

I. ORSZÁGOS, ANGOL NYELVŰ, FÖLDRAJZI TANULMÁNY VERSENY

II. FORDULÓ

PÉCS, 2010. JANUÁR 30.

*A DOLGOZAT KITÖLTÉSÉRE RENDELKEZÉSRE ÁLLÓ IDŐ: 180 PERC.
A MEGOLDÁS SORÁN A SZÓTÁR HASZNÁLATA NEM MEGENGEDETT.
JÓ MUNKÁT KÍVÁNUNK!*

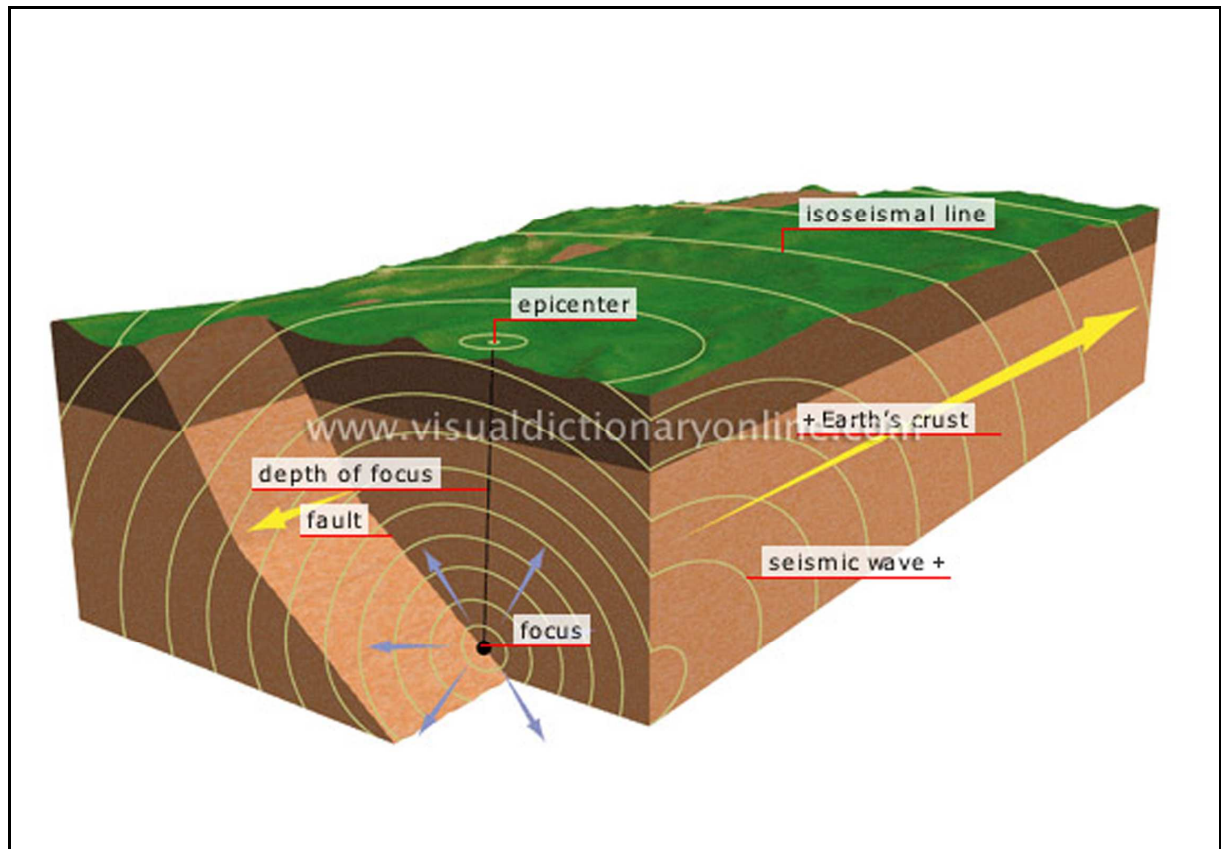
NÉV:

ELÉRT PONTSZÁM:



1. Picture analysis

A) What phenomenon is depicted in the blockdiagram? Name the main physical and social consequences of this phenomenon. (10-15 sentences)



Source: <http://visual.merriam-webster.com/images/earth/geology/earthquake/earthquake.jpg>

Earthquake

Connection with plate tectonics

Spatial Aspects (regional significance)

