



**Provincial Department of Education - NWP**

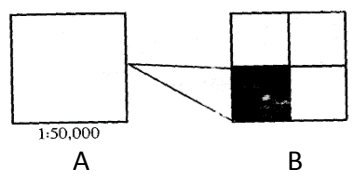
**Second Term Test - Grade 13 - 2019**

Index No. .... **Geography I** **Three Hours**

- Write answers for all the question
- Select the most suitable answers for the questions and write it's number in the brackets given.

**Part I**

1. The figure above shows a changed of a 1:50000 map according to a certain scale. Accordingly, select the answer that shows the scale of coloured area of the map B.
- i. 1 : 25000                      ii. 1 : 75000  
 iii. 1 : 100000                  iv. 1 : 10000  
 v. 1 : 5000

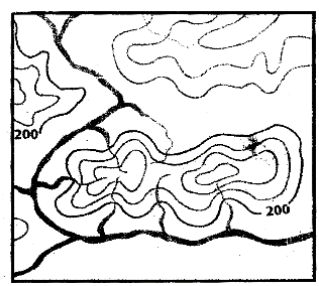


(.....)

2. Which of the following cultural features are presented by symbols  $\rightarrow === \leftarrow$  and  $\perp \perp \perp \perp \perp$  in topographical maps.
- i. Narrow road foot path                      ii. bridge and tunnel  
 iii. tunnel and irrigation channel              iv. bridge and foot path  
 v. tunnel and bridge.

(.....)

3. The drainage pattern shown by above figure is,
- i. trellis drainage pattern  
 ii. annular drainage pattern  
 iii. radial drainage pattern  
 iv. river meander drainage pattern  
 v. longitudinal drainage pattern



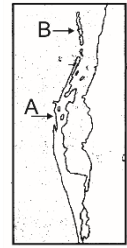
(.....)

4. The red coloured area including the symbols of main banks, hospitals, main post office, police station court in topographic map is called as,
- i. estate settlement                      ii. junction settlement  
 iii. built up area                          iv. rurban area  
 v. rural area

(.....)

5. Letters A and B in the figure show two coastal features. They are respectively.
- Lagoon and peninsular
  - Island and lagoon
  - Bay and lagoon
  - Peninsular and lagoon
  - Peninsular and Island

(.....)



6. Two popular softwear used in GIS and RS in mapping in Geography are,
- ILWIS and IDRISI
  - ILWIS and SAGA GIS
  - QUANTAM GIS and ILWIS
  - GRASS and SAGAIS
  - IDRIS and GRASS

(.....)

7. Which of the following is considered as the main source of getting GIS data related to Sri Lanka.
- Sri Lanka science and technological institute.
  - Ministry of telecommunication.
  - Survey department of Sri Lanka.
  - Urban department of Sri Lanka.
  - The geological survey and mines bureau.

(.....)

8. Data capturing method shown in the adjacent figure is,
- capturing data automatically.
  - capturing data manually with the help of digitizing.
  - Creating a map manually.
  - capturing data by GPS.
  - Capturing data atomically by in SC.

(.....)



9. The data that shows a continuous distribution such as height, weight, time are called,
- Primary data
  - spatial data
  - continuous data
  - qualitative data
  - discrete data

(.....)

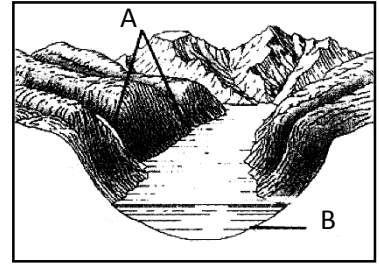
10. What is obtained by adding the frequency of a certain class interval to the frequency of and the class interval above it in a grouped frequency distribution?
- deviation of data
  - percentage cumulative frequency
  - mean of data.
  - Cumulative frequency.
  - Inter quartile range

(.....)

11. Select the answer contains 2 factors that account for the formation of intrusive volcanic landform formed by solidification of magma between rock layers below the surface.
- Solidification process and density of Lava.
  - Increasing temperature in interior and pressure.
  - Location of hard rocks in the passage through which magma flows and the low pressure of magma.
  - Low silicon content of lava and temperature.
  - Lack of strength of magma and lack of weak fissures among rock.

(.....)

