ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION (EUEE)
GEOGRAPHY GINBOT 2011/JUNE 2019 Booklet
Booklet-code: -37

Directions: - Each of the following questions is followed by four possible alternatives answers. Read each question and carefully and answer it.

Grade 11 Geography Unit 1

1. Which one of the following geographical approaches is most appropriate for the study of the interaction between biophysical and socio-economic phenomena in a particular area?
   A. A Topical approach
   B. Systematic approach
   C. Regional approach
   D. Thematic approach

Correct choice C

 because the regional approach studies the various characteristics of each region (realm) of the world.

Incorrect choices

- Here Choices A, B and D are the same.
- They apply a specific geographical element or phenomenon over a defined geographical unit.
- In the above question (the interaction between biophysical and socio-economic phenomena) is broader than topical approach.

2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct about the outcomes of the analytical method of inquiry in geography?
   A. It helped geography to become a more law-giving science
   B. It weakened the quantitative revolution
   C. It led to the development of Applied Geography
   D. It weakened the conception of Geography as and ideographic field of study.

Correct choice B

 Because the analytical method of inquiry in geography is the result of quantitative revolution.

Incorrect choices

 Choices A, C and D are the outcomes of the analytical method of inquiry in geography.

3. What is the concern of temporal perspective in Geographical studies?
   A. Where and why are phenomena located
   B. What phenomena are found where
   C. The chronological pattern of phenomena
   D. How phenomena are related to one another

Correct choice C

- The chronological pattern of phenomena is the concern of temporal perspective in geographical studies.

Incorrect choice

- Where, why there and what phenomena are found in a given area are spatial perspective,

4. Which one of the following represents the Earth's life sphere?
   A. The anthroposphere
   B. The troposphere
   C. The ionosphere
   D. The biosphere

Correct choice D

- The biosphere is the part of the earth that supports all sorts of life

Incorrect choices

- The anthroposphere is the earth's cultural landscape
- The troposphere is the solid part- i.e., the rock layers of the earth
- The ionosphere is a layer of electrically charged particles. These electrons and ions are useful for communication because they reflect radio waves

Grade 11 Geography Unit 2

5. What distinguishes an urban settlement from a rural settlement?

A. Main occupation of the population C**.** Population size of the settlement
B. Physical size of the settlement D. Physical infrastructure

Correct choice A

 the major criterion is occupation that is engaging in agricultural or nonagricultural activities.

Incorrect choices

 Choices B, C and D mostly used as criteria for a settlement to be urban

6. Which one of the following is correct about vertical exaggeration in map? A. Vertical exaggeration minimizes distortion in maps.
   B. Vertical exaggeration occurs when a vertical scale is smaller than a horizontal scale.
   C. Vertical exaggeration causes the slope of a hillside to look gentler than it really is
   D. The degree of vertical exaggeration depends on the scale of the map.

Correct choice D

 The degree of vertical exaggeration depends on the scale of the map.

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is not an answer because; vertical exaggeration can cause distortion in maps.
- Choice B is not an answer because, vertical exaggeration occurs when a vertical scale is larger than a horizontal scale.
- Choice C is also not an answer because, vertical exaggeration causes the slope of a hillside to look steeper than it really is

7. Which one of the following is correct about drainage patterns?
   A. A trellises drainage pattern usually develops in areas of flat sedimentary deposits.
   B. A radial drainage pattern typically develops on the slopes of a volcanic cone
   C. Tectonics forces lead to the formation of a dendrite drainage pattern.

D. A rectangular drainage pattern found in areas where rivers flow towards a central

Correct choice B

 Radial drainage patterns occur where rivers flow in all directions away from a raised feature.

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is not an answer because, a trellises drainage pattern greatly affected by tectonic forces (folding and faulting)
- Choice C is not an answer because; Dendrite drainage pattern develops in areas of homogeneous rock, which comprises horizontal strata rock masses. Tectonic forces do not create structures that would affect it.
- Choice D is not an answer because; a rectangular drainage pattern is usually form in areas that have numerous cracks that form a grid pattern.

8. .....refers to a place where a pirate river diverts the headwater of its victim river.

A. Elbow of capture C. Wind gap
B. Base level D. Incision

Correct choice A

 Elbow of capture is a point where one strong river cuts into the course of another weak river during river capture.

Incorrect choices

- Base level is the surface of a river or lake or the sea into which a river flows.
- Wind gap is the surface of a river or lake or the sea into which a river flows. a feature found at the elbow of capture which was once covered by the captured stream but now contains no rivers.
- Incision is the narrow erosion caused by a river and stream that is far from its base level.

9. Which one of the following does not influence the development of road transport networks?

A. Topography C. Technological development
B. Land use and settlement patterns D. Language diversity

Correct choice D

 The correct answer is D. Because Language diversity does not have an influence and has no relationship with it.

Incorrect choices

 Choices A, B and C are some of the factors that affect the development of road transport networks.

10. Geographic Information system (GIS) can be applied to all of the following, except one?

A. Then analysis of urban growth and expansion
B. Building constructions sites.

C. Environment and natural resource management.
D. The management of transport and logistical problems.

Correct choice B

- Except Building constructions sites
- Geographic information system (GIS) can be applied in a number of sectors such as urban planning, Resource Management, Traffic Control, Military Base Management etc.

11. In topographic map, a cliff is best represented by:
    A. Closely spaced contour lines
    B. Overlapping contours
    C. Widely spaced contour lines
    D. Contour lines that cross each other

Correct choice B

 Overlapping contours indicate cliffs

Incorrect choices

- Closely spaced contour lines indicate steep slope
- Widely spaced contour lines indicate gentle slope
- Contour lines that cross each other indicate rivers, boundaries or roads

12. Which one of the following is not correct about contour lines?
    A. Contour lines are used to show the relief of an area B. All points on a given contour line are of the same elevation.
    C. Closely spaced contour lines represent a gentle slope.
    D. Contour lines are generated from spot heights.

Correct choice C

 Because closely spaced contour lines represent a steep slope not a gentle slope.

Incorrect choices

- Contour lines are imaginary lines used on a map to represent relief.
- Contour lines are drawn at a fixed height interval Contour lines indicate the nature of slopes. etc.
- Choices A, B and D are some of the properties of contour lines.

13. In which part of a river course is the presence of waterfalls, rapids and cataracts observed?
    A. In the river delta
    B. Middle course
    C. Lower course
    D. Upper course

Correct choice D

 Waterfalls, rapids and cataracts are the major features formed in the upper course of rivers.

Incorrect choices

- A is not an answer because river delta itself is one of the features formed in the lower course of rivers.

