VIP

Ethiopia School

Geography

Unit 7

Grade 12

1. **What is the primary cause of recent climate change?**

   - A) Natural temperature fluctuations

   - B) Human activities, especially the burning of fossil fuels

   - C) Solar radiation changes

   - D) Volcanic eruptions

   Answer: B) Human activities, especially the burning of fossil fuels

2. **Which greenhouse gas is most prevalent in the atmosphere due to human activities?**

   - A) Methane

   - B) Carbon dioxide

   - C) Nitrous oxide

   - D) Ozone

   Answer: B) Carbon dioxide

3. **What is the term used for the gradual increase in Earth's average temperature?**

   - A) Global warming

   - B) Weather change

   - C) Climate variability

   - D) Environmental shift

   Answer: A) Global warming

4. **Which of the following is a potential consequence of climate change?**

   - A) Increased agricultural yields everywhere

- B) More extreme weather events
- C) Stable sea levels
- D) Improved air quality

Answer: B) More extreme weather events

5. **The Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to what temperature above pre-industrial levels?**

- A) 1.0°C
- B) 1.5°C
- C) 2.0°C
- D) 3.0°C

Answer: B) 1.5°C

6. **Which of the following practices can help reduce carbon footprints?**

- A) Increased use of single-use plastics
- B) Enhanced energy efficiency and renewable energy use
- C) Widespread fossil fuel consumption
- D) Deforestation

Answer: B) Enhanced energy efficiency and renewable energy use

7. **What is the role of oceans in climate change?**

- A) They absorb carbon dioxide and heat
- B) They have no impact on climate
- C) They only reflect sunlight

- D) They cool the planet without consequences

Answer: A) They absorb carbon dioxide and heat

8. **Which of the following is a reliable indicator of climate change?**

- A) Decreased ice levels in polar regions
- B) Increase in tree populations
- C) Stabilized weather patterns
- D) Consistent temperatures worldwide

Answer: A) Decreased ice levels in polar regions

9. **What percentage of global greenhouse gas emissions is attributed to deforestation?**

- A) Approximately 5%
- B) Approximately 15%
- C) Approximately 20%
- D) Approximately 30%

Answer: B) Approximately 15%

10. **What role do climate models play in understanding climate change?**

- A) They do not contribute to knowledge about climate.
- B) They provide predictions and scenarios based on different greenhouse gas emission levels.
- C) They solely focus on historical data.
- D) They are exclusively theoretical and not used in practice.

Answer: B) They provide predictions and scenarios based on different greenhouse gas emission levels.

Desertification Questions

11. **What is desertification?**

- A) The process of soil becoming fertile
- B) The transformation of fertile land into desert
- C) The reversal of desert conditions
- D) Increased rainfall in arid regions

Answer: B) The transformation of fertile land into desert

12. **Which of the following is a major cause of desertification?**

- A) Sustainable land management
- B) Deforestation and overgrazing
- C) Urban development
- D) Effective irrigation practices

Answer: B) Deforestation and overgrazing

13. **Which regions of the world are most affected by desertification?**

- A) Polar regions
- B) Tundra regions
- C) Arid and semi-arid areas
- D) Urban centers

Answer: C) Arid and semi-arid areas

14. **What role does climate change play in desertification?**

- A) It mitigates desertification
- B) It has no impact
- C) It exacerbates drought conditions and land degradation
- D) It improves soil fertility

Answer: C) It exacerbates drought conditions and land degradation

15. **What percentage of the Earth's land surface is estimated to be affected by desertification?**

- A) 2%
- B) 10%
- C) 30%
- D) 40%

Answer: C) 30%

16. **Which of the following practices can help combat desertification?**

- A) Overgrazing livestock
- B) Afforestation and reforestation
- C) Deforestation
- D) Soil compaction

Answer: B) Afforestation and reforestation

17. **What are "desertification hotspots"?**

- A) Areas where desert life thrives
- B) Regions that are particularly vulnerable to land degradation
- C) Regions with excessive rainfall
- D) Urban areas experiencing industrial growth

