2015 E.C GRADE 12 GEOGRAPHY EUEE QUESTIONS BASED ON CHAPTER

GRADE 9, UNIT 1

1. Which one of the following is correct about the scope of Geography? G9,U1
   A. It is delimited to the geospheres of the earth.
   B. It is limited to describing the capital cities of countries.
   C. It is merely focused on the distribution of physical features.
   D. It emphasizes the physical arrangements of the universe.
2. How does Geography tend to bridge natural and social sciences?G9,U1
   A. By offering different mathematical equations to natural sciences.
   B. By borrowing spatial models from natural and social sciences.
   C. By investigating how different fields of study are interrelated.
   D. By sharing methods and contents with different fields of studies.
3. Which branch of human geography is concerned with the dynamic nature of places over time? G9,U1
   A. Historical geography
   B. Political geography
   C. Urban geography
   D. Cultural geography

QUESTIONS 4-6 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES.

4. What is the areal scale of the map? G9,U1
   A. 1cm2 to 1.5 km2
   B. 1cm2 to 3km2
   C. 1cm2 to 2.3 km2
   D. 1cm2 to 4.5 km2
5. Which of the following marginal information is depicted on the map? G9,U1
   A. Direction arrow
   B. Type of projection
   C. Title of the map
   D. Year of publication
6. What is the most appropriate technique to display statistical data of portion of parts in relation to a single whole? G9,U1
   A. Bar graph
   B. Line graph
   C. Pie chart
   D. Histogram

GRADE 9, UNIT 2

1. What type of erosion is commonly found in coastal areas? G9,U2
   A. Erosion through glaciation
   B. Erosion by sea waves
   C. Wind erosion
   D. Stream erosion
2. What is a crescent-moon shaped small hill of sediments that is formed by the action of wind called? G9,U2
   A. Beach
   B. Loess deposit
   C. Barchan
   D. Sand dune
3. Which structure of the atmosphere is known by containing the lowest percentage of atmospheric mass? G9,U2
   A. Stratosphere
   B. Troposphere
   C. Mesosphere
   D. Thermosphere
4. Which of the following refers to how energy from the sun is transmitted to the Surface of the earth? G9,U2
   A. Radiation
   B. Advection
   C. Convection
   D. Conduction
5. What is the common feature of planetary winds? G9,U2
   A. They change their directions on a daily basis.
   B. They affect small areas for short periods of time.
   C. They cover a wide area of the earth.
   D. They are common along the coastal areas.
6. Which of the following is correct about ocean currents? G9,U2
   A. Ocean current is the vertical movement of ocean water.
   B. Warm ocean currents cause precipitation to the surrounding areas
   C. Cold ocean currents increase the temperature of the nearby area
   D. Warm ocean currents tend to reduce the surrounding temperature.
7. Which one the following describes the distribution of pressure over the surface of the earth? G9,U2
   A. When the sun is overhead north of the equator, pressure belts shift southward.
   B. When the sun is overhead at the equator, pressure belts move northward by small degrees.
   C. When the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Cancer, pressure belts shift southward.

D. When the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn, pressure belts shift southward.

8. Which one of the statements below explains the characteristics of a region? G9,U2
   A. A region has distinct physical elements.
   B. A region can be either artificial or natural.
   C. To be a region an area needs to be large.
   D. A region has a clear boundary

9. One of the following describes the tropical zone of the earth. Which one is it? G9,U2
   A. It is found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
   B. It is mostly covered by semi-desert and desert vegetation.
   C. It is characterized by low temperature year round.
   D. It is dominated by manufacturing economic activity.

10. Which of the following best explains the Tundra region? G9,U2
   A. It has the highest daily range of temperature.
   B. It is mostly located in the southern hemisphere.
   C. It receives a long daily duration of sunlight in summer.
   D. It is inhabited by people whose life style is advanced

QUESTION 11-14 ARE BASED ON THE CI.IMATIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES.