Measure scales (depth, Richter, Mercalli)

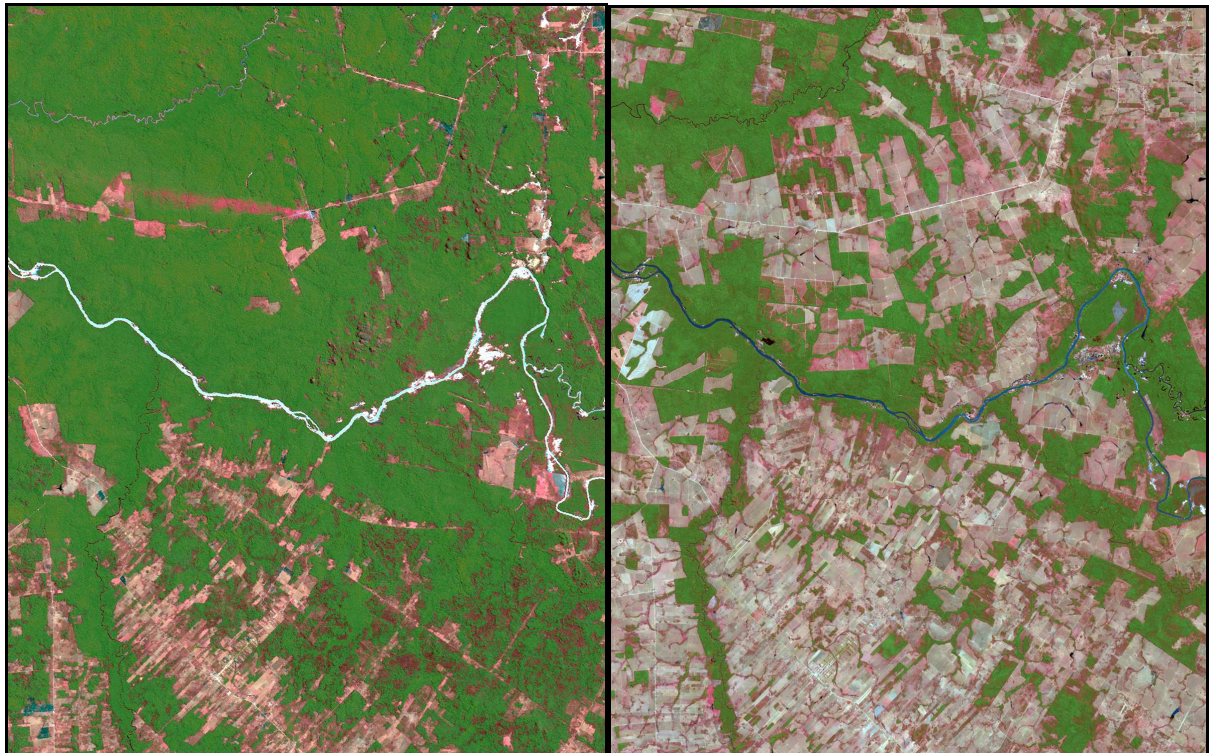
Physical consequences (landslide, fault line, tsunami etc.)

Social consequences (fire, flood, collapse, death, disease)

Actualities (Haiti)

Min. 10 sentences

B) The following pair of satellite images shows us the very same area with 14 years difference. Which process is illustrated by them? Mention the major physical and social consequences. Name a country where people have to face the same situation. (7-10 sentences)



