



**GEOGRAPHY.
OLYMPIAD.CH**
GEOGRAPHIE-OLYMPIADE
OLYMPIADES DE GÉOGRAPHIE
OLIMPIADI DI GEOGRAFIA

4th Swiss finals

20 october 2018

Written Response Test

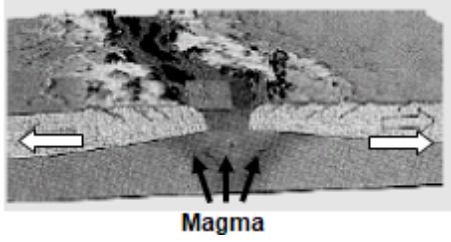
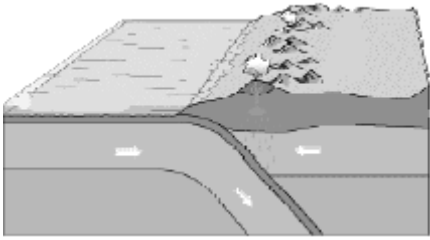
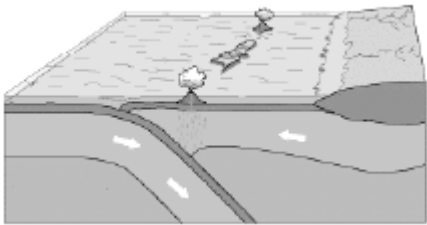
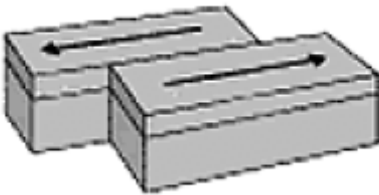
Questions and Answers Booklet

*Do NOT open the booklet
before instructed to do so by a supervisor.*

Student number:

Landforms

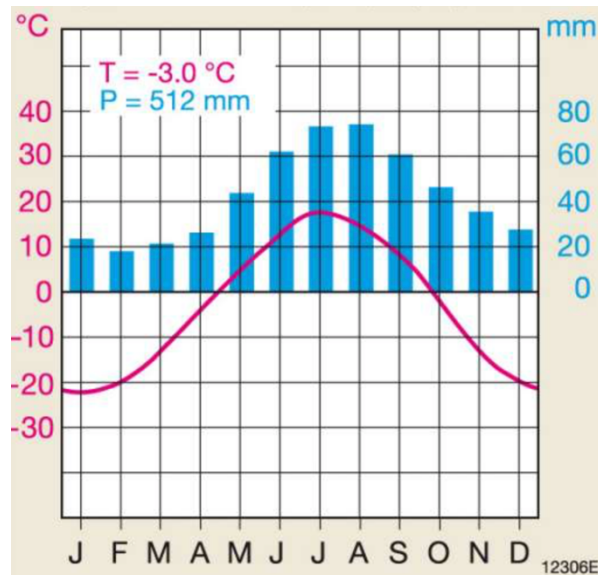
1. Fill in the correct terms of plate tectonics and the tectonic forces in the following table. Name the resulting landform. Name the type of the volcano and give a geographical example. (6 P)

plate borders with movement direction (arrows)	plateshifting process and landform	type of volcano	geographical example
			
			
			
			