Stations	Items	Months											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
I	Temp(^{0}C)	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	26
	Rainfall(mm)	228	132	205	242	229	187	175	178	181	256	339	337
II	Temp(^{0}C)	25	27	29	31	33	35	33	31	33	30	28	26
	Rainfall(mm)	7	12	33	42	19	2	29	62	24	15	8	7
III	Temp(^{0}C)	23	23	22	19	15	15	12	11	13	17	19	22
	Rainfall(mm)	21	18	22	64	102	153	134	110	77	49	44	27
IV	Temp(^{0}C)	24	24	26	28	30	33	34	34	32	28	26	24
	Rainfall(mm)	41	39	22	19	23	1	4	15	10	19	21	37

11. Which station has the highest annual range of temperature? G9,U2
   A. Station III
   B. Station I
   C. Station IV
   D. Station I

12. What type of natural vegetation is predominant at station II? G9,U2
   A. Conifers
   B. Maquis
   C. Xerophytes
   D. Alpine

13. What type of ecosystem is represented by station I? G9,U2
    A. Grass lands
    B. Tropical rainforest
    C. Deciduous forest
    D. Coniferous forest
14. Which station best represents the winter rainfall region of Ethiopia? G9,U2
    A. Station I
    B. Station II
    C. Station III
    D. Station IV

GRADE 9, UNIT 3

1. How do we describe rural and urban settlements?G9,U3
    A. Rural settlements have defined shapes.
    B. Rural areas are known by dense population.
    C. Urban settlements have planned streets.
    D. Urban areas have a low division of labor.
2. Which of the following is an example of human influence land use? G9,U3
    A. Agricultural programs
    B. Soil quality
    C. Moisture availability
    D. Environmental conditions
3. If carefully and scientifically managed, which of the following resources tends to regenerate? G9,U3
    A. Petroleum
    B. Natural gas
    C. Soil
    D. Coal
4. Among the most common woods of Ethiopia, which one has been traditionally used for making water pipes and baskets? G9,U3
    A. Bamboo
    B. Olea
    C. Kerero
    D. Zigba
5. What change is mainly brought due to the development of transport and communication technologies? G9,U3
    A. Distance and time have got great impact on the production
    B. Production of perishable products near major urban centers
    C. Location of industries near resources and energy supplies

D. Working for companies without physically being there

6. What is the main role of the tertiary economic activities in a given country's development? G9,U3
   A. Making high-level decisions
   B. Providing services
   C. Producing agricultural crops
   D. Processing raw materials

GRADE 9, UNIT 4

1. What is the main environmental policy focus area of the Ethiopian green legacy program? G9,U4

A. Policy associated with energy resources
B. Policy related to soil and agriculture
C. Policy linked to water resources
D. Policy allied to forest, woodland and tree resources

GRADE 10, UNIT 1

QUESTIONS 1-3 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES.

1. What is the geographic grid of point “V”? G10,U1
   A. 906’0”S 33042’0”E
   B. 9012’0”S 33036’0”E
   C. 33042’0”E 906’0”S
   D. 9012’0”N 33036’0”W
2. What is the altitude of point 'N'? (Distance between upper and lower contours 8mm and distance of the point ‘N' from upper contour is 5 mm). G10,U1
   A. 1462.5 m
   B. 1437.5 m
   C. 1452.5 m
   D. 1447.5 m
3. Which type of slope is shown by line ‘KL’? G10,U1
   A. Even
   B. Terraced
   C. Convex
   D. Concave

GRADE 10, UNIT 2

1. Which of the following igneous rock has clearly observed crystals and coarse grain? G10,U2
    A. Obsidian
    B. Granite
    C. Marble
    D. Basalt
2. One of the following is a poorly drained and aerated soil type. Which one is it? G10,U2
    A. Loam soils
    B. Silt soils
    C. Clay soils
    D. Sandy soils
3. Which of the following is correct about-natural causes of climate change? G10,U2
    A. Continental drift changes the flow of ocean currents and winds.
    B. Volcanic emption leads to atmospheric heating.
    C. Natural causes arc becoming the major causes of climate change.
    D. Ocean currents via releasing water vapor have a net cooling effect.
4. How do you explain the spatio-temporal distribution of temperature in Ethiopia?G10,U2
    A. Annual range of temperature is greater than the daily range.
    B. Temperature decreases from the center to the peripheries.
    C. Daily range of temperature is the highest during winter season.
    D. Highlands exhibit the highest annual range of temperature.
5. Which climatic zone of Ethiopia experiences hot temperature, small cloud cover and very windy conditions throughout the year? G10,U2
    A. woina dega
    B. Bereha
    C. Dega
    D. Wurch
6. Among the following geological events, which one happened during the Cenozoic era?G10,U2
    A. Formation of Laurasia and Gondwanaland
    B. Formation of plateau and volcanic mountains
    C. The slow sinking and rising of landmass
    D. Transgression and regression of the sea
7. Which of the following planet is situated very close to the Sun?G10,U2
    A. Jupiter
    B. Saturn
    C. Uranus
    D. Earth

