainfall and is believed to be the wettest place on earth.

Colombo, Maldives, Punjab, Himalayas, Mohenjo-Daro, Andaman, Afghanistan, Bangalore, Harappa, Ganges, Mumbai, Lakshadweep, Cherrapunji,

2. Define a region with its characteristics. Explain briefly with examples how you would identify South Asia as a region. (25 Marks)

3. 'A distinct cultural preference for male children is found in most of South Asia, a tradition that complicates family planning.' Explain the geographical patterns of recent fertility decline and its impact.

(25 Marks)

4. Name three major ethnic conflicts occurred in South Asia in recent past. Describe briefly any one of them emphasizing its origin and the consequences.

(25 Marks)

5. Name major physiographic regions found in South Asia and explain the social, economic and environmental importance of the river banks.

(25 Marks)

6. 'Many of the South Asia region's landscapes are products of the slow northward movement of the Indo-Australian plate against the Eurasian plate.' Comment on this statement with suitable examples.

(25 Marks)

7. Name the two major South Asian language families with their respective sub-divisions and explain how linguistic diversity corresponds with the religious diversity in South Asia. (25 Marks)

8. Using suitable examples from South Asia write short notes on any five selected topics given below. *(Your short notes should be limited to about 10 lines)*

    8.1   South-west monsoon
    8.2   Colonial cities
    8.3   Subsistence agriculture
    8.4   Gender inequality in education
    8.5   Flow of foreign direct investment (FDI)
    8.6   Changing nature of caste system
    8.7   West Pakistan and East Pakistan   (5*5 Marks)