# ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTERANCE EXAMINATION (EUEE)

## Geography, GINBOT 2011/JUNE 2019

1. Which one of the following geographical approaches is most appropriate for the study of the interaction between biophysical and socio-economic phenomena in a particular area?

    A. A Topical approach

    B. Systematic approach

    C. Regional approach

    D. Thematic approach

- Here Choices A, B and D are the same.
- They apply a specific geographical element or phenomenon over a defined geographical unit.
- The correct answer is C. because the regional approach studies the various characteristics of each region (realm) of the world.
- In the above question (the interaction between biophysical and socio-economic phenomena) is broader than topical approach.
    - The correct answer is C

2. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the outcomes of the analytical method of inquiry in geography?

    A. It helped geography to become a more law-giving science

    B. It weakened the quantitative revolution

    C. It led to the development of Applied Geography

    D. It weakened the conception of Geography as and ideographic field of study.

- Choices A, C and D are the outcomes of the analytical method of inquiry in geography.

- The correct answer is B. Because the analytical method of inquiry in geography is the result of quantitative revolution.
    - The correct answer is B

3. What is the concern of temporal perspective in Geographical studies?

    A. Where and why are phenomena located

    B. What phenomena are found where

    C. The chronological pattern of phenomena

    D. How phenomena are related to one another

- Where, why there and what phenomena are found in a given area are spatial perspective,
- But the chronological pattern of phenomena is the concern of temporal perspective in geographical studies.
- So, the correct answer is C.

4. Which one of the following represents the Earth's life sphere?

    A. The anthroposphere

    B. The troposphere

    C. The ionosphere

    D. The biosphere

- The anthroposphere is the earth’s cultural landscape
- The troposphere is the solid part- i.e., the rock layers of the earth
- The ionosphere is a layer of electrically charged particles. These electrons and ions are useful for communication because they reflect radio waves
- The biosphere is the part of the earth that supports all sorts of life
    - The correct answer is D.

5. What distinguishes an urban settlement from a rural settlement?

   A. Main occupation of the population

   B. Physical size of the settlement

   C. Population size of the settlement

   D. Physical infrastructure

   - Choices B, C and D mostly used as criteria for a settlement to be urban, but the major criterion is occupation that is engaging in agricultural or non-agricultural activities.
     - The best answer is A.

6. Which one of the following is correct about vertical exaggeration in map?

   A. Vertical exaggeration minimizes distortion in maps.
   B. Vertical exaggeration occurs when a vertical scale is smaller than a horizontal scale.
   C. Vertical exaggeration causes the slope of a hillside to look gentler than it really is
   D. The degree of vertical exaggeration depends on the scale of the map.

   - Choice A is not an answer because; vertical exaggeration can cause distortion in maps.
   - Choice B is not an answer because, vertical exaggeration occurs when a vertical scale is larger than a horizontal scale.
   - Choice C is also not an answer because, vertical exaggeration causes the slope of a hillside to look steeper than it really is
   - The degree of vertical exaggeration depends on the scale of the map.
     - Choice D is correct answer

7. Which one of the following is correct about drainage patterns?

   A. A trellises drainage pattern usually develops in areas of flat sedimentary deposits.

   B. A radial drainage pattern typically develops on the slopes of a volcanic cone

   C. Tectonics forces lead to the formation of a dendrite drainage pattern.

   D. A rectangular drainage pattern found in areas where rivers flow towards a central

- Choice A is not an answer because, A trellises drainage pattern greatly affected by tectonic forces (folding and faulting)
- Choice C is not an answer because; Dendrite drainage pattern develops in areas of homogeneous rock, which comprises horizontal strata rock masses. Tectonic forces do not create structures that would affect it.
- Choice D is not an answer because; a rectangular drainage pattern is usually form in areas that have numerous cracks that form a grid pattern.
- Choice B is correct answer Radial drainage patterns occur where rivers flow in all directions away from a raised feature.

8. ……..refers to a place where a pirate river diverts the headwater of its victim river.

A. Elbow of capture

B. Base level

C. Wind gap

D. Incision

- Base level is the surface of a river or lake or the sea into which a river flows.
- Wind gap is the surface of a river or lake or the sea into which a river flows. a feature found at the elbow of capture which was once covered by the captured stream but now contains no rivers.
- Incision is the narrow erosion caused by a river and stream that is far from its base level.
- Elbow of capture is a point where one strong river cuts into the course of another weak river during river capture.
    - The correct answer is A.

9. Which one of the following does not influence the development of road transport networks?

A. Topography

B. Land use and settlement patterns

C. Technological development

D. Language diversity

- Choices A, B and C are some of the factors that affect the development of road transport networks.
- The correct answer is D. Because Language diversity does not have an influence and has no relationship with it.

10. Geographic Information system (GIS) can be applied to all of the following, except one

    A. Then analysis of urban growth and expansion

    B. Building constructions sites.

    C. Environment and natural resource management.

    D. The management of transport and logistical problems.

- Geographic information system (GIS) can be applied in a number of sectors such as urban planning, Resource Management, Traffic Control, Military Base Management etc.
- The correct answer is B. Building constructions sites

11. In topographic map, a cliff is best represented by:

    A. Closely spaced contour lines

    B. Overlapping contours

    C. Widely spaced contour lines

    D. Contour lines that cross each other

- Closely spaced contour lines indicate steep slope
- Overlapping contours indicate cliffs
- Widely spaced contour lines indicate gentle slope
- Contour lines that cross each other indicate rivers, boundaries or roads
    - The correct answer is B.

12. Which one of the following is not correct about contour lines?

A. Contour lines are used to show the relief of an area

B. All points on a given contour line are of the same elevation.

C. Closely spaced contour lines represent a gentle slope.

D. Contour lines are generated from spot heights.

- Contour lines are imaginary lines used on a map to represent relief.
- Contour lines are drawn at a fixed height interval
- Contour lines indicate the nature of slopes. etc.
- Choices A, B and D are some of the properties of contour lines.
- The correct answer is C. Because closely spaced contour lines represent a steep slope not a gentle slope.

13. In which part of a river course is the presence of waterfalls, rapids and cataracts observed?

A. In the river delta

B. Middle course

C. Lower course

D. Upper course

- A is not an answer because river delta itself is one of the features formed in the lower course of rivers.
- B is not an answer because small meanders, water cliff are some features formed of the middle course
- C is also not an answer because flood plains, delta, ox-bow lakes are features formed in the lower course of rivers
- Waterfalls, rapids and cataracts are the major features formed in the upper course of rivers.
    - So, the correct answer is D.

