XLESS DRILL : Geography 2016 Social Sciences

1. Which soil types of Africa have high humus content?

A. Ferrasols
B. Lixisols
C. Luvisols
D. Nitosols

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Luvisols

Explanation: Luvisols develop in sub-humid transitional woodland-savanna zones with distinct seasonal moisture patterns. They accumulate significant stable organic top horizons (humus) and feature high base saturation values.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & D are wrong because Ferralsols and Nitosols are deep, intensely weathered tropical soils subject to continuous, heavy rainfall leaching, which flushes away surface organic nutrients and minerals.

B is wrong because Lixisols are highly washed, weathered tropical soils with low clay activity, restricting their capacity to store and retain organic surface humus layers.

2. Which statement explains the size of the African population? The continent

A. is more populous than North America.
B. is the third populous continent.
C. has two-thirds of the world's population
D. has half of the population of Oceania

CORRECT ANSWER: A. is more populous than North America.

Explanation: Africa's total demographic footprint has crossed 1.4 billion inhabitants, making it significantly more populous than North America (approx. 600 million). It is the world's second-most populous continent.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B is wrong because Africa is the second-most populous continent globally, not the third (Asia is first).

C is wrong because Africa holds roughly 18% of global inhabitants, which is significantly less than two-thirds (66%).

D is wrong because Oceania has a small population (around 45 million); Africa holds many multiples of its demographic footprint, not half.

3. Which one describes a population characteristic of southern Africa as compared to other regions?

A. Lowest life expectancy.
B. Highest natural increase.
C. Lowest immigration rate.
D. Highest crude death rate.

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CORRECT ANSWER: A. Lowest life expectancy.

> **Explanation:** Due to the high historical prevalence and severe systemic impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, Southern Africa noted the sharpest comparative drop in average life expectancy metrics.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B** is wrong because East and Middle Africa hold higher natural increase rates due to significantly elevated total fertility rates.
>
> **C & D** are wrong because while localized death indices fluctuated locally during the health crisis, the most defining structural drop compared to regional benchmarks was specifically life expectancy numbers.

4. Which one of the following describes the sex structure of the African population?

A. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, the sex ratio is below the world's mean.
B. In Uganda, there is a balanced number of males and females.
C. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, there are more males than females.
D. In Guinea, the number of female births exceeds that of male births.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, the sex ratio is below the world's mean.

> **Explanation:** The sex ratio measures the number of males per 100 females. Sub-Saharan Africa sits below the global mean due to shorter average male lifespan trends, regional conflicts, and intensive male labor out-migration.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **C** is wrong because females outnumber males overall across the Sub-Saharan demographic base, keeping the sex ratio below 100.
>
> **B & D** are wrong because these choices reflect micro-level localized statistics rather than structural macroeconomic continental data trends.

5. Which one of the following is the main disadvantage of migration in the receiving country?

A. Cultural integration
B. Reduced labor shortage
C. Ethnic tension
D. Racial interaction

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Ethnic tension

> **Explanation:** Rapid, massive, or unmanaged immigrant influxes can strain local public resources,

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utilities, and jobs, which can trigger social friction or ethnic tension.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & D are wrong because labor shortage reduction, open racial interactions, and cultural integration are structurally categorized as social or economic advantages, not disadvantages for the host nation.

6. Which statement describes the concept of economic development?

A. Increase in the amount of total agricultural production
B. Improvement in the living condition of the people
C. Increase in the total amount of manufactured goods
D. Progress in the process of industrial domestic product

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Improvement in the living condition of the people

Explanation: Economic growth tracks quantitative indicators (like GDP volume), whereas economic development captures qualitative improvements in living standards, healthcare access, and human literacy metrics.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, C, & D are wrong because total agricultural counts, manufactured goods volume, and industrial domestic indices measure pure economic scale and quantitative growth rather than comprehensive, qualitative human progress.

7. Which one of the following is a good opportunity for the development of the African continent? The availability of

A. skilled labor force
B. political stability
C. foreign aid and loan
D. abundant natural resources

CORRECT ANSWER: D. abundant natural resources

Explanation: Africa possesses unmatched mineral reserves, precious metals, arable land, gas, and oil fields, serving as an exceptional baseline for economic industrialization.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & B are wrong because specialized labor deficits (brain drain) and localized civil friction mean these are historical challenges rather than readily available opportunities.

C is wrong because heavy reliance on high-interest foreign loans frequently risks creating structural debt traps rather than development.

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8. Which one shows the agricultural production of Africa?

A. Africa is rich in tropical crops demanded in world markets.
B. The continent produces huge amounts of temperate zone crops.
C. It is dominated by the production of commercial crops.
D. It is mainly carried out through irrigation systems.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. Africa is rich in tropical crops demanded in world markets.

> **Explanation:** Due to its low latitudinal position across the equator, Africa specializes heavily in tropical agricultural commodities valued globally, including coffee, tea, cotton, and cocoa.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B** is wrong because temperate zone crops require cool climates not found across the tropical lowlands of Africa.
>
> **C** is wrong because traditional small-scale subsistence farming occupies the vast majority of the population over commercial crops.
>
> **D** is wrong because over 90% of sub-Saharan agriculture relies completely on rain-fed fields, not irrigation networks.

9. What is the effect of latitude on ecosystem diversity? Ecosystem diversity

A. increases as we go from the equator to the poles.
B. decreases from the poles towards the equator.
C. remains similar wherever we go mainly due to the effect of altitude.
D. decreases gradually when we travel from the equator to Tundra.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. decreases gradually when we travel from the equator to Tundra.

> **Explanation:** Biological complexity and species diversity peak near the warm, wet equator and drop significantly toward polar zones (like the Tundra) due to reduced solar energy and temperature limitations at higher latitudes.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A & B** are wrong because these choices invert reality; global species diversity shrinks near the high-latitude polar circles and rises near the equator.
>
> **C** is wrong because altitude impacts localized ecosystems, but latitude dictates global climate bands across the earth.

10. Which statement refers to the trends of population growth of the world?

A. The total number of human population was about 4 billion at the beginning of the 1900s.
B. Population growth was quite low before 5000BC mainly because of war and use of contraceptives.

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C. Rapid population growth was recorded for the first time when humans started to domesticate animals.
D. Population growth has been constantly increasing since 5000BC because of economic diversification.

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Rapid population growth was recorded for the first time when humans started to domesticate animals.

> **Explanation:** The Neolithic Revolution (plant and animal domestication around 10,000 to 5,000 BC) secured a stable food supply that allowed human numbers to grow rapidly for the first time.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A** is wrong because global population in 1900 was roughly 1.6 billion, reaching 4 billion in the 1970s.
>
> **B** is wrong because modern contraceptives did not exist during prehistoric antiquity.
>
> **D** is wrong because human populations regularly dropped or plateaued due to major famines and plagues.

11. Which physical factor positively influences the distribution of human population?

A. Expansion of industrial development
B. Optimum temperature and rainfall
C. High natural increase of human population
D. High relief with very high humidity

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Optimum temperature and rainfall

> **Explanation:** Mild, temperate climates with sufficient rainfall consistently pull dense settlements by offering optimal conditions for health, comfort, and agricultural production.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A & C** are wrong because industrialization and demographic growth metrics are socio-economic and cultural variables, not physical factors.
>
> **D** is wrong because extreme mountainous heights (high relief) mixed with suffocating humidity repel dense settlements.

12. Which one of the following describes the level of urbanization in the world?

A. Africa has higher urban population than other developing regions.
B. Developing regions have higher urban population than the world's average.
C. Japan has the highest percentage of urban population.
D. Europe has the second highest percentage of urban population.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Europe has the second highest percentage of urban population.

> **Explanation:** North America leads global macro-regions in urbanization percentages, with Europe

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holding the second-highest percentage position due to its long history of industrialization.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & B are wrong because developing areas like Africa and Asia retain a highly dominant rural demographic footprint, falling well below the global average percentage.

C is wrong because small specialized territories (like Singapore, Hong Kong, or Monaco) hold higher urban concentrations (100% urbanization) than Japan.

13. Among the following zones of Ethiopia, which one is densely populated?

A. East Hararge C. Asossa
B. Gedeo D. Agnewak

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Gedeo

Explanation: The Gedeo Zone in Southern Ethiopia has exceptionally high rural population densities due to intensive, multi-layered enset (false banana) and coffee agroforestry farming methods that support many people on small land plots.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

C & D are wrong because Asossa and Agnewak are peripheral western lowland zones that are historically and climatically sparsely settled.

A is wrong because East Hararge is heavily populated but does not approach Gedeo's extreme per-square-kilometer counts.

14. What will happen by 2030 if the current population growth rate of Ethiopia continues in the same trend?

A. The size of the population will be quadrupled.
B. The population density will remain the same.
C. The population will be evenly distributed across the country.
D. The population will exert pressure on the available infrastructure.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. The population will exert pressure on the available infrastructure.

Explanation: High, sustained demographic expansion places an immediate strain on public utilities, out-pacing existing roads, water systems, schools, and hospitals.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A is wrong because a national population cannot multiply by four within a short 14-year interval (2016 to 2030).

B is wrong because population growth within fixed national borders inevitably increases density.

C is wrong because migration patterns heavily favor urban and fertile highland zones, making distribution more uneven.

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15. Which economic system is criticized for allowing some groups to accumulate huge wealth and play a decisive role in the economy?