2. In the Jura region the density of surface water is lower than in the rest of Switzerland. Explain your answer. (3 P)

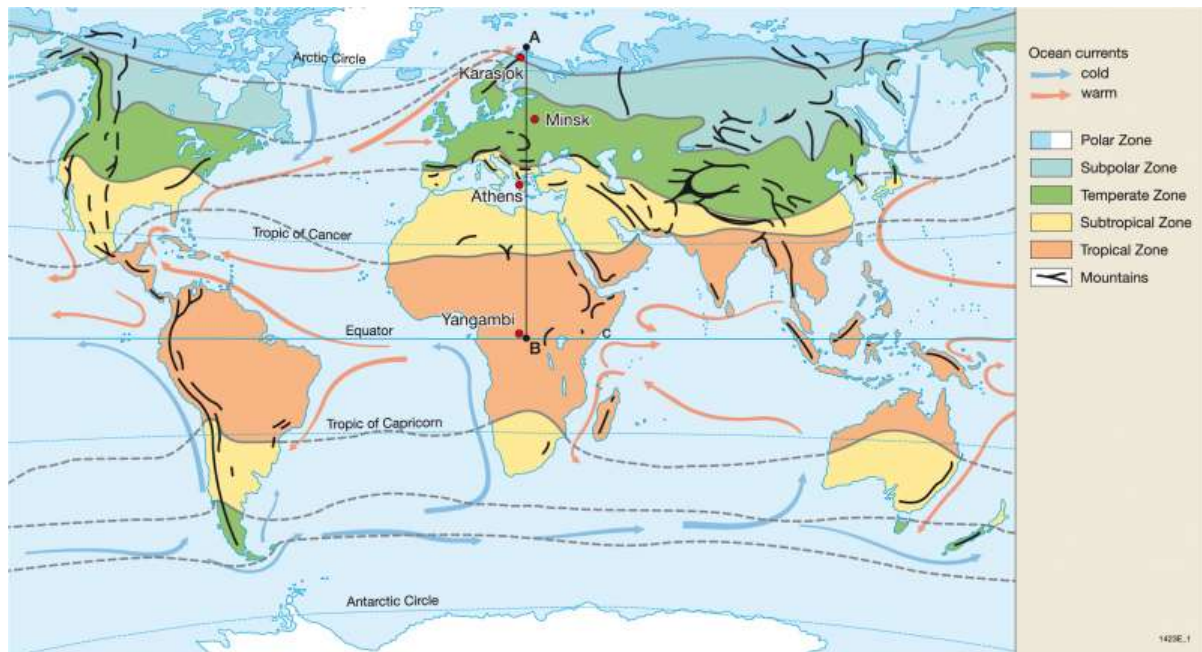
Climate and Climate Change

3a. Below are a climate graph and a map showing the world's climate and vegetation zones. Locate a possible place for the meteorological station that produced this graph with an „X“ on the world map. (2 P)



(43m above sea level :

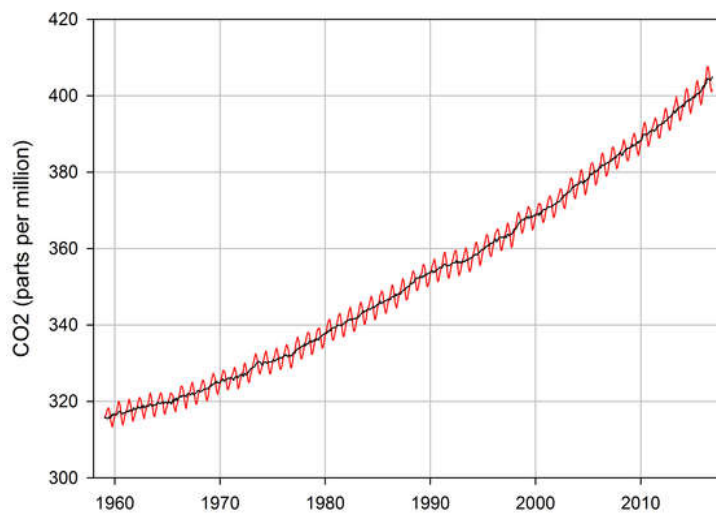
Q : <https://tinyurl.com/ydeneteg>)



(Q: <https://tinyurl.com/y725278s>)

3b. Indicate 4 typical features of the climate/vegetation zone you chose in 3a. Note: Do not indicate more than 2 plants. (1 P)

4. What is depicted in this chart? Suggest a reason for the jagged increase of the red line . (2 P)



(Q: <https://tinyurl.com/y8d55ejr>, bes. 19.09.18)

Hazards and Hazard Management

6. Explain why areas surrounding volcanoes are often densely populated? (1 P)

7. The Swiss people generally assesses the risk of earthquakes in Switzerland as low. Comment on this opinion. (2 P)

8. Primarily in developing countries, large earthquakes frequently result in large numbers of dead and wounded people. Some of those developing countries have not yet recovered from such a catastrophe even a decade later. Comment on why a large earthquake results in heavier damage in developing countries and why rebuilding takes longer in those places compared to developed countries? (3 P)