14. Which of the following hierarchy of settlements is correct according to ascending population size?

A. A Village-hamlet-town-city-metropolis

B. Hamlet-village-town-city-metropolis

C. Metropolis-town-city-village - hamlet

D. Village-town-hamlet - city – metropolis

- The correct ascending order of hierarchy of settlements is isolated homestead, Hamlet, Village-Town-City-metropolis, Conurbation-Megalopolis.
  - The correct answer is B.

15. Which one of the following is not among the domains of Geographic information system (GIS)?

A. Data manipulation

B. Data storage and management

C. Data discussion

D. Data analysis and presentation

- Data manipulation, data storage and management data analysis and presentation are among the domains of Geographic information system (GIS).
- The correct answer is C. Data discussion has nothing with the domains of GIS

16. In which of the following settlement types do you expect to find collective amenities such as shops, schools, places of worship and entertainment?

A. Dispersed settlements

B. Isolated dwellings

C. Nucleated settlements

D. Nomadic settlements

- Dispersed settlements are settlements established by one family or a few family residences scattered about in isolated places.
- Isolated dwellings are the lowest hierarchy of settlement established by one or two families
- Nucleated settlements are usually developed around a certain central point and have collective amenities.
- Nomadic settlements are temporary settlements where commonly observed in areas of nomadic pastoralists
    - The correct answer is C.

17.What does a spot height represent on topographic maps?

A. Height of places between successive contours.

B. The slope of a specific point

C. The distance between two specific points

D. Measured altitude of a specific point.

- A is not correct because height of places between successive contours is vertical interval.
- B is not correct answer because slope is related to the deviation of the land from the horizontal
- C is not an answer because the distance between two specific points is map distance.
- The correct answer is D. Spot height is individual height of places.

18. Identify a landform type, which is different from the others:

A. Ridge

B. Depression

C. Saddle

D. Valley

- Depression is an area of low ground surrounded by higher ground in all directions, or simply as a hole in the ground.
- In a valley, three directions offer high ground, while the fourth direction offers low ground.
- A saddle is a dip or low point between two areas of higher ground and formed on the top of a hill
- A ridge normally has low ground in three directions and high ground in one direction
- Valley, Ridge and saddle have atleast one part of them is high ground, but depression is not.
    - The best answer is B

19. _____ refers to an area that separates adjacent drainage basins.

A. Drainage system

B. Tributary

C. Confluence

D. Water divide

- Drainage system is the collection of different drainage basins or the final destination of rivers.
- Tributary is small stream that joins the main river.
- Confluence is the meeting place of tributary with Main River.
- The correct answer is D. Water divide or watershed is a high land ground, which serves as starting point for different rivers that flow toward different directions.

20. Which one of the following not among the advantages of air transport?

A. It is the fastest mode of transport

B. It is the most affordable means of transport

C. It is least affected by physical barriers

D. It is most appropriate for transporting perishable goods.

- Air transport is the fastest, most modern, least affected by physical barriers and most appropriate for transporting perishable goods.
- But It is the not most affordable means of transport because it is the most expensive means of transport.
    - The answer is choice B.

21. _____describes the height of a specific location above the sea. level.

A. Contour

B. Altitude

C. Relief

D. Topography

- Choice A is not correct because contour is imaginary line used to show equal altitude.
- Choices C and D have the same meaning-surface configuration or ups and downs.
- B is the correct answer. Altitude is a specific location/ height above mean sea-level.

22. Which of the following maps can best show population distribution in a specific area?

A. Topographic map

B. Cadastral map

C. Navigation map

D. Thematic map

- Choice A is not correct because Topographic map can show both physical and human made features.
- Choice B is not correct because Cadastral map provides detailed information about ownership within specific area.
- Choice C is not correct because navigation map `show direction of our destination
- The correct answer is choice D, Thematic map or topical maps.

MAP READING QUESTIONS

23.The landform shown by the line connection points "F" and "G" is:

A. A spur

B. A watershed

C. A valley

D. A ridge

A spur is formed by two roughly parallel streams that cut draws along the side of a ridge. A spur is formed by two roughly parallel streams that cut draws along the side of a ridge. Spurs are shown on a contour map by using contours that point towards the lower ground with “U” or “V” shapes.

A valley is a long low-lying area of land, often with a river or stream running through

A ridge is a sloping line of high ground.

watershed is higher ground which serves as a source region for streams and rivers that flow in different directions

The best answer is A. a spur is formed by two roughly parallel streams that cut draws along the side of a ridge.

24. The map distance between 'C' and 'H' is 4 centimeters. What is the ground distance between the two points?

A.20Km

B.8 Km

C.80 Km

D.2 Km

The scale of the map is 1;200.000 or 1cm to 2km

Map distance is 4cm

What is the ground distance between the two pointsa?

1cm=2km

4cm=?

8km.

The ground distance between points C and H is 8km.The correct answer is B.

25. The drainage pattern shown on the map:

A.Centripetal drainage pattern

B.Trellis drainage pattern

C.Radial drainage pattern

D.ARectangular drainage pattern

A trellises drainage pattern greatly affected by tectonic forces (folding and faulting)

A rectangular drainage pattern is usually form in areas that have numerous cracks that form a grid pattern.

Radial drainage patterns occur where rivers flow in all directions away from a raised feature.

Centripetal drainage patterns are found in areas where rivers flow from surrounding high ground toward a central basin. The correct answer is C.

26. Point "A" is located to the ____ of point"D"

A.Southeast

B.Northwest

C.Northeast

D.Southwest

The correct answer is B.

27. What is the elevation of the highest peak on the map?

A.3900 meters above the sea level

B. More than 3800 meters above the sea level

C. 3650 meters above the sea level

D. More than 3800 meters above

Both choices B and D are numbers.

28.Identify the correct pairing!

A. Lake Trukana - Kenya

B. Lake Volta - Ghana

C. Lake Victoria -

D. Lake Nasser – Malawi

Lake Trukana - Kenya

Lake Volta - Ghana

Lake Victoria – Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya(shared by the three countries)

Lake Nasser – Egypt

The correct answer is A. Lake Turkana is found in northern Kenya. The lake is fed by River Ghibe/Omo of Ethiopia.

29. The savanna vegetation in Africa is characterized by:

A. The dominance of xerophytes

B. Mixed woodland and grass ecosystem

C. Alpine plants

D. Evergreen and deciduous trees

- Xerophytes are desert and semi-desert vegetation
- Mixed woodland and grass ecosystem related to park savanna
- Alpine plants are highland vegetations
- Evergreen and deciduous trees are Mediterranean vegetations
    - The correct answer is B.

