GRADE 11TH GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET IN 2017 E.C ONLY FROM CHAPTER ONE TO CHAPTER FOUR

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. From which perspectives can land be examined?

a) Legal, economic, cultural, environmental, and resource perspectives

b) Political, legal, geographic, and historical perspectives

c) Scientific, historical, cultural, and educational perspectives

d) Social, political, legal, and historical perspective

2. What makes land the ultimate resource for humans?

a) It is the primary source of oxygen

b) It is the foundation of all human activities and provides food, shelter, and space

c) It is the most abundant renewable resource

d) It does not require management or conservation effort

3. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?

a) Coal b) Petroleum c) Wind d) Natural gas

4. What is the primary characteristic of non-renewable resources?

a) They are inexhaustible b) they regenerate quickly

c) They exist in finite supply and do not replace themselves after use

d) they can always be recycled

5. Which of the following is a sustainable land management practice?

a) Overgrazing and deforestation b) Controlled grazing and terracing

c) Mining and fossil fuel extraction d) Excessive use of non-renewable resource

6. How are land resources classified based on their origin?

a) Stock and flow resources b) Biotic and abiotic resources

c) Renewable and non-renewable resources d) Common and rare resources

7. Why is sustainable use of renewable resources essential?

a) Renewable resources can never be depleted b) They regenerate only in polluted environments c) Excessive use can lead to depletion
d) Renewable resources are always available regardless of usage

8. What is the main purpose of land management?
a) To prioritize economic exploitation over environmental concerns
b) To maintain a balance between resource exploitation and regeneration
c) To accelerate urban development d) To increase mining and deforestation
9. Which of the following describes land as an environmental resource?
a) A source of wealth for economic transactions
b) An area supporting biotic and abiotic components of the ecosystem
c) A cultural and historical asset d) A resource that needs no ecological management
10. What is the role of indigenous culture in land management?
a) To prioritize modern scientific methods over traditional practices
b) To provide insight into local knowledge and sustainable practices
c) To replace education and awareness programs
d) To avoid relying on local knowledge for resource management
11. Which renewable resources are most influenced by human activities?
a) Sunlight, air, and minerals b) Soils, water, and forests
c) Fossil fuels, metals, and plastics d) Oceans, mountains, and glacier
12. What is the primary cause of pressure on common-pool resources?
a) Sustainable practices b) Excessive human use and mismanagement
c) Lack of natural regeneration d) Limited population growth
13. What is the "tragedy of the commons"?
a) Natural disasters causing resource depletion
b) Resource degradation due to unregulated common usage
c) Ineffective government policies d) Economic loss in agriculture

14. What is a major impact of rapid rural-urban migration on resources?
a) Increased water availability b) Reduced soil erosion
c) Greater pressure on soil, water, and forests d) Decrease in global population
15. What percentage of the world's arable land has been destroyed by soil erosion?
a) 20% b) 33% c) 50% d) 10%
16. Which of the following is **NOT** a major cause of soil degradation?
a) Loss of essential nutrients b) Pollution and soil salinity
c) Increased biodiversity d) Compaction and crusting
17. Which type of soil degradation involves loss of soil biota?
a) Physical degradation b) Chemical degradation
c) Biological degradation d) Structural degradation
18. What is one solution to combat soil degradation?
a) Overgrazing b) Adoption of erosion control structures
c) Use of excessive chemical fertilizers d) Deforestation
19. Which of the following describes chemical degradation of soil?
a) Loss of soil biota b) Salinization and acidification
c) Soil compaction d) Erosion of topsoil
20. What is a common natural fertilizer to restore soil nutrients?
a) Plastic mulch b) Manure c) Synthetic pesticides d) Salt
21.What makes water a basic necessity for life?
a) It is abundant in all environments b) It supports soil formation, plant growth, and rainfall formation c) It is primarily used for recreational purposes d) It is nonrenewable and irreplaceable
22.What is a major constraint affecting freshwater resources?
a) Lack of global warming effects b) Pollution from domestic and industrial wastes
c) Abundant water supply in urban areas d) High regeneration rate of rivers

23. Which region is highly affected by water scarcity?

a) Antarctica b) Middle East and parts of Africa c) Europe d) South America

24. What is a key factor contributing to global water stress?

a) Reduction in rainfall patterns b) Population growth and industrial demands

c) Decrease in water use efficiency d) High groundwater levels

25. What is a potential future global concern related to water?

a) Unlimited freshwater supply b) worldwide water crisis

c) Decrease in population density d) Stable water cycles

26.Which of the following is a measure to manage water resources?

a) Allowing untreated waste disposal into rivers b) Recycling wastewater through treatment

c) Increasing plastic production near rivers d) Using fossil fuels for water filtration

27. What service is **NOT** provided by forests? a) Climate stabilization b) Flood control

c) Increased soil salinity d) Habitat for terrestrial species

28. What is one of the main causes of deforestation globally?

a) Planting more trees b) Livestock ranching and plantation agriculture

c) Reduced urbanization d) Stabilized population growth

29.How much forest area is converted annually to other land uses?

a) 5 million ha b) 10 million ha c) 13 million ha d) 20 million ha

30.Which ecosystem service is **NOT** provided by forests?

a) Carbon sequestration b) Soil erosion control

c) Production of petroleum d) Habitat for biodiversity

31. What is a recommended measure to reduce deforestation?

a) Encroachment of farmlands into forests b) Large-scale urbanization projects

c) Promoting sustainable forest management d) increasing biofuel demand

32. What human activity contributes most to pollution of freshwater sources near urban areas?

a) Industrial and domestic waste discharge b) reduced agricultural practices

c) Forest conservation d) Lack of urban migration

33.Which human-induced factor exacerbates flooding risks?

a) Soil conservation b) Population growth c) Forest regeneration d) Sustainable urban planni

34. What is a common pollutant found in rivers near urban areas?

a) Gold deposits b) Plastic bags c) Freshwater algae d) Tree sap

35. How does climate change affect the hydrological cycle?

a) It stabilizes rainfall patterns b) It disrupts water availability in sensitive areas

c) It reduces global warming effects d) It creates new freshwater sources

36. What is a sustainable practice to prevent soil erosion?

a) Overgrazing by livestock b) Terracing c) Extensive tree cutting d) Crusting soil layer

