Maria Rubatto Catholic School

Geography Grade 11

I. *Write true if the statement is correct and false if the statement is wrong.*

1. Geography is only the study of physical features like, places name, lengths of river, name of countries and their capitals.
2. In its historical development, geography transformed from descriptive to analytical.
3. The scope of geography is wide, diverse and dynamic but has limit.
4. Geography studies the two-way relationship between people and their environment.
5. According to determinism there is no necessity but opportunity

II. *Match the words under column "A" with those under column "B"*

'A'	*'B'*
1. Regional approach	A. Charles Darwin
2. Environmental Determinism	B. settlement in Addis Ababa
3. Environmental Possibilism	C. Geography of the Horn of Africa
4. Topical approach	D. Febvre

III. *Choose the best answer from the given alternatives for the following statements and questions.*

1. The earth's cultural land scape is :
   A. Hydrosphere C. Biosphere
   B. Anthroposphere D. Troposphere
2. One is not the concern of geography:
   A. Spatial distribution of earth's features. C. location
   B. Regional characteristics. D. none of the above
3. The branch of geography that studies the distribution of plants and animals in relation to their environment is:
   A. Biogeography C. Geomorphology
   B. Oceanography D. soil geography
3. Geography deals with from dry land mass to the extensive ocean, from the crust of the earth to the troposphere, from the physical environment to the human related phenomena. This statement implies:
   A. Geography is a science. C. Geography is interesting but complex
   B. Geography's scope is very wide. D. All of the above.

4. The school of thought that advocate the physical environmen directs the activities of people is:

A. Determinism C. Adaptation

B. Possibilism D. Modification

5. A method of study in geography that investigates a single phenomenon globally is:

A. Topical approach C. Physical geography

B. Regional approach D. Human geography

IV. *Give answer for the following questions*.

1. In geography, the 1950's and 1960's was marked by _____
2. Human beings can turn barren lands of desert into agricultural productive areas using irrigation. This explain the idea of _____
3. What is the scope of geography?
4. Write the difference between regional and topical approaches.

I. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives for the following statements and questions.

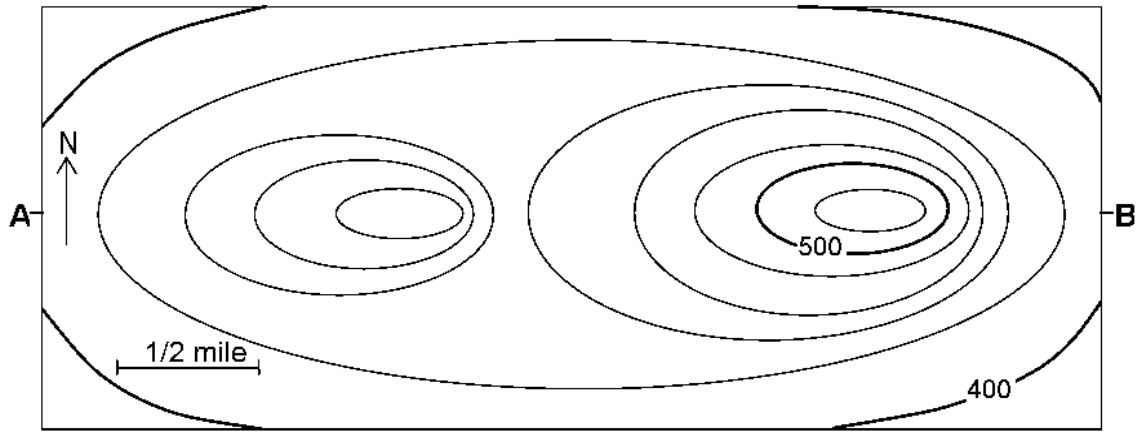
1. Contours that are widely spaced at the top of a hill and close together at the bottom indicate _____ slope.
   A. Uniform C. Concave
   B. Convex D. Escarpment
2. The science of taking measurements from aerial photographs or satellite images is:
   A. Photogrammetry C. stereoplotter
   B. Stereoscope D. Cartography
3. A method of depicting relief by using different colors is:
   A. Formlines C. Layer tinting
   B. Hachures D. Shaded relief
4. Contours drawn one over the other represent:
   A. Overhanging cliff C. Plain
   B. Spur D. Cliff
5. Contour lines that resembles dashed lines are _____ contour
   A. Intermediate C. Supplementary
   B. Index D. Sea level
6. Two points are intervisible if the points are
   A. Located at the opposite sides of a mountain
   B. Separated by convex slope
   C. At the two ends of a cliff
   D. Separated by concave slope
7. V-shaped contour lines in which the closed end points towards lower ground represent :
   A. Valley C. Re-intrant
   B. Ridge D. Depression
8. A hand held instrument for measuring angle of slope is :
   A. Clinometer C. protractor
   B. Altimeter D. slopometer

9. A less-developed course of stream is:
   A. Spur C. Re-intrant
   B. Cut D. Fill
10. A land feature found between two summits _____
   A. Ridge B. Valley C. Saddle D. Hill
11. A slope where the inclination changes several times from top to bottom is:
   A. Even B. Concave C. Convex D. Stepped
   B.

I. Give short answer for the following questions.

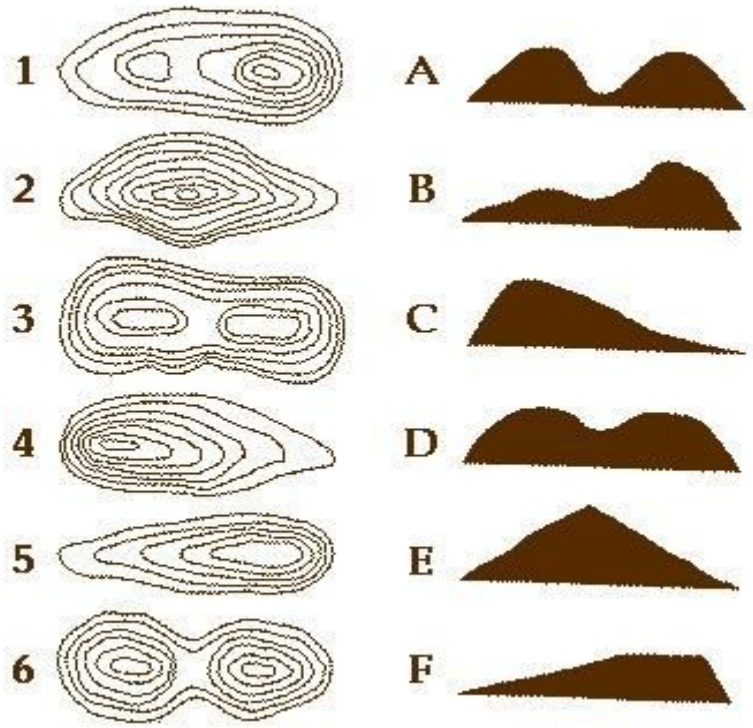
1. Evenly spaced contours represent_____
2. The process of drawing contours on a map is called_____
3. List factors that determine the intervisibility of places.
4. How do we show landforms and slopes using contour lines?
5. Why are cross section drawn?

II. *Draw a cross section of the contour map.*





III. Match the contours to the topograpic profile.



I. Write true if the statement is correct and false if the statement is wrong.

1. Geography is both descriptive and analytical.
2. Pot-holes, waterfalls and rapids are features in the lower course of a river.
3. The difference in altitude produces diverse topographic features on the earth's surface.
4. Both form lines and contour lines are numbered.
5. Topical approach is the study of the general characteristics of a region.

II. Match the words under column "A" with those under column "B"

'A'	*'B'*
1. Ox-bow lakes	A. Ridge of sediments
2. Meander	B. Isohpses
3. Contour lines	C. Cutoffs
4. Watershed	D. Winding course
5. Levee	E. Water parting

III. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives for the following statements and questions.

1. Which sphere is human's cultural imprint?
   A. Biosphere C. Anthroposphere
   B. Lithosphere D. Troposphere
2. Which one of the following questions in geography is analytical?
   A. Where are things located?
   B. When did the things form?
   C. What things are found where?
   D. Why are things located where they are?
3. Understanding geography is the key to understanding and acting effectively in our world. This is because:
   A. Geography is interdisciplinary subject.
   B. The scope of geography is wide and diverse.

