GORO PREPARATORY SCHOOL

ETHIPOAIN UNVERSITY ETERHANCE EXAM GEOGRAPHY

FORM GRADE 11 (2007-2011E.C)

APRIL, 2012 E.C

EUEE for Grade 12 geography in 2015{2007E.C}

GRADE	UNIT-1	UNIT-2	UNIT-3	UNIT-4	
11	4	6	36	11	57

UNIT-1

1. The German Geographer who is well known for his extensive field of research in **South America** and for his emphasis *the interrelationship between people, plants and animals within specific physical setting* is

A. Luther Matthews B. Alexander Von Humboldt C. Karl Ritter D. Morris Devin

2. Which of the following was mainly responsible for the emergence of **Applied Geography** as a respectable science in the latter part of the 29th century?

A. the philosophy of environmental possiblism C. the division of geography into various branch of study

B. the emergence of regional geography D. the quantitative Revolutions

3. Which of the following definitions of the term "**Geography"** was provided by ancient Greeks?

A. the study of earth and heavenly bodies

B. A systematic, organized and experimented body of knowledge about the earth

C. A description of the earth

D. A branch of science that studies the spatial variation of phenomena on the earth's surface.

4. Which of the following statements about **environmental determinism** is **NOT** correct?

A. it expressed the view that human activities are controlled by the physical environments

B. it is a philosophy that traces back its origin to the ideas of ancient Greek and Roman Scholars.

C. it views human beings as active agents in their relationship with the physical environments

D. it was an ideas that dominated the thinking of many leading 18th &19th century geographers

UNIT-2

1. Which of the following describe a **drainage pattern** where rivers flow in *all directions away from raised* features such as a mountain or plateau?

A. Radial drainage pattern C. Centripetal drainage pattern

B. Trellis drainage pattern D. Dendertic drainage pattern

2. Which of the following features rightly ***characterizes hills?***

A. It is an area of higher ground but is lower than a mountain in elevation

B. It is formed by a ground with steep in all direction

C. It is shown, on a topographic map, by contour lines forming concentric circles

D. "A" and "C" are correct answers

3. Which of the following alternatives has a correct order of settlements from smaller to larger ones?

A. Hamlet _____ Cities _____Metropolis _____ Mega polis
B. Cities _____ Hamlets _____ Metropolis_____ Mega polis
C. Hamlets _____Cities_____Megapolis_____Metropolis
D. Hamlets_____Metropolis_____Cities_____Megapolis

4. Serpentine bends and tunnels are often used during construction of ***long distance roads to avoids***

A. Marshy areas B. Water Ways C. Mountains areas D. densely forested areas

5. All of the following rightly characterize the upper course of a river except

A. deep and narrow valleys with v-shaped C. fast flowing rivers
B. braided streams D. formation of interlocking spurs

6. Which type of settlement is most suitable for a ***cost effective provision of public services*** such as water supply electricity schools and hospitals?

A. Dispersed settlements C. Mobile (temporary) settlement
B. nucleated (grouped) D. semi-permanent

UNIT-3

1. Which one of the following regions of Africa is the **most urbanized?**

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

2. The use of African rivers for **navigation** has **been negatively affected** by all of the following factors excepts

A. Low demand for water transport C. Deltas mouths
B. Rapids and waterfalls D. Seasonal volume fluctuation

3. The greatest proportion of the **African landmass is made up** of

A. plateau B. Mountain and Hills C. Valleys D. Low lying plains

4. Which of the following **methods of soil conservation** is meant mainly to reduce **wind erosion**?

A. Terracing B. Strip cultivation C. Shelter- belt plantations D. check dam

5. In terms of its relative location Africa gets **closer to Europe** across

A. The Strait of Gibraltar C. The narrow stretch of Isthmus of Suez
B. The strait of Bab-el Mandab D. The red sea peninsula

6. In which of the following rivers basin is Africa's is Africa's **largest artificial lake** found?

A. Congo B. Niger C. Nile D. Volta

7. Which of the following lakes of Africa is a **rift valley lakes**?

A. Lake Turkana B. Lake Chad C. Lake Tana D. Lake Victoria

8. Which one of the following are the **three most populous countries in Africa**?

A. Congo Democratic Republic, Nigeria and Sudan C. Nigeria, Egypt, Congo Democratic Republic

B. Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia D. Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa

9. Which of the following terms best explains the **planting of trees** in areas where there was **no original forest** cover?

A. Reforestation B. Afferostation C. Agro forestry D. Social forestry

10. All of the following rivers belongs to the **same drainage system** Africa except the

A. Zambezi B. Wabeshabelle C. Nile D. Jubba

11. The highest mountain and the **lower depression** in Africa are found in _____and____ respectively?

A. Ethiopia and Egypt B. Tanzania C. Tanzania and Ethiopia D. Tanzania and Djibouti

12. All of the following correctly characterized **the equatorial climate** except

A. low sun angle throughout the year
B. high mean monthly and mean annual temperature
C. high daily and low annual range of temperature
D. ratio falling throughout the year

13. The drainage system of Africa with the **largest catchment area, annual discharge and drainage density** is the

A. Atlantic ocean drainage system C. Mediterranean drainage system

B. Indian drainage system D. Inland drainage system

14. A natural resource management practice which integrates the **planting of tree into farming so as to provide fruit, forage shelter for animals is**

A. Agro forestry B. Social forestry C. Afforestation D. Urban forestry

15. The region in Africa that has the **largest number of land locked countries** is.

A. North Africa B. East Africa C. South Africa D. West Africa

16. A small **ditch dug along sloppy areas** to reduce the impact of the down slope surface flow is___

A. Terracing B. Contour ploughing C. Strip cultivation D. check dams

17. Which of the following terms is used to explain the process by which the **Sahara encroaches upon arable land** as the soils lose their ability to retain moisture?

