Geography EUEE 2004 E.C

Grade 11

Unit One

1. Which of the following became the most important feature of Geography in the 1950's and 1960's?
   A. The development of GIS C. Environmental Determinism B. The central place Theory D. The Quantitative Revolution
2. Which of the following best indicates the central concerns of modern human Geography?
   A. Studying social and physical environment and preparing maps.
   B. Identification of various types of cultural and physical features.
   C. Studying the spatial organization of settlements and economic activities.
   D. Studying the relationship that human beings have with the physical environments
3. Which of the following statements best represents the views of environmental determinist?
   A. Human beings have unlimited ability to tame nature.
   B. People's life styles are shaped by the physical environment in which they live.
   C. People's ability to tame nature depends on their levels of technological advancement
   D. People's ability to tame nature depends on the degree of complexity of their social organizations.
4. Which of the following is the **oldest** known definition of Geography?
   A. The field of study which deals with the description of the earth.
   B. The field of study which explains the spatial variation of phenomena on earth's surface.
   C. The study of the relationship that exists between human kind and the natural environment
   D. The systematic study of landforms, climate, water resources, vegetation and human activities

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Grade 11

Unit One

1. Which one of the following types of economic activities was introduced to the tropical areas in the most recent past?

   A. Hunting and gathering. C. Shifting cultivation
   B. Plantation agriculture. D. Fishing
2. Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is nearest to the earth's surface?
   A. The thermosphere B. The Stratosphere C. The mesosphere D. The troposphere
3. Which of the following fields of Geography is different from the others?
   A. Population geography B. Soil geography C. Cultural geography D. Political geography
4. Which of the following branches of Geography deals with the nature and determinates of the production, spatial distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services?
   A. Biogeography B. Political Geography C. Economic Geography D. Historical Geography
5. The key focus of research and teaching in contemporary geography is
   A. describing the earth
   B. explaining weather anomalies and climate change
   C. explaining spatial relationships and variations in human activities
   D. explaining factors that shape the world economic order

Geography EUEE 2006 E.C

Grade 11

Unit one

1. Which of the following branches of Geography studies the Anthrop sphere?

   (A) Climatology (C) Cultural Geography
   (B) Hydro-geography (D) Population Geography

2. The philosophy of environmental determinism differs from environmental possibilism in that the latter focuses more one
   (A) use o geographic knowledge to solve contemporary problems
   (B) application of statistical techniques
   (C) study of the distribution of environmental resources
   (D) the two-way relationships between humans and their environment
3. One of the following countries of Africa is **NOT** located in the Sahel Zone
   (A) Central African Republic (B) Chad (C) Sudan (D) Niger

Geography EUEE 2008 E.C
Grade 11
Unit one

1. Which of the following statement about the philosophy of "Environmental Determinism" is NOT correct?
   A. It strongly influenced geographic thoughts until the early 20th century
   B. It supports the view that human beings are the masters of the environment
   C. Its founding ideas were laid down by Greek and Roman philosophers
   D. It advocates the view that the physical environment controls human activities
2. Which one of the following statements about Geography is NOT correct?
   A. Geography is an interdisciplinary science
   B. The scope and definition of Geography has remained static
   C. The spatial and temporal distribution of phenomena is the core domain of geography
   D. Geography shares a wide rang of information with the social and natural sciences

Geography EUEE 2004 E.C
Grade 11
Unit Two

1. In which settlement hierarchies do you categorize Addis Ababa?
   A. Large city B. Metropolises C. Large towns. D. Megalopolises

Geography EUEE 2005 E.C
Grade 11
Unit Two

1. Which of the following features **DOES NOT** characterize contours?
   A. Contours are lines actually drawn on the ground to show relief
   B. Each contour line joins points with the same height above mean sea level
   C. The difference between to successive contour lines is equal
   D. Contour lines are drawn at fixed interval

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Grade 11
Unit Two

1. _____are lines on maps that show the distribution of equal transportation cost.
   (A) Isohyets (B) Isodapanes (C) Isobar (D) Isotransport
2. Which of the following often separates adjacent drainage basins?
   (A) their tributaries (B) a ridge (C) confluences (D) deltas
3. _____is a method of showing a relief feature on a map by using different colors or different intensities of the same color.
   (A) Form line (B) Hachure (C) Layer tinting (D) Relief shading
4. Which of the following comes first in a standard research proposal?
   (A) Statement of the problem (C) Research Methodology
   (B) Research Objectives (D) Hypothesis
5. _____ is a type of drainage pattern where rivers flow from surrounding high grounds towards a central basin

(A) Triangular drainage pattern
(B) Rectangular drainage pattern
(C) Circular drainage pattern
(D) Centripetal drainage pattern

6. Study of indivisibility of sites is critically important in all of the following events **EXCEPT**
   (A) during decisions on location of recreation sites
   (B) while planning military operations
   (C) while planning construction of infrastructure like roads and railways
   (D) for planning establishment of schools and health facilities

Geography EUEE 2008 E.C

Grade 11

Unit Two

1. Which of the following combination of terms used in the preparation of isoplethic maps is NOT correct?

   A. Isohyet, rainfall. C. Isotherm, temperature
   B. Isobar, pressure. D. Isodapance, altitude

2. Which of the following statements is NOT a correct description of the general characteristics of a river system?
   A. The points where tributaries join the major river are known as confluences
   B. Sometimes the major river could be shorter than some of its tributaries
   C. Variations in drainage patterns are largely based on variations in topography
   D. The catchment area of a river includes all areas drained by the main river and its tributaries

Geography EUEE 2004 E.C

Grade 11

Unit Three

1. Which of the following soil groups of Africa exhibits characteristics that are similar to those of vertisols during dry and wet seasons?
   A. Acrisols B. fluvisols C. Nitosols D. Luvisols
2. Which of the following characteristically grows on swampy or waterlogged grounds?
   A. Bamboo forests C. Mangrove vegetation
   B. Tropical savannas D. Mediterranean vegetation
3. Which of the following soil groups of Africa exhibits characteristics that are similar to those of Vertisols during dry and wet seasons?
   A. Acrisols B. Fluvisols C. Nitosols D. Luvisols
4. Which of the following characteristically grows on swampy or waterlogged grounds?
   A. Bamboo forests B. Tropical savannas C. Mangrove vegetation D. Mediterranean vegetation
5. Which of the following rivers is believed to have the highest potential for the production of hydroelectric power?
   A. The Nile river. C. The Congo river
   B. The Niger river. D. The Zambezi river
6. When does a cyclonic (frontal) rainfall occur?
   A. When hot air rises to greater heights and cools.
   B. When winds coming from warm and cold areas converge
   C. When rain bearing winds descent from higher to lower grounds
   D. When winds coming from warm areas make contact with mountains
7. Which of the following landforms of Africa came into being mainly as a result of folding?
   A. The Atlas Mountains. C. The Lakes Region of Ethiopia
   B. The East African Rift Valley. D. The mountains of East Africa
8. Which of the following water bodies **does not** wash the shores of Africa?
   A. Indian ocean B. The Arabian sea C. The Gulf of Aden D. The Mediterranean
9. Which one of the following ocean currents has the least effect on the climate of Africa?
   A. Benguela B. Mozambique C. Canaries D. Labrador
10. Which one of the following may not be affected by the relief of a given geographical unit?
    A. Rainfall C. Length of day and night
    B. Population settlement D. Visibility between two points within the area
11. Why do African farmers tend to burn savannah woodlands each year?
    A. To increase the amount of rainfall
    B. To improve the fertility of the soils
    C. To promote the growth of fresh grass for their livestock
    D. To destroy dangerous vectors such as the mosquito that transmits malaria