C. Geography studies from the natural environment to human related phenomena.
D. All of the above.

4. All are the concern of geography, except
   A. The material that make up the world.
   B. The condition of the lower part of the atmosphere.
   C. The position of the earth in the universe.
   D. None
5. A German geographer who travelled in south America to identify the spatial distribution of rocks, plants and animals is :
   A. Karl Ritter C. Martin Kenzer
   B. William Hughes D. Alexander Von Humboldt
6. Which one of the following events laid the foundation for environmental determinism?
   A. The origin of species C. World war first
   B. Quantitative revolution D. GIS
7. What does quantitative revolution bring about to geography?
   A. Scientific thinking C. Analytical method of inquiry
   B. Statistical techniques D. All of the above
8. Identify the wrong combination of various disciplines.
   A. Meteorology – geomorphology
   B. Demography - population
   C. Biology – biogeography
   D. Sociology – cultural geography
9. One is used to show underwater depth on topographic maps.
   A. Isobath C. Isopleth
   B. Isohypse D. Isocean
10. Close, circular shaped contours with values decrease towards the center represent.
   A. Plateau C. Depression
   B. Hill D. Spur
11. What kind of landform is represented by contour lines forming concentric circle?
   A. Plateau B. Hill C. Depression D. spur
12. Which one of the following factors doesn't influence intervisibIlity between two points?
   A. Type of slope C. Amount of vegetation
   B. Relief structure D. Size of the observers
13. One cannot be shown by contour lines.
   A. Different land forms C. Altitude
   B. Nature of the slope D. Elevation of mountain peak
14. Which one of the following drainage pattern has the shape of the spoke of a wheel?
   A. Trellis B. Radial C. Dendritic D. rectangular
15. In which course of the major river do the mountains give way to the plains?

A. The upper course B. The middle course C. The lower course D. The deltaic plain

16. The statement “the direction of flow and destination of rivers “ describes
    A. Drainage system B. Drainage basin C. Drainage pattern D. Drainage
17. A drainage pattern develops in areas where harder and softer rocks alternate owning to the effect of tectonic forces is:
    A. Dendritic B. Radial C. Trellis D. Centripetal
18. A higher ground that divides two or more river systems flowing to different directions is known as_____

A. Cliff B. Watershed C. Basin D. boundary

IV. Fill in the blank space with appropriate words.

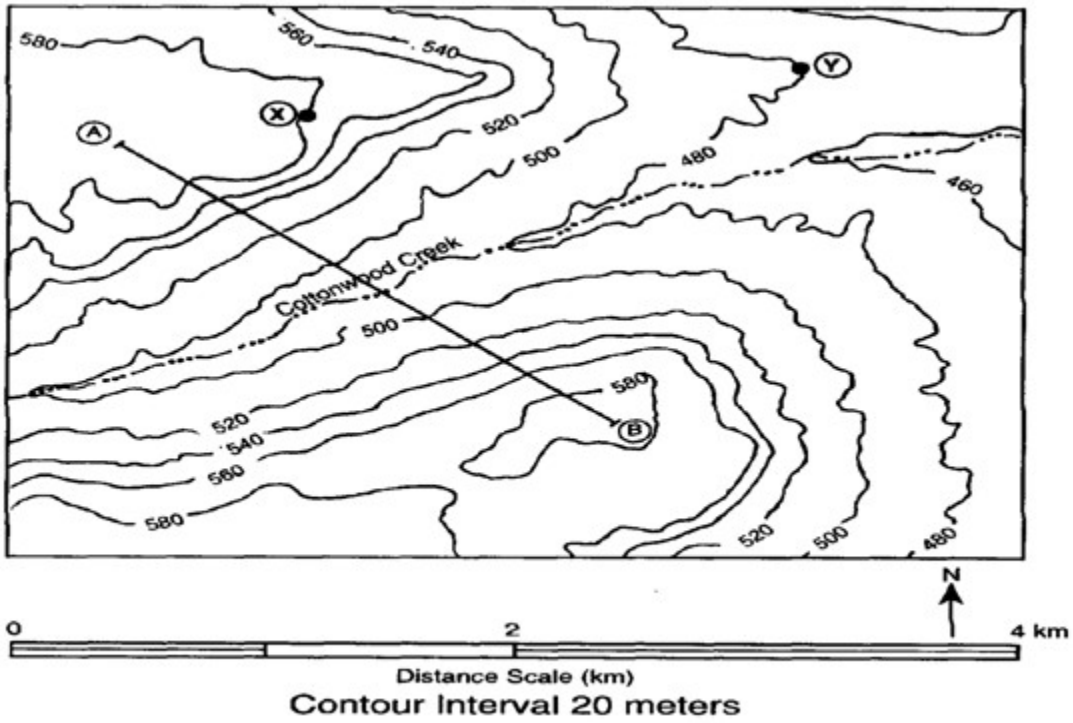
1. The limit that an academic discipline treats is _____
2. A philosophy based on the idea that the natural environment influence human’s mode of living is _____
3. The altitude difference between two successive contour lines is_____
4. The section of a river where the water flow fast is _____

V. Give short answer for the following questions.

1. What are the uses of drawing cross section?
2. Write characteristics features of the middle course of a river (#3).
3. How do you differentiate radial and centripetal drainage patterns?
4. Draw a diagram that demonstrates river capture.

VI. Use the map below to answer the following questions.

1. Determine the indivisibility between
   a. X and Y_____
   b. A and B_____
2. What land feature does the map represent? _____
3. Construct a cross section across the line A – B.



I. *Write "True" if the statement is correct and "False" if the statement is wrong*

1. In Geography the answer to the "where" questions are primarily analytical.
2. In terms of frequency, smaller settlements are the most frequently developed settlements in the world.
3. If the gradient remains constant from the foot to the top of the mountain, the slope is known as convex slope.
4. Meander and ox-bow lakes are common in the upper course of a river.
5. DendriteDrainage pattern resembles branching tree.

II. *Match items under 'A' with those under 'B'*

'A'	*'B'*
1. Cope Bon	A. Senegal
2. V-shaped contours	B. supplementary contours
3. Concentric circle contours	C. hill
4. Cape Verde	D. Tunisia
5. Heavier/ darker C.Ls	E. Index Contour
	F. Spur

III. *Choose the best answer from the given alternatives for the following statements & questions*

1. A place which is made up of multiple disconnected areas has_____ shape.

A. compact C. fragmented

B. elongated D. perforated

2. Identify the correct combination of the contour pattern and the features they represent.

A. rectangular contour – plain
B. circular contour – mountain
C. elongated contour – mountain ranges
D. merged contour – cliff

3. If point 'A' is dead ground from point 'B' then

A. point 'A' is separated from point 'B' by ground higher than the two points.
B. point 'A' and 'B' are found on the opposite sides of a mountain.
C. point 'A' is separated from point 'B' by convex slope.
D. all of the above

4. An area which is drained by a river and its tributaries is

A. drainage system
B. drainage pattern
C. drainage basin
D. watershed

5. The type of delta that has a convex outward margin is

A. Arcuate B. Bird's foot C. Cuspate D. None

6. A settlement established by one or a few family residences scattered in isolated places is

A. Dispersed B. Nucleated C. Linear D. Ribbon

7. The most striking difference between rural and urban settlements is in the

A. shape B. people C. function D. naming

8. Which one of the following means of transportation can carry heavy and bulky products over land?

A. Road B. Railway C. Water D. Air

9. Africa approaches Europe through strait of Gibraltar at a distance of

A. 22km B. 30km C. 40km D. 8000km

10. The eastern most tip point of Africa is:

A. Cape Verde
B. Cape Guardafui
C. Cape Bon
D. Cape Agulhas

11. A narrow stretch of oceanic water that separates of Africa from the Arabian Peninsula is called the:

A. Strait of Gibraltar
B. Isthmus of Suez
C. Strait of Babel mended
D. Isthmus of Panama

12. Which one of the following doesn't happen when one moves upwards from isolated dwelling to megalopolis?

A. population increase
B. services get diversified
C. frequencies of occurrence increase
D. none of the above

13. Among the following places in Ethiopia one is preferred for settlement because it is found at a road Junction

A. Asela B. Fincha C. Shashmene D. Harar

14. Which one of the following factors accelerated the growth Johannesburg?

A. communication
B. mineral wealth
C. H.E.P
D. fertile soil

15. Jerusalem, Mecca and Kulubi are examples of

A. Educational town C. commercial towns
B. Holiday resort D. Ecclesiastical towns

16. Garrison towns are

A. commercial towns C. industrial towns
B. defensive towns D. administrative towns

17. In which stage of a river do we get waterfalls, rapids and pot-holes in a river system?

A. upper B. lower C. middle D. B and C

18. Transport facilities are prime necessity for

A. serving economic activities
B. making strong control of a country
C. speeding up commercial activities
D. all of the above

19. Which one of the following has low hill climbing capacity?

A. Train B. 4-wheel drive C. Bicycles D. ordinary cars

20. Which one of the following is incorrect about Africa?

A. 75% of Africa's area is found within the tropics.
B. Much of Africa experience tropical climate.
C. Africa is found to the northwest of Asia.
D. The northern area of Africa id greater that the southern one.

