

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம் / New Syllabus

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
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NEW

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2020

භූගෝල විද්‍යාව I
 புவிமியல் I
Geography I

22 E I

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ 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 you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

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
1 st Examiner		
2 nd Examiner		
Additional Chief Examiner		
Chief Examiner		
EMF		

Part I

- Select the option that contains the correct answer for each question and write its number on the dotted line.
- Which of the following themes that can be most suitably represented by a dot map?
 - Population distribution by districts.
 - Population growth in urban centres.
 - Ethnic composition by districts.
 - Migration pattern of wild elephants between sanctuaries.
 - Road density by provinces.

(.....)
 - How many times per day, a satellite of a Global Positioning System (GPS) revolves around the earth?

(1) Once (2) Twice (3) Thrice (4) Four times (5) Five times (.....)

3. The trigonometric point selected to base the national grid system found in 1:50 000 topographic maps of Sri Lanka is,
 (1) Pidurutalagala (2) Sangamankanda
 (3) Dondra Head (4) Point Pedro
 (5) Govindahela (Westminster Abbey) (.....)
4. The actual length of a bridge indicated by 5 mm in a 1:50 000 topographic map is,
 (1) 25 m. (2) 50 m. (3) 100 m. (4) 200 m. (5) 250 m. (.....)
5. What is the option that shows four components of the Geographic Information System (GIS)?
 (1) methods, hardware, computer, software.
 (2) data, hardware, software, users.
 (3) hardware, software, computer, data.
 (4) data, software, digital maps, hardware.
 (5) data, digital maps, user, methods. (.....)
6. An example for quantitative data is,
 (1) Public attitudes towards elections.
 (2) opinions on genetically modified food.
 (3) Atmospheric pressure.
 (4) Behaviour of students in a classroom.
 (5) Changes in life style during the quarantine period. (.....)
7. The most suitable cartographic method for presenting rainfall distribution in Sri Lanka is,
 (1) Choropleth map. (2) Flow map. (3) Dot map.
 (4) Graduated symbol map. (5) Isopleth map. (.....)
8. Which of the following options correctly shows a peripheral information included in the 1:50,000 topographic map of Sri Lanka?
 (1) Two types of contour lines are shown.
 (2) Spot heights are shown by a black triangle.
 (3) Scale is shown by a single method.
 (4) Three types of North are shown.
 (5) Two types of rail roads are shown. (.....)
9. A modern cartographic method used to identify the absolute location of a place is,
 (1) Geographic Information System. (2) Database Management System.
 (3) Radar System. (4) Global Positioning System.
 (5) Remote Sensing. (.....)
10. What is the answer that shows the correct matching of a feature with the colour and symbol depicted in a 1:50 000 topographic map of Sri Lanka?
 (1) Historical place - brown coloured circle.
 (2) Foot path - yellow coloured dotted line.
 (3) Hotel - black coloured triangle.
 (4) Railway halt - red coloured dot.
 (5) Tank bund - blue coloured line. (.....)
11. Which one of the following options correctly shows three anthropogenic hazards?
 (1) landslides, wildfire, oil spills
 (2) earthquakes, industrial hazards, landslides
 (3) industrial hazards, war, oil spills
 (4) floods, wildfire, industrial hazards
 (5) floods, landslides, chemical hazards (.....)
12. A depositional landform created by wind action in desert areas is,
 (1) Drumlin. (2) Pot holes. (3) Star dunes. (4) Inselberg. (5) Zeugen. (.....)