12. Which of the following parts of Africa has the wettest rainy season?
    A. The coastal areas of Namibia
    B. The coastal areas of Mozambique
    C. The coastal plants of the Horn of Africa
    D. The coastal areas of the Maghreb region
13. Which of the following countries has a climatic pattern that is strongly influenced by its proximity to a cold ocean current?
    A. Zambia B. Namibia C. Tanzania D. Mozambique
14. What is the major factor that explains the very high summer temperatures of African countries such as Chad and Niger?
    A. Their distance from the sea
    B. Their immense geographic size
    C. Their lack of rain bearing clouds
    D. Their lack of plateaus and mountains
15. What is the most extensive type of land from on the African continent?
    A. Plateaus B. Mountains and hills C. Lowlands and plains D. River valleys and basins
16. Which of the following is responsible for the present locations of the continents that once formed the single supercontinent known as Gondwanaland?
    A. Volcanism
    B. Continental drift
    C. Faulting and folding
    D. Erosion, transportation and deposition
17. Where do you find the richest and most diverse wildlife concentration in Africa?
    A. In the tropical rainforests
    B. In the savannah grasslands
    C. In desert and semi-desert areas
    D. In river valleys, lakes and swamplands
18. Which of the following **NOT** a likely outcome of large scale deforestation and overgrazing?
    A. Climatic change
    B. Land degradation
    C. Greater biodiversity
    D. Increased runoff and flooding
19. What common characteristics do you find among Atlas, Alps and Himalyas?
    A. They are old fold mountains
    B. All are the result of tensional force
    C. All are found in the Mediterranean region
    D. They were formed during similar geological era
20. If you travel from Congo basin straight to central part of Chad, what are the major vegetation zones you may pass through?
    A. Equatorial rainforest, High Savanna, park savanna Thorn scrub
    B. Equatorial rainforest, Park savanna, High savanna and Thorn scrub
    C. Equatorial Rainforest, Thorn savanna, High savanna and Park savanna
    D. True savanna, Equatorial rainforest, park savanna and Thorn scrub
21. Which one of the following conservation measures is feasible to tackle the problem of deforestation due to urban expansion?
    A. Afforesting B. Reforestation C. Social forestry D. Master planning
22. One of the following may **NOT** explain best the oldest rocks of Africa
    A. It covers small parts of Africa
    B. Rich in Gold and copper minerals
    C. It is highly complex in its formation
    D. Mainly covered by other layers of rocks
23. Which one of the following factors has the least effect on population distribution of Africa?
    A. Climate B. Water resource C. Religion D. Conflict and war
24. Which region of Africa has most diverse climatic conditions and biodiversity?
    A. Eastern Africa B. Western Africa C. Central Africa D. Southern Africa
25. Which one of the following techniques is the most common to represent relief and elevation on standard topographic map?
    A. Contour lines B. Hachures C. Altitude D. Shaded relief
26. To which geological period do you associate extensive coal formation in Africa?
    A. Jurassic B. Paleozoic C. Cretaceous D. Carboniferous
27. Which of the following cities experiences the largest annual range of temperature?
    A. Tripoli, Libya
    B. Kano, Nigeria
    C. Freetwon, Sierra leone
    D. Harare, Zimbabwe
28. Which of the following statements about the tropical rainforests of Africa is NOT correct?
    A. They are often referred to as equatorial rainforests or tropical evergreen forest.
    B. They have much less diversity of plant species in comparison to tropical savannas.
    C. They occur in lowlands whose elevation is below 500 meters above the sea level.
    D. They occur in areas that receive annual rainfall ranging between 1500 and 2500 mms.
29. What proportion of the world's continental land surface does Africa constitutes?
    A. About one-half.
    B. Roughly ten percent.
    C. More or less one-third.
    D. Approximately one-fifth.
30. Which of the following statements about rainfall in Ethiopia is correct?
    A. In general lower altitudes have greater annual precipitation than higher altitudes.
    B. The amount of rainfall received by any two places located on the same altitude is more or less the same.
    C. The amount of rainfall received by any two places located on the same latitude is more or less the same.
    D. In general the south-western highlands tend to have greater annual precipitation than the north-western highlands.

31. Which one of the following is correct about the geological history of Africa?
    A. All parts of Africa were uniformly affected by Paleozoic era.
    B. Cenozoic era was the most remarkable in the geological history of Africa.
    C. Western Africa is geologically the most unstable part of the continent.
    D. Many geological events were recorded during Precambrian era in Africa.
32. Which of the following is NOT directly affected by the vertical distribution of climate in Ethiopia?
    A. The spatial distribution of vegetation.
    B. The spatial distribution of population.
    C. The spatial distribution of urban centers.
    D. The spatial distribution of linguistic groups.
33. Women empowerment and participation in the overall socio-economic development aspect can be promoted though.
    A. Gender sensitive policies.
    B. Campaign against illiteracy.
    C. Gender based division of labor.
    D. Women focused family planning.

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Grade 11
Unit Three

1. Africa gets closest to Europe at the
   (A) strait of Gibraltar
   (B) Strait of Bab-el Mandab
   (C) Isthmus of Suez
   (D) Cape Bon
2. One of the following countries of Africa is **NOT** located in the Sahel Zone
   (A) Central African Republic (B) Chad (C) Sudan (D) Niger
3. Which of the following statements about the African continent is **NOT** correct?
   (A) The coastline of Africa has lots of deep, wide and long indentations and inlets
   (B) The North-South and East-West extents of the continent are almost equivalent
   (C) The greater bulk of the land mass of Africa lies to the north of the equator
   (D) Most parts of the high mountains of Africa are of volcanic origin
4. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the major geographic regions of Arica?
   (A) Southern Africa has the major mining and manufacturing industries in the Continent
   (B) Central Africa owns about one-third of the Continen's tropical woods
   (C) Northern Africa is dominated by mountains and plains
   (D) Eastern Africa is characterized by a Desert climate
5. One of the following is **NOT** among the mechanisms used by desert plants to adapt to the harsh environmental conditions
   (A) development of thorny leaves.
   (B) seeds that lie dormant for several years.
   (C) spongy leaves and stems that store water
   (D) large and numerous leaves
6. What is the main factor that explains why the Congo River has the lowest seasonal fluctuation of flow in Africa?
   (A) The width of its catchment area.
   (B) Its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean.
   (C) Its location in equatorial Africa
   (D) The length of its channel
7. Which of the following types of vegetation largely occurs on lake shores, deltaic mouths and flood plains of the major rivers of Africa?
   (A) Afromontane vegetation
   (B) Mediterranean vegetation
   (C) Park (wetter) Savannah
   (D) Mangrove vegetation
8. Mainly over which of the following parts of Africa would the ITCZ be located in January?
   (A) Over the northern half of the continent
   (B) Over the north-eastern half of the continent
   (C) Over the southern half of the continent
   (D) Over the north western half of the continent
9. Which of the following parts of Africa usually receives cyclonic (frontal) rainfall?
   (A) The extreme north and south
   (B) The East African highlands
   (C) The Congo Basin
   (D) the Ethiopian highlands
10. The Mediterranean Climatic Region
    (A) has its main rain during the summer
    (B) is located in the northern and southern tips of Africa
    (C) is one of the most important tourist attractions in Africa due to its unique climate
    (D) B and C are correct answers

