GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET FOR GRADE 12 (EUEE)

NATIONAL EXAM QUESTIONS TAKEN FROM CHAPTER ONE

Unit 1, 2010, Grade 11

1. A branch of geography that studies the long term atmospheric conditions of a given place is
   A. Meteorology
   B. Geomorphology
   C. Atmospherology
   D. Climatology
2. One is NOT within the domain of geographical studies
   A. The spatial distribution of phenomena
   B. The evolution of humans & their environment
   C. The relationships between human & natural systems
   D. The patterns & systems of geographical phenomena
3. Geographers ask all the following questions EXCEPT
   A. Where are things located?
   B. Why are they located where they are?
   C. When did things form?
   D. Who created things?

4. One is NOT a product of the quantitative 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 statement is correct?
   A. According to the school of environmental possiblism, humans are under the influence of the natural environment
   B. Environmental determinism focuses on the impact of humans on the physical environment
   C. Proponents of environmental possiblism believe that there is a linear relationship between people & the natural environment
   D. Environmental determinists consider humans as passive agents influenced by physical factors
6. One was NOT among the main challenge that geography faced during the late 1940s & early 1950s
   A. The view that geography was not useful for problem solving
   B. The fact that geography was seen as solely descriptive & unscientific
   C. The emergence of many geography departments & courses
   D. The growing demand for the autonomous subject hood of human geography

7. Which best represents the concerns of geographers in the study of human population?
   A. Aggregate demand & supply & responses to production
   B. The effect of cultural values on the occurrence of crimes
   C. The impact of ethnic diversity on national unity & political stability
   D. The impact of population pressure on natural resources

Unit 1, 2011,Grade 11

1. Which of the following statements is **not** correct about the outcomes of the analytical method of enquiry 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
2. Which 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. Topical approach C. Regional approaches
B. Systematic approach D. Thematic approach
3. What is the concern of temporal perspective in Geographical studies?
A. Where and why phenomena located
B. What phenomena are found where
C. The chronological pattern of phenomena
D. How phenomena are related to one another
4._____ represents the earth's life sphere?
A. The anthroposphere C. The Troposphere
B. The ionosphere D. The biosphere

Unit 1, 2011,Grade 11

1. Which of the following represents the sphere of water bodies?
   A. Biosphere C. Lithosphere
   B. Hydrosphere D. Anthroposphere
2. A geography teacher aims to teach the course 'Introduction to climatology'.
   He wants to cover the spatial distribution, variation and interaction of climatic system of the world in the course. Among the following geographical approaches, which one is the best approach for the teacher to use?
   A. Analytical approach C. Regional approach
   B. Quantitative approach D. Systematic approach

3. Agricultural activities carried out in Ethiopia have contributed to climate change. Climatic change has in turn an adverse impact on agricultural yields. To reduce the impact of climate change. Ethiopian farmers have developed different adaption strategies. Which school of geographical thought is concerned with such interaction between the environment and the human activities?
   A. Environmental determination
   B. Environmental possiblism
   C. Environmental perception
   D. Quantitative revolution
4. What is the use of geographic knowledge that is used to solve spatial problems called?
   A. Physical geography
   B. Human geography
   C. Political geography
   D. Applied geography
5. Which sub-field of geography studies the behaviour of human population?
   A. Cultural Geography
   B. Political Geography
   C. Population Geography
   D. Historical Geography

Unit 1, 2010, Grade 12

1. One is different from the others
   A. Group interview
   B. Personal observation
   C. Questionnaires
   D. Modelling
2. One is NOT correct about the qualitative research approach
   A. It is employed to verify an existing theory
   B. Qualitative data is used to explain a new theory
   C. It requires intensive involvement of the researcher in data collection
   D. It uses telephone interview as one of the data collection techniques
3. When deforestation is a variable which is determined by various factors, then deforestation is a
   A. Independent variable
   B. Subordinate variable
   C. Dependent variable
   D. Explanatory variable

Unit 1, 2011, Grade 12

1. The techniques and procedures used to undertake research is termed as:
   A. Research approach C. Research project
   B. Research methodology D. Research method
2. Which of the following is correct about sampling?
   A. The sample size of a homogeneous population should be larger than a heterogeneous population
   B. Non-probability sampling provides equal chance for every item of the population
   C. Large sample size provides more representation of the population
   D. Sample size has no much effect on the results of the research
3. Which of the following is **not** the domain of geographic information system (GIS)?
   A. Data manipulation C. Data discussion
   B. Data storage and manipulation D. Data analysis and presentation
4. Which of the following research approaches involves the use of ethnography and participant observation for data collection?
   A. Quantitative approach C. Desk view approach
   B. Simulation approach D. Qualitative approach
5. Which one of the following is an example of primary source of data?
   A. Diaries C. Interviews C. Journals D. Historical records
6. What is the final step in a research project?
   A. Generalizing and interpreting the data C. Preparing the research report
   B. Compiling the bibliography D. Writing the concluding remarks

NATIONAL EXAM QUESTIONS TAKEN FROM CHAPTER TWO

Grade 12, EUEE: 2010 E.C OR 2017/2018 G.C Map Reading Questions

1. In _____ projection, true distances & directions are retained.
   A. Conic C. Azimuthal
   B. Cylindrical D. Equal-Area
2. One is wrong about globes

A. On globes, all meridians converge at the poles
B. A globe is a three-dimensional representation of the earth
C. All latitudes & longitudes intersect at right angles on globes
D. Globes are not visually convenient compared to maps

3. Which of the following points are located on the watershed that divides the two main river system?
A. A, B, and H C. C,D and H
B. B, F , and H D. E,F and G
4. The crow flight distance between points “A” and “B” is approximately:
A. 8 B. 12 C. 16 D. 4
5. Which of the following points is located on a confluence?
A. B B. C C. F D. H
6. Which of the following points are inter visible?
A. C and H B. F and G C. E and D
D. E and F
7. In which traditional agro climatic zone of Ethiopia is the area shown on the map found?
A. Wurch B. Dega C. Qolla
D. Woina Dega

