

# III. ORSZÁGOS, ANGOL NYELVŰ, FÖLDRAJZI TANULMÁNYI VERSENY

## II. FORDULÓ

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*PÉCS, 2012. JANUÁR 23.*

*A DOLGOZAT KITÖLTÉSÉRE RENDELKEZÉSRE ÁLLÓ IDŐ: 150 PERC.*

*A MEGOLDÁS SORÁN SZÓTÁR ÉS TÉRKÉP HASZNÁLATA NEM MEGENGEDETT.*

*JÓ MUNKÁT KÍVÁNUNK!*

*Jelige:*

*Elért pontszám:*



Password:.....

### Section A – Quiz (5 points)

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

1, The Eurozone has 17 members. Which one of the following countries does NOT belong to it?

☐ **Poland**

☐ Slovakia

☐ Estonia

☐ Slovenia

2, Which is a state capital in the United States of America?

☐ **Atlanta**

☐ New York

☐ Las Vegas

☐ Chicago

3, The tallest skyscraper in the world was completed in 2010 and it is 828 metres high. Where was it built?

☐ Abu Dzabi

☐ Kuala Lumpur

☐ **Dubai**

☐ Guangzhou

4, According to the world population there are 12 countries with population figure above 100,000,000. Which is the largest country by population in Africa?

☐ Ethiopia

☐ Egypt

☐ **Nigeria**

☐ Democratic Rep. of Congo

5, Which one of the following is NOT an oil company?

☐ Exxon Mobile

☐ **Wall-Mart**

☐ INA

☐ BP

6, The La Pérouse Strait is located between:

☐ **Sakhalin and Hokkaido**

☐ Corsica and Sicily

☐ Borneo and Celebes

☐ Sumatra and Malay Peninsula

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7, Which of the following inner planets rotates retrograde?

☐ Earth

☐ Mars

☐ **Venus**

☐ Mercury

8, Which epoch is NOT part of the Neogene Period?

☐ Pliocene Epoch

☐ Pleistocene Epoch

☐ **Oligocene Epoch**

☐ Holocene Epoch

9, Which of the followings is NOT true for the ionosphere:

☐ It is responsible for Aurora Borealis.

☐ It is ionized by solar radiation.

☐ It influences the spread of radio waves.

☐ **It starts 200 km above surface.**

10, Which one is a cold ocean current?

☐ Alaska

☐ Mozambique

☐ **Canary**

☐ East Australian

**Section B – World economy (16 points)**

**Source 1: Different characteristics of the PIGS countries**

Table 1

Total Area	92,090 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	10,647,763
Unemployment	12.4%
GDP Growth (2010)	1.4%
Public Debt	83.2%

Table 3

Total Area	131,990 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	11,305,118
Unemployment	17.5%
GDP Growth (2010)	-5.0%
Public Debt	144.9%

Table 2

Total Area	301,338 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	60,681,514
Unemployment	8.4%
GDP Growth (2010)	1.1%
Public Debt	118.1%

Table 4

Total Area	504,030 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	46,030,109
Unemployment	21.5%
GDP Growth (2010)	0.8%
Public Debt	63.4%

Source:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/po.html>  
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/it.html>  
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gr.html>  
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sp.html>

Look at the four tables (Source 1) and support your answers with data from the source material.

1, Name the countries for which the acronym PIGS is used. Match the tables with the four countries.

Table 1: **PORTUGAL**

Table 2: **ITALY**

Table 3: **GREECE**

Table 4: **SPAIN**

2, What kind of problems are closely associated with high public debt level? Name some predictable consequences.

**HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL, FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES (HIGH INTEREST RATES), HIGH INFLATION, SOVEREIGN DEFAULT, LOW ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE, RECESSION**

3, Give two main causes of the present financial crisis and recession:

**US FINANCIAL CRISIS, LOW BANK ACTIVITY, HIGH PUBLIC DEBT, LOW QUALITY MORTGAGES, BANKRUPTCIES, AGEING SOCIETY**

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4, Name two more European countries which suffer most from the economic crisis:

**ICELAND, IRELAND, LATVIA, SLOVENIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, CROATIA,**

Password:.....