- B is not an answer because small meanders, water cliff are some features formed of the middle course
- C is also not an answer because flood plains, delta, ox-bow lakes are features formed in the lower course of rivers

14. Which of the following hierarchy of settlements is correct according to ascending population size?

A. A Village-hamlet-town-city-metropolis
B. Hamlet-village-town-city-metropolis
C. Metropolis-town-city-village - hamlet
D. Village-town-hamlet - city – metropolis

Correct choice B

 The correct ascending order of hierarchy of settlements is isolated homestead, Hamlet, Village-Town-City-metropolis, Conurbation Megalopolis.

15. Which one of the following is not among the domains of Geographic information system (GIS)?

A. Data manipulation
B. Data storage and management
C. Data discussion
D. Data analysis and presentation

Correct choice C

 Data discussion has nothing with the domains of GIS

Incorrect choices

 Data manipulation, data storage and management data analysis and presentation are among the domains of Geographic information system (GIS).

16. In which of the following settlement types do you expect to find collective amenities such as shops, schools, places of worship and entertainment

A. Dispersed settlements
B. Isolated dwellings
C. Nucleated settlements
D. Nomadic settlements

Correct choice C

 Nucleated settlements are usually developed around a certain central point and have collective amenities.

Incorrect choices

- Dispersed settlements are settlements established by one family or a few family residences scattered about in isolated places.
- Isolated dwellings are the lowest hierarchy of settlement established by one or two families
- Nomadic settlements are temporary settlements where commonly observed in areas of nomadic pastoralists

17.What does a spot height represent on topographic maps? A. Height of places between successive contours.

B. The slope of a specific point
C. The distance between two specific points
D. Measured altitude of a specific point.

Correct choice D

- Spot height is individual height of places.

Incorrect choices

- A is not correct because height of places between successive contours is vertical interval.
- B is not correct answer because slope is related to the deviation of the land from the horizontal
- C is not an answer because the distance between two specific points is map distance.

18. Identify a landform type, which is different from the others:

A. Ridge
B. Depression
C. Saddle
D. Valley

Correct choice B

 Depression is an area of low ground surrounded by higher ground in all directions, or simply as a hole in the ground.

Incorrect choices

- In a valley, three directions offer high ground, while the fourth direction offers low ground.
- A saddle is a dip or low point between two areas of higher ground and formed on the top of a hill
- A ridge normally has low ground in three directions and high ground in one direction
- Valley, Ridge and saddle have atleast one part of them is high ground, but depression is not.

19. _____ refers to an area that separates adjacent drainage basins.

A. Drainage system
B. Tributary
C. Confluence
D. Water divide

Correct choice D

 Water divide or watershed is a high land ground, which serves as starting point for different rivers that flow toward different directions.

Incorrect choices

- Drainage system is the collection of different drainage basins or the final destination of rivers.
- Tributary is small stream that joins the main river.
- Confluence is the meeting place of tributary with Main River.

20. Which one of the following not among the advantages of air transport?
    A. It is the fastest mode of transport
    B. It is the most affordable means of transport
    C. It is least affected by physical barriers
    D. It is most appropriate for transporting perishable goods.

Correct choice B

 It is the not most affordable means of transport because it is the most expensive means of transport.

Incorrect choices

 Air transport is the fastest, most modern, least affected by physical barriers and most appropriate for transporting perishable goods.

21. _____describes the height of a specific location above the sea. level.
    A. Contour
    B. Altitude
    C. Relief
    D. Topography

Correct choice B

 Altitude is a specific location/ height above mean sea-level.

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is not correct because contour is imaginary line used to show equal altitude.
- Choices C and D have the same meaning-surface configuration or ups and downs.

