CHERCHER PREPARATORY SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY WORK SHEET OF 2012

Time allowed 1:30

Exercise 1

<u>Directions</u>: Choose the Correct Answer from the Suggested Options and write the letter of your Best Choice in front of the question

1. One of the following Geospheres of Geographic scope describes part of the earth that supports all sorts of the earth.
   A. Biosphere C. troposphere
   B. Hydrosphere D. Lithosphere
2. Suppose Chaltu wants to know where sugar factories are located in Ethiopia and why they are located .which one of the following geographic approaches are important for Chaltu.
   A. Systematic approaches C. Topical approaches
   B. Regional approaches D. A& C
3. The beginning of a new era in Geography when inquiry methods began along with statistical methods is known as
   A. Quantitative revolution C. Qualitative revolution
   B. determinism D. possibilism

4 .One of the following School of thought in Geography believes that human society cannot fully team nature & is not always victorious.
   A. School of determinism C. systematic approaches
   B. School of Probability D. School of possibilism

5. Human beings considered as passive. In which School of thought in Geography believes
   A. determinism C. Probablisim
   B. possibilism D. all

6. One of the following branches of geography study of the origin, development, and structure of human societies and the behavior of individual people and groups in society.

A. Sociology C. historical geography
B. Demographic geography D. cultural geography

7. One of the following slopes did not show intervisibility
A. Even slope C. Concave slope
B. gentle slope D. convex slope

8. The entire geographical space that is drained by the major river and its tributaries are known As_____
A. catchment area C. water shed
B. drainage system D. all

9. Which one of the following Drainage patterns are occur where rivers flows in all directions.
A. rectangular C. dendritic
B. centripetal D. radial

10. One of the following show the characteristics of a river at its youth stage
A. the development of pot- holes
B. the river flows with a number of twists & bends
C. the river flows over a relative gentle gradient
D. all

11. A loop of an old river meander that has been completely cut off from the river because of shift in the rivers course.
A. Channel . C Mouth
B Meander D. Oxbow Lake

12. One of the following settlement has elongated pattern and is usually a road-oriented Settlement.
A .linear C. dispersed
B. Nucleated D. all

13. One of the following is not the uses geographic information system (GIS)
A. Traffic control C. social programs
B. Emergency management D. none

14. A wide projection on mountain side extending from the mountain towards the lowland is Called
A. Spur C. saddle
B. Valley D.col

15. One of the following is **NOT** true about absolute locations of Africa.

A. North to South & east –west extremes are almost equal

B. equators cross Africa almost at its north-south center

C. Africa is only the continent crossed by three tropics

D. Africa is found south of Europe

16. Africa gets closest to Asia continent across the strait of

A. Bab-el Mandab C. Isthmus of Suez

B. Gibraltar D. Suez Canal

17. Central Africa experiences almost all types of climates of the content, except

A. Mediterranean C. tropical savanna

B. Equatorial, D. desert

18. The southern most extreme point of Africa is located at_____

A. Cape Agulhas C. Cape Bon

B. Cape Verde D. Cape Guardafui

19. One of the following relief features of Africa has the lowest spatial coverage in the

Continent?

A. Hill C. plains

B. Plateaus D. Mountains

20. One of the following eras in Ethiopia is responsible for the formation of the present surface

Configuration of African continents

A. Mesozoic C. Paleozoic

B. Cenozoic D. Precambrian

21. One of the following mountains in Africa is unique by its formation from the other

A. Rasdashen C. Meru

B. Kilimanjaro D. Elgon

22. According to Ethiopian traditional classification of temperature zones, the term " Dega"

refers to areas that have ----------climate.

A. temperate C. tropical

B. Sub –tropical D. desert

23. The major cause of rapid population growth in Ethiopia is----------

A. high rate of natural increase C. high rate of natural increase

B. low infant mortality rate D. high crude death rate

24. one of the following regions in Africa is extremely drought affected areas in Africa

A .desert region C. the Sahel region

B. coastal area D. all

25. Which one of the following crops tends to have the greatest association for its production with areas of low population density in Ethiopia?