A. Stalinizations B. Laterisations C. desertification D. Degrading

18. Which of the following **continents is crossed** by the tropic of cancer, tropic of Capricorn, the equator and the Prime meridian?

A. Africa B. Asia C. South America D. Australia

19. In which of the following countries is the **northern most tip** of the Mediterranean type of climate?

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

20. Which of the following **factors** largely responsible for the extremely high temperatures that are recorded in the continental interior or North Africa?
    A. Ocean current B. Distance from sea C. Altitude D. Latitude
21. Where in Africa do **tropical rain forests** develop?
    A. In area that have high temperature and high rainfalls throughout the year.
    B. In low lands that have dry winters and wet summers
    C. On high lands that are located across the path of moist trade winds
    D. Along the banks the major rivers of tropical areas
22. In which of the following areas of Africa **is wind the major agent of erosion**
    A. the savanna grass land B. tropical rain forest C. the Sahel region D. the east African high lands
23. Which of the following wild animals of Africa is presently **faced with the most severe threat of extinction due to hunting?**
    A. Rhinoceros B. Elephants C. Zebras D. Oryx
24. Which of the following is not among the typical **characteristic**s of **drought resistant plants**?
    A. spongy leaves, stems, roots and fruits C. Long roots and thorny leaves
    B. producing seeds that lie dormant for several years D. leaves that are typical broad in size & a lot in numbers
25. Which of the following mountains of Africa is the oldest fold mountain in Africa?
    A. the Cape Range B. Mount Kilimanjaro C. Atlas Mountain D. mount RasDashen
26. One of the following **Does not** characterized the east African **rift valley**
    A. bounded by steep escarpments C. Frequent earth tremors like earth quake and landslide
    B. absence of active volcanoes D. a number of structural basins occupying the floor
27. Which of the following is **correct** about the region of Africa?
    A. Southern Africa is the most populous C. Western Africa has the largest populous density
    B. eastern Africa is the largest in terms of its territorial size D. Central Africa has the lowest population density
28. Winds that carry moisture from the Atlantic and Indian Ocean thereby resulting in heavy rainfall in the West African coast areas, the Ethiopians highlands, and eastern Madagascar?
    A. Equatorial westerly B. Southeast trade winds C. Southeast trade winds D. A & B
29. The regions of Africa which are **most** and **least urbanized** are_____&_____respectively.
    A. South & East Africa B. North & East A Africa C. South & Central Africa D. North and west
30. Which of the following factors **does not** strongly contribute to **rapid deforestation** in Africa?
    A. Accelerated urbanization C. expansion of educational services

B. wide spread poverty D. over harvesting of trees

31. Why is Africa's **rate of natural increase** the **highest** in the world?
    A. the wide availability of food and medicine
    B. the wide spread practice of the marriage
    C. the presence of high birth rate and declining mortality rate
    D. the prevalence of high rate of net in migration into the continents
32. Which of the following is not a **factor** behind the prevalence of **high fertility rates** in Africa?
    A. economic growth and rising standard of living
    B. the low status of women in Africa's societies
    C. the low rate of contraceptive use in Africa
    D. the fact that children needed to work on the land
33. What are the main **pressure belts** that affect the **climate** of Africa?
    A. north east and southeast trade C. the equatorial westerlies and easterlies
    B. the equatorial high and subtropical lows D. subtropical high and equatorial low
34. Which of the following is the most important **regulator of the distribution of rain fall** in Africa?
    A. the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone C. Ocean Current
    B. Mid latitude High Pressure Belts D. The guinea monsoon
35. Why do southeast and **northeast trade** winds dominate the climate of Africa?
    A. because the large size of the continents
    B. because of the shape of the continents
    C. because most of the continents land mass lies between the tropics
    D. because the continents is crossed by the equators
36. Why is the savanna region in Africa often referred to as the **zone of transitions**?
    A. It is located between the wettest and driest climatic zones of the continents
    B. It is located between the tropical desert and semi-desert of the continents
    C. It is located between the northern and southern desert climatic zones
    D. It is located between the northern and southern extreme of the continents

UNIT-4

1. In the production of which of the following cash crop does Africa **produce more than 50%** of the world's total output?
    A. coffee B. Rubber C. Cocoa D. Cotton
2. Which of the following soil group of Africa is the **most productive** in the continent?
    A. Vertisols B. Ferrosols C. Solonchacks D. Nitosols

3. Which one of the following countries of Africa get **close to 90% of their income** from export of minerals **except** A. Angola B. Nigeria C. Kenya D. Botswana