22. Which of the following maps can best show population distribution in a specific area?

    A. Topographic map
    B. Cadastral map
    C. Navigation map
    D. Thematic map

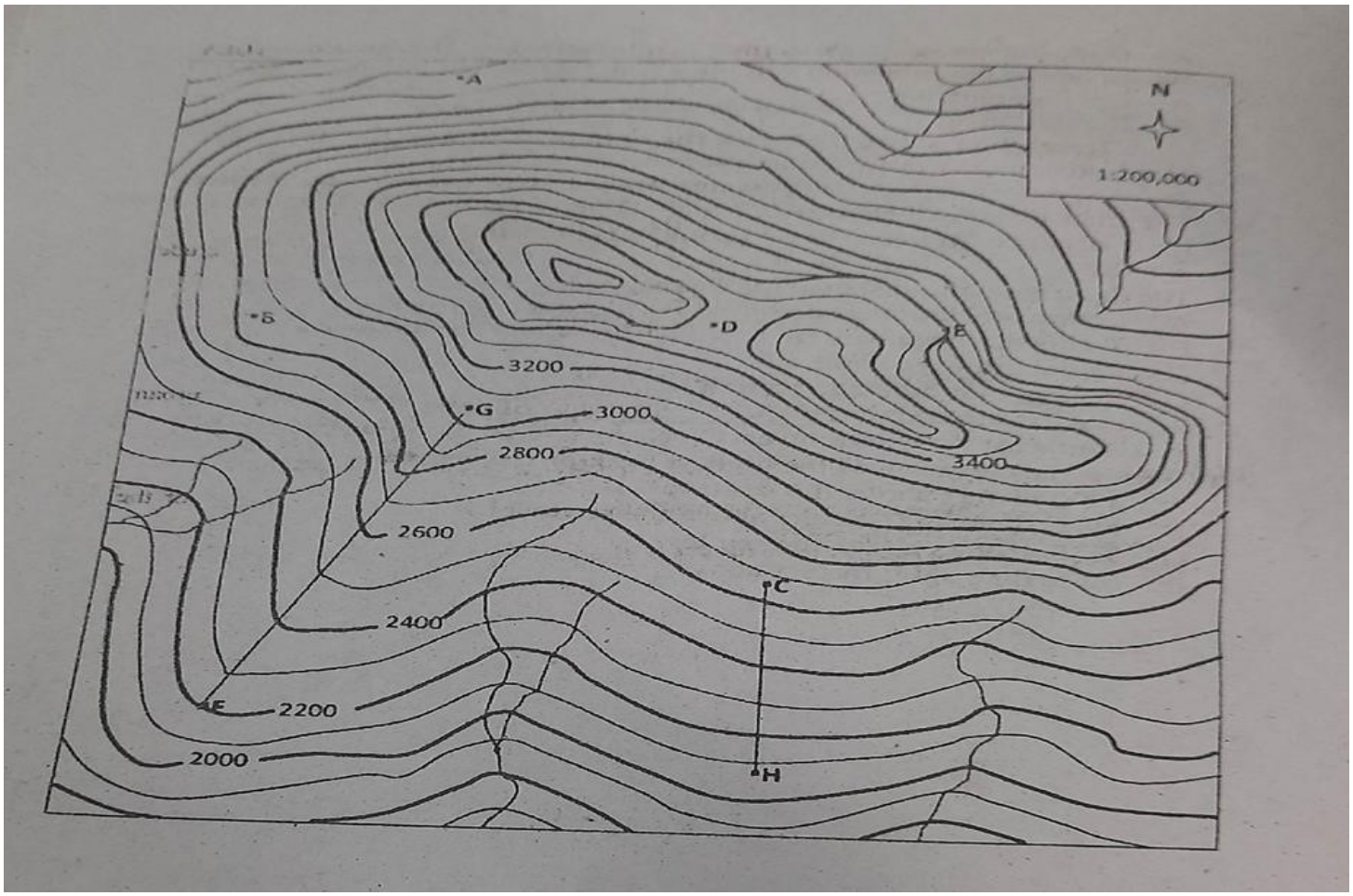
Correct choice D

 Thematic map or topical maps.

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is not correct because Topographic map can show both physical and human made features.
- Choice B is not correct because Cadastral map provides detailed information about ownership within specific area.
- Choice C is not correct because navigation map `show direction of our destination

MAP READING QUESTIONS



23.The landform shown by the line connection points "F" and "G" is:

A. A spur
B. A watershed
C. A valley
D. A ridge

Correct choice A

- A spur is formed by two roughly parallel streams that cut draws along the side of a ridge. A spur is formed by two roughly parallel streams that cut draws along the side of a ridge. Spurs are shown on a contour map by using contours that point towards the lower ground with “U” or “V” shapes.
- a spur is formed by two roughly parallel streams that cut draws along the side of a ridge.

Incorrect choices

- A valley is a long low-lying area of land, often with a river or stream running through
- A ridge is a sloping line of high ground.
- watershed is higher ground which serves as a source region for streams and rivers that flow in different directions

24.The map distance between 'C' and 'H' is 4 centimeters. What is the ground distance between the two points?

A.20Km

B.8 Km

C.80 Km

D.2 Km

Correct choice B

The scale of the map is 1;200.000 or 1cm to 2km

Map distance is 4cm

What is the ground distance between the two points? 1cm=2km

4cm=?

8km.

The ground distance between points C and H is 8km.The correct answer is B.

25.The drainage pattern shown on the map:

A. Centripetal drainage pattern
B. Trellis drainage pattern
C. Radial drainage pattern
D. A Rectangular drainage pattern

Correct choice C

 Radial drainage patterns occur where rivers flow in all directions away from a raised feature.

Incorrect choices

- A trellises drainage pattern greatly affected by tectonic forces (folding and faulting)
- A rectangular drainage pattern is usually form in areas that have numerous cracks that form a grid pattern.
- Centripetal drainage patterns are found in areas where rivers flow from surrounding high ground toward a central basin.

26. Point "A" is located to the _____ of point "D”

A. Southeast
B. Northwest
C. Northeast
D. Southwest

The correct answer is B.

27.What is the elevation of the highest peak on the map?

A.3900 meters above the sea level
B. More than 3800 meters above the sea level
C. 3650 meters above the sea level
D. More than 3800 meters above

Both choices B and D are numbers.

28.Identify the correct pairing! A. Lake

Trukana - Kenya

B. Lake Volta - Ghana
C. Lake Victoria -
D. Lake Nasser – Malawi

Correct choices A

- Lake Trukana – Kenya
- Lake Turkana is found in northern Kenya. The lake is fed by River Ghibe/Omo of Ethiopia.

Incorrect choices

- Lake Volta - Ghana
- Lake Victoria – Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya (shared by the three countries)
- Lake Nasser – Egypt

Grade 11 Geography Unit 3

29. The savanna vegetation in Africa is characterized by:

A. The dominance of xerophytes
B. Mixed woodland and grass ecosystem
C. Alpine plants
D. Evergreen and deciduous trees

Correct choice B

 Mixed woodland and grass ecosystem related to park savanna

Incorrect choices

- Xerophytes are desert and semi-desert vegetation
- Alpine plants are highland vegetations
- Evergreen and deciduous trees are Mediterranean vegetations

30. One of the following soils has a dark color soil type with high content of shrinking and swelling clay minerals.

A. Acrisol
B. Nitosol
C. Livisol
D. Vertisol

Correct choice D

 Vertisol are black basaltic soils with clay character. They become sticky during the rainy season and crack during the dry season.

Incorrect choices

- Acrisols are weathered, acidic and shallow soils
- Nitisols have a deep profile and are rich in humus content
- Lixisols are reddish and sometimes yellowish in color

31. All of the following are factors that influence the process of soil formation except one?

A. Climate
B. Organisms
C. Parent material
D. Overgrazing

Correct choice D

- Overgrazing is not soil forming factor.

Incorrect choices

- Climate, organisms parent material, topography and time factors that influence the process of soil formation.

32.In which region of Africa are the Atlas Mountains found?

A. Northern Africa
B. Western Africa
C. Eastern Africa
D. Southern Africa

Correct choice A

- Atlas Mountains which are part of young fold mountains are found in the Maghreb regions of north Africa.
- African mountains can be categorized in to two: fold and volcanic mountains.
- Fold mountains of the continent are also categorized in to young and old fold mountains.

33.In which part of Africa do we find the highest relief?

A. Western Africa
B. Southern Africa
C. Eastern Africa
D. Northern Africa

Correct choice C

- The highest relief of the continent, Mount Kilimanjaro with an altitude of 5895m above sea-level is found in Tanzania of Eastern African region.

34.The equatorial type of climate in Africa is characterized by:

A. Low mean monthly temperature
B. Low annual range of temperature
C. Shallow depth of the waters
D. Steep water courses

Correct choice B

The equatorial type of climate in Africa is characterized by:

- High mean monthly and mean annual temperatures
- Very deep-water bases
- Gentle water courses used for navigational purposes
- High daily and low annual range of temperature

Incorrect choices

- Low annual range of temperature means there is very small variations of temperature among the months.

35.The navigability of most African rivers is hindered by:

A. The steady volume of flow
B. The trans boundary nature of the rivers
C. Shallow depth of the waters
D. Steep water courses

Correct choice D

- Steep long profile, waterfalls and rapids, seasonal fluctuation: deltaic mouths and mangrove swamps exotic nature of the rivers are some of the major characteristics of African rivers.

36.One of the following is not a major cause of drought in Africa: A. Increasing human and livestock populations.

B. Increased use of commercial fertilizers and improved seeds
C. Expansion of farm lands and settlements
D. Unwise use of natural resources

Correct choice B

 increased use of commercial fertilizers and improved seeds is not cause of drought.