***Source 2: Economic centres of the BRIC countries***



Source:

<http://66.7.198.57/~chilegaz/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/brasil-rio-de-janeiro.jpg>

<http://www.richard-seaman.com/Travel/Russia/Moscow/Highlights/RedSquareSouthEnd.jpg>

<http://365dailyknowledge.files.wordpress.com/2011/09/redfort.jpg>

<http://m.blog.hu/sh/shanghaibanelni/image/Shanghai%20Tower.jpg>

Based on the pictures in Source 2 answer the following questions.

1, Name the countries for which the acronym BRIC is used.

**BRAZIL, RUSSIA, INDIA, CHINA**

2, Recently a fifth country is associated with this acronym, name it.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

3, Name the four cities in Source 2.

**RIO DE JANEIRO, MOSCOW, NEW DELHI, SHANGHAI**

4, Define strengths and weaknesses which effect most the development of the above countries (at least 2 examples each):

**STRENGTHS: LARGE LAND AREA, NATURAL RESOURCES, HIGH RANK IN GDP/LABOUR FORCE/POPULATION/EXPORTS/MILITARY MANPOWER AVAILABILITY**

**WEAKNESSES: LARGE LAND AREA SERIOUS SOCIAL/INCOME INEQUALITIES, ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION, REGIONAL DIFFERENCIES**

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5, List and describe the effects of the rapid economic development on the environment in the above countries (min.: 6-8 sentences).

**HEAVY ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION (air, water, soil, damaged landscape, devastated area, mining pits), DEFORESTATION, URBAN SPRAWL, INDUSTRIALISATION, (SMOG IN BIGGER CITIES)**

Section C – Environment and agriculture (12 points)