Geography EUEE 2008 E.C
Grade 11
Unit Three

1. Which of the following best explains why Africa has the hottest climate in the world?
   A. The immense size of the continent
   B. The longitudinal location of the continent
   C. The latitudinal location of the continent
   D. The fact that the continent has many basins and low plateaus
2. Which of the following statements about the tropical rainforests of Africa is NOT correct?
   A. They are also known as equatorial broad leaf evergreen forests
   B. They largely consist of soft woood trees
   C. They are confined to Central and Western Africa as well as eastern Madagascar
   D. They develop in areas with high temperature and high rainfall throughout the year
3. Which of the following best explains why Africa has 40% of the world's hydro-electric power (HEP) potential?
   A. The fact that Africa is rich in water resources
   B. The steep profile of the upper and middle courses of most African rivers
   C. The fact that Africa has some of the longest rivers in the world
   D. The fact that a good part of Africa receives very high annual rain fall.
4. Which of the following types of natural vegetation of Africa is usually found between the wetter and drier savannas?
   A. High Savanna C. Park Savanna
   B. Thorn Scrub D. Tropical rainforest
5. Where do the westerly winds that reach the northern and southern tips of Africa come from?
   A. The Indian ocean. C. The Sub polar high pressure belts
   B. The Mediterranean sea. D. The equatorial low pressure belt
6. Which of the following factors best explains why the south-western coastal areas of Africa are generally cool and dry?
   A. Their altitudinal location. C. Their proximity to the Kalahari Desert
   B. Their Latitudinal location. D. Effects of the Benguela Current
7. One of the following statements about the ITCZ (Inter Tropical Convergence Zone) is NOT correct
   A. It is a region of rising air and high pressure near the equator
   B. Areas near the ITCZ experience high rainfall
   C. It is a region of rising air and low pressure near the equator
   D. It is a low pressure center which controls the direction of winds
8. Which one of the following African does NOT have a direct access to international waters?
   A. Namibia B. Botswana C. Tanzania D. Mozambique
9. Which one of the following is correct about Africa?
   A. Africa is the only continent positioned in all the four hemispheres
   B. Cape Bon marks the western tip of Africa
   C. The land area south of the Equator is about twice that of the north.
   D. Africa's greatest north-south extent is slightly shorter than the east-west extent
10. All of the following geological events took place in Africa during the Paleozoic Era EXCEPT
    A. Denudation C. Peneplanation
    B. Orogenesis D. Formation of coal
11. Which of the following soil types of Africa is considered to be the most productive in general and ideal for crop production in particular?
    A. Acrisols B. Vertisols C. Nitosols D. Ferrasols
12. Which of the following drainage systems of Africa has only a single main river basin?
    A. The Indian Ocean Drainage System C. The Atlantic Ocean Drainage System
    B. The Mediterranean Sea Drainage System D. The Closed (Inland) Drainage System
13. The main global pressure belts that affect the climate of Africa between 5^0N and 5^0S latitudes are the
    A. Horse latitudes C. Equatorial lows (doldrums)
    B. Polar easterlies D. Subtropical highs

14. Which one of the following combinations of the names of rivers and the dams built on them is NOT correct?
    A. White Nile, High Aswan Dam.
    B. Zambezi, Kariba Dam.
    C. Volta, Akosombo Dam
    D. Congo, Inga I and Inga II
15. The Mangrove vegetation of Africa are well adapted to all of the following areas EXCEPT
    A. Constal areas of East Africa
    B. The eastern shores of the Indian Ocean
    C. The Bale mountains of Ethiopia
    D. Deltaic mouths and flood plains of African rivers
16. Desert plants use all of the following mechanisms of adaptation to with stand the desert environment EXCEPT
    A. Deep roots
    B. Waxy or needle shaped leaves
    C. Spongy leaves, stems, roots and fruits
    D. Broad leaves
17. One of the following soils of Africa becomes very sticky during wet seasons and crack severely during dry seasons thereby making farming a very laborious activity
    A. Vertisoles B. Calcisols C. Fluvisols D. Solonchaks
18. Which of the following statements about the Mediterranean type of climate is correct?
    A. Its average annual rainfall does not exceed 200 mms
    B. It has dry summers and wet winters
    C. It is confined to the Maghreb region of North Africa
    D. It is found in the northern and southern tips of Africa
19. Which of the following statement about the tropical monsoon climatic region of Africa in is NOT correct?
    A. It receives heavy rainfall throughout the year
    B. Its temperature remains high throughout the year
    C. It is found only in the southern part of the continent
    D. Winter is the wettest season of the region
20. During which period of the geologic time scale did the land in the eastern part of Africa remains under the sea?
    A. The Jurassic Period
    B. The Triassic Period
    C. The Cretaceous Period
    D. The Cretaceous and Triassic periods
21. One of the following countries is NOT within the Sahel Zone of Africa
    A. Mali B. Chad C. Gabon D. Niger
22. One of the following is the largest climatic region in Africa south of the Sahara
    A. The Equatorial Climate
    B. Tropical Maritime (Monsoon) Climate
    C. The Tropical Desert or and Semi-desert Climate
    D. Tropical Continental (Savanna) Climate

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Grade 11
Unit Four

1. One of the following countries of Africa is NOT among those where manufacturing industries are well developed.
   A. Egypt B. Nigeria C. Morocco D. Chad
2. Which one of the following countries receives the highest proportion of Ethiopian export?
   A. South Africa. B. Japan C. Germany D. United States of America
3. Which one of the following countries is the world's leading producer o natural rubber?
   A. Thailand B. Burma C. Malaysia D. Indonesia
4. All of the following language groups belong to the Omotic group **EXCEPT** one
   A. Shakicho B. Dawro C. Gofa D. Kembata
5. The racial family that embraces the larges proportion of the African population is
   A. Caucasoid B. Negroid C. Bushmen D. Pygmies
6. What is the main factor that causes shifting cultivation?
   A. Shortage of land
   B. Shortage of farming tools
   C. Changes in the types of crops grown
   D. Soil infertility

7. Which of the following is **NOT** among the main factors limiting the development of inter-state or inter-regional trade in Africa?
   A. Similarity of the export commodities of most countries
   B. Ideological and cultural barriers
   C. The problem of currencies
   D. The severe limitation in the physical infrastructure
8. The current trend of population migration from Africa to other continents is best explained by
   A. Political repression in Africa
   B. Cultural attractions in the target continents
   C. Economic hardships in Africa
   D. Search for educational opportunities abroad
9. The most and least urbanized sub-regions of Africa are _____ and _____ respectively
   A. North and Central Africa
   B. South and East Africa
   C. South and Central Africa
   D. South and West Africa
10. The high fertility rate in Africa can be explained in terms of all of the following factors **EXCEPT**
   A. Religious beliefs
   B. Low level of urbanization
   C. Favorable climate
   D. Inadequate family planning
11. Which one of the following countries of Africa is the leading producer of crude oil?
   A. Angola B. Nigeria C. Gabon D. Algeria
12. A population pyramid mainly indicates
   A. The size of the population of a given geographic unit
   B. The vital rates of the population of a given country
   C. The distribution of the population of a country by age and sex
   D. The distribution of the population of a country by income category
13. One of the following statements describes the status of trade in Africa
   A. Most countries in Africa import agricultural goods and services
   B. Inter-countries trade has been growing very fast over the past decade
   C. Africa has a 20% share of the world trade
   D. Africa is not able to diversify its export trade
14. Though Africa has a great potential to produce sufficient food for its people, the continent has been sufficient from chronic food insecurity mainly due to
   A. Serious shortage of working age population
   B. System of trade which encourages food export
   C. Conversion of some food crops to bio-fuels
   D. Heavy dependence on backward farming techniques and tool

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Grade 11
Unit four

1. In which of the following countries does the mining sector make the lowest contriution to GDP?
   (A) Botswana (B) Namibia (C) Ethiopia (D) Zambia
2. Bushmen are to the Kalahari Desert as Pygmies are to _____.
   (A) the Okavango Swamp (B) the Congo Basin (C) the Niger Delta (D) the Chad Basin
3. Which of the following parts of Africa has the lowest crude density of population?
   (A) The coastal areas of North Africa
   (B) The continental interior of Africa north of the equator
   (C) The southern coastal area of West Africa
   (D) The coastal areas of Africa south of the equator
4. Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct about shifting cultivation in Africa?
   (A) It is typically practiced in the remote tropical rainforest areas
   (B) It is practiced with the help of simple tools such as hoes, digging sticks and axes
   (C) It is practiced in areas where the soils are heavily leached
   (D) It uses more of crop rotation systems than field rotation systems
5. Which of the following cash crops is mainly supplied by Africa to the world?
   (A) Tea (B) Coffee (C) Cocoa (D) Palm oil
6. Where does the largest share of Africa's exportable timber come from?
   (A) West African tropical forests
   (B) The highlands of East Africa
   (C) The Congo Basin
   (D) The highlands of North Africa