Grade 12, EUEE: 2011 E.C OR 2018/2019 G.C Map Reading Questions

1. The landform shown by the line connecting points “F” and “G” is:
A. A Spur C. A valley
B. A watershed D. A ridge
2. The map distance between “C” and “H” is 4cm.What is the crow flight distance between the two points in kilometres?
A. 20 B. 8 C. 80
D. 2
3. The drainage pattern shown on the map is:
A. Centripetal drainage system C. Radial drainage system
B. Trellis drainage pattern D. Rectangular drainage system
4. point” A” is located to the _____of point “D”
A. Southwest B. Northwest C. Northeast
D. Southwest
5. What is the elevation of the highest peak on the map?
A. 3900 meters above sea level
B. More than 3800 meters above sea level

C. 3650 meters above sea level
D. More than 3800 meters above sea level
6. What distinguishes an urban settlement from a rural settlement?
A. Main occupation of the population
B. Physical size of the settlement
C. Population size of the settlement
D. Physical infrastructures
7. Which of the following is correct about vertical exaggeration in maps?
A. Vertical exaggeration minimizes distortion in maps?
B. Vertical exaggeration occurs usually develops in areas of flat sedimentary deposits
C. Vertical exaggeration causes the slope of a hillside to look gentler than it really is
D. The degree Vertical exaggeration depends on the scale of the map
8. Which of the following is correct about drainage patterns?
A. A trellis 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. Tectonic forces lead to the formation of a dendritic drainage pattern
D. A rectangular drainage pattern is found in areas where rivers flow towards a central basin
9. _____ refers to a place where a pirate river diverts the head water of its victim river?
A. Elbow of capture B. Wind gap C. Base level D. Incision
10. Which 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
11. In topographic map, a cliff is best represented by:
A. Closely spaced contour lines C. Widely spaced contour lines
B. Overlapping contours D. Contour lines that cross each other
12. Which 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 contour line are of the same elevation

C. Closely spaced contour lines represent a gentle slope
D. Contour lines are generated from spot height
13. In which part of a river course is the presence of waterfall, rapids and cataracts observed?
A. In the river delta B. Lower course C. Middle course
D. Upper course
14. Which of the following hierarchy of settlements is correct according to ascending population size?
A. Village – hamlet – town – city – metropolis
B. Hamlet – village – town –city – metropolis
C. Metropolis – town – city – village – hamlet
D. Village – town – hamlet – city – metropolis
15. Which of the following is not among the domains of Geographic Information System?
A. Data manipulation C. Data discussion
B. Data storage and management D. Data analysis and Presentation
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 C. Nucleated settlements
B. Isolated dwellings D. Nomadic settlements
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
18. Identify a landform type which is different from the others.
A. Ridge B. Depression C. Saddle
D. Valley
19. _____ refers to an area that separates adjacent drainage basins.
A. Drainage system B. Tributary C. Confluence
D. Water divide
20. What is the other name for maps that emphasize the distribution of a single geographic element or character?
A. Reference or general purpose maps C. Topographic maps
B. Chart D. Thematic or special purpose maps

21. _____ describes the height of a specific location above the sea level.

A. Contour B. Altitude C. Relief D. Topography

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

A. Topographic map C. Navigation map

B. Cadastral map D. Thematic map

Grade 12, EUEE: 2012 E.C OR 2018/2019 G.C Map Reading Questions

1. What type of drainage pattern do you expect in areas that consist of rocks of different hardness?
   A. Watershed B. Drainage system C. Drainage pattern D. Drainage basin
2. Sources of rivers are higher ground that is often covered by hard rocks which cannot easily be eroded. If an area has ample rainfall, what type of drainage pattern, do you think, can develop in the area?
   A. Radial B. Rectangular C. Trellis D. Centripetal
3. Under what condition is a river capture formed?
   A. It is formed in areas where the rock on the side of the victim river is harder
   B. It is formed when heavy precipitation occurs on the pirate's river side of the watershed
   C. It is formed in area where the pirate's river has a moderate slope and erosion resistant course
   D. It is formed in a watershed that comprises higher ground
4. Among the following, whivh one explain the feature of a river at its middle cource?
   A. The speed of water flow is faster than it is at the upper course
   B. The volume of the river discharged is lower than it is at upper course
   C. The sediment carrying capacity is higher than it is at upper course
   D. The slope of the river gets stepper than it is at the lower course
5. In Ethiopia ,where do you find more nucleated settlement?
   A. Gambella B. Assosa C. Harar D. Ghimbi
6. What is the major factor that influences the location of settlement in the rural parts of the Ethiopian highlands?

A. Fertile farmland C. Military camp
B. Hydroelectricity D. Asphalt road

7. What is the main reason for the establishment of Addis Ababa at the foothills of Entoto mountain?
   A. Its suitability for military camp
   B. The availability of dense vegetation cover
   C. Its central location related to the rest of the country
   D. The presence of fileuha hot spring
8. Which one of the following towns mostly serves as a center of exchange of goods and services?
   A. Cultural towns C. Market towns
   B. Industrial towns D. Administrative towns
9. What type of transport network is commonly used in areas where construction of graded surfaced road is extremely expensive?
   A. Trails B. Railways C. Cart tracks D. Asphalt road
10. Among the following, which one is the foremost physical factor that determines the development of road transport network?
   A. Land use and land cover C. Rainfall
   B. Temperature D. Topography
11. Among the following,which mode of land transport is feasible for Ethiopia to develop in most parts of its rugged topography?
   A. Railways B. Cable transport C. Road D. Foot path
12. Which one of the following plays a decisive role in the development of Geographic Information system technology?
   A. The availability of special and non-spatial data
   B. The development and accessibility of computers
   C. The establishment of the Harvard laboratory for computer graphics
   D. The integration of Geographic Information system in disciplines such as geography and hydrology
13. A Geographic Information system has mostly been applied in
   A. Air pollutant concentration measurement C. Wild animal counting
   B. Water quality monitoring D. Land use planning

14. In Ethiopia, there are towns developed along the main highway line from Addis Abeba to Mekele. Such towns can be an example of
    A. Nucleated settlement
    B. Dispersed settlement
    C. Linear settlement
    D. Scattered settlement