21. One can account for the compactness of Africa

A. The N-S and E-W extent are almost the same.
B. Africa doesn't have many inlets and indentations.
C. Africa has smooth coastlines.
D. All of the above.

IV. Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate word(s)

1. _____is an area in which the mouth of a river meets the ocean
2. Part of the exosphere that represents the cultural landscape of the earth is _____
3. A dot used on contour maps to show elevation is _____
4. _____is a human made feature resulting from filling a low area to form a level bed.
5. _____is the point where a river and its tributary flow together.

V. Give short answer for the following questions

1. List factors that influence the location of settlement site.
2. Explain the reason why some towns shrink and become ghost towns
3. Explain why people choose to settle on alluvial plain?

4. Write the merit and demerit of large size of geographic object.
5. What significance does the relative location of Africa have?

I. Choose The Best Answer From The Given Alternatives And Put Your Answers On The Separate Answer Sheet Provided.

1. Geography is the study of:
   A. The physical world, its inhabitants, and interaction between the two
   B. Patterns and processes associated with causes
   C. Relationships between humans and the environment
   D. All of the above
2. One of the following is not a part of geo-sphere
   A. Lithosphere C. Hydrosphere
   B. Troposphere D. None of the above
3. All are examples of regional approaches of geography **Except:**
   A. The geography of Africa C. The geography of climate
   B. The geography of Sub-Sahara D. The geography of Middle East
4. A Greek philosopher who pioneered the definition of geography was
   A. Plato B. Herodotus C. Eratosthenes D. Pythagoras
5. A branch of geography that deals with the dynamic and static aspects of population
   A. Political geography C. Cultural geography
   B. Population geography D. Economics
6. A branch of geography that deals with boundary, communication and activities between countries in relation to political power.
   A. Population geography C. Cultural geography
   B. Political geography D. Economic geography
7. The following were prominent scholars who supported the school of determinism **Except**
   A. Febvre B. Charles Darwin C. Demolins D. F.Rutzel
8. An ardent supporter of environmental possiblism
   A. Febvre B. Charles Darwin C. Demolins D. F. Rutzel
9. The use of geography for socio-economic and political problem solving and planning is known as…….
   A. Applied geography C. Topical approach
   B. Economic geography D. Regional approach
10. The sub-fields of geography that studies how plants and animals are distributed is called
   A. Biogeography C. Biology
   B. Geomorphology D. Oceanography

II. Give A Brief Answer For The Following Questions

11. Define geography
12. What is the difference between environmental possibilism and environmental determinism?
13. Discuss the two approaches in geography?
14. What is applied geography?
15. List the five geo-spheres' of the earth?

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES AND PUT YOUR ANSWER ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

1. An imaginary lines joining equal elevation under the ocean or water bodies are called……..
   A. Isotherms B. Isohypses C. Isobaths D. Isobars
2. Currently, the most widely used cartographic technique is known as ……
   A. Physiographic diagram C. hill shading
   B. Hachures D. contour line
3. The difference in altitude between two successive contour lines is called …….
   A. Vertical interval C. contour interval
   B. Vertical difference D. A and C
4. Closed contours with more or less circular shapes, with values decreasing towards the center represent ……
   A. depression B. Hills C. Mountains D. valleys
5. Contour lines intersect in the case of ……
   A. Waterfalls B. a convex slope C. concave slope D. an undulating plane
6. The collection of spatial information that is vital for contour mapping can be done through ……
   A. Ground survey C. Aerial photography
   B. Satellite imagery D. All of the above
7. Contours that are close together at the top of a hill and widely spaced at the bottom represent:
   A. Convex slope B. concave slope C. uniformslope D. terraced slope
8. ……. is an optical instrument through which one may view photographs of objects with an appearance of solidity, and in relief.
   A. clinometer C. pantograph
   B. Stereoscope D. stereo plotter
9. A hand held surveying instrument for measuring angles of slopes is called…….
   A. Altimeter B. compass C. clinometer D. GPS
10. ……..is a method of showing relief by using different colors or different intensities of the same color.
   A. Form lines C. Layer Tinting
   B. Hachures D. Shaded relief
11. A type of settlement contains a group of conurbations each having more than ten million people
   A. Megalopolis B. large city C. metropolis C. town
12. A drainage pattern in which rivers flow in all direction on a volcanic cone is called;

A. Centripetal drainage pattern C. dendritic drainage pattern
B. Radial drainage pattern D. trellis drainage pattern

13. Under normal condition, two places are said to be inter-visible
    A. If there is a higher relief between the two points
    B. If there is dense vegetation cover between the two points
    C. If the slope between the two points is concave
    D. If the slope between the two points is convex
14. The point where a tributary joins the main river is
    A. Delta B. levee C. estuary D. confluence
15. .....is the area in which the mouth of a river meets the ocean
    A. Estuary B. delta C. levee D. Confluence
16. All are situations that causes the formation of river captures **except:**
    A. When the rock on the side of the victim river is softer
    B. When heavy rain falls on the pirate's side of the watershed
    C. When the pirate river has a steeper course and erodes its course as a result
    D. When the volume of water on the victim river decreases
17. One of the following is not the characteristics of a river at its source
    A. The development of deep narrow valley
    B. The presence of fast flowing rivers
    C. The volume of the water increases
    D. The presence of waterfalls and rapids
18. ..... refers to the general arrangement of a river and its tributaries.
    A. Drainage pattern C. Drainage system
    B. Drainage basin D. Catchment area
19. All of the following are grouped as industrial towns in Ethiopia, except:
    A. Akaki B. Tepi C. Dire Dawa D. Dukam
20. Adjacent drainage basins are separated from one another by.....
    A. Watershed B. divide C. plateau D. A and B are answers

II. MATCH THE ITEMS UNDER COLUMN "A" WITH COLUMN "B"

A	B
21. Ecclesiastical city	A. New York
22. Cultural and educational town	B. Sodiere
23. Administrative town	C. Jerusalem
24. Health resort	D. Geneva
25. Commercial town	E. Cambridge

III. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS

26. Photogrammetry
27. River capture

28. Dead Ground
29. Confluence
30. Drainage system

PART I. *Choose the Best Answer from the Given Alternatives and Put Your Answer on the Answer Sheet Provided*

1. 71 % of Africa's landmass is:
   A. Plateau B. mountain C. plain D. gorges
2. The highest point in Africa is
   A. Mt. RasDashen C. Semein mountain
   B. Mt. Kilimanjaro D. Mt. Guna
3. Many of the volcanic mountains of Africa are concentrated in
   A. North Africa C. East Africa
   B. South Africa D. West Africa
4. Mt. Kilimanjaro is found in:
   A. Uganda B. Zambia C. Rwanda D. Tanzania
5. The Atlas fold mountains are found in
   A. North Africa C. West Africa
   B. South Africa D. East Africa
6. The total length of the Great east African Rift valley is:
   A. 7500km B. 7200km C. 7000km D. 7800km
7. Africa's highest block mountain
   A. Kilimanjaro B. Rasdashen C. Ruwenzori D. Meru
8. The largest lake in Africa is:
   A. Malawi B. Turkana C. Tana D. Victoria
9. The least populous region in Africa is
   A. North Africa C. East Africa
   B. South Africa D. West Africa
10. In which part of Africa is Sudan located?
    A. South Africa B. North Africa C. West Africa D. East Africa
11. The largest region in Africa is
    A. South Africa B. North Africa C. West Africa D. East Africa
12. Coal was formed during the:
    A. Precambrian era C. Mesozoic era
    B. Paleozoic era D. Cenozoic era

13. Africa is the hottest continent of all the continents due to
    A. Its latitude
    B. its altitude
    C. distance from the sea
    D. ocean currents
14. The equatorial climatic region is found between:
    A. 6^0 N and S latitude
    B. 15^0 N and S latitude
    C. 30^0 N and S latitude
    D. 23^0 N and S latitude
15. The dominant type of rainfall in the equatorial rainforest region is
    A. Convectional B. orographic C. cyclonic D. frontal
16. Topical approach Include all except
    A. Medical Geography
    B. Geography of Africa
    C. Urban Geography
    D. Soil geography
17. Contour that are close together near the top of a hill and widely spaced at the bottom indicate
    A. Cliff B. Concave C. Convex D. Valley
18. Contour with "V" shapes, with upward bending and value increasing upward represent
    A. Spur B. valley C. depression D. hill
19. All are characteristics of index contour line **except**
    A. Found where there is very little change in elevation
    B. Heavier or darker than the others
    C. Draw every fifth contour line
    D. Starting from zero elevation
20. The Prime meridian passes through the capital city of one of the West African countries
    A. Mali B. Nigeria C .Ghana D. Liberia
21. Which of the following statements is implied by the fact that Africa has $3/4^{th}$ of its area in the tropics?
    A. Africa is the second largest continent next to Asia
    B. Africa has a compact shape
    C. Most part of Africa experiences overhead sun twice a year
    D. Africa experiences orographic rain
22. The difference between the North –South distance and East-West distance of Africa is only
    A.400 Kms B.440Kms C.450Kms D.500Kms
23. Africa comes closest to Europe along
    A. the strait of Gibraltar
    B. the Mediterranean Sea
    C. the Suez Canal
    D. the strait of Bab-el mendeb

24. All but one of the following continents did not form part of the Gondwanaland

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

25. The successive changes and developments in scope that Geography has gone through is mainly because of

A. its passive nature C. its dormant nature

B. its dynamism D. none of the above

26. The beginning of new era in the field of Geography when inquiry methods began along with statistical methods is called.

