

REMEDIAL TRICKS FIRST ROUND PRE-UNIVERSITY REMEDIAL MODEL EXAMINATION GEOGRAPHY, MEGABIT 2017/ APRIL 2025

REMEDIAL TRICKS FIRST ROUND PRE-UNIVERSITY REMEDIAL MODEL EXAMINATION
GEOGRAPHY, MEGABIT 2017/ APRIL 2025

BOOKLET CODE: 06

SUBJECT CODE: 06

Time Allowed: 02:30 HOURS

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS GEOGRAPHY EXAMINATION. THE CODE FOR THIS EXAMINATION IS **06** AND THE CODE FOR THIS PARTICULAR BOOKLET IS **06**.

IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 100 **QUESTIONS** .EACH SECTION CONTAINS **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS** CONSISTING OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER. YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 02:30 **HOURS**.BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST SUBMIT YOUR RESPONSES.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE NEXT SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT FORGET SUBMIT YOUR ANSWERS BEFORE THE GIVEN TIME IS FINISHED

Direction 01; From Question number **1-90** the given questions have four alternative choices from these alternatives Select the best answer.

1. What does the term "spatial" refer to in geography?
 - a) Time
 - b) Location
 - c) Population
 - d) Culture
2. What is the most accurate way to determine the absolute location of a place?
 - a) Using a street address
 - b) Using latitude and longitude coordinates
 - c) Using landmarks
 - d) Using relative location descriptions
3. What is GIS (Geographic Information System)?
 - a) A system of remote sensing
 - b) A system for creating maps
 - c) A computer system for capturing, storing, analyzing, and displaying spatial data
 - d) A tool for measuring distances
4. What is economic geography primarily concerned with?
 - a) Location of industrial and agricultural activities
 - b) Population growth and density
 - c) Political boundaries and their influence
 - d) Natural resources alone
5. What is one of the core geographical questions?
 - a) When did this happen?
 - b) Who made this happen?
 - c) Where is it located?
 - d) Why is the sky blue?
6. Which of the following best reflects the spatial perspective in geography?
 - a) Studying a single place in detail
 - b) Analyzing location and pattern of distribution of a phenomenon
 - c) Studying the impact of climate on a specific area
 - d) Studying the history of a single place
7. How does geography contribute to environmental management?
 - a) Only through map making
 - b) By identifying spatial patterns and relationships to analyse human impact on environment
 - c) Through only understanding climate change
 - d) Through only protecting the forests
8. What is a core contribution of geography in research and education?
 - a) Promoting local knowledge
 - b) Fostering spatial thinking
 - c) Studying only single discipline

- d) Promoting nationalism
9. The theme of "region" is best defined as:
- a) A single point on Earth.
 - b) An area with shared characteristics.
 - c) The exact location on earth
 - d) The interaction between people and environment.
10. Which approach in geography uses qualitative methods?
- a) Quantitative geography
 - b) Landscape approach
 - c) Spatial approach
 - d) Humanistic geography
11. Which of the following does NOT show an interface between geography and other disciplines?
- a) Historical geography
 - b) Urban planning
 - c) Astrophysics
 - d) Medical geography
12. What is the primary purpose of a map?
- a) To tell stories
 - b) To represent the Earth's surface
 - c) To decorate walls
 - d) To display weather forecasts
13. What is a map legend (or key)?
- a) A note about the map's scale
 - b) The title of the map
 - c) The explanation of symbols used on the map
 - d) A compass indicating north
14. Which type of map focuses on political boundaries and administration?
- a) Thematic map
 - b) Topographic map
 - c) Political map
 - d) Physical map
15. What kind of map primarily displays elevation using contour lines?
- a) Political map
 - b) Topographic map
 - c) Road map
 - d) Cadastral map
16. What is the purpose of a grid system on a map?
- a) To identify symbols
 - b) To determine the main purpose of the map
 - c) To allow precise location of features

d) To indicate road networks

17. Which of the following is a common symbol for a road on a map?

- a) A dotted line
- b) A solid line
- c) A circle
- d) A triangle

18. What is a contour symbol in maps?

- a) A line showing the road
- b) A line showing equal elevation
- c) A line showing the direction
- d) A line showing vegetation