4. African **economy** is **characterizes** by
    A. A high integrate of primary and secondary sectors C. production of raw materials primarily for export

B. A domination by the traditional subsistence activities D. "B" and "C" are answer

5. Which of the following **statements** about the population of Africa is **not correct?**
   A. Africa is the second most populas in the world
   B. Roughly about 1 billion people live in Africa
   C. The population growth rate is the fastest in the world
   D. Africa's population has the longest doubling time in the world
6. Which of the following scan NOT is a reason for the low level of development of irrigation in African agriculture?
   A. Lack of technology and capital C. Scarcity of water resource and irrigable land
   B. Lack of skilled human resources D. Conflict and political unrest
7. Which of the following countries of Africa has the **largest and most diverse mineral** economy?
   A. The republic of South Africa B. Botswana C. the democratic republic of Congo D. Nigeria

8. Africa has a **high birth rate** which is believed to be the highest even be the standards of developing countries mainly due to:
   A. The emerging economic growth which needed more labor
   B. public policy that give diverse allowance for more children
   C. political instability and wars that increased demand for able bodied fighters
   D. cultural practice that associate children with virility.
9. Which sub-region of Africa has **the most diverse economy** in the continent?
   A. North Africa B. West Africa C. Central Africa D. Southern Africa
10. What do you understand by the concept of "**economic growth"** ?
   A. it is a measure of welfare of human beings in certain state
   B. it is more or less the same as the concept "economic development"
   C. it is a measure of the value of output goods and service within a given period of time
   D. it is a measure of growth in employment in the productive sector in economy.
11. Which of the following is **NOT** among the **declared goals of the African union**?
   A. the creation of a free trade area and a custom union
   B. the creation of a single market and a common currency
   C. placing the armed forces of Africa under a single central command
   D. the creation of an Africa central bank

EUEE for Grade 12 geography in 2016{2008E.C}

GRADE	UNIT-1	UNIT-2	UNIT-3	UNIT-4	
11	2	10	30	5	47

UNIT-1

1. Which of the following statements about the **philosophy of environmental determinism** is **NOT** correct?
   A. Ii strongly influenced geographic thoughts until the early 20th century

B. It supports the views that human beings are the master of the environments
C. its founding ideas were laid down by Greek and Romans philosophers
D. it advocates the view that the physical environment control human activities.

2. Which of the following statements about geography is **Not Correct**?
A. Geography is an interdisciplinary science
B. The scope and definition of Geography has remained static
C. the spatial and temporal distribution of phenomena is the core domain of geography
D. geography shares a wide range of information with the social and natural sciences

UNIT-2

1. In which course of a major river do the **mountain**s generally **given way to the plains**?
A. The upper course B. the lower course C. the middle course D. the deltaic plains
2. What does the term "**drainage system"** means?
A. the physiographic structure of the catchment areas of rivers
B. the direction of flow and destination of rivers
C. the surface arrangement of the main rivers and their tributaries
D. the speed at which rivers flow through their upper, middle and lower course
3. The point at which the major river in a river basin starts is called the_____of the river.
A. Source B. Spring C. Mouth D. Head
4. Which of the following is **NOT** major characteristics of the **upper course** of a river?
A. V-Shaped Valley B. High Flow Velocity C. Delta D. Concentration Of Sediments
5. -------Drainage pattern develop in areas where **harder** and **softer rocks** alternatively owing to the effects of tectonic forces.
A. Trellis B. Radial C. dendritic D. rectangular
6. A **cliff** is indicated in a **topographic map** by
A. evenly spaced contours C. crossing contours
B. widely spaced contours D. closely spaced contours
7. _____refers to an area of low ground s**urrounded** by higher ground in **all directions**.
A. Ridge B. Depression C. Saddle D. U-Shaped Valley
8. One of the following does **not** explain the formation of a **river capture**
A. heavy concentration of humankinds and livestock on the side of the victim river
B. softer rocks on the side of the victim river
C. the intensive erosion of the pirate river due to its steep course
D. heavy erosion occurring on the pirate river's side of the water shade
9. Which of the following statements is **not** a correct description of the general **characteristics of a river system**?
A. the points where tributaries join the major river are known as confluence
B. sometimes the major river could be shorter than some of its tributaries

C. Variations in drainage patterns are largely based on variations in topography
D. the catchment area of a river includes all area drained by the main river and its tributaries