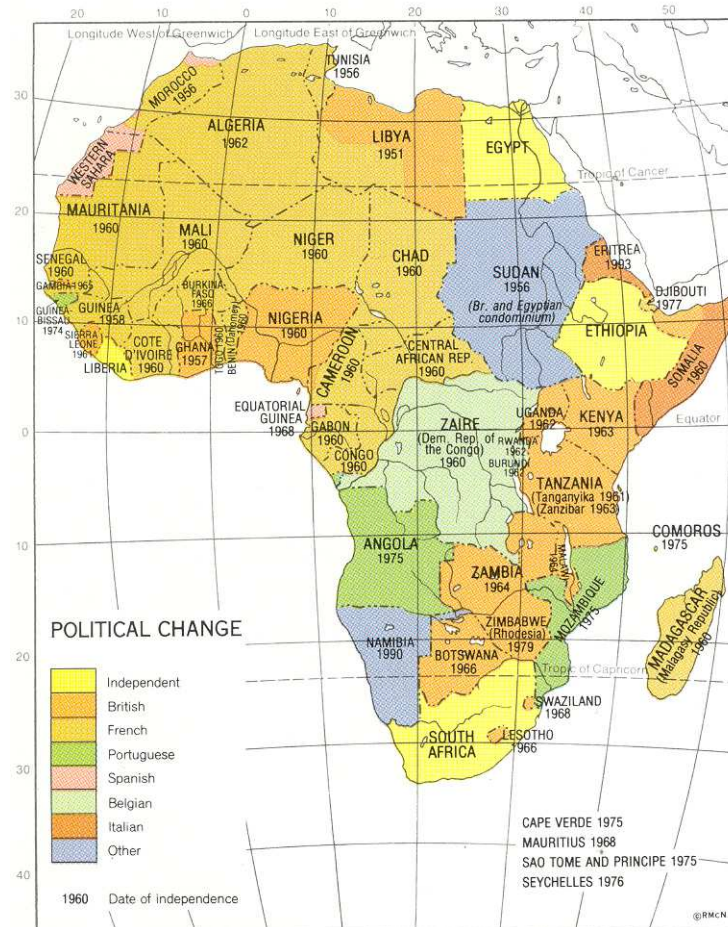
Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b8/Matogrosso_15_1992219_lrg.jpg
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/19/Matogrosso_ast_2006209_lrg.jpg
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/19/Matogrosso_ast_2006209_lrg.jpg

Deforestation

Keywords: deforestation, rainforest, forest, villages, farming, grazing, agriculture, infrastructure, (over)population, roads, drought, erosion, pollution, habitat loss, animal species, plant species, soil fertility, climate change, tropics

2. Map analysis

Complete and explain the following map. Give a title, complete the legend.



Source: Espenshade, E. B. (ed.): Goode's world atlas. Rand McNally, 1995. p. 206.

Political change in the postcolonial Africa

The map illustrates the colonial division of Africa after the First World War among the present state borders. The continent was almost governed by big European powers. Liberia: bought by liberated American slaves; South Africa got its independence as a dominium in 1910, Ethiopia: (Abyssinia) was never been colonized, although it lost its independence for some years before the Second World War. Egypt and Sudan: namely independent, but controlled by British troops. Great Britain: North-South expansion (Cairo–Chartoum–Cape Town), France: West-East expansion (Dakar – Djibouti axis); Portugal: early settlements along the Atlantic and Eastern coast, Spain: West-Saharan territories; Belgium: inner states with huge natural resources; Italy: latecomer, minor importance; the former German colonies are in that period under French or English rule. The year under the name of the county shows the date of independence.

3. Quiz

Choose the correct answer. Mark your choice with an x in the right box. Only one answer is correct.

1. On the 13th January, 2010 a huge earthquake hit the Caribbean country of Haiti, which is located on the Western part of the island of Hispaniola. What is the name of its neighbouring country that is on the Eastern part of the island?

- ☐ Jamaica
- ☐ Trinidad and Tobago
- ☐ **Dominican Republic**
- ☐ Puerto Rico

2. Russia is one of the world's leading exporters of many mining products – except one of the followings:

- ☐ Natural gas
- ☐ Diamond
- ☐ Coal
- ☐ **Bauxite**

3. The continental crust is on average ... km thick.

- ☐ 10-20
- ☐ **35-40**
- ☐ 55-70
- ☐ 10-100

4. One of the following aspects is usually not important to be considered when a new nuclear power plant is being installed.

- ☐ **the distance from the uranium ore sources**
- ☐ large amount of fresh water for the cooling system
- ☐ the hazard of earthquakes in the area
- ☐ the distance from a border to a non-friendly neighbouring country

5. People who come to live in a new country are called

- ☐ travellers
- ☐ **immigrants**
- ☐ strangers
- ☐ newcomers

6. ... is associated with widespread, steady rainfall.

- ☐ Occlusion
- ☐ **Warm front**
- ☐ Cold front
- ☐ Anticyclone

7. Which of the following Mediterranean Islands is actually a country?

- ☐ Mallorca
- ☐ Corsica
- ☐ **Malta**
- ☐ Crete

8. Which of the following statements is not true for Chile?

- ☐ **The country is four times bigger in one direction, than the other.**
- ☐ It is one of the world's greatest copper-producers.
- ☐ It has a spectacular coastline with fjords in the southern part of the country.
- ☐ It owns one of the world's driest places, the Atacama-desert.