19. A map with a scale of 1:50,000 means:

- a) 1 cm on the map represents 500 km on the ground
- b) 1 cm on the map represents 500 m on the ground
- c) 1 cm on the map represents 5000 m on the ground
- d) 1 cm on the map represents 50,000 m on the ground

20. What tool is typically used to measure the area of an irregular shape on a map?

- a) A ruler
- b) A compass
- c) A planimeter
- d) A protractor

21. What are latitude and longitude lines used for?

- a) To measure distances
- b) To show elevations
- c) To pinpoint the location of places
- d) To show the scale

22. The Prime Meridian is a line of:

- a) Latitude
- b) Longitude
- c) Altitude
- d) Direction

23. Enlarging a map will:

- a) Increase the scale
- b) Decrease the scale
- c) Not affect the scale
- d) Reverse the scale

24. A bearing of 225° is in which direction?

- a) Southwest
- b) Northwest
- c) Southeast
- d) Northeast

25. The International Date Line roughly follows:
- a) The equator
 - b) The Prime Meridian
 - c) 180° longitude
 - d) 90° latitude
26. Which of these is NOT a common method for showing relief on a map?
- a) Contour lines
 - b) Hachures
 - c) Layer coloring
 - d) Road markings
27. What is a physiographic diagram?
- a) A map showing political boundaries
 - b) A generalized perspective view of the landscape
 - c) A map showing road network
 - d) A map showing climate
28. Hachures are used to show:
- a) Flat land areas
 - b) Steepness of slope
 - c) Direction of roads
 - d) Depth of rivers
29. In layer coloring, which color usually represents the highest elevation?
- a) Green
 - b) Blue
 - c) Brown or white
 - d) Yellow
30. How do form lines differ from contour lines?
- a) They are more accurate
 - b) They have specified height values
 - c) They are less accurate
 - d) They show political boundaries
31. Widely spaced contour lines indicate:
- a) A steep slope
 - b) A gentle slope
 - c) A valley
 - d) A hill
32. Which is the most precise method for depicting relief?
- a) Physiographic diagrams
 - b) Hachures
 - c) Layer coloring
 - d) Contours
33. What is metadata in GIS?

- a) Data about data
 - b) Spatial analysis outputs
 - c) Map layers
 - d) Raster data
34. Which of these is a software component of GIS?
- a) Computer
 - b) GPS Unit
 - c) ArcGIS
 - d) Scanner
35. What is geospatial data primarily used for?
- a) Analyzing historical trends only
 - b) Understanding spatial patterns and relationships
 - c) Predicting the weather
 - d) Studying human psychology
36. What does a line graph primarily show?
- a) Data distribution across categories
 - b) Changes in data over time
 - c) Relationship between two variables
 - d) The composition of a whole
37. Which of the following represents the correct order of geologic time divisions, from largest to smallest?
- a) Eon, Era, Period, Epoch
 - b) Era, Eon, Period, Epoch
 - c) Epoch, Period, Era, Eon
 - d) Period, Epoch, Eon, Era
38. The Precambrian Era comprises approximately what percentage of Earth's history?
- a) 10% b) 25% c) 50% d) 88%
39. The Cenozoic Era is also known as the:
- a) Age of Reptiles b) Age of Mammals c) Age of Fish d) Age of Amphibians
40. Which force drives the continental drift theory?
- a) Gravitational force of the moon
 - b) The rotation of the earth
 - c) Convection currents in the earth's mantle
 - d) The expansion of the earth's crust
41. The Earth's core is primarily composed of:
- a) Silicon and oxygen b) Aluminum and silicon c) Iron and nickel d) Magnesium and iron
42. Sheet erosion is:
- a) The most visible form of erosion
 - b) The removal of a thin layer of topsoil
 - c) The formation of deep channels