10. Which of the following is the **smallest settlement**?
A. Hamlet B. Town C. Village D. City

UNI-3

1. In which regional division of the African continent is **Sudan** found?
A. Central Africa B. Western Africa C. Central Africa D. Northern Africa
2. Which of the following regions of Africa experiences a **more diversified economy**?
A. Southern Africa B. Western Africa C. Central Africa D. Northern Africa
3. Which of the following best explain why African has the **hottest climate** in the **world**?
A. the immense size of the continent
B. the longitudinal location of the continent
C. the latitudinal location of the continent
D. the fact that the continent has many basins and low plateaus
4. Which one of the following statements about the **tropical rain forest** of Africa is **Not Correct**?
A. they are also known as equatorial broad leaf evergreen forest
B. they largely consists of soft wood trees
C. they are confined to central and Western African as well as eastern Madagascar
D. They develop to areas with high temperature and high rain fall throughout the year
5. Which of the following types of natural vegetation of Africa is usually found between the wetter and drier savanna?
A. High Savanna B. Thorn Savanna C. Park Savanna D. Tropical Rainforest
6. Where do the westerly winds that reach the northern and southern tips of Africa come from?
A. the Indian ocean C. the sub-polar high pressure belt
B. the Mediterranean sea D. the equatorial low pressure belts
7. Which of the following region of Africa has **lowest population size**?
A. Eastern Africa B. Central Africa C. Northern Africa D. Southern Africa
8. Which of the following **factors best** explains why the **south western coastal areas** of Africa are generally **cool** and **dry**?
A. their altitudinal location C. the proximity to the Kalahari desert
B. the latitudinal location D. effects of Benguela current
9. Which of the following best explains why **Africa has 40%** of the world's **hydro-electric power potential**?
A. the fact that Africa is rich in water resource
B. the steep profile of upper and middle courses of most African rivers
C. the fact that Africa has some of the longest rivers in the world

D. The fact that a good part of Africa receives very high annual rainfall

10. The concept of "**conurbations**" in urban geography refers to?
    A. a group of large cities and towns C. density of service in an urban area
    B. Prevalence of a primate city in a country D. a single large city with its suburbs
11. The **Precambrian era** is mainly associated with the formation of
    A. Basement complex rock C. Coal deposits
    B. Sedimentary rocks D. The east African rift valley
12. Which one of the following Africa does **NOT** have a direct a**ccess** to **international waters**?
    A. Namibia B. Botswana C. Tanzania D. Mozambique
13. Which one of the following is **correct** about **Africa**?
    A. Africa is the only continents' positioned in all the four hemisphere
    B. Cape Bon marks the western tips of Africa
    C. the land areas of south of the equator is about twice that of the north
    D. Africa's greatest north-south extent is slightly shorter than the east-west extent
14_____refers to a narrow strip of land with water on both sides connecting two larger areas of land.
    A. Oasis B. Straight C. Peninsula D. Ishmus
15. One of the following statements about the **ITCZ** is **NOT** correct?
    A. It is a region of rising air and high pressure near the equator
    B. Areas near the ITCZ experiences high rain fall
    C. it is a region rising air and low pressure near the equator
    D. it is a low pressure center which controls the direction of winds
16. Which of the following drainage system of Africa has only a **single main river basin**?
    A. The Indian Ocean drainage system C. the Atlantic ocean drainage system
    B. the Mediterranean Sea drainage system D. the closed (inland) drainage system
17. The main global **pressure belts** that affects the **climate of Africa** between 5^0 N and 5^0 latitude are the
    A. horse latitude B. polar easterlies C. equatorial lows(doldrums) D. subtropical high
18. A **drainage pattern** which characteristics areas like the lake **Tana basin** is
    A. Centripetal B. Circular C. Denderitic D. Radial
19. All of the following geological events took place in Africa during the **Paleozoic era EXCEPT**
    A. denudation B. orogenesis C. peneplanation D. formation of coal
20. Which of the following soil type of Africa is considered to be the **most productive** in general and ideal for **crop production** in particular
    A. Acrisols B.Vertisols C. Vertisols D. Ferrosols
21. Which one of the following combinations of the **names of rivers** and **the dams** built on them is **not correct**?

A. White Nile--------- high Aswan dam C. Volta ---------- Akosombo dam
B. Zambezi---------- Kariba dam D. Congo ---------- Inga I & II

22. The **Mangrove Vegetation** of Africa are well adapted to all of the following areas **EXCEPT**
A. coastal area of east Africa C. the Bale mountain of Ethiopia
B. the eastern shore of the Indian ocean D. deltaic mouth and flood plain of African rivers

23. **Desert plants** uses all of the following mechanism of **adoption to withstand** the desert environment **EXCEPT**
A. deep roots C. waxy needle shaped leaves
B. spongy leaves, stems, roots and fruits D. Broad leaves
24. The population of which of the following group of animals of Africa is on the blink of **extinction due to hunting by poachers?**
A. Hyena and fox B. Elephants and Rinocencers C. Baboon and Monkeys D. Zebra and Gazelles
25. One of the following **soils** of Africa becomes **very sticky during wet seasons** and **crack severely during dry** seasons thereby making farming a very laborious activity
A. Vertisols B. Calcisols C. Fluvisols D. Solonchak
26. Which one of the following statements about the **Mediterranean type of climate is correct**?
A. its average annual rainfall does not exceed 200mms
B. it has dry summers and wet winters
C. it is confined to the Maghreb region of North Africa
D. it is found in the northern and southern tips of Africa
27. Which of the following statements about the tropical **monsoon climatic** region of Africa in is **not correct**?
A. it receive heavy rain fll throughout the year
B. its temperature remains high throughout the year
C. its found only in the southern part of the continents
D. winter is the wettest season of the region
28. During which period of the geologic time scale did the land in the **eastern part of Africa remains under the sea?**
A. The Jurassic period C. The cretaceous period
B. The Triassic period D. The Triassic &Cretaceous period
29. One of the following countries is **NOT** within the **Sahel Zone** of Africa
A. Mali B. Chad C. Gabon D. Niger
30. One of the following is the **largest climatic region** in Africa **south of the Sahara**
A. The equatorial climate C. The tropical desert and semi-desert climate
B. the tropical maritime (monsoon climate) D. tropical continental (savanna) climate