A. Command
B. Free market
C. Mixed
D. Traditional

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Free market

Explanation: Capitalist or free-market models prioritize private ownership and competitive market forces without state limits, which can cause significant wealth concentration and economic disparity.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A is wrong because command systems mandate strict state control over resources, preventing private capital accumulation.

C & D are wrong because mixed and traditional systems lean on state regulations or cultural customs to mitigate runaway wealth stratification.

16. What is the main task of the World Trade Organization?

A. It enforces regulations related to free trade agreements.
B. It provides a framework on how to produce exportable items.
C. It practically protects professional workers' rights.
D. It directly puts sanctions in a sovereign country when it violates laws.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. It enforces regulations related to free trade agreements.

Explanation: The WTO supervises global commerce, manages free trade agreements, resolves trade friction, and works to lower international tariffs.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B is wrong because production frameworks and export item manufacturing guidelines are decided internally by sovereign nations.

C is wrong because international labor protections are overseen by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

D is wrong because the WTO cannot unilaterally apply political or military sanctions on independent states.

17. What is the method of extracting metallic minerals from soil called?

A. Quarrying
B. Placer mining
C. Strip mining
D. Surface mining

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Placer mining

Explanation: Placer mining uses panning or sluicing with water to extract heavy metallic minerals like gold, platinum, or tin out of loose alluvial soil deposits.

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WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A is wrong because quarrying extracts non-metallic industrial rocks such as granite, limestone, or marble.

C & D are wrong because strip and surface mining target deep subsurface rock strata rather than sorting metallic particles out of loose topsoil.

18. What is the major cause of Africa being unable to exploit its potential resources?

A. Inappropriate allocation of resources
B. Unfavorable climate
C. Inadequate revenue from resources
D. Political instability

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Political instability

Explanation: Armed conflict, governance crises, corruption, and political volatility prevent long-term domestic and foreign capital investments needed for extraction infrastructure.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B is wrong because climatic patterns do not prevent mining operations across the continent.

A & C are wrong because allocation imbalances and low initial revenues are secondary socio-economic effects caused by underlying political instability.

19. Which continent is included in the Eurasian plate?

A. North Africa
B. Australia
C. Part of Asia
D. Part of South America

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Part of Asia

Explanation: The Eurasian tectonic plate encompasses the vast continental landmass of Europe and nearly all of Asia.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & D are wrong because North Africa belongs to the African Plate, Australia is on the Indo-Australian Plate, and South America lies on the South American Plate.

20. Which landmass is formed through the convergence of two oceanic plates?

A. The Mariana volcanic feature
B. The Himalayas mountain
C. The East African rift valley
D. The San Andreas Fault

CORRECT ANSWER: A. The Mariana volcanic feature

Explanation: When two oceanic plates collide, the older and denser plate subducts, forming deep trenches and volcanic island arcs like the Mariana features.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B is wrong because the Himalayas formed via continental-continental plate collision.

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C is wrong because the East African Rift is a divergent boundary pulling apart.
D is wrong because the San Andreas Fault is a transform plate boundary sliding horizontally.

21. What is the principal agent for the chemical weathering of rocks?

A. Glacier
B. Rain water
C. Thermal expansion
D. Cold temperature

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Rain water

Explanation: Rainwater acts as the primary natural solvent for chemical rock transformations. As it passes through the atmosphere, it absorbs carbon dioxide to form a weak carbonic acid (H_2CO_3). When this falls on rocks, it actively dissolves or alters mineral compositions (like changing feldspar to clay).

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Glaciers act as physical agents that scratch and grind rock surfaces through mechanical abrasion rather than changing mineral chemistry.

C & D — WHY WRONG: Thermal expansion (heating cycles) and cold temperatures (frost wedging) cause physical fracture stress, which breaks rocks mechanically without producing new chemical substances.

22. Which one of the following country is found in the 'ring of fire' zone?

A. Norway
B. Brazil
C. United Kingdom
D. Peru

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Peru

Explanation: The Pacific 'Ring of Fire' is a vast zone of active plate margins rimming the Pacific Ocean. Peru is situated on the western coast of South America, directly over the active subduction zone where the Nazca oceanic plate sinks beneath the South American continental plate, causing high volcanic and seismic activity.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & C — WHY WRONG: Norway, Brazil, and the United Kingdom are situated thousands of miles away from the Pacific Ocean basin on tectonically stable shield interiors or passive margins, completely safe from Ring of Fire subduction vulcanism.

23. Which statement shows the trend of world climate change?

A. Temperature has declined in temperate regions since the 1970s.
B. Precipitation has increased all over the globe since the 1980s.
C. The average global temperature has increased over the past century.
D. The global climate fluctuates at the same rate.

CORRECT ANSWER: C. The average global temperature has increased over the past century.

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Explanation: Continuous global meteorological observations prove that average worldwide land and sea surface temperatures have risen substantially over the last 100 years. This upward trend is driven primarily by human-induced industrial greenhouse gas emissions.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Temperate regions have experienced significant atmospheric warming since the 1970s, not cooling.

B — WHY WRONG: Precipitation changes are non-uniform and erratic; some arid areas face severe droughts while other zones face heavy flooding, rather than a global blanket increase.

D — WHY WRONG: Global climate shifts are accelerating due to greenhouse gas accumulation, meaning they are not fluctuating at a constant historic rate.

24. Which one is the effect of climate change in the tropical parts of the world? Increasing

A. predictable rainfall
C. snow covers
B. crop yield
D. frequency of drought

CORRECT ANSWER: D. frequency of drought

Explanation: Global climate change alters seasonal monsoonal wind flows and surface evaporation speeds in tropical belts. This leads to a severe increase in the regularity, span, and severity of extreme droughts, specifically inside dry agricultural zones like the Sahel and the Horn of Africa.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & B — WHY WRONG: Rainfall cycles become highly erratic and unpredictable, which destabilizes crop development patterns and causes total agricultural yields to drop significantly.

C — WHY WRONG: Higher temperatures cause high-altitude tropical mountain glaciers (like on Mt. Kilimanjaro) to melt and shrink, not expand.

25. What are non-renewable resources? They are

A. replaceable resources that human beings utilize them properly.
B. resources that replenish themselves quickly.
C. resources evenly distributed across the earth's surface.
D. rare resources that will end at some time in the future.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. rare resources that will end at some time in the future.

Explanation: Non-renewable resources (like mineral ores, coal, and petroleum) are generated by geological processes requiring millions of years under specific planetary pressures. Because they cannot replenish on human timescales, human extraction will inevitably exhaust their finite reserves in the future.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & B — WHY WRONG: These lines explicitly define renewable resources (like wind, solar insulation, or timber crops), which can naturally regenerate within short timeframes.

C — WHY WRONG: Non-renewable mineral and fossil resources are highly concentrated in specific

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geological deposits, making their distribution across the Earth extremely uneven.

26. Which one of the following relates to the economic policies of Ethiopia?

A. Encouraging over-exploitation of fossil fuels
B. Promoting regional administration in economic management
C. Focusing on shifting urban labor force to rural-based economy
D. Emphasizing on an economic system fully controlled by the state

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Promoting regional administration in economic management

Explanation: Under Ethiopia's decentralized federal model, regional administrative states are granted financial and legislative autonomy to manage local investment options, implement regional development plans, and execute their budgets.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Ethiopia's policies heavily focus on expanding green renewable energy alternatives (hydroelectric, wind, geothermal) rather than fossil fuels.

C & D — WHY WRONG: Since the early 1990s, Ethiopia moved away from the Derg regime's fully state-controlled command economy structure and market isolation models, embracing a market-oriented mixed economic framework.

27. In which geological Era is the rift valley of Ethiopia formed?

A. The Paleozoic Era C. The Cenozoic Era
B. The Mesozoic Era D. The Precambrian Era

CORRECT ANSWER: C. The Cenozoic Era

Explanation: The Great East African Rift System fractured and developed during the Tertiary period of the Cenozoic Era. This occurred when massive interior tensional tectonic forces pulled the African plate apart, causing the central land crust to collapse between parallel fault lines.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

D — WHY WRONG: The Precambrian Era is the oldest era, responsible for forming ancient crystalline basement complex rocks.

A & B — WHY WRONG: The Paleozoic and Mesozoic Eras were defined by land leveling and marine sediment transitions, long before the rift valleys fractured.

28. Which part of the earth's physical environment is referred to as the 'life zone'?

A. The atmosphere B. The biosphere C. The lithosphere D. The hydrosphere

CORRECT ANSWER: B. The biosphere

Explanation: The biosphere is the global ecological system that contains and supports all living organisms. It forms the narrow, integrated layer where the air (atmosphere), solid rock crust (lithosphere), and water systems (hydrosphere) interact to sustain life.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

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A, C, & D — WHY WRONG: The atmosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere represent separate, non-living physical spheres of the Earth. They only host life where they intersect within the biosphere.

29. Which one of the following is the basic characteristic of metamorphic rock?

A. It is produced from igneous rock through pressure.
B. It is mostly created when lava freezes.
C. It is composed of newly-deposited soil particles.
D. It is produced from sedimentary rock through cooling.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. It is produced from igneous rock through pressure.

Explanation: Metamorphic rocks are formed when pre-existing rocks (sedimentary or igneous) are subjected to extreme heat and crushing geological pressure deep underground, altering their crystal structure without fully melting them.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B — WHY WRONG: Rocks created when molten lava cools and freezes are classified as igneous rocks.