8. Which of the following describes the core structure of the earth? G10,U2
   A. It is mainly composed of silicate minerals.
   B. It is as hot as the surface of the sun.
   C. Its inner sect ion is liquid.
   D. It accounts for the largest volume of the earth.
9. One of the following explains the Continental Drift Theory. Which one is it? G10,U2
   A. Laurasia was the northern part of the super-continent.
   B. The theory was developed by Thomas Robert Malthus.
   C. Gondwanaland was once a single super continent.
   D. The drifting of continents was centered upon Europe.
10. On which of the earth sub-systems listed below, can human cultural imprints be found?G10,U2
   A. Atmosphere
   B. Lithosphere
   C. Anthroposphere
   D. Hydrosphere
11. In which of the following conditions does folding happen? G10,U2
   A. When two forces move away from one another.
   B. When molten materials are forced out to the surface.
   C. When two plates move in parallel directions.
   D. When two different forces act towards each other.

GRADE 10, UNIT 3

1. Why are some regions of the world more sparsely populated than others?G10,U3
   This is because of the
   A. Availability of fertile soil.
   B. Presence of a favorable climate.
   C. Practice of farm economic activity.
   D. Existence of rugged topography.
2. What type of migration results when governments move war and natural disaster-affected people to new places?G10,U3
   A. Evacuee
   B. Resettlement
   C. Transhumance
   D. Refugee

3. How do we generalize the level of the world's urbanization across continents?G10,U3
   A. Africa has the highest level of urbanization
   B. Asia has a higher level of urbanization than Latin America.
   C. North America is the most urbanized continent.
   D. There is a high level of urbanization in the developing world.
4. What motivated the government of Ethiopia to develop anti-natalist population policy? The need to G10,U3
   A. Reduce the rate of urban - rural migration
   B. Encourage population growth
   C. Balance the number of male and female population
   D. Raise the economic and social status of women
5. Among the following, which one is primarily used to gather population data from a segment of the whole population? G10,U3
   A. Divorce records
   B. Vital registration
   C. Sample survey
   D. Census
6. Which one of the following is the sparsely populated part of the world? G10,U3
   A. Indonesia basins
   B. East and south Asia
   C. Northeastern North America
   D. Peninsular Europe

QUESTIONS 7-10 ARE BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES.

Total Population	37,742,154
Net Migration Rate	10/1000
Live Births	380,139
Total Deaths	323,220
Old Population	19%
Child population	16%
Male Population	19,570,000
Death of Mothers	9,619
Reproductive Women Population	9,061,821

7. What can be generalized about the population structure of the region? G10,U3
   A. The region has higher percentage of economically dependent child population.
   B. The number of economically active population of the region is lower than the Sub-Saharan Africa.

C. As compared to developing countries the region has higher percentage of old population.
D. The region has higher number of female population than male.

8. What is the crude birth rate of the population? G10,U3
   A. 5/1000
   B. 10/1000
   C. 15/1000
   D. 25/1000
9. What is the population growth rate of the region? G10,U3
   A. 2.4%
   B. 2.5%
   C. 1.74%
   D. 1.14%
10. The maternal mortality rate of the region is G10,U3
   A. 1/1000
   B. 5/1000
   C. 4/1000
   D. 3/1000

GRADE 10, UNIT 4

1. Which feature best explains the socioeconomic condition of developed countries?G10,U4
   A. High proportion of children
   B. High level of urbanization
   C. Dominant primary industries
   D. Labor-intensive investments
2. How docs the International Monetary Fund (IMF) contribute to the economic development of nations? G10,U4
   A. By promoting countries to set tariffs and quotas
   B. By supporting green campaigns
   C. By stabilizing exchange rates
   D. By encouraging state ownership of enterprises
3. As a citizen of Ethiopia, what is your view about the advantage your country gained as a result of globalization? G10,U4
   A. It marks the domination of imported products.
   B. It increases the flow of remittance.
   C. It helps to exercise the western cultures.
   D. It encourages a high consumption of domestic products.