NATIONAL EXAM QUESTIONS TAKEN FROM UNIT THREE

Unit 3, 2010

1. Which river is a tributary of the Nile?
   A. Ghibe B. Sobat C. Bilate D. Bulbula
2. Which river is navigable for a good part of its course during the most part of the year?
   A. Niger B. Nile C. Gambi D. Congo
3. The trees in the Savanna of Africa survive the dry season by using all EXCEPT
   A. Having short roots
   B. Shedding their leaves
   C. Having a small number of leaves
   D. Having thorny leaves
4. Which one is correct about environmental lapse rate?
   A. 10^0 C decrease in temperature per 1000 m of ascent
   B. 10^0 C decrease in temperature per 600 m of ascent
   C. 6^0 C decrease in temperature per 5000 m of ascent
   D. 6^0 C decrease in temperature per 1000 m of ascent
5. _____is a control of climate with a pronounced influence on the climate of the east African highlands.
   A. Altitude B. Latitude C. Ocean Currents D. Distance from the sea
6. Which river is most significantly used for hydroelectric power production & irrigation?
   A. Juba B. Nile C. Sobat D. Athbara
7. Xerophytic plants commonly found in areas where there is
   A. High diurnal range of temperature
   B. Abundant humidity
   C. Moisture stress
   D. Reliable rainfall
8. The northern & eastern extreme points of Africa are _____ & _____ respectively.
   A. Cape Agulhas & Cape Verde
   B. Cape Verde & Cape Agulhas
   C. Cape Bon & Cape Guardafui
   D. Cape Guardafui & Cape Bon

9. In which era were Africa's volcanic & young fold mountains formed?
   A. Precambrian B. Mesozoic C. Paleozoic D. Cenozoic
10. Which one characterizes the East African Rift Valley?
   A. Has numerous active & dormant volcanoes
   B. Diversified agro ecological climatic zones
   C. Great elevation differences
   D. Many structural basins in its floor
11. Which type of soil is dominantly used for the production of the rice?
   A. Claciosols B. Vertisols C. Regosols D. Gleysols
12. Which continent has territories in all the four hemispheres?
   A. Asia B. South America C. Australia D. Africa
13. Epeirogenesis is a process by which the earth's crust is _____.
   A. Denuded B. Folded C. Elevated D. Faulted
14. Which statement 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 kilometres
   C. It is experiencing many earthquakes & volcanic eruptions
   D. It consists of valleys & water bodies that are bounded by parallel fault lines
15. Which one is the most important agent of soil erosion in the Sahel Region of Western Africa?
   A. Water B. Wild life C. Slope D. Wind
16. One statement about the savanna vegetation is NOT correct
   A. It is a habitat for game animals
   B. It is dominated by tall grasses
   C. It develops in areas that experience wet winters & dry summers
   D. It is extensively found in northern & southern Africa
17. Which statement about Africa is correct?
   A. The African landmass is located Southeast of Asia
   B. Nearly ¾ of the landmass of Africa is found within the tropics
   C. The equator crosses Africa almost at its east-west center
   D. Cape Bon is the western most tip of Africa
18. In which part of Africa is summer a dry season?
   A. Eastern part of Africa C. Central Africa
   B. Western coast Africa D. Cape Province of South Africa
19. Which statement about plateaus of 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 700 m altitude is the dividing line between high & low plateaus in Africa
D. Some of Africa's low plateaus form inland basins when surrounded by high plateaus

20. The parts of Africa that receive rainfall during winter are
A. The equatorial & Mediterranean climatic regions
B. The tropical desert & semi-desert climatic regions
C. The tropical continental/savannah regions
D. The tropical maritime climatic regions

21. Ethiopia shares the shortest boundary line with
A. Eritrea B. Somalia C. Djibouti D. Kenya

22. Which plateau serves as a watershed between the Abay & Awash river basins?
A. *Plateau of Shewa* C. South-western Highlands
B. Plateau of Haraghe D. Plateau of Arsi

23. One river is named 'Juba' after it crosses Ethiopia's border
A. Abbay B. Tekezze C. Baro D. *Ghenalle*

24. The traditional agro climatic zone that is the most important producer of surplus grain is
A. Qolla B. *Woina Dega* *C.* Dega D. Berha

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

26. Which crop is most extensively produced in the northern & north central highlands of Ethiopia?
A. *Cereals* B. Coffee C. Enset D. Pulses

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

28. Which river basin has the largest irrigable area?
A. Abay basin C. Baro basin
B. Tekeze basin D. *Wabishebelle basin*

29. Which river belongs to the south-eastern drainage system?
A. Omo B. Gojeb C. Mereb D. *Dawa*

30. In which town of Ethiopia is rainfall variability the lowest?
A. Mekele B. Hawasa C. *Gore* D. Jima

31. One is NOT the main drivers of deforestation in Ethiopia
A. Population pressure C. Extensive farming
B. Poverty D. Regionalization

32. Which type of soil is relatively the most widespread soil in central highlands of Ethiopia?
A. Vertisols B. Nitosols C,.Lithosols D. Cambisols

33. One is a soil conservation measure
A. Over cultivation C. Terracing
B. Slash & burn D. Use of tractors for cultivation

34. Temperature distribution in Ethiopia is mainly controlled by
A. Proximity to the sea C. Pressure belts
B. Wind pattern D. Elevation

35. Which geologic event occurred during Quaternary period in Ethiopia?
   A. Rift valley formation
   B. Formation of the active volcano of Ertalle
   C. Formation of the old crystalline basement
   D. Formation of the highlands of Ethiopia
36. Which type of rock forms the largest portion of the parent material of the soils of the highlands of Ethiopia?
   A. Tertiary Lava C. Recent volcanic rocks
   B. Old basement complex D. Sedimentary rocks
37. In which part of the Ethiopian Rift Valley is the active volcano of Ertalle found?
   A. The Chew Bahir Rift C. The Main Ethiopian Rift
   B. The Afar Triangle D. The Rift Valley Lakes Regions
38. One statement about the water resources of Ethiopia is NOT correct
   A. Pollutants are increasingly contaminating the country's water resources
   B. Some highland lakes are on the verge of disappearance
   C. The volume & purity of Ethiopian rivers is decreasing
   D. The country doesn't have a national water conservation policy
39. The factors that strongly affect the spatial distribution of temperature in Ethiopia are
   A. Latitude & longitude C. Weather systems & mountain barriers
   B. Latitude & distance from the sea D. Altitude & cloud cover
40. The winds that bring summer rainfall to Central Ethiopia are
   A. North easterlies B. South Easterlies C.Equatorial Westerlies D. North Westerlies
41. Which type of vegetation is relatively the most widespread forest in Ethiopia?
   A. Mixed deciduous woodlands C. Afro-alpine forests
   B. Coniferous forests D. Broadleaf rainforests
42. The large size of Ethiopia is NOT related to one the following
   A. Diversified agro ecological zones B. Different amount of rainfall & temperature
   B. The high angles of the noon or midday sun D. Diverse minerals
43. Which one is a common climatic experience in Ethiopia?
   A. Low temperature when the season is summer
   B. Bega season is the coldest season
   C. The range of day & night temperature is low
   D. Every place gets the overhead sun during spring season
44. One is NOT the outcome of tropical location of Ethiopia
   A. Maximum insolation C .Uneven distribution of temperature
   B. Very high angle of the sun D. Overhead sun twice a year
45. What is the basis for classifying seasons as summer, autumn, winter & spring?
   A. Annual temperature distribution C.Altitudinal distribution of rainfall