12. Glacial landforms shown by the letters A and B in the above diagram are,
- Waterfall and fiord coast.
  - Hanging valley and Arete.
  - U shaped valley and pyramid shaped peaks.
  - Hanging valley and 'U' shaped valley.
  - Interlocking spurs and 'V' shaped valley.

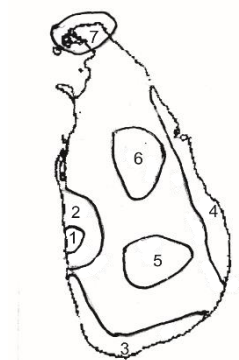


(.....)

13. The percentage of incoming solar radiation reflected back by the earth's surface without being absorbed is called
- convectonal process
  - Lightning
  - albedo
  - Potential evaporation
  - Transpiration
- (.....)
14. The name given for the wind which blow cross Sri Lanka with the northern oscillation of ITCZ in the months of June – July is,
- Convectonal wind
  - North – east monsoon wind
  - Trade wind
  - South – West wind
  - Cyclone and anticyclone
- (.....)
15. To which of the following group of living beings water which is very essential for various needs, acts as a storage of foods.
- Man and animals
  - plants and wild animals
  - Fish and aquatic plants
  - fish and coastal plants
  - aquatic plants and coastal plants
- (.....)
16. Which of the following is formed by the epeirogenic movement among the endogenic forces which creates the second order of landforms on the surface of the earth.
- Basins
  - Mid oceanic ridges
  - composite volcanoes
  - reverse fault
  - Volcanic plug
- (.....)
17. The answer that shows the order of the areas where maximum rainfall received by the western slopes of the central highland in Sri Lanka is,
- Yatyanthota, Kegalle, Rathnapura
  - Colombo, Ruwanwella, Watawala.
  - Maliboda, Yatyanthota, Watawala
  - Maliboda, Watawala, Nuwara Eliya.
  - Watawala, Maliboda, Kegalle
- (.....)
18. The amount of ground water, which percolated the earth and deposited on impermeable rock layers depends on.
- Impermeable rocks and precipitation.
  - Porosity of rocks and permeability.
  - Porosity and precipitation.
  - Permeability and impermeability.
  - Intensity of precipitation and evaporation.
- (.....)
19. Which is known as coniferous biomes.
- Mediterranean biome.
  - Tundra biome
  - Desert biome
  - temperate zone biome.
  - Tiga biome
- (.....)

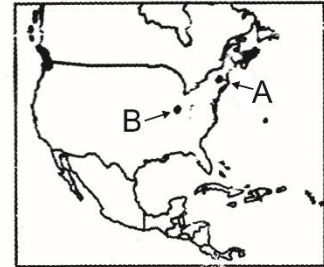
20. Which is formed when organic matter that has been buried deep within the earth are subjected to heat and pressure over millions of years.
- Bio-gas
  - thorinite
  - Monazite
  - Fossil fuels
  - Uranium
- (.....)
21. Natural and artificial wetlands that can be identified in Sri Lanka are respectively.
- Lagoon and Salturms,
  - Mangrove and freshwater marshes
  - Flood plains and lagoons.
  - Coral reef and Delta
  - Agricultural land and delta.
- (.....)
22. The answer that contains the short term decisions in recovering the affected community in disaster situation.
- Introducing risk minimizing tools.
  - Introducing improving living condition of the affected community.
  - Reconstructing the damaged houses of the affected community permanently.
  - Implementation of the programme in order to recover the mental conditions of the affected people.
  - Strengthen the institutions.
- (.....)
23. Two mangroves and estuaries eco-systems found in coastal belt of Sri Lanka are.
- Hikkaduwa, Pothuvil
  - Lunawa , Kalamatiya
  - Pothuvil and Modara
  - Polhena and Pothuvil
  - Modara and Hikkaduwa
- (.....)
24. Among the power stations in Sri Lanka, a thermal power station is,
- Kelanithissa
  - Lakvijaya
  - Canyon
  - Samanala
  - Laxapana
- (.....)
25. At present the urbanization process are crossing the boundaries of the countries. Accordingly, urban area extending from Genova on the Mediterranean coast to Valencia is known as,
- Chipitts Megalopolis.
  - Golden banana urban area
  - Blue Banana urban area
  - Hokkaido megalopolis
  - Green banana urban area
- (.....)
26. Two types of settlement with such a kind of formality among the settlement patterns in the world are,
- Clustered and dispersed settlements.
  - Focus and linear settlements.
  - Focus and tank villages.
  - Farm and planned settlements.
  - Linear and isolated settlements.
- (.....)
27. Which step has been taken in recent times to prevent wastage of food water under the post – harvesting technology in Sri Lanka.
- Use of modern machinery.
  - Production of rice free from sand and stones.
  - Opportunity for the consumer to purchase farm products at a reasonable price.
  - Use of baskets in packaging.
  - Provision of necessary information on the package.
- (.....)