7. Africa contribution more than three fourth of the global production of one of the following minerals
   (A) West African tropical forests (C) The Congo Basin
   (B) The highlands of East Africa (D) The highlands of North Africa
8. Which of the following features does **NOT** characterize the African population?
   (A) triangular population pyramid (C) low age dependency ratio
   (B) low life expectancy (D) low median age
9. The death rate in Africa has been steadily decreasing following the second World War mainly because of
   (A) decline in civil and inter-country conflicts and wars
   (B) steady economic growth in the continent
   (C) major improvement in the overall standards of living
   (D) discovery of medicines and vaccines for tropical diseases
10. Which of the following is **NOT** among the leading factors that constrain the development of inter-regional trade between African countries?
   (A) Underdevelopment of the road and rail transport sectors
   (B) Operational shortcomings of interregional trade organizations
   (C) The nature of the export commodities of many countries
   (D) Continuous fluctuations in the values of the US Dollar and the Euro

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Grade 11
Unit four

1. Which of the following countries is the leading destination of intra-continental labour migration in Africa?
   A. Mauritania. C. Democratic Republic of the Congo
   B. Mozambique. D. The Republic of South of Africa
2. In which regional division of the African continent is Sudan found?
   A. Central Africa. C. Western Africa
   B. Northern Africa. D. Eastern Africa
3. Which of the following regions of Africa experiences a more diversified economy?
   A. Southern Africa C. Central Africa
   B. Western Africa. D. Northern Africa
4. Which of the following regions of Africa has the lowest population size?
   A. Eastern Africa. C. Northern Africa
   B. Central Africa. D. Southern Africa

5. The concept of "conurbation" in urban geography refers to?
   A. A group of large cities and towns
   B. Prevalence of a primate city in a country
   C. Density of services in an urban center
   D. A single large city with its suburbs
6. Which one of the following African countries has the highest proportion of urban population?
   A. Ethiopia B. Malawi C. Egypt D. Ghana
7. The size of an urban place's hinterland is an indication of its
   A. urban design. C. degree of centrality
   B. social distance. D. religious diversity
8. A country had a crude Birth Rate of 36 per thousand people in 2015. It its Crude Death was 12 per thousand people during the same year, what was its rate of natural increase?
   A. 2.4% B. 1.2% C. 3.6% D. 4.8%
9. The population of which of the following groups of wild animals of Africa is on the brink of extinction due to hunting by poachers?
   A. Hyenas and foxes C. Baboons and monkeys
   B. Elephants and rhinoceroses D. Zebras and gazelles
10. Which of the following is the smallest settlement?
   A. Hamlet B. Town C. Village D. City

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Grade 11

Unit Five

1. In which of the following countries is the mining sector's share of GDP the lowest
   A. Ethiopia B. Namibia C. Zambia D. Botswana
2. A population pyramid with a brand base and a narrow peak indicates?
   A. High death rate and low life expectancy.
   B. Low death rate and high life expectancy.
   C. The predominance of an adult population.
   D. Low fertility rate and low dependency ratio.
3. What is the effect of a high rate of natural increase on the length of the doubling time of a population?
   A. It will reduce the doubling time of the population.
   B. It will increase the doubling time of the population.
   C. It will have no impact on the doubling time of the population.
   D. It will freeze the doubling time of the population at a fixed rate.
4. Which of the following countries most likely devotes the highest proportion of its Gross National product on research and development?
   A. India B. Indonesia C. Nigeria D. Germany
5. Highest and lowest proportion of urban population characterizes which regions of African respectively?
   A. Central and southern.
   B. Eastern and Southern.
   C. Southern and Eastern Africa.
   D. Northern and Eastern Africa.
6. Which of the following statements about the growth rate of the population of Africa is correct?
   A. Its rate of natural increase is the highest in the world.
   B. Its population has the longest doubling time in the world.
   C. Its population growth rate is presently about 3.5% per annum.
   D. Its population growth rate has shown no sign of moderation in the recent past.
7. All of the following describe the demographic characteristics of Africa **Except**.
   A. Low median age.
   B. Short doubling time.
   C. Brand base population pyramid
   D. High fertility and low mortality rates.
8. Which one of the following has the most profound impact on the recent demographic characteristics of African population?
   A. Conflict. B. HIV/AIDS C. Poverty D. Drought
9. What does the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) measure?
   A. The total number of live births in a given year.
   B. The total number of children born per 1000 population.
   C. The total number of children born in a year per 1000 women
   D. The average number of children that would be born to a women over her life time.
10. Which one of the following is a possible conclusion of the Malthusian population theory?
    A. Population increase can motivate technological innovations.
    B. Disease and war should be allowed to avoid overpopulation.
    C. Population increase can intensify agriculture to maintain food security.
    D. Economy grows in geometric progression as population grows arithmetically.
11. The economic use of a river can be influenced by all of the following **Except**
    A. Its tributaries.
    B. Its seasonality
    C. The relief it crosses.
    D. The international nature of the river.

Geography EUEE 2004 E.C

Grade 12

Unit One

1. In conducting Geographical research which one of the following should come first?
   A. Hypothesis
   B. Setting objectives
   C. Reviewing literature
   D. Research problem identification
2. In Geographic research, it is not always easy to take the entire population as a study unit. What technique do you use to decide your study unit?
   A. Sampling techniques
   B. Use of qualitative method
   C. Changing the research topic
   D. Dividing the study unit among many researchers
3. Which of the following is NOT among the general uses of research in Geography?
   A. Being able to predict about the future
   B. Solving social or environmental problem
   C. Narrowing down the broad area of knowledge
   D. Improving one's writing, reading and thinking skills

Geography EUEE 2005 E.C

Grade 12

Unit One

1. Which of the following brought a major change to geographic research as of the 1960s?
   A. The application of spatial analysis as a new technique in geographic studies
   B. Advancements made in exploration and discovery
   C. Advancements made in the field of Astronomy
   D. The use of maps as sources of data

Geography EUEE 2006 E.C

Grade 12

Unit one

1. Which of the following is **NOT** among the main uses of geographic research?
   (A) Getting new knowledge. (C) Finding answers to the questions we ask
   (B) Gaining ability to predict about the future. (D) Using old skills to solve new problems
2. Which of the following comes first in a standard research proposal?
   (A) Statement of the problem (C) Research Methodology
   (B) Research Objectives (D) Hypothesis
3. Which of the following is a secondary source of data?
   (A) Questionnaires (B) Interviews (C) Newspapers (D) Personal observation

Geography EUEE 2008 E.C

Grade 12

Unit one

1. Which one of the following statements about "scientific research" is NOT correct?
   A. Research means to seek again with a view to becoming certain
   B. Research is the discovery of new facts through planned and organized effort
   C. Research is a scientific method of investigating answers for identified problems
   D. Research is the accidental discovery of new facts through trial and error
2. One of the following methods is NOT commonly used to collect qualitative data
   A. Group interviews. C. personal observation
   B. Survey questionnaires. D. Focus group discussion

Geography EUEE 2006 E.C

Grade 12

Unit Two

1. The type of map projection which is particularly suited to the polar region is
   (A) Zenithal projection (C) Rectangular project (D)
   (B) Conic projection Cylindrical projection

Geography EUEE 2008 E.C

Grade 12

Unit Two

1. A type of map projection which maintains accuracy of direction is
   A. Linear projection. C. Orthomorphic projection
   B. Homolographic projection. D. Azimutal projection