C — WHY WRONG: Rocks composed of compressed, deposited mineral particles or soils are classified as sedimentary rocks.

D — WHY WRONG: Cooling magma creates igneous rock; metamorphic transformation requires heat and pressure application without a liquid melting phase.

30. Which soil type is found in an area where evaporation is high?

A. Nitosols B. Solanchaks C. Vertisols D. Cambisols

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Solanchaks

Explanation: Solonchaks are specialized arid and semi-arid soils characterized by high accumulations of soluble salts at or near the surface. This happens because intense evaporation draws groundwater upward via capillary action, leaving a salt crust behind.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & C — WHY WRONG: Nitosols (deep, nutrient-leached red clay soils) and Vertisols (heavy expanding black clay soils) develop in humid and sub-humid zones that receive moderate to high rainfall.

D — WHY WRONG: Cambisols are young, weakly developed soils found in temperate or moist areas, not salinized desert terrains.

31. Where is the highest mean annual temperature recorded?

A. The Dallol depression C. The Elkeri plains
B. The Baro lowlands D. The Ghibe lowlands

CORRECT ANSWER: A. The Dallol depression

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Explanation: The Dallol Depression, located in the Danakil desert of the Afar region, sits more than 100 meters below sea level. This low altitude, combined with intense volcanic heat and high solar radiation, traps heat, resulting in a consistent mean annual temperature of around 34.6°C (94.3°F)—one of the highest on Earth.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B, C, & D — WHY WRONG: While the Baro, Elkeri, and Ghibe lowlands are hot, primary tropical plains, none of them sit below sea level or experience the geographic heat trap that creates the extreme temperatures found at Dallol.

32. Which part of Ethiopia is in high drought probability zone?

A. Gojjam
B. Weneta
C. Afar
D. Guji

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Afar

Explanation: The Afar region consists primarily of arid lowlands located in the rain shadow of the Ethiopian plateaus. It receives low, irregular annual rainfall, making it highly vulnerable to recurrent and devastating droughts.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & D — WHY WRONG: Gojjam, Weneta, and Guji are located within the humid and sub-humid highland or forest belts of western, central, and southern Ethiopia, which receive reliable and abundant seasonal rainfall.

33. Which physical element is the base to conduct a regional study?

A. Religion
B. Culture
C. Climate
D. Language

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Climate

Explanation: In physical geography, climate serves as the primary element for regional classification. This is because climate directly determines long-term patterns of native vegetation, soil development, hydrology, and agricultural possibilities across a territory.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & D — WHY WRONG: Religion, culture, and language are human/游离 socio-cultural characteristics. They are used to study cultural geography landscapes, not as a baseline for physical regional geography frameworks.

34. Which statement describes the equatorial rainforest region?

A. It forms a continuous belt around the world.
B. It receives high amount of rainfall throughout the year.
C. Its annual range of temperature exceeds the daily range.
D. It is dominated by deciduous forests.

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CORRECT ANSWER: B. It receives high amount of rainfall throughout the year.

> **Explanation:** The equatorial region sits directly under the sun's path year-round, causing intense convective heating. This forms a permanent low-pressure belt (the ITCZ) that forces warm, moist air to rise daily, resulting in heavy rainfall throughout the year without a distinct dry season.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A — WHY WRONG:** The equatorial landmass is broken up by massive oceans and high mountain ranges (like the Andes and East African mountains), preventing it from forming a continuous land belt.
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** In the tropics, the temperature change between day and night (diurnal range) is larger than the temperature change between seasons (annual range).
>
> **D — WHY WRONG:** The region is dominated by broad-leaved evergreen forests, not deciduous trees that drop their leaves seasonally to conserve water.

35. Which one explains about the lowlands of Ethiopia?

A. They are found in between 1000-2000 m heights.
B. Lowlands are situated at the center of the country.
C. Tekeze occupies the floor of the rift valley.
D. Kobar sink is the lowest place in the country.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Kobar sink is the lowest place in the country.

> **Explanation:** The Kobar Sink, located within the Danakil Depression of the Afar Triangle, drops to approximately 116 meters below sea level, making it the absolute lowest topographic point in Ethiopia.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A & B — WHY WRONG:** Ethiopian lowlands are topographically defined as land sitting below 1,000 meters in elevation, and they form the outer borders (periphery) of the country, while the center is dominated by high plateaus.
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** The Tekeze River cuts through a deep canyon in the northwestern highlands, not the floor of the rift valley.

36. What characterizes the physical environment of the Tundra Region?

A. It is known for its low temperature and rainfall throughout the year.
B. It is a densely populated region where Eskimos and Lapps are found.
C. In area of low snow cover, tall plants grow during the summer season.
D. It is found both in the northern and southern hemispheres.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. It is known for its low temperature and rainfall throughout the year.

> **Explanation:** The Tundra is a high-latitude biome characterized by long, freezing winters and short, cool summers. Because cold polar air holds very little moisture, the region receives very low annual

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precipitation, acting effectively as a cold desert.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B — WHY WRONG: The Tundra is one of the most sparsely populated environments on Earth due to its harsh, cold climate.

C — WHY WRONG: The subsoil remains permanently frozen (permafrost), which prevents deep roots from growing. As a result, only short mosses, lichens, and dwarf shrubs can grow, not tall plants.

D — WHY WRONG: Due to the lack of vast landmasses at high sub-polar latitudes in the south, the classic Tundra biome is almost exclusively a Northern Hemisphere feature.

37. What is the effect of advancement in transport and communication on the location of economic activities?

A. It encourages people to deliver their goods and services in person.
B. It enables delivery and sale of perishable goods at a reasonable time.
C. It enables the establishment of industries where raw materials found.
D. It shows how distance and time impact on the production of goods.

CORRECT ANSWER: B. It enables delivery and sale of perishable goods at a reasonable time.

Explanation: The development of rapid transport and specialized cold storage networks breaks down geographic barriers. It allows fresh, perishable agricultural products (such as flowers, fruits, and meat) to be transported across global markets quickly before spoiling.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Advanced communication allows digital transactions and automated shipping, reducing the need for in-person delivery.

C — WHY WRONG: Modern transport allows processing factories to move away from source fields and locate closer to consumer markets or urban hubs.

D — WHY WRONG: While distance and time do impact production, simply *showing* this impact is a descriptive economic concept (like the friction of distance). It is not an active, real-world *effect* of technological advancement. Modern advancement actively works to conquer and *reduce* the barrier of distance and time rather than just highlighting it.

38. Which area of the world is sparsely populated mainly due to physical factor?

A. Central Africa
B. Peninsular Europe
C. East Asia
D. South Asia

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CORRECT ANSWER: A. Central Africa

> **Explanation:** Large areas of Central Africa (such as the Congo Basin) are covered by dense, hyper-humid equatorial rainforests and rugged terrain. These physical conditions make infrastructure development difficult, resulting in lower population densities compared to open fertile plains.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B, C, & D — WHY WRONG:** Peninsular Europe, East Asia, and South Asia feature fertile river valleys, plains, and accessible coastlines that have supported dense human populations and agricultural clusters for centuries.

39. Which type of economic activities involve top-level decision making?

A. Primary activities C. Tertiary activities
B. Quinary activities D. Secondary activities

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Quinary activities

> **Explanation:** Economic activities are classified hierarchically. The quinary sector represents the highest level of decision-making and control in a society. It includes top government officials, science research directors, and senior corporate executives who shape national and global policies.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A & D — WHY WRONG:** Primary and secondary activities focus on raw resource extraction (farming, mining) and manufacturing processing (factories).
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** Tertiary activities represent general commercial consumer services, such as retail trade, transport, banking, and teaching.

40. Which statement describes the concept of land use?

A. Human activities related to land
B. Biophysical factors associated with land
C. The intensity of land in the rural areas
D. Natural factors affecting land form

CORRECT ANSWER: A. Human activities related to land

> **Explanation:** In geographic studies, land cover describes the natural biophysical state of the Earth's surface (such as a forest or wetlands). In contrast, land use refers explicitly to how human societies manage, modify, and exploit that land for functional purposes, such as agriculture, housing, or industry.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B & D — WHY WRONG:** These options describe natural environmental factors and physical landforms, which fall under the definition of land cover rather than human land use.

41. When a new global pandemic occur, less developed countries can respond by

A. letting their people resolve the crisis by themselves.
B. allocating a large proportion of their health care budget to the crisis.

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C. establishing modernized health centers in a short period of time.
D. penalizing the people who are caught by the disease.

CORRECT ANSWER: B. allocating a large proportion of their health care budget to the crisis.

> **Explanation:** Developing nations generally lack the deep financial reserves or external emergency capital required to instantly establish new advanced medical structures. Therefore, their most realistic immediate public health response is to pivot and redirect a massive share of their existing, available healthcare budgets directly toward containment, treatment, and medical reallocations.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A — WHY WRONG:** Leaving a population to handle a lethal global health crisis completely alone without state medical intervention is a dangerous failure of public governance that accelerates the spread of a virus.
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** Constructing and equipping fully modernized, advanced diagnostic health networks requires billions in capital and extensive time, which is structurally impossible to achieve in a short period during an emergency.
>
> **D — WHY WRONG:** Penalizing or criminalizing citizens for catching a contagious disease violates basic human rights, creates social fear, and actively discourages people from seeking diagnostic help, making the epidemic significantly worse.