A .coffee C. teff

B. Enset D. Sorghum

26. One of the following eras in Ethiopia was characterized by the absence or limited formation of Rocks than others

A. Precambrian C. Cenozoic

B. Mesozoic D. Paleozoic

27. Which of the following landforms naturally hinders intervisibility between two points?

A. An even slope C.A convex slope

B. A concave slope D. A steep slope

28. One of the following steps should come first during a geographical research project?

A. identifying causes C. formulating hypotheses

B .identifying problems D. Designing research sampling techniques

29. One of the following types of maps are portray different features at the same time

A. reference maps C. thematic maps

B. General purpose maps D. all

30. The astronomical location of a country is expressed by

A. using lines of latitude & longitude

B .in relation to the location of water bodes

C .with reference to the location of other landmasses

D.in relation

31. From the following rivers of Ethiopia one is NOT presently used for the generation of hydroelectric power?

A. Abay C.Ghenale

B. Wabi shebelle D.tekeze

32. One of the following affects each country's administration, defence and economic

Integration, both within the country and in respect to outside areas.

A. size C. location

B. Shape D. all

33. One of the following are formed during the Precambrian era except

A. orogenic movement C. formation of folded mountains

B. intensive volcanic activities D. the extensive lava fields of Methara

34. Which one of the following era is known for the predominance of invertebrates?

A. Paleozoic era C. Cenozoic era

B. Mesozoic era D. Precambrian era

35. One can associate the Mesozoic Era with the formation of

A. igneous rock C. sedimentary rocks

B. metamorphic rocks D. A&B

36. the most rugged and dissected plateaus of Ethiopia and are capped by basalts and

Surrounded by deep gorges. Which one of the following Land forms of Ethiopia & the horn

assocated .

A. the plateau of tigray C. the plateau of Shewa

B. the North central Massifs D. the plateau of Eritrea

37. The Ethio –Somalia boundary is an example of----------

A. Natural boundary C. geometric boundary

B. anthropo-geographic boundary D. complex boundary

38. The single super land mass that held all continents together millions of years back was

referred by Alfred Wegner as _____

A. Laurasia C. pangaea

B. Gondwanaland D. Tathys

39. The climate of Ethiopia is mainly influenced by_____

A. latitudes C. altitudes

B. distance from the sea D. ocean current

40. Ethiopian's largest surface water is found in the

A. south & North West C. western Low land

B. Rift valley system D.A&B

41. The Ethiopian lakes are said to be the result of structural activity .This is provided by their

A. location in wet areas C. location at high altitude

B. location in dry areas D. having less volume of water

42. The deepest & shallowest lakes of Ethiopia are respectively

A. shalla & Zeway C. Tana &Shalla

B.Ziway & Shalla D. Abbaya and Abyatta

43. Under normal conditions there is a general decrease in temperature for increasing in

elevation the average rate at which temperature changes per unit of altitudinal difference is

Known as------

A. lapes rate C. humidity

B. air pressure D. weather system

44. The population Pyramid which is wider at the base & narrow at the apex is mostly

Characteristics of

A. Developed country C. technologically advanced countries

B. Industrial country D. Developing countries

45. Historicaly one of the following agro climatic zones in Ethiopia more populated area than the Others.

A. Tropical
B. Alpine
C. temperate
D. subtropical

46. From the following one type of rocks are associated with Precambrian Era

A. Igneous Rock
B. Metamorphic rock
C. Sedimentary rock
D sand stone

47. One of the following high land forests of Ethiopia are grown on the altitude between 2800-300 masl.

A. Kerkha (Arundinarial)
B. Tid (Juniperous procera)
C. Zigba (podocarpus
D. kosso (hagenia abbyssinia

48. From the following Endemic animals in Ethiopia, especially the Walia ibex & semien Fox are approaching to extinction what is the cause for their extinction

A .Human Encroachment
C. Because of the combination of dog
C. illegal hunting
D. all

49. From the following population theories developed modern population theories and referred to the catastrophes as positive checks that control fast population growth.

A. Malthus
B. Karl Marx
C. Boserup
D. all

50. The national population policy in Ethiopia is adopted in

A.1993
B.1990
C.1995
D.1999

51. One of the following countries of our world was the single most important destination for

Ethiopian exports between 2004 and 2006

A. Germany C. Italy

B. China D. Japan

52. Which of the following is Ethiopia guiding strategic framework for the plan of Accelerated

and sustained development to end poverty.