Incorrect choices

 Choices A, C and D are major causes of draught in Africa.

37. The straight of Bab-el Mandeb connects Africa with:

A. Europe
B. South America
C. India
D. Asia

Correct choice D

 The two straights that connect Africa with Europe and Asia respectively are strait of Gibraltar and The straight of Bab-el Mandeb. South America and India are not as close as Europe and Asia to Africa.

38.Which major geological event took place in Africa during the Paleozoic era?

A. Orogenesis
B. Denudation
C. Extensive lava flows
D. Mineralization of rocks

Correct choice B

- Denudation is the major geological event that took place in Africa during the Paleozoic era.
- Denudation is the process of wearing away or removal of the Earth's surface materials by weathering, erosion, and transportation

Incorrect choices

- Orgenesis - Mesozoic and Cenozoic
- Extensive lava flows-Cenozoic
- Mineralization of rocks-rocks are originally made up of minerals

39.Which one of the following African countries is outside of the Rift Valley area?

A. Sudan
B. Mozambique
C. Malawi
D. Burundi

Correct choice A

- Sudan is outside of the Rift Valley area.

Incorrect choices

 Mozambique, Malawi, and Burundi are all found within the Rift Valley area.

40. What contributed most for Africa to be the hottest of all continents of the world?
    A. High altitudinal range
    B. Longitudinal range
    C. Presence of adjacent water bodies
    D. Latitudinal location

Correct choice D

 Africa's location within the Tropics is the main factor that contributes to it being the hottest continent in the world.

Incorrect choices

- A is not an answer because the higher the altitude, the lower the temperature
- B is not an answer longitudinal range doesn't have relation with the climate(temperature)
- C is also not an answer because Presence of adjacent water bodies mostly modifies the temperature of coastal areas.

41. Which climatic region of Africa is dry during the summer season?
    A. The equatorial climate region
    B. The Mediterranean climate region
    C. The highland climate region
    D. The tropical continental climate region

Correct choice B

 The Mediterranean climate region of Africa is dry during the summer season.

Incorrect choices

- The equatorial climate region is wet throughout the year
- The highland climate region Temperature is cool, with small annual ranges.
- The tropical continental climate region summer is very hot and winter is cool
- This region is characterized by a hot, sunny, bright, dry summer season and a mild wet winter season.

42. Which one of the following climate types of Africa is least affected by the ITCZ? (11^{th}-U3)
    A. Mediterranean climate
    B. Desert climate
    C. Afro-alpine climate
    D. Semi-desert climate

Correct choice A

- Since the Mediterranean climate region is located outside of this zone, it is not affected by it to the same extent as other climate types in Africa.
- The Mediterranean climate region of Africa is the least affected by the ITCZ.

- The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a low-pressure zone near the Equator where the trade winds of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres come together and cause frequent rainfall.

Incorrect choices

 The desert climates, the Afro-alpine climate and the semi-desert climate are found at the rings of tropical zone where the ITCZ is revolve around it

43.Which of the following statements is not correct about the Tropical- Rainforests of Africa?

A. They have significantly low species diversity
B. They have little undergrowth as the canopy of the tall trees prevent the penetration of light
C. They contain broad-leafed evergreen trees
D. They are largely confined to Central and Western Africa and Eastern Madagascar.

Correct choice A

- The statement that Tropical-Rainforests of Africa have significantly low species diversity is not correct.
- In fact, they have high species diversity than any other biome. The other statements are true; they have little undergrowth, contain broad-leafed evergreen trees, and are largely confined to Central and Western Africa and Eastern Madagascar.

Incorrect choices

 Choices B, C and D are the general characteristics of tropical- rainforests of Africa.

44.In which of the following area in Africa is wind a dominant agent of soil erosion?

A. The tropical rain forests
B. The Sahel region
C. The east African highlands
D. The Congo basin

Correct choice B

 The Sahel region of Africa is an area where wind is a dominant agent of soil erosion.

Incorrect choices

- Wind as erosional agent is common ai desert and semi-desert areas including the Sahel region, but in other parts water or river is the most dominant agent of erosion.
- This region is characterized by semi-arid to arid conditions and experiences frequent dust storms and sandstorms, which can cause significant soil erosion.
- In other parts of Africa, water or rivers are typically the dominant agents of erosion.

45.What is a soil conservation method that involves the covering of the soil with plant residues to conserve soil moisture and regain soil fertility.

A. Crop rotation
B. Green manure
C. Mulching

D. Fallowing

Correct choice C

- Mulching is a soil conservation method that involves the covering of the soil with plant residues to conserve soil moisture and regain soil fertility.

Incorrect choices

- Crop rotation is planting different crops alternately on a farm.
- Green manure is cultivating and mixing leguminous plants with the soil.
- Fallowing is leaving the farm idle for a while until the soil regains its fertility

46.Which one of the following is correct about the population of Africa? (11thU4)

A. The rate of population growth in Africa is the fastest in the world
B. North Africa is the most densely populated regions of Africa.
C. Africa is the most populous continent in the world
D. The African population is characterized by long doubling time

Correct choice A

- The rate of population growth in Africa is the fastest in the world.

Incorrect choices

- B is not an answer because it is Eastern Africa which is densely populated, not North Africa.
- C is not an answer because Africa is the second most populous continent after Asia.
- D is not an answer because the African population is characterized by a short doubling time due to a high growth rate.

47.Which one of the following is among the main reasons for the high death rate of the African population? (11th-U4)

A. Widespread use of contraceptives
B. Malnutrition
C. Improved health services
D. Low level of poverty

Correct choice B

Malnutrition is among the main reasons for the high death rate of the African population.

Incorrect choices

- A is not an answer because there is limited use of contraceptives in Africa.
- C is not an answer because there is a low level of health services in the continent.
- D is not an answer because there is a high level of poverty in the continent.

48.Which indicator best describes the difference between immigration and emigration? (11th-U4)

A. Rate of migration
B. Gross migration
C. Total migration
D. Low level of poverty

Correct choice A

- Rate of migration, which is the difference between immigration and emigration.

Incorrect choices

- B and C are not answers because they are the sum of immigrants and emigrants.
- D is not an answer because it is one of the indicators of development.

49.Which one of the following better describes the difference between economic growth and economic development? (11th-U4)

A. Economic growth is an indicator of structural and technological change
B. Economic growth is a measure of the amount of goods and services produced
C. Economic development is one aspect of economic growth
D. Economic growth measures the welfare of society.

Correct choice B

- Economic growth is a measure of the amount of goods and services produced.