28. Which of the provinces of Sri Lanka the highest in – migration and out-migration have been recorded respectively.
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| i. Uva province, Central province            | ii. Western province, Central province       |
| iii. Western province, Sabaragamuwa province | iv. Central province, North western province |
| v. Western province , North Central province | (.....)                                      |
29. Which is an example for extraction industry.
- |              |            |                     |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| i. Petroleum | ii. Cement | iii. Iron and Steel |
| iv. Garment  | v. Glass   | (.....)             |
30. Two major channels in the marketing process of agricultural produce in Sri Lanka are?
- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. Corporation and government | ii. Retail and wholesale            |
| iii. Mobile and stationary    | iv. Super markets and weekly fairs. |
| v. Private and government.    | (.....)                             |
31. Out of manufacturing industries in Sri Lanka, what is a supportive industry for the growth of tourism industry.
- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| i. Garment Industry      | ii. Plastic industry |
| iii. Handicraft Industry | iv. Sugar Industry   |
| v. Cement Industry       | (.....)              |
32. A method used in organic farming which is developing rapidly at present is,
- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| i. Gene technology         | ii. gravity irrigation. |
| iii. Soil management       | iv. Green revolution    |
| v. Single crop cultivation | (.....)                 |
33. The least populated province in Sri Lanka with 5.2 percent of total population is,
- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. North Central province | ii. Northern Province        |
| iii. Uva province         | iv. North – Western province |
| v. Sabaragamuwa Province  | (.....)                      |
34. What is the main factor has been influenced for the growth of industrial sector in Asian, African, Lathin American countries in the world.
- |                    |                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. Human Capital   | ii. Multination al corporation      |
| iii. State polices | iv. Ability to supply raw materials |
| v. Trained labour. | (.....)                             |
35. Specialized labour have become an important factor in the location of.
- |                        |                            |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| i. high tech industry  | ii. Motor vehicle industry | iii. Cement industry |
| iv. air craft industry | v. Iron and steel industry | (.....)              |
36. Tourist zones of Sri Lanka are shown in the following map. Two areas belong to 2 and 6 zones are respectively.
- |                              |
|------------------------------|
| i. Wadduva and Trincomalee   |
| ii. Moratuwa and Dambulla    |
| iii. Hikkaduwa and Dambulla  |
| iv. Kurunegala and Arugambay |
| v. Matara and Hikkaduwa      |
| (.....)                      |



37. Which country is famous as a main exporter of coal though 95% of the coal reserves are distributed in it?
- i. Colombia
  - ii. China
  - iii. Germany
  - iv. Japan
  - v. South Asia
- (.....)

38. Following map shows two industrial locations A and B of North America where transportation facilities are available. They are respectively,
- i. Philadelphia, Chicago
  - ii. Buffalo, Seattle
  - iii. Huston, Hamberg
  - iv. Loss Angeles, Huston
  - v. Bermingham, Chicago
- (.....)



39. A mineral which is obtained by surface mining is,
- i. Dolomite
  - ii. Mica
  - iii. Kabbok
  - iv. Iron ore
  - v. Gold
- (.....)

40. Ascending order of export earning of mineral sand in Sri Lanka in 2013.
- i. Silica, Ilmanite, Rutile
  - ii. Ilmanite, Rutile, Zircon
  - iii. Dircon, silica, rutile
  - iv. Rutile, Silica, Ilmanite
  - v. Silica, Keolin, Ilmanite
- (.....)