9. The formation of Eurasia mountain range began in the:

- ☐ Ordovician period
- ☐ Carboniferous period
- ☐ **Cretaceous period**
- ☐ Miocene epoch

10. Which is the largest landlocked country of the world?

- ☐ Democratic Republic of Congo
- ☐ **Kazakhstan**
- ☐ Mongolia
- ☐ Sudan

11. Which climate has the following characteristics: seasonal changes in wind direction, the annual temperature is 22-28°C, the annual rainfall is 1,000-1,500 mm, unbalanced regime of watercourse.

- ☐ Mediterranean
- ☐ Tropical wet
- ☐ **Humid subtropical**
- ☐ Marine wet coast

12. Which European city is famous for the Atomium?

- ☐ Amsterdam
- ☐ **Brussels**
- ☐ Hamburg
- ☐ Hanover

13. When do neap tides occur?

- ☐ **at first and third quarter**
- ☐ at full moon
- ☐ at new moon
- ☐ when lunar eclipse occurs

14. The Faeroe Islands belong to

- ☐ **Denmark**
- ☐ Iceland
- ☐ Norway
- ☐ the United Kingdom

15. Which is a stratovolcano?

- ☐ Mauna Loa
- ☐ Mt. Darnó
- ☐ Mt. Pelée
- ☐ **Mt. Vesuvius**

16. The ... for Bulgaria is like the tulip for the Netherlands.

- ☐ daffodil
- ☐ iris
- ☐ **rose**
- ☐ orchid

17. Which one is not a cold ocean current?

- ☐ Oyashio
- ☐ Benguela
- ☐ West Australian
- ☐ **East Australian**

18. Which European capital had been called Christiania till 1924?

- ☐ **Oslo**
- ☐ Helsinki
- ☐ Stockholm
- ☐ Copenhagen

19. What is that precipitation temperature at which iron ore minerals get separated from magma:

- ☐ **1100-1000 °C**
- ☐ 1000-700 °C
- ☐ 700-500 °C
- ☐ 500-350 °C

20. The use of geothermal energy is significant in:

- ☐ Australia
- ☐ **New Zealand**
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Finland

21. Which layer contains most of the ozone?

- ☐ Thermosphere
- ☐ Mesosphere
- ☐ **Stratosphere**
- ☐ Troposphere

22. Which of the following international organisation has only Asian members?

- ☐ APEC
- ☐ **ASEAN**
- ☐ MERCOSUR
- ☐ NAFTA

23. Which of the following countries has the highest figure of GDP (2008, USD, Purchasing Power Parity)?

- ☐ **Brazil**
- ☐ Iran
- ☐ Kuwait
- ☐ Switzerland

24. Which is not a typical karst formation?

- ☐ Stalactite
- ☐ **Berm**
- ☐ Limestone pavement
- ☐ Doline

25. Which of the following countries has the biggest amount of natural gas reserves?

- ☐ Georgia
- ☐ **Turkmenistan**
- ☐ Belarus
- ☐ Armenia

26. The following settlements are located near a Hungarian motorway: Kápolna, Mezőkeresztes, Tiszapalkonya, Görbeháza. Which is that motorway?

- ☐ M1
- ☐ **M3**
- ☐ M5
- ☐ M7

27. The Strait of Hormuz is situated between:

- ☐ **the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman**
- ☐ the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gulf of Suez
- ☐ the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden
- ☐ the Andaman Sea and the Java Sea

28. Which of these cities is not in Slovenia?

- ☐ Maribor
- ☐ Koper
- ☐ Murska Sobota
- ☐ **Čakovec**

29. Which lake is not deeper than 1,000 metres?

- ☐ Lake Baikal
- ☐ Lake Tanganyika
- ☐ Caspian Sea
- ☐ **Lake Superior**

30. The majority of the population belongs to Muslim religion in:

- ☐ Angola
- ☐ Madagascar
- ☐ **Sudan**
- ☐ Liberia

31. Which river has a delta at its mouth?

- ☐ Amur
- ☐ **Lena**
- ☐ Congo
- ☐ Paraná

32. A neighbourhood in a city populated with people of the same ethnic minority is often called:

- ☐ Slum
- ☐ **Ghetto**
- ☐ Suburb
- ☐ CBD

33. Europe's most advanced and longest high-speed railway operates in:

- ☐ the United Kingdom
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ **France**
- ☐ Switzerland