Geography EUEE 2004 E.C

Grade 12

Unit Three

1. Which of the following characteristically grows on swampy or waterlogged grounds?
   A. Bamboo forests C. Mangrove vegetation
   B. Tropical savannas D. Mediterranean vegetation

Geography EUEE 2006 E.C
Grade 12
Unit Three

1. the process of plotting or location boundary lines on maps or aerial photographs by cartographers is known as _____ _____.
   (A) Boundary allocation (C) Boundary demarcation
   (B) Boundary definition (D) Boundary delimitation
2. Which of the following is **NOT** strongly related to the geographic location of Ethiopia?
   (A) The fact that Ethiopia is a member of IGAD. (C) The fact that Ethiopia is a member of the UN
   (B) The socio-cultural behavior of the people of Ethiopia. (D) The time zone to which Ethiopia belongs
3. In which part of Ethiopia can you find the oldest layers of the upper sandstone?
   (A) north western part of the country. (C) south-eastern parts of the country
   (B) southern most tips of the country. (D) central parts of the country
4. What was the main factor that was responsible for the formation of the Ethiopian Rift Valley?
   (A) Intensive and sustained erosion during the Paleozoic era
   (B) The tectonic forces that uplifted the Ethio-Arabian land mass in the Cenozoic era
   (C) The transgression and regression of the sea during the Mesozoic era
   (D) Quaternary volcanic eruptions
5. Which of the following is an example of an inland drainage system?
   (A) The Abay basin ` (C) The Rift Valley Lakes Region
   (B) The Ghenale Basin. (D) The Baro River valley
6. Which one of the following lakes has shown the greatest tendency of drying up over the past two to three decades?
   (A) Lake Chamo (B) Lake Ashengie (C) Lake Kuriftu (D) Lake Haromaya
7. Which of the following lowlands has the wettest climate?
   (A) The Denakil Plains (C) The Baro Lowlands
   (B) The Chew Bahir Rift (D) The Lower Awash Valley
8. If all places with elevations of 1000 or more meters above mean sea level are defined as highlands, which of the following is a lowland town?
   (A) Asosa (B) Gode (C) Jigjiga (D) Ziway
9. Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct about the characteristics of the main rivers of Ethiopia?
   (A) They have mostly stable year round flows (C) They tend to flow through deep gorges or canyons
   (B) The have narrow and winding courses (D) They have many rapids and waterfalls
10. Which of the following parts of Ethiopia has the greatest known potential for the production of geothermal electricity?
    (A) The North Central Massifs (C)The Arsi-Bale Massifs
    (B) The South-Western Lowlands (D) The Ethiopian Rift Valley
11. Which of the following is a good indicator of the geological instability of the Ethiopian Rift Valley?
    (A) The recurrence of droughts and floods (C) The wide spread presence of thermal springs and fumaroles
    (B) The rapid loss of natural vegetation and soils (D) Intensive land degradation and fast loss of biodiversity
12. Which of the following forms the bedrock of the most intensively cultivated soils of Ethiopia?
    (A) The Trap series rocks (C) Mesozoic marine sediments
    (B) Quaternary lava (D) The basement complex
13. Which of the following statements about the Wabishebelle River is **NOT** Correct?
    (A) Its waters flow ladrgely through semi-arid and arid lands (C) It forms a large delta when it enters the Indian ocean
    (B) It is the longest river in the country (D) It has the largest catchment area in the country
14. During which of the following groups of months are the lowest mean monthly temperatures of most towns of highland Ethiopia recorded?
    (A) November, December and January (C) February, March and April
    (B) September, October and November (D) June, July and August
15. Over which part of Africa will the sun be overhead in September?
    (A) the coastal areas of Northern Africa (C) the Horn of Africa
    (B) Equatorial Africa (D) the highlands of Southern Africa
16. What is the basis for classifying seasons into Bega, Belg and Kiremt in Ethiopia?
    (A) annual rainfall distribution and weather systems (C) altitudinal distribution of temperature
    (B) annual distribution of temperature (D) altitudinal distribution of rainfall
17. Which of the following areas of Ethiopia is located on the leeward side of rain-bearing "Kiremt" winds?
    (A) The north-western lowlands (C) The Dalol Depression
    (B) The south-western highlands (D) The Gambela lowlands

18. Which of the following statements about rainfall variability in Ethiopia is correct?
    (A) Rainfall variability decreases with decreasing altitude
    (B) The highlands have lesser rainfall variability than the lowlands
    (C) Rainfall variability is lowest in areas that have a bimodal rainfall pattern
    (D) Rainfall variability increase with increase in the amount of annual rainfall
19. Which of the following river courses of Ethiopia marks part of the international boundary that Ethiopia shares with Southern Sudan?
    (A) Angereb (B) Gojeb (C) Akobo (D) Beles
20. Which of the following tree species of Ethiopia is typically found at higher altitudes?
    (A) Sholla (B) Ghirar (C) Warka (D) Kosso
21. What are the major controls of weather and climate in Ethiopia?
    (A) Longitude and pressure belts (C) Winds and pressure belts
    (B) Latitude, altitude and weather systems (D)The north-south movement of the overhead sun
22. To which temperature zone do the higher grounds of the Arsi-Bale Massifs belong?
    (A) Tropical (C) Subtropical
    (B) Temperate (D) Alpine
23. Which of the following statements is correct about the general distribution of temperature and rainfall in Ethiopia?
    (A) Both temperature and rainfall increase with decreasing altitude
    (B) Both temperature and rainfall increase with increasing altitude
    (C) With decreasing altitude temperature decreases while rainfall increases
    (D) With decreasing altitude temperature increases while rainfall decreases
24. Where do you expect to find the largest population of arboreal animals in Ethiopia?
    (A) In woodland grasslands (C) In the tropical rainforest areas
    (B) In woodland savannahs (D) In the semi-arid and arid lowlands
25. Which of the following mammals of Ethiopia is presently facing the greatest danger of extinction?
    (A) Wild ass (B) Baboons (C) Jackals (D) Monkeys
26. Which of the following soils of Ethiopia is most intensively cultivated?
    (A) Nitosols (B) Cambisols (C) Vertisols (D) Luvisols
27. Which of the following factors is **NOT** responsible for land degradation on highland Ethiopia?
    (A) Overgrazing by domestic stock (C) Deforestation
    (B) Traditional cultivation methods (D) Overgrazing by wildlife
28. Which of the following can be a good reason for the limited agricultural uses of fluvisols in Ethiopia?
    (A) Their low nutrient content
    (B) Lack of awareness by farmers
    (C) Their occurrence in semi-arid and thinly populated areas
    (D) Their occurrence on flat areas
29. What is the dominant type of natural vegetation found in the southern most parts of Ethiopia?
    (A) Semi-dessert steppe (C) Deciduous woodland
    (B) Acacia savannah and thorn bush (D) High savannah
30. To which category of forests do the broadleaf rainforests of Ethiopia belong?
    (A) Coniferous forests (C) Equatorial rainforests
    (B) Equatorial rainforests (D) Tropical rainforests
31. Which of the following is **NOT** a method used to combat the depletion of natural vegetation?
    (A) Controlling forest fires (C) Reforestation
    (B) Increased reliance on biomass energy (D) Proper management of existing forests
32. Which of the following parts of Ethiopia is most suitable for the large scale production of tea?
    (A) The Arsi-Bale highlands (C) The upper Awash Valley
    (B) The South-western Highlands (D) The Gambella lowlands
33. Which of the following crops covers the largest cultivated area in the man growing season of Ethiopia?
    (A) Sorghum (B) Wheat (C) Barley (D) Maize
34. Which of the following statements is correct about urbanization in Ethiopia?
    (A) Ethiopia has a long history of indigenous urbanization
    (B) Most of the pre 20th century Ethiopian urban centre's are still standing
    (C) The rate of urban growth in Ethiopia is one of the lowest in the world
    (D) Approximately one-third of the Ethiopian population lives in urban areas
35. One of the following is **NOT** among the most densely populated areas in Ethiopia
    (A) Borena (B) Sidama (C) Kembata (D) Hadiya