B. Annual rainfall distribution D. Altitudinal distribution of temperature

46. What do you understand by the concept of sustainable use of forests in Ethiopia?
   A. Severely limiting the cutting of trees
   B. Making use of forest resources in a way that doesn't harm the environment
   C. Providing environmental education to raise public awareness about forests
   D. Protecting community forests by applying strict legal measures

47. What is 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 productivity of soil due to over cropping

Unit 3, 2011

1. Identify the correct pairing?
   A. Lake Turkana – Kenya C. Lake Victoria – Ghana
   B. Lake Volta – Nigeria D. Lake Nasser - Malawi
2. The savannah vegetation in Africa is characterized by:
   A. The dominance of xerophytes C. Alpine plants
   B. Mixed woodland and grass ecosystem D. Evergreen and deciduous trees
3. ---------- is a dark colour soil type with high content of shrinking and swelling clay minerals.
   A. Acrisol B. Nitosol C. Livisol D. Vertisol
4. The straight of Bab-el Mendeb connects Africa with
   A. Europe B. South America C. India D. Asia
5. Which major geological event took place in Africa during the paleozoic era?
   A. Orogenesis C. Extensive lava flows
   B. Denudation C. Mineralization of rocks
6. Which of the following African countries is outside the rift valley area?
   A. Sudan B. Mozambique C. Malawi D. Burundi
7. What contributed most for Africa to be the hottest of all continents of the world?
   A. High altitudinal range C. presence of adjacent water bodies
   B. Longitudinal range D. Latitudinal location
8. Which climate region of Africa is dry during the summer season?
   A. The equatorial climate region C. The highland region
   B. The Mediterranean climate region D. The tropical continental climate region
9. In which of the following area in Africa is wind is a dominant agent of soil erosion?
   A. The tropical rainforest C. The east African highlands
   B. The Sahel region D. The Congo basin
10. Which of the following climate types of Africa is least affected by the ITCZ?
   A. Mediterranean climate C. Afro-alpine climate

B. Desert climate D. Semi-desert climate

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

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

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

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

13. The equatorial type of climate in Africa is characterized by

A. Low mean monthly temperature C. Low angle of the sun

B. Low annual range of temperature D. Low daily range of temperature

14. The navigability of most African rivers is hindered by

A. The steady volume of follow C. Shallow depth of the waters

B. The trans- boundary nature of the rivers D. Steep water courses

15. One of the following is **not** a major cause of drought in Africa.

A. Increasing human and livestock population

B. Increased use of commercial fertilizers and improved seeds

C. Expansion of farm lands and settlements

D. Unwise use of natural resources

16. 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

17. Where is Mount Batu formed?

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

18. Gibra(Lobelia rhynochopetalum) and Asta (Erica arborea) are examples of

A. Woodland vegetation C. Savanna vegetation

B. Steppe vegetation D. Afro-alpine vegetation

19. _____ is soil conservation method that involves the covering of soil with plant residues to conserve soil moisture and regain soil fertility?

A. Crop rotation B. Green manure C. Mulching D. Fallowing

20. Ethiopia shares the longest and shortest boundary with_____ and _____.

A. Eritrea and Somalia C. Somalia and Djibouti

B. Djibouti and Sudan D. Sudan and Djibouti

21. Which of the following is correct about geologic history of the Horn of Africa?

A. The Palaeozoic era is known for the predominance of reptiles

B. The geologic events of Tertiary period resulted i the out pouring of huge quantities of basaltic lava

C. The thickness and the age of Adigrat sandstone progressively increases from the southeast to northwest
D. Most of the sedimentary rocks in the horn of Africa were formed during the Precambrian era

22. Which of the following landforms is a watershed between river Abay and river Awash?
A. The Tigrean plateau C. The Shewan plateau
B. The Gojjam massif D. The Amhara Saynt massif

23. Which of the following lakes is located outside the rift valley system?
A. Chamo B. Tana C. Langano D. Abaya

24. In which agro- ecological zone is most agricultural land of Ethiopia located?
A. Kolla B. Dega C. Woina Dega D. Wurch

25. Which of the following rain bearing winds carry moisture to the Ethiopian highlands during the summer season?
A. Southwesterly winds C. Northeast trade winds
B. Equatorial westerlies D. Northwesterly winds

26. Which endemic animal is found in both the Semien Mountains and Bale highlands of Ethiopia?
A. Walia Ibex B. Semien C. Wild Ass D. Swanne's Hartbeest

27. Which of the following measure can be used for conservation of natural vegetation?
A. Mulching B. Slash and burn C. Overgrazing D. Agroforestry

28. Which of the following paring is not correct?
A. Tekeze – Angereb C. Gibe - Gilo
B. Ghenale - Dawa D. Awash –Akaki

29. Where do we find the active volcano of Ertalle?
A. The upper Awash valley C. The Red sea coastal plains
B. The Afar triangle D. The Rift Valley lakes district

30. The major drainage system of Ethiopia does the Ghibe River drainage system belongs?
A. The Western(Mediterranean) drainage system
B. The Southeastern drainage system
C. The Inland(Rift Valley) drainage system
D. The southern Omo drainage system

31. Which of the following is the main reason why relatively low mean monthly temperatures are recorded on Ethiopian highlands in summer?
A. Ethiopia's latitudinal location C. The altitude factor
B. The country's distance from the sea D. The prevalence of high cloud cover