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Provincial Department of Education - NWP

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**Second Term Test - Grade 13 - 2019**

Index No. .... **Geography I**

**Part - II**

• **Answer all the questions in part II and write answers for two questions from part III.**

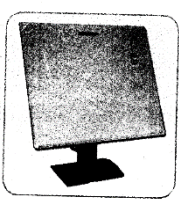
- 01). Answer the following questions based on 1:50000 topographic map of Sri Lanka.
- i. Name the physical feature marked by A-B line in the mapped area. (1 mark )
  - ii. Name features shown by the numbers 3,4,5,6. (2 marks )
  - iii. Name natural vegetation identified in the square F and G. (2 marks )
  - iv. Enlarge the square 'E' by two fold and draw the minor road found in the part of the map enlarged. Write the representative scale for the enlarged map. (4 marks )
  - v. Explain the factors that influence the pattern of land use in the map area.  
1. cultivation      2. settlement      3. road (6 marks )
  - vi. Describe physical features which can be identified of the mapped area. (5 marks )
- 02). Mark and name following things in the outline map of Sri Lanka provided.
- Atlas Mountain      • Taiwan      • Congo river      • Singapore
  - Angulhas Current      • Katmi Volcano      • Alazca
  - African rift valley zone.
  - Plateau which is known as roof top of the world.
  - Oman a major petroleum exporting country. (10 marks )

**Part - III**

03).



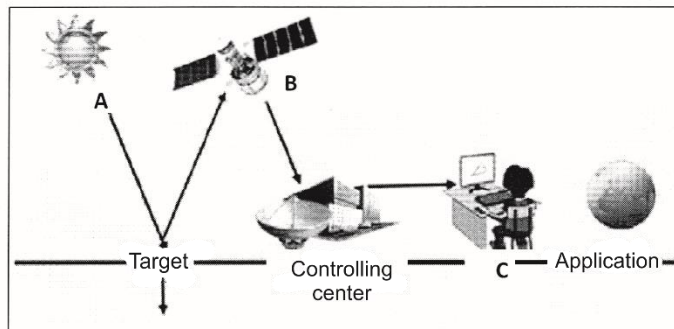
A



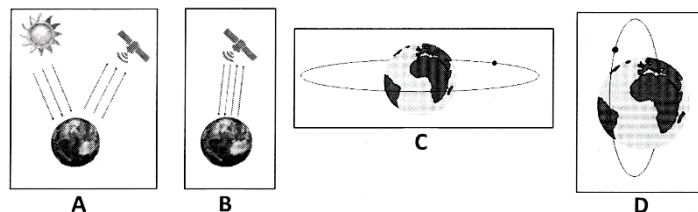
B

- i. Name 2 devices shown by number **A** and **B** above, and name modern cartographic technique in which those devices are used? (3 marks )
- ii. Explain briefly the modern cartographical technique you mentioned above. (2 marks )
- iii. Three out put devices used in above techniques are given below. Briefly explain them. (6 marks )
  - 1. computer                      2. printer                      3. Magnetic disk
- iv. Explain 2 occasions in business field where above technique is used. (4 marks )

- 04). i. Explain briefly what is meant by Remote sensing. (2 marks )
- ii. Name correctly A, B, C marked in the following diagram that shows remote sensing process. (3 marks )



- iii. Name two type of remote sensing (A, B) taking place according to the energy source and 2 types of satellites that can be categorized (C,D) according to the orbital path. (2 marks )



- iv. (a) Name two type of areal photographic technology according to the angle of the photographing. (1 mark)
- (b) Describe one of them. (3 marks)
- v. Write the difference between information obtain by ground based platform and satellite technology. (4 marks )

05). Rainfall data of 16 years from 2000-2015 are given by weather center located at Mapalana, department of agriculture in university of Ruhuna.

Year	Rainfall (mm)	Year	Rainfall (mm)
2000	632.1	2009	576.6
2001	1335.9	2010	568.36
2002	1207.2	2011	783.2
2003	1040.4	2012	926.7
2004	785.3	2013	638.5
2005	1453.2	2014	589.2
2006	1103.9	2015	662.3
2007	953.8	2016	566.1
2008	990.2		



- i. Create a grouped frequency distribution table using data in above table.  
(limit the classes up to five) (4 marks )
  - ii. Create cumulative percentage frequency curve using rainfall data'. (8 marks )
  - iii. Explain characteristics of rainfall that can be identified according to the cumulative percentage frequency curve you created. (3 marks )
- 06). i. Write 2 advantages of representation data in graphical methods. (2 marks )
- ii. Export earning of 2 main export crops of SriLanka 2000-2015

<b>Yaer</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Coconut (Rs. 10 billion)	2561	2631	2552	2828	3055	3925
Tea (Rs. 10 billion)	6091	6939	3110	9119	9174	9080