30. One of the following soils has a dark color soil type with high content of shrinking and swelling clay minerals.

A.Acrisol

B.Nitosol

C.Livisol

D.Vertisol

- Acrisols are weathered, acidic and shallow soils
- Nitisols have a deep profile and are rich in humus content
- Lixisols are reddish and sometimes yellowish in color
- Vertisol are black basaltic soils with clay character. They become sticky during the rainy season and crack during the dry season.

The correct answer is D.

31. All of the following are factors that influence the process of soil formation except one?

A. Climate

B. Organisms

C. Parent material

D. Overgrazing

- Climate, organisms parent material, topography and time factors that influence the process of soil formation. Overgrazing is not soil forming factor. The answer is D.

32.In which region of Africa are the Atlas Mountains found?

A. Northern Africa

B. Western Africa

C. Eastern Africa

D. Southern Africa

- African mountains can be categorized in to two: fold and volcanic mountains.
- Fold mountains of the continent are also categorized in to young and old fold mountains.
- Atlas Mountains which are part of young fold mountains are found in the Maghreb regions of north Africa.
    - the correct answer is A.

33. In which part of Africa do we find the highest relief?

A. Western Africa

B. Southern Africa

C. Eastern Africa

D. Northern Africa

- The highest relief of the continent, Mount Kilimanjaro with an altitude of 5895m above sea-level is found in Tanzania of Eastern African region.

The correct answer is C.

34. The equatorial type of climate in Africa is characterized by:

A. Low mean monthly temperature

B. Low annual range of temperature

C. Shallow depth of the waters

D. Steep water courses

The equatorial type of climate in Africa is characterized by:

- High mean monthly and mean annual temperatures
- Very deep-water bases
- Gentle water courses used for navigational purposes
- High daily and low annual range of temperature and
- Only choice B characterizes Equatorial climate.
- The correct answer is B.
- Low annual range of temperature means there is very small variations of temperature among the months.

35.The navigability of most African rivers is hindered by :

A. The steady volume of flow

B. The trans boundary nature of the rivers

C. Shallow depth of the waters

D. Steep water courses

- Steep long profile, waterfalls and rapids, seasonal fluctuation: deltaic mouths and mangrove swamps exotic nature of the rivers are some of the major characteristics of African rivers.
- The correct answer is D

36.One of the following is not a major cause of drought in Africa:

A. Increasing human and livestock populations.

B. Increased use of commercial fertilizers and improved seeds

C. Expansion of farm lands and settlements

D. Unwise use of natural resources

- Choices A, C and D are major causes of draught in Africa.
- Choice B is the correct answer because increased use of commercial fertilizers and improved seeds is not cause of drought.
    - The correct answer is B.

37. The straight of Bab-el Mandeb connects Africa with:

A. Europe

B. South America

C. India

D. Asia

- The two straights that connect Africa with Europe and Asia respectively are strait of Gibraltar and The straight of Bab-el Mandeb.South America and India are not as close as Europe and Asia to Africa.
    - The corret answer is D.

38.Which major geological event took place in Africa during the Paleozoic era?

A. Orogenesis

B. Denudation

C. Extensive lava flows

D. Mineralization of rocks

- Orgenesis- Mesozoic and Cenozoic
- Extensive lava flows-Cenozoic
- Mineralization of rocks-rocks are originally made up of minerals
- Denudation is the major geological event that took place in Africa during the Paleozoic era.
- Denudation is the process of wearing away or removal of the Earth's surface materials by weathering, erosion, and transportation The correct answer is B.
    - The correct answer is B.

39.Which one of the following African countries is outside of the Rift Valley area?

A. Sudan

B. Mozambique

C. Malawi

D. Burundi

- The correct answer is A. Sudan is outside of the Rift Valley area.
- The other countries listed, Mozambique, Malawi, and Burundi are all found within the Rift Valley area.
    - The Correct answer is A

40. What contributed most for Africa to be the hottest of all continents of the world?

A. High altitudinal range

B. Longitudinal range

C. Presence of adjacent water bodies

D. Latitudinal location

- A is not an answer because the higher the altitude, the lower the temperature

- B is not an answer longitudinal range doesn't have relation with the climate(temperature)
- C is also not an answer because Presence of adjacent water bodies mostly modifies the temperature of coastal areas.
- Africa's location within the Tropics is the main factor that contributes to it being the hottest continent in the world.
- The Tropics are the region of the Earth surrounding the Equator and experience consistently high temperatures due to the sun's direct rays.
    - The correct answer is D. Location within the Tropics

41. Which climatic region of Africa is dry during the summer season?

A. The equatorial climate region

B. The Mediterranean climate region

C. The highland climate region

D. The tropical continental climate region

- The equatorial climate region is wet throughout the year
- The highland climate region Temperature is cool, with small annual ranges.
- The tropical continental climate region summer is very hot and winter is cool
- The correct answer is B. The Mediterranean climate region of Africa is dry during the summer season.
- This region is characterized by a hot, sunny, bright, dry summer season and a mild wet winter season.
    - The correct answer is B

42. Which one of the following climate types of Africa is least affected by the ITCZ?

A. Mediterranean climate

B. Desert climate

C. Afro-alpine climate

D. Semi-desert climate

The correct answer is A.

- The desert climates, the Afro-alpine climate and the semi-desert climate are found at the rings of tropical zone where the ITCZ is revolve around it
- The Mediterranean climate region of Africa is the least affected by the ITCZ.
- The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a low-pressure zone near the Equator where the trade winds of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres come together and cause frequent rainfall.
- Since the Mediterranean climate region is located outside of this zone, it is not affected by it to the same extent as other climate types in Africa.

43.Which of the following statements is not correct about the Tropical- Rainforests of Africa?

A. They have significantly low species diversity

B. They have little undergrowth as the canopy of the tall trees prevent the penetration of light

C. They contain broad-leafed evergreen trees

D. They are largely confined to Central and Western Africa and Eastern Madagascar.

- Choices B, C and D are the general characteristics of tropical- rainforests of Africa.
- The correct answer is A. The statement that Tropical-Rainforests of Africa have significantly low species diversity is not correct.
- In fact, they have high species diversity than any other biome. The other statements are true; they have little undergrowth, contain broad-leafed evergreen trees, and are largely confined to Central and Western Africa and Eastern Madagascar.
    - The correct answer is A

44.In which of the following area in Africa is wind a dominant agent of soil erosion?

