CHERCHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET FOR GRADE 12 IN 2024 E.C

Choose the best answer from the following alternative for the following questions

1. Which type of corruption involves offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting something of value to influence the actions of an official or another person in a position of power?

   A. Embezzlement
   B. Bribery
   C. Theft of public assets
   D. patronage

2. What form of corruption occurs when public official or the collusion of public officials and private agents.

   A. Nepotism
   B. Bribery
   C. Embezzlement
   D. Favoritism

3. Which type of corruption involves providing jobs, contracts, or other benefits to friends, family members, or associates without regard to their qualifications?

   A. Nepotism
   B. Bribery
   C. Theft of public assets
   D. Embezzlement

4. What is one of the primary effects of corruption on economic development?

   A. Increased foreign investment
   C. Enhanced market competition

B. Reduced economic growth D. Strengthened regulatory frameworks

5. Which country is often ranked as having one of the lowest levels of corruption?
   A. Japan B. Singapore C. Brazil D. Canada
6. Which country is often cited as having moderate levels of corruption?
   A. Japan B. United states C. Brazil D. Australia
7. Which nation is known for experiencing moderate levels of corruption in the African region?
   A. South Africa B. Switzerland C. Singapore D. Sweden
8. Which country is often cited as having extremely high levels of corruption?
   A. Norway B. Somalia C Sweden D. Switzerland
9. Which country in Sub-Saharan Africa is often ranked as having extremely high levels of corruption?

   A. Botswana B. Rwanda C. South Sudan D. Ghana

10. Which nation is known for experiencing very high levels of corruption in the Middle East region?
   A. United Arab Emirates B. Qatar C. Iraq D. Jordan
11. Which one of the following current experience of global pandemic.
   A. HIV/AIDS B. Ebola C. Covid-19 D. All of the above
12. One of the following highly infectious through blood and genital fluid and the disease destroys t-cells
   A. HIV/AIDS B .Ebola C.Covid-19 D Malaria
13. Which continent is the first observed AIDS.
   A. Africa B. America C. Asia D. South Korea
14. One of the following the first infected Ebola is:
   A. Guinea B. Ghana C. Liberia D. sierra Leone
15. The most effected of Ebola is:

A. Western Africa B. Eastern Africa C. North Africa D. South Africa

16. One of the following most effected counters Ebola.

A. Guinea B. Liberia C. Sierra Leone D. All of the above

17. Which one of the following more recent pandemic.

A. COVID—19 B.EBOLA C.MALARIA D.HIV/AIDS

18. Which of the following practices contributes to soil conservation and reduces erosion?

A. Deforestation C. Overgrazing

B. Planting cover crops D. Applying excessive fertilizer

19. How can sustainable agriculture contribute to environmental conservation?

A. Increasing the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers

B. Encouraging monoculture farming practices

C. Implementing agroforestry techniques

D. Clearing more land for large-scale farming operations

20. What is the primary goal of incorporating environmental education into school curricula?

A. To ignore the importance of environmental issues in society

B. To foster a deeper understanding of environmental issues and promote sustainability

C. To promote unsustainable practices and resource exploitation

D. To discourage critical thinking about environmental challenges

21. How can environmental education contribute to empowering communities?

A. By discouraging community involvement in environmental decision-making

B. By promoting awareness of environmental rights and responsibilities

C. By prioritizing top-down approaches to environmental management

D. By ignoring the role of indigenous knowledge in sustainability

22. What is a common goal of environmental movements advocating for sustainable development?

A. Exploitation of natural resources for short-term economic gain
B. Preservation of ecosystems without regard for human needs
C. Balancing environmental conservation with social and economic development
D. Ignoring the impacts of human activities on the environment

23. What role do indigenous knowledge systems play in sustainable resource management?
A. They hinder effective resource management by promoting outdated practices.
B. They provide valuable insights into local ecosystems and sustainable practices.
C. They prioritize profit over environmental conservation.
D. They disregard the importance of preserving cultural heritage.

24. How do indigenous communities contribute to biodiversity conservation?
A. By exploiting endangered species for economic gain
B. By implementing traditional conservation methods and protecting sacred natural sites
C. By prioritizing urban development over preserving natural habitats
D. By disregarding the impacts of human activities on biodiversity

25. What is a challenge in promoting sustainable agricultural practices?
A. Dependence on chemical pesticides and fertilizers
B. Adoption of agro ecological methods for soil health and biodiversity
C. Recognition of the importance of small-scale farmers in food production
D. Government subsidies for industrial agriculture

26. What is a common strategy for promoting renewable energy as a solution to environmental challenges?
A. Subsidizing coal-fired power plants
B. Investing in offshore oil drilling
C. Implementing incentives for solar and wind energy development

D. Increasing reliance on fossil fuels

27. Which environmental issue is primarily caused by the release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane?