- d) Erosion caused by glaciers
43. Which is NOT an example of soil conservation in Ethiopia?
- a) Terracing
 - b) Planting trees
 - c) Overgrazing
 - d) Crop rotation
44. Which sphere is responsible for the climate in Ethiopia?
- a) Atmosphere
 - b) Lithosphere
 - c) Hydrosphere
 - d) Biosphere
45. The current period is:
- a) Quaternary b) Tertiary c) Cretaceous d) Jurassic
46. What is the average composition of soil?
- a) Minerals: 55%; Air 15%; Water: 20%; Organic Matter: 10%
 - b) Minerals: 45%; Air 25%; Water: 25%; Organic Matter: 5%
 - c) Minerals: 45%; Air 20%; Water: 20%; Organic Matter: 15%
 - d) Minerals: 40%; Air 30%; Water: 20%; Organic Matter: 10%
47. What is the average composition of the Earth's hydrosphere?
- a) Ice 60%; Freshwater 30%; Oceans 10%
 - b) Ice 80%; Freshwater 10%; Oceans 10%
 - c) Ice 97%; Freshwater 2%; Oceans 1%
 - d) Ice 97%; Freshwater 3%; Oceans 0%
48. What is the main difference between a mineral and a rock?
- a) hardness
 - b) mineral is single element/compound, rock is solid mixture of minerals
 - c) density
 - d) mineral is inorganic, rock is organic
49. The crust makes up what percentage of the Earth's mass?
- a) 1 %
 - b) 10%
 - c) 25%
 - d) 50%
50. This landform is a broad, relatively flat area that rises above the surrounding land.
- a) mountains
 - b) plains
 - c) plateaus
 - d) hills
51. The Congo Basin is characterized by:
- a) Arid conditions b) Dense rainforest c) High mountain ranges d) Volcanic activity
52. The Ethiopian Highlands are characterized by:
- a) Low elevation b) High plateaus and mountains c) Sandy deserts d) Coastal plains
53. The Blue Nile River originates from:

- a) Lake Turkana b) Lake Victoria c) Lake Tana d) Lake Malawi
54. What is one river not used for agriculture in Africa?
- a) Nile
 - b) Zambezi River
 - c) Benue River
 - d) Congo
55. Climate is the average weather conditions of a place observed over a period of:
- a) 1 year
 - b) 5 years
 - c) 30 years or more
 - d) 10 years
56. Which of the following is NOT a major element of weather and climate?
- a) Temperature
 - b) Rainfall
 - c) Humidity
 - d) Soil type
57. Convectional rainfall is most common in:
- a) Mountainous regions
 - b) Coastal areas
 - c) Equatorial regions
 - d) Polar regions
58. The Tropical High-Pressure Belt is located at approximately:
- a) 0 degrees latitude
 - b) 30 degrees latitude
 - c) 60 degrees latitude
 - d) 90 degrees latitude
59. Which of the following is a type of planetary wind?
- a) Sea breeze
 - b) Land breeze
 - c) Monsoon wind
 - d) Trade wind
60. Monsoon winds are caused by:
- a) Differences in air pressure over land and sea
 - b) The Coriolis effect
 - c) Mountain ranges
 - d) Ocean currents
61. Valley breezes occur during the:
- a) Night
 - b) Early morning
 - c) Day
 - d) Evening
62. How does altitude affect climate?
- a) Higher altitudes are warmer
 - b) Higher altitudes are colder

