AGEWMIDIR SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL 2018E.C FIRST SEMESTER GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 2 FOR GRADE 12

1. What is the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming?
   A. Oxygen (O_2) C. Nitrogen (N_2)
   B. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) D. Hydrogen (H_2)
2. Which of the following human activities contributes most to climate change?
   A. Deforestation C. Agriculture
   B. Burning of fossil fuels D. Mining
3. Which international agreement aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally?
   A. Kyoto Protocol C. Montreal Protocol
   B. Geneva Convention D. Basel Convention
4. The Paris Agreement was adopted in which year?
   A. 2005 B. 2010 C. 2015 D. 2020
5. What is the main cause of sea level rise due to climate change?
   A. Earthquakes C. Tectonic uplift
   B. Melting of glaciers and ice sheets D. Increased rainfall
6. Which of the following is a renewable energy source that helps reduce climate change?
   A. Coal B. Petroleum C. Wind energy D. Natural gas
7. Which organization publishes the major scientific reports on climate change?
   A. WHO B. IPCC C. UNEP D. WWF
8. Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas?
   A. Carbon dioxide B. Methane C. Oxygen D. Nitrous oxide
9. What is the primary effect of global warming on weather patterns?
   A. Stable temperatures C. More extreme weather events
   B. Decreased rainfall globally D. Weaker hurricanes
10. What is the main cause of recent global climate change?
    A. Natural variations in solar activity C. Volcanic eruptions
    B. Human activities increasing greenhouse gases D. Changes in Earth's orbit
11. Which gas contributes most to the greenhouse effect caused by human activities?
    A. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) B. Methane (CH_4) C. Nitrous oxide (N_2O) D. Ozone (O_3)
12. What is the greenhouse effect?
    A. The trapping of heat in Earth's atmosphere by greenhouse gases
    B. The cooling of Earth by clouds
    C. The reflection of sunlight by the ocean
    D. The loss of oxygen due to deforestation
13. Which of the following is *not* a greenhouse gas?
    A. Water vapor B. Nitrogen C. Carbon dioxide D. Methane
14. What international agreement aims to limit global temperature rise to below 2°C?
    A. Kyoto Protocol C. Montreal Protocol
    B. Paris Agreement D. Rio Earth Summit
15. Which human activity emits the most CO_2 globally?
    A. Deforestation C. Burning fossil fuels for energy
    B. Industrial production D. Agriculture
16. What does IPCC stand for?
    A. International Panel on Climate Control C. International Partnership for Climate Change
    B. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change D. Institute for Planetary Climate Control
17. The primary cause of the recent global climate change trend is:
    A. Solar radiation variation
    B. Human-induced greenhouse gas emissions
    C. Volcanic activity
    D. Natural climatic cycles