GRADE 11, UNIT 1

1. Why has the quantitative revolution been introduced to the subject matter of Geography?G11,U1
   A. To change the empirical nature of geography to a descriptive one
   B. To explain and interpret spatial phenomena in a subjective manner
   C. To enable geography to become law making science
   D. To use the language of literature instead of mathematical language

GRADE 11, UNIT 2

1. If you observe a point where a strong river cuts in to the course of weaker river in your locality, which of the features listed below represents the observed case? G11,U2
   A. Misfit stream
   B. Reverse drainage
   C. Elbaw of capture
   D. Wind gap

GRADE 11, UNIT 3

1. What is the size of Africa compared to the sizes of other continents? G11,U3
   A. It is the largest continent next to the Asian continent.
   B. It constitutes half of the total land surface of the earth.
   C. It nearly doubles the total size of North America.
   D. It is four times larger than the size of Antarctica.
2. How do the relative compact shape and unbroken coastline of Africa impact its development? G11,U3
   A. Its compact shape discourages intra-continental movements.
   B. Its unbroken coastline makes the continent rich in natural harbors
   C. Its unbroken coastline encourages external communications.
   D. Its compact shape relatively eases administration and defense.
3. Which of the following distinguishes the regions of Africa? G11,U3
   A. Eastern Africa is the smallest in terms of area.
   B. Western Africa has the highest urban population.
   C. Central Africa is the most sparsely populated.
   D. Northern Africa has the highest number of countries.
4. Which region of Africa lies both in the northern and southern hemispheres? G11,U3
   A. Northern Africa
   B. Southern Africa
   C. Western Africa
   D. Eastern Africa

5. Which of the following is correct about the African plateaus? G11, U3
   A. Plateaus account for more than half 0 f the landscape of the continent.
   B. The Bihe plateau s an example of low plateaus.
   C. Eastern Africa is largely areas of low plateaus.
   D. High plateaus are abundantly found in Northern and Western Africa.
6. Which wind type is dominantly affecting the tropical climate of Africa? G11,U3
   A. Polar easterlies
   B. Guinea Monsoon
   C. Westerly winds
   D. Trade winds
7. How do you describe the seasonal temperature condition of Africa? G11,U3
   A. Months from March to May exhibit low temperature in the most parts of the northern Africa.
   B. The Sahara Desert experiences a relatively high temperature between June to August.
   C. Southern Africa experiences low temperature from December toFebruary.
   D. When the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn, northern parts of Africa experience the highest temperature.
8. One of the following is the main feature of warm temperate continental climatic region of Africa. Which one is it? G11,U3
   A. Its main source of rainfall is from the Atlantic Ocean.
   B. It is mostly found in the northern parts of Africa.
   C. It occupies the largest climatic region of Africa.
   D. It has a high rainfall and low air temperature.
9. Which part of Africa is highly prone to drought? G11,U3
   A. The Northern tip of Africa
   B. The Southern tip of Africa
   C. North of wetter tropics
   D. The Central Africa
10. Which drainage system of Africa has only one major river and flows northwards?G11,U3
   A. The Mediterranean Sea drainage system
   B. The Indian Ocean drainage system
   C. The inland drainage system
   D. The Atlantic Ocean drainage system
11. Among the following lakes of Africa, which one is a non-rift valley lake?G11,U3
   A. Kivu
   B. Victoria
   C. Tanganyika
   D. Turkana

12. In what ways does the presence of many waterfalls, rapids and steep courses of African rivers tend to mainly benefit the socioeconomic development of the continent?G11,U3
    A. By generating hydroelectric power
    B. By creating conducive environment for fishing
    C. By encouraging irrigation
    D. By facilitating water transport
13. How do you analyze the hydro politics of the Nile River?G11,U3
    A. Lower course countries are the least beneficiary of the river water.
    B. The Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam will benefit the neighboring countries.
    C. White Nile is the largest supplier of water to the Nile River.
    D. Historically, Nile basin countries have been fairly utilizing the river water.
14. If you find a large number of herbivore and carnivore animals in a certain geographical area in Africa, what can you generalize about the type of the climate of Africa?G11,U3
    A. Tropical desert and semi-desert
    B. Highland climate
    C. Tropical Savanna climate
    D. Equatorial climate
15. Despite many efforts, wild life resources of Africa are deteriorating from time to time. If you are asked to prioritize and implement conservation measures, which one is the most important one?G11,U3
    A. Preserving the natural vegetation
    B. Establishing national parks and game reserves
    C. Raising awareness of the community
    D. Regulating the practice of illegal hunting
16. Which soil type is mainly located in the tropical monsoon climatic region of Africa?G11,U3
    A. Acrisols
    B. Lixisols
    C. Calcisols
    D. Luvisols

