



UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA



CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

GENERAL DEGREE EXAMINATION IN ARTS (EXTERNAL) – August 2016

Geography I (GG I): Physical Geography

Answer four (4) questions selecting two (02) from each part:

Time allowed: Three Hours

Part I – Contemporary Problems in Geomorphology

	Marks
01 State the concepts of continental drift and describe how continental drift leads to change in the earth's surface. Support your answer with suitable illustrations.	25
02 a) Identify the main coastal geomorphological processes in Sri Lanka	05
b) Illustrate the coastal erosional landforms found in Sri Lanka.	10
c) Explain how the coastal conservation strategies are adopted in Sri Lanka.	10
03 a) Explain how geomorphology controls landslides and floods in a given region.	10
b) With suitable examples discuss the influences of natural and human factors that affect landslides and floods in Sri Lanka.	15
04 Write short notes on <b>two</b> of the following.	
a) Landforms in glacial terrains.	12.5
b) Soil erosion and siltation in hydropower reservoirs in Sri Lanka	12.5
c) Importance of conservation of coral reefs and mangroves	12.5
d) Land degradation and ecosystem changes	12.5

Part II – Contemporary Problems in Climatology

05 a) Describe the evolution of climate classification.	10
b) State the criteria used in Koppen's world climate classification.	05
c) With suitable illustrations, explain the salient features of tropical humid climate in the Koppen's classification.	10
06 a) What are the major human activities that affect global climate change?	05
b) How does global climate change impact the tropical environment? Give your answer with suitable examples.	10
c) Write the strategies adopted to mitigate global climate change	10
07 a) Discuss how climatic factors affect ecosystems.	10
b) Explain how changes in global ecosystem impact global climate	15
08 Write concise notes on any <b>two</b> of the following:	
a) Tropical disturbances	12.5
b) Urban heat island	12.5
c) Adaptation to climate change	12.5
d) Climate change in Sri Lanka	12.5



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Economic Geography (GG.2)

Instructions: Answer any **Four (04)** questions. The total number of questions in this paper is eight (08). An outline map of Sri Lanka and two World maps will be provided.

**Three Hours**

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- (1) (a) Mark and name either the major coal fields or the oil fields in the world map given. (Marks25)  
(b) Using empirical evidence relevant to the resource marked in the above world map, discuss its geographical pattern of production and consumption.  
(c) What are the constraints for sustainable use of such resources in the future.
- (2) Write a geographical essay on the distribution of fish resources in the world, focusing on the shifting importance of major fishing grounds and production patterns. (Marks25)
- (3) (a) Briefly describe the Weberian's industrial location theory with appropriate illustrations. (Marks25)  
(b) Using those illustrations and a hypothetical example explain how the least cost point can be calculated.  
(c) Discuss the main criticisms on Weber's least cost approach.
- (4) (a) Discuss what do you mean by land degradation with a standard definition. (Marks25)  
(b) Critically argue how the local human processes are more responsible for land degradation in the developing countries, by taking South Asia as an example.
- (5) (a) Provide a standard classification of natural resources with the reference. (Marks25)  
(c) Discuss the difference between renewability and non-renewability concepts in your natural resource classification.  
(d) Propose three strategies to conserve non-renewable natural resources briefly indicating their relevance to the human society. Select any non-renewable natural resource as an example in elaborating your answer.

- (6) Write a critical essay reflecting the realities of population –resource debate, referring to the key persons of the debate. (Marks25)
- (7) (a) Elaborate what is meant by labor migration with a suitable standard definition. (Marks25)  
(b) Discuss the possible economic consequences of stoppage of labor migration from Sri Lanka to the Middle East.
- (8) Write short notes on any two of the following topics: (Marks25)
- i. Foot lose industries and third world industrialization
  - ii. Snow belt and sun belt region in the USA
  - iii. Sustainable development Triangle
  - iv. Von Thunen's agricultural location model



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CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

GENERAL DEGREE EXAMINATION IN ARTS (EXTERNAL) – AUGUST 2016

Geography 111/GG 3

**Practical Geography**

The total number of questions in this paper is 07

Answer any **four (04) questions** selecting at least **one (01)** question from each part.