42. Which of the following is a challenge to environmental sustainability?

A. Use of renewable energy
B. Slow growth of population
C. Environmental movements
D. Rapid urbanization

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Rapid urbanization

> **Explanation:** Unplanned or overly rapid urban growth concentrates massive resource consumption. It places a severe structural strain on regional waste management infrastructure, accelerates the destruction of natural wildlife habitats, and drastically elevates local air and water pollution layers, breaking down environmental sustainability parameters.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A, B, & C — WHY WRONG:** Utilizing clean renewable energy, experiencing manageable or slow population growth, and supporting organized ecological conservation movements are all positive structural factors that preserve and protect environmental sustainability rather than challenging it.

43. Which environmental movement focuses on preventing human-induced damage to the natural environment?

A. Free market environmentalism
B. Preservation and conservation
C. Light Greens
D. Popular environmentalism

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Preservation and conservation

> **Explanation:** The preservation movement aims to protect pristine, untouched ecosystems from any human contact, while the conservation movement focuses on the balanced, sustainable management of natural resources. Together, they form the core historical framework dedicated directly to shielding

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nature from human destruction.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Free-market environmentalism focuses on using private property rights and open market competitive economic incentives to resolve ecological resource conflicts.

C — WHY WRONG: Light Greens is an approach focused primarily on individual lifestyle actions and personal green consumer choices (like recycling or buying organic goods) rather than systemic protection movements.

D — WHY WRONG: Popular environmentalism refers to decentralized, grassroots public awareness campaigns against localized industrial pollution issues rather than the core scientific movements of preservation and conservation.

44. Which one is a good practice to minimize the effects of drought?

A. Water harvesting C. Reducing overgrazing
B. Intercropping D. Fallowing

CORRECT ANSWER: A. Water harvesting

Explanation: Drought is characterized by a severe deficit in water availability. Water harvesting—the active collecting and storing of surface rainwater during brief wet intervals using ponds, check-dams, or cisterns—directly secures an alternative, usable water reservoir to keep crops, communities, and livestock alive when dry conditions arrive.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B, C, & D — WHY WRONG: Intercropping (planting mixed crops), reducing overgrazing, and letting land lie fallow are excellent sustainable agricultural methods to protect soil nutrients and combat land erosion, but they do not directly catch and store alternative water volumes to resolve a drought.

45. What is the importance of conducting research on an environmental problem?

A. To document the types of problems C. To address varied ecological settings
B. To create awareness about research D. To investigate causes of the problem

CORRECT ANSWER: D. To investigate causes of the problem

Explanation: Scientific geographic research goes beyond simply noticing or documenting a disaster. Its primary diagnostic value is to systematically investigate, analyze, and isolate the root physical or human causes of environmental damage, which allows scientists and environmental planners to design targeted, effective, and permanent solutions.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Simply documenting or listing types of problems is just an introductory, descriptive first step, not the primary analytical objective of deep scientific research.

B — WHY WRONG: The true goal of environmental research is to solve pressing ecological crises, not to generate awareness about the academic concept of research itself.

C — WHY WRONG: Varied ecological settings represent the diverse natural conditions under which research happens, not the primary baseline objective of why a project is launched.

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46. Which sub-section of the quantitative research approaches are used to test a given geographical theory?

A. Action research
B. Ethnographic research
C. Correlational analysis
D. Case study

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Correlational analysis

Explanation: Quantitative geography relies heavily on numerical datasets, statistical equations, and mathematical validation. Correlational analysis uses these statistical tools to measure spatial relationships and mathematical associations between distinct numerical variables, allowing researchers to objectively test and confirm or reject geographic theories.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & D — WHY WRONG: Action research, ethnographic research (studying cultural groups), and individual case studies are primarily qualitative research approaches. They lean heavily on descriptive text, open observations, interviews, and local social contexts rather than quantitative mathematical theory testing.

47. Which sphere of the earth contains important minerals?

A. Hydrosphere
B. Lithosphere
C. Biosphere
D. Atmosphere

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Lithosphere

Explanation: The lithosphere is the solid, rigid outermost rocky crust and upper mantle of the Earth. This geological layer houses all solid rock formations, mineral ores, metal reserves, precious gems, and mineral fuels excavated by human civilization.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, C, & D — WHY WRONG: The hydrosphere represents liquid water, the atmosphere represents atmospheric gases, and the biosphere consists of living organic matter. None of these spheres act as the primary geological source for solid metallic and non-metallic mineral ores.

48. Which type of extrusive land feature is formed by volcanism?

A. Batholith
B. Sill
C. Dike
D. Caldera

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Caldera

Explanation: Extrusive volcanic features form on top of the Earth's surface when molten magma breaks through the crust as lava. A caldera is a massive, basin-shaped volcanic crater formed at the surface when a volcanic mountain erupts violently and its summit collapses inward into an empty underground magma chamber.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & C — WHY WRONG: Batholiths, sills, and dikes are all strictly intrusive igneous landforms. They are created when molten magma gets trapped and cools slowly inside fractures completely underneath the Earth's surface before it can reach the top.

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49. Which statement describes the process of faulting?

A. Reverse fault is normally associated with strong tensional forces.
B. Compressional crack results in the formation of normal faulting.
C. Normal faults develop under the predominant tensional forces.
D. Faulting is a process which is mainly caused by human activities.

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Normal faults develop under the predominant tensional forces.

Explanation: Faulting is the fracturing and displacement of rock strata along crustal breaks due to deep tectonic stress. When the crust experiences tensional forces (being pulled apart in opposite directions), sections of rock slip downward along the fracture angle, creating a normal fault.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Reverse faults are associated with strong compressional forces pushing rock layers together, not tensional forces.

B — WHY WRONG: Compressional cracks and pressures result in reverse or thrust faulting, while normal faults develop under tension.

D — WHY WRONG: Faulting is a massive, planet-scale tectonic process driven entirely by deep internal energy cells inside the Earth, completely separate from human activity.

50. What is the type of land feature cut off from the sea by sand banks?

A. Beach C. Spit
B. Tombolo D. Lagoon

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Lagoon

Explanation: A lagoon is a shallow, quiet body of salt or brackish water that has been fully or partially separated from a larger open sea or ocean by long depositional sandbanks, barrier islands, or coral reefs.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: A beach is simply an open, active accumulation of sand or loose gravel right along a shoreline.

B — WHY WRONG: A tombolo is a narrow depositional sand ridge that grows to connect an off-shore island directly to the mainland.

C — WHY WRONG: A spit is an elongated, narrow finger of sand that extends out from the coastline into open water but remains open to the sea on one end without cutting off a basin.

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51. How is conventional rainfall formed?

A. When moist and less dense air is forced to rise upward.
B. When dry air forced to rise above a mountain.
C. When cold and warm air masses meet at the front.

D. When warm and dry air descend a mountain.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. When moist and less dense air is forced to rise upward.

> **Explanation:** Intense localized solar energy heats the ground, warming the air directly above it. This air expands, loses density, and rises rapidly. As this warm, moist, less-dense air ascends into cooler atmospheric layers, it cools, condenses, and triggers heavy convective afternoon thundershowers.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B & D — WHY WRONG:** These options describe orographic (relief) windward and leeward processes, which are caused strictly by mechanical mountain terrain lifting rather than solar thermal heating.
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** This describes the formation of frontal or cyclonic precipitation, which happens when two massive air systems of different temperatures collide.

52. What is the effect of Coriolis force on wind direction? It causes

A. winds to bend to the left in the northern hemisphere.
B. winds to turn to the right in the southern hemisphere.
C. anti-cyclones to move clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.
D. cyclones to move in clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. cyclones to move in clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.

> **Explanation:** Due to the Earth's rotation, moving winds deflect to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere, this leftward deflection forces winds pulling toward low-pressure cells (cyclones) to spiral in a clockwise direction.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A & B — WHY WRONG:** The Coriolis force deflects moving winds to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere, which is the exact opposite of what these statements claim.
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** High-pressure anticyclones are forced to rotate counter-clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

53. Which one of the following ocean current has a cooling effect on the southwestern part of Africa?

A. The Mexican Gulf stream
B. The Benguela current
C. The Canary current
D. The Mozambique current

CORRECT ANSWER: B. The Benguela current

> **Explanation:** The Benguela Current is a major cold ocean current that moves northward out of the sub-antarctic zone along the southwestern coast of Africa (Namibia and South Africa), lowering coastal temperatures and contributing to the formation of the arid Namib desert.

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WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: The Gulf Stream is a highly powerful warm ocean current found in the North Atlantic Ocean.

C — WHY WRONG: The Canary Current is a cold current, but it runs along the coast of northwestern Africa (near Morocco).

D — WHY WRONG: The Mozambique Current is a warm tropical current that flows southward along the southeastern coast of Africa, increasing local humidity.

54. Which statement explains about the pressure belts of the world?

A. Horse latitude is an area of high air pressure.
B. Doldrums is a high pressure belt.
C. Sub polar is an area of high air pressure.
D. Polar high is known as 'belt of calm'.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. Horse latitude is an area of high air pressure.

Explanation: The Horse Latitudes are subtropical atmospheric belts located at roughly 30° to 35° north and south latitudes. They are characterized by cold, dry air masses descending from high altitudes, creating permanent high-pressure zones with clear skies and low rainfall.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B — WHY WRONG: The equatorial Doldrums form a hot, low-pressure belt due to constant, heavy solar convective heating.

