



TÜRKİYE BİLİMSEL VE TEKNOLOJİK ARAŞTIRMA  
KURUMU BİLİM İNSANI DESTEK PROGRAMLARI  
BAŞKANLIĞI

32. BİLİM OLİMPİYATLARI -2024

İKİNCİ AŞAMA SINAVI

ÖĞRENCİ

COĞRAFYA

- 1) B) Belirli bir bölgedeki hava desenlerinin uzun vadeli ortalaması.
- 2) A) Ormanların yok edilmesi ve arazi kullanımındaki değişiklikler.
- 3) A) Önemli bir kısmı levha sınırlarına paraleldir
- 4) C) Bir olaydan sonra
- 5) B) Volkanik aktivitenin sıklığı artardı.
- 6) D) Yüksek ovalar
- 7) A) Doğum oranları düşüktür.
- 8) A) Yaban hayatıyla uyumlu tarımsal faaliyete,
- 9) D) Miras yoluyla parçalanması,
- 10) C) Tundra – Podzol – Çernezyomlar
- 11) B) Sorgum/Darı
- 12) D) Endonezya
- 13) B. John Snow
- 14) B) Kakao üreticisi ülkelerin katma değerli ürünlerden çikolata sanayisiyle yüksek gelir elde etmesi
- 15) C) Çin'in Kuzey Kutbu üzerinden Avrupa'ya erişimi
- 16) A) Yağmur ormanları ve tropikal ekosistemler
- 17) D) Yeni ticaret yolları ve jeopolitik değişiklikler
- 18) B) AB'nin karbon emisyonu azaltma politikaları

- 19) B) Sadece memeli hayvan popülasyonlarının ortalama bolluğundaki değişimleri izler.
- 20) D) Her trofik seviyede, enerjinin tamamı bir üst seviyeye aktarılır.
- 21) C) Belirli bir alandaki farklı türlerin sayısını, bu türlerin dağılımını ve aralarındaki ekolojik ilişkileri
- 22) C) Deniz seviyesinin yükselmesi, kıyı ekosistemlerini tehdit eder ve bu bölgelerdeki endemik türlerin yaşam alanlarını daraltabilir
- 23) D) Orman yangınlarının sıklığını artırır
- 24) A) Kutuplardaki buzulların erimesi.
- 25) C) Solid Waste
- 26) A) Both Thailand and the world experienced continuous urbanization growth from 1960 to 2020.
- 27) B) The presence of industrial facilities in İzmit Dilovası
- 28) C ) Landscape
- 29) C) Increased resource consumption and environmental changes
- 30) A) Fjord
- 31) B ) Secondary activities
- 32) B) Park
- 33) B) Claystone
- 34) A ) To facilitate the transportation of raw materials from inland regions to coastal ports.
- 35) D) Resilience
- 36) D ) Brandt Line
- 37) A) Mitigation
- 38) D) Arid areas
- 39) B) The concentration of nutrients in the upper layers of the soil
- 40) C) Fragility
- 41) C) Cliff
- 42) B) Disruption of nutrient cycles and loss of balance
- 43) C) Laos
- 44) C) They are unique in terms of biodiversity and the ecosystem services they provide
- 45) C) Responsible and cautious use of technology
- 46) İPTAL

- 47) A) Trilobite
- 48) D) 4
- 49) C) Its unique identity
- 50) D) Countries with life expectancies above the world average are mainly concentrated in Europe first, and in the Americas second.
- 51) D) The doubling time has not exceeded 57 years anywhere, nor has it fallen below 30 years.
- 52) A) Countries with high growth rates are underdeveloped-less developed countries.
- 53) A) Places devoid of humans
- 54) B) Glaciers stand still without moving.
- 55) D) Periglacial
- 56) D) Sandur
- 57) D) Raster data model consists of rows and columns in a regular grid structure.
- 58) B) Urban areas are warmer than rural areas because materials like concrete and asphalt absorb and retain more heat than natural landscapes.
- 59) D) Overlay Analysis
- 60) B) Network
- 61) D) Interpolation
- 62) C) Using time series analysis of satellite imagery from 2010 to 2016 to detect changes in land cover
- 63) D) High flood risk areas can exist in both high and low population density areas, depending on geographical and infrastructural factors.
- 64) D) Visible spectrum imagery from commercial satellites
- 65) A) Risk matrix
- 66) B) Alluvium
- 67) C) Early warning systems
- 68) A) Tidal amplitude is high.
- 69) D) Idealized images portrayed by social media and advertisements
- 70) A) Urban sprawl
- 71) C) Urban areas have expanded, leading to a decrease in both agricultural land and forests.
- 72) C) Both quantitative and qualitative data
- 73) B) Spatial homogenization

74) Frame of the Answer: Climate is the long-term average of weather conditions in a region, typically measured over 30 years or more. Climate change refers to significant, long-lasting changes in weather patterns over time. Natural causes of climate change include volcanic eruptions and variations in solar radiation, while human causes include burning fossil fuels and deforestation.

75) Frame of the Answer: The melting of polar ice caps causes sea levels to rise, which threatens coastal communities by increasing the risk of flooding. It also disrupts ecosystems, contributing to the loss of biodiversity as habitats are altered or destroyed.

76) Frame of the Answer: Due to changing weather patterns caused by climate change, natural disasters such as hurricanes, droughts, and wildfires have become more frequent and severe. These events are increasingly destructive and pose significant challenges to affected regions.

77) Frame of the Answer: Climate change is shifting agricultural zones by altering temperatures and precipitation patterns, making some regions unsuitable for crops that were previously grown there. This poses challenges for food security, as it may reduce the availability of certain crops. Adaptation strategies, such as developing drought-resistant crop varieties, are needed to address these challenges.