13. What is an example for a major tectonic plate?
 (1) Arabian plate (2) Nazca plate (3) Caribbean plate
 (4) African plate (5) Cocos plate (.....)
14. Which of the following options correctly shows four methods of transportation of river load?
 (1) solution, suspension, saltation, traction
 (2) saltation, abrasion, traction, corrosion
 (3) suspension, friction, traction, saltation.
 (4) suspension, solution, saltation, friction
 (5) friction, corrosion, solution, abrasion (.....)
15. Which of the following options includes three extrusive volcanic landforms?
 (1) caldera, lava plateau, composite cones
 (2) dyke, caldera, sills
 (3) sills, lava plateau, composite cones
 (4) lacoliths, volcanic ash cones, dyke
 (5) composite cones, volcanic ash cones, sills (.....)
16. Which is the option that shows two wildlife sanctuaries in Sri Lanka?
 (1) Muthurajawela, Horton plains (2) Rantambe, Minneriya
 (3) Chundikulam, Bundala (4) Randenigala, Chundikulam
 (5) Victoria, Wilpattu (.....)
17. Which of the following options contains two human actions contributing to landslides?
 (1) vibration due to explosions and rock weathering
 (2) deforestation in hill slopes and heavy rainfall
 (3) heavy rainfall and obstruction of natural waterways
 (4) construction in slope areas and rock weathering
 (5) deforestation in hill slopes and vibration due to explosions (.....)
18. Which of the following options includes three types of igneous rocks?
 (1) Basalt, Granite, Gneiss (2) Granite, Mica, Obsidian
 (3) Obsidian, Gneiss, Mica (4) Gabbro, Andesite, Obsidian
 (5) Basalt, Dolomite, Gabbro (.....)
19. A main feature of montane forests in Sri Lanka is,
 (1) plant diversity is low. (2) plants are thorny and with thick leaves.
 (3) dominant vegetation type is scrubs. (4) height of trees is about 15 m-20 m.
 (5) epiphytic plants are low in number. (.....)
20. What is the soil type commonly found in both wet zone and dry zone of Sri Lanka?
 (1) Red Yellow Podzolic (2) Red Yellow Latosols
 (3) Reddish Brown Earth (4) Alluvial
 (5) Reddish Brown Latosols (.....)
21. The 'Conrad Discontinuity' in the earth's interior separates,
 (1) core from the mantle.
 (2) outer core from the inner core.
 (3) upper mantle from the lower mantle.
 (4) crust from the mantle.
 (5) sial strata from the sima strata. (.....)
22. A major characteristic of the Mesosphere is,
 (1) high velocity winds.
 (2) average temperature is around 1500 °C.
 (3) ozone gas is found in this layer.
 (4) increase in temperature with altitude.
 (5) sun's ultra violet rays are absorbed by this layer. (.....)

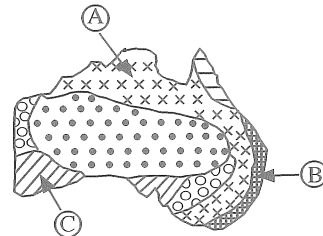
23. Which of the following answers correctly state three locations of dry pathana grasslands in Sri Lanka?

- (1) Rakwana, Bandarawela, Welimada
- (2) Welimada, Ambewela, Rakwana
- (3) Bandarawela, Kandapola, Sinharaja
- (4) Rakwana, Sinharaja, Kandapola
- (5) Ambewela, Welimada, Seetha Eliya

(.....)

24. Which one is the correct option that shows three types of Biomes marked as A, B and C respectively in the adjacent map of Australia?

- (1) tropical rain forests, savanna, deserts
- (2) savanna, mediterranean woodlands, grasslands
- (3) deserts, tropical rain forests, mediterranean woodlands
- (4) tropical rain forests, grasslands, deserts
- (5) savanna, temperate rain forests, mediterranean woodlands



(.....)

25. The major sector that emits greenhouse gases into the atmosphere is

- (1) industrial. (2) energy. (3) commercial. (4) transportation. (5) agricultural.(.....)

26. According to the United Nations the most urbanized region in the world by the year 2050 will be:

- (1) Europe. (2) North America. (3) Latin America. (4) Asia. (5) Africa. (.....)