- c) Altitude has no effect on climate
 - d) Altitude only affects rainfall
63. Ocean currents can affect:
- a) Only temperature
 - b) Only rainfall
 - c) Both temperature and rainfall
 - d) Neither temperature nor rainfall
64. The rain shadow effect is most closely associated with:
- a) Convictional rainfall
 - b) Orographic rainfall
 - c) Cyclonic rainfall
 - d) Frontal rainfall
65. The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is associated with:
- a) The Polar Highs
 - b) The Sub-polar Low-Pressure Belt
 - c) The Equatorial Low-Pressure Belt
 - d) The Tropical High-Pressure Belt
66. Which of the following best describes the movement of air in a high-pressure system?
- a) Air rises and converges
 - b) Air sinks and diverges
 - c) Air rises and diverges
 - d) Air sinks and converges
67. The temperate zone experiences:
- a) Consistently high temperatures
 - b) Consistently low temperatures
 - c) Distinct seasons
 - d) Only one season
68. The Köppen climate classification system is based on:
- a) Temperature and precipitation
 - b) Altitude and latitude
 - c) Wind speed and air pressure
 - d) Soil type and vegetation
69. The "C" climate type in the Köppen system refers to:
- a) Dry climates
 - b) Temperate climates
 - c) Tropical climates
 - d) Polar climates
70. The equatorial rainforest region is primarily found in ____.
- a) High-latitude areas
 - b) Mid-latitude areas
 - c) Low-latitude areas
 - d) Polar areas
71. Which of the following is a key feature of the Mediterranean climate?

- a) Hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters
 - b) Cold, snowy winters and hot, humid summers
 - c) Consistently high temperatures and rainfall
 - d) Permanently frozen ground
72. Coniferous forests are also known as:
- a) Savannas
 - b) Tundras
 - c) Taigas
 - d) Deserts
73. Where are polar ice cap regions typically found?
- a) Near the equator
 - b) In mid-latitude areas
 - c) At high altitudes
 - d) Near the North and South Poles
74. Which region has the highest average annual temperature?
- a) Tundra
 - b) Desert
 - c) Equatorial rainforest
 - d) Polar ice cap
75. How do mountains influence precipitation patterns?
- a) By increasing the amount of solar radiation reaching the surface
 - b) By blocking air masses, causing precipitation on the windward side and a rain shadow on the leeward side
 - c) By creating ocean currents
 - d) By altering wind patterns at sea level
76. How are Coniferous Forest Regions and Taiga different?
- a) Coniferous is for animals Taiga is for nature
 - b) There are not different
 - c) Colder climates in the high latitudes are called "Taiga."
 - d) Colder weather in the low latitudes are called Taiga
77. The equatorial rain forest region experiences how many seasons?
- a) Four distinct seasons
 - b) Two distinct seasons
 - c) No distinct seasons
 - d) Sporadic rainstorms
78. Name two things the Köppen system takes into account.
- a) Altitude and temperature
 - b) Precipitation and Temperature
 - c) Precipitation and altitude
 - d) Altitude and plants
79. What is the key element to determine the climate of an area?
- a) the air density
 - b) The Temperature of The Atmosphere

- c) the rainfall density
 - d) The measurement of the weather
80. The tropic of Capricorn and Cancer represent?
- a) The Savannah Zone
 - b) High Altitude
 - c) Boundaries between warm and cold temperature.
 - d) Boundaries in ocean
81. Which of the following is a major characteristic of Ethiopia's topography?
- a) Flat and uniform
 - b) Predominantly low-lying
 - c) Highly varied
 - d) Coastal plains
82. The Awash-Afar Lowland is known for:
- a) High population density
 - b) Volcanic activity and hot climate
 - c) Glacial landscapes
 - d) Coastal beaches
83. Which agro-climatic zone is suitable for growing crops like coffee and teff?
- a) Bereha
 - b) Dega
 - c) Woyna Dega
 - d) Kola
84. Which of the following is a trend in global climate change?
- a) Decreasing sea levels
 - b) Decreasing average temperatures
 - c) Increasing frequency of extreme weather events
 - d) Decreasing carbon dioxide levels
85. How does the ITCZ influence rainfall patterns in Ethiopia?
- a) Causing a uniform distribution of rain throughout the year.
 - b) Bringing rain primarily during the winter months.
 - c) Causing concentrated rainfall during the summer months.
 - d) Resulting in unpredictable and erratic rainfall.
86. What is the main difference between renewable and non-renewable resources?
- a) Renewable resources are more important.
 - b) Non-renewable resources are more expensive.
 - c) Renewable resources can be replenished naturally, while non-renewable resources cannot.
 - d) Non-renewable resources are environmentally friendly
87. What does "conflict resolution" refer to in the context of resource management?
- a) Ignoring conflicts.
 - b) Avoiding any disputes.
 - c) Imposing strict regulations.
 - d) Finding peaceful solutions.
88. In which country the largest of oil is extracted?