37. What is an effective method to reduce water stress?

a) Encouraging deforestation b) Developing desalination technologies

c) Increasing chemical pollution in lakes d) Overusing groundwater supplies

38. How can forests help mitigate climate change?

a) By storing carbon and stabilizing temperatures b) By increasing atmospheric carbon levels c) By promoting desertification d) By decreasing biodiversity

39. What is the primary goal of watershed management?

a) To increase surface water pollution b) To conserve and manage water and soil resources

c) To reduce agricultural productivity d) To eliminate urban water supplies

40. What is one way to reduce urban watercourse contamination?
a) Installing porous pavements b) Building more impervious surfaces
c) Ignoring industrial pollution d) increasing urban waste discharg
41What constitutes the largest terrestrial ecosystem on Earth?
A. Oceans B. Grasslands C. Deserts D. Forests
42. Which of the following threatens forest resources the most?
A. Climate change B. Excessive human use and over-exploitation
C. Introduction of invasive species D. Urban expansion
43. If forest degradation continues, which group is most at risk?
A. Developed nations B. Urban populations C. Poor developing countries
D. Coastal communities
44. What is one example of a forest conservation program?
A. The Kyoto Protocol B. The Green Legacy in Ethiopia
C. The Paris Agreement D. The Sahara Reforestation Initiative
45. Which of the following measures can help conserve forest resources?
A. Increasing fossil fuel consumption B. Expanding urban infrastructure
C. Integrating forest management with Soil and Water Conservation programs
D. Introducing monoculture farming
46. Why is education and awareness important in forest conservation?
A. To promote deforestation B. To educate and awaken forest users
C. To develop alternative fossil fuels D. To encourage land exploitation
Non-Renewable Resources and Conflicts
47. What are examples of non-renewable resources under pressure?
A. Forests and wetlands B. Solar and wind power
C. Fossil fuels and precious minerals D. Biomass energy sources
48. Which regions are examples of conflicts caused by resource exploitation?
A. Scandinavia and North America B. The Middle East, Central Africa, and West Africa
C. East Asia and South America D. Southern Europe and Southeast Asia

49.What is a major consequence of exploiting non-renewable resources?
A. Technological advancement B. Conflict among ethnic groups and nations
C. Improved economic equality D. Reduction in energy use
50.What is the definition of resource degradation?
A. Improvement in the quality of natural resources B. Decline in the quality and quantity of land resources C. Expansion of forest cover D. Development of urban infrastructure
51.What are examples of natural causes of land degradation?
A. Overgrazing and deforestation B. Earthquakes and flooding
C. Urban sprawl D. Industrialization
52. Which of the following is an example of a proximate cause of land degradation?
A. Climate change B. Improper land use practices
C. Rapid population growth D. Poor governance
53. What are some impacts of land degradation?
A. Increase in biodiversity B. Desertification and food insecurity
C. Urban expansion D. Economic stability
54. What is one key strategy for addressing land degradation?
A. Urban sprawl B. Increasing fossil fuel use
C. Reforestation of deforested areas D. Building more dams
55. What does afforestation involve?
A. Planting trees on barren lands B. Removing vegetation for farming C. Expanding urban areas D. Building hydroelectric dams
56. How does mulching benefit the soil?
A. Reducing biodiversity B. Covering the soil to retain nutrients and moisture
C. Increasing soil erosion D. Expanding farming areas
57. What is the purpose of constructing terraces on steep lands?
A. Enhancing soil salinity B. Reducing the force of running water
C. Expanding pasture lands D. Encouraging soil removal
58. What is a check dam used for?

A. Controlling erosion by slowing water flow B. Diverting rivers for agriculture

C. Increasing water flow speed D. Expanding farmland

59. What does intercropping aim to achieve?

A. Reduce biodiversity B. Augment soil fertility

C. Increase soil salinity D. Promote monoculture farming

60. Which of the following is an underlying cause of resource degradation?

A. Soil erosion B. Rapid population growth C. Overgrazing D. Desertification

61. What is a proximate cause of deforestation?

A. Climate change B. Demand for timber and biomass energy

C. Poor governance D. Rapid industrialization

62. What is a major consequence of improper land use?

A. Increased biodiversity B. Loss of soil nutrients and fertility

C. Improved water quality D. Expansion of agricultural productivity

63. How does overgrazing contribute to land degradation?

A. Promotes soil fertility B. Removes vegetation cover

C. Reduces soil salinity D. Increases reforestation

64. What is one purpose of shelterbelts?

A. Expanding desert areas B. Reducing the erosive force of wind

C. Promoting urbanization D. Encouraging overgrazing

65. How can proper irrigation help combat land degradation?

A. Encouraging salinization B. Reducing soil nutrients

C. Minimizing soil salinity D. Increasing waterlogging

66. What is the function of diversion canals?

A. Redirecting floodwaters from farmland B. Expanding crop yields

C. Increasing soil erosion D. Decreasing water supply

67. How can legume rotation benefit soil?

A. Replenishing soil fertility B. Increasing salinity

C. Promoting erosion D. Removing nutrients

68. Which management practice involves the use of decaying plant residue?

A. Intercrop B. Mulching C. Shelterbelts D. Reforestation

69. What does watershed management aim to protect?

A. Soil fertility B. Urban areas C. Water sources and catchments D. Forests exclusively

70. Why is area closure important for degraded lands?

A. Restoring vegetation by limiting livestock access B. Expanding farming operations

C. Encouraging urban sprawl D. Increasing soil salinity

71. What are transboundary waters?

A. Oceans and coastal waters shared by countries B. Rivers and lakes within a single country's territory C. Watercourses, lakes, inland waters, and aquifers shared by two or more countries D. Territorial seas and maritime boundaries

72. What percentage of the world’s freshwater flows is made up of transboundary watercourses? A. 30% B. 50% C. 60% D. 70%

73. What is one significant benefit of internationally shared watercourses?

A. Promoting exclusive access to resources B. Fostering regional peace and socioeconomic growth C. Limiting water use to agriculture only D. Encouraging nationalistic resource management

74. Which of the following challenges are associated with Transboundary Rivers?

A. Deforestation and soil erosion B. Conflicts over resource use and rapid population growth C. Salinization of coastal waters D. Limited agricultural applications

75. Approximately how much of Africa’s land area falls under the scope of transboundary rivers? A. 30% B. 40% C. 60% D. 80%