Source 3: *Horn of Africa drought in 2011*

Figure 1

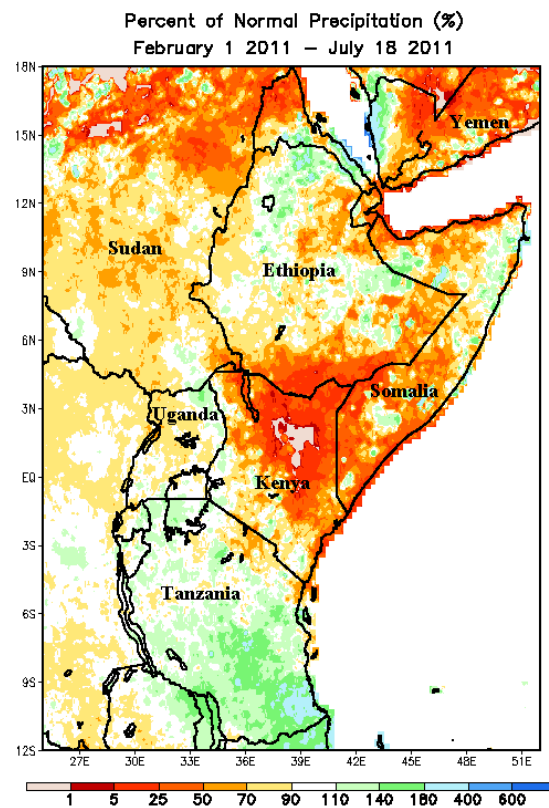


Figure 2

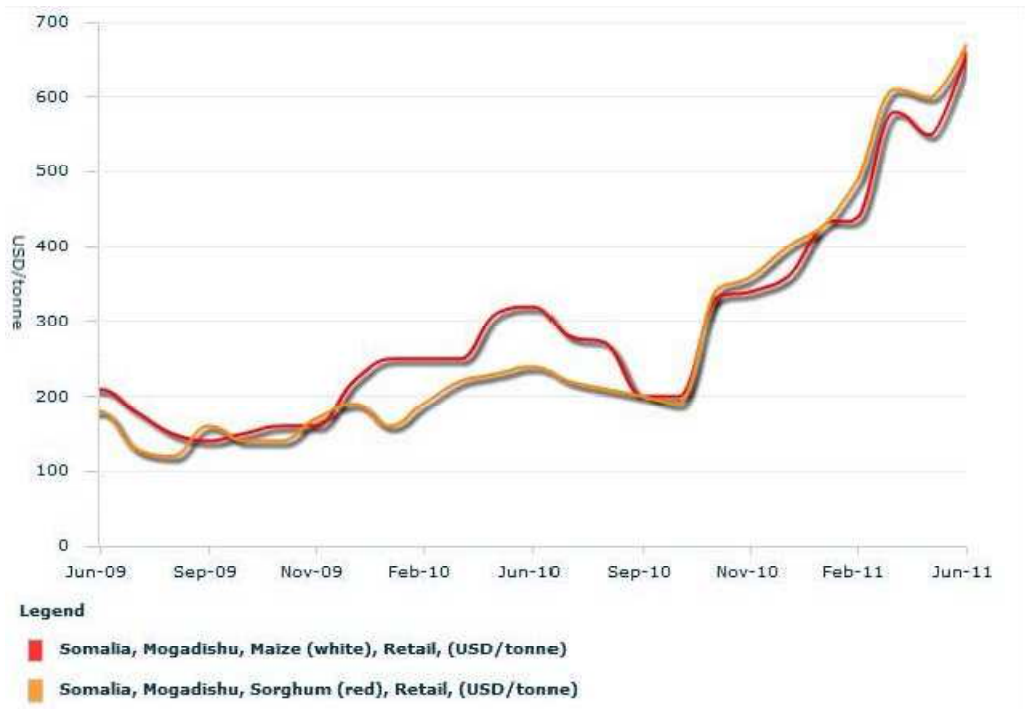
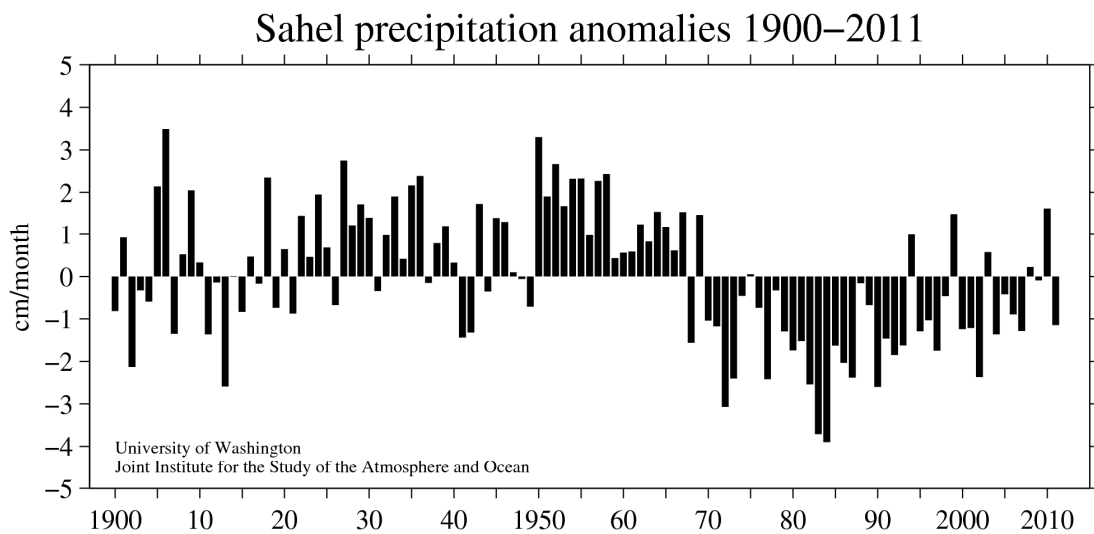




Figure 3



June through October averages over 20–10N, 20W–10E. 1900–2011 climatology  
NOAA NCDC Global Historical Climatology Network data

Source:

[http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-UjegiuJShmk/TiFC-LtZR9I/AAAAAAAAAYSA/323rkU3Ab9Q/s1600/somalia\\_precip\\_2011.gif](http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-UjegiuJShmk/TiFC-LtZR9I/AAAAAAAAAYSA/323rkU3Ab9Q/s1600/somalia_precip_2011.gif)

<http://www.fao.org/crisis/28402-0f9dad42f33c6ad6ebda108ddc1009adf.pdf>

[http://jisao.washington.edu/data\\_sets/sahel/](http://jisao.washington.edu/data_sets/sahel/)

Look at the map and two diagrams above and support your answers with data from the source material.