A. Qualitative Revolution C. Quantitative Revolution

B. Industrial Revolution D. Agrarian Revolution

Part II. Match the Items in Column A with Items That Best Fit In Column B

"A"	"B"
27. The formation of the oldest rock in Africa	A. Precambrian Era
28. Planning and studying on one topic at a time	B. Systematic method
29. The emergence of scientific research	C. Quantitative revolution
30. Formed the oldest marine sediments in the horn	D. Transgression and Regression
31. It consisted of the two big ancient continents	E. Applied Geography
32. Has made geography more scientific than before	F. Industriousness
33. Human's ability to exploit nature to his own benefit	G. Mesozoic Era
34. Man is under the control of his environment	H. Gondwanaland
35. Human kind is capable of modifying his environment	I. Determinism
36. Avoids the concentration of power at the center	J. Federalism
	K. Possiblism
	L. Pangaea

Part III. *Fill In Blank Space with Appropriate Words or Phrases*

37. The narrowest sea passage between Africa and Asia is known as----------

38. A drainage pattern in which rivers flow in all direction on a volcanic cone is called……

39. A type of settlement contains a group of conurbations each having more than ten million people is called ……

40. Adjacent drainage basins are separated from one another by……

I. Part I. Choose the Best Answer from the Given Alternatives And Put Your Answer on the Separate Answer Sheet Provided

1. In which of the following river basins is Africa's largest artificial lake found?

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

2. Which of the following lakes of Africa is a rift valley lake?
   A. Lake Turkana B. Lake Chad C. Lake Tana D. Lake Victoria
3. Which of the following term best explains the planting of trees in areas where there was no original forest cover?
   A. Reforestation B. Afforestation C. Agroforestry D. Social forestry
4. Which of the following are the three most populous countries in Africa?
   A. Congo Democratic republic, Nigeria and Sudan
   B. Nigeria, Egypt and Ethiopia
   C. Nigeria , Egypt and south Africa
   D. Nigeria, Sudan, and Egypt
5. Which of the following regions of Africa is most urbanized?
   A. Northern Africa C. eastern Africa
   B. Western Africa D. Southern Africa
6. Which of the following describes a drainage pattern where rivers flow in all directions away from a raised feature such as a mountain or a plateau?
   A. Radial drainage pattern C. Trellis drainage pattern
   B. Centripetal drainage pattern D. Dendritic drainage pattern
7. All of the following rivers belong to the same drainage system of Africa **except** the
   A. Zambezi B. Wabeshebelle C. Nile D. Jubba
8. In terms of its relative location, Africa gets closest to Europe across
   A. The strait of Gibraltar
   B. The strait of Bab-el-Mandab
   C. The narrow stretch of isthmus of Suez
   D. The Red Sea Peninsula
9. Which of the following methods of soil conservation is meant mainly to reduce wind erosion?
   A. Terracing C. shelter- belt plantation
   B. Strip cultivation D. contour ploughing
10. The greater proportion of the African land mass is made up of
   A. Plateau B. Mountains and hills C. Valleys D. low lying plains
11. Serpentine bends and tunnels are often used during construction of long distance roads to avoid
   A. Marshy areas C. mountainous areas
   B. water ways D. densely forested areas
12. 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

13. The highest mountains and the lowest depression in Africa are found in _____and _____ respectively?
    A. Ethiopia and Egypt
    B. Tanzania and Egypt
    C. Tanzania and Ethiopia
    D. Tanzania and Djibouti
14. African economy is characterized by
    A. a high integration of primary and secondary sectors
    B. a domination by the traditional subsistence activities
    C. production of a row materials primarily for export
    D. B and C are correct

15. All of the following correctly characterize the equatorial climate **except:**
    A. Rain falling throughout the year
    B. High mean monthly and mean annual temperatures
    C. High daily and low annual range of temperature
    D. Low sun angle throughout the year
16. The use of African rivers for navigation has been negatively affected by all of the following factors **except**:
    A. low demand for water transport
    B. rapids and falls
    C. deltaic mouth
    D. seasonal volume fluctuation
17. A natural resource management practice which integrates the planting of trees into farming so as to provide fuel, fruit, forage, shelter for animal is
    A. Agroforestry B. Social forestry C. Afforestation D. Urban forestry
18. The drainage system of Africa with the largest catchment area, annual discharge and drainage density is the
    A. Atlantic ocean drainage system
    B. Indian ocean drainage system
    C. Mediterranean sea drainage system
    D. inland drainage system
19. Which of the following alternatives has a correct order of settlements from the smaller to larger ones?
    A. Hamlets – cities –Metropolis –Megalopolis
    B. Cities – Hamlets – Metropolis – Megalopolis
    C. Hamlets – Cities – Megalopolis – Metropolis
    D. Hamlets – Metropolis – Cities – Megalopolis
20. Which of the following was mainly responsible for the emergence of Applied Geography as a respectable science in the latter part of the 20th century?

A. The philosophy of Environmental Posssiblism
B. The emergence of Regional Geography
C. The division of Geography into various branches of study
D. The Quantitative Revolution

21. All of the following rightly characterize the upper course of a river **except**:
A. Deep and narrow valleys with V-shapes C. fast- flowing rivers
B. Very wide channel D. formation of interlocking spurs

22. Which of the following features rightly characterizes a hill?
A. It is an area of high ground but is lower than a mountain in elevation
B. It is formed by a ground with steep slopes in all directions
C. It is shown, on a topographic map, by contour lines forming concentric circles
D. A and C are correct answers

23. Which of the following definitions of the term **"Geography"** was provided by Ancient Greeks?
A. A study of the earth and the heavenly bodies
B. A systematized, 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

24. Which of the following **cannot** be a reason for the low level of development of irrigation in African agriculture?
A. Lack of technology and capital
B. Lack of skilled human resources
C. Scarcity of water resources and irrigable lands
D. Conflicts and political unrest

25. Which of the following is **not** among the typical characteristics of drought resistant plants?
A. Spongy leaves, stems, roots and fruits
B. Producing seeds that lie dormant for several years
C. Long roots and thorny leaves
D. Leaves that are typically broad in size and a lot in number

26. Which of the following wild animals of Africa is presently faced with the most severe threat of extinction due to hunting?
A. Rhinoceros B. Elephant C. Zebras D. Oryx

27. In which of the following areas of Africa is wind the major agent of erosion?

A. The Savanna grasslands
B. Tropical rainforests
C. The Sahel region
D. The East African Highlands

28. In which of the following countries is the northern most tip of the African Continent found?
A. Morocco B. Egypt C. Tunisia D. Algeria

29. 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

30. One of the following **does not** characterize the east African rift valley
A. Being bounded by steep escarpments
B. Absence of active volcanoes
C. Frequent earth tremors like earthquakes and landslides
D. A number of structural basins occupying its floor

31. The location of the Horn of Africa within the tropical zone is resulting in:
A. High temperatures during most of the year
B. Low daily(diurnal) ranges of temperature
C. Relatively high annual ranges of temperature
D. A high difference between summer and winter in the ratios of daylight to night

32. Which of the following is correct about the regions of Africa?
A. Eastern Africa is the largest in terms of its territorial size
B. Southern Africa is the most populous
C. Western Africa has the largest population density
D. Central Africa has the continent's lowest population density

33. Which sub-region of Africa has the most diverse economy in the continent?
A. Northern Africa
B. Western Africa
C. Central Africa
D. Southern Africa

34. Which of the following statements about Environmental Determinism is **not** correct?
A. It expresses the view that human activities are controlled by the physical environment
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 environment
D. It was an idea that dominated the thinking of many leading 18th and 19th century geographers

35. 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) settlements
B. Grouped (nucleated) settlements D. Semi-permanent settlements

36. Which of the following natural vegetation types develops on the upper slopes of high rising mountains of East Africa?
A. Broad leafed evergreen forests C. Tropical rainforest
B. Tropical grassland D. Temperate evergreen forests

37. According to the geological history of Africa, the Paleozoic Era was known for all **BUT** one of the following processes
A. Extensive mountain building C. Absence of major rock formation
B. Widespread denudation and peneplanation D. Extensive formation of coal