- a) China
- b) USA
- c) Saudi arabia
- d) Ethiopia

89. Which of the following is the largest lake in Ethiopia?

- a) Lake Tana
- b) Lake Ziway
- c) Lake Abaya
- d) Lake Hawassa

90. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of natural resources?

- a) Derived from the environment
- b) Essential for human survival
- c) Evenly distributed across the globe
- d) Can be renewable or non-renewable

Direction 02; From Question number **91-94** answer based on the given diagram bellow.

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Annual Max. Temp. °C	-43	-37	-20	-3	10	20	23	18	9	-9	-32	-40
Annual Min. Temp. °C	-49	-46	-39	-22	-3	6	9	4	-3	-19	-40	-47
Precipitation mm.	6	6	5	6	12	23	33	32	14	13	10	8

91. Which month has the lowest maximum temperature?

- a) January
- b) February
- c) December
- d) March

92. What is the annual temperature range (difference between highest and lowest temperatures)?

- a) 63°C
- b) 72°C
- c) 58°C
- d) 82°C

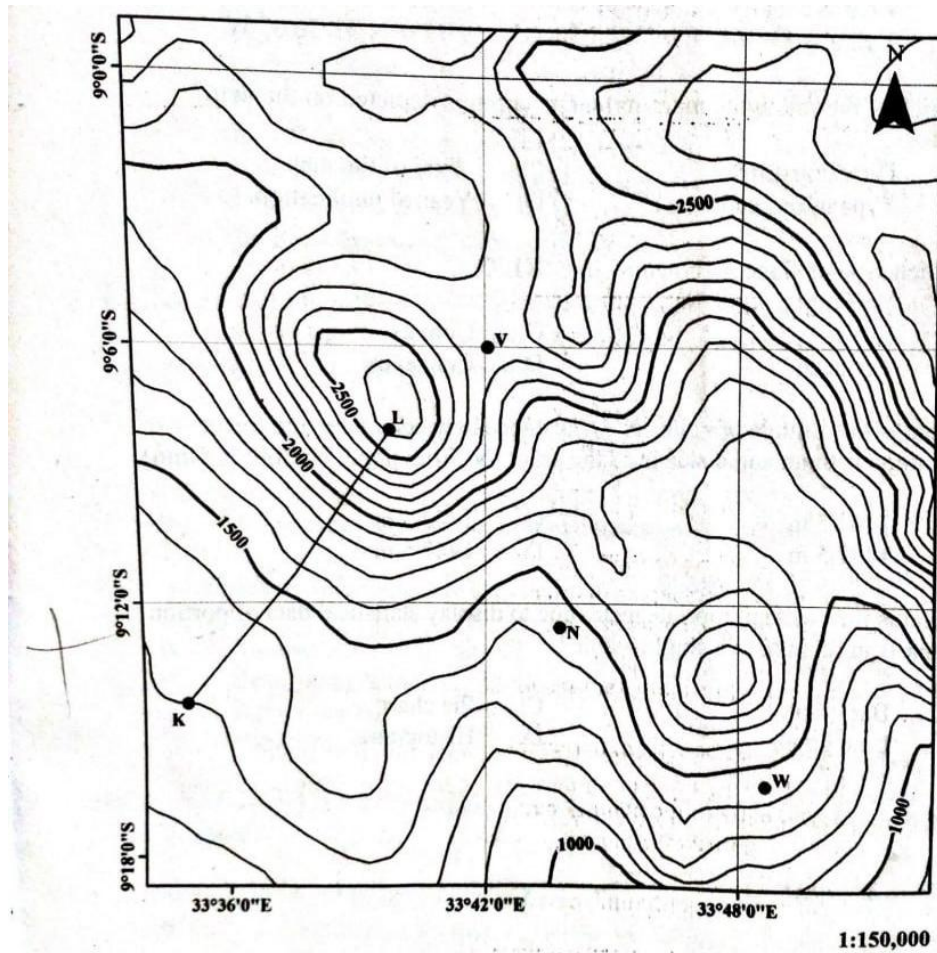
93. Which two consecutive months have the lowest precipitation?