76. Which of the following is the largest dam in Egypt?

A. Owen Falls Dam B. Roseires Dam C. Tekeze HEP Project D. Aswan High Dam

77. The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) is located on which river?

A. Niger B. Congo C. Blue Nile D. Zambezi

78. Which dam is located in Sudan?

A. Owen Falls Dam B. Roseires Dam C. Tana Beles D. Kariba Dam

79. What is the per capita water use in Egypt as per the content?

A. 1,666 cubic meters per person per year B. 1,981 cubic meters per person per year

C. 830 cubic meters per person per year D. 2,500 cubic meters per person per year

80. Which river flows through the highest number of countries?

A. Nile B. Congo C. Danube D. Niger

81. The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) was established to promote:

A. Construction of more dams B. Political alliances

C. Sustainable socioeconomic development and equitable resource use D. Agricultural projects

82. What percentage of the Earth’s land surface is covered by international watercourses?

A. 30% B. 40% C. 50% D. 70%

83. The Zambezi River Authority (ZRA) was created to manage which dam?

A. Owen Falls Dam B. Aswan High Dam C. Kariba Dam D. Tekeze HEP Project

84. Which countries signed the "Exchange of Notes" in 1929 regarding the Nile waters?

A. Sudan and Ethiopia B. Egypt and Sudan C. UK and Egypt D. Ethiopia and UK

85. Which river has the Victoria Falls?

A. Congo B. Zambezi C. Blue Nile D. Niger

86. Which treaty in 1959 led to the creation of a Permanent Joint Technical Commission?

A. 1929 Exchange of Notes B. 1952 Aswan High Dam Agreement

C. Treaty for Full Utilization of Nile Waters D. Cooperative Framework Agreement

87. What is the primary focus of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)?
A. Managing irrigation projects B. Conflict resolution
C. Improving power supply in Southern Africa D. Managing fishing zones
88. What is the role of the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA)?
A. Control Nile River projects B. Transfer water to South Africa's industrial areas
C. Manage the Congo River basin D. Construct dams on the Niger River
89. What does the term "riparian state" refer to?
A. A country managing forests B. A country sharing a river basin
C. A country with high rainfall D. A country near an ocean
90. Which river basin is shared by 11 riparian states?
A. Rhine B. Congo C. Nile D. Niger
91. What is the main objective of regional cooperation on Trans Boundary Rivers?
A. Promote independent water usage B. Resolve territorial disputes
C. Ensure sustainable resource use and avoid conflicts
D. Encourage privatization of water resources
92. The Kagera Basin Organization (KBO) was created to:
A. Build hydroelectric dams B. Strengthen cooperation among member countries
C. Protect fishing industries D. Resolve conflicts in the Congo Basin
93. Which dam is located on the Congo River?
A. GERD B. Kariba Dam C. Owen Falls Dam D. Inga Falls Hydroelectric Dam
94. Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan share conflicts over which river?
A. Congo B. Niger C. Nile D. Zambezi
95. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of Tran's boundary river cooperation?
A. Regional peace B. Socioeconomic growth
C. Exclusive use of water resources by one state D. Poverty reduction

96. What is one of the primary challenges of managing shared watercourses across governmental boundaries?
A) Different riparian states have the same interests and priorities.
B) There is a lack of natural resources in the basin.
C) Diverse political priorities, intentions, and interests of riparian states.
D) Watercourses do not cross multiple jurisdictions.
Answer: C) Diverse political priorities, intentions, and interests of riparian states.
97. Why is an organizing agreement necessary between riparian states of a shared basin?
A) To ensure equitable distribution of water and resources.
B) To increase the rate of water use in each state.
C) To avoid disputes between states and prevent political instability.
D) To exclude certain riparian states from decision-making.
Answer: A) to ensure equitable distribution of water and resources.
98. Which of the following is NOT a key objective of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)?
A) Sustainable socioeconomic development in the basin states.
B) Equitable utilization of the basin's resources.
C) Recognition of the rights of all riparian states.
D) Exclusive water rights for Egypt and Sudan.
Answer: D) Exclusive water rights for Egypt and Sudan
99.What was the primary goal of the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA)?
A) To increase industrial development in Lesotho.
B) To transfer water from the headwaters of the Orange River to South Africa.
C) To promote agricultural growth in Lesotho.
D) To manage the Zambezi River basin.
Answer: B) To transfer water from the headwaters of the Orange River to South Africa.

100. The Zambezi River Authority (ZRA) was established for which main purpose?
A) To operate and maintain the Kariba Dam.
B) To regulate the use of water for agriculture in the region.
C) To develop the Kagera Basin’s agricultural potential.
D) To manage hydropower projects in South Africa.
Answer: A) To operate and maintain the Kariba Dam.
101. Which organization was created to improve power supply in the Southern African region using hydroelectric and coal resources?
A) Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) B) Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)
C) Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) D) Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilization of Soil (SARCCUS)
Answer: B) Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)
102. The Kagera Basin Organization (KBO) was established by which four countries?
A) Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda B) Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda
C) South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Botswana D) Lesotho, RSA, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Answer: B) Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda
103. What is the role of the International Joint Commission (IJC) between the USA and Canada?
A) To regulate the use of the Zambezi River. B) To focus on water-sharing and environmental management in the Great Lakes. C) To oversee the management of the Nile River.
D) To manage the conservation of soils in the region.
Answer: B) to focus on water-sharing and environmental management in the Great Lakes.
104. What was a major feature of the agreements in the 263 shared basins worldwide?

A) Most were multilateral agreements involving all riparian states. B) 67% had bilateral conventions. C) All agreements were non-binding.
D) Only 10% of agreements were for environmental protection. Answer: B) 67% had bilateral conventions.