38. 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

39. Which of the following areas of Africa is faced with the greatest threat of desertification?
A. The Serengeti Plain C. The East African Highlands
B. The Sahel Region D. The Cape Ranges

40. Why is the Savannah region in Africa often referred to as the zone of transition?
A. It is located between the wettest and the driest climatic zones of the continent
B. It is located between the Tropical desert and semi-desert climatic zones
C. It is located between the high and low plateaus of Africa
D. It is located between the northern and southern extremes of the continent

41. In which regional division of the African continent is Sudan found?
A. Central Africa B. Northern Africa C. Western Africa D. Eastern Africa

42. Which of the following best explains why Africa 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

43. What does the term **“drainage systems”** mean?

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 speeds at which rivers flow through their upper, middle and lower courses

44. Which of the following types of natural vegetation of Africa is usually found between the wetter and drier savannas?
A. High savanna C. Park savanna
B. Thorn scrub D. Tropical rainforest

45. Which of the following factors best explains why the south-western coastal areas of Africa are generally cool and dry?
A. Their latitudinal location C. Their proximity to the Kalahari Desert
B. Their altitudinal location D. Effects of the Benguela Current

46. Which of the following best explains why Africa has 40% of the world's hydro-electric power (HEP) potential?
A. The fact that Africa is rich in water resources
B. The steep profile of the upper and middle courses of most Africa 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

47. Which of the following drainage systems of Africa has only a single main river basin?
A. The Indian Ocean Drainage System
B. The Mediterranean Sea Drainage System
C. The Atlantic Ocean Drainage System
D. The Closed (Inland) Drainage System

48. _____drainage pattern develops in areas where harder and softer rocks alternate owing to the effects of tectonic forces.
A. Trellis B. Radial C. Dendritic D. Rectangular

49. _____refers to an area of low ground surrounded by higher ground in all directions.
A. Ridges B. Depression C. Saddle D. U- shaped valley

50. The Mangrove vegetation of Africa are well adapted to all of the following areas **except:**
A. Coastal areas of East Africa
B. The eastern shores of the Indian Ocean
C. The Bale mountains of Ethiopia
D. Deltaic mouths and flood plains of African rivers

51. During which period of the geological time scale did the land in the eastern part of Africa remains under the sea?

A. The Jurassic Period C. The Triassic Period

B. The Cretaceous Period D. The Cretaceous and Jurassic Period

52. Which of the geologic era is known for the predominance of reptiles?

A. Precambrian era C. Paleozoic era

B. Mesozoic era D. Cenozoic era

53. The parts of Africa that receive rainfall in the winter season are

A. The tropical maritime climate regions

B. The tropical desert and semi-desert regions

C. The tropical continental (savanna) regions

D. The equatorial and Mediterranean climatic regions

54. In which era were Africa's volcanic and young fold mountains formed?

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

55. The western and southern extreme points of Africa are_____ and ____ respectively

A. Cape Agulhas and Cape Verde C. Cape Verde and Cape Guardafui

B. Cape Verde and Cape Agulhas D. Cape Bone and Cape Guardafui

56. Wild animals that are killed for sport are known as

A. Common wild animals C. Endemic animals

B. Endangered animals D. Game animals

57. One of the following terms is used to refer to the entire area that a river and its tributaries drain

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

58. Which one of the following instruments is used for measuring a slope angle?

A. Stereoscope B. Altimeter C. Barometer D. Clinometer

59. Geographic Information System (GIS) is a useful tool for all of the following **except:**

A. Modifying climate extremes C. Regional planning

B. Monitoring the patterns of urban growth D. Regulating traffic flows

60. Xerophytes plants are commonly found in areas where there is

A. High diurnal range of temperature C. moisture stress

B. Abundant humidity D. reliable rainfall

VII. Write true if the statement is correct and false if the statement is wrong.

1. The present shape, position and relief of Africa were formed during Cenozoic era.
2. The western coasts of western Africa experience tropical humid climate where as the interior of western Africa have desert and semi-desert climate.
3. In Africa Fold mountains are found in the extremes of east and west Africa.
4. Central Africa has the largest continuously found hard wood forest in Africa.
5. The desert region of northern Africa is covered by cedar, oak and citrus fruits.

VIII. *Match the words under column "A" with those under column "B"*

'A'	*'B'*
1. Jos plateau	A. Eastern Africa
2. Kobar sink	B. Central Africa
3. Drakensburg	C. western Africa
4. Atlas	D. Southern Africa
5. Chad plateau	E. Northern Africa

IX. *Choose the best answer from the given alternatives for the following statements and questions.*

1. The region that extends from 15°N -37°12'N and 36°E -15°W is:
   A. Central Africa C. Eastern Africa
   B. Northern Africa D. Western Africa
2. The type of climate which is typical of mountainous area is :
   A. Alpine climate C. Dry climate
   B. Sub-tropical climate D. Tropical climate
3. The leading industrialized country in Africa is:
   A. Republic of South Africa C. Nigeria
   B. Egypt D. Kenya
4. What caused the accumulation of sediments in Africa during Mesozoic era?
   A. Volcanic activity C. Orogensis and epirogenesis
   B. Transgression and regression D. None
5. Which one of the following events had not occurred during Mesozoic Era?
   A. Sinking of the Horn of Africa
   B. The split of Pangaea into two landmasses
   C. Formation of sedimentary rocks
   D. Mountain–forming process
6. Among the following geological events in Africa the oldest event was:
   A. Sea transgression C. Rift valley formation
   B. Basement complex rock formation D. coal formation
7. It has no outlet to the sea:
   A. Kenya C. Mozambique
   B. Sudan D. Rwanda
8. The world leading palm oil producer region is:

   A. Eastern B. Western C. Southern D. Northern
9. Which one of the following rivers doesn't drain the Eastern Africa?
   A. Volta B. Wabishebelle C. Dawa D. Genalle
10. The dominant climatic condition in the Maghreb region is
    A. Desert climate C. Tropical climate
    B. Mediterranean climate D. Alpine climate
11. In an increasing order of age, which one of the following is the **correct** sequence of the geological eras?

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

X. *Fill in the blank space with appropriate words.*

1. Much of northern Africa is covered by _____ vegetation.
2. The region in Africa that extends from Red sea in the east to Atlantic Ocean in the west is _____.
3. The type of vegetation that grow along the bank of Congo river is_____.
4. The classification of earth's history into different time segments is_____.
5. The era known for alternately sinking and rising of landmass in Eastern Africa is _____.

XI. *Give short answer for the following questions***.**

1. Which Africa's region topography is dominated by high volcanic mountain, vast plateau, rift valley and depression?
2. What type of climatic condition dominates the Maghreb region?
3. Which regions of Africa have the highest and the lowest population density?
4. List the major geological processes that took place during the Precambrian era.(2)
5. What are the highest and the lowest points of Africa?

I. *Match column 'A' with column 'B' One*

"A"	*"B"*
_____ 1. Pedalfers	A. nitosols
_____ 2. Pedocals	B. gleysols
_____ 3. Hydromarphic	C. vertisols
_____ 4. Azonal	D. regosols
_____ 5. Crop rotation	E. conservation measures

II. *Choose the best answer*

_____ 6. The doubling of a given population is directly of unction of its _____

A. size
C. population policy
B. rate of migration
D. average annual rate of growth

_____ 7. Which of the following sub region of Africa has the highest and lowest population density respectively?

A. eastern Africa, central Africa
C. southern Africa, northern Africa
B. western Africa, eastern Africa
D. central Africa, southern Africa

_____ 8. Which of the following statement is correct about population in Africa?

A. the continent has about one billion people
B. the rate of population growth is decreasing radically since the past decade
C. Africa ranks fourth among the continent interims of population size
D. two third of the population lives in urban areas

_____ 9. _____ is a natural resource conservation measure which integrates the planting of trees in to farming so as to provide fuel fruits and forage

A. social forestry C. agro forestry

B. community forestry D. indigenous or traditional forestry

_____ 10. Which of the following soil type is the most productive soil in Africa and thee are ideal for crop production

A. nitosols B. vertisols C. regosols D. leptosols

_____ 11. Which of the following is wrongly matched

A. arboreal – leopard C. kruger national park – RSA

B. carnivores – lion D. serenget – Tanzania

_____ 12. Where do you find the richest and most diverse wild life concentration in Africa?

A. in the tropical rain forest C. in desert and semi – desert areas

B. in the savannah grassland D. in river valley lakes and swamplands

_____ 13. Which of the following strategies will not help to conserve wild life resources?

A. the protection of natural vegetation

B. establishment of national parks and gone reserves

C. controlling illegal hunting

D. expansion of crop cultivation

_____ 14. Which of the following continent has one of the world's fastest growing populations?

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

_____ 15. One of the following groups of countries are densely populated countries

A. Mauritius, Mauritania, Botswana C. Gabon, Mali, Congo

B. Seychelles, Comoros, Nigeria D. Western Africa, Namibia, Chad

_____ 16. Which of the following term refers to the temporal or permanent reduction in the density of structure of forest vegetotaion?