GRADE 11, UNIT 4

1. How do you describe the population size and growth of Africa?G11,U4
    A. It has the lowest rate of population growth rate.
    B. Its population doubling time is the longest.
    C. It is the least populated continent.
    D. It has a negative net migration rate

2. Among the following, which one describes the international migration in Africa?G11,U4
   A. Brain drain is bringing more opportunities than challenges.
   B. It has modified the sociocultural assets of North Africa.
   C. Its practice has a short history in the continent.
   D. Currently, there is the highest number of immigrants to the continent.
3. Let's say your birth place has a rapid rate population growth which pushes the residents of the area to permanently leave their place of living. What do you think might your place of birth benefit from these permanent migrants? G11,U4
   A. It solves the problem of labor shortage
   B. It results in high concentrations of elders
   C. It decreases pressure on natural resources
   D. It increases the rate of population growth
4. What could be generalized about the economic growth and development trend of Africa?G11,U4
   A. Rapid population growth acts as an engine to many African economies.
   B. Different economic sectors of the continent are being integrated.
   C. Manufactured products dominated the export items of the continent.
   D. Most African countries exhibit a negative trade balance.
5. Which of the following country is the leading in fish processing industry in Africa? G11,U4
   A. Morocco
   B. Nigeria
   C. South Africa
   D. Egypt
6. Which statement best explains the practice of placer mining in Africa? G11,U4
   A. It is one of the modern and highly productive ways of mining.
   B. B. It is a process of quarrying useful stones for construction purpose.
   C. It is commonly practiced in areas situated far from river valley.
   D. It is a process of extracting mineral deposits from excavated soils.

GRADE 12, UNIT 1

1. Which of the following is correct about research method and methodology? G12,U1
   A. Research method justifies the philosophical foundation of the research.
   B. Research methodology is limited to collecting and organizing data to solve problems.
   C. Research method has a wider scope than research methodology.
   D. Research methodology guides to conduct scientific research.

2. If you were commissioned to conduct an empirical study, which basic element of research might enable you to identify gaps to be filled by your study? G12,U1
   A. Developing a hypothesis
   B. Reviewing related literature
   C. Delineating the scope of the study
   D. Defining a sampling design

GRADE 12, UNIT 2

1. In which of the following contexts can the qualitative research be the preferred approach? G12,U2
   A. If the association among variables is to be quantified.
   B. If continuous variables are to be analyzed.
   C. If there is no need of hypothesis testing.
   D. If a given theory is to be verified.

GRADE 12, UNIT 3

1. Which of the following is the southern limit of the Western lowlands? G12,U3
   A. Baro-Akobo lowlands
   B. Omo-Ghibe lowlands
   C. Abay-Dinder lowlands
   D. Tekezze-Angereb lowlands
2. Which one describes the general characteristics of Ethiopian rivers? G12,U3
   A. They are very suitable for water transportation.
   B. Most rivers originate from lowland areas.
   C. They are perennial with steady volume of water.
   D. They serve as domestic and international boundaries.
3. What characterizes the inland drainage system of Ethiopia?G12,U3
   A. It drains most pans of the northwestern Ethiopia.
   B. It includes the river basins of the Omo-Ghibe.
   C. Its rivers join the Red sea during the slimmer season.
   D. It is the largest in terms of the discharge of water.
4. Which one of the following explains the temporal variation of rainfall in Ethiopia?G12,U3
   A. Spring is the rainy season in most parts of Ethiopia.
   B. In Autumn, many places in Ethiopia receive the highest rainfall.
   C. There is little seasonal variation in the amount of rain in Ethiopia.
   D. The lowlands of Afar typically receive rain in summer.