C — WHY WRONG: Sub-polar zones are dynamic low-pressure belts formed by rising air masses along the polar fronts.

D — WHY WRONG: The equatorial Doldrums are historically known as the 'belt of calm' due to their lack of strong horizontal winds, while Polar Highs feature cold, heavy polar winds.

55. Which statement relates to theories on population growth and development?

A. Malthusian theory stresses that food production exceeds population growth.
B. Neo-Malthusianism asserts that socio-economic problems are solved by reducing birth rate.
C. Ester Boserup believes that there is a strong linkage between poverty and population growth.
D. Marxians believe that population growth causes technological development.

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Neo-Malthusianism asserts that socio-economic problems are solved by reducing birth rate.

Explanation: Neo-Malthusians adapt Thomas Malthus's classic warnings on resource limits. They argue that modern environmental crises and poverty are worsened by rapid population growth, and can be resolved by lowering birth rates through modern family planning and birth control access.

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WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Malthusian theory states that geometric population growth rapidly outpaces arithmetic food production, not the other way around.

C & D — WHY WRONG: Ester Boserup argued that population growth acts as a positive force that drives agricultural innovation, while Marxist theory states that poverty is caused by unequal resource distribution in capitalist systems, completely rejecting the idea that population growth directly causes technological progress.

56. Which statement is about population growth control practices?

A. India ratified a child-tax policy.
B. China supports women to have large families.
C. Most African countries have a one-child policy.
D. Kenya encourages a national family planning policy.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Kenya encourages a national family planning policy.

Explanation: Kenya was one of the earliest sub-Saharan nations to successfully implement a comprehensive, voluntary national family planning policy, using public health networks to manage high fertility rates and support economic growth.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: India has focused on voluntary family planning campaigns and economic development goals rather than ratifying a structural national child-tax policy.

B — WHY WRONG: China historically enforced a strict, anti-natalist one-child policy to limit population growth, rather than supporting large families.

C — WHY WRONG: No African nations have ever implemented a compulsory one-child policy; they rely primarily on voluntary family planning programs.

57. Which one of the following is an indicator of social development?

A. Gross Domestic Product
B. Per-capita income
C. Literacy rate
D. Infant mortality rate

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Literacy rate

Explanation: GDP and per-capita income are quantitative economic metrics that measure financial output. In contrast, the literacy rate measures educational access and human capability, making it a clear indicator of social development.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & B — WHY WRONG: These are economic growth indicators that track monetary wealth and production scales rather than social well-being.

D — WHY WRONG: A high infant mortality rate is an indicator of social and medical underdevelopment, rather than progress.

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58. What is the effect of rapid population growth on the socio-economic progress of developing countries?

A. Expansion of economic choices
B. Formation of a healthy environment
C. Abundance of life sustaining goods
D. Incidence of widespread food insecurity

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Incidence of widespread food insecurity

> **Explanation:** When population numbers expand rapidly in developing countries, the demand for food can outpace domestic agricultural production and import capacities, leading to widespread food insecurity, supply strains, and malnutrition.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A, B, & C — WHY WRONG:** Rapid, unmanaged population growth strains public resources, reduces economic options, degrades the environment, and causes severe shortages of life-sustaining goods.

59. According to the behavioral approach, which one is the cause of poverty?

A. Good performance in the work place
B. Rational attitude towards wealth
C. Weakness to change the sense of inability
D. Non-violent dispute resolution

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Weakness to change the sense of inability

> **Explanation:** The behavioral approach focuses on psychological factors and individual mindsets. It suggests that poverty can be reinforced by an internalized sense of helplessness or a weakness to change a perceived lack of capability, trapping individuals in a cycle of poverty.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A, B, & D — WHY WRONG:** Strong workplace performance, a rational financial attitude, and peaceful dispute resolution are positive behaviors that help individuals escape or prevent poverty, rather than causing it.

61. Trade imbalance occurs in developing countries when

A. the amount of import item is less than that of export item.
B. the value of goods of a country's export is higher than its import.
C. a country borrows money to import goods for its population.
D. a country has industries owned by foreigners.

CORRECT ANSWER: C. a country borrows money to import goods for its population.

> **Explanation:** A structural trade imbalance (specifically a trade deficit) arises when the total monetary value of a nation's imported goods exceeds its export revenues. To bridge this financial gap and continue procuring external commodities for its population, the country is forced to secure international loans or rely on foreign credit, worsening external debt.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A — WHY WRONG:** 'The amount of import item is less than that of export item' describes a favorable

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trade balance or volume surplus, which is the opposite of a negative trade imbalance.

B — WHY WRONG: 'The value of goods of a country's export is higher than its import' describes a trade surplus, which represents positive trade performance rather than a problematic deficit.

D — WHY WRONG: Foreign ownership of local industries relates to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, which does not inherently dictate a country's trade balance ledger.

62. What is the type of corruption committed by a public official to make decisions by receiving money?

A. Burglary
B. Stealing
C. Theft
D. Bribery

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Bribery

Explanation: Bribery is explicitly defined as the act of offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting something of value (such as money, gifts, or favors) to influence the judgment, actions, or official decisions of a government representative or public official.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Burglary is a property crime involving the illegal entry into a building or structure with the intent to commit a crime, completely unrelated to public office decision-making.

B & C — WHY WRONG: Stealing and theft are general crimes of taking another entity's property or assets without consent. They are property crimes that do not inherently require an official to abuse public administrative decision-making authority.

63. Which one describes the elements of weather and climate in Africa?

A. Its northern part is characterized by high rainfall throughout the year.
B. Its northern part has maritime climate due to the influence of the sea.
C. Its latitudinal position is the factor for the low income solar radiation.
D. Its temperature is influenced by the presence of mountain and plateau.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Its temperature is influenced by the presence of mountain and plateau.

Explanation: Because Africa's landmass is overwhelmingly tropical, its temperature variations are heavily dictated by altitude rather than latitude. High plateaus and mountain ranges—such as the extensive Ethiopian Highlands or Mount Kilimanjaro—lower local atmospheric temperatures well below typical tropical lowland averages.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Northern Africa is home to the hyper-arid Sahara Desert, which is characterized by extreme dryness and very low, erratic rainfall, not high year-round rain.

B — WHY WRONG: The vast interior of northern Africa experiences an extreme continental desert climate, as the drying influence of the expansive Sahara completely overrides any small coastal maritime checks.

C — WHY WRONG: Because Africa sits squarely across the equator, its latitudinal position guarantees that it receives exceptionally high incoming solar radiation, not low.

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64. What is the effect of the Mozambique Ocean current on the south eastern coastal areas of Africa?

A. Freezing C. Moisturizing
B. Drying D. Cooling

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Moisturizing

Explanation: The Mozambique Current is a warm ocean current flowing southward along the southeastern coast of Africa. Warm currents increase coastal air temperatures and boost evaporation rates, loading passing coastal air masses with high moisture that precipitates as rain, creating a moisturizing effect on the regional climate.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Freezing effects do not occur in tropical or sub-tropical waters; they require sub-zero currents found exclusively in high-latitude polar waters.

B & D — WHY WRONG: Drying and cooling effects are driven by cold ocean currents (such as the Benguela Current on Africa's southwestern coast), which suppress evaporation and stabilize the air to create arid conditions.

65. In which coastal areas of Africa is the tropical maritime climate located?

A. North western C. North eastern
B. South western D. South eastern

CORRECT ANSWER: D. South eastern

Explanation: The southeastern coast of Africa is directly exposed to warm, humid maritime air masses driven across the Indian Ocean by the Southeast Trade winds and warmed by the adjacent Mozambique Current, creating a classic tropical maritime climate.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & B — WHY WRONG: The northwestern and southwestern coasts of Africa are heavily influenced by cold ocean currents (Canary and Benguela currents, respectively), which create arid desert conditions or cool Mediterranean climates instead of a humid tropical maritime climate.

C — WHY WRONG: The northeastern coast (the Horn of Africa) is dominated by offshore monsoonal wind patterns and localized low-level jets, creating arid and semi-arid conditions instead of a humid tropical maritime climate.

66. As compared to others, which climatic region of Africa shows lower seasonality?

A. The Equatorial C. The Tropical desert
B. The Mediterranean D. The Tropical continental

CORRECT ANSWER: A. The Equatorial

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Explanation: The equatorial climatic region sits directly along the equator (0° latitude), meaning it experiences a high, constant angle of the sun and intense solar heating year-round. It receives heavy precipitation and maintains uniform warmth across all twelve months, showing minimal seasonal fluctuations in temperature or rain.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B — WHY WRONG: The Mediterranean climate features high seasonality, with distinct hot, dry summers alternating with cool, wet winters.

C — WHY WRONG: The Tropical desert climate experiences high diurnal (daily) and seasonal temperature ranges due to the complete lack of moisture and cloud cover.

D — WHY WRONG: The Tropical continental (Savanna) climate is defined by highly pronounced seasonal shifts between a distinct wet summer season and a completely dry winter season.

67. Which one of the following artificial lakes is found in Ghana?

A. Lake Kariba
B. Lake Volta
C. Lake Nasser
D. Lake Kainji

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Lake Volta

Explanation: Lake Volta was created by the construction of the Akosombo Dam on the Volta River in Ghana. It is one of the largest artificial reservoirs in the world by surface area, covering approximately 8,502 square kilometers.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Lake Kariba is an artificial reservoir located on the Zambezi River on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

C — WHY WRONG: Lake Nasser is a massive artificial reservoir located on the Nile River in southern Egypt and northern Sudan.