A. deforestation C. desertification

B. consummation D. forest degradation

_____ 17. All of the following describe the characteristics of Africa except

A. low median age C. broad base population pyramid

B. short doubling time D. high fertility and low mortality rates

_____ 18. Which of the following terms best explains the planting of trees is areas where there was no original forest cover?

A. reforestation C. Agro forestry

B. afforestation D. social forestry

_____ 19. If the birth rate of country 'x' is 38 birth per 1000 people and its death rate is 13 deaths per 1000 people what is the population rate of natural increase?

A. 25% B. 2.5% C. 51% D. 5%

_____ 20. Which of the following region of Africa has lowest population size?

A. Eastern Africa C. Northern Africa

B. Central Africa D. Southern Africa

_____ 21. Which of the following soils of Africa becomes very sticks during wet seasons and crack severely during the dry seasons thereby making farming a vary laborious activity

A. vertisols B. calcisols C. fluvisols D. solonchaks

I. Write the "TRUE" if the statement is correct and "FALSE" if the statement is not

_____1. Plateaus and high mountains reduce mar time influence?

_____2. Due to its longitude Africa is the hottest of all the continents?

_____3. Most of African lakes that are found along the rift valley?

_____4. Tana is the shallowest found in Africa?

_____5. Many African rivers which impede navigation?

_____6. Jubba is the major River Basin of the Atlantic Ocean drainage system?

_____7. Sudd swamps are found along the Nile River Basin?

_____8. Lakevictorla is the major rift valley in Africa?

_____9. The drought in the sahel region of west Africa began in the late 1960's?

_____10. Swamps are also dominant drainage features in Africa?

II. Matching:- match column A with column B

'A'	*'B'*
_____ 11 Aswan High Dam	A. white nile
_____ 12 Koka	B. Juba
_____ 13 Akosombo	C. Egypt
_____ 14 Kaindji	D. Ghana
_____ 15 Kariba	E. Atbera
_____ 16 Tekezze	F. Zambia
_____ 17 Baro	G. Benue
_____ 18 Niger	H. Nigeria

_____ 19 Ghenale I. Sobat

_____ 20 Lake Victoria J. Awash

III. <u>Choose the correct alternatives from the given option</u>

_____21. Which one is not a part of a rift valley lake?

A Malawi B. Tanganyika C. Albert D. chad

_____22. Which river is a part of in land drainage system?

A. Ghibe B. Awash C. Omo D. Allare correct

_____23. Which one is time about African rivers?

A. long profile C. Seasonal fluctuation

B. Seasonal Fluctuation D. All are correct

_____24. Which one is correct?

A. Turkana – Rift valley lake C. Kivu – Rift Valley lake

B. Edward – Rift Valley lake D. Victoria - Rift Valley lake

_____25. Which reverse of Africa continue in the Atlantic Ocean drainage system?

A. Congo → Gambia → Senegal C. Zambezi → Jubba → Wabishebelle

B. Awash → Ghibe → Omo D. Nile → Misspi → Amazon

_____26. Lake Tanganyika empties through _____?

A. Nile B. Congo C. Limpapo D. Orange

_____27. Which lake is a member of eastern branch lakes?

A. Lake Albert C. Lake Tanganyika

B. Lake Edward D. Nile River

_____28. Which one is not the major River Basin of the Indian Ocean Drainage system?

A. Jubba B. Wabishebelle C. Senegal D. Zambezi

_____29. Which one is true about equatorial climate?

A. rain Fall is high C. High sun angel

B. dominant in western and central Africa D. All are correct

_____30. Which one is the smallest in terms of catchment area?

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

IV. Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate answers

31. the most dominant type of rain fall in equatorial Africa is? _____

32. _____ a river with a steady volume throughout the year?

33._____ a lake are formed when water is accumulated at the back of dams?

34. _____ a lake a largest tropical lake in the world?

35. _____ the longest river in the world?

36. The entire area that a river drains is called? _____

V. Answer the following questions correctly

37. Write the major features characterize Africa River?

38. Why Africa Rivers shows seasonal fluctuation or variations?

39. List the major Rivers that constitute the Indian Ocean drainage system?

40. Mention the major non-Rift Valley lakes in Ethiopia?

XII. Write "True" if the statement is correct and "False" if the statement is wrong.

1. Summer is a season of high temperature in many parts of Africa.
2. Africa's age dependency ratio is the highest in the world.
3. Over population occurs when population growth rate over takes rates of economic growth.
4. Benguela Ocean current makes Southeastern Africa warm and wet.
5. The Atlas of Morocco and Cape Ranges of South Africa have the lowest temperature in the continent.
6. If the median age of a given population is low it implies that the population is young.
7. Western and Eastern Africa have a high rate of migration.
8. The pre-colonial economy of Africa is characterized by the expansion industries.

XIII. Match words under 'A' with those under 'B'

'A'	*'B'*
1. Afro-alpine vegetation	A. savanna
2. Tropical grassland	B. Maquis, oak
3. Arboreal animals	C. Temperate forest
4. Tropical rainforests	D. Tree dweller
5. Desert vegetation	E. Cactus and acacia

6. Mediterranean vegetation F. Mahogany, ebony

XIV. *Choose the best answer from the given alternatives for the following statements and questions.*

1. The spatial variation of rainfall in Africa is the result of:
   A. The invading strength of the moisture carrying winds.
   B. The presence of barrier that checks the moisture arrival into the area.
   C. Altitudinal variation from place to place.
   D. All of the above.
2. Identify the **correct** statement about the climatic condition Africa.
   A. Places under the influence of trade winds receive heavy rainfall all the year round.
   B. In the Mediterranean climate region rain falls in the summer season.
   C. Places near the sea experience continental climate.
   D. None of the above.
3. What are the dominant rainfall types in Africa?
   A. Orographic and convectional C. Orographic and cyclonic
   B. Convectional and frontal D. B and B
4. The Warm Temperate continental climate is found in
   A. The High Veld of South Africa. C. The Cape Province of South Africa.
   B. The Maghreb region. D. The East Africa highlands.
5. All of the following correctly characterize the equatorial climate **except**.
   A. Low angle of the sun throughout the year.
   B. High mean monthly and mean annual temperature.
   C. High daily and low annual range of temperature.
   D. High total annual rainfall.
6. Which one of the following ocean currents has the least effect on the climate of Africa?
   A. Labrador B. Benguela C. Canaries D. Mozambique
7. Which one of the following is **NOT** high drought probability area in Ethiopia
   A. Afar region C. Ghibe lowlands
   B. Somali region D. Southwestern Ethiopia
8. The smallest of all the drainage systems in Africa is:
   A. Atlantic drainage system C. Indian ocean drainage system
   B. Closed drainage system D. Mediterraneandrainage system
9. The presence of cataracts, mangrove swamps and deltaic mouth impede which purpose of African rivers?
   A. Navigability C. Fishing
   B. HEP generation D. Tourist attraction
10. The economic use of a river can be influenced by all of the following, **Except**
   A. Its seasonality C. Its tributaries
   B. The international nature of the river D. The relief it flows over

11. One of the following is **NOT** among the African rivers that form the Indian Ocean drainage system?

A. Zambezi B. Shebelle C. Jubba D. Volta

12. The Nile Basin Initiative(NBI) is principally aimed at

A. Bringing about equitable utilization of the Nile water by all the riparian states.

B. Helping the upper stream countries intensify the utilization of the Nile water.

C. Challenging the lower stream countries to use the Nile water more efficiently.

D. Reducing the loss of water through evaporation.

13. In which of the following river basins is Africa largest artificial lake found?

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

14. Which statement about the natural vegetation of Africa is **NOT** correct?

A. Tropical savanna is the most wide spread vegetation

B. Afromontane vegetation is confined only to East Africa highlands.

C. Desert and semi- desert vegetation of Africa contains high plant species.

D. The equatorial rainforest of Africa is a lowland forest.

15. Which of the following characteristically grows on swampy or waterlogged areas?

A. Tropical savanna C. Mangrove vegetation

B. Temperate grassland D. Mediterranean vegetation

16. Where do you find the richest and most diverse wildlife concentration in Africa?

A. Desert and semi-desert areas C. Equatorial rainforest

B. River valleys, lakes and swamplands D. Savanna grassland

17. Which one of the following conservation measures is possible to tackle the problem of deforestation due to urban expansion?

