GEOGRAPHY SECOND SEMESTER MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **GEOGRAPHY** MODEL EXAMINATION. THIS EXAMINATION CONSISTS OF A TOTAL OF **115 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON BOTH THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE UNNECESSARY MARKS ON THE ANSWER SHEET.
YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION FOR **2 HOURS.** WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PEN DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT DURING THE EXAMINATION WILL RESULT IN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE(S).

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU BEGIN WORKING ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.



1. Which branch of geography studies the distribution of landforms and the forces that change them?

A. Biogeography
C. Phytogeography
B. Climatology
D. Geomorphology

2. Which of the following is **NOT** considered an old fold mountain?

A. Mount Appalachians
C. Mount Atlas
B. Mount Drakensberg
D. Mount Urals

3. Which endogenic force is responsible for the formation of Mount Ras Dashen?

A. Faulting
C. Earthquake
B. Volcanism
D. Folding

4. Which of the following landforms is most closely associated with sea wave erosion and deposition?

A. Lagoon
C. Sand dunes
B. Barchan
D. Loess deposits

5. Which layer of the atmosphere plays the greatest role in protecting the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation?

A. Troposphere
C. Stratosphere
B. Mesosphere
D. Thermosphere

6. Which of the following is a sub-region of the tropical zone?

A. Savanna grassland
C. Mediterranean
B. Coniferous forest
D. Taiga

7. Which of the following does **NOT** belong to the Southeastern Lowlands?

A. Ogaden lowland
C. Elkerre lowland
B. Baro Akobo lowland
D. Borana lowland

8. All of the following factors influence weather changes in the temperate zone **EXCEPT**:

A. Angle of the sun
C. Convergence of tropical and polar air masses
B. Length of the day
D. Effects of ocean currents

9. In regions with a Mediterranean climate, most of the annual precipitation occurs in which season?

A. Autumn
C. Summer
B. Spring
D. Winter

10. Which of the following natural regions of the Earth is found only in the Northern Hemisphere?

A. Tundra
C. Mediterranean
B. Desert
D. Polar ice cap

11. Gazelles and Wildebeests feed on grasses and other plants. Cheetahs and Hyenas feed on Gazelles and Wildebeests. Which of these is the role of the cheetahs and hyenas in this ecosystem?

A. Producers
C. Herbivores
B. Carnivores
D. Decomposers

12. Which type of economic activity requires high-level decision-making and advanced scientific research skills?"

A. Tertiary
C. Quinary
B. Quaternary
D. Primary

13. Which of the following best illustrates a primary economic activity?

A. A company using raw cotton to manufacture clothes in a factory.
B. A farmer growing maize whose harvest depends on rainfall and soil fertility.
C. A supermarket selling packaged food to urban customers.
D. A transport company delivering minerals from mines to factories.

14. Which situation represents a positive direction of land-use change?

A. Abandoning terrace farming, leading to increased soil erosion.
B. Expanding road networks that trigger illegal forest logging.
C. Implementing irrigation that turns arid land into fertile farmland.
D. Converting wetlands into factories, causing biodiversity loss.

15. Which of the following represents a direct benefit obtained from natural vegetation?

A. Providing medicine
C. Regulating local climatic conditions
B. Maintaining the balance of nature
D. Adding beauty to the environment

16. Which of the following is **NOT** a specific objective of Ethiopia's environmental policy?

A. Promoting sustainable development and optimizing resource use
B. Ensuring environmental concerns are incorporated into decision-making
C. Raising public awareness about the link between environment and development
D. Pursuing economic growth without considering environmental consequences

17. Which of the following is **NOT** an objective of Ethiopia's new main economic policy?

A. Changing the role of the state in the economy
B. Encouraging public participation in development
C. Involving regional administrations in economic management
D. Limiting private investment at national and regional levels

18. Of the following landform regions of Africa, which one covers the largest area?

A. African massifs
C. Southern Africa Platform
B. African Alpine System
D. East African Highlands and Rift system

19. Which climate type is mainly experienced in the interior of South Africa, between the Drakensberg Mountains and the Kalahari Desert?