- a) March and April
- b) January and February
- c) October and November
- d) April and May

94. What type of climate does this data represent?

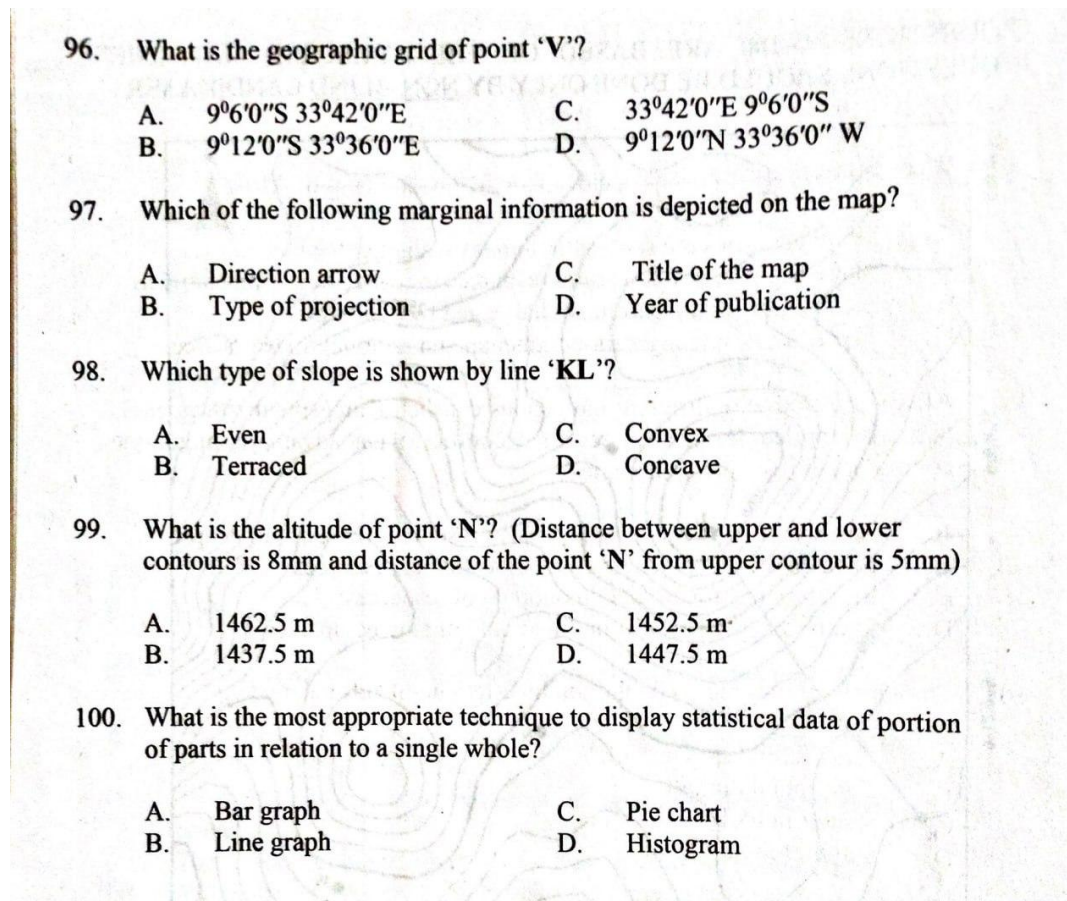
- a) Tropical rainforest
- b) Desert
- c) Taiga
- d) Mediterranean

Direction 03; From Question number 95-100 answer based on the given diagram bellow.