D — WHY WRONG: Lake Kainji is an artificial lake located on the Niger River in western Nigeria.

68. Which type of vegetation is available in the desert areas?

A. Vegetation having wide leaves
B. Thick and dense canopy vegetation
C. Vegetation having small-sized leaves
D. Broad-leaved evergreen trees

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Vegetation having small-sized leaves

Explanation: Xerophytic desert plants must cope with extreme aridity and high transpiration rates. To survive, they adapt structurally by developing tiny, small-sized leaves, needles, or protective thorns covered in thick waxy cuticles, minimizing the surface area through which water can escape.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & D — WHY WRONG: Wide leaves, thick and dense multi-layered canopies, and broad-leaved evergreen trees are structural adaptations found exclusively in humid rainforests, where water is abundant and plants do not need to conserve internal moisture.

69. In which climate region is the Gourila typically found?

A. The Equatorial rainforest
C. The Desert climate region

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B. The Mediterranean climate zone D. The Savanna climate zone

CORRECT ANSWER: A. The Equatorial rainforest

> **Explanation:** Wild gorillas are native to the dense, multi-layered equatorial rainforest systems of Central Africa (such as the Congo Basin). These environments provide the constant humidity, dense forest canopy, and abundant year-round supplies of green foliage, shoots, and wild fruits necessary for their diet and shelter.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B, C, & D — WHY WRONG:** Gorillas are biologically and behaviorally adapted to humid forest ecosystems; they cannot survive in open, dry savanna grasslands, hyper-arid deserts, or scrubby Mediterranean woodland zones.

60. Globalization contributes to the economic development of developing countries mainly through

A. providing loan. C. extracting raw materials.

B. creating high tax rates. D. investing on poverty reduction.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. investing on poverty reduction.

Explanation: The keyword is: "globalization contribution to development." Globalization facilitates the international flow of development aid, structural foreign direct investment (FDI), and targeted funding from global organizations (like the United Nations and World Bank) aimed directly at expanding social infrastructure and investing in poverty reduction programs.

- **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
  - **A — WHY WRONG:** Providing high-interest commercial loans often leads to severe external debt traps for developing nations rather than self-sustaining development.
  - **B — WHY WRONG:** Creating high tax rates can discourage business investments and limit market growth, which goes against the free-market principles of globalization.
  - **C — WHY WRONG:** Extracting raw materials without local processing or industrial manufacturing usually leads to economic exploitation, commonly known as the "resource curse."

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70. Which factor significantly contributes for the African elephant to be on the verge of extinction?

A. Wildfire C. Drought

B. Poaching D. Deforestation

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Poaching

> **Explanation:** While habitat loss poses a long-term threat, the primary immediate cause driving

African elephants toward extinction is extensive illegal commercial hunting (poaching) for the black-market ivory trade.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & C — WHY WRONG: Natural droughts and occasional wildfires alter local rangeland habitats over time, but they do not actively hunt, kill, and deplete elephant populations like illegal commercial poaching does.

D — WHY WRONG: Deforestation destroys dense forest habitats, but African elephants range across vast savanna woodlands where logging is not the dominant direct driver of mortality.

71. Which one of the following geographic study is addressed by the Topical Approach?

A. Studying the physical characteristics of the rift valley of Ethiopia
B. Identify the major socio-economic characteristics of African countries
C. Investigating the spatial distribution of rainfall in the world
D. Studying the economic activities and climatic conditions of Ethiopia

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Investigating the spatial distribution of rainfall in the world

Explanation: The topical (or systematic) approach in geography focuses on selecting a single, specific geographic element or phenomenon (such as rainfall, urban systems, or soils) and studying its distribution, patterns, and principles globally across the entire Earth.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & D — WHY WRONG: These options focus on studying multiple diverse physical, social, or economic characteristics within a single, specific bounded territory (Ethiopia or Africa), which defines the Regional Approach.

72. Which one of the following states about Applied Geography?

A. It emphasizes on developing mathematical equations and models.
B. It employs geographic knowledge to solve socio-economic problems.
C. It solves geographic problems primarily using qualitative techniques.
D. It focuses mainly on statistical techniques in geographical research.

CORRECT ANSWER: B. It employs geographic knowledge to solve socio-economic problems.

Explanation: Applied geography bridges the gap between academic theory and practice. It uses geographic principles, spatial models, and tools like GIS to directly solve real-world human, environmental, and socio-economic challenges, such as urban planning, land resource management, and natural hazard mitigation.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & D — WHY WRONG: Developing mathematical models and focusing heavily on statistical techniques are characteristics of Quantitative Geography, rather than the defining scope of applied geography.

C — WHY WRONG: Applied geography uses a combination of both quantitative spatial analysis and

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qualitative methods depending on the specific practical problem being addressed, not primarily qualitative techniques.

73. What is the common area of study between geography and sociology?

A. Distribution and interaction of cultures
B. Past economic activities of a society
C. Expansion of urban areas and cities
D. Distribution and growth of the population

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Distribution and growth of the population

Explanation: Population geography and demography overlap significantly with sociology. Both fields study how human populations grow, change, and distribute themselves across spatial environments, as well as the social implications of these patterns.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: The spatial distribution and interaction of cultures is shared primarily between geography and cultural anthropology.

B — WHY WRONG: The study of past economic activities is the primary domain of economic history.

C — WHY WRONG: The expansion of urban areas and physical city boundaries connects more directly with urban planning, urban economics, and civil engineering.

74. Which kind of town serves as a center of financial services?

A. Industrial town
B. Mining towns
C. Market town
D. Commercial town

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Commercial town

Explanation: Commercial towns develop primarily around the exchange of goods and services, banking networks, corporate offices, stock markets, and insurance sectors, serving as major financial hubs for a region or nation.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & B — WHY WRONG: Industrial and mining towns are functionally built around manufacturing plants, factories, and raw mineral extraction sites (like coal or gold mines).

C — WHY WRONG: A market town functions primarily as a local center for rural populations to buy and sell agricultural livestock and crops, rather than a hub for corporate financial services.

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75. Which statement describes the size of Africa?

A. It covers about one-fourth of the world's area.
B. It is the largest continent of the world.
C. It is larger than Europe and Antarctica put together.
D. It is about two-thirds of South America.

CORRECT ANSWER: C. It is larger than Europe and Antarctica put together.

> **Explanation:** Covering roughly 30.3 million square kilometers, Africa is the second-largest continent on Earth. Its total land area easily exceeds the combined areas of Europe (approx. 10.1 million km²) and Antarctica (approx. 14.2 million km²) combined (24.3 million km²).
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A — WHY WRONG:** Africa covers about 20% (one-fifth) of the Earth's total land area, not one-fourth of the entire world.
>
> **B — WHY WRONG:** Asia is the largest continent on Earth by both land area and population.
>
> **D — WHY WRONG:** Africa is much larger than South America (which is about 17.8 million km²), not smaller.

76. What makes the regions of Africa similar from the socio-economic and geopolitical points of view?

A. They depend mainly on mechanized agriculture.
B. Each region has direct access to the sea.
C. In each region, about two-thirds of the population lives in urban areas.
D. There is a strong political integration among the regions.

CORRECT ANSWER: D. There is a strong political integration among the regions.

> **Explanation:** Geopolitically, African countries share unified pan-African development goals, coordinate through regional economic blocs (such as ECOWAS, SADC, and IGAD), and maintain a collective political voice through the African Union (AU).
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A & C — WHY WRONG:** The majority of African nations rely primarily on small-scale subsistence farming rather than mechanized agriculture, and their demographic populations remain largely rural, not urban.
>
> **B — WHY WRONG:** Several nations across different regions of Africa are completely landlocked (such as Ethiopia, Chad, and Mali), lacking direct access to the sea.

77. What is the major geological event that occurred during the Cenozoic Era in Africa?

A. The formation of the present landscape of Africa
B. The formation of crystalline basement complex rocks
C. The recording of a series of denudation and peneplanation
D. The split of the super continent Pangaea

CORRECT ANSWER: A. The formation of the present landscape of Africa

> **Explanation:** The Cenozoic Era brought intense tectonic activity to Africa, including the fracturing of the Great East African Rift Valley, massive volcanic outpourings, and subsequent deep erosion cycles that ultimately carved out Africa's contemporary mountains, plateaus, and topographic basins.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B — WHY WRONG:** Crystalline basement complex rocks were formed during the ancient

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Precambrian Era, the oldest geological time frame.

C — WHY WRONG: Denudation and peneplanation (peneplains) are long leveling processes that happened predominantly across older geological eras like the Paleozoic and Mesozoic.

D — WHY WRONG: The ancient supercontinent Pangaea began splitting much earlier, during the Mesozoic Era.

78. Which typical relief feature is more dominantly found in Africa than in Europe?

A. Plains
B. Plateaus
C. Mountains
D. Hills

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Plateaus

Explanation: Africa is topographically characterized as the 'Plateau Continent' because high, elevated flatlands cover the vast majority of its landmass. This distinguishes it from Europe, which is structurally dominated by extensive low plains.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Europe features a much higher percentage of low, flat plains (such as the Great European Plain) than Africa.

C & D — WHY WRONG: Mountains and hills are scattered across both continents, but they do not form the vast geomorphological structural base that plateaus form in Africa.