Incorrect choices

- A is not an answer because it is not economic growth, but economic development, which is an indicator of structural and technological change.
- C is not an answer because it is not economic development, but economic growth, which is one aspect of economic development.
- D is not an answer because it is economic development, not economic growth, which measures the welfare of society.

50. _____is an indicator of development which describes the total value of goods and services produced in a country in a specific period of time. (11th-U4)

A. Percapita Income
B. Gross domestic Product
C. Gross National Product
D. Gross National Income

Correct choice B

- Gross Domestic Product is an indicator of development that describes the total value of goods and services produced in a country in a specific period of time.

Incorrect choices

- A is not an answer because per capita income is the average amount of money that an individual is expected to have as a result of the state's Gross National Product.
- C and D are not answers because Gross National Product or Gross National Income, unlike GDP, includes income from within and outside the state.

51.Which one of the following characterizes the African population? (11th-U4)

A. Low infant mortality rate
B. High life expectancy at birth
C. Low dependency ratio
D. High rate of natural increase

Correct choice D

 The African population is characterized by a high rate of natural increase.

Incorrect choices

- A is not an answer because the African population is characterized by a high infant mortality rate.
- B is not an answer because the African population is characterized by a low life expectancy at birth.
- C is not an answer because the African population is characterized by a high dependency ratio.

52.What is the most likely cause for low level of economic development in many African countries? (11th-U4)

A. Poor natural resource endowment
B. Political instability and poor governance
C. High population pressure
D. High mean annual temperatures

- Political instability and poor governance are the most likely causes for the low level of economic development in many African countries.
- A is not an answer because Africa has untouched and diverse natural resources.
- C is not an answer because the human resource in the continent is not effectively utilized.
- D is not an answer because temperature has no relationship with the level of economic development.

53.The relative proportion of male and female population is expressed by: (11thU4)

A. Age structure
B. Economic ratio
C. Sex structure
D. Dependency ratio

Correct choice C

 Sex structure is the relative proportion of the male and female population.

Incorrect choices

- Age structure is the distribution of a given population into age groups.
- Economic ratio is indicators of economic activity measured in monetary units at constant prices.
- Dependency ratio is the relationship between the working or economically active population and the non-working population.

54.One of the following is not a major destination of the intra-continental labor migrants of Africa: (11th-U4)

A. The Gold and diamond mines of the Republic of South Africa
B. Oil fields of Nigeria and North Africa
C. The Danakil salt plains of the Afar Region of Ethiopia
D. Citrus and Vine planation of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco

Correct choice C

- The Danakil salt plains of the Afar Region of Ethiopia is not a major destination of intra-continental migration of Africa.

Incorrect choices

- The distractors A, B, and D, are major destinations of intra-continental migration of Africa, with A being the Gold and diamond mines of the Republic of South Africa, B being the Oil fields of Nigeria and North Africa, and D being the Citrus and Vine plantations of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

55. .....Is a push factor that likely causes rural-rural population migration in Africa. (11th-U4)

A. Natural disaster
B. Infrastructure development
C. Employment opportunities
D. Improved housing

Correct choice A

- Natural disaster is a push factor that likely causes rural-rural population migration in Africa.

Incorrect choices

- The distractors B, C, and D, are not the answer because they are pull factors rather than push factors.
- Infrastructure development, employment opportunities, and improved housing are examples of pull factors that attract people to move to a certain area.

Grade 12 (45 questions)

56. What is the final step in a research project? (12th U1)

A. Generalizing and interpreting the data
B. Compelling the bibliography of references
C. Preparing the research report
D. Writing the concluding remarks

Correct choice C

- Preparing the research report is the final step in a research project, while generalizing and interpreting the data, writing the concluding remarks, and compiling the bibliography of references are the earlier steps in the process of conducting research.

57. Which of the following research approaches involves the use of ethnography and participant observation for data collection? (12th U1)

A. Quantitative approach
B. Simulation approach
C. Desk review approach
D. Qualitative approach

Correct choice D

- Ethnography and participant observation are techniques used in the qualitative approach for data collection.

- The quantitative approach involves verifying a given geographical theory and translating the concepts of the theory into variables that can be measured with statistical techniques.

58. Which one of the following is an example of a primary source of data? (12th U1)

A. Diaries
B. Journals
C. Interviews
D. Historical records

Correct choice C

 Interviews, on the other hand, are a primary source of data.

Incorrect choices

 Diaries, journals, books, newspapers, and historical records are examples of secondary data sources

59. Which of the following is correct about sampling? (12th U1)

A. The sample size of a homogenous population should be larger than a heterogeneous population.
B. Non-probability sampling provides equal chance for every item of the population
C. Sample size has no much effect on the results of the research
D. Large sample size provides more representation of the population.

Correct choice D

 A larger sample size provides more representation of the population.

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is not correct because the sample size of a homogenous population should be smaller than a heterogeneous population.
- Choice B is not correct because it is probability sampling that provides equal chance for every item of the population.
- Choice C is not correct because sample size has a significant effect on the results of the research.

60. The techniques and procedures used to undertake research is termed as: (12th U1)

A. Research approach
B. Research methodology
C. Research project
D. Research methods

Correct choice D

 Research methodology refers to the techniques and procedures used to undertake research

Incorrect choices

- while research project is an inquiry into a problem.
- Research approach is the attributes to be measured and the techniques to be used for collecting and analyzing data.

- Research methods are the specific techniques used to collect and analyze data.

61. Which map types use lines of equal value to show arc as with continuous distribution? (12th u2)

A. Sketch Maps
B. Isopleth Maps
C. Flow Maps
D. Choropleth Maps

Correct choice B

 Isopleth Maps use lines of equal value to show arc as with continuous distribution.

Incorrect choices

- Sketch maps are simple free-hand drawings showing features with relative positions,
- while Flow maps are proportional arrows used to portray the degree or volume of movements of goods, traffic flow, migration of people.
- Choropleth maps, on the other hand, are also called shaded maps used to show the distribution of average values.

62. Which one of the following map projections causes low level of distortions in representing the equatorial region? (12th U2)

A. Zenithal projection
B. Conical projection
C. Cylindrical projection
D. Planar projection

Correct choice C

 Cylindrical projections are best suited for the projection of tropical regions since deformities increase pole wards.

Incorrect choices

- Choices A and D are not answers because they are the same and appropriate for Polar regions,
- While Choice B is not an answer because it is appropriate for Midlatitude regions.

63. What is the other name for maps that emphasize the distribution of a single geographic element or character? (12th U2)

A. Reference or general-purpose maps
B. Charts
C. Topographic maps
D. Thematic or special purpose maps

Correct choice D

 Thematic or special purpose maps emphasize on the distribution of a single geographic element or character.