95. What is the areal scale of the map?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. 1 cm^2 to 1.5 km^2 | C. 1 cm^2 to 2.3 km^2 |
| B. 1 cm^2 to 3 km^2 | D. 1 cm^2 to 4.5 km^2 |



THE END

Answer Key: Geography Pre-University Remedial Model Examination

Questions 1-90

1. b) Location
2. b) Using latitude and longitude coordinates
3. c) A computer system for capturing, storing, analyzing, and displaying spatial data
4. a) Location of industrial and agricultural activities
5. c) Where is it located?
6. b) Analyzing location and pattern of distribution of a phenomenon
7. b) By identifying spatial patterns and relationships to analyze human impact on environment
8. b) Fostering spatial thinking

9. b) An area with shared characteristics
10. d) Humanistic geography
11. c) Astrophysics
12. b) To represent the Earth's surface
13. c) The explanation of symbols used on the map
14. c) Political map
15. b) Topographic map
16. c) To allow precise location of features
17. b) A solid line
18. b) A line showing equal elevation
19. b) 1 cm on the map represents 500 m on the ground
20. c) A planimeter
21. c) To pinpoint the location of places
22. b) Longitude
23. a) Increase the scale
24. a) Southwest
25. c) 180° longitude
26. d) Road markings
27. b) A generalized perspective view of the landscape
28. b) Steepness of slope
29. c) Brown or white
30. c) They are less accurate
31. b) A gentle slope
32. d) Contours
33. a) Data about data
34. c) ArcGIS
35. b) Understanding spatial patterns and relationships
36. b) Changes in data over time
37. a) Eon, Era, Period, Epoch
38. d) 88%
39. b) Age of Mammals
40. c) Convection currents in the earth's mantle
41. c) Iron and nickel
42. b) The removal of a thin layer of topsoil
43. c) Overgrazing
44. a) Atmosphere
45. a) Quaternary
46. b) Minerals: 45%; Air 25%; Water: 25%; Organic Matter: 5%
47. c) Ice 97%; Freshwater 2%; Oceans 1%
48. b) Mineral is single element/compound, rock is solid mixture of minerals
49. a) 1%
50. c) Plateaus
51. b) Dense rainforest
52. b) High plateaus and mountains

- 53. c) Lake Tana
- 54. d) Congo
- 55. c) 30 years or more
- 56. d) Soil type
- 57. c) Equatorial regions
- 58. b) 30 degrees latitude
- 59. d) Trade wind
- 60. a) Differences in air pressure over land and sea
- 61. c) Day
- 62. b) Higher altitudes are colder
- 63. c) Both temperature and rainfall
- 64. b) Orographic rainfall
- 65. c) The Equatorial Low-Pressure Belt
- 66. b) Air sinks and diverges
- 67. c) Distinct seasons
- 68. a) Temperature and precipitation
- 69. b) Temperate climates
- 70. c) Low-latitude areas
- 71. a) Hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters
- 72. c) Taigas
- 73. d) Near the North and South Poles
- 74. c) Equatorial rainforest
- 75. b) By blocking air masses, causing precipitation on the windward side and a rain shadow on the leeward side
- 76. b) There are not different
- 77. c) No distinct seasons
- 78. b) Precipitation and Temperature
- 79. b) The Temperature of The Atmosphere
- 80. c) Boundaries between warm and cold temperature
- 81. c) Highly varied
- 82. b) Volcanic activity and hot climate
- 83. c) Woyna Dega
- 84. c) Increasing frequency of extreme weather events
- 85. c) Causing concentrated rainfall during the summer months
- 86. C
- 87. D
- 88. C
- 89. A
- 90. C

Questions 91-94

- 91. a) January
- 92. b) 72°C
- 93. a) March and April
- 94. c) Taiga
- 95. C
- 96. A
- 97. A
- 98. D
- 99. B
- 100. C