1, What physical and human geographic reasons led to the present drought in horn of Africa? (min.: 6-8 sentences)

**PRECIPITATION BELOW AVERAGE (SINCE THE 1970s), OVERPOPULATION, DEFORESTATION, OVERGRAZING, GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, MISUSE OF WATER RESOURCES, INADEQUATE AGRICULTURE, SAHEL REGION**

2, What are the main local consequences of the drought? (min.: 4-6 sentences)

**FAMINE, INFECTIONS, DISEASES, HIGH FOOD PRICES, MIGRATIONS, REFUGEES, FOOD CRISIS (SHORTAGES), REBEL ACTIVITIES, MILITARY CONFLICTS, UN/FAO SUPPORTS**

3, Describe the climate of the area:

**HOT SEMI-ARID CLIMATE, SAHEL BELT, IRREGULAR RAINFALL, 100-300 mm annual RAINFALL (NORTH), 400-600 mm RAINFALL (SOUTH), MEAN TEMPERATURE 25-30 °C, COASTAL: HOT AND HUMID, HINTERLAND: HOT AND DRY**

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4, What kind of special “economic activity” has occurred in the above region recently? What is the international reaction to this?

**PIRACY AT THE SOMALIAN COASTS (GULF OF ADEN)**

**PATROL/GUARD MISSIONS OF WARSHIPS (FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES),  
GUARDED CONVOYS, TRANSPORT SHIPS WITH ARMED GUARDS,  
INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTIONS, SANCTIONS**

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**Section D – Landforms (14 points)**

**Source 4: Landforms**



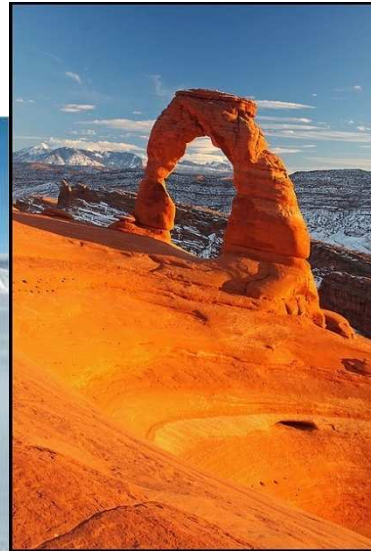
Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



Picture D



Picture E



Picture F

Source: A, Guilin's karst towers: [blog.chinatraveldepot.com](http://blog.chinatraveldepot.com)

B, Wulong Karst (South China Karst; natural bridge): [absolutechinatours.com](http://absolutechinatours.com)

C, nunatak on the edge of the polar plateau: [scientistatwork.blogs.nytimes.com](http://scientistatwork.blogs.nytimes.com)

D, National Park Arches, Utah, USA: [101incredibleplaces.com](http://101incredibleplaces.com)

E, Blue Caves Zakynthos Island Greece: [the-travels.com](http://the-travels.com)

F, White Island Volcano Landscape New Zealand: [hickerphoto.com](http://hickerphoto.com)

Password:.....

In Source 4 you can find a set of photos with different types of landforms and landscapes, created on different rocks and among different climatic conditions.

1, Identify two photos (from the above ones) which represent a landform developed in humid climates.

A, B

2, Identify a landform (from the above ones) which can be found in continental France.

E (B,C)

3, Mark the name of the feature that photo C represents.

☐ cirque

☐ iceberg

☐ nunatak

☐ dyke

4 You can see different holes created by nature in the photos B, D and E.

4.1, Pair the photos with one correct landform name each.

Picture E – sea arch

Picture B – natural karst cave

Picture D – sandstone arch

4.2, Describe how these (B, D and E) formations were created by nature. (min.: 6-8 sentences)

**Sea arch:** ‘forms as the result of different rates of erosion typically due to the varied resistance of bedrock. These **arch**ways may have an arcuate or rectangular shape, with the opening extending below water level. The height of an **arch** can be up to tens of metres above **sea** level.

It is common for **sea arches** to form when a rocky coast undergoes erosion and a wave-cut platform develops. Continued erosion can result in the collapse of an **arch**, leaving an isolated **sea** stack on the platform. Still further erosion removes the stack, and eventually only the wave-cut platform remains adjacent to the eroding coastal cliff.’