A. The tropical rain forests

B. The Sahel region

C. The east African highlands

D. The Congo basin

- Wind as erosional agent is common ai desert and semi-desert areas including the Sahel region, but in other parts water or river is the most dominant agent of erosion.
- The Sahel region of Africa is an area where wind is a dominant agent of soil erosion.
- This region is characterized by semi-arid to arid conditions and experiences frequent dust storms and sandstorms, which can cause significant soil erosion.
- In other parts of Africa, water or rivers are typically the dominant agents of erosion.
- So, the correct answer is B.

45.What is a soil conservation method that involves the covering of the soil with plant residues to conserve soil moisture and regain soil fertility.

A. Crop rotation

B. Green manure

C. Mulching

D. Fallowing

- Mulching is a soil conservation method that involves the covering of the soil with plant residues to conserve soil moisture and regain soil fertility.
- Crop rotation is planting different crops alternately on a farm.
- Green manure is cultivating and mixing leguminous plants with the soil.
- Fallowing is leaving the farm idle for a while until the soil regains its fertility

The correct answer is C.

46.Which one of the following is correct about the population of Africa?

A. The rate of population growth in Africa is the fastest in the world

B. North Africa is the most densely populated regions of Africa.

C. Africa is the most populous continent in the world

D. The African population is characterized by long doubling time

- The rate of population growth in Africa is the fastest in the world.
- B is not an answer because it is Eastern Africa which is densely populated, not North Africa.
- C is not an answer because Africa is the second most populous continent after Asia.
- D is not an answer because the African population is characterized by a short doubling time due to a high growth rate.
    - The correct answer is A.

47.Which one of the following is among the main reasons for the high death rate of the African population?

A. Widespread use of contraceptives

B. Malnutrition

C. Improved health services

D. Low level of poverty

- Malnutrition is among the main reasons for the high death rate of the African population.
- A is not an answer because there is limited use of contraceptives in Africa.
- C is not an answer because there is a low level of health services in the continent.
- D is not an answer because there is a high level of poverty in the continent.
    - The correct answer is B.

48.Which indicator best describes the difference between immigration and emigration?

A. Rate of migration

B. Gross migration

C. Total migration

D. Low level of poverty

- The correct answer is Rate of migration, which is the difference between immigration and emigration.
- B and C are not answers because they are the sum of immigrants and emigrants.
- D is not an answer because it is one of the indicators of development.

49.Which one of the following better describes the difference between economic growth and economic development?

A. Economic growth is an indicator of structural and technological change

B. Economic growth is a measure of the amount of goods and services produced

C. Economic development is one aspect of economic growth

D. Economic growth measures the welfare of society.

- Economic growth is a measure of the amount of goods and services produced.
- A is not an answer because it is not economic growth, but economic development, which is an indicator of structural and technological change.
- C is not an answer because it is not economic development, but economic growth, which is one aspect of economic development.
- D is not an answer because it is economic development, not economic growth, which measures the welfare of society.
    - The correct answer is B.

50. _____is an indicator of development which describes the total value of goods and services produced in a country in a specific period of time.

A. Percapita Income

B. Gross domestic Product

C. Gross National Product

D. Gross National Income

- Gross Domestic Product is an indicator of development that describes the total value of goods and services produced in a country in a specific period of time.
- A is not an answer because per capita income is the average amount of money that an individual is expected to have as a result of the state's Gross National Product.
- C and D are not answers because Gross National Product or Gross National Income, unlike GDP, includes income from within and outside the state.
    - The correct answer is B.

51.Which one of the following characterizes the African population?

A. Low infant mortality rate

B. High life expectancy at birth

C. Low dependency ratio

D. High rate of natural increase

- The African population is characterized by a high rate of natural increase.
- A is not an answer because the African population is characterized by a high infant mortality rate.
- B is not an answer because the African population is characterized by a low life expectancy at birth.
- C is not an answer because the African population is characterized by a high dependency ratio.
    - The correct answer is D

52.What is the most likely cause for low level of economic development in many African countries?

A. Poor natural resource endowment

B. Political instability and poor governance

C. High population pressure

D. High mean annual temperatures

- Political instability and poor governance are the most likely causes for the low level of economic development in many African countries.
- A is not an answer because Africa has untouched and diverse natural resources.
- C is not an answer because the human resource in the continent is not effectively utilized.
- D is not an answer because temperature has no relationship with the level of economic development.
    - The correct answer is B

53.The relative proportion of male and female population is expressed by:

A. Age structure

B. Economic ratio

C. Sex structure

D. Dependency ratio

- Sex structure is the relative proportion of the male and female population.
- Age structure is the distribution of a given population into age groups.
- Economic ratio is indicators of economic activity measured in monetary units at constant prices.
- Dependency ratio is the relationship between the working or economically active population and the non-working population.
    - The correct answer is C.

54.One of the following is not a major destination of the intra-continental labor migrants of Africa:

A. The Gold and diamond mines of the Republic of South Africa

B. Oil fields of Nigeria and North Africa

C. The Danakil salt plains of the Afar Region of Ethiopia

D. Citrus and Vine planation of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco

- The Danakil salt plains of the Afar Region of Ethiopia is not a major destination of intra-continental migration of Africa.
- The distractors A, B, and D are major destinations of intra-continental migration of Africa, with A being the Gold and diamond mines of the Republic of South Africa, B being the Oil fields of Nigeria and North Africa, and D being the Citrus and Vine plantations of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco..
    - The correct answer is C.

55.……Is a push factor that likely causes rural-rural population migration in Africa.

A. Natural disaster

B. Infrastructure development

C. Employment opportunities

D. Improved housing

- Natural disaster is a push factor that likely causes rural-rural population migration in Africa.
- The distractors B, C, and D are not the answer because they are pull factors rather than push factors.
- Infrastructure development, employment opportunities, and improved housing are examples of pull factors that attract people to move to a certain area.

56. What is the final step in a research project?

A. Generalizing and interpreting the data

B. Compelling the bibliography of references

C. Preparing the research report

D. Writing the concluding remarks

- Preparing the research report is the final step in a research project, while generalizing and interpreting the data, writing the concluding remarks, and compiling the bibliography of references are the earlier steps in the process of conducting research.
  - The correct answer is C

57. Which of the following research approaches involves the use of ethnography and participant observation for data collection?

A. Quantitative approach

B. Simulation approach

C. Desk review approach

D. Qualitative approach

- Ethnography and participant observation are techniques used in the qualitative approach for data collection.
- The quantitative approach involves verifying a given geographical theory and translating the concepts of the theory into variables that can be measured with statistical techniques.
  - The correct answer is D.