32. Which of the following statements is correct about the wild animals of Ethiopia?
    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 animals stock is generally similar to that of East Africa as whole
    D. Ethiopia's Wild Ass population is confined themselves from threats
33. _____ is the wettest lowland in Ethiopia?
    A. Baro-Akobo lowlands C. Angereb lowlands
    B. Abbay- Dinder lowlands D. Omo-Ghibe lowlands
34. Which of the following towns is located in the autumn and spring rainfall regions of Ethiopia?
    A. Gode B. Jigjiga C. Harar D. Assaita
35. Which of the following activities could accelerate soil degradation?
    A. Contour ploughing C. Intensive cultivation
    B. Intercropping D. Manuring
36. Which of the following was not among the main reasons why the Dega zone areas were historically home of concentrated human settlement?
    A. The people's lack of choice to settle in lower and warmer agro-climatic zones
    B. Its reliable rainfall and support for two growing periods per year
    C. The absence of vector born diseases such as malaria
    D. Its suitable location for the people to defend themselves from threats

Unit 3 2012

Unit 3, 2012

1. Among the following, which event took place in Ethiopia during the cenozoic era?

A. Predominance of invertebrates C. Formation of the rift valley landform
B. Denudation and peneplanation D. Formation of sedimentary rock

2. One of the following southern highlands of Ethiopia is the lowest, compared all others?

A. Sidama highlands B. Somali highlands C. Plateau of Harerghe D. Bale massif

3. What characterizes the rift valley section of Ethiopia?
   A. Low mean annual temperature C. Availability of numerous lakes
   C. Stability of the section D. High and reliable rainfall
4. Which part of the south eastern lowland is located in Bale?
   A. Elkeri plains C. Ogaden plains
   B. Borena plains D. Benadir plains
5. Why is Ethiopia called the "Roof of North Eastern Africa"?
   A. Its landforms are formed as a result of endogenic forces

B. The country is found in the north eastern parts of Africa
C. The landforms are made up of river-cut gorges and valleys
D. The largest part is highland relative to the surrounding areas

6. Which part of Ethiopia contributes rainfall water to the Wabishebelle river?

A. Shewa B. Illubabor C. Hararghe D. Keffa

7. In which part of Ethiopia are most of highland lakes found?

A.Tigray B. Shewa C. Wellega D. Wello

8. What are the two major rivers of inland drainage system in Ethiopia?

A. The Awash and the Omo-Ghibe rivers

B. The Abbay and Didessa rivers

C. The Baro-Akobo and the Tekezze rivers

D. The Wabishebelle and the Genalle tivers

9. Which of the following bounded the Horn of Africa in the Southeast?

A. Sudan B. The Indian Ocean C. Kenya D. The Red sea

10. Which of the following is the largest country in the Horn of Africa ?

A. Somalia B. Eritrea C. Ethiopia D. Kenya

11. Which of the following is the main **disadvantage** of having large areal size of a country?

A. Presence of a variety of mineral resources
B. Possession of diverse agro-climatic zone
C. Having diverse ethnic group and culture
D. High expenditure for construction of infrastructure

12. Which of the following connects Africa with Europe?

A. Stait of Bab-el Mandab C. Strait of Gigraltar
B. Panama canal D. suiz canal

13. What is the impact of the unbroken coastline of Africa ?

A. Poor natural harbour development is available
B. External trades with other continents have been enhanced
C. It has encourages communication with neighbouring continent

D. Development of transport network among African countries has become easy

14. Which of the following is correct about the northern Africa?

A. Its largest part is covered by dense vegetation

B. It is a landlocked region inthe continent

C. It is characterized by tropical climate

D. Its surface configuration is dominated by mountains

15. What is the second most populous region in Africa?

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

16. Which region in Africa accounts for the major mining and manufacturing industries of the continent?

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

17. Which geological event took place in Africa during the Palaeozoic Era?

A. Mountain building C. Sea transgression

B. Extensive lava flows D. Formation of coal

18. Which of the following explains the Mesozoic era?

A. It is the second longest era in geological history

B. It is known by sinking and uplifting of the landmass of Africa

C. It is in this era when mountains in Africa were formed

D.It was during this era that Mediterranean Sea was formed

19. Among the following, which one indicates mountain and its location in Africa?

A. Mt. Elgon__Uganda C. Mt.Killimanjaro_Cameroon

B. Mt.Meru__Kenya D.Mt.Atlas_Tanzania

20. In which part of Africa is the impact of high altitude on climate highly visible?

A. The Sahara desert C.The Rift Valley part of Ethiopia

B. The Benadir plains of Somalia D. The Cape Ranges of the Africa

21. Which the following controls of climate is mainly responsible for the interior part of Africa to experience continental climate?

A. Cloud covers B. Angle of the sun C. Latitude D. Distance from the sea

22. Which of the types of wind listed below is significantly dominate of the climate of the northern and the southern tips of Africa?