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/123147/coastal-landforms/49794/Sea-arches>

**Natural karst/limestone cave:** ‘Karst landscapes are formed by the removal of bedrock (composed in most cases of **limestone**, dolomite, gypsum, or salt, but in some cases of such normally insoluble rocks as quartzite and granite) in solution through underground routes rather than through surface weathering and surface streams. As a result, much karst drainage is internal. Rainfall flows into closed depressions and down their drains. Further dissolution in the subsurface forms continuous conduits that serve as integrated drains for the rapid movement of underground water. The outlets for the water-carrying conduits often are springs of majestic size. **Caves** are fragments of such conduit systems, and some of them provide access to active streams. These **caves** may be completely water-filled; others are dry passages left behind by

streams that cut to lower levels. Surface streams flowing from areas underlain by insoluble rock often sink when they reach the border of a karst region. These sinking streams form tributaries of the underground drainage system.'

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/100583/cave/49693/Geomorphic-characteristics-of-solution-caves>

**Sandstone arch:** 'Most natural bridges are erosion features that occur in massive, horizontally bedded sandstone or limestone. Some bridges, such as the Natural Bridge near Lexington, Va., are formed by the collapse of a cavern's roof that may leave remnant portions as bridges. Others may be produced by entrenched rivers eroding through meander necks to form cutoffs. Still others are produced by exfoliation and may be enlarged by wind erosion.'

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/406112/natural-bridge>

5, Name two regions/countries of the world where a landform depicted in photo F can develop.

**Pacific ring of fire; Circum-Pacific belt; Andes volcanic belt; New Zealand; Italy; Indonesia; Chile; USA, (subduction zone; stratovolcanos; sulphur deposits)**

6, The rock on which the landscape in photo F belongs to the

☐ sedimentary group

☐ metamorphic group

☐ **igneous group**

7.1, What is the specific name of the feature represented in photo A?

**Karst towers:**

'Thick limestones are divided into blocks by a grid of joints and fractures. Solution produces deep rugged gorges along the joints and fractures, dividing the mass of limestone into isolated blocks. Because the water dissolving the gorges drains to the subsurface, the gorges are not integrated into a valley system. In some localities, the intervening blocks are rounded into closely spaced conical hills (cone karst). In others, the deepening gorges reach a base level and begin to widen. Sufficient widening may create a lower-level plain from which the remnants of the limestone blocks stand out as isolated, near-vertical towers (tower karst). The cones and towers themselves are sculptured by solution, so that the rock surface is covered by jagged pinnacles and often punctuated by pits and crevices.'

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/100583/cave/49698/Fluviokarst?anchor=ref499902>



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## Section E – Urban development (13 points)

### Source 5: Cities



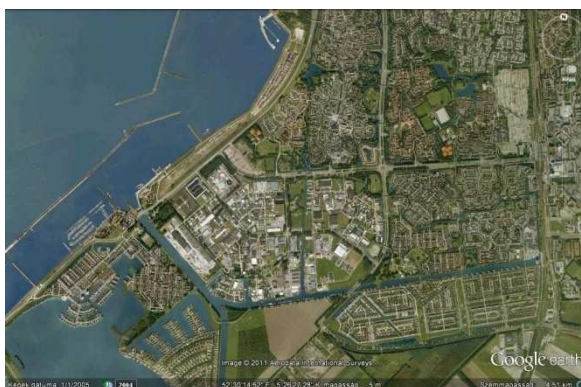
Satellite 1: Ordos (Country A) – real estate bubbles, ghost town

Picture 1



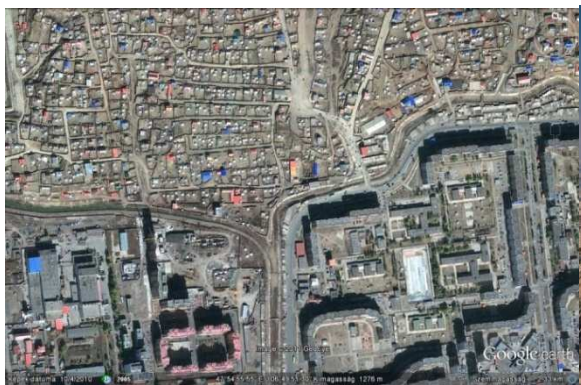
Satellite 2: Dubai (Country B) – Burj (Babel) Khalifa, Pyramid of the future?