58. Which one of the following is an example of a primary source of data?

A. Diaries

B. Journals

C. Interviews

D. Historical records

- Diaries, journals, books, newspapers, and historical records are examples of secondary data

sources

- . Interviews, on the other hand, are a primary source of data.
  - The correct answer is C

59. Which of the following is correct about sampling?

A. The sample size of a homogenous population should be larger than a heterogeneous population.

B. Non-probability sampling provides equal chance for every item of the population

C. Sample size has no much effect on the results of the research

D. Large sample size provides more representation of the population.

- A larger sample size provides more representation of the population.
- Choice A is not correct because the sample size of a homogenous population should be smaller than a heterogeneous population.
- Choice B is not correct because it is probability sampling that provides equal chance for every item of the population.
- Choice C is not correct because sample size has a significant effect on the results of the research.
  - The correct answer is D. the larger he samples size, the higher the quality of the result.

60. The techniques and procedures used to undertake research is termed as:

A. Research approach

B. Research methodology

C. Research project

D. Research methods

- Research methodology refers to the techniques and procedures used to undertake research,

- while research project is an inquiry into a problem.
- Research approach is the attributes to be measured and the techniques to be used for collecting and analyzing data.
- Research methods are the specific techniques used to collect and analyze data.
    - The correct answer is B

61. Which map types use lines of equal value to show arc as with continuous distribution?

A. Sketch Maps

B. Isopleth Maps

C. Flow Maps

D. Choropleth Maps

- .Isopleth Maps use lines of equal value to show arc as with continuous distribution.
- Sketch maps are simple free-hand drawings showing features with relative positions,
- while Flow maps are proportional arrows used to portray the degree or volume of movements of goods, traffic flow, migration of people.
- Choropleth maps, on the other hand, are also called shaded maps used to show the distribution of average values.

  The correct answer is B

62. Which one of the following map projections causes low level of distortions in representing the equatorial region?

A. Zenithal projection

B. Conical projection

C. Cylindrical projection

D. Planar projection

- Cylindrical projections are best suited for the projection of tropical regions since

deformities increase polewards.

- Choices A and D are not answers because they are the same and appropriate for Polar regions,
- While Choice B is not an answer because it is appropriate for Mid-latitude regions.
    - The correct answer is C

63. What is the other name for maps that emphasize the distribution of a single geographic element or character?

A. Reference or general-purpose maps

B. Charts

C. Topographic maps

D. Thematic or special purpose maps

- Thematic or special purpose maps emphasize on the distribution of a single geographic element or character.
- Choices A and C are the same and they portray different features at the same time.
- They are made at a larger scale covering smaller areas to show details.
- Charts are not part of a map rather they are often used to ease understanding large quantities of data and the relationship between parts of the data
    - The correct answer is D

64. In Azimuthal map projection:

A. Parallels make arcs of concentric circles

B. Longitudes are straight lines radiating from the poles

C. Distortions increase towards the poles from the Equator

D. All longitudes are equal in length from the Equator

- Meridians (not longitudes) are straight lines radiating from the poles.

- Choice A is not correct because Parallels are concentric circles, not arcs.
- Choice C is not correct because distortions increase towards the poles from the Equator in the case of cylindrical projections.
- Choice D is not correct because it doesn't include Equatorial areas.
    - The correct answer is B. Meridians are straight lines radiating from the poles

65. Countries of the Horn of Africa lie in the GMT+3 time zone due to their. (12 th U3) (L2)

A. Relative location

B. Vicinal location

C. Geological location

D. Absolute location

- Absolute location or location by the use of latitudes and longitudes.
- Relative or vicinal location is the location of a place in relation to water bodies or land masses,
- while geological location considers a broad aerial extent and is strategic terms.
- Time zone is related to longitude.
    - The correct answer is D

66. Where is mount Batu found?

A. Bale massifs

B. Hararghe plateau

C. Shewan plateau

D. Arsi plateau

- Bale massifs consist of Mount Tulu Dimtu (4377 masl) and Mount Batu (4307 masl).
- Hararghe plateau consists of Mount Gara Muleta (3381 m.a.s.l) and Mount Jebel Tita (3122 masl),

- Shewan plateau consists of Mt Abbuye Meda (4000 m.a.s.l) and Mt. Guraghe (3721 masl), and Arsi plateau consists of Mount Chillallo (4136 masl), Mount Bada (4139 masl), and Mount Kaka (4180 masl).
    - The correct answer is A. Bale massifs

67. Gibra (Lobelia rhynochopetalum) & Asta (Erica arborea) are examples of:

    A. Woodland vegetation

    B. Steppe vegetation

    C. Savanna vegetation

    D. Afro-alpine vegetation

- . Gibra (Lobelia rhynochopetalum) & Asta (Erica arborea) are examples of Afro-alpine vegetation.
- Woodland vegetation consists of acacia, combretum, baobabs, borassus, etc.,
- while Steppe vegetation consists of gramnoids, elymus, agropyron, festuca, etc.
- Savanna vegetation consists of acacia, wild fig, sycamore, and kosso trees, etc.
    - The correct answer is D.

68. Ethiopia shares the longest & shortest boundary with _____and____respectively.

    A. Eritrea and Somalia

    B. Djibouti and Sudan

    C. Somalia and Djibouti

    D. Sudan and Djibouti

- After the separation of South Sudan from Sudan republic Ethiopia shares its longest boundary with Somalia (1600km) and the shortest with Djibouti (310km).

69. Which of the following is correct about the geologic history of the Horn of Africa?

A. The Paleozoic era is known for the predominance of reptiles

B. The geologic events of the Tertiary period resulted in the outpouring of huge quantities of basaltic lava.

C. The thickness and age of Adigrat sandstone progressively increases from the southeast to the northwest.

D..Most of the sedimentary rocks in the Horn of Africa were formed during the Precambrian era.

- The distractors A, C, and D are incorrect.
- A is incorrect because it states that the Paleozoic era is known for the predominance of reptiles, which is incorrect as it is the Mesozoic era that is known for this.
- C is incorrect because it states that the thickness and age of Adigrat sandstone progressively increases from the southeast to the northwest, which is incorrect as it decreases.
- D is incorrect because it states that most of the sedimentary rocks in the Horn of Africa were formed during the Precambrian era, which is incorrect as they were formed during the Mesozoic era.
- The correct answer is B, as it states that the geologic events of the Tertiary period resulted in the outpouring of huge quantities of basaltic lava.
- The correct answer is B

70. Which one of the following soil types is found in the arid and semi-arid areas of Ethiopia?

A. Lithosols

B. Cambisols

C. Xerosols

D. Nitosols

- The distractors A, B, and D are incorrect.
- A is incorrect because lithosols are found in areas of low precipitation, which is not the

characteristic of arid and semi-arid areas.