A. Mediterranean Climate Region
C. Warm Temperate Continental Climate Region
B. Tropical Wet-and-Dry Climate Region
D. Warm Temperate East Coast Climate Region

20. Which of the following is a key strategy of sustainable natural resource management?

A. Overexploiting land and water resources
B. Conserving and recovering biodiversity
C. Reducing people's skills, knowledge, and participation
D. Ignoring marine and coastal environmental protection

21. Which of the following river basins in Africa empties into the Indian Ocean?

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

22. Which of the following soils is strongly weathered and has low nutrient-holding capacity?

A. Arenosols
C. Ferralsols
B. Leptosols
D. Calcisols

23. Which natural vegetation type covers the smallest area in Africa?

A. Tropical Desert Vegetation
C. Tropical Rainforests
B. Subtropical Humid Forest
D. Subtropical Steppe

24. Which of the following statements accurately describes developing countries?

A. They rely heavily on agriculture and have low levels of literacy.
B. They are highly industrialized with advanced technologies.
C. They have low population growth and high productivity.
D. Their exports are mainly manufactured goods and high-tech products.

25. Which of the following factors is a major barrier to economic growth in Africa?

A. Overreliance on technological innovation in agriculture
B. Excessive dependence on foreign aid instead of generating revenue
C. Exporting finished goods instead of raw materials
D. Having a highly skilled workforce ready for global competition

QUESTION 26-30 REFERS TO THE HYPOTHETICAL CLIMATIC DATA GIVEN BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE **ONLY BY NON-BLIND** CANDIDATES.

Station	**Months**	**J**	**F**	**M**	**A**	**M**	**J**	**J**	**A**	**S**	**O**	**N**	**D**
P	Temp (°C)	26	26	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	RF (mm)	240	210	200	220	210	190	180	195	200	210	230	250
Q	Temp (°C)	-10	-8	-5	0	4	8	12	11	7	2	-4	-8
	RF (mm)	60	70	80	90	110	120	100	95	85	75	70	65
R	Temp (°C)	28	29	30	32	34	36	38	37	35	33	30	29
	RF (mm)	2	1	3	5	6	0	0	1	4	5	3	2
S	Temp (°C)	18	18	19	19	20	20	19	18	18	19	19	18
	RF (mm)	50	60	90	120	240	300	280	320	310	170	100	60