36. Which of the following factors is responsible for the widespread development of squatter settlements in the urban centre's of Ethiopia?
    (A) The wide gap between housing demand and supply
    (B) The shortage of building materials
    (C) The shortage of skilled labour
    (D) The scarcity of building land
37. Outcrops of old crystalline basement complex rocks are found of the following parts of Ethiopia **EXCEPT** in
    (A) Eastern Somali (B) Northern Tigray (C) Central Sidama (D) Southern Omo
38. _____ is a natural resource conservation measure which integrates the planting of trees into farming so as to provide fuel, fruits and forage
    (A) Social forestry
    (B) Community forestry
    (C) Agreoforesty
    (D) Indigenous or traditional forestry
39. The Ethiopian Rift Valley is part of the world's greatest rift valley system which extends from _____
    (A) Eritrea to Kenya
    (B) Israel to Eritrea
    (C) Syria to Mozambique
    (D) Djibouti to South Africa
40. Which of the following areas of Ethiopia is known for its rich potash deposit?
    (A) The Abay Gorge
    (B) The Rift Valley Lakes Region
    (C) The Denakil Depression
    (D) The Chew Bahir Rift
41. The formation of inselbergs in parts of Ethiopia and the Horn is one of the geologic events that took place during the
    (A) Precambrian Era (B) Paleozoic Era (C) Mesozoic Era (D) Cenozoic Era
42. The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is principally aimed at
    (A) bringing about equitable utilization of the Nile water by all the riparian states
    (B) helping the upper stream countries intensify utilization of the Nile water
    (C) Challenging the lower stream countries to use the Nile water more efficiently
    (D) Reducing loss of the water through evaporation and seepage

Geography EUEE 2008 E.C
Grade 12
Unit Three

1. Which one of the following rivers is characteristically different from the others?
   A. Tekeze river B. Baro river C. Ghenale river D. Awash river
2. Rain-fed agriculture can NOT support two growing periods in a year in one of the following areas of Ethiopia
   A. Assaita in Afar
   B. Chilalo in Arsi
   C. Dinsho in Bale
   D. DebreSina in North Shewa
3. Which of the following factors was largely responsible for the rapid deforestation that Ethiopia witnessed in the 20th century?
   A. Political stability
   B. Reliability of rain fall pattern
   C. Expansion of crop cultivation
   D. Substitution of native trees by eucalyptus
4. Which of the following farming practices is the main cause of intensive soil erosion in Ethiopia?
   A. Fallowing B. Crop rotation C. Over cultivation D. Mixed farming
5. Which one of the following best describes the shape of Ethiopia?
   A. Approximately circular C. More or less truncated B. Almost elongated D. Considerably fragmented
6. Which of the following statements about the Adigrat sandstone is correct?
   A. It was formed on top of the Hintalo limestone
   B. It was formed during the Cretaceous period
   C. It is the oldest sedimentary rock in Ethiopia
   D. It is the youngest and thinnest in the south east part of Ethiopia
7. Which of the following areas of Ethiopia is well known for its fossil rich sediments?
   A. The Chew-Bahir Rift
   B. The Afar Triangle
   C. The upper Ghibe Valley?
   D. The lowlands of Gambella
8. Baroriver is a tributary of _____ river.
   A. Ghilo B. Akobo C. White Nile D. Blue Nile
9. One of the following is NOT among the main reasons why the Awash river has been extensively used for irrigation
   A. It crosses flat plains for hundreds of kilometers
   B. Its flow is considerably regulated by the Koka Dam
   C. It flows through areas that are close to major centres of population
   D. It flows through a hot lowland

10. In which of the following time zones is Ethiopia located?
    A. GMT-3 B. GMT+2 C. GMT+3 D. GMT+4
11. The present landforms of Ethiopia and the Horn mainly resulted from the geologic events of
    A. The Tertiary and Quaternary periods o the Cainozoic era
    B. The Palaeozoic era
    C. The Precambrian era
    D. The Jurassic and Triassic periods of the Mesozoic era
12. Which areas of the following Highlands of Ethiopia are the wettest?
    A. The Bale Massifs C. The Shewan plateau
    B. The South-western Highlands D. The North Central Massifs
13. What is the dominant form of natural vegetation in the South-eastern lowlands of Ethiopia?
    A. Gallery forests C. Semi-desert vegetation
    B. Woodland savannah D. Deciduous woodland
14. Which of the following factors helps to reduce the increasing shrinkage and destruction of wild life habitats in Ethiopia?
    A. Building zoos in the major cities of the country
    B. Speeding up the country's pace of urban and industrial growth
    C. Improving transport and catering services to attract more tourists
    D. Increased use of alternative energy sources such as electricity and fossil fuels for household cooking
15. Which of the following statements about Vertisols in Ethiopia is correct?
    A. They have low clay content
    B. They have high nutrient content but are difficult to the used for farming
    C. They are the best soils for coffee and Enset
    D. They are the most widely cultivated soil type in the country
16. As the results of the last three population censuses indicate, the trend of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is
    A. rising B. constant C. declining D. fluctuating
17. Why is the Plateau of Arsi considered to be highly suitable for mechanized farming?
    A. It receives adequate and reliable rain fall
    B. It is geographically located near centre of the country
    C. It experiences low mean monthly temperatures that considerably reduce soil moisture loss
    D. It is an extensively rolling plateau which has relatively low effects of erosion
18. Which of the following are the two0 most important rivers in the Rift Valley drainage system of Ethiopia?

    A. Bilate and Segan C. Bilate and Gidabo B. Awash and Omo D. Awah and Borkena

19. Which of the following statement about the water resources of Ethiopia is NOT correct?
    A. There are no signs that Ethiopia's water resources are beginning to run out
    B. Ethiopia has adopted a national conservation strategy for managing water and other natural resources
    C. Ethiopia is the second richest country in Africa in terms of water resources
    D. Ethiopia has been rightly known as the "Water Tower of North-eastern Africa"
20. Which factor best explains why relatively lower temperatures are recorded on the North-western highlands of Ethiopia from June to August?
    A. The tilting of the earth by $23\frac{1}{3}^0$ C. the prevalence of significant cloud cover
    B. The location of the overhead sun D. distance from major water bodies
21. Which of the following factors does NOT explain why the Afar Triangle receives a vey low amount of precipitation during the year?
    A. Its moisture bearing winds are dry winds of continental origin
    B. It is the widest part of the Ethiopian Rift Valley.
    C. It is located in the rain shadow side of the North-Western Highlands
    D. The north easterlies that rich the region in winter have a short sea trajectory
22. Which of the following factors has relatively the lowest impact on the climate of Ethiopia?
    A. Latitude. C. Distance from the sea
    B. Altitude. D. Ocean currents