Incorrect choices

- Choices A and C are the same and they portray different features at the same time.
- They are made at a larger scale covering smaller areas to show details.

- Charts are not part of a map rather they are often used to ease understanding large quantities of data and the relationship between parts of the data

64.In Azimuthal map projection:(12th U2) A. Parallels

make arcs of concentric circles

B. Longitudes are straight lines radiating from the poles
C. Distortions increase towards the poles from the Equator
D. All longitudes are equal in length from the Equator

Correct choice B

- Meridians (not longitudes) are straight lines radiating from the poles.

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is not correct because Parallels are concentric circles, not arcs.
- Choice C is not correct because distortions increase towards the poles from the Equator in the case of cylindrical projections.
- Choice D is not correct because it doesn't include Equatorial areas.

65. Countries of the Horn of Africa lie in the GMT+3time zone due to their. (12th U3)

A. Relative location
B. Vicinal location
C. Geological location
D. Absolute location

Correct choice D

 Absolute location or location by the use of latitudes and longitudes.

Incorrect choices

- Relative or vicinal location is the location of a place in relation to water bodies or land masses,
- while geological location considers a broad aerial extent and is strategic terms.
- Time zone is related to longitude.

66. Where is mount Batu found? (12th U3)

A. Bale massifs
B. Hararghe plateau
C. Shewan plateau
D. Arsi plateau

Correct choice A

 Bale massifs consist of Mount Tulu Dimtu (4377 masl) and Mount Batu (4307 masl).

Incorrect choices

- Hararghe plateau consists of Mount Gara Muleta (3381 m.a.s.l) and Mount Jebel Tita (3122 masl),
- Shewan plateau consists of Mt Abbuye Meda (4000 m.a.s.l) and Mt. Guraghe (3721 masl), and Arsi plateau consists of Mount Chillallo (4136 masl), Mount Bada (4139 masl), and Mount Kaka (4180 masl).

67. Gibra (Lobelia rhynochopetalum) & Asta (Erica arborea) are examples of: (12th U3)

A. Woodland vegetation
B. Steppe vegetation
C. Savanna vegetation
D. Afro-alpine vegetation

Correct choice D

 Gibra (Lobelia rhynochopetalum) & Asta (Erica arborea) are examples of Afro-alpine vegetation.

Incorrect choices

- Woodland vegetation consists of acacia, combretum, baobabs, borassus, etc.,
- while Steppe vegetation consists of gramnoids, elymus, agropyron, festuca, etc.
- Savanna vegetation consists of acacia, wild fig, sycamore, and kosso trees, etc.

68. Ethiopia shares the longest & shortest boundary with _____and respectively. (12th U3)

A. Eritrea and Somalia
B. Djibouti and Sudan
C. Somalia and Djibouti
D. Sudan and Djibouti

Correct choice C

 After the separation of South Sudan from Sudan republic Ethiopia shares its longest boundary with Somalia (1600km) and the shortest with Djibouti (310km).

69. Which of the following is correct about the geologic history of the Horn of Africa? (12th U3)

A. The Paleozoic era is known for the predominance of reptiles
B. The geologic events of the Tertiary period resulted in the outpouring of huge quantities of basaltic lava.
C. The thickness and age of Adigrat sandstone progressively increases from the southeast to the northwest.
D. Most of the sedimentary rocks in the Horn of Africa were formed during the Precambrian era.

Correct choice B

 as it states that the geologic events of the Tertiary period resulted in the outpouring of huge quantities of basaltic lava.

Incorrect choices

- A is incorrect because it states that the Paleozoic era is known for the predominance of reptiles, which is incorrect as it is the Mesozoic era that is known for this.

- C is incorrect because it states that the thickness and age of Adigrat sandstone progressively increases from the southeast to the northwest, which is incorrect as it decreases.
- D is incorrect because it states that most of the sedimentary rocks in the Horn of Africa were formed during the Precambrian era, which is incorrect as they were formed during the Mesozoic era.

70. Which one of the following soil types is found in the arid and semi-arid areas of Ethiopia? (12th U3)

A. Lithosols C. Xerosols
B. Cambisols D. Nitosols

Correct choice C

 as xerosols are specifically found in arid and semi-arid regions.

Incorrect choices

- A is incorrect because lithosols are found in areas of low precipitation, which is not the characteristic of arid and semi-arid areas.
- B is incorrect because cambisols are found on rugged and sloping terrain, which is not specific to arid and semi-arid areas.
- D is incorrect because nitosols are associated with high rainfall, which is not characteristic of arid and semi-arid areas.

71. Which of the following landforms is a watershed between river Abay and river Awash? (12th U3)

A. The Tigrean plateau C. The Shewan plateau
B. The Gojjam massif D. The Amhara Saynt massif **Correct choice C**

 as it specifically states that the Shewan plateau is a dome-shaped plateau that serves as a watershed between the Awash and Abbay River basins.

Incorrect choices

- A is incorrect because the Tigrean plateau lies to the southeast of the upper course of the Mereb/Gash River and to the northeast of Tekkeze River Gorge, which is not a watershed between the Abay and Awash rivers.
- B is incorrect because it does not serve as a watershed between the Abay and Awash rivers.
- D is incorrect because it does not serve as a watershed between the Abay and Awash rivers.

72. Which one of the Ethiopian lakes is located outside the Rift Valley system? (12th U3)

A. Chamo B. Tana C. Langano D. Abaya

Correct choice B

 as it states that lake Tana is located outside the Rift Valley system, while the others are not.

Incorrect choices

 A, C, and D are incorrect because they state that the lakes Chamo, Langano, and Abaya are rift valley lakes, which is incorrect as they are all located within the Rift Valley system.

73. In which agro-ecological zone is most agricultural land of Ethiopia located? (12 th U3)

A. Kolla
B. Dega
C. Woina Dega
D. Wurch

Correct choice C

 as the Woina Dega zone areas contain most of Ethiopia's agricultural land, producing surplus grain, inset, and its derivatives.

Incorrect choices

- A is incorrect because Kolla areas are primarily engaged in pastoralist activities, which is not the location of most agricultural land in Ethiopia.
- B is incorrect because Dega areas are preferred for secure location, reliable rainfall, and absence of diseases such as malaria, which does not relate to the location of most agricultural land in Ethiopia.
- D is incorrect because Wurch areas have low temperature and very high elevation, making human settlement difficult, which does not relate to the location of most agricultural land in Ethiopia.

74. Which of the following rain bearing winds carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season? (12^{th} U3)

A. Southwesterly winds
B. Equatorial westerlies
C. Northeast trade winds
D. Northwesterly winds

Correct choice B

 as it specifically states that the Equatorial westerlies or guinea monsoon which is stronger than the south easterly winds.