A. Ozone depletion C. Biodiversity loss

B. Climate change D. Air pollution

28. Which of the following is a major factor contributing to biodiversity loss?

A. Deforestation C. Noise pollution

B. Thermal pollution D. Soil erosion

29. Acid rain, smog, and particulate matter are associated with which environmental issue?

A. Land degradation C. Air pollution

B. Water pollution D. Ozone depletion

30. What is the primary cause of land degradation?

A. Overfishing C. Deforestation

B. Industrial waste dumping D. Oil spills

31. Which environmental issue is primarily caused by the discharge of harmful chemicals and waste into rivers, lakes, and oceans?

A. Biodiversity loss C. Air pollution

B. Water pollution D. Land degradation

32. What is one major contributor to climate change?

B. Volcanic eruptions C. Deforestation

C. Solar activity D. Ocean currents

33. Which greenhouse gas is primarily responsible for trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere?

A. Carbon monoxide C. Methane

B. Nitrous oxide D. Carbon dioxide

34. What is a key aspect of sustainable development in combating climate change?

A. Exploiting natural resources indefinitely

B. Prioritizing economic growth over environmental concerns

C. Implementing renewable energy sources
D. Ignoring social equity in resource distribution

35. What is the main cause of ozone depletion in the Earth's stratosphere?
A. Carbon emissions from vehicles
B. Release of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) into the atmosphere
C. Deforestation
D. Industrial waste dumping into oceans

36. What role does the ozone layer play in protecting life on Earth?
A. It absorbs harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun
B. It regulates global temperatures
C. It filters pollutants from the atmosphere
D. It prevents earthquakes and tsunamis

37. What is an example of a sustainable alternative to ozone-depleting substances?
A. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
B. Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)
C. Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs)
D. Natural refrigerants like hydrocarbons and ammonia

38. Which international treaty aimed to address ozone depletion by phasing out ozone-depleting substances?
A. Kyoto Protocol C. Paris Agreement
B. Montreal Protocol D. Copenhagen Accord

39. What international agreement aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels?
A. Kyoto Protocol B. Paris Agreement C. Montreal Protocol D. Copenhagen Accord

40. What are the main sources of outdoor air pollution in urban areas?
A. Industrial emissions C. Agricultural runoff
B. Household waste burning D. All of the above

41. What is a major source of water pollution in agricultural areas?

A. Industrial runoff B. Oil spills C. Pesticides and fertilizers C. Plastic waste

42. What is a consequence of land degradation?

A. Increased soil fertility C. Reduced biodiversity

B. Enhanced ecosystem services D. Promotion of desertification

43. What are the main drivers of biodiversity loss?

A. Urbanization and industrialization

B. Expansion of protected areas

C. Sustainable land management practices

D. Habitat destruction and fragmentation

44. What are the primary sources of air pollution in urban areas?

A. Volcanic eruptions C. Industrial activities

B. Deforestation D. Oceanic emissions

45. What contributes most to land degradation?

A. Reforestation efforts C. Soil erosion due to deforestation

B. Sustainable agricultural practices D. Expansion of protected natural areas

46. What is a consequence of ignoring sustainable development in addressing climate change?

A. Increased biodiversity C. Enhanced ecosystem resilience

B. Worsening air pollution D. Strengthened social equity

47. What primary chemicals are responsible for ozone layer depletion?

A. Nitrous oxide C. Carbon dioxide

B. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) D. Methane

48. Which sustainable development solution directly addresses the reduction of ozone-depleting substances?

A. Afforestation projects

B. Implementation of renewable energy sources

C. Adoption of eco-friendly refrigerants

D. Expansion of industrial production

49. What alternative technologies can help reduce reliance on ozone-depleting substances in cooling systems?

A. Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs) C. Ammonia-based refrigerants
B. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) D. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

50. Which technology is a suitable alternative to ozone-depleting substances in refrigeration and air conditioning systems?

A. Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs) C. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
B. Carbon dioxide (CO2) D. Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

51. How does protecting the ozone layer align with sustainable development goals?

A. It has no relation to sustainable development goals
B. It contributes to clean air and climate action (SDG 7)
C. It supports sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)
D. It enhances access to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)

52. What is one of the leading causes of biodiversity loss?

A. Increased conservation efforts
B. Habitat preservation
C. Deforestation and habitat destruction
D. Sustainable agriculture practices

53. Which international agreement aims to address biodiversity loss?

A. Paris Agreement
B. Kyoto Protocol
C. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
D. Montreal Protocol

54. How does protecting biodiversity align with sustainable development goals?

A. It has no relation to sustainable development goals
B. It contributes to clean air and climate action (SDG 7)
C. It supports sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)

D. It enhances life on land (SDG 15)

55. Which sustainable development solution can help mitigate air pollution?

A. Increasing the use of coal for energy production

B. Implementing clean energy initiatives such as solar and wind

C. Encouraging carpooling and public transportation

D. Allowing industries to freely emit pollutants

56. How does air pollution impact human health?

A. It has no effect on human health

B. It can cause respiratory diseases and cardiovascular problems

C. It enhances overall well-being and longevity

D. It improves lung function

57. Which international agreement aims to address air pollution and climate change?

A. Paris Agreement C. Kyoto Protocol

B. Montreal Protocol D. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

58. How does protecting water quality align with sustainable development goals?

A. It has no relation to sustainable development goals

B. It contributes to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)

C. It supports gender equality (SDG 5)

D. It enhances affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)

59. What is a significant source of air pollution?

A. Planting more trees C. burning fossil fuels

B. Implementing renewable energy projects D. Promoting public transportation

60. What is a significant source of water pollution?

A. Implementing wastewater treatment plants

B. Agricultural runoff containing pesticides and fertilizers

C. Conservation of natural habitats

D. Promoting sustainable fishing practices

61. What is a common source of nitrogen dioxide pollution?

A. Household waste C. thunderstorms by electric discharge

B. Agricultural runoff D. Industrial processes

62. Which gas is known for its association with incomplete combustion processes?

A. Sulfur dioxide C. Nitrogen dioxide

B. Carbon monoxide D. Volatile organic compounds

63. What are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) primarily emitted from?

A. Methane(CH_4)

B. Agricultural machinery

C. Volcanoes

D. Deforestation activities

64. Which of the following is a primary pollutant?

A. Carbon dioxide B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Sulfur dioxide

65. Which pollutant is primarily emitted from in industrial processes and volcanoes?

A. Sulfur dioxide C. Carbon monoxide

B. Nitrogen dioxide D. Volatile organic compounds

66. Which of the following air pollutants primarily contribute to primary pollution?

A. Sulfur dioxide (SO2) C. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)

B. Carbon monoxide (CO) D. All the Above

67. Which air pollutant is released mainly from burning of charcoal contributing significantly to primary pollution?

A. Sulfur dioxide (SO2) C. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)

B. Carbon monoxide (CO) D. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

68. Among the listed air pollutants, which one forms when fuel is burned incompletely, such as in car engines or from wildfires, leading to primary pollution?

A. Sulfur dioxide (SO2) C. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)

B. Carbon monoxide (CO) D. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

69. Which air pollutant is predominantly responsible for secondary pollution and is commonly formed as a result of photochemical reactions involving precursor pollutants?

A. Ground-level ozone (O3) C. Particulate matter (PM2.5)

B. Sulfur dioxide (SO2) D. Carbon monoxide (CO)

70. Among the listed factors, which one leads to soil contamination primarily through the release of pollutants into the ground?

A. Mining activities C. Agricultural runoff

B. Urban sprawl D. Deforestation

71. Which of the following factors primarily contribute to land degradation?

A. Deforestation C. Industrial pollution

B. Agricultural practices D. Urbanization

72. Among the listed factors, which one involves the removal of trees and vegetation, leading to soil erosion and land degradation?

A. Deforestation C. Industrial pollution

B. Agricultural practices D. Urbanization

73. Identify the factor primarily associated with the release of chemicals and toxins into the soil, resulting in soil contamination and degradation.

A. Deforestation C. Industrial pollution

B. Agricultural practices D. Urbanization

74. Which of the following factors contribute to land degradation?

A. Deforestation C. Overgrazing

B. Urbanization D. All of the above

75. Identify the cause of land degradation primarily associated with excessive livestock grazing, leading to soil compaction and desertification.