18. The global sea level has risen mainly due to:
    A. Increased precipitation
    B. Melting of ice sheets and glaciers, and thermal expansion of water
    C. Earthquake activity
    D. Decrease in salinity
19. Which of the following organizations regularly publishes global climate assessment reports?
    A. UNEP B. IPCC C. WHO D. FAO
20. Which of the following is a natural cause of climate change?
    A. Burning of fossil fuels C. Deforestation
    B. Volcanic eruptions D. Industrial emissions
21. The Milankovitch cycles are associated with:
    A. Ocean pollution C. Human industrial activities
    B. Changes in Earth's orbit and tilt D. Urbanization
22. Which gas contributes most to anthropogenic (human-caused) global warming?
    A. Nitrous oxide (N_2O) C. Methane (CH_4)
    B. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) D. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
23. Which of the following gases is not a greenhouse gas?
    A. Carbon dioxide B. Methane C. Nitrogen D. Nitrous oxide
24. Variations in solar radiation are considered:
    A. Natural causes of climate change C. Industrial pollution effects
    B. Human causes of climate change D. Ozone depletion results
25. Methane (CH_4) is mainly released from:
    A. Oceans C. Cement factories
    B. Livestock and rice paddies D. Automobiles
26. Which of the following human actions helps mitigate climate change?
    A. Burning coal for electricity
    B. Deforestation for agriculture
    C. Afforestation and reforestation
    D. Expanding urban areas
27. Which of the following best describes anthropogenic climate change?
    A. Caused by natural processes only
    B. Caused by volcanic and orbital changes
    C. Caused by human activities such as burning fossil fuels
    D. Caused by solar radiation alone
28. Aerosols from volcanic eruptions usually lead to:
    A. Short-term global warming C. Long-term warming
    B. Short-term global cooling D. Increase in greenhouse gases
29. Which of the following is a natural cause of climate change?
    A. Burning fossil fuels B. Volcanic eruptions C. Deforestation D. Industrialization
30. The Milankovitch cycles describe:
    A. Variations in Earth's orbital shape, tilt, and wobble
    B. Changes in ocean currents
    C. Shifts in continental plates
    D. Periodic volcanic eruptions
31. Which gas is released naturally during volcanic eruptions and contributes to greenhouse effects?
    A. Nitrogen B. Carbon dioxide C. Hydrogen D. Oxygen
32. Sunspot activity affects climate because:
    A. It changes the amount of solar energy reaching Earth C. It increases volcanic activity
    B. It blocks ultraviolet rays D. It releases greenhouse gases
33. The term anthropogenic climate change refers to:
    A. Climate change caused by natural processes
    B. Climate change caused by human activities
    C. Changes in Earth's orbit
    D. Solar radiation variations

34. Deforestation contributes to climate change mainly by:
    A. Reducing the Earth's albedo
    B. Increasing atmospheric CO_2 levels
    C. Increasing oxygen levels
    D. Cooling the atmosphere
35. Methane emissions are mainly caused by:
    A. Industrial processes
    B. Livestock farming and rice cultivation
    C. Cement production
    D. Deforestation
36. Which of the following human activities does not significantly contribute to climate change?
    A. Burning of coal B. Afforestation C. Deforestation D. Industrialization
37. Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions are primarily associated with:
    A. Transportation
    B. Fertilizer use in agriculture
    C. Electricity generation
    D. Forest fires
38. The greenhouse effect caused by human activities results in:
    A. More solar radiation escaping Earth
    B. More heat trapped in the atmosphere
    C. A decrease in global temperature
    D. Ozone layer recovery
39. Cement production contributes to global warming because it:
    A. Uses large amounts of water
    B. Releases CO_2 during chemical reactions
    C. Reduces soil fertility
    D. Creates ozone holes
40. Transportation contributes to climate change mainly through:
    A. Emission of CO_2 from vehicle exhaust
    B. Noise pollution
    C. Ozone layer depletion
    D. Increasing rainfall
41. Which of the following is a major consequence of global climate change?
    A. Increased stability of weather patterns
    B. Sea-level rise
    C. Decreased global temperature
    D. Expansion of polar ice sheets
42. Sea-level rise is primarily caused by:
    A. Increased rainfall
    B. Melting of glaciers and thermal expansion of seawater
    C. Earthquake activity
    D. Increased ocean salinity
43. One of the most visible signs of global climate change is:
    A. Decreasing atmospheric CO_2
    B. Melting of polar ice caps and glaciers
    C. Thickening of the ozone layer
    D. Expansion of deserts into oceans
44. Which of the following is an indicator of global climate change?
    A. Reduced frequency of hurricanes
    B. Increase in global mean temperature
    C. Decrease in sea surface temperature
    D. Expansion of sea ice in the Arctic
45. Climate change affects biodiversity by:
    A. Increasing species adaptation rates
    B. Altering habitats and causing species extinction
    C. Reducing migration patterns
    D. Creating new ecosystems for all species