Incorrect choices

- A is incorrect because it states that the southwesterly winds carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season, which is not correct as they carry moisture to the Indian subcontinent during the summer season.
- C is incorrect because the northeast trade winds do not carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season.
- D is incorrect because the northwesterly winds do not carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season.

75. Which endemic animal is found in both the Semien mountains and the Bale highlands of Ethiopia? (12th U3)

A. Walia Ibex
B. Wild Ass
C. Semien Fox
D. Swayne's Harebeest

Correct choice C

 Walia Ibex is found in the Semien Highlands, but not in the Bale highlands where the Semien Fox is found.

Incorrect choices

- Wild Ass is found in the Afar and Southeast Lowlands, but not in the Semien or Bale highlands.
- Swayne's Harebeest is found in Nechsar park and Sankalle sanctuary, but not in the Semien or Bale highlands where the Semien Fox is found.

76. Which of the following measures can be used for the conservation of natural vegetation? (12th U3)

A. Mulching
B. Overgrazing
C. Slash & burn
D. Agroforestry

Correct choice D

 The combination of agriculture and planting trees

Incorrect choices

- Mulching is a soil conservation mechanism, but not specifically for the conservation of natural vegetation.
- Overgrazing is one of the factors that affects soil, and can lead to the degradation of natural vegetation.
- Slash and burn is a cause of deforestation and loss of natural vegetation

77. Which one of the following pairing is not correct? (12th U3)

A. Tekezo-Angereb
B. Ghenale - Dawa
C. Ghibe-Gilo
D. Awash- Akaki

Correct choice C

 Gilo is a tributary of the Baro river, not the Ghibe river.

Incorrect choice

- Tekezo-Angereb is a correct pairing.
- Ghenale-Dawa is a correct pairing.
- Awash-Akaki is a correct pairing.

78. Where do we find the active volcano of Ertalle? (12th U3)

A. The Upper Awash Valley
B. The Afar triangle
C. The Red Sea coastal plains
D. The Rift Valley lakes district

Correct choice B

- The Afar Triangle (Northern Subdivision) which ranging from 116 meters below sea level at the Kobar Sink to about 900 meters above sea level at Awash.
- This region of the rift valley is characterized by faulted depressions, grabens and active volcanoes such as Erta'li, Fentale Dubbi and Damiali.

Incorrect choices

- A. The Upper Awash Valley is not where the active volcano of Ertalle is found.
- C. The Red Sea coastal plains is not where the active volcano of Ertalle is found.
- D. The Rift Valley lakes district is not where the active volcano of Ertalle is found.

79. To which major drainage system of Ethiopia does the Ghibe River drainage system belong? (12th U3)

A. The Western (Mediteranean) Drainage System.
B. The Southeastern Drainage System.
C. The Inland (Rift Valley) Drainage System.
D. The Southern Omo Drainage System

Correct choice C

 the Inland (Rift Valley) Drainage System.

Incorrect choices

- The Western (Mediterranean) Drainage System belongs to the Nile River.
- The Southeastern Drainage System belongs to the Wabishebele and Genale rivers.
- The Southern Omo Drainage System is not a familiar drainage system in Ethiopia.

80. Which of the following is the main reason why relatively low mean monthly temperatures are recorded on Ethiopian highlands in summer? (12 th U3)

A. Ethiopia's latitudinal location
B. The country's distance from the sea
C. The altitude factors
D. The prevalence of high cloud cover

Correct choice D

 the prevalence of high cloud cover.

Incorrect choices

- Ethiopia's latitudinal location causes high temperatures during most of the year, but not low temperatures in the summer.
- The country's distance from the sea is not a major factor in low temperatures on the Ethiopian highlands.
- Altitude factors are a major reason for the variation of temperature and different agro-climatic zones, but not specifically for low temperatures in the summer.

81. Which of the following was not among the main reason why the Dega zone areas were historically home of concentrated human settlement? (G-12 U3)

A. The people's lack of choice to settle in lower and warmer agro climatic zoncs
B. its reliable rainfall and support for two growing periods per year
C. The absence of vector borne diseases such as malaria

D. its suitable location for the people to defend themselves from threats

Correct choice A

 the people's lack of choice to settle in lower and warmer agro-climatic zones.

Incorrect choices

- Its reliable rainfall and support for two growing periods per year were one of the major reasons why Dega zone areas were historically home to concentrated human settlement.
- The absence of vector-borne diseases such as malaria was another major reason why Dega zone areas were historically home to concentrated human settlement.
- Its suitable location for the people to defend themselves from threats was another major reason why Dega zone areas were historically home to concentrated human settlement.

82. Which of the following statements is correct about the wild animals of Ethiopia? (12th U3)

A. All of the endemic animals of Ethiopia inhabit the highlands
B. Virtually all types of mammals found in East Africa are also found in Ethiopia
C. Ethiopia's wild animal stock is generally similar to that of East Africa as whole
D. Ethiopia's Wild Ass population is confined to the Afar lowlands

Correct choice C

 Ethiopia's wild animal stock is generally similar to that of East Africa as a whole.

Incorrect choices

- Not all endemic animals of Ethiopia inhabit the highlands, as some are also found in the lowlands.
- Virtually all types of mammals found in East Africa are not found in Ethiopia, as seven species of mammals are endemic to Ethiopia.
- Ethiopia's. Wild Ass population is found in Afar region

83. Is the wettest lowland in Ethiopia. (12th U3)

A. Baro-Akobo lowlands
B. Abbay-Dinder lowlands
C. Angereb lowlands
D. Omo-Ghibe lowlands

Correct choice A.

 Baro-Akobo lowlands.

Incorrect choices

- The other choices, Abbay-Dinder lowlands, Angereb lowlands, and Omo-Ghibe lowlands, are all parts of the Western Lowlands in Ethiopia which are characterized by arid and semi-arid conditions.
- Baro-Akobo lowlands are the wettest lowlands in Ethiopia due to their forest coverage and location in the westerly wind direction.

84. Which of the following towns is located in the autumn and spring rainfall regions of Ethiopia? (12th U3)

A. Gode B. Jigjiga C. Harar D. Assaita

Correct choice A and B

- A, Gode, and B, Jigjiga.
- Gode and Jigjiga are located in the autumn and spring rainfall regions of Ethiopia.

Incorrect choices

- Harar is located in the Merged Spring, Summer, and Autumn Rainfall Region, while Assaita is located in the Winter Rainfall Region.

85.Which one of the following could accelerate soil degradation? (12th U3)

A. Contour plowing C. Intensive cultivation
B. Intercropping activities D. Manuring

Correct choice C

- intensive cultivation. could accelerate soil degradation.