34. The ... is not a form in a rift valley.

- ☐ Dead Sea
- ☐ **Lake Garda**
- ☐ Lake Baikal
- ☐ Lake Tanganyika

35. The Philippine Sea Plate is situated mainly between

- ☐ **the Eurasian and Pacific plates.**
- ☐ the Australian and Eurasian plates.
- ☐ the South American and Pacific plates.
- ☐ the North American and South American plates.

36. The tundra is located ... on the Northern Hemisphere.

- ☐ ~ **60-80° N**
- ☐ ~ 80-90° N
- ☐ ~ 40-50° N
- ☐ ~ 30-40° N

37. Which of the following is a nature conservation organization?

- ☐ WTO
- ☐ WHO
- ☐ **WWF**
- ☐ FAO

38. In 2008 ... was the largest volume of renewable energy sources. (GW)

- ☐ Solar power
- ☐ Wind power
- ☐ Biomass
- ☐ **Hydropower**

39. Which is the largest crude oil provider country of Africa (2009)?

- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ Equatorial Guinea
- ☐ **Angola**
- ☐ Libya

40. Which wind causes frequent sandstorms in Saudi Arabia?

- ☐ Chinook
- ☐ **Shamal**
- ☐ Sirocco
- ☐ mistral

4. Where are we?

A) Where was this picture taken? (continent, country, region, city)? What kind of building is depicted on the photo? Which sector of the industry is dominant in this country's/ region's/ city's economy?



Source: Trócsányi, A.

- Africa, Republic of South Africa
- Gauteng province/ Witwatersraand
- Johannesburg
- Cooling tower
- Gold/diamond/coal/ iron ore mining

B) Where was this picture taken? (continent, country, city)

Which element of the service sector is dominant in this city's life? Name a region or a city where much of the income derives from the very same sector.



Source: Trócsányi, A.

- North America
- USA, Las Vegas (Nevada)
- Gambling/tourism and catering
- Monte Carlo/Macau

C) Where was this picture taken? (country, region)? What kind of phenomenon can be observed North of this point? Which important element of the service sector has to be mentioned in this region's economy?



- Finland
- Lapland
- Northern light/summer night/Aurora Borealis, (winter)tourism

Source: Trócsányi, A.

D) Where was this picture taken? (country, region, city)? What is the name of the group of countries, whose prominent representative is the home of this building? Which country's which primate city took this city's former first position of a special architecture rank list in January 2010?



Source: Trócsányi, A.

- Taiwan, Taipei, Taipei 101
- BRIC, Four Asian Tiger, NIC
- United Arab Emirates, Dubai (Burj Khalifa)

E) Where was this picture taken? (country, region, town)? What do these settlements in the area do for a living? What factor or legislation limits the “development” in this region?