- B is incorrect because cambisols are found on rugged and sloping terrain, which is not specific to arid and semi-arid areas.
- D is incorrect because nitosols are associated with high rainfall, which is not characteristic of arid and semi-arid areas.
    - The correct answer is C, as xerosols are specifically found in arid and semi-arid regions.

71. Which of the following landforms is a watershed between river Abay and river Awash?

A. The Tigrean plateau

B. The Gojjam massif

C. The Shewan plateau

D. The Amhara Saynt massif

- The distractors A, B, and D are incorrect.
- A is incorrect because the Tigrean plateau lies to the southeast of the upper course of the Mereb/Gash River and to the northeast of Tekkeze River Gorge, which is not a watershed between the Abay and Awash rivers.
- B is incorrect because it does not serve as a watershed between the Abay and Awash rivers.
- D is incorrect because it does not serve as a watershed between the Abay and Awash rivers.
- The correct answer is C, as it specifically states that the Shewan plateau is a dome-shaped plateau that serves as a watershed between the Awash and Abbay River basins.

72. Which one of the Ethiopian lakes is located outside the Rift Valley system? (12 th U3) (L2)

A. Chamo

B. Tana

C. Langano

D. Abaya

- The distractors A, C, and D are incorrect.
- A, C, and D are incorrect because they state that the lakes Chamo, Langano, and Abaya are rift valley lakes, which is incorrect as they are all located within the Rift Valley system.
- The correct answer is B, as it states that lake Tana is located outside the Rift Valley system, while the others are not.

73. In which agro-ecological zone is most agricultural land of Ethiopia located?

A. Kolla

B. Dega

C. Woina Dega

D. Wurch

- The distractors A, B, and D are incorrect.
- A is incorrect because Kolla areas are primarily engaged in pastoralist activities, which is not the location of most agricultural land in Ethiopia.
- B is incorrect because Dega areas are preferred for secure location, reliable rainfall, and absence of diseases such as malaria, which does not relate to the location of most agricultural land in Ethiopia.
- D is incorrect because Wurch areas have low temperature and very high elevation, making human settlement difficult, which does not relate to the location of most agricultural land in Ethiopia.
- The correct answer is C, as the Woina Dega zone areas contain most of Ethiopia's agricultural land, producing surplus grain, inset, and its derivatives.
    - The correct answer is C

74. Which of the following rain bearing winds carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season?

A. Southwesterly winds

B. Equatorial westerlies

C. Northeast trade winds

D. Northwesterly winds

- The distractors A, C, and D are incorrect.
- A is incorrect because it states that the southwesterly winds carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season, which is not correct as they carry moisture to the Indian subcontinent during the summer season.
- C is incorrect because the northeast trade winds do not carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season.
- D is incorrect because the northwesterly winds do not carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season.
- The correct answer is B, as it specifically states that the Equatorial westerlies or guinea monsoon which is stronger than the south easterly winds.

75. Which endemic animal is found in both the Semien mountains and the Bale highlands of Ethiopia?

A. Walia Ibex
B. Wild Ass
C. Semien Fox
D. Swayne's Harebeest

A. Walia Ibex is found in the Semien Highlands, but not in the Bale highlands where the Semien Fox is found.

B. Wild Ass is found in the Afar and Southeast Lowlands, but not in the Semien or Bale highlands.

D. Swayne's Harebeest is found in Nechsar park and Sankalle sanctuary, but not in the Semien or Bale highlands where the Semien Fox is found.

- The correct answer is C

76. Which of the following measures can be used for the conservation of natural vegetation?

A. Mulching

B. Overgrazing

C. Slash & burn

D. Agroforestry

A. Mulching is a soil conservation mechanism, but not specifically for the conservation of natural vegetation.

B. Overgrazing is one of the factors that affects soil, and can lead to the degradation of natural vegetation.

C. Slash and burn is a cause of deforestation and loss of natural vegetation

The correct answer is D. The combination of agriculture and planting trees.

77. Which one of the following pairing is not correct?

A. Tekezo-Angereb
B. Ghenale - Dawa
C. Ghibe-Gilo
D. Awash- Akaki

- A. Tekezo-Angereb is a correct pairing.
- B. Ghenale-Dawa is a correct pairing.
- D. Awash-Akaki is a correct pairing. Gilo is a tributary of the Baro river, not the Ghibe river.

The answer is: C

78. Where do we find the active volcano of Ertalle?

A. The Upper Awash Valley

B. The Afar triangle

C. The Red Sea coastal plains

D. The Rift Valley lakes district

- The Afar Triangle (Northern Subdivision) which ranging from 116 meters below sea level at the Kobar Sink to about 900 meters above sea level at Awash.
- This region of the rift valley is characterized by faulted depressions, grabens and active volcanoes such as Erta'li, Fentale Dubbi and Damiali.
- A. The Upper Awash Valley is not where the active volcano of Ertalle is found.
- C. The Red Sea coastal plains is not where the active volcano of Ertalle is found.
- D. The Rift Valley lakes district is not where the active volcano of Ertalle is found.
    - The correct answer is A.

79. To which major drainage system of Ethiopia does the Ghibe River drainage system belong?

A. The Western (Mediteranean) Drainage System.

B. The Southeastern Drainage System.

C. The Inland (Rift Valley) Drainage System.

D. The Southern Omo Drainage System

The correct answer is C, the Inland (Rift Valley) Drainage System. The distractors are:

A. The Western (Mediterranean) Drainage System belongs to the Nile River.

B. The Southeastern Drainage System belongs to the Wabishebele and Genale rivers.

D. The Southern Omo Drainage System is not a familiar drainage system in Ethiopia.

- The correct answer is C.

80. Which of the following is the main reason why relatively low mean monthly temperatures are recorded on Ethiopian highlands in summer?

A. Ethiopia's latitudinal location

B. The country's distance from the sea

C. The altitude factors

D. The prevalence of high cloud cover

The correct answer is D, the prevalence of high cloud cover. The distractors are:

A. Ethiopia's latitudinal location causes high temperatures during most of the year, but not low temperatures in the summer.

B. The country's distance from the sea is not a major factor in low temperatures on the Ethiopian highlands.

C. Altitude factors are a major reason for the variation of temperature and different agro-climatic zones, but not specifically for low temperatures in the summer.