A. Afforestation B. Reforestation C. Social forestry D. Agro – forestry

18. The extensive savanna lands are the homes for mainly:

A. Amphibians and reptiles C. Arboreal animals and birds

B. Lowland and game animals D. None of the above

19. Which of the following soil groups of Africa is the ideal for crop production?

A. Vertisols B. Ferrasols C. Solonchaks D. Nitosols

20. Which one of the following measures is used to maintain the fertility of soil?

A. Wind-breaks C. Contour plowing

B. Crop rotation D. Terracing

21. One of the following is **NOT** the impact of soil erosion

A. Decline in agricultural output C. Environmental degradation

B. Loss of soil D. Increase in bio-diversity.

22. In which of the following regions of Africa is wind the major agent of erosion?

A. Tropical rainforests C. The Savanna grasslands

B. The Sahel region. D. The east Africa highlands

23. Identify the **wrong** combination

A. Highly leached soils of equatorial forest – Ferrasols

B. Soils of savanna and semi-arid regions – Lixisols

C. Soils of the High Veld of South Africa – Fluvisols

D. Young ,stony soils of Northern Africa – Leptosols

24. The major cause of rapid population growth in Africa is:

A. High rate of natural increase C. High crude death rate

B. High rate of net in – migration D. Low infant mortality rate

25. Which one of the following migratory movements is mainly responsible for the slow economic development that many African nations are presently experiencing?

A. The continent's loss of population due to slave trade.

B. The large scale migration of rural people to major urban centers.

C. The large scale intra – continental labor migration.

D. The phenomena known as brain - drain.

26. The doubling time of a given population is directly a function of its _____

A. Size C. population policy

B. Rate of in – migration D. Average annual rate of growth

27. A population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow peak indicates?

A. High death rate and low life expectancy.

B. Low death rate and high life expectancy.

C. The predominance of an adult population.

D. Low fertility rate and low dependency ratio.

28. Which of the following racial families of Africa does **NOT** belong to the Caucasoid group?

A. Berbers B. Pygmies C. Somalis D. Arabs

29. Which one of the following has the least effect on population distribution of Africa?

A. Climate C. Religion

B. Availability of water D. conflict and war

30. All of the following describe the demographic characteristics of Africa, Except

A. Low median age C. Broad base population pyramid

B. Short doubling time D. High fertility and mortality rates

31. The racial family that holds the largest proportion of the African population is:

A. Caucasoid B. Negroid C. Mongolid D. Negrillo (pygmies)

32. Africa has the birth rate which is believed to be the highest by the standard of developing countries mainly due to:

A. High demand of labor for the growing economy.

B. Pro-natal population policy

C. To compensate the high net out-migration.

D. Low economic and educational status of women.

33. The regions of Africa that are most and least urbanized are _____ and _____ respectively.

A. South and east Africa C. South and Central Africa

B. North and east Africa D. North and East Africa

34. If the birth rate of country "X" is 38‰ and death rate is 13‰, what is its population rate of natural increase?

A. 25% B. 2.5% C. 51% D. 5%

35. Which one of the following is **NOT** an example of inter-continental migration?

A. The Slave trade

B. Arab (Semites) migration from Middle East to Africa

C. Labor migration

D. "Brain-drain"

36. Which one of the following is **NOT** an indicator of economic growth?

A. Gross domestic product (GDP) C. Standard of living

B. Per capita income D. A and B

XV. *Fill in the blank space with appropriate words.*

1. The climate regions that are found only in the southern part of Africa are _____ and _____.
2. _____ is a low pressure area where the southeast and northeast trade winds converse (meet).
3. _____ refers to extreme shortage of rainfall.
4. _____ is covering the soil with plants residue to let the soil regain some nutrient.
5. _____ is an increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.

XVI. *Give short answer for the following questions.*

1. Africa's mortality rate is the highest in the world. List factors that contribute for this high trend of mortality.
2. List factors that affect population distribution in Africa.(4)
3. How do we illustrate the demographic structure (age and sex composition) of a given country?
4. What is rate of natural increase?
5. Write situations that are important form the development of swamps. (2)

Bonus

1. What demographic factor contributes to the high dependency ratio in Africa?
2. How does migration affect urbanization?

I. Choose the Best Answer from the Given Alternatives and Put Your Answer on the Separate Sheet Provided

1. Planting trees in areas which originally were not covered by forests
   A. Agroforestry B. Reforestation C. Forestry D. Afforestation
2. _____is leaving the farm idle for a while until the soil regains its soil fertility.
   A. Mulching B. Green manure C. Crop rotation D. fallowing
3. Africa's population constitute nearly ……. Of the world's total population.
   A. 15% B. 20% C. 40% D. 25%
4. The three most populous countries in Africa are:
   A. Sudan, Nigeria and Cameroon C. Morocco , Tunisia and Sudan
   B. Nigeria, Egypt and Ethiopia D. Sudan, Tanzania, and Egypt
5. All are characteristics of African population **except:**
   A. Africa has the fastest population growth rate in the world
   B. Low infant mortality rate in the world
   C. High fertility rate in the world
   D. Africa has the world's shortest doubling time
6. The reason why Africa has the highest fertility rate in the world is because;
   A. People are backward and poverty stricken
   B. Women are of low status
   C. People have less access to contraceptives
   D. All of the above
7. If country "X" has a CBR of 25/1000 and CDR of 10/1000, what will be the rate of natural increase?
   A. 3.5% B. 2.5% C. 1.5% D. 4.5%
8. Africa's death rate is attributed to all of the following factors **except:**
   A. Poor sanitary practices C. political stability
   B. Low access to health facility D. low standard of living
9. A non-biological factor of population change
   A. Migration B. Birth C. Death D. all of the above

10. Calculate the age dependency ratio for country ''X''. (Young age=14,000,000, old age=8,000,000 and adult=32,000,000).
    A. 69% B. 59% C. 40% D. 50%
11. Which of the following is wrong about equatorial rain forest?
    A. They have high species diversity
    B. They contain broad-leaved evergreen trees
    C. Most of the trees are hardwoods
    D. Extensively developed in areas that have wet summers and dry winters
12. Africa's most extensive rainforest is found in the
    A. Congo basin B. Nile basin C. West Africa D. East Africa
13. A part of savanna made up of more grasses and scattered trees is known as _____
    A. Park savanna B. High savanna C. Drier savanna D. Wetter savanna
14. Which of the following is not true about desert and semi-desert areas of Africa?
    A. The plants develop in such regions are drought resistance
    B. More than 3000 species of plants are found in desert and semi-desert zones of north Africa
    C. The plants are known as Xerophytes
    D. Bamboo is the dominant type of vegetation across the vast deserts of Sahara
15. "Asta" and "Gibera" are common plant types of the…….
    A. Equatorial climate C. Highland climate
    B. Mediterranean climate D. The savanna climate
16. The most serious problem of natural vegetation in Africa is_____
    A. Deforestation B. wildfire C. overgrazing D. expansion of settlements
17. Which of the following wild animals of Africa is the most endangered?
    A. Black rhinoceros B. gazelles C. antelope D. cheetah
18. _____refers to planting trees in urban areas in association with human settlements.
    A. Agroforestry B. social forestry C. afforestation D. reforestation
19. Which groups of soil have high content of iron and aluminum?
    A. Pedocals B. Azonal C. Hydromorphic D. Pedalfers

20. Which of the following is wrong about ferrasols?
    A. They are found in central parts of Africa around the equatorial forests
    B. They are red and yellow in color
    C. The soil is affected by leaching
    D. They are saline and not very productive
21. The largest soil group in Africa
    A. Pedalfers B. Pedocals C. Hydromorphic D. Azonal
22. Nitosols
    A. Mainly developed in humid climatic regions
    B. Their parent materials usually volcanic rocks
    C. Have a deep profile and are rich in humus content
    D. All of the above
23. ……are black basaltic soils with clay character.
    A. Ferrasols B. Vertisols C. Nitosols D. Arenosols
24. All are characteristics of calcisols **Except:**
    A. They are found in the Sahara and Namib deserts
    B. They are saline and not very productive
    C. Potentially fertile in terms of mineral content
    D. They are used mostly for grazing
25. Small ditches that are prepared along sloppy areas to reduce the impact of the downslope surface flow.
    A. Terracing B. Check dams C. Contour plowing D. Fallowing
26. Covering the soil with plant residue let the soil regain some nutrients as the residue decays.
    A. Green manure C. Mulching
    B. Crop rotation D. Fallowing
27. Planting different crops alternately on a farm.
    A. Green manure C. Fallowing
    B. Crop rotation D. Mulching
28. Birth rates are high in Africa because:
    A. People have less access to contraceptives
    B. People are backward and poverty stricken
    C. Women are of low status
    D. All of the above
29. All of the following are Negative impacts of rapid population growth **except**
    A. Desertification C. Deforestation
    B. Shortage of fire wood D. Urbanization

30. Which of the following natural vegetation is widely spread in the south of Sahara?

A. Tropical rain forest C. Afro-Alpine vegetation

B. Savanna grassland D. Mediterranean vegetation

XVII. *Write "True" if the statement is correct and "False" if the statement is wrong.*

9. Summer is a season of high temperature in many parts of Africa.
10. Africa's age dependency ratio is the highest in the world.
11. Over population occurs when population growth rate over takes rates of economic growth.
12. Benguela Ocean current makes Southeastern Africa warm and wet.
13. The Atlas of Morocco and Cape Ranges of South Africa have the lowest temperature in the continent.
14. If the median age of a given population is low it implies that the population is young.
15. Western and Eastern Africa have a high rate of migration.
16. The pre-colonial economy of Africa is characterized by the expansion industries.