Urban Geography

9. In Toluca, a suburb of Mexico-City, possibly the largest city in the world (Date of picture: March 2015).

Discuss why neighbourhoods are built in the way depicted below? Briefly name three relevant and different points.(3 P)



(Q: www.yannarthusbertrand2.org, bes. 12.10.17)

10. A new industrial complex for the production of coffee capsules near Avenches (VD) is depicted below. Comment on why there are still flourishing industrial establishments in Switzerland? Why not all industrial production is relocated abroad? For your argumentation, use locational factors drawn from either the picture or the information given above.(3 P)

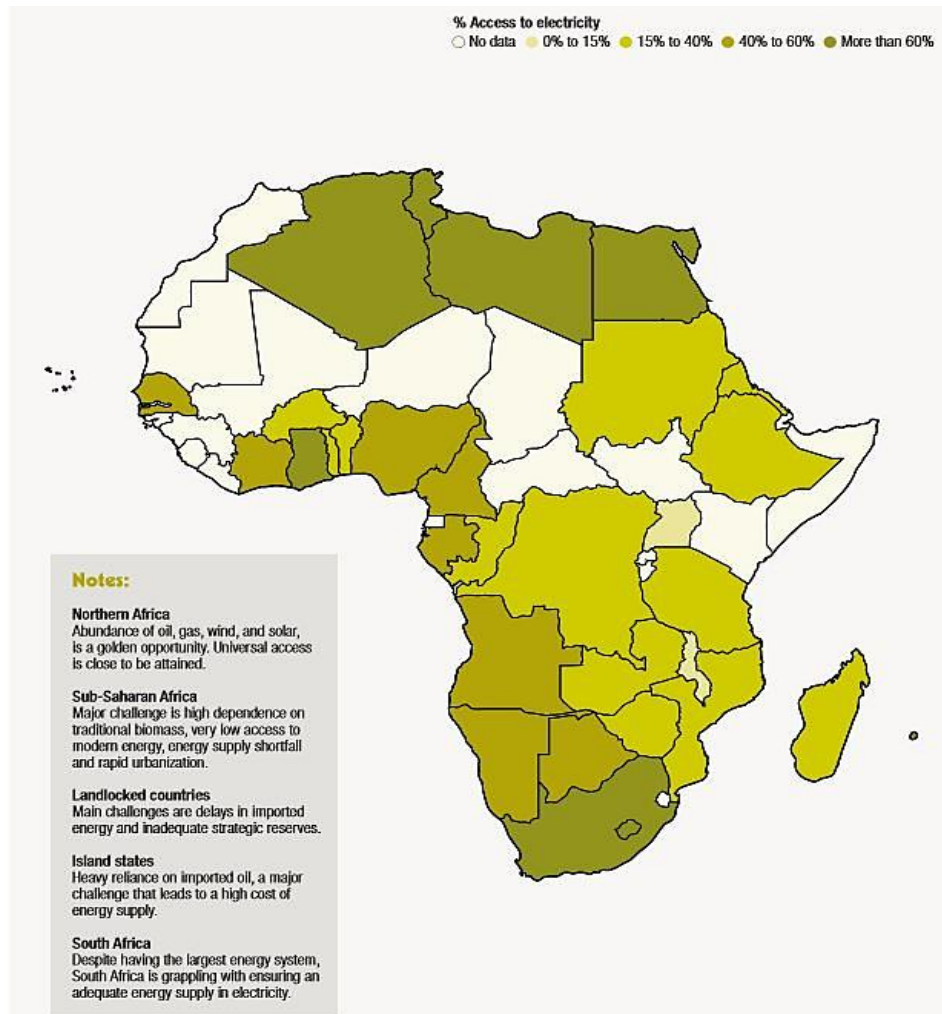


(Photo: A. Ritler, 10.04.14)

Development Geography 7

11. Access to electricity of households in Africa (State approx. 2014)

Briefly explain, why access to electricity is important for households in developing countries and give a plausible example that illustrates it. (3 P)



(Q: www.afdb.org, bes. 15.02.17)