5. Which one is correct about the Ethiopian woodland savanna vegetation?G12,U3
    A. It is very similar to European Alpine vegetation.
    B. It is known for dense acacia trees.
    C. It grows mainly along the river banks.
    D. It is found both in the highlands and lowlands.
6. If you were asked by a tourist.t who wanted to see the Chelada baboon in Ethiopia, which specific national park would be your recommendation?G12,U3
    A. The Bale Mountains
    B. The Nechsar Park
    C. The Semein Highlands
    D. The Awash Park
7. If you are asked to propose a strategy for conservation of wildlife where hunting is strictly forbidden, what would be your suggestion as conservation area?G12,U3
    A. National parks
    B. Sanctuaries
    C. Game reserves
    D. Zoological gardens
8. Which measure of soil conservation should be widely used against soil erosion in arid and semi-arid areas of the Horn?G12,U3
    A. Terracing
    B. Intercropping
    C. Check dams
    D. Shelter belts
9. How is the relative location of the Horn of Africa described? G12,U3
    A. It is adjoined by the Red Sea in the northeast.
    B. It is bounded in the northwest by the Indian Ocean.
    C.]t is situated to the southeast of Asia.
    D. It is bordered by the Sudan in the south west.
10. What would be the challenge of a country with a large areal size? G12,U3
    A. Ethnic and language diversities
    B. Shortage of arable land
    C. Difficulty of border control
    D. Varied agro-ecological zones
11. What major event took place in the Horn during the Paleozoic Era? G12, U3
    A. Climatic change with a massive deposition
    B. Appearance of invertebrate marine creatures
    C. Significant structural formation in the Horn
    D. A continued and massive orogenic movement

GRADE 12, UNIT 4

1. Why was hilltop mainly preferred for the establishment of old urban center of Ethiopia? This was due to their G12,U4
   A. water resources
   B. defensive locations
   C. fertile alluvial soil
   D. natural beauty
2. What is the main implication of the large size of young population in Ethiopia?G12,U4
   A. The country has the smallest proportion on non-productive population.
   B. The country needs a high expenditure for the provision of basic social services.
   C. It has a low potential to increase the momentum of population growth.
   D. There is a rapid socio-economic and technological development of the country.
3. What was the central argument of Malthusian Population Theory? G12,U4
   A. Positive checks reduce birth rates.
   B. Food production increases geometrically
   C. Recommendation of Man-made birth controls
   D. Rapid population growth leads to underdevelopment
4. How do you explain the settlement pattern of the Ethiopian population? G12,U4
   A. The Shewa and Harerghe plateaus host fewer urban populations.
   B. Many urban areas in Ethiopia lie along major transport routes.
   C. Peripheral areas are mainly associated with permanent settlement.
   D. Most highland areas in northern Ethiopia have temporal settlement
5. Which one of the following is the main impact of rapid population growth in Ethiopia? G12,U4
   A. Air pollution
   B. Water pollution
   C. Soil degradation
   D. Traffic congestion

GRADE 12,UNIT 5

1. How do you describe the economic growth and development trend of Ethiopia? G12,U5
   A. Many settlements have access to all-weather roads.
   B. The country has the highest literacy rates in Africa.
   C. Malnutrition is a serious problem in urban areas than it is in rural areas.
   D. School dropouts arc higher in urban areas than are in rural areas.

2. What should policy makers in Ethiopia do to boost the economy? G12,U5
   A. Encouraging state control of the economy
   B. Encouraging population growth of the country
   C. Promoting import of luxury items
   D. Promoting diversification of export items
3. Why was the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) not successful as planned in Ethiopia? G12,U5
   A. Because of a lack of study support from experts
   B. Due to the then global financial crisis
   C. Because of the recurrent flooding in the country
   D. Due to shortage of working labor force

2015 E.C GRADE 12 GEOGRAPHY EUEE ANSWER KEY

GRADE 9
UNIT 1

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. C

GRADE 9
UNIT 2

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. D

GRADE 9
UNIT 3

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. B

GRADE 9
UNIT 4

1. D

GRADE 10
UNIT 1

1. C
2. B
3. A

GRADE 10
UNIT 2

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. D

GRADE 10
UNIT 3

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. A

GRADE 10
UNIT 4

1. B
2. A
3. B

GRADE 11
UNIT 1

1. C

GRADE 11
UNIT 2

1. B

GRADE 11
UNIT 3

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. A

GRADE 11
UNIT 4

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. D

GRADE 12
UNIT 1

1. D
2. D

GRADE 12
UNIT 2

1. C

GRADE 12
UNIT 3

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. B

GRADE 12
UNIT 4

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. C

GRADE 12
UNIT 5

1. A
2. D
3. B