Incorrect choices

 Choices A, B, and D, are soil conservation mechanisms.

86. According to Karl Marx, food security among population should be understood in relation to: (12th U4)

A. The potentials of technological innovation
B. The adoption of preventive checks
C. Unequal distribution of resources
D. Natural resource degradation

Correct choice C

 Karl Marx believed that the capitalist system can produce food and other necessities for an indefinitely expanding population, and that it is only capitalism's unequal distribution of social wealth that makes it seem as though these resources were limited and, therefore, that population growth must have a natural limit.

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is the belief of Esther Boserup,
- while choices B and D are the beliefs of Thomas Robert Malthus.

87. Which of the following statements shows Esther Boserup's argument about the relationship between population growth and food supply? (12th U4)

A. Food production is limited and population cannot increase beyond the means of subsistence
B. Technological advancement would ensure that food supply will keep up with population growth
C. The poor are to be blamed for their own poverty
D. If population growth outstrips the means of subsistence, positive checks will apply.

Correct choice B

- Technological advancement would ensure that food supply will keep up with population growth.
- Esther Boserup argued that technological advancement would ensure that food supply would keep up with population growth.

Incorrect choices

 Choice A, C, and D are basic propositions forwarded by Thomas Robert Malthus.

88.What is the focus of Thomas Malthu's population theory? (12th U4)

A. The power of the earth to produce enough food to meet growing demands
B. The importance of positive checks to regulate population growth
C. The positive effects of population of food production
D. The influence of capitalist modes of production

Correct choice B

- The importance of positive checks to regulate population growth.
- Thomas Malthus focused on the importance of positive checks and preventive checks to control population growth.

89. What is the main reason for the high population growth in urban centers compared to the rural areas of Ethiopia? (12th U4)

A. High Fertility Rate in Urban Areas
B. Limited Use of Family Planning Services in Rural Areas
C. Differences in Early Marriage
D. Rural Urban Migration

Correct choice D

 rural-urban migration.

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is not an answer because there is low fertility rate in urban areas.
- Choice B is not an answer because the use of family planning services in urban areas is better than rural areas.
- Choice C is not an answer because early marriage is the main characteristic of rural population.

90.Which one of the following is correct about the population of Ethiopia?12th U4

A. Ethiopia is among the least populous nations in Africa
B. The distribution of the Ethiopian population is reasonably even
C. Aging is a major challenge of the Ethiopian population
D. The growth rate of the Ethiopian population shows a slight decline

Correct choice D

- the growth rate of the Ethiopian population shows a slight decline.
- Although population growth rate is one of the highest but it shows a slight decline

Incorrect choices

- Choice A is not correct because Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa.

- Choice B is not correct because Ethiopian population distribution is uneven.
- Choice C is not correct because Ethiopian population is characterized by the least number of aged populations.

91. Which of the following crops is widely cultivated in areas of low population density in Ethiopia? (12th U4)

A. Sorghum
B. Coffee
C. Enset
D. Teff

Correct choice A Sorghum.

Incorrect choices

- Choices B, C, and D, are not the answers because they are not widely cultivated in areas of low population density in Ethiopia.
- Coffee, enset, and teff are crops that are typically grown in areas of high population density

92.Where do we commonly find temporary settlements in Ethiopia? (12th U4) A. The highlands of Ethiopia C. The peri-urban areas

B. The pastoral areas D. The river valley

Correct choice B pastoral areas.

Incorrect choices

- The highlands of Ethiopia, the peri-urban areas, and the river valley are typically permanently settled, while the pastoral areas are known for their temporary settlements as the pastoral communities move around in search of pasture and water for their livestock

93.Refers to the average lifespan of a newly born infant under current mortality levels. (12th U4)

A. Infant mortality rate
B. Doubling period
C. Life expectancy
D. Dependency ratio

Correct choice C life expectancy

Incorrect choices

- Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, doubling period is the number of years it takes for a population to double in size, and dependency ratio is the ratio of non-working-age individuals (those younger than 15 or older than 64) to working-age individuals.

94.Which of the following Mortality Rates is the highest in Ethiopia? (12th U4)

A. Maternal Mortality Rate
B. Child Mortality Rate
C. Infant Mortality Rate
D. Adult Mortality Rate

Correct choice C

- Maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, child mortality rate is the number of deaths of children under 5 years old per 1,000 live births, infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1year old per 1,000 live births, and adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years.

95. One of the following is not among the causes of high Maternal Mortality Rate in Ethiopia: (12th U4)

A. Poverty
B. Rural- urban migration
C. Early marriage and abortion
D. Limited access to health service

Correct choice B

- rural-urban migration. Poverty, early marriage and abortion, and limited access to health services are all factors that contribute to high maternal mortality rates in Ethiopia.

96. Which one of the following countries is known for its anti-natalist population policy? (12th U4)

A. United States of America
B. North Korea
C. China
D. France

Correct choice C

- China. The United States of America, North Korea, and France are not known for their anti-natalist population policies. China, on the other hand, has been known for its one-child policy, which was in effect from 1979 to 2015.

97.Which one of the following is not an industrial crop? (12th U5)

A. Chat B. Sesame C. Coffee D. Sugarcane

Correct choice A

- Chat, also known as khat, is a stimulant drug that is grown and consumed in East Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

Incorrect choices

- Sesame, coffee, and sugarcane are all industrial crops that are grown for export purposes in tropical Africa.

98.Which one of the following is not among the main challenges of the Ethiopian economy? (12th U5)

A. Climate change and variability C. Labor shortage
B. Capital constraint D. Lack of good governance

Correct choice C

- labor shortage.

Incorrect choices

- Skilled human power is a challenge for the Ethiopian economy, but there is no labor shortage.
- Lack of capital, skilled human power and modern technology, political instability, civil war, lack of good governance, corruption, poor infrastructure, poor export

performance, declining industrial outputs, and environmental degradation are all major challenges faced by the Ethiopian economy.

99. Which of the following parts of the world is the leading export destination of Ethiopian commodities? (12th U5)

A. Africa
B. Asia
C. North America
D. Europe

Correct choice D

- While Ethiopia exports to Africa, Asia, and North America as well,
- Europe is the leading export destination for Ethiopian commodities.

100. The three leading economic sectors of Ethiopia according to their contribution to the GDP from the highest to the lowest is: (12th U5)

A. Agriculture, Industry and Service
B. Services, Industry and Agriculture
C. Services, Agriculture and Industry
D. Industry, Agriculture and Services

Correct choice C

- This is because agriculture had been the leading sector followed by the service sector until 2007/08.
- But, after 2008/09, the service sector emerged as the dominate/leading sector mainly due to the natural factors and economic factors.