**Source: Department of population and statistic**

- Using above data create dual bar graph. (8 marks )
- iii. Discuss the differences of export of tea and coconut comparatively. (5 marks)



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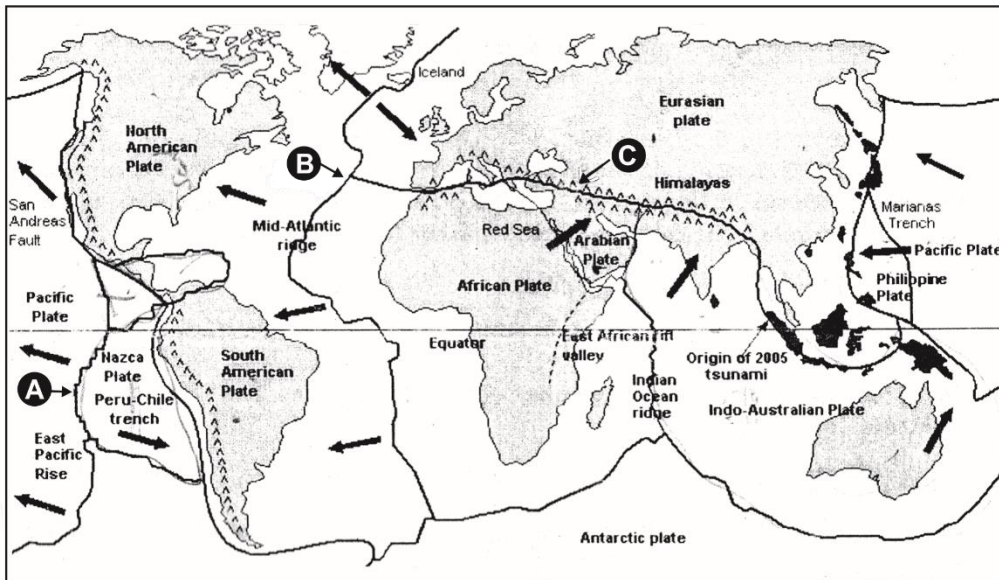
**Geography II**

**Three Hours**

- Selecting at least 02 questions from each part write answers for 05 questions only.

**Part - I (Physical Geography)**

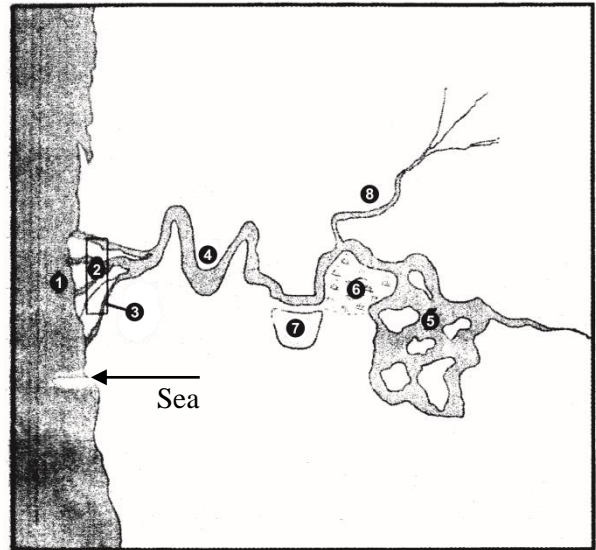
01). According to the plate tectonic theory, plate boundaries of the world are shown by the map below,



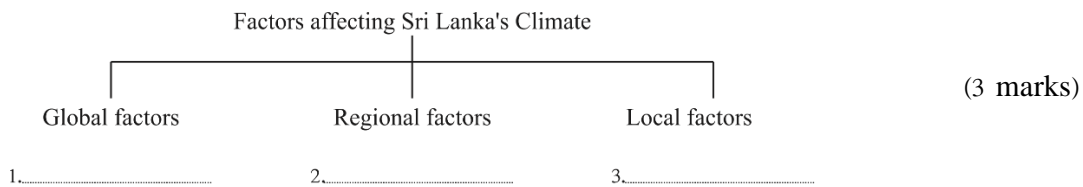
- Name plate boundaries marked A. B. C in the map. (3 marks)
- Explain the process associated with B and C plate boundaries, (6 marks)
- Explain briefly the reasons results in the creation of earth movement which occur in interior of the earth. (5 marks)
- Describe with diagrams three landforms formed by the tensional movement. (6 marks)