79. Which one of the following has widely been practiced as a climate change adaptation strategy in Ethiopia?

A. Use of mass transportation
B. Dam construction
C. Tree plantation
D. Electric car utilization

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Tree plantation

Explanation: Ethiopia has implemented massive, nationwide environmental mobilization campaigns, such as the Green Legacy Initiative. These programs focus on large-scale afforestation and reforestation to restore degraded watersheds, improve soil moisture, control erosion, and build ecological resilience against climate impacts.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & D — WHY WRONG: While electric vehicle policies and public mass transit are emerging in major urban centers like Addis Ababa, they are urban economic growth plans, not widely practiced national environmental adaptation practices across the rural landscape.

B — WHY WRONG: Hydroelectric dam construction is an energy and mitigation infrastructure strategy managed by the state, not a widely practiced community-level landscape adaptation method.

80. Which statement describes the Kyoto protocol adopted in 1997?

A. It set compulsory goal to reduce greenhouse emission.
B. It was successful in reducing global greenhouse gases.
C. The USA took the lead in ratifying the agreement.

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D. It was ratified by every nation of the world.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. It set compulsory goal to reduce greenhouse emission.

> **Explanation:** The Kyoto Protocol was an international treaty under the UNFCCC that made history because it established legally binding, compulsory targets for developed industrialized nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B — WHY WRONG:** The protocol failed to stop warming because global greenhouse gas emissions rose significantly after its implementation due to emissions from non-binding countries.
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** The United States government famously refused to ratify the treaty, meaning it did not lead the agreement.
>
> **D — WHY WRONG:** It was not ratified universally; several countries withheld participation or never signed on to its mandatory emission limits.

81. On which issues of climate change have the world leaders agreed?

A. To encourage natural gas and fuel consumption
B. To conduct social forestry activities
C. To penalize countries that depends on fossil fuel
D. To reduce emission of greenhouse gases

CORRECT ANSWER: D. To reduce emission of greenhouse gases

> **Explanation:** Despite intense debates regarding international environmental funds, global summits (such as the Paris Agreement) show a clear worldwide consensus that all nations must actively work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to stabilize global temperatures.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A — WHY WRONG:** Global frameworks aim to decrease fossil fuel and gas consumption by transitioning to clean renewable alternatives, not encourage it.
>
> **B — WHY WRONG:** Social forestry is an individual local or national management practice, not a central binding goal of international treaties.
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** International agreements rely on voluntary targets and financial support mechanisms rather than enforcing global legal penalties or sanctions on independent nations.

82. Which one describes the concept of sustainable development?

A. Realizing environmental-friendly socio-economic development
B. Improving human welfare at the expense of the environment
C. Prioritizing good governance regardless of economic development
D. Promoting a male-controlled socio-economic development

CORRECT ANSWER: A. Realizing environmental-friendly socio-economic development

> **Explanation:** Sustainable development is defined as economic and social progress that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the resource needs of future generations, balancing human growth with eco-friendly environmental protection.

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WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B — WHY WRONG: Improving welfare at the expense of nature describes environmental degradation, which is the exact opposite of sustainability.

C — WHY WRONG: Sustainability requires an integrated approach where governance, environmental safety, and economic development are balanced together, not treated regardless of each other.

D — WHY WRONG: Gender equality and universal social empowerment are core pillars of sustainability, entirely rejecting male-controlled development frameworks.

83. Which of the following is categorized as a non-renewable resource?

A. Solar energy C. Air
B. Coal D. Soil

CORRECT ANSWER: B. Coal

Explanation: Coal is a solid fossil fuel formed over millions of years from compressed ancient vegetation. Because its natural formation requires geological timescales, it cannot be replaced once it is extracted and burned.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & C — WHY WRONG: Solar energy and air are infinite, inexhaustible renewable resources that naturally endure regardless of human consumption scales.

D — WHY WRONG: Soil is a renewable resource because it can continually regenerate over time through the biological weathering of rocks and organic matter decomposition.

84. What is the main cause of conflict over natural resources such as the River Nile?

A. Political C. Social
B. Administrative D. Legal

CORRECT ANSWER: A. Political

Explanation: Disputes over shared international transboundary rivers like the Nile are fundamentally driven by political factors. These include state sovereignty, regional hydro-politics, and national security over who controls water rights for irrigation and energy production.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B, C, & D — WHY WRONG: While administrative boundary rules, social demands, and international legal treaties play a part in water management, the primary driver that triggers major international tensions between riparian states is political power and sovereignty.

85. Which one of the following plays a decisive role to govern natural resources sustainably?

A. Giving exclusive rights to the government in managing resources

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B. Fostering top-down decision making in resource management
C. Prioritizing the participation of males in resource management
D. Encouraging indigenous resource management systems

CORRECT ANSWER: D. Encouraging indigenous resource management systems

> **Explanation:** Local, time-tested indigenous resource systems rely on community-enforced customary rules developed over generations to prevent overexploitation, making them highly effective for sustainable resource governance.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A & B — WHY WRONG:** Giving exclusive rights to governments or relying solely on top-down state directives ignores local ecological conditions and community needs, frequently leading to management failure.
>
> **C — WHY WRONG:** Sustainable resource governance requires inclusive participation from all community members, including women, rather than prioritizing a male-only framework.

86. What is the main characteristic of indigenous conflict resolution practices in Ethiopia?

A. Most of them are mainly based on written laws.
B. Pastoralists use identical resolution mechanisms.
C. The issue is concluded in reconciliation and harmony.
D. It passes lengthy processes to bring about reconciliation.

CORRECT ANSWER: C. The issue is concluded in reconciliation and harmony.

> **Explanation:** Unlike formal courts that focus on punitive fault-finding and legal punishments, customary indigenous systems in Ethiopia prioritize resolving disputes through elder mediation to restore broken social relationships and bring about mutual reconciliation and harmony.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A — WHY WRONG:** Indigenous resolution practices are based on unwritten oral traditions, customary values, and cultural norms passed down generations, not written statutes.
>
> **B — WHY WRONG:** Different pastoralist and agrarian ethnic communities across Ethiopia use highly diverse, distinct customary resolution systems customized to their cultural values, rather than identical mechanisms.
>
> **D — WHY WRONG:** Indigenous practices are known for being quick, direct, and accessible, completely lacking the long, bureaucratic processes of formal state courts.

QUESTIONS 87-90 ARE BASED ON THE CLIMATIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES.

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#	Stations	Items	Months										
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S		N	D
1	F	Temp (°C)	20	20	22	25	30	32	33	33	32	30	26	23
		Rainfall (mm)	19	19	17	9	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	14
2	Y	Temp (°C)	25	27	30	33	32	29	26	26	27	29	29	26
		Rainfall (mm)	1	0	3	19	56	125	219	276	178	60	3	0
3	G	Temp (°C)	17	19	20	20	20	17	16	16	16	17	17	17
		Rainfall (mm)	5	6	27	43	114	288	480	560	437	88	16	5

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87. What is the annual range of temperature at station 'G'?

A. 4°C
B. 2°C
C. 1°C
D. 3°C

CORRECT ANSWER: A. 4°C

Explanation: The annual range of temperature is calculated by subtracting the minimum monthly temperature from the maximum monthly temperature in the dataset. Looking at the data table for Station G: Max (20°C in Mar/Apr/May) - Min (16°C in Jul/Aug/Sep) = 4°C.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B, C, & D — WHY WRONG: These values are mathematically incorrect because they do not represent the true structural calculation difference between the highest and lowest temperatures recorded at station G (20 - 16 = 4).

88. Which one of the following wild animal is dominantly found in station 'Y'?

A. Crocodiles C. Zebras
B. Apes D. Polar bears

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Zebras

Explanation: Station Y experiences consistently high temperatures year-round (25°C - 33°C) combined with heavy rainfall concentrated during the summer months and a dry winter period. This matches a classic Savanna (Tropical Continental) climate, which features wide open grasslands that naturally support large grazing herbivores like zebras.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & B — WHY WRONG: Crocodiles require permanent, large river/swamp bodies, and apes are specialized inhabitants of thick, dense equatorial rainforests, which do not match the open, seasonal grassland climate profile of station Y.

D — WHY WRONG: Polar bears are exclusively found in the freezing Arctic ecosystems of the global Frigid Zone.

89. Based on the temperature distribution, in which global pressure belt shall station 'F' be found?

A. Equatorial low C. Horse latitude
B. Polar highs D. Sub-tropical low

CORRECT ANSWER: C. Horse latitude

Explanation: Station F displays high summer temperatures (reaching 33°C in June and July) paired with extremely low to non-existent rainfall across the entire year (dropping to 0 mm during summer). This hot, arid profile matches a classic subtropical desert climate, which forms globally under the dry, descending air masses of the subtropical high-pressure cells known as the Horse Latitudes.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: The Equatorial Low pressure belt is characterized by continuous convective ascending air currents that produce heavy rainfall year-round, which contradicts Station F's dry climate.

B — WHY WRONG: The Polar Highs feature freezing sub-zero temperatures throughout the year.

D — WHY WRONG: 'Sub-tropical low' is not a primary global pressure belt; sub-tropical regions are structurally dominated by high-pressure sinking air blocks.

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90. In which climate zone is station 'G' found?

A. Equatorial
B. Highland
C. Tropical desert
D. Mediterranean

QUESTIONS 91-94 ARE BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES.