A. Deforestation C. Overgrazing

B. Urbanization D. Industrial pollution

76. Which factor primarily contributes to soil contamination?

A. Pesticide use C. Urbanization

B. Deforestation D. Overgrazing

77. Which of the following pollutants primarily contributes to ground-level ozone depletion?

A. Carbon dioxide (CO2) C. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

B. Nitrogen oxides (NOx) D. Sulfur dioxide (SO2)

78. Among the listed challenges, which one primarily contributes to the depletion of natural resources?

A. Sustainable development practices C. Population growth

B. Conservation initiatives D. Green technology adoption

79. Identify the main contributor to increased greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

A. Population growth C. Urbanization

B. Energy use D. Global warming

80. Which factor exacerbates the strain on freshwater resources and poses a challenge to sustainable development?

A. Population growth C. Urbanization

B. Energy use D. Water scarcity

81. Among the listed challenges, which one is primarily associated with the improper disposal and management of waste?

A. Population growth C. Urbanization

B. Energy use D. Waste management

82. Identify the main contributor to energy-related challenges in sustainable development.

A. Population growth C. Urbanization

B. Energy use and global warming D. Water scarcity

83. Among the listed challenges, which one is directly linked to the inefficient management of solid and liquid waste?

A. Population growth C. Urbanization
B. Energy use and global warming D. Waste management

84. Which of the following challenges are associated with sustainable development?
A. Population growth C. Urbanization
B. Water scarcity D. All above the answer

85. Among the listed challenges, which one is primarily driven by the increasing demand for resources and services due to population expansion?
A. Urbanization C. Energy use and global warming
B. Water scarcity D. Waste management

86. Which of the following solutions are effective in addressing challenges related to sustainable development?
A. Population control measures C. Sustainable urban planning
B. Renewable energy adoption D. All of the above

87. Which solution is directly related to reducing dependence on fossil fuels and promoting the use of clean energy sources?
A. Population control measures C. Sustainable urban planning
B. Renewable energy adoption D. Climate change mitigation strategies

88. Among the listed solutions, which one focuses on managing population growth through education and access to reproductive healthcare?
A. Implementing family planning programs
B. Promoting sustainable urban planning and design
C. Investing in renewable energy sources
D. Adopting water conservation measures

89. Among the listed solutions, which one focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change?

A. Promoting renewable energy sources
B. Implementing green infrastructure projects
C. Enhancing access to education and healthcare
D. Encouraging sustainable agriculture practices

90. Identify the solution primarily aimed at reducing poverty and improving social equity as part of sustainable development efforts.
A. Promoting renewable energy sources
B. Implementing green infrastructure projects
C. Enhancing access to education and healthcare
D. Encouraging sustainable agriculture practices

91. Which solution focuses on conserving biodiversity and protecting ecosystems while promoting economic growth?
A. Promoting renewable energy sources
B. Implementing green infrastructure projects
C. Enhancing access to education and healthcare
D. Encouraging sustainable agriculture practices

92. Which approach primarily targets building resilient and sustainable communities in the face of environmental and social challenges?
A. Promoting renewable energy sources
B. Implementing green infrastructure projects
C. Enhancing access to education and healthcare
D. Fostering community engagement and participation

93. Among the listed practices, which one focuses on maintaining soil fertility and preventing erosion?
A. Agroforestry techniques
B. Traditional crop rotation methods
C. Preservation of native plant species
D. Sustainable hunting and fishing practices

94. Identify the indigenous practice primarily aimed at conserving biodiversity and protecting natural habitats.
A. Agroforestry techniques

B. Traditional crop rotation methods
C. Preservation of native plant species
D. Sustainable hunting and fishing practices

95. Among the listed characteristics, which one emphasizes the integration of various academic disciplines such as science, social studies, and humanities?
A. Interdisciplinary approach
B. Hands-on learning experiences
C. Focus on critical thinking and problem-solving
D. Emphasis on experiential and outdoor education

96. Which characteristic highlights the importance of developing analytical skills and finding innovative solutions to environmental challenges?
A. Interdisciplinary approach
B. Hands-on learning experiences
C. Focus on critical thinking and problem-solving
D. Emphasis on experiential and outdoor education

97. What is the primary goal of environmental education?
A. Promoting consumerism
B. Raising awareness and understanding about environmental issues
C. Encouraging wasteful behavior
D. Ignoring sustainability concerns

98. What are some key principles of environmental education?
A. Isolationism and exclusion
B. Fostering environmental apathy
C. Experiential learning and interdisciplinary approaches
D. Promoting environmental degradation

99. How can environmental education be integrated into formal education?
A. By ignoring environmental themes in the curriculum
B. Through curriculum development and teacher training