UNIT-4

1. Which of the following countries is the leading destination **of intra- continental labor migration** in Africa?
   A. Mauritanian B. Mozambique C. Democratic Republic of Congo D. republic of South Africa
2. Which of the following is **NOT** normally associated with the concept of **economic development**?
   A. Greater gender equality C. Unlimited civil &political freedoms
   B. Higher per capita income D. Better nutrition & health status
3. Which of the following African countries has the **highest proportions of urban population**?
   A. Ethiopian B. Egypt C. Malawi D. Ghana
4. _____refers to the number of children a woman may have produced by the end of her reproductive period.
   A. Dependency Ratio B. Crude Birth Rate C. General Fertility Rate D. Total Fertility Rate
5. **Age-dependency** ratio is an indicator of
   A. the number of people in the working age group
   B. the number of people economically dependent people
   C. the total number of young dependants
   D. the total number of people in the old-age group

EUEE for Grade 12 geography in 2018{2010E.C}

GRADE	UNIT-1	UNIT-2	UNIT-3	UNIT-4	
11	**6**	**11**	**26**	**11**	**54**

Unit-1

1. A branch of geography that studies **the long term atmospheric condition** of a given place is_____.
   A. Metrology B. Geomorphology C. Atmospherology D. Climatology
2. One of the following is **NOT** within the domain **geographical studies**
   A. The spatial distribution of phenomena
   B. The evolution of humans and their environment
   C. The relationships between natural and human systems
   D. The patterns and systems of geographical phenomena
3. **Geographers** usually ask all **EXCEPT** one of the following questions when they make spatial investigations
   A. Where are things located? C. When are things form?
   B. Why are they located where they are? D. Who created things?
4. Which of the following is **NOT** a product of the **Quantative Revolution** in geography?

A. increased use of statistical methods in geography
B. Increased use of descriptive methods in the study of regional geography
C. growing interest in the use of computers in geographic research
D. the emergence of a more profound scientific thinking in geography

5. Which of the following statements is **correct**?

A. According to the school of environmental possibilism, human beings are under the influence of the natural environment.

B. Environmental determinism focuses on the impacts of human beings on the physical environment.

C. Proprents of environmental possibilism believes that there is a linear relationship between people and the natural environments.

D. Environmental determinist consider human beings as passive agents influenced by physical factors.

6. Which of the following was **NOT** among the main **challenges that geography faced** during the late 1940s and early 1950s?

A. the view that geography was not useful for problem solving
B. the fact that geography was seen as solely descriptive and unscientific
C. the emergence of many geography departments and courses
D. the growing demand for the autonomous subject hood of human geography

Unit-2

1. Which one of the following instrument is used for **measuring a slope angle**?

A. Stereoscopes B. Altimeter C. Clinometers D. Barometer

2. One of the following **cannot** be the mouth of a river?

A. Marsh B. Lake C. Sea D. Spring

3. One of the following terms is used to refer to **the entire area that a river and it tributaries darin**

A. A river valley B. A catchment area C. A river capture D. A flood plain

4. Two places are **intervisible** when

A. They are located at the opposite sides of a valley C. They are located at the opposite side of a hill

B. There is high ground between then D. The slope between them is convex

5. _____drainage pattern develops on a raised land feature that stands higher than its surrounding

A. Trellis B. Dendritic C. Radial D. Rectangular

6. Geographic Information System(**GIS)** is a useful tool for all of the following **EXCEPT**

A. Regional planning C. modifying climate extremes
B. Monitoring the pattern of urban growth D. Regulating traffic flow

7. Which of the following drainage system is characterized by a **tree-like shape with branches**?

A. dendritic drainage pattern C. radial drainage pattern
B. trellis drainage pattern D. centripetal drainage pattern

8. **Addis Ababa**, the capital city of Ethiopia, is a good example of a _____
A. Conurbation B. Metropolis C. Megapolis D. large town

9. One of the following **landforms** is different from the others
A.Valley B. Ridge C. Cliff D. Spur

10. Which of the following is a type of **elongated settlement** common type on **ridges**
A. Nucleated settlement B. Linear (ribbon) settlement C. compact settlement D. dispersed settlement

11. Why do **certain highways tend to follow water shades** as much as possible?
A. To shorten the distance travelled between points of origin and destination
B. to avoid mountains and lowlands
C. to minimize costs of road construction
D. to shorten the time required to begin and finish road construction

Unit-3

1. Which one of the following rivers is **navigable for a good part** of its course during the greatest part of the river?
A. The Nile River B. The Gambia River C. The Nile River D. The Congo River

2. **The trees in Savanna region** of Africa survive the **dry season** by using all **EXCEPT** one
A. Having short root C. Having small number of leaves
B. Shedding their leaves D. have thorny leaves

3. Wild animals that are killed for **sport** are known as
A. Common wild animal B. Endangered animals C. Game animals D. Endemic animals