105. Which regional organization focuses on the conservation of water and soils in trans boundary river basins in Southern Africa?
A) Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). B) Kagera Basin Organization (KBO)
C) Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilization of Soil (SARCCUS) D) Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

106.. What is the Köppen classification for the equatorial rainforest region?
a) Aw b) Cw c) Af d) BWk

107. Which latitudinal zones does the tropical rainforest region span?
a) 30°N to 60°N b) 60°N to 60°S c) 0° to 30°N and S d) 45°N to 45°S

108. What is the average monthly temperature range in the tropical rainforest region?
a) 10 to 20°C b) 15 to 25°C c) 24 to 28°C d) 30 to 35°C

109. Which air masses dominate the equatorial region throughout the year?
a) Continental polar b) Maritime polar c) Maritime tropical d) Continental tropical

110. What primary type of vegetation can be found in the equatorial rainforest?
a) Deciduous forests b) Coniferous forests c) Broadleaf evergreen trees d) Grasslands

111.What geographical feature influences rainfall patterns in the tropical wet and dry climate?
a) Mountains b) Ocean currents c) The inter tropical convergence zone d) Polar vortex

112. During which season do thunderstorms occur more frequently in tropical wet and dry climates?

a) Dry season b) Winter c) Rainy season d) Monsoon season

113. Where are mid-latitude deserts primarily located?

a) Between the equator and 30° latitudes b) Between 30° and 55° latitudes

c) Between 60° and 30° latitudes d) Near the poles

114. What type of climate is found between 15° and 25° North and South latitude?

a) Tropical rainforest b) Dry desert c) Tropical wet and dry d) Polar ice cap

115. What typical vegetation dominates the mid-latitude deserts?

a) Broadleaf forests b) Grasses c) Tundra d) Coniferous trees

116. What is the primary climate characteristic of the polar tundra?

a) Hot summers and cold winters b) Cold winters and cool summers

c) Warm winters and hot summers d) Mild temperatures year-round

117. Which climate region experiences heavy precipitation due to orographic lifting?

a) Highland climate b) Tropical rainforest climate c) Desert climate d) Polar climate

118. What is the predominant vegetation in a Mediterranean climate?

a) Grasslands b) Tundra c) Chaparral biome d) Evergreen forests

119. How does the tilt of the Earth affect climate and seasons?

a) It has no effect. b) It creates equal day and night lengths year-round.

c) It causes variations in sunlight and day length through the seasons.

d) It only affects Polar Regions.

120. What is the characteristic temperature condition of high-latitude climates in winter?

a) Mild b) Cool c) Hot d) Bitterly cold

121. Where does the highest albedo occur typically?

a) Urban areas b) Forested regions c) Snow-covered surfaces d) Desert regions

122. What phenomenon primarily shapes the climate in mid-latitude wet regions during summer?

a) Polar vortex b) Tropical cyclones c) Marine tropical air masses d) Himalayas

123. What defines the concept of continentality in climate?

a) Proximity to water bodies b) The elevation of a region c) Latitude d) Wind patterns

124. Which feature primarily distinguishes the highland climate from other climate types?

a) It has uniform weather year-round.

b) It experiences a wide variety of climatic conditions over short distances.

c) It is characterized by constant high temperatures.

d) It is mostly located near the equator.

125. What is the average annual rainfall for tropical wet regions?

a) Less than 30 inches b) 30 to 60 inches c) 60 to 80 inches d) More than 80 inches

126. Which climatic zone in Ethiopia is referred to as Bereha?

a) Temperate highlands b) Hot lowlands below 500 meters

c) Alpine climate above 3,300 meters d) Semi-arid environment between 500 and 1,500 meters

127. What is the average annual rainfall range for the Kolla climatic zone?

a) Less than 16 inches b) 16.4 to 32.8 inches c) 40 to 80 inches d) More than 80 inches

128. In which elevation range does the Woina-Dega climatic zone fall?

a) Below 500 meters b) Between 500 and 1,500 meters c) Between 1,500 and 2,300 meters

d) Between 2,300 and 3,300 meters

129. What common crops are grown in the Dega climatic zone?

a) Sorghum and sesame b) Wheat and highland pulses c) Groundnuts and cowpeas

d) Barley and maize

130, Which climatic zone is characterized by an average annual temperature below 10°C and is found at elevations greater than 3,300 meters?

a) Bereha b) Kolla c) Woina-Dega d) Wurch

131. Which river is shared by Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt?

a) Amazon b) Congo c) Nile d) Zambezi

132. What is the per capita water use in Ethiopia?

a) 830 cubic meters b) 1,666 cubic meters c) 1,981 cubic meters d) 2,500 cubic meters

133. What is the primary cause of conflict between Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt?

a) Territorial disputes b) Access to lost cultural heritage

c) Utilization and development of Nile waters d) Economic competition

134. Which treaty recognized Egypt's 'natural and historic rights' over the Nile waters?

a) The 1945 Treaty b) The 1929 Exchange of Notes c) The 1979 Agreement

d) The 1959 Nile Waters Agreement

135. What does the CFA stand for in relation to Nile basin countries?

a) Cooperative Framework Agreement b) Central Forest Agreement

c) Comprehensive Fishery Agreement d) Conglomerate Framework Association

136. Which country has the lowest per capita water use among the three?

a) Ethiopia b) Egypt c) Sudan d) Kenya

137. How much water was granted to Egypt and Sudan in the 1959 Treaty for Nile Waters?

a) 40 BCM b) 55.5 BCM for Egypt and 18.5 BCM for Sudan c) 60 BCM d) 70 BCM

138. The Nile basin supports a population of over how many people?

a) 50 million b) 100 million c) 160 million d) 300 million

139. What is a major impact of poor resource management?

a) Increased health b) Environmental degradation c) Economic growth

d) Cultural exchange

140. What international organization proposed the 1,700 cubic meters of water per person per annum as a minimum?

a) United Nations b) World Health Organization (WHO) c) International Monetary Fund

d) World Bank

141. Natural resource conflicts can arise from which of the following?

a) Exclusive user rights b) Poor resource distribution c) Mismanagement and inequity

d) All of the above

142. Which country has a higher per capita water use than Ethiopia?

a) Egypt b) Sudan c) Kenya d) Somalia

143. The Nile River is shared by how many riparian countries?

a) 5 b) 11 c) 7 d) 10

144. What is one of the negative consequences of resource conflict?

a) Improved livelihoods b) Violence and social instability c) Enhanced cooperation

d) Increased agricultural output

145. Which treaty involved multiple countries and aimed for sustainable development of the Nile Basin?

a) 1929 Exchange of Notes b) 1959 Nile Waters Agreement

c) Cooperative Framework Agreement d) Owen Falls Dam Agreement

146. What kind of conflict can arise from water scarcity?

a) Cultural conflict b) Economic conflict c) Resource conflict d) Political conflict