The correct answer is D.

81. Which of the following was not among the main reason why the Dega zone areas were historically home of concentrated human settlement?

A. The people's lack of choice to settle in lower and warmer agro climatic zoncs

B. its reliable rainfall and support for two growing periods per year

C. The absence of vector borne diseases such as malaria

D. its suitable location for the people to defend themselves from threats

The correct answer is A, the people's lack of choice to settle in lower and warmer agro-climatic zones. The distractors are:

B. Its reliable rainfall and support for two growing periods per year were one of the major reasons why Dega zone areas were historically home to concentrated human settlement.

C. The absence of vector-borne diseases such as malaria was another major reason why Dega zone areas were historically home to concentrated human settlement.

D. Its suitable location for the people to defend themselves from threats was another major reason why Dega zone areas were historically home to concentrated human settlement.

82. Which of the following statements is correct about the wild animals of Ethiopia?

A. All of the endemic animals of Ethiopia inhabit the highlands

B. Virtually all types of mammals found in East Africa are also found in Ethiopia

C. Ethiopia's wild animal stock is generally similar to that of East Africa as whole

D. Ethiopia's Wild Ass population is confined to the Afar lowlands

The correct answer is C, Ethiopia's wild animal stock is generally similar to that of East Africa as a whole. The distractors are:

A. Not all endemic animals of Ethiopia inhabit the highlands, as some are also found in the lowlands.

B. Virtually all types of mammals found in East Africa are not found in Ethiopia, as seven species of mammals are endemic to Ethiopia.

D. Ethiopia's. Wild Ass population is found in Afar region

83. Is the wettest lowland in Ethiopia.

A. Baro-Akobo lowlands

B. Abbay-Dinder lowlands

C. Angereb lowlands

D. Omo-Ghibe lowlands

- The correct answer is A, Baro-Akobo lowlands.

- The other choices, Abbay-Dinder lowlands, Angereb lowlands, and Omo-Ghibe lowlands, are all parts of the Western Lowlands in Ethiopia which are characterized by arid and semi-arid conditions.
- Baro-Akobo lowlands are the wettest lowlands in Ethiopia due to their forest coverage and location in the westerly wind direction.

84. Which of the following towns is located in the autumn and spring rainfall regions of Ethiopia?

A. Gode

B. Jigjiga

C. Harar

D. Assaita

The correct answers are A, Gode, and B, Jigjiga.

Harar is located in the Merged Spring, Summer, and Autumn Rainfall Region, while Assaita is located in the Winter Rainfall Region.

Gode and Jigjiga are located in the autumn and spring rainfall regions of Ethiopia.

The correct answers are A and B.

85. Which one of the following could accelerate soil degradation?

A. Contour plowing

B. Intercropping activities

C. Intensive cultivation

D. Manuring

- The correct answer is C, intensive cultivation.
- Choices A, B, and D are soil conservation mechanisms.
- However, intensive cultivation could accelerate soil degradation.

- The correct answer is C.

86, According to Karl Marx, food security among population should be understood in relation to:

A. The potentials of technological innovation

B. The adoption of preventive checks

C. Unequal distribution of resources

D. Natural resource degradation

- Choice A is the belief of Esther Boserup,
- while choices B and D are the beliefs of Thomas Robert Malthus.
- Karl Marx believed that the capitalist system can produce food and other necessities for an indefinitely expanding population, and that it is only capitalism's unequal distribution of social wealth that makes it seem as though these resources were limited and, therefore, that population growth must have a natural limit.
  - The correct answer is C.

87. Which of the following statements shows Esther Boserup's argument about the relationship between population growth and food supply?

A. Food production is limited and population cannot increase beyond the means of subsistence

B. Technological advancement would ensure that food supply will keep up with population growth

C. The poor are to be blamed for their own poverty

D. If population growth outstrips the means of subsistence, positive checks will apply.

- Technological advancement would ensure that food supply will keep up with population growth.
- Choice A, C, and D are basic propositions forwarded by Thomas Robert Malthus.

- Esther Boserup argued that technological advancement would ensure that food supply would keep up with population growth.
    - The correct answer is B

88. What is the focus of Thomas Malthu's population theory?

A. The power of the earth to produce enough food to meet growing demands

B. The importance of positive checks to regulate population growth

C. The positive effects of population of food production

D. The influence of capitalist modes of production

- The importance of positive checks to regulate population growth.
- Thomas Malthus focused on the importance of positive checks and preventive checks to control population growth.
    - The correct answer is B.

89. What is the main reason for the high population growth in urban centers compared to the rural areas of Ethiopia?

A. High Fertility Rate In Urban Areas

B. Limited Use Of Family Planning Services In Rural Areas

C. Differences In Early Marriage

D. Rural Urban Migration

- The correct answer is D, rural-urban migration.
- Choice A is not an answer because there is low fertility rate in urban areas.
- Choice B is not an answer because the use of family planning services in urban areas is better than rural areas.
- Choice C is not an answer because early marriage is the main characteristic of rural population.

- The correct answer is D.

90. Which one of the following is correct about the population of Ethiopia?

A. Ethiopia is among the least populous nations in Africa

B. The distribution of the Ethiopian population is reasonably even

C. Aging is a major challenge of the Ethiopian population

D. The growth rate of the Ethiopian population shows a slight decline

- The correct answer is D, the growth rate of the Ethiopian population shows a slight decline.
- Choice A is not correct because Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa.
- Choice B is not correct because Ethiopian population distribution is uneven.
- Choice C is not correct because Ethiopian population is characterized by the least number of aged populations.
  - The correct answer is D. Although population growth rate is one of the highest but it shows a slight decline

91. Which of the following crops is widely cultivated in areas of low population density in Ethiopia?

A. Sorghum

B. Coffee

C. Enset

D. Teff

- The correct answer is A,
- Sorghum. Choices B, C, and D are not the answers because they are not widely cultivated in areas of low population density in Ethiopia.
- Coffee, enset, and teff are crops that are typically grown in areas of high population density.

92. Where do we commonly find temporary settlements in Ethiopia?

A. The highlands of Ethiopia

B. The pastoral areas

C. The peri-urban areas

D. The river valley

- The correct answer is B, pastoral areas.
- The highlands of Ethiopia, the peri-urban areas, and the river valley are typically permanently settled, while the pastoral areas are known for their temporary settlements as the pastoral communities move around in search of pasture and water for their livestock
    - The correct answer is B.