C. By limiting outdoor learning experiences

D. By avoiding partnerships with environmental organizations

100. What are the types of environmental movements?

A. Environmental ignorance and apathy

B. Industrial expansionism

C. Conservationism and preservations

D. Environmental activism and advocacy

101. What is some contemporary global geography issues concerning climate change, desertification, drought, and famine?

A. Urbanization and pollution

B. Ocean acidification and deforestation

C. Climate change, desertification, drought, and famine

D. Overpopulation and species extinction

102. Which of the following is a consequence of climate change?

A. Increased biodiversity

B. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions

C. Rising sea levels and extreme weather events

D. Expansion of agricultural lands

103. What is desertification?

A. The process of turning deserts into fertile lands

B. The spread of deserts into adjacent arable lands

C. The depletion of freshwater sources

D. The expansion of urban areas

104. How does drought impact communities and ecosystems?

A. By increasing water availability

B. By promoting agricultural productivity

C. By causing water scarcity and food insecurity

D. By reducing the risk of wildfires

105. What is a consequence of famine?

A. Increased food security C. Improved public health

B. Malnutrition and starvation D. Economic prosperity

106. Which of the following human activities contributes to desertification?
    A. Afforestation C. Sustainable water management
    B. Overgrazing D. Reforestation
107. How does desertification impact local ecosystems?
    A. Increases biodiversity C. Promotes soil fertility
    B. Reduces vegetation cover and wildlife habitats D. Enhances water availability
108. Which regions are particularly vulnerable to desertification?
    A. Tropical rainforests C. Temperate grasslands
    B. Arid and semi-arid areas D. Polar regions
109. What are some consequences of desertification for human populations?
    A. Improved agricultural productivity C. Increased food security
    B. Water scarcity and food insecurity D. Decreased poverty rates
110. How does desertification impact agricultural productivity?
    A. Increases crop yields C. Promotes soil erosion
    B. Enhances soil fertility D. Reduces arable land and crop production
111. Which international treaty aims to combat desertification?
    A. Kyoto Protocol
    B. Paris Agreement
    C. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
    D. UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
112. What is drought?
    A. Excessive rainfall leading to flooding
    B. Long-term absence of precipitation causing water scarcity
    C. Abnormal increase in atmospheric humidity
    D. Sudden rise in groundwater levels

113. Which of the following is a consequence of drought?
    A. Increased agricultural productivity
    B. Crop failures and food shortages
    C. Enhanced water availability
    D. Reduced soil erosion
114. Which regions are most prone to drought?
    A. Coastal areas
    B. Arid and semi-arid areas
    C. Mountainous regions
    D. Temperate rainforests
115. Which international organization addresses issues related to drought?
    A. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)
    B. WHO (World Health Organization)
    C. IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)
    D. UN-Water
116. Which of the following human activities can contribute to drought?
    A. Sustainable agriculture practices
    B. Reforestation efforts
    C. Deforestation and overuse of water resources
    D. Effective water management practices
117. Which factor plays a significant role in causing drought in certain regions?
    A. Increased atmospheric humidity
    B. El Niño and La Niña phenomena
    C. Excessive cloud cover
    D. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
118. How does overuse of water resources contribute to drought?
    A. Increases water availability
    B. Enhances soil moisture retention
    C. Leads to depletion of groundwater and reduced surface water flow
    D. Promotes sustainable water management practices
119. Which human activity is a significant contributor to desertification?
    A. Sustainable land management practices
    B. Afforestation efforts
    C. Overgrazing and unsustainable agricultural practices

D. Effective water conservation measures

120. How does overgrazing contribute to desertification?
   A. Increases soil fertility and vegetation cover
   B. Promotes biodiversity and ecosystem resilience
   C. Leads to soil erosion and degradation
   D. Enhances water retention in the soil

121. Which human activity can contribute to the spread of desertification in previously fertile areas?
   A. Afforestation efforts
   B. Sustainable agricultural practices
   C. Expansion of irrigation projects
   D. Implementation of soil conservation measures

122. How does soil erosion contribute to desertification?
   A. Improves soil fertility
   B. Promotes vegetation growth
   C. Exposes bare soil and inhibits plant growth
   D. Increases water retention in the soil

123. Which factor contributes to the expansion of desert areas?
   A. Reforestation efforts
   B. Implementation of sustainable agricultural practices
   C. Loss of vegetation cover due to human activities
   D. Preservation of natural habitats

124. How does improper irrigation contribute to desertification?
   A. Promotes water conservation
   B. Increases soil fertility
   C. Leads to soil salinization and degradation
   D. Improves crop yields