A. Westerly winds C. Guinea monsoon winds

B. Southeast trade winds D. Northeast trade winds

23. Which of the given months constitute winter season in the Northern hemisphere?

A. December, January and February C. June, July and August

B. March, April and May D. September, October and November

24. Which statement describes the tropical continental climate of Africa?

A. It experiences low daily temperature throughout the year

B. It mainly receives orographic type of rainfall

C. It is similar to tropical climate

D. Its rainfall decreases with the rise in altitude

25. Which region in Africa is extremely affected by drought?

A. Equatorial region C. Southern highland region

B. Sahel region D. Western coastal region

26. Which drainage system of Africa is the largest in terms of annual discharge?

A. The Atlantic Ocean drainage system

B.The Indian Ocean drainage system

C. The Mediterranean sea drainage system

D. The Inland drainage system

27. The White Nile River Originate from which country?

A. Rwanda B. Tanzania C. Uganda D. Ethiopia

28. Which of the following is correct about the main features of the African rivers?

A. They have low hydroelectric power generation potential

B. Many rivers are suitable for navigation

C. They have low seasonal fluctuation

D. Most of the rivers have steep courses

29. What type of water body is formed when water is accumulated at the back of dams?

A. Natural lake B.Ocean B. Artificial lake D. Swamps

30. As lake Volta is to Ghana. So is the lake Kaindji to

A. Zimbabwe B. Nigeria B. Egypt D. Zambia

31. Which of the swamps below is found in the Nile River basin?

A. Timbuktu swamps C. Okavango swamps

B. Kamulando swamps D. Sudd swamps

32. Why do the riparian states of Nile River basin countries fail to agree on the use of the Water?

A. The Upper course states of the Nile River basin are desert and need more water

B. Egypt claims the largest quantity of the Nile River water

C. The absence of acceptable international water law concerning the Nile

D. The increasing water shortage in the upper course countries

33. What is the type of savannah that comprised many trees and grasses called?

A. Park savannah C. Thorn scrub savannah

B. High savannah C. True savannah

34. What type of vegetation develops over the highlands of Ethiopia?

A. Mangrove vegetation C. Afro-Alpine vegetation

B. Tropical rainforest D. Semi desert vegetation

35. Which of the following is correct about the Mediterranean vegetation?

A. It has low plant species diversity C. Maquis is the most common plant type

B. The vegetations have short roots D. It is dominated by broad leafed trees

36. Which climate region of Africa is associated with high diversity of tree climbing animals?

A. The Mediterranean climate C. The Equatorial climate

B. The highland climate D. The tropical desert climate

37. Which of the following is a decisive measure to conserve the wildlife resources of Ethiopia?

A. Raising the level of awareness of the community B. Establishing national parks

B. Encouraging legal hunting of wild animals D. Conserving natural vegetation

38. The type of soil which is rich in humus continent and develops in humid climatic region?

A.Ferrasols B.Acrisols C. Nithosols D. Lixisols

U4, 2010

1. About 98% of the world's known deposits of one of the following minerals is found in Africa

A. Gold C. Chromium

B. Uranium D. Manganese

2. Which region of Africa is the least populous?
   A. Eastern Africa C. Western Africa
   B. Central Africa D. Southern Africa
3. Which one is correct about the population of Africa?
   A. Population growth in Africa is the second fastest in the world
   B. Western 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
4. Which region of Africa has the highest percentage of urban population?
   A. Southern Africa C. Western Africa
   B. Central Africa D. Northern Africa
5. The two leading producers of diamond & coffee are ____ & ____, respectively.
   A. South Africa & Sudan C. South Africa & Cote D'Ivoire
   B. Nigeria & South Africa D. Ghana & Cote D'Ivoire
6. Which one is a common characteristic of commercial agriculture?
   A. Low labour efficiency C. Production of crops for domestic use
   B. Low external input D. Agriculture mechanization
7. One is NOT directly associated with the low GDP per capita of African countries
   A. Their very low levels of national wealth
   B. Their growing problem of brain drain
   C. Their declining life expectancy
   D. Their high population growth rates
8. What is natural increase?
   A. Difference between the number of immigrants & emigrants
   B. Difference between the number of births & deaths
   C. Sum of the number of immigrants & emigrants
   D. Sum of the number of births & deaths
9. Which one is a pull factor of migration?
   A. Resource scarcity C. Low income
   B. Employment opportunities D. Population pressure

10. Which one is NOT Thomas Malthus's recommendation regarding the population growth challenge?
    A. Moral restraint
    B. Use of contraceptives
    C. Late marriage
    D. Preventive checks
11. _____refers to a given place's capacity to the support the maximum possible population size.
    A. Population density
    B. Carrying capacity
    C. Optimum population
    D. Population boom
12. The population of Ethiopia is characterized by
    A. Low infant mortality rate
    B. High life expectancy
    C. Low age dependency ratio
    D. High total fertility rate
13. Which region has the highest population density?
    A. Amhara
    B. Oromia
    C. SNNP
    D. Tigray
14. Which factor most strongly explains why the river valleys of Ethiopia are sparsely populated?
    A. The high cost of constructing roads & bridges
    B. The largely inaccessible locations of main river valleys
    C. The prevalence of major vector born diseases
    D. The need to avoid devastating floods
15. Where is population density the highest?
    A. The Shewan Plateau
    B. The North-central Massifs
    C. The Tigray Plateau
    D. The South-western Highlands
16. 'Necessity is the mother of innovation' & 'population growth leads to catastrophes' best fits which population theories, respectively?
    A. Malthusian & Boserupian
    B. Boserupian & Marxist
    C. Marxist & Malthusian
    D. Boserupian & Malthusian
17. Sex ratio is least affected in Ethiopia by
    A. War & political unrest
    B. Migration
    C. Fertility rate
    D. Technology
18. One is NOT a characteristic of the population of a country that has low median age
    A. A predominantly young population
    B. A narrow based population pyramid
    C. A high dependency ratio
    D. A low level of economic development
19. One is NOT the main goal of the population of policy of Ethiopia
    A. To raise the economic & social status of women

B. To promote accelerated utilization of natural resources
C. To control morbidity & mortality
D. To achieve equal fertility & mortality rates

20. Which statement about urbanization in Ethiopia is NOT correct?
    A. Ethiopia has one of the highest rates of urban growth in the world
    B. Most of the urban centers of Ethiopia have developed along major transport routes
    C. Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries of Africa
21. Ethiopia did not have cities & towns prior to the 19th C Which economic sector falls under a service sector?
    A. Forestry
    B. Crop cultivation
    C. Animal husbandry
    D. Tourism
22. Which continent is a major export destination for Ethiopian coffee?
    A. Australia
    B. Europe
    C. South America
    D. Africa
23. _____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
24. Ethiopia's indicator of infrastructure availability is markedly higher than the average for the developing countries in one of the following
    A. Improved water (% of population)
    B. Road density (per 1000 people)
    C. Electrical power (kw per capita)
    D. Telephone lines (per 1000 persons)
25. The term 'economic growth' is used to describe
    A. The increase in the total amount of wealth of a given economy
    B. The growth in structural & technological change
    C. The improvements made in service provision & living conditions
    D. The qualitative changes in the welfare of human beings

Unit 4, 2011 E.C

1. Which one of the following characterizes the African population?
    A. Low infant mortality rate
    B. High life expectancy at birth
    B. Low dependency ratio
    D. High rate of natural increase

2. What is the most likely cause for low level of economic development in many African countries?
   A. Poor natural resource endowment
   B. Political instability and poor governance
   C. High population pressure
   D. High mean annual temperature

3. Which of the following is correct about the population of Africa?
   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
4. Which of the following is among the main reasons for the high death rate of the African population?
   A. Widespread use of contraceptives C. Improved health services
   B. Malnutrition D. Low level of poverty
5. Which one of the following better describes the difference between immigration and emigration?
   A. Rate of migration C. Improved health services
   B. Growth D. Net migration
6. Which 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 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
7. One of the following is **not** a major destination of the intra-continental labour migrants in Africa?
   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 plantation of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco
8. _____ is a push factor that likely causes rural – rural population migration in Africa?
   A. Natural disaster C. Employment opportunities
   B. Infrastructure development D. Improving housing