26. The station with the highest annual range of temperature is:

A. P C. R

B. S D. Q

27. The climate of hot desert region is most characterized by station:

A. P C. R

B. Q D. S

28. The station with the lowest mean annual temperature is:

A. Q C. R

B. S D. P

29. Which station receives the highest annual rainfall?

A. S C. R

B. Q D. P

30. What is the coldest month of station Q?

A. January C. July

B. August D. June

31. Which of the following correctly represents the time frame of Africa's Agenda 2063?

A. 2000–2050 C. 2015–2030

B. 2013–2063 D. 2010–2060

32. Which sub-region of Sub-Saharan Africa had the lowest average annual population growth between 1980 and 2015?

A. Eastern Africa C. Southern Africa

B. Central Africa D. Western Africa

33. Which of the following is a shared focus of both Africa's Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals?

A. Limiting youth empowerment to rural areas only

B. Prioritizing political independence and ending poverty simultaneously

C. Achieving sustainable development, gender equality, and economic growth

D. Focusing exclusively on industrial development without social considerations

34. Which of the following is an example of planned adaptation to environmental change?

A. Wearing light clothing in hot climates

B. Using wood and leaves for temporary shelter

C. People naturally building homes on higher ground after repeated flooding

D. Governments implementing flood prevention policies and infrastructure

35. Which of the following is a major consequence of unplanned urbanization in Africa?

A. Efficient use of natural resources and increased economic opportunities

B. Development of slums, poor infrastructure, and social instability

C. Reduction in population density and expansion of rural areas

D. Enhanced environmental quality and reduction in pollution

36. What is the main advantage of using GPS in geographic data collection?

A. It provides exact coordinates of a location with reference to satellites.

B. It automatically converts maps into digital format.

C. It measures temperature and rainfall at a location.

D. It creates maps without any human input.

37. During the mid-Ordovician period (around 458 million years ago), which four major continents came into existence?

A. Gondwana, Baltica, Siberia, Laurasia

B. Rodinia, Pangaea, Laurasia, Gondwana

C. India, Australia, Antarctica, Eurasia

D. Africa, North America, South America, Europe

38. Which Eon is considered the most recent and includes the emergence of abundant life?

A. Hadean

B. Archean

C. Proterozoic

D. Phanerozoic

39. In which ocean is the deepest point on Earth, the Challenger Deep, located?

A. Atlantic Ocean

B. Pacific Ocean

C. Indian Ocean

D. Southern Ocean

40. Which climate type in the Köppen classification is mainly determined by precipitation rather than temperature?

A. Tropical climate

B. Polar climate

C. Dry climate

D. Microthermal climate

41. The tropical rainforest climate in the Köppen system is represented by:

A. Am

B. Aw

C. Af

D. Bs

42. How can land resources be classified based on their origin?

A. Potential, actual and conditional

B. Renewable and non-renewable

C. Stock and flow

D. Biotic and abiotic

43. Which form of soil depletion is considered chemical?

A. Compaction
C. Loss of soil biota
B. Acidification
D. Depth reduction

44. Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of resource degradation?

A. Increased biodiversity
C. Desertification of the local environment
B. Reduced agricultural yields
D. Food insecurity and migration

45. Which of the following rivers flows through the largest number of countries?

A. Danube River
C. Congo River
B. Amazon River
D. Nile River

QUESTION 46-50 REFERS TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION "X" GIVEN BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE **DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND** CANDIDATES**.**

Total population = 25 million
Population 0–14 years of age = 6,000,000
Total area = 400,000 km²
Population 65+ years of age = 2,500,000
Total deaths = 350,000
Urban population = 45% of the total population
Total live births = 500,000
Uncultivated land area = 25% of the total area
Total babies who survived their first year of life = 92% of total live birth

46. What is the approximate Age Dependency Ratio of region X?

A. 82%
C. 72%
B. 62%
D. 52%

47. What is the Infant Mortality Rate of region X?

A. 150/1000
C. 80/1000
B. 120/1000
D. 200/1000

48. What is the approximate Agricultural Density of region X?

A. 56 people/km² C. 64 people/km²

B. 46 people/km² D. 34 people/km²

49. The Crude Death Rate of region X is:

A. 10/1000 C. 20/1000

B. 15/1000 D. 14/1000

50. The approximate Crude Population Density of region X is:

A. 50 people/km² C. 75 people/km²

B. 63 people/km² D. 80 people/km²

51. Which of the following is a common cause of resource conflict?

A. Equal distribution of resources

B. Abundance of renewable resources

C. Exclusion of groups from resource management

D. Peaceful cooperation between neighboring communities

52. Which statement correctly contrasts More Developed Countries and Less Developed Countries?

A. Less Developed Countries have younger populations and higher fertility

B. More Developed Countries have higher population growth than

C. More Developed Countries are mostly in Africa and Asia

D. Less Developed Countries have aging populations and low fertility

53. A country in a mountainous region wants to increase industrial growth. Which of the following reflects a possibilists strategy?

A. Building transportation infrastructure and using innovative technologies

B. Abandoning the region due to geographic limitations

C. Waiting for climate change to make the land suitable

D. Ignoring investment in human capital

54. How do climate extremes exacerbate poverty in developing countries?

A. By improving crop yields and health C. By reducing population density

B. By creating new job opportunities D. By eroding livelihood assets and reducing income

55. Which of the following is a characteristic of Landlocked Developing Countries?

A. Strong access to seaports C. Low transportation costs for exports

B. Dependence on neighboring countries for transit D. Abundant coastal trade opportunities

56. What is the main challenge for transporting perishable agricultural products across African borders?

A. High production levels C. Lack of cold storage and transport inefficiencies

B. Low local demand D. Excessive crop diversification

57. What is a major environmental drawback of agricultural intensification?

A. Soil salinization, pesticide hazards and nutrient depletion C. Improved ecosystem resilience

B. Natural restoration of degraded habitats D. Increase in biodiversity

58. Which of the following is a form of human-caused habitat destruction?

A. Floods and volcanic eruptions C. Natural temperature shifts

B. Fragmentation and shrinkage of landscapes D. Genetic adaptation of species

59. Which of the following best describes the poverty–environment nexus?

A. A cycle where poverty leads to environmental preservation

B. A situation where poverty reduces environmental degradation

C. A connection between economic growth and environmental sustainability

D. A mutually reinforcing relationship between poverty and environmental harm

60. Which of the following actions promotes environmental sustainability?

A. Illegal waste dumping and over-exploitation of resources

B. Expanding urban land without planning

C. Stopping deforestation controlling pollution, and recycling.

D. Using non-renewable resources without limits

61. Which of the following is **NOT** a cause of land degradation?

A.Mismanagement of environmental resources
C. Proper farming practices
B. Weak policies and institution
D. Volcanic eruption

62. Which of the following is **NOT** an impact of desertification on the environment and human livelihoods?

A. It increases greenhouse gas emissions.
B. It maximizes the provision of dry land ecosystem services
C. It leads to the expansion of invasive plant and animal species.
D. It diminishes the productivity of agriculture and household incomes.

