

II. ORSZÁGOS, ANGOL NYELVŰ, FÖLDRAJZI TANULMÁNY VERSENY

II. FORDULÓ

PÉCS, 2011. JANUÁR 17.

*A DOLGOZAT KITÖLTÉSÉRE RENDELKEZÉSRE ÁLLÓ IDŐ: 150 PERC.
A MEGOLDÁS SORÁN A SZÓTÁR ÉS TÉRKÉP HASZNÁLATA NEM MEGENGEDETT.
JÓ MUNKÁT KÍVÁNUNK!*

NÉV:

ELÉRT PONTSZÁM:



1. **Quiz** (10 points – 8 x 1,25) Choose the correct answer. Mark your choice with an X in the right box. Only one answer is correct.

1. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in 1960. Which one of the following countries is not a member of it?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iran | <input type="checkbox"/> Oman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input type="checkbox"/> Libya |

3. The process when either the rate of population loss of the core tapers off, or the core starts regaining population with the ring still losing population is called:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> urbanisation | <input type="checkbox"/> suburbanisation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reurbanisation | <input type="checkbox"/> disurbanisation |

4. Which country/region is the largest?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hindustan Peninsula | <input type="checkbox"/> Indochinese Peninsula |

5. Which European city is famous for the El Escorial?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barcelona | <input type="checkbox"/> Guadalajara |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Madrid | <input type="checkbox"/> Sevilla |

6. The temperature of the troposphere is generally decreases as altitude increases. What is the temperature of this atmosphere' part?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 °C – -50 °C | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 °C – 300 °C |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15 °C – -75 °C | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 °C – + 400 °C |

7. Which is the largest agglomeration in the world by its population?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico City | <input type="checkbox"/> New York |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Delhi | <input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo |

8. How many neighbours Austria has?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |

9. Which river has the largest catchments area?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Volga River | <input type="checkbox"/> Ob River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi | <input type="checkbox"/> Yangzte River |

10. The Strait of Malacca is situated between:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden | <input type="checkbox"/> the Andaman Sea and the Java Sea |
|---|--|

the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean

the Java Sea and Celebes Sea

11. The Asian car market has very dynamic growth due to the increasing purchasing power in China and India. Which of the following is not a Japanese car brand?

Mazda
 Toyota

Kia
 Honda

12. The Caledonian orogeny began in the:

Ordovician period
 Silur period

Paleozoic era
 Triassic period

14. Air pressure affects global wind patterns. One of the most important global wind the Westerlies blowing between:

30° N – 60° N and 30° S – 60° S
 0° N – 30° N and 0° S – 30° S

60° N – 90° N and 60° S – 90° S
 0° N – 60° N and 0° S – 60° S

15. Which of the following is an enclave?

Azores and Madeira
 Lesotho

Kaliningrad
 Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion Islands

16. ... is associated with stormy wind, heavy rainstorm and/or hail.

Cold front
 Cyclone

Occlusion
 Warm front

17. Which lake has the same genesis such as Lake Baikal?

Lake Geneva
 Lake Michigan

Lake Malawi
 Lake Ladoga

18. Which country has not pyramid demographic chart?

Mali
 South Africa

Russia
 Argentina

19. The twenty world largest companies by revenues and profits mostly came from the oil industry and financial sector. Which is an Italian integrated energy company?

Chevron
 ENI

ING Group
 Exxon Mobil

NAME:

20. Buran has two faces: it is a hot, dry wind whipping up sandstorms in summer, and it is bitterly cold and often accompanied by blizzards in winter. It blows across:

- Russia and Kazakhstan**
- Ukraine and Belarus

- Iran and Afghanistan
- India

2. Picture analysis (7 points)

A) What phenomenon is depicted in the following pictures? What is the reason for having them more and more frequently all over the world? Name the main physical and social consequences of this phenomenon, and countries which are suffered from it in the last months (8-10 sentences).



What phenomenon is depicted in the following pictures? Floods

What is the reason for having floods more and more frequently all over the world?