Answer: B) Regions that are particularly vulnerable to land degradation

18. **Which international agreement focuses on combating desertification?**

- A) The Paris Agreement
- B) The Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- C) The Kyoto Protocol
- D) The Montreal Protocol

Answer: B) The Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

19. **What is the "Great Green Wall" initiative aimed at?**

- A) Building urban infrastructure
- B) Combating desertification and land degradation across Africa
- C) Creating more deserts
- D) Increasing fossil fuel extraction

Answer: B) Combating desertification and land degradation across Africa

20. **Which of the following is NOT a consequence of desertification?**

- A) Reduced soil productivity
- B) Increased food security

- C) Loss of biodiversity

- D) Displacement of populations

Answer: B) Increased food security

21. **What is one way that indigenous practices can help combat desertification?**

- A) Ignoring traditional land management techniques

- B) Utilizing sustainable agricultural practices based on local knowledge

- C) Overusing chemical fertilizers

- D) Expanding urban areas

Answer: B) Utilizing sustainable agricultural practices based on local knowledge

22. **Which of the following contributes to the vulnerability of areas prone to desertification?**

- A) Effective land use planning

- B) Monitoring land health

- C) Climate variability and human mismanagement

- D) Reforestation initiatives

Answer: C) Climate variability and human mismanagement

23. **What is a common indicator of desertification?**

- A) Increased vegetation cover

- B) Soil erosion and loss of topsoil

- C) Higher crop yields

- D) Greater water availability

Answer: B) Soil erosion and loss of topsoil

24. **What type of land management is critical for preventing desertification?**

- A) Intensive monoculture farming
- B) Sustainable agriculture that includes crop rotation and cover crops
- C) High levels of chemical pesticide use
- D) Deforestation for agricultural land

Answer: B) Sustainable agriculture that includes crop rotation and cover crops

25. **Which environment is most likely to be impacted by desertification?**

- A) Tropical rainforests
- B) Tundra
- C) Grasslands and savannas
- D) Wetlands

Answer: C) Grasslands and savannas

1. **What is drought?**

- A) An excess of rainfall
- B) A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall that can lead to water shortages
- C) A seasonal change in temperature
- D) A violent weather event

Answer: B) A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall that can lead to water shortages

2. **Which factor is NOT typically a cause of drought?**

   - A) Climate change
   - B) Poor water management practices
   - C) Heavy rainfall
   - D) Natural climate variability

   Answer: C) Heavy rainfall

3. **What is "meteorological drought"?**

   - A) Drought caused by human activities
   - B) A reduction in precipitation over a certain period
   - C) A drought affecting soil moisture levels
   - D) A drought affecting crops specifically

   Answer: B) A reduction in precipitation over a certain period

4. **Which of the following is a common impact of drought?**

   - A) Increased crop yields
   - B) Water scarcity for agriculture and drinking
   - C) Enhanced soil fertility
   - D) Improved air quality

   Answer: B) Water scarcity for agriculture and drinking

5. **What is a "hydrological drought"?**

   - A) A drought characterized by low agricultural production

- B) A drought that occurs when surface and groundwater supplies are below normal

- C) A drought caused by global warming

- D) A drought with long-term atmospheric changes

Answer: B) A drought that occurs when surface and groundwater supplies are below normal

6. **What is one of the most effective methods for managing drought conditions?**

- A) Increased water consumption

- B) Water conservation strategies and efficient irrigation practices

- C) Ignoring weather patterns

- D) Flooding affected areas

Answer: B) Water conservation strategies and efficient irrigation practices

7. **Which of the following is a sign that a region may be experiencing drought?**

- A) Rising water levels in rivers

- B) Unusually high humidity

- C) Decreased soil moisture and dry weather

- D) Increased frequency of storms

Answer: C) Decreased soil moisture and dry weather

8. **What agricultural adaptation can help mitigate the effects of drought?**

- A) Monoculture farming

- B) Deforestation

- C) Drought-resistant crop varieties

- D) Irrational water use

Answer: C) Drought-resistant crop varieties

9. **Which climate phenomenon is often associated with severe droughts in many regions?**