125. What are some socioeconomic consequences of desertification?
   A. Enhanced economic development
   B. Improved living standards
   C. Increased poverty and food insecurity

D. Boost in tourism revenue

126. What is one of the primary causes of famine?

A. Abundance of food resources

B. Insufficient food production and distribution

C. Effective agricultural practices

D. Stable climate conditions

A. Enhanced economic growth

127. How does poverty contribute to the occurrence of famine?

A. Reduces vulnerability to food insecurity

B. Enhances access to nutritious food

C. Limits access to food due to lack of resources

D. Promotes sustainable agricultural practices

128. Which international organization addresses issues related to famine relief?

A. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

B. WHO (World Health Organization)

C. WFP (World Food Program me)

D. UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

129. How does famine affect migration patterns?

A. Decreases migration due to improved living conditions

B. Increases migration as people seek better livelihoods and food security

C. Has no effect on migration

D. Promotes rural development, reducing the need for migration

130. What role does conflict play in causing famine?

A. Promotes food security and distribution

B. Enhances agricultural productivity

C. Disrupts food supply chains and causes displacement

D. Encourages international cooperation for food aid

131. How does famine impact children?
    A. Improves overall health and development
    B. Increases vulnerability to malnutrition and disease
    C. Provides access to nutritious food
    D. Enhances educational opportunities
132. How does conflict contribute to the occurrence of famine?
    A. By promoting peace and stability in affected regions
    B. By ensuring equitable distribution of food aid
    C. By disrupting food production and distribution systems
    D. By encouraging international cooperation and aid efforts
133. Which factor plays a significant role in causing famine in certain regions?
    A. Abundance of food resources
    B. Political instability and corruption
    C. Effective government policies
    D. Access to advanced agricultural technologies
134. How does climate change exacerbate the occurrence of famine?
    A. By reducing the frequency of extreme weather events
    B. By promoting agricultural productivity
    C. By increasing the frequency and severity of droughts and floods
    D. By improving soil fertility
135. How does poverty contribute to the vulnerability of populations to famine?
    A. By ensuring equitable access to resources
    B. By promoting economic growth and development
    C. By limiting access to food and essential services
    D. By reducing inequality and social disparities
136. What role does inadequate infrastructure play in exacerbating famine?
    A. It ensures efficient transportation and distribution of food aid
    B. It promotes economic development and growth

C. It hinders access to food, water, and medical supplies

D. It reduces reliance on foreign aid and assistance

137. How does population displacement contribute to famine?

A. By reducing pressure on food resources

B. By ensuring equitable distribution of aid

C. By disrupting livelihoods and access to food

D. By promoting social cohesion and stability

138. What impact does famine have on children?

A. Improves their growth and development

B. Enhances their educational opportunities

C. Leads to malnutrition, stunted growth, and increased mortality rates

D. Increases their access to healthcare services

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET FOR GRADE 12 ANSWER IN 2016/2024

NO	Answer	NO	Answer	NO	Answer	NO	answer	NO	Answer	NO	Answer
1	B	26	C	51	B	76	A	101	C	126	B
2	C	27	B	52	C	77	B	102	C	127	C
3	A	28	A	53	C	78	C	103	B	128	C
4	B	29	C	54	D	79	B	104	C	129	B

5	D	30	C	55	B	80	D	105	B	130	C
6	C	31	C	56	B	81	D	106	B	131	B
7	A	32	C	57	A	82	B	107	B	132	C
8	B	33	D	58	B	83	D	108	B	133	B
9	C	34	C	59	C	84	D	109	B	134	C
10	C	35	B	60	B	85	A	110	D	135	C
11	D	36	A	61	C	86	D	111	D	136	C
12	A	37	D	62	B	87	B	112	B	137	C
13	B	38	B	63	A	88	A	113	B	138	C
14	A	39	B	64	D	89	A	114	B		
15	A	40	D	65	A	90	C	115	D		
16	D	41	C	66	D	91	D	116	C		
17	B	42	C	67	B	92	D	117	B		
18	B	43	D	68	B	93	A	118	C		
19	C	44	C	69	A	94	C	119	C		

20	B	45	C	70	A	95	A	120	C		
21	B	46	B	71	B	96	C	121	C		
22	C	47	B	72	A	97	B	122	C		
23	B	48	C	73	C	98	C	123	C		
24	B	49	C	74	D	99	B	124	C		
25	A	50	A	75	C	100	C	125	C		