A.PASDEP C.SDPRP

B.ADLI D. GTP One of the following

53 . One of the following Boundaries has cultural characteristics

A. Natural boundary C. complex boundary

B. Anthropogeographic boundary D.all

54. The Ethio- Somalia boundary formation is good examples of

A. Natural boundary C. artificial

B. Geometrical D. b &c

E .all

55. One of the following international boundary formations is true about Ethiopian boundary

A. Natural boundary C. complex boundary

B.Artificial boundary D. anthropogeographic boundary

E .all

56. One of the following is **not** true about Absolute location of Ethiopia

A .the extreme points of the northern most tip is 15^{o}

B. extreme points of the southernmost tip is 3^{0} 33’

C. the extreme points of the western most tip is 33^{0} 33’

. D .the extreme points of the eastern most tip is 48^{0}

E .all

57. The geo-political as well as geo- strategic significance of a country is largely influenced by

A. shape C. geological-location

B .Location D. size

58. One of the following shows the advantages of Ethiopia having large size

A. having a large army to protect its sovereignty

B. needs great financial power to construct infrastructure

C. possess large amount of arable land

D all

E. none

59. One of the following shows the result of Precambrian era except one

A. volcanism C. folded mountain ranges E. peneplanation

B. denudation D. organic movements F. all

60. One of the following eras is known by no structural formation

A. Mesozoic era C. Precambrian era

B. Paleozoic era D. Cenozoic era

70. Which one of the following geological era is known by a period of amphibians?

A. Mesozoic era C. Cenozoic era

B. Paleozoic era D. Precambrian era

71. Which one of the following periods in Mesozoic era is more appropriate within its formation?

A. Triassic ⟹ Hintalo lime stone C .cretaceous ⟹ upper sand stone

B Jurassic ⟹ Adigrat sandstone D. All E. none 72.One of the following types of rocks in Ethiopia is exposed at the surface mostly in the south

eastern low lands of Ethiopia ,central Tigray ,in the Abbay & Wabishebelle gorges.

A. Igneous rocks C .Sedimentary rocks

B. Precambrian rocks D. all

73. One of the following rocks in Ethiopia is the most underlying rocks in Ethiopia & the horn.

A. Upper sand stone C .old crystalline basement rocks

B. Igneous rocks D. Marine deposits

74. Which one of the following is resulted in the pouring out of extensive basaltic lava Known as

Trappean lava series?

A. Afar Horst

C. the Eritrean high land

B .volcanic Mountains of Fentalle

D. All

75.From the following countries of the horn one is not out let to the sea

A. Eritrea

C. Djibouti

B. Somali

D. Ethiopia

76 Suppose Chaltu use for her research academic journals, then which one of the following data Source is true

A. primary data document

C. unpublished

B. Secondary data document

D. published

77. From the following sampling techniques one is related to quantitative research approaches

A.probability

C. A&B

B. Non- probability

78. Except one the others contribute key development for modern map

A. the ancient Greco-Roman civilization

C. the invention of the printing press

B. the age of Exploration& Discovery

D .all

E. none

79. One of the following types of research is the focus of traditional types of geographic research

A. spatial analysis C. sustainable environmentl

B. environmental hazards D. locations of place and people

80. One of the following types of maps portray one or more natural & cultural features of an area

A. topographic map C. thematic maps

B. distribution map D .none

81. from the following types of maps that emphasize the distribution of a single geographical

element or character

A. general purpose map C. Thematic map

B. reference map D. all

II. Match the Items under column" A'' with appropriate words under column ' B' for the following questions

part 1

A	**B**
82. boundary definition	**A. the smallest boundary length to Ethiopia**
83.boudary delimitation	**B. Surrounded by neighboring countries**
84.boundary demarcation	**C. used to show by using latitudes & longitudes**
85.geological location	**D. horn countries found in the Nile Basin**

86.absolute location	**E. areas verbally by mutual agreement**
87. relative location	**F. boundary made on maps**
88.compact shape	**G. marking of boundary on the ground**
89. elongated shape	**H. some what it is circular**
90. truncated shape	**I. it is protrude towards the countries**
91. Djibouti	**J. fragmented •**

Matching part 2

92. On river Wabshebele	A. events of the tertiary period
93. On river Abbay	B. events of the quaternary period
94. Aden lava series	C. Melka Wakena
95. trappean lava series	D. Tiss Isat
96. 3,300 and above	E. alpine or afro alpine
97.2, 300-3,300	F. temperate
98.1, 500-2,300	G. sub-tropicals
99. 500-1500	H. Tropical
100. Crater Lakes	I. Bishoftu
101. Rift valley lakes	J .Lake Abbe

Exercise 3

FOR QUESTIONS 102 -107 REFER TO THE MAP ATTACHED AT THEEND OF THE

QUESTION PAPER

102. What type of slope dose the line connecting points A and B indicate?

A. Convex slope C. concave slope

B. Even slope D. Gentle Slope

103. Which of the following terms refers to the point marked at E?

A. Confluence C. Source

B. Mouth D. Bifurcation

104. The Vertical interval of the Contours of the Map is?

A.200m C.200cm

B.100m D.300m

105. How many River confluences are existed on the Map?

A.1 C.3

B.2 D.4

106. Assuming that the area shown on the map is found in Ethiopia which types of

agro climatic zone does the main Valley shown in the map belong?