Picture 2



Satellite 3: Lelystad (Country C) – against the sea (Christaller in usage)

Picture 3



Satellite 4: Ulaanbaatar (Country D) – urbanization with yurts

Picture 4

Satellite 1-4. Google Earth

Picture 1. thisisthenbat.com

Picture 2. marinas.com

Picture 3. nbbebring.photoshelter.com

Picture 4. jootix.com

Password:.....

1, Pair photos with satellite images.

Satellite 1 – Picture 3

Satellite 2 – Picture 4

Satellite 3 – Picture 2

Satellite 4 – Picture 1

2, Name and locate the above cities, define their country's type of government.

Country A: China

Government type: Communist state/Marxist-Leninist  
single-party state

Country B: United Arab Emirates

Government type: (Constitutional) federation

Country C: Netherlands

Government type: constitutional monarchy

Country D: Mongolia

Government type: parliamentary republic



Source: vectoria.com

3, Rank the above mentioned countries by the following aspects. Start with the highest values (use just the letter of the country).

3.1. Total population: 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D

3.2. Population density: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D

3.3. Rate of urban population: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A

3.4. GDP/capita: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D

4, Only one of the cities is not situated in a desert, however this settlement was established the latest. What was the reason for its establishment?

Land reclamation, Needs for new spaces/areas for living for the Dutch people; fight against the sea – creation and development of Flevoland;

5, Choose one of the above cities and write down your thoughts about its sustainability. (min.: 6-8 sentences)

6, In all of the pictured places the physical environment is not so suitable for human settlement, however in different ways people use these spaces more and more intensive.

Password:.....

6.1, Name some of the main natural difficulties (at least two for each place).

Ordos: drought; waste of water; continental (semi)arid climate; temperature variation

Dubai: waste of freshwater; sea level changes; drought; sandstorms; sea abrasion, marine dynamics

Lelystad: tide; flood; sea level changes; salt soil (ex sea bottom); windy, rainy weather,

Ulaanbaatar: waste of water; continental (semi)arid climate; drought; high level of temperature fluctuation; waste of vegetation,

6.2, Write some of the determining factors of urban development in the illustrated cities (at least two for each).

Ordos: mining; planned new governmental centre; housing business,

Dubai: wealth of the oil; post-oil economic transition, representation of power; creating new touristic attractions, service sector boom

Lelystad: regional differences in population density, fast growing population; overpopulated areas; demand for creating “ideal” living areas, settlement network; demand for arable land

Ulaanbaatar: Housing of the overpopulated yurt community; industrialization; demand for establishing modern capital for Mongolia.



## Section F – Arab Spring (10 points)

### The Liberation of Libya

by Fareed Zakaria & Bobby Ghosh; Time – Sept. 5 2011

„A Domino Effect?

How this next phase plays out will be watched closely across the Middle East by revolutionaries and despots alike. The Arab Spring didn't just take down Ben Ali in Tunisia and Mubarak in Egypt; it also forced the monarchs of Morocco and Jordan to reform their laws and fire their governments in an effort to appease their no-longer-pliant peoples. Just the possibility of an uprising compelled the King of Saudi Arabia, perhaps the Arab world's most powerful man, to distribute tens of billions of dollars in largesse. Expect another spasm of conciliatory gestures to follow Gaddafi's fall.

Other rulers have chosen to bully rather than bribe. Bahrain's King imported foreign armies to beat down peaceful protesters. In Syria and Yemen, regimes have used homegrown thugs and troops to the same effect. Revolutionaries in these countries were originally inspired to take to the streets by scenes from Cairo's Tahrir Square; their spirits will be lifted once more by images from Tripoli.

The Arab Spring's first target, Tunisia's Ben Ali, was followed quickly by its second, bigger prize, Egypt's Mubarak. Syrians hope Gaddafi's removal will hasten Bashar Assad's. Even as Tripoli fell, the Syrian President pronounced, in an interview on state TV, "I am not worried." Borrowing a page from the Libyan rebels, Syria's opposition groups announced the following day that they were setting up a national council, the better to give their revolution a recognizable identity.