4. During which geologic time scales was the **Hintalo limestone** formed?
A. Triassic period B. Jurassic period C. Tertiary period D. Cretaceous period

5. Which region of Africa is the **least Populous**?
A. Eastern Africa B. Central Africa C. Western Africa D. Southern Africa

6. _____is a **control** of climate with a pronounced influence on the **climate of the East African** highlands
A. Altitude B. Ocean currents C. Latitude D. Distance from the sea

7. Which one of the following **rivers** of Africa is most signicantly used for **hydroelectric power production** and **irrigation**? A. Juba B. Sobat C. Nile D. Atabara

8. Which of the following is **correct** about the population of Africa?
A. population growth in Africa is the second fastest in the world next to Asia
B. West Africa has the continent's highest population density
C. The Maghreb region is the most densely populated region in Africa
D. Central Africa has the continent's lowest population density

9. **Xerophytes** plants are commonly found in areas where there is
A. high diurnal range of temperature B. abundant humidity C. moisture stress D. reliable rainfall
10. One of the following is a **soil conservation measure**
A. Over cultivation B. slash and burn C. Terracing D. use of tractors for cultivation
11. The **Northern** and **Eastern** extreme points are _____ and _____ respectively.
A. Cape Agulhas and Cape Verde C. Cape Bon and Cape Guardafui
B. Cape Verde and Cape Agulhas D. Cape Auardafi and Cape Bon
12. In which area was Africa's **volcanic** and **young fold mountains** formed?
A. Precambrian B. Paleozoic C. Mesozoic D. Cenozoic
13. Which of the following correctly characterizes the East African **Rift Valley**?
A. Has numerous active and dormant volcanoes C. great elevation difference
B. Diversified agro ecological climatic zone D. many structural basins in its floor
14. Which of the following types of **soils** is dominantly used for production **of rice**?
A. Claciosols B. Regosols C. Vertisols D. Gleysols
15. Which one of the following **continent**s has territories in all the **four hemispheres** of the earth?
A. Asia B. Australia C. South America D. Africa
16. **Epeirogenesis** is a process by which the earth's crust is_____
A. Denuded B. Elevated C. Folded D. Faulted
17. Which of the following statements about the Great Rift Valley **IS NOT Correct**?
A. It is slowly but surely narrowing
B. It is a geological depression that extends over thousands of kilometers
C. It is experiencing many earth quakes and volcanic eruptions
D. It consist of valleys and water bodies that are bounded by parallel fault lines
18. Which of the following is the **most important** agent of soil erosion in the **Sahel** region of western Africa?
A. Water B. slope C. Wild life D. wind
19. Which of the following is a common characteristics of **commercial agriculture**?
A. Low labor efficiency C. production of crops for domestic use
B. low external input D. Agricultural mechanizations
20. Which of the following statements is **correct**?
A. The African landmass is located southeast of Asia
B. Nearly three quarters of the landmass of Africa is found with the tropics
C. the equator crosses Africa almost at its east-west center
D. Cape bon is the western most tip of Africa
21. Which of the following statements about p**lateaus** in Africa is **NOT** correct?
A. Plateaus constitute more than 70% of the landforms of Africa
B. The low plateaus of Africa are largely found to the south of the equator
C. The 700m altitude is the dividing line between high and low plateaus in Africa
D. Some of Africa's low plateaus form inland basin when surrounded by high plateaus
22. The part of Africa that receive rainfall in the winter season are

A. the equatorial and Mediterranean climatic region C. the tropical continental (savanna) regions

B. the tropical desert and semi-desert climatic region D. the tropical maritime climatic regions

23. What do you understand by the concept of **leaching?**

A. the erosion of soil by water

B. the removal of soluble minerals from soil by water passing through it

C. the removal of nutrients from top soil by continuous cultivation

D. decrease in the productivity of soils due to over cropping

24. Which of the geologic **eras** is known for **the predominance** of **reptiles?**

A. Precambrian era B. Paleozoic era C. Mesozoic era D. Cenozoic era

25. Which of the following activities could **accelerates soil degradations**

A. Mulching B. Agro forestry C. Contour plowing D. Continuous cultivation

26. One of the following **affects** the angles at which the **sun's rays touch the earth**

A. Air pressure B. Prevailing winds C. Latitudinal location D. Distance from the sea

Uinit-4

1. What does natural **increase** denote in population studies?

A. difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants

B. difference between the number of births and the number of deaths

C. sum of the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants

D. sum of the number of births and the number of deaths

2. Which one of the following is the **pull factor of migration**?

A. Resource scarcity B. employment opportunities C. low income D. population pressure

3. About **98 percent** of the world's known deposits of one of the following **minerals is found** in Africa

A. Gold B. Uranium C. Chromium D. Manganese

4. _____refers to the capacity of a given environment to support the maximum possible population size

A. Population density B. Carrying capacity C. Optimum population D. Population boom

5. Which of the following regions of Africa has the highest percentage **of urban population**?

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

6. The **two leading producers of diamond** and coffee are_____and _____respectively.

A. Republic of South Africa and Sudan C. Republic of south Africa and Cote' D'Ivorie

B. Nigeria and Republic of south Africa D. Ghana and Cote' Devoir

7. _____ is development that meets the needs of the **present generation** without compromising the ability of **the future generation** to meet their own needs