XVIII. *Match words under 'A' with those under 'B'*

'A'	*'B'*
7. Afro-alpine vegetation	A. savanna
8. Tropical grassland	B. Maquis, oak
9. Arboreal animals	C. Temperate forest
10. Tropical rainforests	D. Tree dweller
11. Desert vegetation	E. Cactus and acacia
12. Mediterranean vegetation	F. Mahogany, ebony

XIX. *Choose the best answer from the given alternatives for the following statements and questions.*

37. The spatial variation of rainfall in Africa is the result of:
    E. The invading strength of the moisture carrying winds.
    F. The presence of barrier that checks the moisture arrival into the area.
    G. Altitudinal variation from place to place.
    H. All of the above.
38. Identify the **correct** statement about the climatic condition Africa.
    E. Places under the influence of trade winds receive heavy rainfall all the year round.
    F. In the Mediterranean climate region rain falls in the summer season.
    G. Places near the sea experience continental climate.
    H. None of the above.
39. What are the dominant rainfall types in Africa?

    C. Orographic and convectional C. Orographic and cyclonic

    D. Convectional and frontal D. B and B

40. The Warm Temperate continental climate is found in

    C. The High Veld of South Africa. C. The Cape Province of South Africa.

    D. The Maghreb region. D. The East Africa highlands.

41. All of the following correctly characterize the equatorial climate **except**.
    E. Low angle of the sun throughout the year.
    F. High mean monthly and mean annual temperature.
    G. High daily and low annual range of temperature.
    H. High total annual rainfall.

42. Which one of the following ocean currents has the least effect on the climate of Africa?
    B. Labrador B. Benguela C. Canaries D. Mozambique

43. Which one of the following is **NOT** high drought probability area in Ethiopia
    C. Afar region C. Ghibe lowlands
    D. Somali region D. Southwestern Ethiopia

44. The smallest of all the drainage systems in Africa is:
    C. Atlantic drainage system C. Indian ocean drainage system
    D. Closed drainage system D. Mediterraneandrainage system

45. The presence of cataracts, mangrove swamps and deltaic mouth impede which purpose of African rivers?
    C. Navigability C. Fishing
    D. HEP generation D. Tourist attraction

46. The economic use of a river can be influenced by all of the following, **Except**
    C. Its seasonality C. Its tributaries
    D. The international nature of the river D. The relief it flows over

47. One of the following is **NOT** among the African rivers that form the Indian Ocean drainage system?
    B. Zambezi B. Shebelle C. Jubba D. Volta

48. The Nile Basin Initiative(NBI) is principally aimed at
    E. Bringing about equitable utilization of the Nile water by all the riparian states.
    F. Helping the upper stream countries intensify the utilization of the Nile water.
    G. Challenging the lower stream countries to use the Nile water more efficiently.
    H. Reducing the loss of water through evaporation.

49. In which of the following river basins is Africa largest artificial lake found?
    B. Congo B. Niger C. Nile D. Volta

50. Which statement about the natural vegetation of Africa is **NOT** correct?
    E. Tropical savanna is the most wide spread vegetation
    F. Afromontane vegetation is confined only to East Africa highlands.
    G. Desert and semi- desert vegetation of Africa contains high plant species.
    H. The equatorial rainforest of Africa is a lowland forest.

51. Which of the following characteristically grows on swampy or waterlogged areas?

C. Tropical savanna C. Mangrove vegetation

D. Temperate grassland D. Mediterranean vegetation

52. Where do you find the richest and most diverse wildlife concentration in Africa?

C. Desert and semi-desert areas C. Equatorial rainforest

D. River valleys, lakes and swamplands D. Savanna grassland

53. Which one of the following conservation measures is possible to tackle the problem of deforestation due to urban expansion?

B. Afforestation B. Reforestation C. Social forestry D. Agro – forestry

54. The extensive savanna lands are the homes for mainly:

C. Amphibians and reptiles C. Arboreal animals and birds

D. Lowland and game animals D. None of the above

55. Which of the following soil groups of Africa is the ideal for crop production?

B. Vertisols B. Ferrasols C. Solonchaks D. Nitosols

56. Which one of the following measures is used to maintain the fertility of soil?

C. Wind-breaks C. Contour plowing

D. Crop rotation D. Terracing

57. One of the following is **NOT** the impact of soil erosion

C. Decline in agricultural output C. Environmental degradation

D. Loss of soil D. Increase in bio-diversity.

58. In which of the following regions of Africa is wind the major agent of erosion?

C. Tropical rainforests C. The Savanna grasslands

D. The Sahel region. D. The east Africa highlands

59. Identify the **wrong** combination

E. Highly leached soils of equatorial forest – Ferrasols

F. Soils of savanna and semi-arid regions – Lixisols

G. Soils of the High Veld of South Africa – Fluvisols

H. Young ,stony soils of Northern Africa – Leptosols

60. The major cause of rapid population growth in Africa is:

C. High rate of natural increase C. High crude death rate

D. High rate of net in – migration D. Low infant mortality rate

61. Which one of the following migratory movements is mainly responsible for the slow economic development that many African nations are presently experiencing?

E. The continent’s loss of population due to slave trade.

F. The large scale migration of rural people to major urban centers.

G. The large scale intra – continental labor migration.

H. The phenomena known as brain - drain.

62. The doubling time of a given population is directly a function of its _____

C. Size C. population policy
D. Rate of in – migration D. Average annual rate of growth

63. A population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow peak indicates?
   E. High death rate and low life expectancy.
   F. Low death rate and high life expectancy.
   G. The predominance of an adult population.
   H. Low fertility rate and low dependency ratio.

64. Which of the following racial families of Africa does **NOT** belong to the Caucasoid group?
   B. Berbers B. Pygmies C. Somalis D. Arabs

65. Which one of the following has the least effect on population distribution of Africa?
   C. Climate C. Religion
   D. Availability of water D. conflict and war

66. All of the following describe the demographic characteristics of Africa, Except
   C. Low median age C. Broad base population pyramid
   D. Short doubling time D. High fertility and mortality rates

67. The racial family that holds the largest proportion of the African population is:
   B. Caucasoid B. Negroid C. Mongolid D. Negrillo (pygmies)

68. Africa has the birth rate which is believed to be the highest by the standard of developing countries mainly due to:
   E. High demand of labor for the growing economy.
   F. Pro-natal population policy
   G. To compensate the high net out-migration.
   H. Low economic and educational status of women.

69. The regions of Africa that are most and least urbanized are _____ and _____ respectively.
   C. South and east Africa C. South and Central Africa
   D. North and east Africa D. North and East Africa

70. If the birth rate of country “X” is 38‰ and death rate is 13‰, what is its population rate of natural increase?
   B. 25% B. 2.5% C. 51% D. 5%

71. Which one of the following is **NOT** an example of inter-continental migration?
   E. The Slave trade
   F. Arab (Semites) migration from Middle East to Africa
   G. Labor migration
   H. “Brain-drain”

72. Which one of the following is **NOT** an indicator of economic growth?

C. Gross domestic product (GDP) C. Standard of living

D. Per capita income D. A and B

XX. *Fill in the blank space with appropriate words.*

6. The climate regions that are found only in the southern part of Africa are _____ and _____.
7. _____ is a low pressure area where the southeast and northeast trade winds converse (meet).
8. _____ refers to extreme shortage of rainfall.
9. _____ is covering the soil with plants residue to let the soil regain some nutrient.
10. _____ is an increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.

XXI. *Give short answer for the following questions.*

6. Africa's mortality rate is the highest in the world. List factors that contribute for this high trend of mortality.
7. List factors that affect population distribution in Africa.(4)
8. How do we illustrate the demographic structure (age and sex composition) of a given country?
9. What is rate of natural increase?
10. Write situations that are important form the development of swamps. (2)

Bonus

3. What demographic factor contributes to the high dependency ratio in Africa?
4. How does migration affect urbanization?