A topographical map, an aerial photograph, outline map of Indo-Sri Lanka region, District map of Sri Lanka, Drawing papers and tracing papers are provided. Use of calculators is allowed. But cellular phone calculator is not allowed

**Time: Four Hours**

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**Part One - Topographical Maps**

- (1) i. Draw a map in scale of **1:31,680** to show the cultural features located between  $7^{\circ} 08' 00''$ - $7^{\circ} 10' 30''$  Northern Latitude and  $81^{\circ} 12' 00''$ -  $81^{\circ} 14' 30''$  Eastern Longitude of the topographical map of Sri Lanka (1:63,360) provided. Marks 15
- ii. Analyze the road network in the drawn map area by using any technique and comment your answer. Marks 10
- (2) Analyze the altitude **or** the drainage using an appropriate technique in the South-Eastern quadrant of the given topographical map of Sri Lanka. Marks 25

### Part Two - Aerial Photographs

- (3)
- i. Briefly provide the importance of the each marginal information to study the aerial photograph. Marks 10
  - ii. Draw an overlay to show the paddy land of the aerial photograph (1:40,000) provided. Marks 10
  - iii. Briefly explain the distribution patterns of the paddy land in the area. Marks 05
- (4)
- i. What are the procedures of deriving scale of an aerial photograph? Marks 05
  - ii. "Aerial photographs have no definite scale". Explain this statement with suitable illustrations. Marks 15
  - iii. Calculate the flying height above terrain, if the focal length is 0.1524m and scale of the photograph is 1:5,000. Marks 05

### Part Three- Weather Maps

- (5) Based on the weather data given in Table 01 and Indo-Sri Lankan weather station outline map provided;
- i. Draw a weather map to represent the synoptic weather characteristics over each weather station using the appropriate colors and symbols. Marks 15
  - ii. Draw isobars at 2 mb intervals. Marks 05
  - iii. Forecast weather condition within the next 24 hours. Marks 05

#### **Part Four- Statistical Cartography**

- (6) Based on the data given in Table 02;
- i. Calculate the sex ratio for each district. Marks 05
  - ii. Produce a statistical map to show the sex ratio in Sri Lanka. Marks 15
  - iii. Describe geographic distribution of sex ratio in Sri Lanka. Marks 05
- (7) Based on the data given in Table 03;
- i. Construct a population pyramid to represent population composition of Sri Lanka according to sex and age groups. Marks 20
  - ii. Describe the population composition of Sri Lanka using drawn pyramid. Marks 05

Table 1 දල අංක 1 அட்டவணை 1  
**SYNOPTIC WEATHER IN INDO-SRI LANKA REGION**  
 ஒர்ட்டீ - இலங்கைப் பகுதியின் வானிலை காலநிலை  
 இலங்கை - இந்திய பிரதேச வானிலை விபரம்

Station No. அவ்வாறு எண் நிலைய இலக்கம்	Temperature -Tt (C°) சென்டிரி செலிய நிலை	Pressure ppp (mb) மீட்டர் அளக்கம்	Clouds Amount N (0-8) மேக அளவு முக்கல்	Cloud Types- மேக வகை முக்கல் வகை			Wind Direction dd இலங்கை காற்று திசை	Wind Velocity ft (h) இலங்கை காற்று வேகம்	Weather காலநிலை வானிலை	
				Low (cl)	Medium (cm)	High (Ch)			Present- மீள்கால நிலை	Past முந்த கால
003	29	1012	2	cu	AS	ci	NNW	02	-	D
014	31	1011	3	cb	-	ci	WNW	03	D	-
109	30	1011	2	cu	AS	ci	N	03	D	D
128	28	1005	6	cb	AS	ci	SSW	06	D	R
149	25	995	8	cu	AS	ci	SW	10	HR&T	HR
182	35	1022	1	cb	-	-	NE	02	-	-
194	30	1009	4	cb	-	-	WSW	07	-	-
237	27	1004	8	cb	-	-	SSW	05	HR	R&T
262	31	1015	3	cu	AS	ci	NE	04	-	-
279	26	995	8	cb	AS	ci	SSE	09	HCR	R&T
284	28	1006	6	cb	-	ci	WSW	06	CR	D
295	27	1003	8	cb	-	ci	S	09	HCR & T	R&T
333	30	1010	2	cb	AS	ci	ESE	04	-	-
339	33	1021	1	cb	AS	-	NW	02	-	-
344	27	1005	7	cb	-	ci	SW	06	D	R
369	30	1009	6	cb	AS	-	SW	05	-	D
371	28	1008	6	cb	-	-	NE	05	HR	R
395	30	1010	3	-	-	ci	WSW	06	-	-
418	28	1007	5	cu	AS	-	SW	05	CR	R
466	30	1009	5	cu	AS	-	SW	04	-	D
607	31	1013	2	-	AS	ci	NE	03	-	-
647	32	1015	3	cu	-	-	NW	01	-	-
781	34	1019	3	-	-	-	NW	01	-	-
867	28	1007	4	-	AS	ci	NW	05	D	D
971	27	1005	6	-	AS	ci	NNE	06	HR	HR&T

D - Drizzle  
 R - Rain  
 T - Thunder  
 CR - Continues rain  
 HR - Heavy rain  
 HCR - Heavy continues rain