23. The Ethiopian highlands experienced higher rates of soil erosion manly due to?
    A. Poor soil types
    B. Rainfall variability and unreliability
    C. Population pressure
    D. Mixed farming system
24. The Precambrian era is mainly associated with the formation of
    A. Basement complex rocks
    B. Sedimentary rocks
    C. Coal deposits
    D. The East African rift valley
25. The type of rainfall that is received mostly in the south-eastern part of Ethiopia is _____
    A. convectional B. cyclonic C. orographic D. relief
26. Which of the following towns is NOT located in the Ethiopian Rift Valley?
    A. Arba Minch B. Adama C. Hawasa D. Agaro
27. A drainage pattern which characterizes areas like the Lake Tana basin is
    A. Centripetal B. Circular C. Dendritic D. Radial
28. Which of the following rock layers of Ethiopia is the youngest in age?
    A. The upper sandstone
    B. Adigrat Sandstone
    C. Teriary lava
    D. The Hintalo Limestone
29. One of the following is NOT among the advantages of the large size of Ethiopia
    A. The fact that the country is home to diverse ethnic groups
    B. The fact that the country possesses a large amount of arable land
    C. The fact that the country has a large army to protect its sovereignty
    D. The fact that the country possesses diverse agro ecological zones
30. The north-western highlands of Ethiopia are separated from the South-eastern groups of highlands by
    A. The Ethiopian Rift Valley
    B. The Shewan Plateau
    C. The Danakil Depression
    D. The Arsi-Bale mountains
31. _____ is an active volcano that is found in the Afar region
    A. Afrera B. Ertalle C. Fentalle D. Metehara
32. One of the following factors is NOT among the reasons why the lowlands of Ethiopia are the sparsely populated
    A. The extremely low amount of rainfall that most of the lowlands receive
    B. Increased access to contraceptives
    C. The prevalence of vector born diseases such as malaria in the hot lowlands
    D. The fact that nomadic herding is the main source of livelihood in most lowlands.
33. Which of the following types of natural vegetation are found in the part of the Ethiopian Rift valley that extends from Lake Zuway to Lake Hawassa?
    A. Gallery forests
    B. Bamboo forests
    C. Broad leafed rain forest
    D. Savanna grasslands

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Grade 12

Unit Four

1. A certain town has decided to build and elementary school. Which demographic data do you think is most relevant to decide the size of the school?
    A. Doubling year
    B. Total population data
    C. Population data with age structure
    D. Population data with sex structure
2. Which regional state of Ethiopia has the largest number of national parks?
    A. Oromiya B. Gambella C. SNNPR D. Amhara
3. Given the current economic, social cultural and environmental conditions of Ethiopia, which population policy do you think is more appropriate for Ethiopia?
    A. One child policy.
    B. Pro-natalist policy.
    C. Anti-natlist policy.
    D. Combination of anti and pro-natalist policies
4. Which one of the following demographic factors has the leading impact on the doubling time of Ethiopian population?
    A. Age structure B. Average growth rate C. Sex ratio D. Dependency ratio
5. Which region of Ethiopia is characterized by the largest number of urban settlement in Ethiopia
    A. Tigray B. Oromiya C. Amhara D. SNNPR

6. Which of the following best explains why most of the urban centers of Ethiopia are located on highlands?
   A. The lowlands have more peripheral locations than the highlands
   B. The lowlands suffer from higher incidence of flooding than the highlands
   C. The highlands have suffered greater environmental degradation than the lowlands
   D. The highlands have cooler climate, more fertile soils and richer biotic life than the lowlands.
7. Which of the following is most strongly associated with the fertility level of the population of any country?
   A. The geographical location of the country
   B. The degree of the natural resources endowment of the country
   C. The stage of the economic development attained by the population
   D. The degree of political stability enjoyed by the population
8. Which of the following statements about unemployment in Ethiopia is NOT correct?
   A. The rate of unemployment is generally higher among women than men
   B. The rate of unemployment is generally higher in urban areas than in rural areas
   C. There is no meaningful spatial variation in the country's rates of unemployment
   D. The rates of job creation could not keep up with the rates of population growth
9. What is the most possible demographic implication of high proportion of young age population?
   A. Short doubling time B. Short life expectancy. C. Low dependency ratio. D.High dependency ratio
10. Which of the following statements about urbanization in Ethiopia is correct?
   A. Ethiopia is the least urbanized country of the world
   B. Ethiopia's rate of urban growth is among the slowest in the world
   C. Roughly one third of the GDP of Ethiopia comes from urban centers
   D. More than 25 percent of the Ethiopian population is living in urban centers
11. Which of the following can result in the decline of the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the population of a country like Ethiopia?
   A. Increase in age at marriage. C. Declining infant mortality rate.
   B. Declining child mortality rate. D. Increase in maternal mortality rate.
12. What was the main factor behind the accelerated growth of the population of Ethiopia during the second half of the 20th century?
   A. The contry's increased capacity to feed its population
   B. The prevalence of high fertility and declining mortality rates
   C. The country's increased involvement in the global economy
   D. Advancements made in the country's educational and health services.

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Grade 12

Unit Four

1. In terms of population, the largest and smallest Regional states of Ethiopia are
   A. Oromia and Gambella C. Oromia and Harari
   B. Amhara and Gambella D. Amhara and Harari
2. Which of the three major sources of population data?
   A. Age, sex and place of birth C. Births, deaths and migration
   B. Rural area, Urban areas and regions D. Censuses, Vital registrations and surveys
3. Which of the following statements is correct about population in Africa?
   A. The continent has about one billion people
   B. The rate of population growth is decreasing radically since the past decade
   C. Africa ranks fourth among the continents in terms of population size
   D. Two-thirds of the population lives in urban areas
4. The population pyramid for Ethiopia shows that there is a
   A. Low proportion of old age population
   B. Moderate dependency ratio
   C. Low proportion of young population
   D. Two-thirds of the population fall under working age population

5. The current pattern of population distribution in Ethiopia shows a marked concentration in
   A. areas with altitude of 3000m and above
   B. the Rift valley
   C. lowlands drained major rivers
   D. areas with altitudes ranging from 1500m to 3000m
6. A youth dependency ratio of 82 shows that for every
   A. 100 persons in the working age there are 82 persons in the young age
   B. 82 persons in the working age there are 100 persons in the young age
   C. 18 persons in the working age there are 82 persons in the young age
   D. 82 persons in the working age there are 12 persons in the young age
7. Which of the following statements is correct about distribution of the population of Ethiopia?
   A. About 80% of Ethiopia's population lives on about 50% of its total area
   B. The eastern half of Ethiopia is as densely populated as its western half
   C. There is an even distribution of population in most parts of southern Ethiopia
   D. The Hararghe plateau is as sparsely settled as the South-eastern lowlands
8. The region of Africa Which has the most developed and high density road and railway network is
   A. West Africa B. North Africa C. South Africa D. Central Africa

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Grade 12
Unit four

1. Which of the following is a widely accepted definition of the term "ethnic group"?
   (A) A group of persons who have lived together in the same geographical unit
   (B) A group of persons that speak the same language and have the same religion
   (C) A group of persons who have the same religion regardless of where they live
   (D) A group of persons who are bound together by a common culture, language, customs, religion or race
2. Which term refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her life time if she were to pass through all child bearing years?
   (A) Age specific fertility rate (B) Crude birth rate (C) Total fertility rate (D) General fertility rate
3. Which of the following is **NOT** a major factor behind the very high fertility rates among rural women in Ethiopia?
   (A) Traditional values attached to children (C) The social status of women
   (B) Early marriage (D) The ethnic background of rural women
4. In which altitudinal range do most of the people of Ethiopia live?
   (A) More than 2600 meters above sea level (C) 1400-1800 meters above the sea level
   (B) 1800-2600 meters above the sea level (D) Less than 1400 meters above the sea level
5. One the following is **NOT** among the main factors that explain why most of the urban centers of Ethiopia are located on highlands
   (A) The high density of population on the highlands
   (B) The types of economic activities practiced on the highlands
   (C) The high risks of vector born diseases in the lowlands
   (D) The limited supply of water and building materials in the lowlands
6. Which of the following statements is correct about the Ethiopian population?
   (A) Children under the age of 15 comprise one-third of the population of Ethiopia
   (B) Ethiopia is among the countries with almost a balanced sex ratio
   (C) Ethiopia has a large and fast growing proportion of old age population
   (D) The Ethiopian population accounts for 15% of the population of Africa
7. During the last three decades the mortality rate of the population of Ethiopia has
   (A) largely remained unchanged (C) been showing a declining trend (B) been rising and falling following a regular pattern (D) been rising fast
8. The population policy of Ethiopia can be rightly categorized as
   (A) anti-Malthusian (B) anti-natalist (C) pro-natalist (D) anti-migration
9. The number of deaths in a year among under one year of age per one thousand live births is
   (A) Infant Mortality Rate (B) Crude Death Rate (C) Child mortality Rate (D) Sibling Death Rate
10. The most important physical factor influencing patterns of population distribution and settlement in Ethiopia is
    (A) latitude (B) altitude (C) air pressure (D) soil type
11. Which of the following factors is a leading cause for the prevalence of large family sizes in the Ethiopian society?
    (A) The stage of development of the welfare system (C) Improved social status of women
    (B) Increasing standard of living (D) Better health care and improved diets