- A) El Niño

- B) La Niña

- C) Polar vortex

- D) High pressure systems

Answer: A) El Niño

10. **How can urban areas contribute to drought conditions?**

- A) By increasing vegetation cover

- B) By creating more impervious surfaces that reduce water infiltration

- C) Through sustainable water practices

- D) By providing more green spaces

Answer: B) By creating more impervious surfaces that reduce water infiltration

Famine Questions

11. **What is a famine?**

- A) A temporary food shortage

- B) A severe and prolonged food shortage affecting a large population

- C) An excess of food supply

- D) A widespread outbreak of a disease

Answer: B) A severe and prolonged food shortage affecting a large population

12. **Which of the following can lead to famine?**

- A) War and conflict
- B) Economic stability
- C) Excessive rainfall
- D) Sustainable agriculture

Answer: A) War and conflict

13. **What is the term for the periodic increase in food supplies leading to famine recovery?**

- A) Famine cycle
- B) Food security improvement
- C) Resilience building
- D) Food recovery phase

Answer: B) Food security improvement

14. **Which organization is primarily responsible for providing food assistance during emergencies?**

- A) United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- B) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- C) World Food Programme (WFP)
- D) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Answer: C) World Food Programme (WFP)

15. **What is the most common cause of famine globally?**
    - A) Natural disasters
    - B) Political instability and conflict
    - C) Climate change alone
    - D) Overpopulation

    Answer: B) Political instability and conflict

16. **In what way can climate change exacerbate famine conditions?**
    - A) By stabilizing crop yields
    - B) By increasing food waste
    - C) By affecting agricultural productivity through extreme weather
    - D) By improving irrigation efficiency

    Answer: C) By affecting agricultural productivity through extreme weather

17. **What is a common result of famine on a population?**
    - A) Improved health
    - B) Increased economic productivity
    - C) Malnutrition and starvation
    - D) Biodiversity recovery

    Answer: C) Malnutrition and starvation

18. **How does drought specifically contribute to famine?**

- A) By increasing food production
- B) By disrupting water supplies and reducing crop yields
- C) By enhancing agricultural practices
- D) By improving pastureland

Answer: B) By disrupting water supplies and reducing crop yields

19. **What can community-led initiatives do to combat famine?**
- A) Encourage dependency on imported foods
- B) Foster local agriculture and self-sustainability
- C) Reduce local food production
- D) Emphasize monoculture practices

Answer: B) Foster local agriculture and self-sustainability

20. **What are food deserts?**
- A) Areas with reliable access to healthy food
- B) Urban areas with an abundance of grocery stores
- C) Areas with limited access to affordable and nutritious food
- D) Rural areas with rich agricultural production

Answer: C) Areas with limited access to affordable and nutritious food

21. **Which of the following is a key indicator of an impending famine?**
- A) High crop yields
- B) Declining food prices
- C) Rising malnutrition rates in children

- D) Increased employment in agriculture

Answer: C) Rising malnutrition rates in children

22. **What is the role of international aid in famine situations?**

- A) To promote local governance
- B) To provide emergency food and resources
- C) To stabilize international markets only
- D) To ignore local needs

Answer: B) To provide emergency food and resources

23. **How can policy changes mitigate the effects of drought and subsequent famine?**

- A) By promoting unsustainable practices
- B) By improving water conservation and management strategies
- C) By ignoring climate data
- D) By reducing agricultural investment

Answer: B) By improving water conservation and management strategies

24. **What agricultural practice can help prevent famine in drought-prone areas?**

- A) Reduction of crop diversity
- B) Implementation of irrigation systems and crop rotation
- C) Increased reliance on monoculture
- D) Disruption of traditional practices

Answer: B) Implementation of irrigation systems and crop rotation

25. **What is an early warning system in the context of drought and famine?**

- A) A method to predict food surplus
- B) A surveillance system to monitor food production and supply levels
- C) A way to increase import dependencies
- D) A system that ignores local conditions

Answer: B) A surveillance system to monitor food production and supply levels