A. Economic Growth B. Economic Development C. Socio economic growth D. sustainable development

8. One of the following is **Not** characteristics of the population of a country that has low median age?

A. A predominantly young population C. A high dependency ratio

B. A narrow based population pyramid D. A low level economic development

9. The term **"economic growth**" is used to describe

A. the increase in the total wealth of the country

B. the growth in structural and technological change

C. the improvement made in service provision & living condition

D. the qualitative change in the welfare of human beings

10. One of the following factors is **Not** directly associated with the **low GDP** per capita of African countries

A. their very low level of national wealth C. their decaling life expectancy

B. their growing problem of brain drain D. their high population growth rates

11. Which of the following **best represent** the concerns of geographers in the study of **human population**?

A. Aggregate demand and supply and resources to production

B. The effects of cultural values on the occurrence of crimes

C. the impacts of ethnic diversity on national unity and political stability

D. the impacts of population pressure on natural resources

EUEE for Grade 12 geography in 2019{2011E.C}

GRADE	UNIT-1	UNIT-2	UNIT-3	UNIT-4	
11	3	14	21	11	49

Unit-1

1. What is the concern **of temporal perspective** in geographical studies?

A. When and why phenomena are located B. How phenomena are related to one another

C. What phenomena are found where D. the chronological pattern of phenomena

2. _____ represents the earth's **life sphere**.

A. The bio sphere B. The anthroposphere C. The ionosphere D. the troposphere

3. Which one of the following is the geographical a**pproaches** is most appropriate for the study of the **interaction between biophysical and socio-economic phenomena** in a particular area ?

A. Regional approach B. Topical approach C. systematic approach D. Thematic approach

Unit-2

1. Which one of the following is **correct** about **vertical exaggeration** in maps?
   A. The degree of vertical exaggeration depends on the scale of the map
   B. The vertical exaggeration minimizes distortion in maps
   C. Vertical exaggeration causes the slope of a hillside to look gentler than it really is
   D. Vertical exaggeration occurs when a vertical scales is smaller than a horizontal scale.
2. What distinguishes an **urban settlement** from a **rural settlement**?
   A. population size of the settlement B. Main occupation of the population
   C. Physical sizes of the settlements D. Physical infrastructure
3. Which one of the following is **correct** about **drainage patterns**?
   A. A trellis drainage pattern usually develops in areas of flat sedimentary deposits
   B. A rectangular drainage pattern is found in areas where rivers flow toward a central basin
   C. A radial drainage pattern typically develops on the slopes of volcanic cone
   D. Tectonic force leads to the formation of a dendertic drainage pattern
4. _____refers to a place where a pirate river diverts the head waters of its victim rivers.
   A. Base Level B. Wind Gap C. Elbow of Capture D. Incision
5. Which one of the following does **Not** influence the development **of road transport network**?
   A. Language diversity B. Topography
   C. Technological development D. land & settlement pattern
6. Geographic information system **(GIS)** can be applied to all of the following except one
   A. The analysis of urban growth and expansion B. the management of transport and logical system
   C. Building construction sites D. Environment and Natural resource management
7. In topographic map, a cliff is best represented by
   A. Overlapping contours B, Widely spaced contour lines
   C. Closely spaced contour lines D. Contour lines that cross each other
8. Which one of the following **Not** correct about **contour lines**?
   A. Contour lines are used to show the relief of an area
   B. Closely spaced contour lines represent a a gentle slope
   C. Contour lines are generated from spot heights
   D. All points on a given contour lines are of the same elevation
9. In which part of a **river course** is the presence of waterfalls, rapids, and cataracts observed?
   A. Lower course B. Middle course C. upper course D. in river mouth
10. Which one of the following hierarchy of settlements is **correct** according to **ascending** population sizes?

A. Village_____Hamlet_____Town_____City_____Metropolis
B. Village_____Town _____Hamlet_____City_____Metropolis
C. Hamlet____Village_____Town_____City_____Metropolis
D. Metropolis___Town_____City_____Village_____Hamlet

11. Which one of the following is **Not** among the advantage of **air transport**?
A. It is the fastest mode of transport
B. It is the least affected by physical barrier
C. It is most appropriate for transporting perishable goods
D. It is the most affordable means of transport.

12. What does a **spot height** represent on topographic maps?
A .Height of place between successive contours
B. the distance between two specific point
C. measured altitude of a specific point
D. the slope of a specific point

13. Identify a **land form** type which is different from the others
A, Saddle B. Depression C. Valley D. Ridge

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

Unit-3

1. _____is a soil conservation method that involves the **covering of the soil with plant residue** to conserve soil moisture and regain soil fertility
A. Crop rotation B. Fallowing C. Mulching D. green manure

2. Which of the following is **correct** about the **geologic history** of the horn of Africa?
A. the geologic events of the tertiary period resulted in the outpouring of huge quantities of basaltic lava
B. The thickness and age of Adigrat sandstone progressively increase from the southeast to the northwest
C. the Paleozoic era is known for the predominance of reptiles
D. Most of sedimentary rocks in the horn of Africa were formed during the Precambrian era.