A. Qolla (Tropical) C. Dega (Temperate)

B. Woina Dega (Sub tropical) D. Bereha (Desert)

107. What is the Ground distance in between C and D shown on the Map?

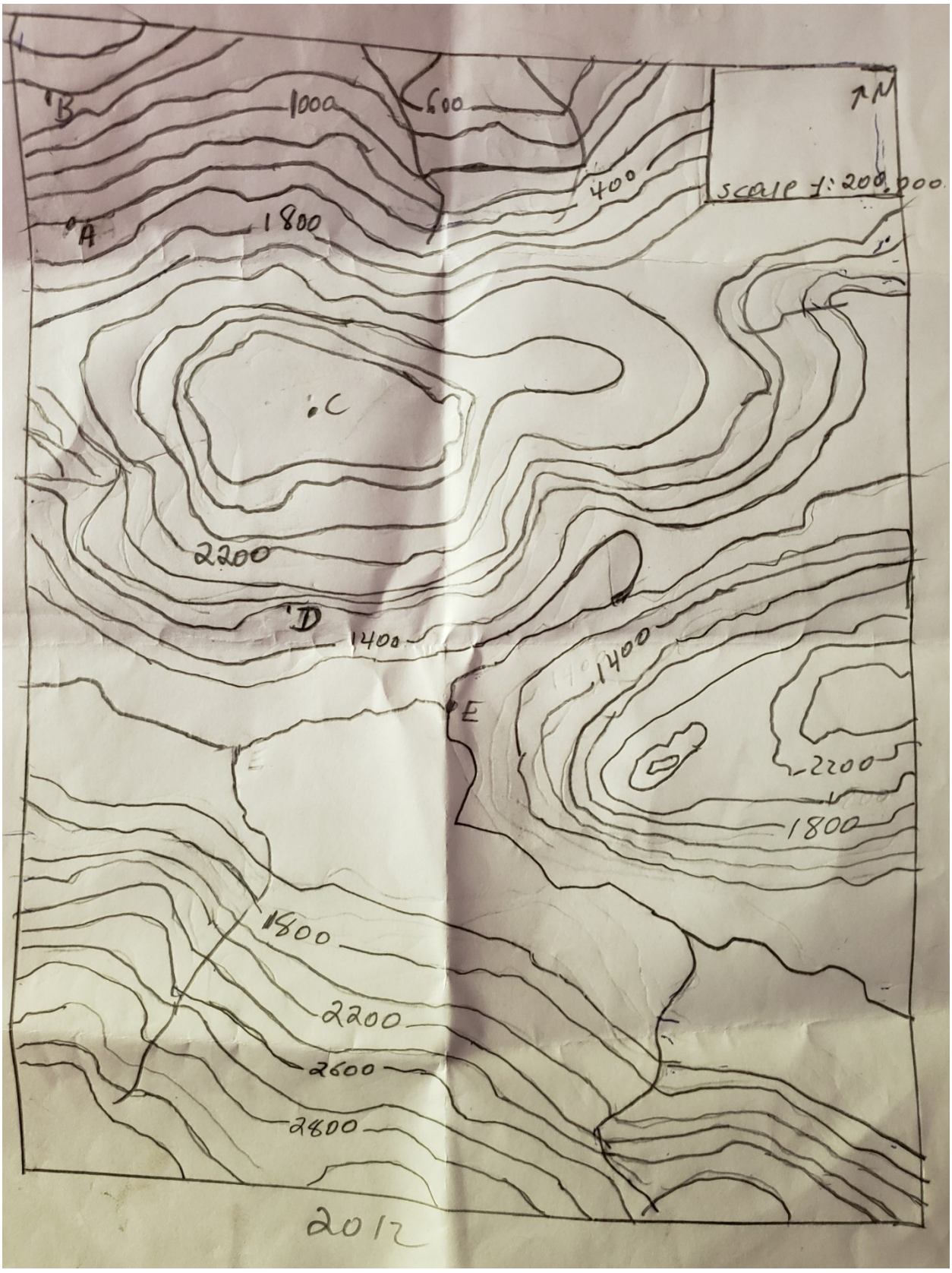
A.20km C. 80km

B.8 km D.16 km

THE END

Good Luck!

Set by T.O


B
1000
600
400
N
scale 1:200,000
A
1800
C
2200
D
1400
1400
E
2200
1800
1800
2200
2600
2800
2012