9. The relative proportion of male and female population is expressed by:
   A. Age structure
   B. Economic ratio
   C. Sex ratio
   D. Dependency ratio
10. Which indicator best describe the difference between immigration and emigration?
   A. Rate of migration
   B. Gross migration
   C. Total migration
   D. Net migration
11. Which of the following is correct about population of Ethiopia?
   A. Ethiopia is among the least populous nations in Africa
   B. The distribution of 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
12. According to Karl Marx, food security among population should be understood in relation to
   A. The potentials of the technological innovation
   B. The adoption of the preventive checks
   C. Unequal distribution of resource
   D. Natural resource degradation
13. Which of the following crops is widely cultivated in areas of low population density in Ethiopia?
   A. Sorghum
   B. Coffee
   C. Enset
   D. Teff
14. Where do we commonly find temporary settlements in Ethiopia?
   A. The highlands of Ethiopia
   B. The pastoral areas
   C. The peri-urban areas
   D. The river valleys
15. Which of the following mortality rates is the highest in Ethiopia?
   A. Maternal mortality rate
   B. Child mortality rate
   C. Infant mortality rate
   D. Adult mortality rate
16. One of the following is not among the cause of high Maternal Mortality Rate in Ethiopia?
   A. Poverty
   B. Rural – urban migration
   C. Early Marriage and abortion
   D. Limited access to health service
17. Which of the following countries is known for its anti-natalist population policy?
   A. United States of America
   B. North Korea
   C. China
   D. France

18. _____ refers to the average lifespan of a newly born infant under current mortality levels?
   A. Infant Mortality Rate
   B. Doubling period
   C. Life expectancy
   D. Dependency ratio
19. What is the focus of Thomas Malthus's population theory?
   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 on food production
   D. The influence of capitalist modes of production
20. What is the main reason for high population growth in urban centers compared to the rural areas of Ethiopia?
   A. High fertility rate in urban areas
   B. Limited use of family planning service in rural areas
   C. Differences in early marriage
   D. Rural –urban migration
21. Which of the following statements shows Easter Boserup's argument about the relationship between population growth and food supply?
   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
22. The three leading economic sectors of Ethiopia according to their contribution to the GDP from the highest to lowest is:
   A. Agriculture, Industry and Services
   B. Services, Industry and Agriculture
   C. Services, Agriculture and Industry
   D. Industry, Agriculture and Services
23. _____ is an indicator of development which describes the total value of goods and services produced in a country in a specific period of time?
   A. Gross Domestic Product
   B. Gross National Product
   E. Per capita income
   D. Gross National Income
24. Which of the following is **not** an industrial crop?
   A. Chat
   B. Sesame
   C. Coffee
   D. Sugarcane

25. Which of the following is **not** among the main challenges of the Ethiopian economy?

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

26. Which of the following parts of the world is the leading export destination for Ethiopian commodities?

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

G12,2012

1. Which of the following is correct about human population growth in Africa?

A. It is characterized by the gradual decline in the birth and death rate

B. The decline mortality in Africa is the slowest in the world

C. The population growth rate of Africa is the slowest in the world

D. The doubling time of population in the continent is very long

2. What is the most sparsely populated country in the northern Africa?

A. Algeria
C. Libya

B. Egypt
D. Tunisia

3. In which region of Africa is the highest infant mortality rate found?

A. Central Africa
C. Eastern Africa

B. Northern Africa
D. Western Africa

4. Which one is best characterizes the African population?

A. Dominated by old age population

B. Categorized as young age group

C. High immigrants from other continents

D. Low crude death rate

5. What is the main reason for the low sex ratio in sub-Saharan African countries?

A. Female births exceed male births in the region

B. There is huge loss of male population due to war and migration

C. The drought condition of the region highly affects male population

D. The region is characterized by a large number of female immigrants

6. People often move from their regional residence to another place in the same country in search of work. This happens for a short period as the people return to their original place when the working season is over. What is this type of movement called?