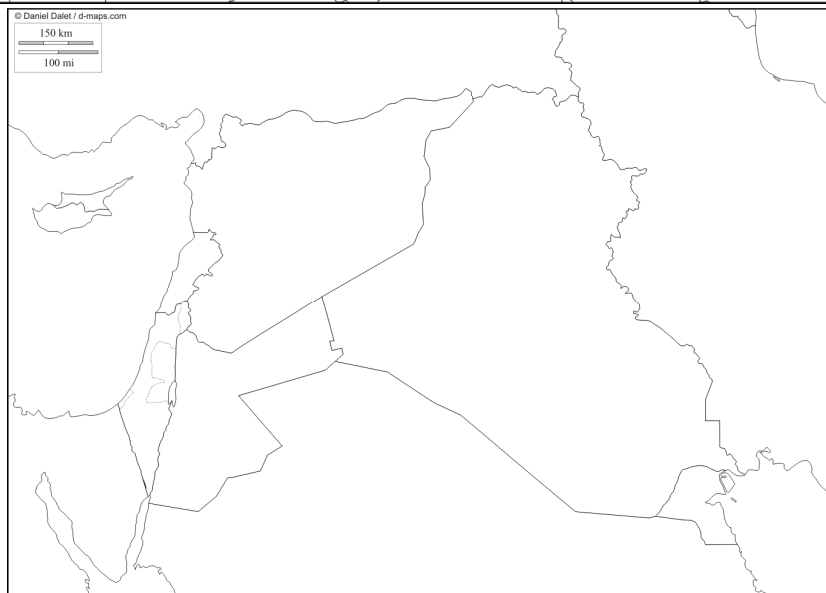
For the moment, Syria's revolutionaries may have to be content with cosmetic similarities. They cannot hope for the level of foreign assistance that was available to the Libyans. Although NATO and the Obama Administration have hailed Gaddafi's ouster as a vindication of their aerial campaign against him, nobody's talking about taking that plan into Syrian skies. "We don't think that military action is the way to go with Syria," says a senior Obama Administration official. For one thing, Assad's military has far greater firepower than Gaddafi's. For another, the Arab League has not called for foreign interference in Syria, as it did in Libya. Gaddafi had few allies, but Assad has one nobody wants to bait: Iran.

However, the alarm caused by Gaddafi's fall in nondemocratic Arab capitals will likely be visited on Damascus in other ways. Some countries, like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, had already begun to press Assad to halt his brutal crackdown on dissent. That pressure will now grow. And NATO's success may give it more political clout in multilateral bodies to push through ever tougher economic sanctions on Syria.

Libyans are already rooting for their fellow revolutionaries on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea. In Martyrs' Square, some fighters chanted anti-Assad slogans for the benefit of TV cameras. If Syrians take one lesson from Libya, it may be the reassurance that they too can carve a new path to liberation. Who knows: there may be more than two ways to topple a tyrant.”

Password:.....

1, Mark all the above mentioned countries and their capital on the maps! **(6 points)**



Source:  
[http://d-maps.com/carte.php?lib=north\\_africa\\_map&num\\_car=759&lang=en](http://d-maps.com/carte.php?lib=north_africa_map&num_car=759&lang=en)

Password:.....

[http://d-maps.com/carte.php?lib=middle\\_east\\_map&num\\_car=599&lang=en](http://d-maps.com/carte.php?lib=middle_east_map&num_car=599&lang=en)  
[http://d-maps.com/carte.php?lib=persian\\_gulf\\_map&num\\_car=275&lang=en](http://d-maps.com/carte.php?lib=persian_gulf_map&num_car=275&lang=en)

2, Name at least four different government types in the region!

**constitutional monarchy, monarchy, republic, parliamentary democracy, constitutional emirate, emirate, theocratic republic, (republic under an authoritarian regime), federation**

3, Which is the right order? (1- largest, ... 4 – smallest)

a, Largest Oil exporters

<b><u>4</u></b> Bahrain	<b><u>3</u></b> Libya
<b><u>2</u></b> Kuwait	<b><u>1</u></b> Saudi Arabia

b, Population

<b><u>3</u></b> Libya	<b><u>4</u></b> Oman
<b><u>1</u></b> Morocco	<b><u>2</u></b> Yemen

c, GDP/capita

<b><u>2</u></b> Bahrain	<b><u>4</u></b> Syria
<b><u>1</u></b> Kuwait	<b><u>3</u></b> Tunisia

4, Mark all the non-Muslim countries on the second map.

**Cyprus, Israel**

5, Name five Muslim countries which are not located in the illustrated region!

**Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan,**