Geography University Entrance Exam

Compiled for Grade 11 Students Attending Cluster-Centered Tutorial Program

Geography Questions for Grade 11

INSTRUCTION: Read each questions carefully and choose the best answer from the given options.

1. Which Ethiopian agro-climatic zone is characterized by the highest altitude and very cold conditions? A. Dega B. Wurch C. Woina-Dega D. Kolla

2. Which agro-climatic zone in Ethiopia corresponds most closely to the global “Temperate” climatic zone? A. Dega B. Woina-Dega C. Kolla D. Bereha

3. Which Ethiopian agro-climatic zone is known for extreme heat, high aridity, and very limited crop production potential? A. Woina-Dega B. Bereha C. Kolla D. Dega

4. In which Ethiopian agro-climatic zone is rainfall highly variable and crops are adapted to warmer and drier conditions? A. Wurch B. Dega C. Kolla D. Woina-Dega

5. Chillallo (Arsi) and Debresina (North Shewa) are examples of which Ethiopian agro-climatic zone? A. Dega B. Wurch C. Kolla D. Bereha

6. Which Ethiopian agro-climatic zone receives the highest mean annual rainfall and has the lowest annual temperatures? A. Bereha B. Wurch C. Dega D. Woina-Dega

7. During which months does Ethiopia experience the highest temperatures?

A. March to June
B. June to August
C. November to February
D. September to November

8. Which Ethiopian region experiences the highest extreme temperatures (greater than 45°C)?

A. Semien Mountains
B. Danakil Depression
C. Arsi-Bale Mountains
D. Western Highlands

9. Which seasonal rainfall period serves as Ethiopia’s main rainy season, contributing the largest

share to the country’s total annual rainfall? A. Bega B. Meher **C. Kiremt** D. Autumn

10. During which months does the Belg (spring) rainy season occur in Ethiopia?

A. June to August C. December to February

B. March to May D. September to November

11. Which rainfall region experiences year-round rainfall with 1,400–2,200 mm annually?

A. Summer Rainfall Region C. Year-round Rainfall Region

B. Winter Rainfall Region D. Autumn-and-Spring Rainfall Region

12. What is the main moisture source for the Autumn-and-Spring Rainfall Region in Ethiopia?

A. Red Sea B. Indian Ocean C. Mediterranean Sea D. Atlantic Ocean

13. Which region of Ethiopia receives rainfall mainly during the winter (Bega) season?

A. Eastern escarpment of western highlands C. Southwestern Highlands

B. Northwestern lowlands D. Southeastern lowlands

14. Why is rainfall in the Ethiopian highlands generally more dependable than in the lowlands?

A. Highlands have less wind

B. Highland temperatures are higher

C. Highlands are closer to the Red Sea

D. Highland rainfall has lower variability and longer duration

15.. What was a major outcome of the 1959 Egypt–Sudan Nile Waters Treaty?

A. Creation of Zambezi River Authority

B. Equal water distribution among all riparian countries

C. Exclusion of Ethiopia from water use

D Full allocation of Nile water to Egypt and Sudan (Egypt 55.5 BCM, Sudan 18.5 BCM

16. Which is the largest river basin in western Africa?

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

17. The Congo River is notable for:

A. Having no tributaries.

B. Being the longest river in Africa.

C. Having the world’s largest basin by area.

D. Being second largest in volume and second-longest in Africa.

18. Which of the following rivers is the largest tributary of the Zambezi River Basin?

A. Luangwa B. Vaal C. Benue D. Kafue

19. Victoria Falls is found on which African river?

A. Nile B. Zambezi C. Congo D. Orange

20. Which river system is the longest in South Africa?

A. Orange B. Congo C. Zambezi D. Niger

21. Which basin contains Lake Chad, Africa’s largest inland drainage area?

A. Nile Basin B. Chad Basin C. Niger Basin D. Zambezi Basin

22. A major problem facing African rivers is:

A. Seasonal river volume fluctuations C. Consistent river flow

B. No tributaries D. Excess rainfall in deserts

23. Which solution helps reduce irrigation water loss?

A. Reducing rainfall C. Draining rivers to the sea

B. Efficient use of water D. Cutting down trees

24. Which of the following river basins has high hydroelectric potential?

A. Nile River Basin C. Congo River Basin

B. Niger River Basin D. Zambezi River Basin

25. Which of the following rivers is a major right-bank tributary of the Nile?

A. Ubangi B. Kasai C. White Nile D. Blue Nile

26. Which human activity can help sustainably manage African water resources?

A. Cutting forests C. Building unplanned dams

B. Recycling wastewater D. Ignoring irrigation efficiency

27. Which of the following factors does NOT significantly affect vegetation distribution?

A. Climate B. Landform C. Soils D. Moon phases

28. Where are tropical rainforests primarily located in Africa?

A. Sahara Desert C. Kalahari Desert

B. Central Africa and eastern Madagascar D. Northern Africa

29. Which African vegetation type experiences a dry season of up to six months and is mainly found around the Guineo-Congolian basin?