147. Which factor is NOT a contentious issue in resource conflicts?

a) Ownership of resources b) Management of resources c) Political party affiliation

d) Allocation of resource revenue

148. Which organization focuses on managing the resources of the Nile River Basin?

a) United Nations Development Programme b) Nile Basin Initiative c) African Union

d) Greenpeace

149. What is a common method of conflict resolution mentioned in resource management?

a) Arbitration b) Coercion c) Avoidance d) Escalation

150. Which of the following is a form of resource conflict expression?

a) Collaboration b) Negotiation c) Sabotage d) Reconciliation

151. The population of the Nile basin is estimated to be over how many million people?

a) 150 million b) 200 million c) 300 million d) 400 million

152. Which country historically claimed rights to the Nile waters due to its long-standing agricultural reliance on it?

a) Sudan b) Ethiopia c) Egypt d) Kenya

153. What significant event took place on 08 November 1954?

a) First round of negotiations between Egypt and Sudan b) Signing of the CFA

c) The construction of Aswan High Dam d) Declaration of independence for Sudan

154. Which factor contributes to the intensity of conflicts over resources?

a) Availability of resources b) Cultural similarities

c) Economic stability d) Resource exclusivity

155. What is a potential outcome of unaddressed resource conflicts?

a) Harmony among nations b) Environmental stability

c) Increased civil wars d) Better international cooperation

156. What are some examples of renewable resources that can cause conflict?

a) Water and land b) Timber and oil c) Air and minerals d) All of the above

157. Which country signed the 1952 Exchange of Notes with Egypt concerning the Nile?

a) Sudan b) Ethiopia c) Kenya d) Uganda

158. What natural resource conflict type involves protests and violence over environmental degradation?

a) Secessionist conflict b) Grievance conflict

c) Project-related conflict d) Livelihood conflict

160. What demographic trend threatens the equitable distribution of natural resources?

a) Ageing population b) Population growth c) Urbanization d) Education

161. Which of the following methods is NOT a strategy for conflict resolution?

a) Coercion b) Mediation c) Adjudication d) Discussion

162. What do the Earth and the other planets form together?

a) The Milky Way b) The Solar System c) The Galaxy d) The Universe

163. Which theory is most widely supported regarding the formation of the Universe?

a) Steady State Theory b) Big Bang Theory c) Nebular Hypothesis d) Solar Nebula Theory

164. Approximately how long ago did the Universe originate according to the Big Bang theory?

a) 4.5 billion years ago b) 10-20 billion years ago c) 1 billion years ago d) 2 billion years ago

165. What was the name of the early continent formed around 4600 to 3900 million years ago?

a) Gondwana b) Laurasia c) Pangaea d) Rodinia

166. During which geologic period did the Gondwana Supercontinent evolve?

a) Late Cambrian b) Early Devonian c) Late Jurassic d) Late Carboniferous

167. When did the Pangaea Supercontinent come into existence?

a) 300-400 million years ago b) 255-210 million years ago

c) 4600 million years ago d) 140 million years ago

168. What process led to the separation of Pangaea into Gondwanaland and Laurasia?

a) Natural erosion b) Volcanic activity c) Continental drift d) Earthquakes

169. How long ago did the continental break-up of Pangaea begin?

a) 200 million years ago b) 100 million years ago

c) 180 million years ago d) 10 million years ago

170. Which modern continent started to separate from the African continent during the late Cretaceous period?

a) South America b) Europe c) North America d) Asia

171. What was a major result of the collision between the Indian subcontinent and Eurasia?

a) Formation of the Andes b) Creation of the Rocky Mountains

c) Formation of the Himalayas d) Opening of the Atlantic Ocean

172. What is the approximate age of the Earth?

a) 4.5 billion years b) 2.5 billion years c) 1.5 billion years d) 10 billion years

173. Which stage comes after the solidification of the first cosmic rocks in Earth's history?

a) Formation of Pangaea b) Creation of Rodinia

c) Separation of Gondwana d) Formation of continental drift

174. At what point did Australia separate from Antarctica?

a) 160 million years ago b) 120 million years ago

c) 100 million years ago d) 80 million years ago

175. Which geological period had the Iapetus Sea closing due to the collision of Laurasia and Baltica?

a) Mid-Ordovician b) Mid-Silurian c) Early Devonian d) Late Carboniferous

176. Continental drift is responsible for the movement of continents. Which term best describes this process?

a) Sedimentation b) Plate tectonics c) Erosion d) Glaciation

177. What major feature indicates the process of continental drift?

a) Mountain ranges b) Fossil distribution c) Mid-ocean ridges d) All of the abo

178. Which process involves the gradual movement of continents over geological time?

a) Erosion b) Weathering c) Continental drift d) Subduction

179 How were the present-day continents formed from Pangaea?

a) Through the process of glaciation b) Via volcanic eruptions

c) Through continental drift d) By the impact of asteroids

180. What concept explains the formation of various space objects in the universe?

a) Universal collapse b) Cosmic inflation

c) Material collision and gravitational attraction d) Celestial rotation

181. Which figure represents the arrangement of continents at different geological times?

a) Rodinia b) Gondwana c) Pangaea d) All of the above

182. What is the estimated surface area of the Earth?

a) 510,075,000 km^2 b) 510,072,000 km^2 c) 510,000,000 km^2 d) 510,100,000 km^2

183. What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by water?

a) 60% b) 71% c) 75% d) 80%

184. What percentage of all Earth's water is found in the oceans?
a) 90% b) 97% c) 85% d) 92%
185. Which continent is the largest in the world?
a) Africa b) Asia c) North America d) South America
186. Which continent contains the Sahara Desert?
a) Asia b) North America c) Africa d) Australia
187. What is the smallest ocean by area?
a) Southern Ocean b) Arctic Ocean c) Indian Ocean d) Atlantic Ocean
188. Which ocean is known for causing monsoon weather patterns?
a) Atlantic Ocean b) Arctic Ocean c) Indian Ocean d) Pacific Ocean
189. What is the average depth of the Pacific Ocean?
a) 4,028 m b) 3,926 m c) 4,500 m d) 5,000 m
190. Which continent is entirely in the Southern Hemisphere?
a) Africa b) Australia c) North America d) Europe
191. Which country's continent features the Amazon River?
a) North America b) Australia c) South America d) Africa
192. The average depth of the Atlantic Ocean is approximately:
a) 3,800 m b) 3,926 m c) 4,000 m d) 3,500 m
193. Which ocean is considered the youngest?
a) Arctic Ocean b) Atlantic Ocean c) Pacific Ocean d) Southern Ocean