3. The straight of **Bab-el Mandeb** connect Africa with:
A. India B. Europe C. Asia D. South America

4. Which major geological events took place in Africa during **Paleozoic era**?
A. Denudation B. Mineralization of rocks C. Extensive lava flows D. Orogenesis

5. Which one of the following Africa countries is **outside** the **rift valley area**?
A. Mozambique B. Malawi C. Sudan D. Burundi

6. What Contributed most for Africa to be **hottest of all continents** of the world?
A. Latitudinal location B. High altitudinal range
C. presence of adjacent water bodies D. Longitudinal range

7. Which one of the following is **Not** among the domains of geographic information system(GIS)?
A. Data discussion B. Data manipulation
C. Data storage and management D. Data analysis and presentation

8. _____is a **dark color soil type** with high content of shrinking and swelling clay mineral.
A. Vertisol B. Nitosol C. Acrisol D. Livisol
9. In which of the following **area** in Africa is **wind** a dominant agent of **soil erosion**?
A. The Sahel region B. The tropical rain forest C. The east African highlands
10. In which of the following settlement types do you expect to find collective amentias such as shops, schools, places of worship and entertainment?
A. Isolated dwelling B. Nucleated settlement
C. Dispersed settlements D. the Shewan plateau
11. Which one of the following climate type of Africa is **least affected** by the **ITCZ**?
A. Afro-alpine climate B. Desert Climate C. Semi-desert Climate D. Mediterranean climate
12. All of the following **are factors** that influence the process of **soil formation** except one?
A. Climate B. Over grazing C. Organisms D. Parent material
13. _____ refers to an area that **separates adjacent drainage basins**.
A. Drainage system B. Water divided C. Tributary D. Confluence
14. In which region of Africa is the **Atlas Mountain** found?
A. Eastern Africa B. Western Africa C. Southern Africa D. Northern Africa
15. In which part of Africa do we find the **highest relief**?
A. Eastern Africa B. Western Africa C. Southern Africa D. Northern Africa
16. The **equatorial type of climate** in Africa characterized by:
A. steep water courses B. The trans boundary nature of the river
C. the steady volume of flow D. shallow depth of water
17. _____refers to the average life Spain of a newly born infant under current mortality rate.
A. Infant Mortality Rate B. Dependency Ratio C. Doubling Period D. Life Expectancy
18. Which of the following not a **major cause of drought** in Africa?
A. increasing human livestock populations
B. unwise use of natural resource
C. increased use of commercial fertilizer and improved seeds
D. expansion of farm land & settlement
19. Which one of the following activities could **accelerate soil degradation**?
A. Mulching B. Intercropping C. Contour plowing D. Intensive cultivations
20. Which of the following is **not correct** about the tropical rain forest of Africa?
A. They are largely confined to central and western Africa and eastern Madagascar.
B. They have little undergrowth as the canopy of the tall tress prevent the penetration of light
C. They have significantly low species diversity
D. they contain broad leafed evergreen trees

21. Which one of the following is **different from the others**?
A. Lake Turkana B. Lake Malawi C. Lake Tanganyika D. Lake Nasser

Unit-4

1. The relative proportion of **male and female** population is expressed by
A. Dependency ratio B. Economic ratio C. Age structure D. Sex structure
2. Which one of the following characterizes the African **population?**
A. high rate of natural increase B. high life expectancy at birth
C. low infant mortality rate D. Low dependency ratio
3. What is the most likely **cause for low level of economic development** in many African countries?
A. poor natural resource endowment C. Political instability &poor governance
B. High population pressure D. High mean annual temperatures

4. Which of the following is **correct about the population** of Africa?
A. Africa is the most populist continent in the world.
B. North Africa is the most densely populated regions of Africa
C. The African population is characterizes by long doubling time
D. The rate of population growth in Africa is the fastest in the world.
5. Which one of the following is among **the main reasons** for the **high death rate** of the African population?
A. Malnutrition C. Improved health service
B. Low level of poverty D. Widespread use of contraceptive
6. Which indicator best describes the difference between immigration and emigration
A. Rate of Migration B. Net Migration C. Gross Migration D. Total Migration
7. Which one of the following better describes the difference between **economic growth** and **economic development?**
A. Economic growth is an indicator of structural and technological change.
B. Economic development is one aspect of economic growth.
C. Economic growth is a measure of the amount of goods and services produced.
D. Economic growth measures the welfare of society.
8._____is an indicator of development which describes the total values of goods and services produced in a country in a specific period of time.
A. GNP B. GNI C. PCI D. GDP
9. _____ is a push factor that likely causes rural-rural population migration in Africa
A. Infrastructure development B. employment C. Natural disaster D. improved housing
10. One of the following is **Not** a **major destination of the intra-continental labor migrants** in Africa
A. Citrus and Vine plantation of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco
B. The gold and diamond mines of the republic of South Africa
C. Oil field of Nigeria and North Africa

D. The Dankil salt plains of the Afar region of Ethiopia

11. Which one of the following countries is a **leading producer of petroleum** in Africa?

A. Libya B. Nigeria C. South Sudan D. Angola