Geography EUEE 2008 E.C
Grade 12
Unit four

1. In the rural areas of Ethiopia, temporary settlements are usually associated with _____

   A. Nomadic herding. C. Commercial farming
   B. Mixed farming. D. Sedentary agriculture
2. The population of which of the following regions of Ethiopia has the lowest Total Fertility Rate?
   A. Harari B. Oromiya C. Addis Ababa D. Gambela
3. Which of the following national regional states of Ethiopia has the highest percentage of its population living in urban areas?
   A. SNNPR B. Oromiya C. Amhara D. Gambella
4. Which of the following is the major factor behind the rapid growth of the population of Ethiopia?
   A. high crude death rate C. low infant mortality rate
   B. high rate of natural increase D. high rate of net in-migration
5. Which one of the following crops is mainly cultivated in the densely populated parts of Ethiopia?
6. Which of the following is NOT normally associated with the concept of economic "development"?
   A. Greater gender equality. C. Unlimited civil and political freedoms
   B. Higher per capita income. D. Better nutrition and health status
7. According to the Malthusian population theory, as the demand for food increases
   A. More food will be produced C. population growth continues
   B. Mortality rate increases D. Technology of food production improves
8. Which of the following statements about vital rates in Ethiopia is correct?
   A. Ethiopia has one of the highest rates of net in migration in Africa
   B. Ethiopia has one of the lowest and fast declining birth rates in Africa
   C. There isn't much difference between urban and rural fertility rates in Ethiopia
   D. Ethiopia's mortality rates are one of the highest in the world
9. Which one of the following statements about rural settlements in Ethiopia is NOT correct?
   A. Their social infrastructure is poorly developed
   B. They have lower literacy rates than urban settlements
   C. They are largely characterized by an agricultural economy
   D. They are more densely populated than urban settlements
10. _____ Refers to the number of children a woman many have produced by the end of her reproductive period
    A. Dependency Ratio C. General Fertility Rate
    B. Crude Birth Rate D. Total Fertility Rate
11. Age-dependency ratio is an indicator of
    A. The number of people in the working age group
    B. The number of economically dependent people
    C. The total number of young dependents
    D. The total number of people in the old-age group
12. Which of the following national regional states of Ethiopia has the largest share of the total urban population of Ethiopia?
    A. Tigray B. SNNPR C. Oromiya D. Amhara
13. Which of the following areas of Ethiopia is most densely populated?
    A. El Kere B. Gedeo C. Kamashi D. Metekel

Geography EUEE 2004 E.C

Grade 12

Unit Five

1. What main purpose seems to have originally guided the building of highways that radiate from Addis Ababa to the rest of the country?
   A. The promotion of inter-regional trade
   B. The promotion of cultural integration
   C. The promotion of effective administration
   D. The promotion f national economic integration
2. Which of the following is NOT true about the characteristics of peasant farms in Ethiopia?
   A. They are highly fragmented
   B. They are predominantly rain fed
   C. Their rate of use of commercial fertilizers is low
   D. More than half of their outputs are intended for the market
3. Which of the following has been second of coffee for many years in terms of Ethiopia's foreign currency earnings?
   A. The mining sector B. The services sector C. The livestock sectors D. The industrial sectors
4. Which of the following combinations of traditional temperature zones of Ethiopia houses the largest percentage of the country's population?
   A. Qolla and Bereha B. Dega and Wurch C. Dega and WoinaDega D. WoinaDega and Qolla
5. Which one of the following is Ethiopia's current development strategy?
   A. Growth and Transformation program (GTP)
   B. Sustainable Development and poverty Eradication (SDPE)
   C. Sustainable Development and poverty Reduction program (SDPRP)
   D. Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End poverty (PASDEP)

Geography EUEE 2005 E.C

Grade 12

Unit Five

1. A rock type which is used as a major input for the cement industries in Ethiopia is
   A. Igneous rocks B. Sandstone C. Limestone D. Metamorphic rock
2. In which of the following areas of Ethiopia do you expect to find the lowest crude density of population?
   A. Wolaita B. Sidama C. South Omo D. DessieZuria
3. Which of the following minerals have been produced in Ethiopia since ancient times?
   A. Gold and Salt
   B. Platinum and coal
   C. Silver and potash
   D. Copper and soda ash
4. The present rate of population growth in Ethiopia is
5. The tourism sector of Ethiopia is still underdeveloped mainly because of
   A. Persistent political instability.
   B. Poorly developed infrastructure and facilities.
   C. Limited number ofphysical and cultural attractions
   D. Ethiopia's bad image in the rest of the world
6. What is the main factor that causes the accelerated growth of the largest cities of Ethiopia?
   A. The rapid growth of the urban economy
   B. The rapid growth of industrialization in the country
   C. The advances made in the country especially in trade and tourism
   D. The high rates of natural increase and net in migration
7. Ethiopia has an estimated capacity to generate of hydroelectric power
   A. 15,000 MW B. 25,000 MW C. 35,000 MW D. 45,000MW
8. Which of the following is NOT a possible reason why the mining sector is not well developed in Ethiopia?
   A. The fact that the mining sector is both capital and technology intensive
   B. The low level of transport and infrastructure development
   C. The absence of economy deposits of minerals in Ethiopia
   D. Low domestic demand for minerals
9. The contribution of fishing for the Ethiopian economy is limited due to all of the following EXCEPT
   A. Backward techniques of fishing
   B. Low demand for fish products locally
   C. Shortage of preservation and transportation facilities
   D. A policy that prohibits fishing

10. What do you understand by the concept of "mixed farming" in the Ethiopia context?
    A. The production of crops for home consumption as well as for the market
    B. The production of crops and the rearing of animals mainly for subsistence
    C. The production of different crop on the same plot in a single growth season
    D. The growing of different crops on the same plot in different growing seasons
11. The establishment of new urban centers in late 19th century and 20th century Ethiopia was triggered mainly by
    A. Construction of all weather roads
    B. Discovery of key economic minerals
    C. Military garrisons established during Menelik's government
    D. A and C are correct answers

Geography EUEE 2006 E.C
Grade 12
Unit five

1. From where does the largest amount of the coffee that Ethiopia exports come from?
   (A) From large scale mechanized farms (C) From the back yards of urban households
   (B) From small holder or peasant farms (D) From forests where wild coffee grows
2. Which type of economic activity supports the largest population per unit area of land?
   (A) Sedentary agriculture (C) Nomadic herding
   (B) Hunting and gathering (D) Shifting cultivation
3. The term used to refer to the lack of sufficient income in cash or in kind for basic needs such as food, closing and shelter is _____.
   (A) Homelessness (B) Famine (C) absolute poverty (D) Unemployment
4. Which of the following is the long-term national economic development strategy that Ethiopia adopted as of the early 1990s?
   (A) Agricultural Development Led-Industrialization (ADLI) (C) Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)
   (B) Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) (D) The Millennium Development Goals(MDGs)
5. Which of the following statements about Ethiopian agriculture is **NOT** correct?
   (A) Only a small proportion of farm products reaches the market
   (B) The land held by farmers is getting smaller and smaller
   (C) Most farmers depend on irrigation to increase their food supply
   (D) A substantial proportion of farm products are consumed by pests