**Table 02: District wise male and female population in Sri Lanka-2011**  
**அட்டவணை 02 : இலங்கையில் மாவட்ட ரீதியிலான ஆண் மற்றும் பெண் குடித்தொகை-2011**

<b>District name மாவட்டங்கள்</b>	<b>Male population ஆண் குடித்தொகை</b>	<b>Female population பெண் குடித்தொகை</b>
Colombo-கொழும்பு	1,151,413	1,099,861
Gampaha-கம்பஹா	1,007,702	1,055,982
Kalutara-களுத்துறை	527,281	538,958
Kandy-கண்டி	623,966	655,062
Matale-மாத்தளை	220,070	221,258
Nuwara Eliya-நுவரெலியா	350,024	353,586
Galle-காலி	481,849	508,638
Matara-மாத்தறை	369,247	392,123
Hambantota-அம்பாந்தோட்டை	263,197	263,217
Jaffna-யால்ப்பாணம்	242,719	247,902
Mannar-மன்னார்	75,024	76,553
Vavuniya-வவுனியா	75,273	74,562
Mullaitivu-முல்லைத்தீவு	60,199	61,468
Kilinochchi-கிளிநொச்சி	63,005	64,258
Batticaloa-மட்டக்களப்பு	240,314	246,133
Ampara-அம்பாறை	299,004	293,993
Trincomalee-திருகோணமலை	177,007	163,151
Kurunegala-குருநாகல்	723,179	737,036
Puttalam-புத்தளம்	352,455	357,222
Anuradapura-அநுராதபுரம்	380,516	365,177
Polonnaruwa-பொலன்னறுவை	187,789	171,195
Badulla-பதுளை	387,583	392,400
Moneragala-மொனராகலை	202,816	194,559
Ratnapura-இரத்தினபுரி	512,903	502,904
Kegalle-கேகாலை	785,524	384,613
<b>Sri Lanka இலங்கை</b>	<b>9,359,148</b>	<b>9,438,109</b>

**Table 03: Population of Sri Lanka according to sex and age group-2011**  
**அட்டவணை 03: இலங்கையில் வயது மற்றும் பால் பிரிவு அடிப்படையில் குடித்தொகை-2011**

Age Group வயது பிரிவு	Male ஆண் ('000)	Female பெண் ('000)
0-4	808	777
5-9	788	760
10-14	817	808
15-19	913	907
20-24	912	891
25-29	829	801
30-34	756	729
35-39	714	709
40-44	681	685
45-49	602	609
50-54	495	498
55-59	386	386
60-64	301	300
65-69	241	243
70-74	185	187
>75	225	234
<b>Total மொத்தம்</b>	<b>9653</b>	<b>9524</b>



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**Geography of South Asia (GG.4)**

**Instructions:**

Answer **FOUR** (04) questions selecting at least one question from each part. Question 1 is compulsory.

One outline map of South Asia will be provided

Illustrate your answers with appropriate sketch maps, diagrams, data etc.

The total number of questions in this paper is eight (08)

**Three Hours**

**PART ONE**

(1)	Using appropriate colours and symbols mark and name the following on the map provided.	(Marks25)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The capital cities of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan .</li> <li>b. Hindukush Mountain Range.</li> <li>c. Western Ghats mountain range.</li> <li>d. Cauvery river .</li> <li>e. Brahmaputra river.</li> <li>f. Mumbai, Calcutta, Karachchi, Hyderabad, Hambantota, Chitagong.</li> <li>g. Thar desert.</li> <li>h. South Indian City famous for IT industry.</li> <li>i. The South Asian place which receive the highest rainfall.</li> <li>j. Three South Asian sea ports developed with the support of China.</li> </ul>	

**PART TWO**

(2)	The central characteristic of South Asia is the “unity within diversity”. Explain your answer with suitable examples.	(Marks25)
(3)	What are the main geomorphological zones of South Asia? Explain the origin and importance of the Indo-Gangetic Plain.	(Marks25)
(4)	What are the main climatic seasons in the Indian Subcontinent? Explain the main features of the monsoons.	(Marks25)

**PART THREE**

(5)	Overpopulation is one of the pressing problems in the Indian Sub-continent. Explain your answer with examples drawn from various south Asian countries.	(Marks25)
(6)	Explain the main reasons for the emergence of India as the dominant economy in the South Asian region.	(Marks25)
(7)	What are the main features of poverty in South Asia? Elaborate your answer with examples from at least two South Asian countries.	(Marks25)
(8)	What are the efforts made by Sri Lankan governments to build inter-ethnic harmony and reconciliation after the defeat of LTTE terrorism?	(Marks25)