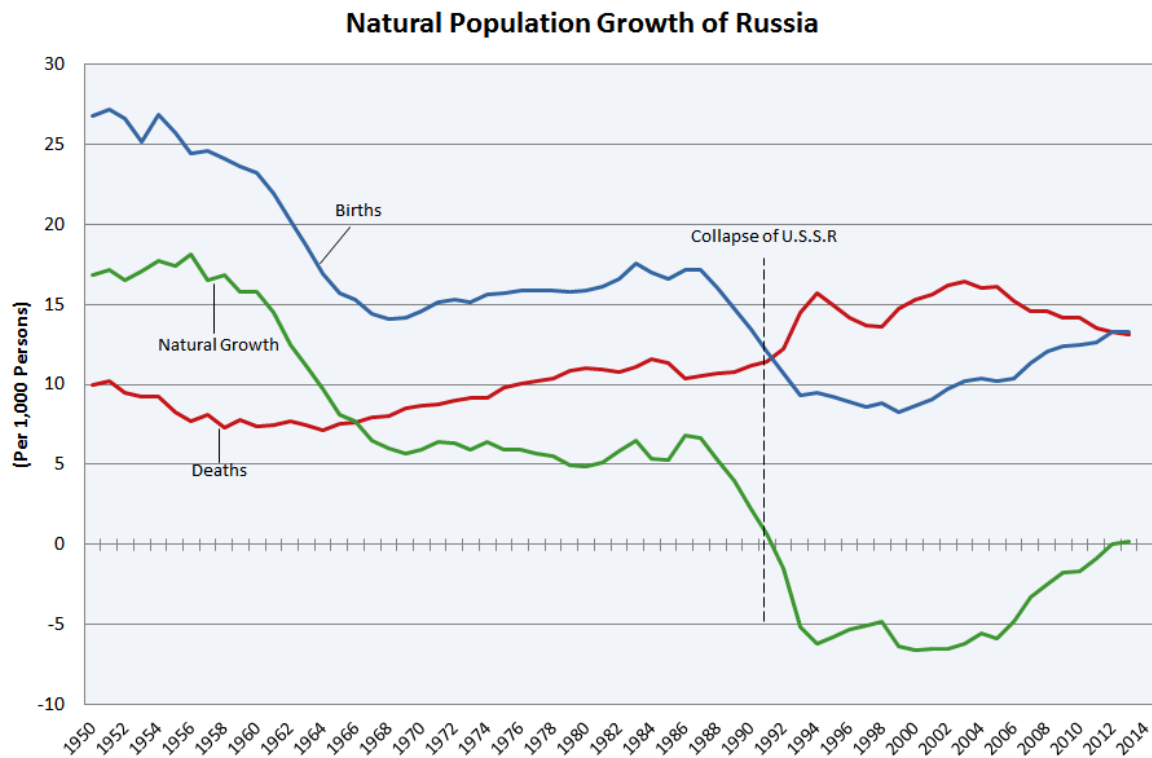
Agricultural Geography

12. Examine this landscape in Rwanda (East Africa, ca. 1500 m. a.s.l.) and explain the reasons for the appearance of the area. Arguments from both physical as well as human geography are required. (4 P)



(Q: <https://tinyurl.com/ycyx8hsp>, bes. 17.03.18)

Population Geography



(Q: <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russland>, bes. 17.03.18)

13. Demographics, using the example of Russia. Study the chart above.

13a. Describe the demographic trend of Russia from 1950 to 2013. (3 P)

13b. Calculate the excess in births (growth rate) of Russia in the year 1950? In 2000? In 2013?

(1 P)

13c. Outline the phases of demographic change visible in Russia between 1950 and 2013. Briefly explain your reasoning. (2 P)

13d. Suggest an explanation for the trend between 1990 and 2013? (2 P)

Economic Geography

14. Russian petroleum and natural gas for Europe. Outline two plausible problems of this current situation in terms of economic geography, one on the side of the supplier (Russia) and one on the side of the recipients in Western and Central Europe (e.g. Germany). (3 P)



(Q: <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russland>, bes. 17.03.18)

Total: 47 points