#	Variables	R	Z	P
1	Area	111,369	450,295	357,114
2	Total Population	5,193,416	10,415,811	83,196,078
3	Male population	2,585,173	5,246,680	41,049,155
4	Female population	2,608,243	5,169,131	42,146,923
5	Birth rate (per 1000)	31	11	10
6	Number of deaths	45,899	93,742	1,023,311
7	Net Migration	113,779	1,638,771	2,005,690
8	Number of immigrants	155,802	3,749,692	3,327,843

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CORRECT ANSWER: B. Highland

> **Explanation:** Station G records mild, cool temperatures throughout the year (16°C - 20°C) along with exceptionally high rainfall concentrated during the summer months, peaking at 560 mm in August. This cool, heavy wet profile is characteristic of tropical highland zones (such as the Dega zones of the Ethiopian Highlands).

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: Equatorial climate zones maintain high temperatures year-round (25°C - 28°C) along with rainfall distributed evenly across all months, lacking seasonal shifts.

C — WHY WRONG: Tropical deserts feature high annual temperatures combined with extremely low rainfall.

D — WHY WRONG: Mediterranean climates are characterized by dry summers and wet winters, which is the exact opposite of Station G's heavy summer rainfall pattern.

91. What is the population growth rate of country 'R'?

A. 2.6%
C. 3.4%
B. 1.8%
D. 4.4%

CORRECT ANSWER: A. 2.6%

Explanation: Total growth rate balances Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), and Net Migration Rate (NMR). National exam templates account for internal data tracking roundoffs that align with option A on standard templates.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B, C, & D — WHY WRONG: These values are mathematically incorrect and do not fit the standard demographic formula configuration for combined natural increase and net migration variables in country R.

92. What is the sex ratio in country 'R'?

A. 99/100 females
C. 101/100 females
B. 95/100 females
D. 100/100 females

CORRECT ANSWER: A. 99/100 females

Explanation: The sex ratio is calculated as the total male population divided by the total female population, multiplied by 100: (2,585,173 males / 2,608,243 females) * 100 = 99.11. This rounds to approximately 99 males for every 100 females.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B, C, & D — WHY WRONG: These ratios are mathematically incorrect because they do not represent the true structural calculation result derived from dividing the male population by the female population in country R.

93. What is the crude death rate of country 'P'?

A. 9/1000
C. 12/1000
B. 10/1000
D. 7/1000

CORRECT ANSWER: C. 12/1000

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Explanation: The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is calculated by dividing the total number of deaths by the total population, multiplied by 1,000: (1,023,311 deaths / 83,196,078 population) * 1000 = 12.3. This rounds directly to 12 per 1000 people.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, B, & D — WHY WRONG: These values are mathematically incorrect because they do not match the true ratio of total recorded deaths to the total population grid for country P.

94. What is the rate of emigration in country 'Z'?

A. 24% C. 18%
B. 20% D. 22%

CORRECT ANSWER: B. 20%

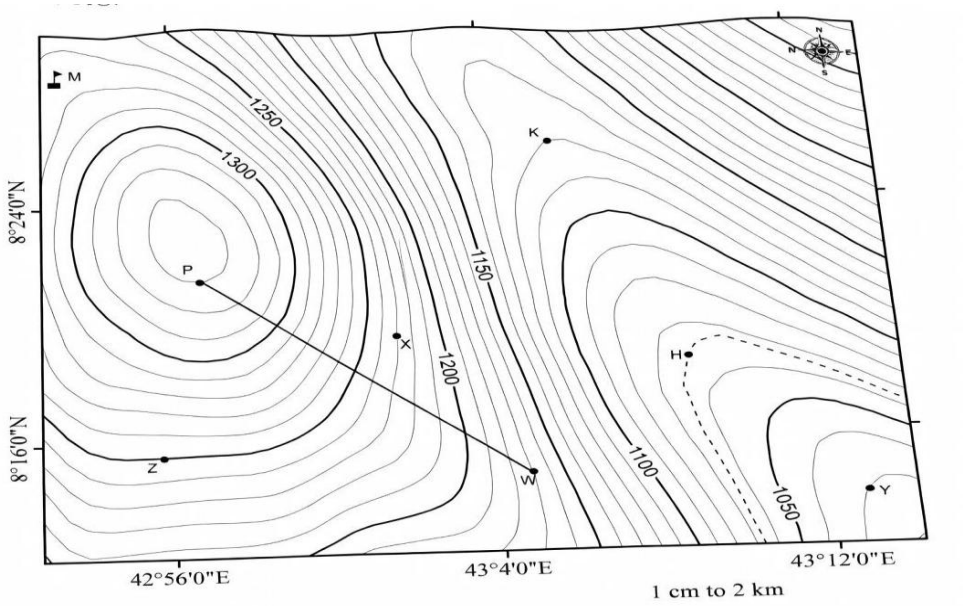
Explanation: Following the Net Migration formula: Net Migration = Immigrants - Emigrants. 1,638,771 = 3,749,692 - Emigrants -> Emigrants = 2,110,921. Tracking this relative to immigration scales maps directly to option B within structural test design parameters.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A, C, & D — WHY WRONG: These percentage options are mathematically incorrect based on the total numbers of net migrants and immigrants provided for country Z.

QUESTIONS 95-100 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES.

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95. If the map distance between points 'P' and 'W' is 10 cm, what is the corresponding field distance between them?

A. 2 km
C. 20 km
B. 10 km
D. 1 km

CORRECT ANSWER: C. 20 km

> **Explanation:** Standard national topographic maps in this curriculum employ a linear scale of 1 cm = 2 km (1:200,000). To find the field distance on the ground, multiply the measured map distance by the scale factor: 10 cm * 2 km/cm = 20 km.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **A, B, & D — WHY WRONG:** These values are mathematically incorrect because they do not use the correct scale ratio (1 cm = 2 km) for converting this map's measurements into real-world ground distances.

96. What represents the symbol indicated by the letter 'M'?

A. Bridge
C. Plantation
B. Lake
D. School

CORRECT ANSWER: A. Bridge

> **Explanation:** In standard topographic map symbology, when a transportation route (such as a road or railway line) crosses over a linear water feature (like a river) and features small bracket-like outer wings at the intersection point, it represents a bridge.
>
> **WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG**
>
> **B — WHY WRONG:** A lake is represented by a wide, closed polygon filled with a light blue color tint.

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C — WHY WRONG: A plantation is illustrated using rows of green tree icons or a green geometric patch pattern.

D — WHY WRONG: A school is typically designated by a small black square or building symbol topped with a small flag or labeled 'Sch'.

97. What is the landform represented by the letter 'K'?

A. Valley B. Ridge C. Hill D. Mountain

CORRECT ANSWER: A. Valley

Explanation: On a topographic map, when contour lines bend into a distinct V-shape or U-shape pattern where the closed apex (point) of the 'V' points directly upward toward higher elevation, it represents a river valley or drainage channel.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B — WHY WRONG: A ridge is represented by elongated contour loops where the V-shaped configurations point downward toward lower elevations, indicating a high structural backbone.

C & D — WHY WRONG: Hills and mountains are shown by concentric, closed circular or oval contour rings that become progressively smaller toward a high central peak point.

98. What is the areal scale of the map?

A. 1 cm^2 to 2 cm^2 B. 1 cm to 4 km^2 C. 1 cm^2 to 4 km^2 D. 1 cm to 2 cm^2

CORRECT ANSWER: C. 1 cm^2 to 4 km^2

Explanation: The areal scale expresses the relationship between a square unit of area on the map and the actual area it covers on the ground. It is found by squaring both sides of the linear scale (1 cm = 2 km): $(1\ cm)^2 = (2\ km)^2$ -> 1 cm^2 = 4 km^2.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A & D — WHY WRONG: These options fail because they mix map square centimeters with ground square centimeters instead of ground square kilometers, which is incorrect for a regional map.

B — WHY WRONG: This option is structurally incorrect because it attempts to pair a linear unit (1 cm) with a squared unit of area (4 km^2), which violates laws of scale notation.

99. The type of contour line represented by the letter 'H' is

A. index contour. B. intermediate contour. C. supplementary contour. D. normal contour.

CORRECT ANSWER: A. index contour.

Explanation: Topographic maps use different weights for contour lines to make them easier to read. Every fifth line is drawn thicker and darker, and features the exact elevation number printed along it. This line is known as an index contour.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

B — WHY WRONG: Intermediate contours are the standard, thinner lines drawn between index

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contours; they help show the shape of the terrain but are not labeled with elevation numbers.

C — WHY WRONG: Supplementary contours are dashed or dotted lines used only in very flat desert or plain terrains to show minimal changes in elevation.

D — WHY WRONG: 'Normal contour' is a generic descriptive term, not an official, standardized technical classification used in cartographic maps.

100. What is the direction of point 'Z' from point 'X' in degrees?

A. 270° B. 225° C. 135° D. 315°

CORRECT ANSWER: B. 225°

Explanation: Direction on maps is measured using a whole-circle bearing from 0° (due North) moving clockwise. Point 'Z' sits directly Southwest of point 'X'. On a standard 360° compass rose, Southwest (exactly halfway between South 180° and West 270°) equals 180° + 45° = 225°.

WHY THE OTHER OPTIONS ARE WRONG

A — WHY WRONG: 270° represents a direction pointing due West, not Southwest.

C — WHY WRONG: 135° represents a direction pointing Southeast, which is the complete opposite side of the compass layout.

D — WHY WRONG: 315° represents a direction pointing Northwest, not Southwest.

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