A. Tropical rainforest
B. Tropical moist deciduous forest
C. Tropical desert
D. Tropical shrubland

30. Tropical deserts in Africa receive approximately how much rainfall annually?

A. Less than 200 mm
B. 500–1000 mm
C. 800–1500 mm
D. 1000–2000 mm

31. Which vegetation type dominates the Sahel, Kalahari, and parts of Somalia?

A. Tropical rainforest
B. Tropical shrubland
C. Tropical mountain forest
D. Tropical moist deciduous forest

32. At what elevation are tropical mountain forests typically found in Africa?

A. 800–1200 m and above
B. Only above 5000 m
C. 200–500 m
D. Below 500 m

33. Subtropical humid forests in Africa are primarily restricted to which area?

A. Northern Sahara
B. Madagascar only
C. Central Congo Basin
D. East coast of Southern Africa

34. Which vegetation type is dominant in the Mediterranean climates of North and South Africa?

A. Subtropical dry forest
B. Subtropical steppe
C. Tropical rainforest
D. Tropical shrubland

35. Which vegetation type forms a transitional zone between the subtropical dry forest and the Sahara Desert?

A. Subtropical mountain systems
B. Subtropical steppe
C. Tropical shrubland
D. Tropical desert

36. Which vegetation type covers the largest land area in Africa?

A. Tropical moist deciduous forest
B. Tropical shrubland
C. Tropical rainforest
D. Tropical desert

37. Which African vegetation type is characterized by tall, dense forests with several layers and emergent trees reaching 50–60 m?

A. Tropical shrubland
C. Tropical rainforest

B. Tropical dry forest D. Subtropical dry forest

38. The Ericaceous belt above 3000 m in African mountains is dominated by:

A. Afro-alpine shrublands and grasslands C. Tropical desert

B. Tropical rainforest D. Subtropical steppe

39. Which of the following is **NOT** biotic factor affecting vegetation?

A. Shading B. Competition C. Soil fertility D. Annual rainfall

40. Why is regional cooperation on shared rivers important?

A. To reduce rainfall

B. To encourage each country to use as much water as possible

C. To prevent trade between countries

D. To harmonize relations, manage water effectively, and protect the environment

41. What is the main challenge in managing rivers and lakes that cross multiple countries?

A. Lack of rivers

B. Constant rainfall

C. High water volume

D. Political and institutional complications with diverse priorities

42. What is the role of institutions in transboundary water management?

A. To exploit water resources

B. To increase rainfall

C. To block other countries from using rivers

D. To alleviate disputes and coordinate shared water usage

43. Which countries first launched TECCONILE, the precursor to the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)?

A. South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia C. Ethiopia, Kenya, Eritrea, Burundi

B. Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt D. Egypt, Sudan, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire

44. What is the main aim of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)?

A. Control rainfall

B. Stop upstream countries from building dams

C. Allow Egypt to use all Nile water

D. Promote sustainable development, equitable use, and rights of all riparian states

45. Which organization manages the transfer of water from the Orange River to South Africa’s industrial areas?

A. Nile Basin Initiative C. Zambezi River Authority

B. Southern African Power Pool D. Lesotho Highlands Development Authority

46. Which two countries jointly operate the Kariba Dam through the Zambezi River Authority (ZRA)?

A. Zambia and Zimbabwe C. Kenya and Uganda

B. Egypt and Sudan D. Ethiopia and Sudan

47. What was the purpose of the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) signed in 2010 by Nile riparian countries?

A. To exclude upstream countries from using water

B. To create a permanent Nile River Basin Commission

C. To give all water to Egypt and Sudan

D. To stop building dams

48. Which three countries are the main users of the Nile River and have sometimes experienced conflicts over its water use?

A. Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania C. Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia

B. Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi D. South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia

49 What is Egypt’s approximate per capita water availability?

A. 830 m^3/person/year C. 1,981 m^3/person/year

B. 1,666 m^3/person/year D. 2,500 m^3/person/year

50. Which organization was created in 1995 to improve power supply across southern Africa?

A. Zambezi River Authority C. Kagera Basin Organization

B. Southern African Power Pool D. Nile Basin Initiative