- Increasing frequency of extreme weather phenomena due to global climate change
- Increased runoff due to land use changes, deforestation, increasing area of urban and impermeable areas
- River regulation, decreasing area of floodplains
- Increasing sedimentation in riverbeds, thus average water levels have been increasing over the past decades
- Levee breaches
- Urban development on floodplains

Name the main physical and social consequences of floods:

- Loss of human lives
- Death of pets, livestock and wildlife
- Economic losses (houses, vehicles, roads etc. are swept away and destroyed), increasing homelessness, cost of reconstruction
- Evacuation of people and animals
- Soil erosion

NAME:

- Decreased yield of crops
- Deposition of transported sediments in urban areas
- Subsequent epidemics
- Millions of mosquitoes in summer time!

Which countries have been suffered from floods in the last months?

United States, Poland, Australia, Hungary, England, Germany and Pakistan

3. Map analysis I (7 points)

The following map shows us the climate of East and Southeast Asia. What do the red and blue arrows mean? Mention the major physical and social consequences of this phenomenon (10-12 sentences).



Source: Sager, R. J. – Helgren, D. M. (eds.) 2000: *Holt World geography Today*, Holt, Reinbart and Winston, p. 608.

- 1 point: monsoon (tropical, subtropical and continental)
- 2 points: meaning of blue/red arrows
- 2 points: any kind of natural consequences (from vegetation to soil erosion)
- 2 points: any kind of social consequences (from agriculture to public health)
- +1 point: minimum 10 sentences

NAME:

special/key words: ITCZ, trade winds, heat capacity, Coriolis effect, precipitation, floods

4. Geography in news (5 points)

“A little north and west of “...’s” stormy southern tip, on a steep hillside above an iceberg-clotted fjord first explored by Erik the Red more than a thousand years ago, sprout some horticultural anomalies: a trim lawn of Kentucky bluegrass, some rhubarb, and a few spruce, fir, and willow trees. They’re in the town of Qaqortoq, 60°43’ north latitude, about 400 miles south of the Arctic Circle. Denmark pumps \$620 million into it’s anemic economy every year. All 56,000 resident still live on the rocky fringes between ice and sea, most in a handful of towns along the west coast. Glaciers and a coastline deeply indented by fjords make it impossible to build roads between the towns; everyone travels by boat, helicopter, plane, or, in the winter, dogsled. In November 2008 its citizens voted overwhelmingly for increased independence from Denmark, which has ruled it in some form since 1721. Queen Margrethe II of Denmark will formally acknowledge the new relationship between her country and Kalaallit Nunaat, as the locals call their homeland.”

National Geographic, June 2010

Name the island: **Greenland**

Name the physical phenomenon which is threat the island: **Global warming**

Name the indigenous minority: **Kalaallit, Inuit**

What is the major industry of this island? **Fishery industry**

“Thirty years ago, this country was poorer than Malaysia and Mexico. Since then, its GDP per capita has surged by a factor of 10 to \$17,000, more than double the levels in those countries. The embarrassing memories of the 1997 Asian financial crisis were still fresh, however this state has reinvented itself—it’s an Asian miracle again. It has become an innovator, an economy that doesn’t just make stuff, but designs and develops products, infuses them with the latest technology, and then brands and markets them worldwide, with style and smarts. Samsung and LG, not the Japanese electronics giants, are dominating the hot new LCD-TV business. In 4G phone technology, Samsung is poised to become a leading force, while Hyundai Motor, an industry joke a decade ago, is a top-five automaker. “Made in ...”, used to be synonymous with cheap and imitative, now it’s become premium and innovative.”

Time, 15/11/2010

Name the country and it’s capital: **South Korea, Seoul**

Name its neighbour, which is one of the latest communist dictatorship: **North Korea**

NAME:

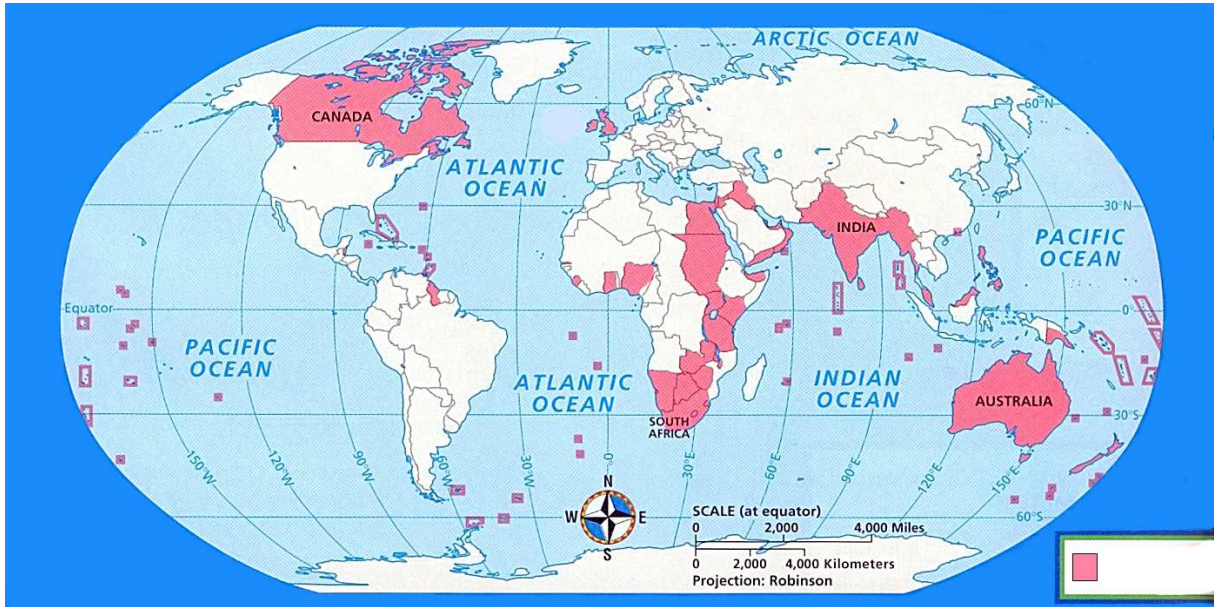
Name the three other countries, which were at the same “economic formation” in the 1980’s:

Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan

Which sport event was hosted jointly by Japan in 2002? **Football World Championship**

5. Map analysis II (8 points)

The following map shows one of the largest empires in 1920. Name this empire. Give a title, complete the legend. What geographic factors might help explain how this country was able to control such a large empire? Name few, long term positive and negative consequences of this relationship. (10-12 sentences)



Source: Sager, R. J. – Helgren, D. M. (eds.) 2000: *Holt World geography Today*, Holt, Reinbart and Winston, p. 306.

1 point: British dependant or colonised territories

1 point: right title

3 points: factors (island, maritime/navigational traditions, achievement of middle-class status, innovation, migration)

3 points: positive and negative consequences (market, industrialization, infrastructure, language, Common Wealth, queen...)

6. Where are we? (8 points)

A) Where was this picture taken (continent, country, city)? What kind of building is depicted on the photo? Which title was awarded to this place for 2010 jointly with a Hungarian and a German city? Name the strait which separates the city.



Europe – Asia, Turkey, Istanbul, Sultan Ahmed/Blue Mosque

European Capital of Culture (2010),

Bosporus

NAME:

B) Where was this picture taken (country)? Name the capital city. Which element of the service sector is dominant in this island life? Name three other islands from the west part of Mediterranean Sea where much of the income derives from the very same sector.



Malta, Valletta

Tourism/financial services

Corsica, Sardinia, Balearic Islands (Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, Formentera)

C) Where was this picture taken (country, region, city)? Name the group of countries that country is belonging to according to Goldman Sachs, 2008. Name the other three states accompanying it.



Brazil, Central West Region, Brasilia,

BRIC countries, Russia, India, China

NAME:

D) Where was this picture taken (country, region, city)? Name the historic building and also the river, which flows through the city. Which city is located ten kilometres from there with which they have a common airport and formerly functioned as the capital of FRG?



Germany, North Rhine-Westphalia, Cologne

Cologne Cathedral, Rhine

Bonn

NAME:

7. Map making (9 points)

Create/draw an appropriate map on the hydrogeology of Hungary.