- 02). i. Define what is meant by mineral. (2 marks)
- ii. Write 2 examples for following minerals found in Sri Lanka. (6 marks)
1. Fuel mineral
  2. Metal mineal
  3. non – metal mineral
- iii. Explain briefly about distribution and production of 3 types of minerals used in manufacturing industries as raw materials among the minerals found in Sri Lanka. (6 marks)
- iv. Though most valuable minerals of the world are found in Sri Lanka many of them are exported. Explain reasons affecting for that. (6 marks)

- 03). i. Seven lands from formed at the old stage of a river are shown in adjacent map. Name them in order. (4 marks)
- ii. Explain briefly erosion process of a river. (6 marks)
- iii. Due to the rare but heavy rain that falls on most of the desert area in the world forms many landforms. Explain formation process of 3 landforms formed due to rain in desert areas. (6 marks)
- iv. Explain briefly 2 human activities associated with river landforms. (4 marks)



- 04). i. According to the following chart, write climatic factors relevant to the no. 1, 2, 3 (3 marks)



- ii. Explain briefly process of the convectional rain which affect to Sri Lanka. (6 marks)
- iii. Explain 3 special characteristics that can be identified in highland wet zone of the climate zones of Sri Lanka. (6 marks)
- iv. Explain with reference to 3 facts, how special characteristics of climate of Sri Lanka influence on living beings in favourble manner. (6 marks)

## Part – II (Human Geography)

- 05). i. Explain what natural increase is in population. (3 marks)

Rate of natural increase of population 1997 – 2015 in Sri Lanka is given in the following table.

Year	Population in million	rate of natural increase (%)
1997	17.7	1.3
1998	17.0	1.2
1999	18	1.2
2000	18	1.2
2001	18	1.3
2002	19	1.3
2003	19	1.3
2004	19.4	1.3
2005	19.6	1.1
2006	19.8	1.3
2007	20	1.3
2008	20.2	1.3
2009	20.4	1.2
2010	20.6	1.1
2011	20.8	1.2
2012	20.3	1.1
2013	20.4	1.2
2014	20.7	1.1
2015	20.9	0.8

Source: Department of census and statistics

- ii. Write 03 characteristics that can be identified in natural increase of population according to the above table. (3 marks)
- iii. Explain 02 favorable and 2 unfavorable effect of decreasing population growth in a country. (8 marks)
- iv. Explain with examples, problems faced by some countries due to increasing population growth. (6 marks)

- 06). i. Name 03 main factors of urbanization process. (3 marks)

Highly and least urbanized countries of the world 2014, are given in the table below.

Rank	Country	Percent Urban	Rank	Country	Percent Urban
1	China, Hong Kong	100	1	Trinidad, Tobago	8.6
2	Macao, China	100	2	Burundi	11.8
3	Singapore	100	3	Papua New Guinea	13.0
4	Qatar	99.2	4	Uganda	15.8
5	Guadalupe	98.4	5	Malawi	16.1
6	Kuwait	98.3	6	Nepal	18.2
7	Belgium	97.8	7	Sri Lanka	18.3
8	Malta	95.3	8	Niger	18.5
9	USA virgin Island	95.2	9	Saint Lucia	18.5
10	Uruguay	95.2	10	South Sudan	18.6

source: Un world urbanization prospects

- ii. Write 5 characteristics of levels of world urbanization by regions which can be identified in the above table. (5 marks)
- iii. Explain 03 problems faced due to urbanization by various countries. (6 marks)
- iv. Explain recent trends in world urbanization. (6 marks)
- 07). i. Define what is meant by 'Green Revolution'. (3 marks)
- ii. Explain briefly two main sectors of green revolution associated with agricultural technology. (6 marks)
- iii. Explain 3 favorable consequences of modern technological method in agriculture. (6 marks)
- iv. Explain 2 disadvantages of use of modern machineries in agriculture. (5 marks)
- 08). i. Explain the difference between extraction industry and manufacturing industry. (3 marks)
- ii. Two special factors of location of manufacturing industries are given below. Explain them giving examples.
1. Raw materials.                      2. Labour                      3. Capital (6 marks)
- iii. 'State policies are important for any industries' explain. (5 marks)
- iv. Explain briefly 3 recent trends in the location of industries. (6 marks)