A. Temporary migration C. Intra-continental migration

B. permanent migration D. International migration

7. What is the advantage of migration to the losing countries?

A. It leads to overcrowding

B. It increases cost of services

C. It losses people in productive age group

D. It put more pressure on public services

8. Which of the following is the disadvantage of migration to the receiving countries?

A. Communication barrier

B. A reduction in social and racial tension

C. A reduction in pressure on jobs

D. An increase in the number of skilled workers

9. What is the main reason for the highest rate of urbanization in Africa?

A. The expansion of industries in urban areas

B. High fertility rate in the urban areas

C. Advancement of social services in urban areas

D. High rate of urban to urban migration

10. In which region of Africa is the highest level of urbanization found?

A. Northern Africa C. Southern Africa

B. Western Africa D. Eastern Africa

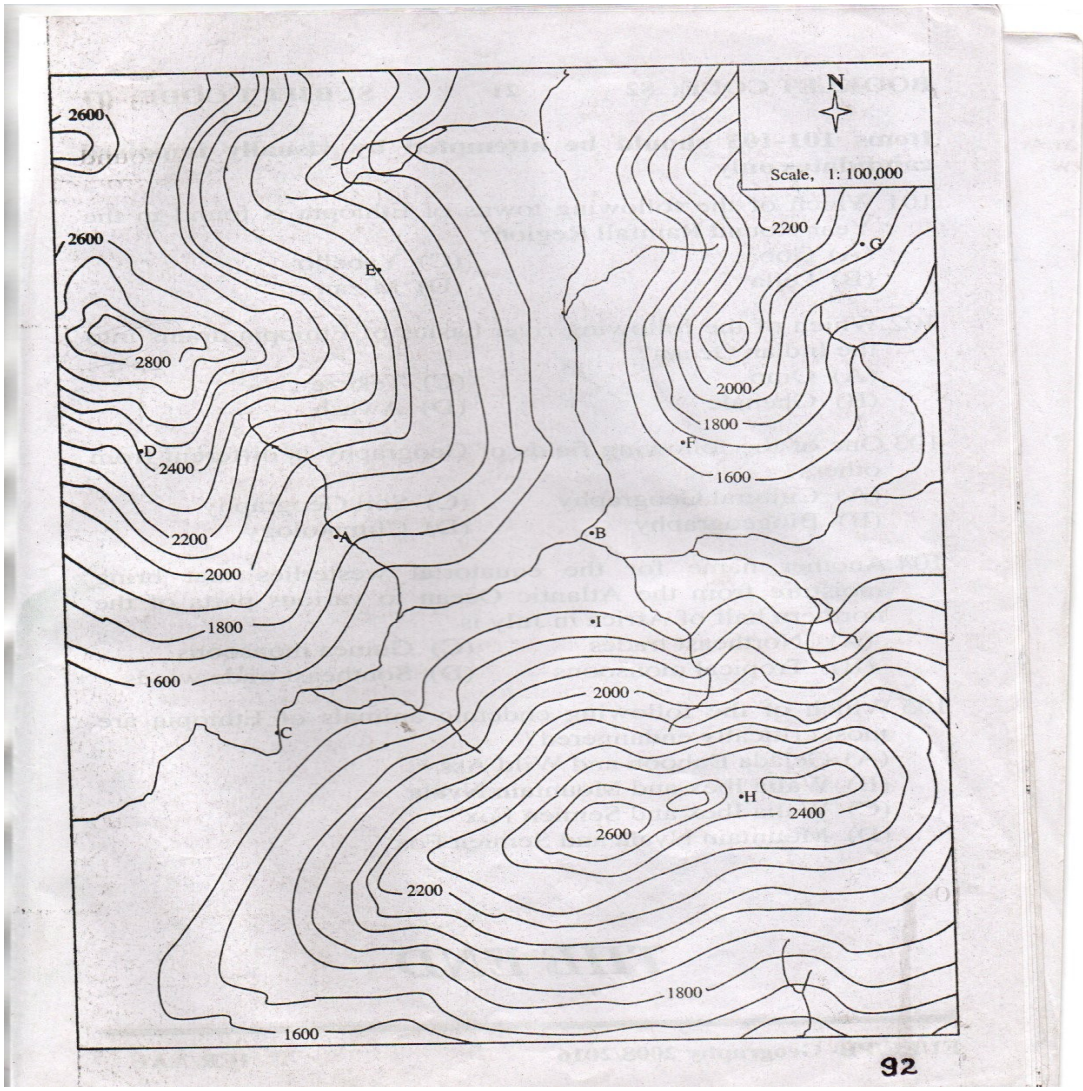
Unit 5, 2010

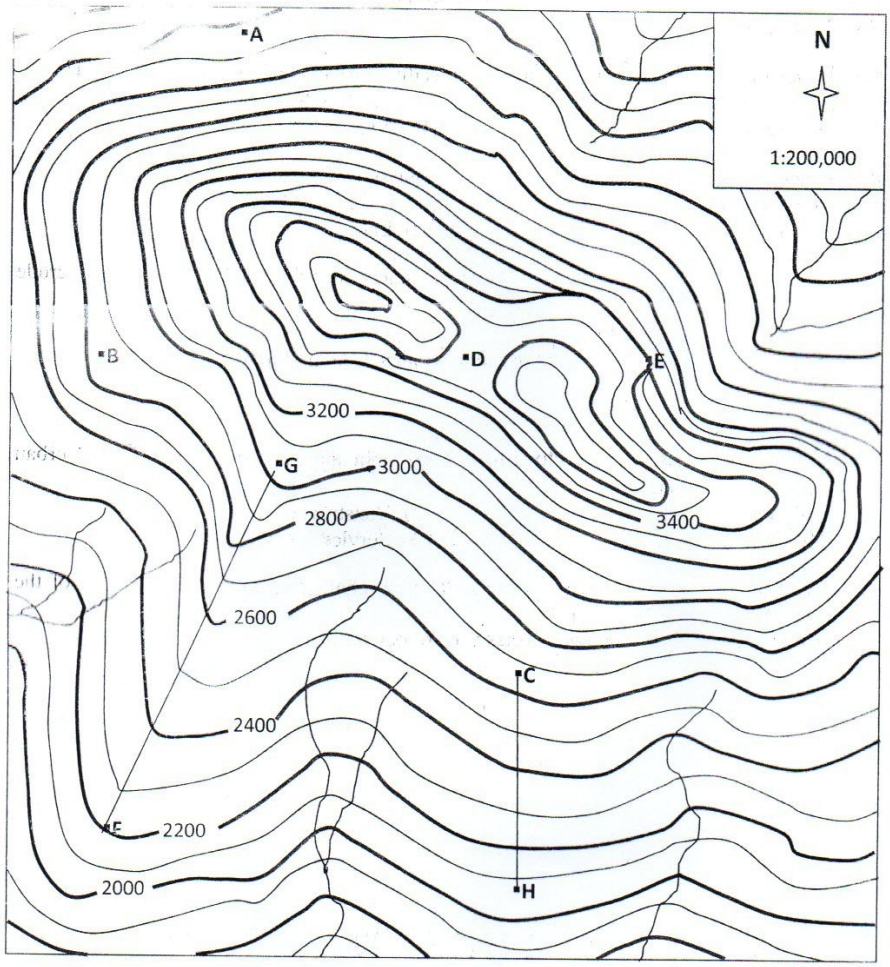
4. One is different from the others
   C. Group interview C. Questionnaires
   D. Personal observation D. Modelling
5. One is NOT correct about the qualitative research approach
   A. It is employed to verify an existing theory
   B. Qualitative data is used to explain a new theory
   C. It requires intensive involvement of the researcher in data collection
   D. It uses telephone interview as one of the data collection techniques
4. When deforestation is a variable which is determined by various factors, then deforestation is a
   A. Independent variable C. Dependent variable
   B. Subordinate variable D. Explanatory variable

Unit 5, 2011

7. The techniques and procedures used to undertake research is termed as:
   C. Research approach C. Research project
   D. Research methodology D. Research method
8. Which of the following is correct about sampling?
   A. The sample size of a homogeneous population should be larger than a heterogeneous population
   B. Non-probability sampling provides equal chance for every item of the population
   C. Large sample size provides more representation of the population
   D. Sample size has no much effect on the results of the research
9. Which of the following is **not** the domain of geographic information system (GIS)?
   A. Data manipulation C. Data discussion
   B. Data storage and manipulation D. Data analysis and presentation

10. Which of the following research approaches involves the use of ethnography and participant observation for data collection?
    A. Quantitative approach C. Desk view approach
    B. Simulation approach D. Qualitative approach
11. Which one of the following is an example of primary source of data?
    A.Diaries C. Interviews
    B. Journals D. Historical records
12. What is the final step in a research project?
    C. Generalizing and interpreting the data C. Preparing the research report
    D. Compiling the bibliography D. Writing the concluding remarks




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