194. How many countries does Europe have?
a) 44 b) 54 c) 20 d) 50
195. Which of the following rivers is the longest in the world?
a) Amazon River b) Nile River c) Yangtze River d) Mississippi River
196. What is the total area of the Indian Ocean?
a) 68,566,000 km² b) 76,762,000 km² c) 155,557,000 km² d) 14,056,000 km²
197. How many continents are crossed by the Equator?
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

198. Which ocean is located between Africa, Europe, and the Americas?
a) Pacific Ocean b) Arctic Ocean c) Atlantic Ocean d) Indian Ocean
199. What is the ratio of land to ocean in the Southern Hemisphere?
a) 1:1 b) 1:2 c) 1:4 d) 1:3
200. Antarctica is located around which Pole?
a) North Pole b) South Pole c) Equator d) None of the above
201. The Tropic of Capricorn crosses which continent?
a) Europe b) Asia c) Africa d) Antarctica
202. What percentage of Earth's water is found in polar ice caps and glaciers?
a) 1% b) 2% c) 5% d) 10%
203. Which is the easternmost continent?
a) Asia b) Europe c) Africa d) Australia
204. Which ocean has the deepest point on Earth?
a) Atlantic Ocean b) Indian Ocean c) Southern Ocean d) Pacific Ocea
205. The average depth of the Arctic Ocean is approximately:
a) 1205 m b) 3000 m c) 1500 m d) 2000
206. The Indo-Australian Plate includes which continent?
a) Antarctica b) North America c) Australia d) South America
207. Which continent has no permanent human settlements?
a) Antarctica b) Africa c) North America d) Europe
208. What is the main climate characteristic of the Southern Hemisphere?
a) More extreme temperatures b) Moderate climate c) Tropical climate d) Polar climate

209. Which continent currently has the largest population?
a) Africa b) Europe c) Asia d) North America
210. What is the primary reason for the changing positions of continents and oceans?
a) Climate change b) Plate tectonics c) Erosion d) Volcanic activity

211. Which ocean does NOT have a recognized deepest point, according to the information?

a) Southern Ocean b) Indian Ocean c) Atlantic Ocean d) Arctic Ocean

212. In the first stage of demographic transition, countries typically exhibit:

a) Low fertility and mortality rates b) High fertility and mortality rates

c) Low fertility and high mortality rates d) High fertility and low mortality rates

213. The triangular-shaped pyramid is most commonly associated with which demographic stage?

a) First stage b) Second stage c) Third stage d) Fourth stage

214. In the second stage of demographic transition, which age group sees a notable decrease in death rates?

a) Children aged 0 to 5 b) Elderly aged 65 and above

c) Adults aged 25 to 39 d) Teenagers aged 13 to 19

215. What significant change occurs in the third stage of demographic transition?

a) High birth rates b) Low birth rates c) High death rates d) Stable population growt

216. By the end of which century did many more industrialized countries experience a demographic transition?

a) Seventeenth century b) Eighteenth century

c) Nineteenth century d) Twentieth centur

217. In the fourth stage of demographic transition, what trend is observed in birth rates?

a) They increase significantly b) They fall to levels equal to death rates

c) They become unpredictable d) They remain high

218. What characterizes the fifth stage of demographic transition?

a) Fixed high birth rates b) Rising birth rates

c) Stable or low population growth d) Rapid population growth

219. From 1800 to 2019, the world population increased from:

a) 1 billion to 5 billion b) 1 billion to 7.7 billion
c) 1 billion to 8 billion d) 1 billion to 10 billion

220. What is the projected world population by 2030?
a) 7.8 billion b) 8.0 billion c) 8.5 billion d) 9.0 billion

221. Which region is expected to see the largest population increase between 2019 and 2050?
a) Europe b) Sub-Saharan Africa c) North America d) Southern Asia

222. As of 2019, which region had the highest fertility rate?
a) North America b) Europe c) Oceania d) Sub-Saharan Afri

223. What was the average fertility rate globally projected to be in 2100?
a) 2.5 b) 2.2 c) 1.9 d) 3

224. By 2050, how much is the population of Sub-Saharan Africa expected to grow?
a) 1.1 billion b) 0.9 billion c) 1.5 billion d) 2.0 billion

225. Which countries are projected to see the highest population increases from 2019 to 2050?
a) Japan, Germany, and Italy b) India, Nigeria, Pakistan
c) France, Canada, Australia d) Egypt, Brazil, and Spain

226. High adolescent fertility primarily occurs in which region?
a) Europe b) North America c) Sub-Saharan Africa d) Eastern As

227. The largest increase in population is expected in which of the following countries by 2050?
a) United States b) China c) India d) Japan

228. A key factor contributing to population growth in less developed countries (LDCs) is:
a) High literacy rates b) Urbanization c) Political stability d) High fertility rates

229. Which demographic model describes the transition from high birth and death rates to low rates?
a) Social model b) Demographic transition model
c) Economic growth model d) Urbanization model

230. The crude birth rate (CBR) is calculated as:

a) (Births/Population) x 1000 b) (Population/Births) x 1000

c) (Births/Deaths) x 1000 d) (Deaths/Population) x 1000

231. A country with a CBR of 20 has how many births per 1,000 people in a year?

a) 2 b) 20 c) 200 d) 2,000

232. The infant mortality rate (IMR) measures:

a) Deaths of infants aged 1-5 b) Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births

c) Deaths of all ages d) Total deaths in a year

233. Overall reduction in death rates in LDCs has primarily resulted from:

a) Improved agricultural practices b) Advances in medical knowledge and public health

c) Increased urbanization d) Higher fertility rates

234. Countries experiencing the largest reductions in population size by 2050 are expected to be:

a) Western European countries b) Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

c) Countries in South Asia d) Countries in Latin America

235. The potential support ratio refers to:

a) The ratio of dependents to working-age population

b) The number of elderly in proportion to youth

c) The overall population growth

d) The number of women of reproductive age to total population

236. Which country has the lowest potential support ratio?

a) United States b) Japan c) Germany d) Italy

237. How does migration influence population growth in a receiving country?

a) It decreases population density b) It increases demand for resources and services

c) It has no effect d) It promotes rural development

238. What is the significance of agricultural advancements in population growth?

a) They decrease population density b) They increase food production and lower mortality rates c) They lead to higher death rates d) They are irrelevant to population growth