27. Which one is the answer that correctly identifies four major concentrations of World Population?

- (1) East Asia, Middle East, Europe and Southern Africa
- (2) North Africa, Caribbean, South Asia and Europe
- (3) South Asia, South East Asia, Southern Africa and Europe
- (4) Europe, North America, South Asia and Middle East
- (5) East Asia, South Asia, South East Asia and Europe

(.....)

28. The three main factors that can be used to explain the population growth of a country are,

- (1) births, deaths, distribution (2) births, distribution, migration
- (3) births, deaths, migration (4) distribution, migration, deaths
- (5) distribution, migration, movements

(.....)

29. What is the city where the initial discussion to establish the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was held?

- (1) Kuala Lumpur (2) Manila (3) Bangkok (4) Jakarta (5) Hanoi (.....)

30. The main producer of coal in the world at present is,

- (1) Indonesia (2) India (3) Australia
- (4) United States of America (5) China

(.....)

31. The European Union is,

- (1) a free trade organization.
- (2) an economic and political organization.
- (3) a military alliance.
- (4) international environmental organization.
- (5) an association of oil exporting countries.

(.....)

32. What is the main factor determining the location of high-tech industries?

- (1) Availability of raw materials
- (2) proximity to main airports
- (3) Accessibility to major market areas
- (4) Accessibility to universities and research institutions
- (5) Availability of cheap labour

(.....)

33. World agricultural monopoly is held by
- (1) Rich farmers in the United State of America.
 - (2) Multi-national Corporations.
 - (3) Gene technologists in developed countries.
 - (4) Foreign Direct Investors.
 - (5) International commercial bankers. (.....)
34. Which of the following answers correctly shows a salient feature of Mahaweli settlements?
- (1) no hierarchical order in settlements
 - (2) distribution of household blocks follows a linear pattern
 - (3) settlements follow a clustered pattern
 - (4) homesteads and paddy blocks are of equal size
 - (5) settlements follow a dispersed pattern (.....)
35. What is the correct statement relating to the graphite production in Sri Lanka?
- (1) Provides raw material for many manufacturing industries in the country
 - (2) Exported mainly as a finished product
 - (3) Exported mainly as raw material to industrialized countries
 - (4) Mostly produced type is mica
 - (5) Entirely based on the new technology (.....)
36. The main objective of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) is;
- (1) provide solutions to climate change.
 - (2) maintain sustainable development.
 - (3) assist in disaster management.
 - (4) enforcement of environmental standards and activities.
 - (5) control environmental pollution. (.....)
37. According to the Census of Population and Housing 2012, the major in-migration provinces in Sri Lanka were:
- (1) North, North Central and Eastern.
 - (2) North Central, Southern and Central.
 - (3) Eastern, Western and Northern.
 - (4) Western, Northern and Sabaragamuwa.
 - (5) Western, North Western and North Central. (.....)
38. What is the answer that correctly shows an agricultural activity in Sri Lanka depend mainly on ground water supply?
- (1) Paddy cultivation in Mahaveli Development project area
 - (2) Vegetable farming in Jaffna peninsula
 - (3) Intensive subsistence farming in the wet zone
 - (4) Vegetable cultivation in hill country
 - (5) Export agricultural crop cultivation in Sabaragamuwa province (.....)
39. A favourable impact of globalization on developing countries is
- (1) Reduction in the income gap between rich and poor people.
 - (2) Encouragement of the development of traditional handicraft industries.
 - (3) Strengthening of the local economy through Foreign Direct Investments.
 - (4) Strengthening of national values and traditions.
 - (5) Weakening of ethnic disputes and terrorist activities. (.....)
40. The main objective of the 'Post harvest Technology' practiced in Sri Lanka is to:
- (1) spray pesticides and preservatives to vegetables and fruits.
 - (2) sell the harvested paddy at the threshing floor.
 - (3) avoid of the intervention of the 'middleman' in the marketing process.
 - (4) use proper packaging to minimize the wastage.
 - (5) Burn the paddy fields soon after reaping the harvest. (.....)