63. Which of the following is an effect of drought?

A. Loss of biodiversity
C Raises water supply
B. Declines school dropout rates
D. Enhanced food security

64. Which of the following is **NOT** a cause of deforestation?

A. Commercial logging practices
B. Fuel-wood collection and timber production
C. Burning of forest trees for farmland expansion
D. Running afforestation and reforestation programs

65. Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of the digital divide?

A. Narrowing income disparity among individuals & countries
B. Worsening income inequality among individuals & nations
C. Exacerbating personal security hazards
D. Damaging traditional businesses and causing job loss

66. Which GIS hardware is used to capture geographic data from the field?

A. Plotters and printers
C. ArcGIS software
B. GPS devices, scanners, and digitizers
D. Database Management Systems

67. What geological evidence supports the idea that continents were once connected?

A. Deep ocean trenches
C. The movement of tectonic plates
B. The discovery of underwater volcanoes
D. Identical rock formations on different continents

68. How do volcanic eruptions at plate boundaries affect human lives?

A. They stop plate movement
C. They can destroy settlements and cause loss of life
B. They only change ocean temperature
D. They create deserts immediately

69. The Himalayas were formed due to the collision of which plates?

A. African and South American Plates
C. Indo-Australian and Eurasian Plates
B. North American and Pacific Plates
D. Nazca and Pacific Plates

70. Which type of volcanic landform is created by highly fluid lava that spreads over a large area?

A. Composite volcano
C. Cinder cone
B. Shield volcano
D. Caldera

71. Which one of the following is **NOT** an agent of physical weathering?

A. Rain action
C. Animals action
B. Frost action
D. Temperature change

72. Which of the following is a natural cause of climate change?

A. Deforestation
C. Expansion of urban areas
B. Increased industrial emissions
D. Variations in solar radiation

73. Which of the following is an example of anticipatory adaptation to climate change?

A. Constructing sea walls after a major flood
B. Switching to drought-resistant crops before a drought occurs
C. Providing emergency food aid during a famine
D. Relocating communities after a coastal area is submerged

74. What distinguishes the Paris Agreement (2015) from the Kyoto Protocol?

A. It allows each country to set its own emission reduction targets.

B. It legally requires all nations to stop using fossil fuels.

C. It focuses only on developed nations reducing emissions.

D. It imposes sanctions on countries that do not comply.

75. Which of the following best describes the economic dimension of sustainable development?

A. Preventing over-exploitation of non-renewable resources

B. Ensuring governance provides social services

C. Maintaining a stable resource base

D. Avoiding extreme sectorial imbalances

76. A pastoral community that cannot drill wells due to cultural restrictions is experiencing which type of water scarcity?

A. Demand-induced scarcity

B. Supply-induced scarcity

C. Structurally-induced scarcity

D. Environmental scarcity

77. Which principle of renewable natural resource governance requires conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessments?

A. Principle 1

B. Principle 2

C. Principle 5

D. Principle 3

78. Which article of the International Law Commission emphasizes the principle of "no significant harm"?

A. Article 5

B. Article 7

C. Article 8

D. Article 20

79. A nation faces severe famine and seeks international aid, but assistance is withheld because some believe famine helps control population growth. Which population theory best explains this perspective?

A. Thomas Malthus

B. Julian Simon

C. Ester Boserup

D. Karl Marx

80. Which country has implemented pro-natalist population policies to encourage higher birth rates?

A. China C. France

B. Ethiopia D. India

81. Which environmental health intervention model focuses on treating diseases that have already occurred in the population?