239. A decreased mortality rate has what effect on population dynamics?

a) Slower population growth b) Accelerated population growth

c) Constant population size d) Population decline

240. Which of the following contributes to high fertility rates in many LDCs?

a) High education levels b) Access to contraceptives

c) Cultural norms favoring large families d) Urbanization

241. The total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as:

a) The total number of children per family

b) The estimated number of children a woman will have in her lifetime

c) The number of births in a year d) The number of deaths of infants in a year

242. What is the crude death rate (CDR) for region "A" if the total number of deaths observed in 2021 is 100,000 and the total mid-year population is 26,000,000?

a) 3.85 per 1,000 b) 4.25 per 1,000 c) 5.00 per 1,000 d) 6.00 per 1,000

243. If region "A" had 400,000 babies born in 2021 and 360,000 of them survived their first year, what is the infant mortality rate (IMR)?

a) 10 per 1,000 b) 20 per 1,000 c) 30 per 1,000 d) 40 per 1,000

244. What term describes the movement of people from one place to another?

a) Migration b) Immigration c) Emigration d) Movement

245. Which of the following is NOT a push factor for migration?

a) Poor job opportunities b) Political instability

c) Better educational opportunities d) Environmental disaster

246. Historical migration for hunting and gathering was primarily due to:

a) Technological advances b) Environmental factors

c) Political change d) Cultural diffusion

247. What was a major reason for migration from Europe to North America during the 16th to 20th centuries?

a) War b) Religious freedom c) Job opportunities d) All of the above

248. Since World War II, the number of forced migrants has:

a) Decreased b) Remained constant c) Increased d) Fluctuated

249. Current migration trends are primarily driven by:

a) Educational opportunities b) Economic factors and political asylum

c) Cultural exchange d) Environmental reasons

250. Which of the following regions has been a net sender of migrants?

a) North America b) Europe c) Sub-Saharan Africa d) Australia/New Zealand

251. The net migration rate (NMR) for a country is calculated as:

a) Number of immigrants + number of emigrants

b) Number of immigrants - number of emigrants

c) (Number of immigrants - number of emigrants) / total population

d) (Number of emigrants - number of immigrants) / total population

252. What is the main reason the United States has experienced continual growth in its population since the 1990s?

a) High birth rates b) Immigration c) Natural population growth d) Economic growth

253. Which country has the most significant proportion of net migration?

a) China b) India c) United States d) Russia

254. How does international migration affect the cultural makeup of receiving countries?

a) It maintains the existing culture b) It enriches cultural diversity

c) It forces native culture out d) It has negligible effects

255. What have been the major concerns of historical population policies?

a) Reducing birth rates b) Encouraging immigration

c) Promoting family planning d) All of the above

251. The term “pronatalist” in population policy refers to:

a) Policies encouraging higher birth rates b) Policies promoting immigration

c) Policies that restrict emigration d) Policies supporting population stabilization

252. Which factor is not commonly associated with negative natural growth?

a) High emigration rates b) Low birth rates c) High death rates d) Economic growth

253. Which of the following is a direct population policy?

a) Free family planning services b) Improved public education

c) Compulsory secondary education d) Limiting size of homes

254. The emigration rate is defined as:

a) The number of people arriving at a destination

b) The number of people leaving an area of origin

c) The net effect of immigration and emigration

d) The number of citizens in a country

255. The balance of immigration and emigration in a region is depicted by which measure?

a) Immigration rate b) Emigration rate c) Net migration rate d) Crude birth rat

256. Which of the following is a challenge associated with international migration?

a) Cultural exchange b) Economic growth

c) Strain on public services d) Improved labor markets

257. Which of the following is a characteristic of the "Frigid Zone" according to the ancient Greek climate classification system?

A) It is the zone with the warmest temperatures.
B) It is located between the Torrid and Temperate Zones.
C) It experiences extremely cold temperatures and is associated with the Earth's Polar Regions.
D) It has moderate temperatures ideal for human habitation.

258. What is the main difference between genetic and empirical climate classification systems?

A) Genetic classification uses observational data, while empirical classification relies on mathematical models.
B) Genetic classification is based on major forcing processes like air masses and solar radiation, while empirical classification uses data input to determine climatic types.
C) Empirical classification considers air masses, while genetic classification considers temperature and precipitation.
D) Genetic classification is simpler to apply than empirical classification

259. Which system is known for using temperature and precipitation data to classify climates at a global or continental scale?

A) Trewartha’s system B) The ancient Greek system
C) Köppen’s system D) The empirical system

260. Which of the following is NOT a factor considered in Köppen’s climate classification system?

A) Monthly temperature B) Precipitation patterns
C) Sunshine quantity D) Winds and temperature extremes

261. How do the ancient Greek climate classification zones relate to the Earth-Sun relationship?

A) The zones are based on the interaction of atmospheric pressure and wind patterns.
B) The zones are based on the distribution of sunlight and temperature across the Earth's surface.
C) The zones focus on the seasonal variation of rainfall patterns.
D) The zones are primarily determined by vegetation and soil conditions.

262. Why is the Köppen climatic classification method commonly used?

A) It is the most complex system for climate classification.

B) It is based on temperature alone and ignores precipitation.

C) It aligns with natural vegetation and soil types, making it easier to apply.

D) It focuses solely on precipitation patterns.

263. What is the main feature of a tropical climate (A) in the Köppen classification system?

A) All months have an average temperature above 18°C (64°F).

B) It experiences a cold winter season.

C) It has a dry season with minimal precipitation.

D) It is characterized by heavy snowfall.

264. What is the primary factor for distinguishing between the B climates in the Köppen classification?

A) Temperature B) Precipitation C) Wind speed D) Elevation

265. What climate type is characterized by deficient precipitation most of the year?

A) Tropical (A) B) Dry (B) C) Polar (E) D) Meso-thermal (C)

266. Which of the following climates is determined by both temperature and precipitation in the Köppen classification?

A) Tropical climate (A) B) Dry climate (B) C) Meso-thermal climate (C) D) Polar climate (E

267. What is the defining characteristic of the "Micro-thermal" or "Mid-latitude Cold" (D) climate?

A) Mild winters and cool summers

B) The warmest month exceeds 10°C, and the coldest is below -30°C

C) It is found near the equator D) There is no real winter season.