93. Refers to the average lifespan of a newly born infant under current mortality levels.

A. Infant mortality rate

B. Doubling period

C. Life expectancy

D. Dependency ratio

- The correct answer is C, life expectancy.
- Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, doubling period is the number of years it takes for a population to double in size, and dependency ratio is the ratio of non-working-age individuals (those younger than 15 or older than 64) to working-age individuals.

94. Which of the following Mortality Rates is the highest in Ethiopia?

A. Maternal Mortality Rate

B. Child Mortality Rate

C. Infant Mortality Rate

D. Adult Mortality Rate

- Maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, child mortality rate is the number of deaths of children under 5 years old per 1,000 live births, infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1,000 live births, and adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years.
- The correct answer is C

95. One of the following is not among the causes of high Maternal Mortality Rate in Ethiopia:

A. Poverty

B. Rural- urban migration

C. Early marriage and abortion

D. Limited access to health service

- The correct answer is B, rural-urban migration. Poverty, early marriage and abortion, and limited access to health services are all factors that contribute to high maternal mortality rates in Ethiopia.
  - The correct answer is B.

96. Which one of the following countries is known for its anti-natalist population policy?

A.United States of America

B.North Korea

C.China

D.France

- The correct answer is C, China. The United States of America, North Korea, and France are not known for their anti-natalist population policies. China, on the other hand, has been known for its one-child policy, which was in effect from 1979 to 2015.

97. Which one of the following is not an industrial crop?

A. Chat

B.Sesame

C.Coffee

D.Sugarcane

- The correct answer is A, chat.
- Chat, also known as khat, is a stimulant drug that is grown and consumed in East Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.
- Sesame, coffee, and sugarcane are all industrial crops that are grown for export purposes in tropical Africa.

98. Which one of the following is not among the main challenges of the Ethiopian economy?

A. Climate change and variability

B. Capital constraint

C. Labour shortage

D. Lack of good governance

- The correct answer is C, labor shortage.
- Skilled human power is a challenge for the Ethiopian economy, but there is no labor shortage.
- Lack of capital, skilled human power and modern technology, political instability, civil war, lack of good governance, corruption, poor infrastructure, poor export performance, declining industrial outputs, and environmental degradation are all major challenges faced by the Ethiopian economy.

99. Which of the following parts of the world is the leading export destination of Ethiopian commodities?

A. Africa

B. Asia

C. North America

D. Europe

- While Ethiopia exports to Africa, Asia, and North America as well,
- Europe is the leading export destination for Ethiopian commodities.
    - The correct answer is D

100. The three leading economic sectors of Ethiopia according to their contribution to the GDP from the highest to the lowest is:

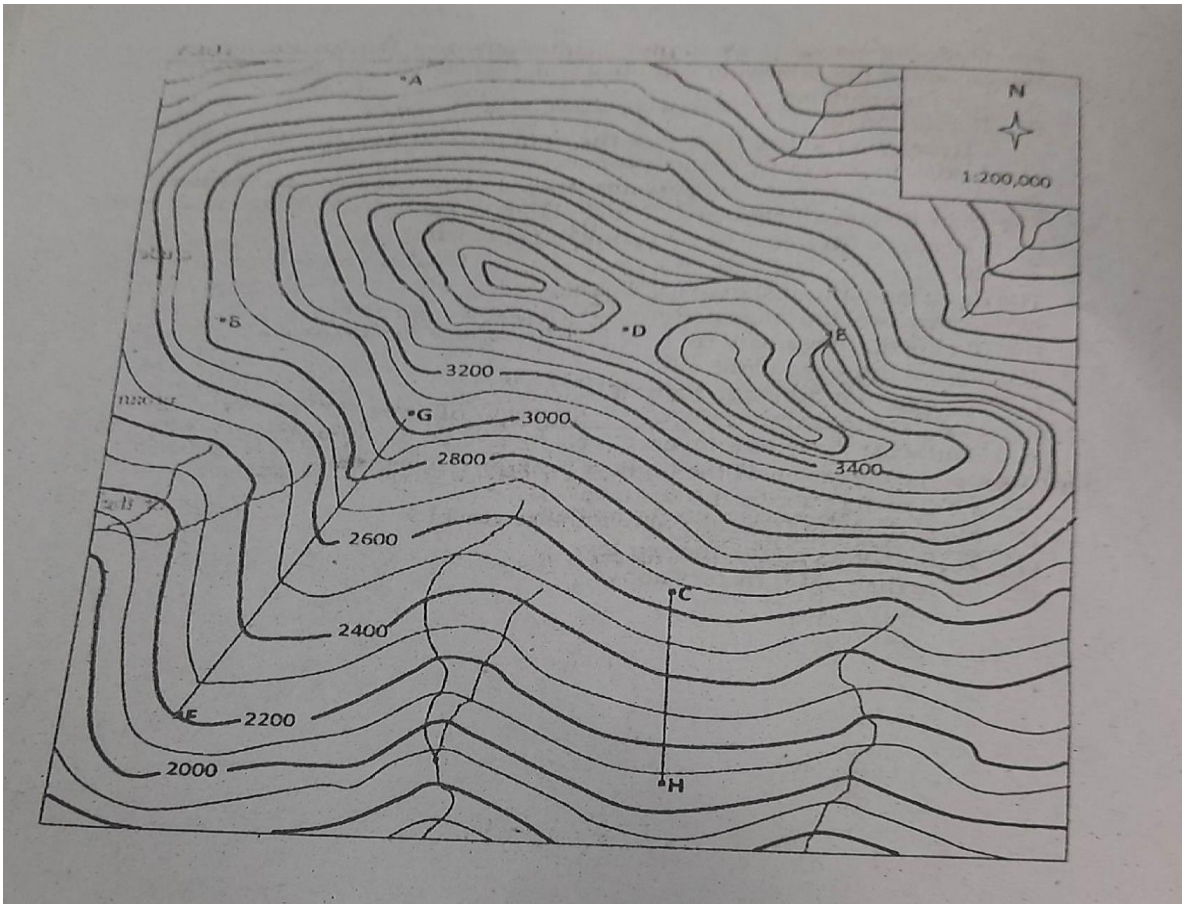
A. A Agriculture, Industry and Service

B. Services, Industry and Agriculture

C. Services, Agriculture and Industry

D. Industry, Agriculture and Services

- The correct answer is C.
- This is because agriculture had been the leading sector followed by the service sector until 2007/08.
- But, after 2008/09, the service sector emerged as the dominate/leading sector mainly due to the natural factors and economic factors.


A
B
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