A. Clinical model C. Environmental pessimistic model

B. Public health model D. Environmental stewardship model

82. Which of the following factors is **NOT** considered a structural cause of poverty?

A. Insufficient investment in social insurance C. High personal spending habits.

B. Economic policies that create income inequality D. Racial and gender discrimination

83. What is one major disadvantage of globalization for developing economies?

A. It increases restrictions on foreign trade.

B. It leads to environmental degradation due to weak regulations.

C. It eliminates the need for foreign investments.

D. It enhances the ability of small local businesses to compete with multinational corporations.

84. Which of the following is **NOT** an effect of a trade imbalance in a country?

A. More job outsourcing to foreign countries over time C. Reduced threat of inflation

B. Less job outsourcing to foreign countries over time D. Enhanced standard of living

85. What does the term "kleptocracy" refer to in the context of corruption?

A. Small-scale bribery between individuals and public officials

B. The preferential treatment of firms by public officials

C. The allocation of government contracts through bribery

D. Systematic theft at a grand scale by high public officials

86. Which pollutant is produced by volcanoes and in various industrial processes and can cause acid rain when it reacts with oxygen?

A. Carbon monoxide C. Sulphur dioxides

B. Nitrogen dioxide D. Volatile organic compounds

87. Which one of the following is **NOT** a sustainable development challenge?

A. Water abundance
C. Urbanization
B. Population growth
D. Waste management

88. Which type of environmental movement primarily focuses on environmentalism as a lifestyle choice?

A. Dark Greens environmentalism
C. Bright Greens environmentalism
B. Light Greens environmentalism
D. Free market environmentalism

89. What is one of the consequences of desertification on biodiversity?

A. Spread of tropical rainforests into dry lands
C. Improvement in plant diversity
B. Introduction of new, more resilient species
D. Endangerment and extinction of species

90. What primarily defines a meteorological drought?

A. Reduced groundwater levels affecting wells
C. Crop failures due to soil moisture deficit
B. Rainfall significantly below long-term averages
D. Changes in river flow patterns

91. Which component is **NOT** included in the common elements of research?

A. Personal beliefs and guesses
C. Inquiry to obtain dependable information
B. Systematic search for knowledge
D. Scientific approach to study a problem

92. Which research motivation focuses on telling why a phenomenon occurs?

A. Exploration
C. Explanation
B. Description
D. Prediction

93. A geographic research project generally includes the following three components **EXCEPT**:

A. Subject matter
C. Personal opinion
B. Methodology
D. Philosophical basis

94. Which of the following is an example of quantitative geographic research?

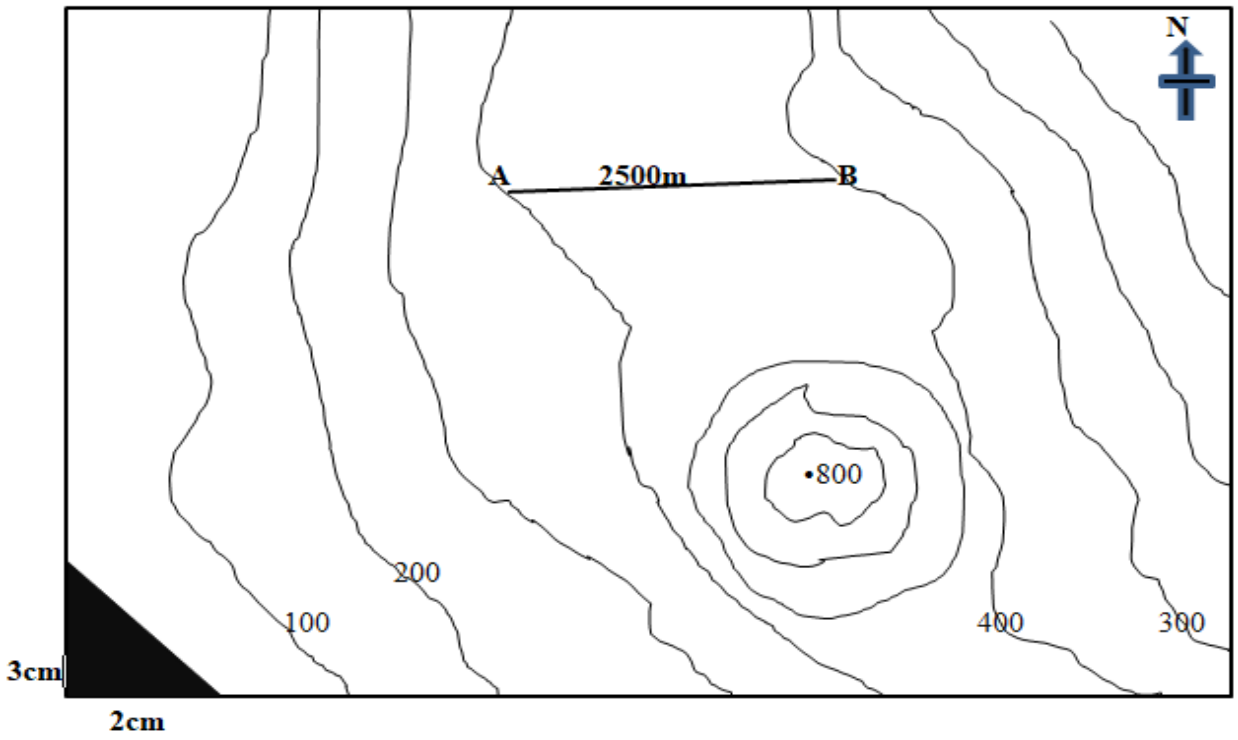
A. Studying cultural traditions through interviews
C. Observing community behavior
B. Measuring temperature variation with altitude
D. Recording historical events