46. One expected consequence of global warming is:
    A. Strengthening of the ozone layer C. Decrease in sea level
    B. Increased desertification in dry regions D. Global cooling
47. The main goal of climate change mitigation is to:
    A. Adjust to the impacts of climate change
    B. Reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases
    C. Increase industrial production
    D. Adapt agricultural practices to drought
48. The goal of climate change adaptation is to:
    A. Reverse global warming
    B. Eliminate all emissions
    C. Adjust natural and human systems to minimize harm from climate impacts
    D. Replace fossil fuels with renewable energy
49. Which of the following is an example of a mitigation strategy?
    A. Building sea walls
    B. Planting trees (afforestation and reforestation)
    C. Developing drought-resistant crops
    D. Improving early warning systems
50. The Paris Agreement (2015) focuses primarily on:
    A. Stopping all fossil fuel use immediately
    B. Limiting global temperature rise to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
    C. Increasing industrial productivity
    D. Promoting economic sanctions
51. Which of the following is a renewable energy source useful for mitigation?
    A. Natural gas B. Coal C. Solar power D. Nuclear fuel
52. Planting trees helps in mitigation because:
    A. Trees produce methane
    B. Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
    C. Trees increase surface temperature
    D. Trees block rainfall
53. Adaptation in agriculture may include:
    A. Using drought-tolerant crop varieties C. Expanding farmlands into forests
    B. Increasing fertilizer use D. Burning crop residues
54. Improving water storage and irrigation systems is an example of:
    A. Adaptation strategy C. Industrial policy
    B. Mitigation strategy D. Economic reform
55. A community-based adaptation approach focuses on:
    A. Local knowledge and participation in adaptation planning
    B. Top-down government mandates
    C. Large industrial development projects
    D. International sanctions
56. Climate change adaptation refers to:
    A. Efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
    B. Actions to adjust to actual or expected climate impacts
    C. Reforestation and carbon sequestration
    D. International climate negotiations

57. Climate change mitigation refers to:
    A. Adjusting to the effects of climate change
    B. Reducing or preventing the emission of greenhouse gases
    C. Adapting to floods and droughts
    D. Stopping deforestation temporarily
58. The main goal of mitigation is to:
    A. Reverse all climate change effects immediately
    B. Address the causes of climate change by reducing emissions
    C. Build sea walls and shelters
    D. Relocate vulnerable populations
59. Afforestation and reforestation are effective mitigation methods because they:
    A. Increase soil erosion C. Increase greenhouse gases
    B. Absorb CO_2 and enhance carbon sinks D. Destroy habitats
60. Using solar, wind, or hydropower instead of fossil fuels is an example of:
    A. Adaptation strategy C. Conservation only
    B. Mitigation strategy D. Natural disaster management
61. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in:
    A. 1992 B. 1995 C. 1997 D. 2001
62. The Kyoto Protocol came into force in:
    A. 1998 B. 2005 C. 2010 D. 2015
63. The Paris Agreement was adopted in:
    A. 2007 B. 2012 C. 2015 D. 2018
64. The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) was established by:
    A. UNEP and WMO C. FAO and WHO
    B. UNDP and IMF D. UNESCO and UNICEF
65. The Earth Summit (1992) is also known as:
    A. The Rio Conference C. The Johannesburg Conference
    B. The Kyoto Conference D. The Paris Summit
66. The Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy of Ethiopia was launched in:
    A. 2008 B. 2011 C. 2015 D. 2018
67. The main goal of Ethiopia's CRGE strategy is to:
    A. Achieve rapid industrialization through fossil fuels
    B. Build a climate-resilient, low-carbon middle-income economy by 2025
    C. Increase population and energy consumption
    D. Reduce agricultural productivity
68. The CRGE strategy integrates two key objectives:
    A. Climate resilience and rapid urbanization
    B. Climate resilience and green economy development
    C. Green economy and industrial pollution
    D. Agricultural expansion and deforestation
69. How many main pillars does Ethiopia's Green Economy strategy have?
    A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
70. The first pillar of the CRGE focuses on:
    A. Improving crop and livestock practices to increase food security and reduce emissions
    B. Expanding mining and industrial activities
    C. Reducing rural populations
    D. Building new fossil fuel plants

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