2 points: graphical elements: scale, compass rose/north arrows, coordinates, orientation

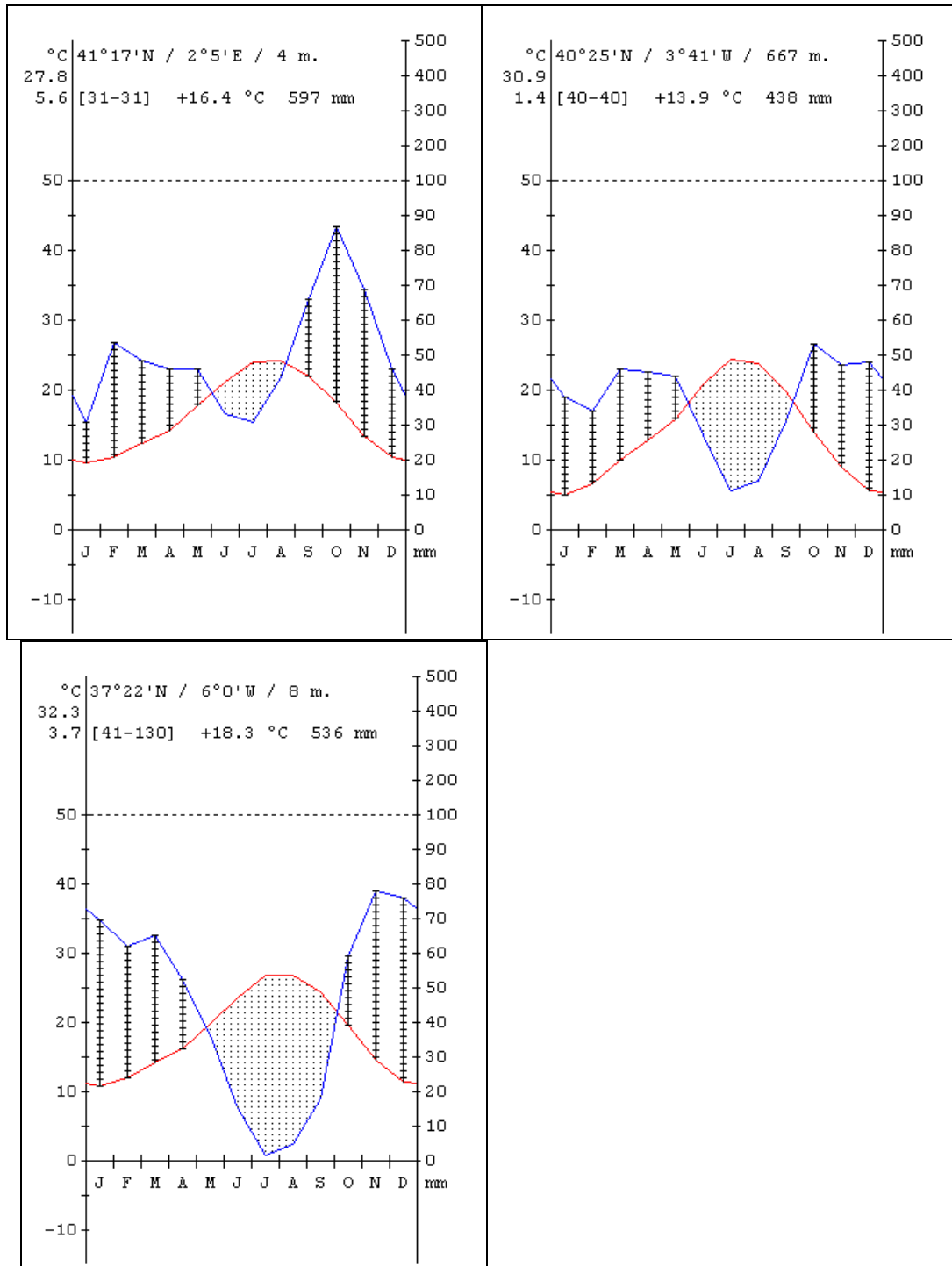
3 points: hydrograph elements, names

2 points: place of mouth, direction of rivers, water stream

2 points: mapped and real scale

8. Diagram analysis (4 points)

Which country's significantly different climate diagrams are displayed here? Name the three major cities of this country illustrated by the three diagrams.



Spain

Barcelona, Madrid, Sevilla

9. Essay (13 points)

Describe the physical and human geography of Mexico. (You can earn some credits even if you cannot list any concrete facts about the country. Draw some correct conclusions from your general knowledge.)

- 1) Location/Places (one point each)
- 2) Geology
- 3) Morphology
- 4) Climate
- 5) Hydrogeography
- 6) Flora and fauna
- 7) Soils
- 8) Population number, Population density, growth
- 9) Ethnic minorities
- 10) Economy
- 11) History
- 12) Infrastructure
- 13) Up to date issues