95. Which classification method groups data into most homogeneous classes?

A. Quantile C. Standard deviation

B. Equal interval D. Natural break (Jenks)

QUESTION 96-100 REFERS TO THE MAP GIVEN BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE **DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND** CANDIDATES.



96. The vertical interval of the map is:

A. 100m C. 200m

B. 300m D. 400m

97. If the distance between point A and B is represented by 5cm on a map, what is the scale of the map?

A. 1:50,000 C. 1:25,000

B. 1:30,000 D. 1:40,000

98. What is the ground area of the shaded right angle triangle?

A. 1.5km^2 C. 0.75km^2

B. 0.5km^2 D. 0.25km^2

99. What marginal information display on the map?

A. Author C. Year of publication

B. Legend D. North arrow

100. Which type of landform represented by contour lines forming concentric circles on a map?

A. Depression C. Valley

B. Mountain D. Spurs

QUESTION 101-115 WHICH SHOULD REPLACE THE CALCULATION PARTS ON CLIMATE, POPULATION AND MAP READING QUESTIONS, SHOULD BE **DONE ONLY BY BLIND** CANDIDATES**.**

101. How does ocean circulation mainly influence the Earth's climate?

A. By moving heat across the globe C. By lowering atmospheric pressure

B. By increasing the Earth's rotation D. By creating mountains

102. Which type of wind blows continuously over large areas of the Earth's surface?

A. Seasonal C. Local

B. Monsoon D. Planetary

103. Which of the following regions has the lowest population density in the world?

A. North Eastern North America C. Asiatic population belt

B. Equatorial rainforest region D. Peninsular Europe

104. Which stage of the data lifecycle involves checking data quality and combining different datasets?

A. Data collection C. Data processing

B. Data dissemination D. Data visualization

105. In GIS, which component refers to the physical equipment used to run the system?

A. Data C. Software

B. Methods D. Hardware

106. Forced migration differs from free migration because it:

A. Results from coercion, war, or disasters
B. Is voluntary and for economic reasons
C. Occurs mainly within urban areas
D. Only involves short distances

107. Which of the following is an explicit population policy?

A. Limiting house sizes
B. Providing old-age security
C. Raising the legal age of marriage
D. Promoting female education

108. Which GIS component is responsible for managing, analyzing, and supporting the system?

A. Data
B. People
C. Software
D. Hardware

109. Which Arc Map view is used to work with real-world coordinates and query data?

A. Data View
B. Layout View
C. Table of Contents
D. Arc Catalog Window

110. Which of the following is a major benefit of GIS?

A. It eliminates the need for maps entirely
B. It integrates complex and diverse information into an illustrative map
C. It replaces human decision-making completely
D. It can only be used for environmental studies

111. According to the IPCC's Third Assessment Report to 2001, what was the warmest year since instrumental records began in 1861?

A. 2001s
B. 1990s
C. 2000s
D. 1998s

112. Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of climate change?

A. Global warming
B. Rising of Sea level
C. Enhanced biodiversity
D. Melting of polar glaciers

113. Which pillar of Ethiopia's CRGE focuses on improving livestock productivity while reducing emissions?

A. Forest protection and reforestation
B. Agriculture and livestock efficiency
C. Expanding renewable energy
D. Energy-efficient transport

114. Which population control policy was officially enforced in China during the late 1970s and early 1980s?

A. One-child policy
B. Pro-natalist incentives
C. Child taxation policies
D. Family planning programs

115. Which of the following is a social indicator of development?

A. GNP per capita
B. Life expectancy at birth
C. Enrollment ratio of girls to boys
D. Infant mortality rate