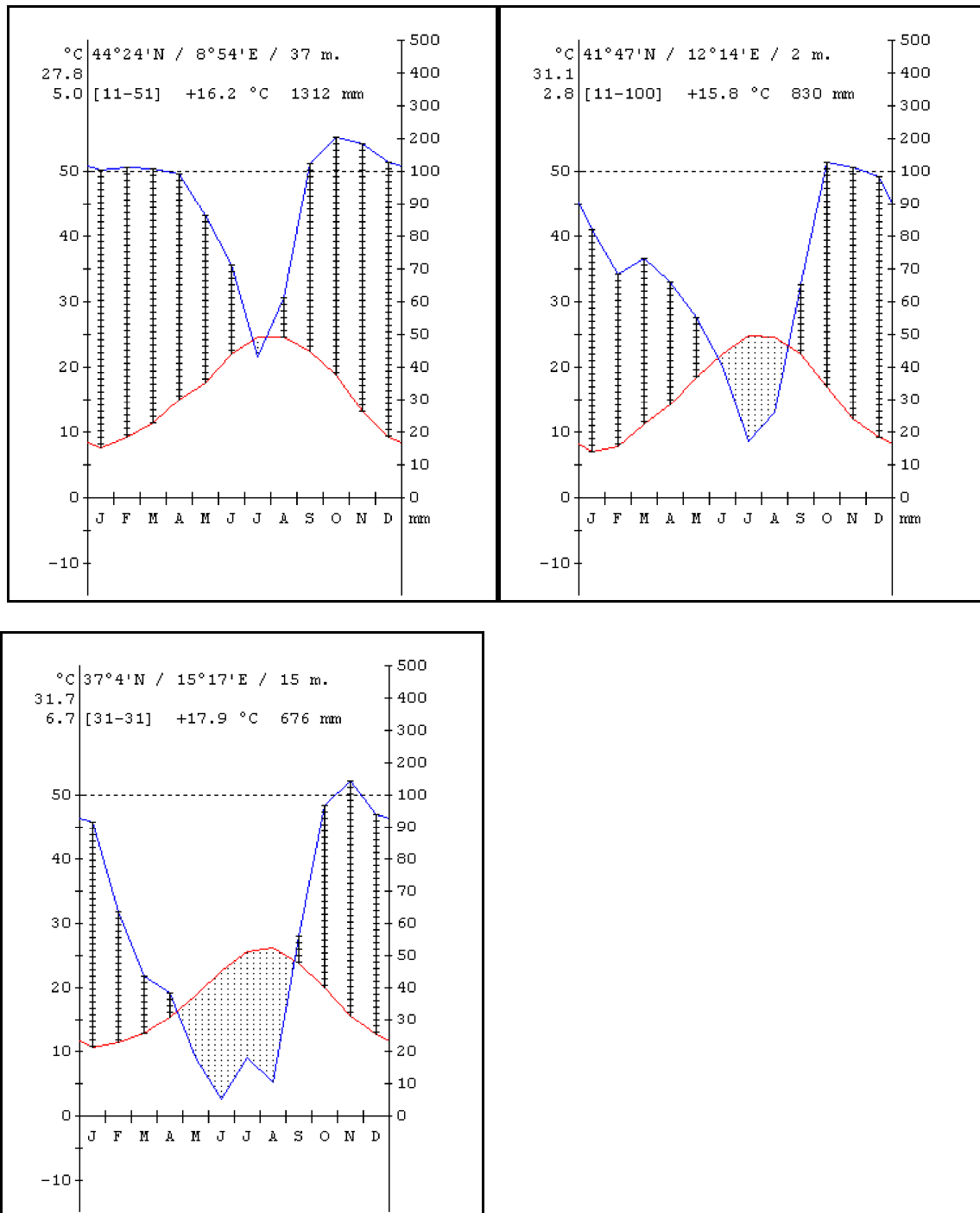


Source: Trócsányi, A.

- Hungary, Közép-Dunántúli/Balaton Region,
- Tihany, Zámárdi, Szántód (Tihany Peninsula, Tihany Straight)
- Tourism, Balaton-felvidéki National Park, environmental legislation, protection

5. Diagram analysis

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



Source: <http://www.globalbioclimatics.org>

Italy, Geneva, Rome, Syracuse

6. Geography in news

“ On July 30th, this country celebrated the tenth anniversary of King Mohammed VI's ascendance to the throne. It has seen Europe's closest North African neighbor take great strides in implementing political, structural and economic reform. In short, His Majesty Mohammed VI has committed his country to liberalizing infrastructure. These reforms, coupled with the Kingdom's advantageous geo-strategic location, are positioning this country to become a regional hub for trade, logistics and investment.”

Newsweek, 28/12/2009, p. 54.

Name the country: **Morocco**

Name the exclaves surrounded by this country: **Ceuta, Melilla**

Name the dominant mountain range of the country: **Atlas**

What is the major export product of this country? **Phosphate**

Give a title of a movie associated with this country: **Casablanca**

7. Map making

Create/draw an appropriate map of the room.

1. SCALE BAR
2. STANDARD LINES
3. ORIENTATION
4. KEY/LEGEND
5. PLANIMETRY ELEMENTS
6. NAMING
7. FRAME
8. TYPOGRAPHY
9. SYMBOLS
10. CREATIVITY

8. Essay

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

General geographical characteristics

(size, population, density, location, neighbours, capital)

Physical geography

(relief, climate, vegetation, hydrology, mineral resources, ecological problems)

Human geography

(history, population, ethnic minorities, religions, main cities, emigration, economy)

Topography

Cohesion