268. Which climate type is found in Polar Regions and has an average temperature of the warmest month below 10°C?

A) Tropical wet (Af) B) Polar climate (E) C) Meso-thermal (C) D) Micro-thermal (D)

269. What is the primary distinguishing factor of the "Tropical wet or equatorial rainforest" climate (Af)?

A) No dry season, with rainfall throughout the year B) Dry winters and rainy summers

C) Cool summers and cold winters D) Minimal precipitation

270. In the Köppen system, what does the "Am" designation represent?

A) Tropical monsoon climate B) Tropical wet and dry climate

C) Dry desert climate D) Polar tundra climate

271. What is the main difference between the "Tropical wet and dry" (Aw) and the "Tropical monsoon" (Am) climates?

A) Annual temperature range B) The length of the dry season

C) Amount of annual precipitation D) Precipitation during the wettest month

272. What type of vegetation is most common in desert climates (BW)?

A) Evergreen forests B) Xerophytes (plants adapted to dry conditions)

C) Tropical rainforests D) Tundra vegetation

273. Which of the following climates is considered "semi-arid" and is more humid than desert climates?

A) BW (Desert) B) BS (Steppe) C) Af (Tropical rainforest) D) Cfa (Humid subtropical)

274. The term "evapotranspiration" refers to:

A) Evaporation from soil and transpiration from plants.

B) Precipitation exceeding the amount of evaporation.

C) The temperature variation between day and night.

D) The process of cloud formation.

275. In Köppen’s classification, how is the desert (BW) climate further subdivided?

A) Based on vegetation types B) By temperature and precipitation ratio

C) Into hot (BWh) and cold (BWk) categories D) By seasonal precipitation patterns

276. What is the average temperature for the warmest month in a Polar Tundra (ET) climate?

A) Below 0°C (32°F) B) Between 0°C and 10°C (32°F and 50°F)

C) Between 10°C and 20°C (50°F and 68°F) D) Above 18°C (64°F)

277. The "Marine West Coast" climate (Cfb) is characterized by:

A) Dry summers and wet winters B) Warm, humid summers and mild winters

C) Cold winters with heavy snowfall D) Extreme dryness year-round

278. The "Mediterranean" climate (Cs) is characterized by:

A) Wet summers and dry winters B) Dry summers and wet winters

C) Warm temperatures year-round D) Snowfall during the winter

279. What feature is common in highland climates (H)?

A) A consistent temperature and precipitation throughout the year

B) Significant climate variations over short distances due to altitude

C) Warm temperatures year-round D) No precipitation

280. In Köppen’s system, which type of climate is most likely to be found near the equator?

A) BWh (Hot desert) B) Af (Tropical rainforest) C) Df (Humid cold) D) ET (Polar tundra)

281. What climate type is characterized by warm, humid summers with frequent thunderstorms and precipitation from mid-latitude cyclones during mild winters?

A) Cfa (Humid subtropical) B) Cfb (Marine west coast) C) Df (Humid cold) D) Bw (Desert)

282. What is a key feature of the Polar Ice Cap (EF) climate?

A) A warm, rainy season B) Permanent snow and ice

C) Mild summers and cold winters D) High humidity throughout the year

283. How does the modified Köppen system differ from the basic Köppen system?

A) It uses more complex mathematical formulas.

B) It adds second and third-order subdivisions to better classify climates.

C) It only considers temperature, not precipitation.

D) It removes the B (Dry) climate classification.

284. What climatic factor is used to define the boundaries between "Af" (tropical rainforest) and "Am" (tropical monsoon)?

A) Temperature difference B) Annual precipitation

C) Seasonal distribution of rainfall D) Wind patterns

285. Which of the following factors does NOT influence the Köppen climate classification?

A) Temperature B) Precipitation C) Evapotranspiration D) Altitude

286. What is a common criticism of the Köppen system?

A) It is too complicated and difficult to apply.

B) It does not consider the effects of seasonal climate events like droughts.

C) It is not widely used by geographers.

D) It focuses too much on vegetation types.

287. Which climate zone is most likely to experience extreme temperature differences between day and night?

A) Tropical rainforest (Af) B) Desert (BW) C) Highland (H) D) Polar tundra (ET)

288. What is the significance of "evapotranspiration" in the Köppen system?

A) It determines the exact temperature of a location.

B) It helps to define arid and semi-arid climates.

C) It is used to determine the length of the dry season.

D) It influences the type of vegetation present in a region.

289. Which climate type would you expect in the Amazon Rainforest?

A) Af (Tropical rainforest) B) Aw (Tropical wet and dry)

C) BWh (Hot desert) D) Cs (Mediterranean)

290. The Köppen climate classification system helps us understand:

A) The annual temperature cycles of different regions.

B) The relationship between climate and vegetation.

C) The frequency of natural disasters worldwide.

D) Only the temperature of a region.

291. What is the primary climatic type found along the equator according to the Köppen classification?

A) Tropical wet region (Af) B) Tropical wet and dry region (Aw)

C) Dry desert region (BWh) D) Mid-latitude wet region (Cfb)

292. Which of the following regions is characterized by high daily temperatures of 20 to 30°C?

A) High-latitude climate B) Tropical wet region

C) Tropical wet and dry region D) Mid-latitude desert

293. The intertropical convergence zone primarily affects which climatic region?

A) Tropical wet region B) Mid-latitude wet region

C) Dry desert region D) Mid-latitude summer dry region

294. What type of vegetation is dominant in the tropical wet region?

A) Coniferous forests B) Deciduous forests C) Rainforests D) Grasslands

295. What latitude range does the tropical wet and dry region cover?

A) 0° to 30° N and S B) 30° to 60° N and S C) 60° to 90° N and S D) 0° to 60° N and S

296. The presence of what atmospheric phenomenon causes the rainy season in the tropical wet and dry region?

A) Subtropical high-pressure zone B) Intertropical convergence zone

C) Polar front D) Ocean currents

297. What kind of climate is characterized by low relative humidity and low precipitation?

A) Tropical wet region B) Dry desert region (BWh)

C) Mid-latitude wet region D) Tropical wet and dry region

298. Mid-latitude deserts receive their primary source of precipitation from what?

A) Tropical air masses B) Subtropical highs

C) Maritime sources D) Monsoon winds

299. The major vegetation type in mid-latitude steppe regions is:

A) Rainforest B) Grassland C) Sclerophyll forest D) Desert shrub

10. During which season do thunderstorms commonly occur in mid-latitude wet regions?

A) Winter B) Summer C) Spring D) Autumn

300. The mid-latitude summer dry region is also referred to as:

A) Tropical rainforest climate B) Humid continental climate

C) Mediterranean climate D) Polar climate

Feel free to use these questions for your study or educational purposes!

Answer keys will be released after a week

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