

Geography, 2014 EC, social science, entrance exam

Grade 12 · Geography · 2014 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 30

Total marks: 30

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. In Ethiopian context, which impact of rapid population growth is critical, compared to others? (1)
 - A. Occurrence of water pollution
 - B. Shortage of pasture land
 - C. High rate of deforestation
 - D. Massive air pollution
2. What important message do you expect to hear in a speech to be delivered on the population policy of Ethiopia? (1)
 - A. Discouraging use of contraceptive methods
 - B. Encouraging early marriage of females
 - C. Promoting men-focused family planning strategies
 - D. Establish youth reproductive health counselling centres
3. Which one of the following National Regional State Ethiopia has the lowest percentage urban from the regional total population? (1)
 - A. SNNP
 - B. Somali
 - C. Tigray
 - D. Afar
4. Which one of the following describes the socioeconomic characteristic of Ethiopia? (1)
 - A. The majority of Ethiopia population has access to clean water.
 - B. Currently, Ethiopia is one of the middle income countries.
 - C. The illiteracy rate has been decreasing significantly since the 1990 s.
 - D. More than a half of the rural population has access to electricity.
5. One of the following condition can be taken as evidence of a promising future for socioeconomic development in Ethiopia Which one is it? (1)
 - A. Availability of various natural resources
 - B. Diverse nature of imported goods
 - C. High rate of rural-to-urban migration
 - D. Rapid rate of population growth
6. Why has the effectiveness of Ethiopia's plan for Accelerated and sustained Development to end poverty (PASDEP) remained below the anticipated level? This is due to (1)
 - A. Limited road network and infrastructure.
 - B. The diverse afro-climatic nature.
 - C. Shortage of human resource.
 - D. All
7. What kind of measures do you recommend for water resource management and conservation in Ethiopia? (1)
 - A. Planting trees on the upper parts of the streams
 - B. Rain water harvesting wettest parts of the country
 - C. Building dams to generate hydroelectric power
 - D. Planting exotic plants near the streams and rivers

8. If you travel from Addis Ababa to the north eastern lowlands of Ethiopia in summer, you can recognize a high variation in the rainfall. This variation is mainly caused by (1)

A. Distance from the sea. B. Latitude
C. Mountain barriers D. Revolution of the earth

9. Which meteorological station of Ethiopia is expected to receive rainfall throughout the year? (1)

A. Debrmarkos B. Gode
C. Moyalle D. Bonga

10. Which wild animal is unique to the bale mountains? (1)

A. Mountain Nyala B. Walia Ibex
C. Wild ass D. Gelada baboon

11. Which of the following actions should be taken first to conserve natural vegetation in Ethiopia? (1)

A. Practicing afro-forestry B. Controlling overgrazing of range lands
C. Creating community's awareness D. Establishing national parks

12. Which type of soil found in the desert and semi-desert areas of Ethiopia? (1)

A. Yermosols B. Regosols
C. Acrisols D. Cambisols

13. What is the soil conservation measure that involves resting of arable for a limited period of time called? (1)

A. Check dams B. Inter cropping
C. Fallowing D. Limiting grazing

14. Which of the population theories below considers the loss of human life through drought as a positive check to control fast population growth? (1)

A. Marxian B. Anti-Malthusian
C. Roserupian D. Neo-Malthusian

15. Which one of the following explains the trend of population growth rate of Ethiopia? (1)

A. At present, Ethiopia is the third most populous country in Africa.
B. Before the 1930, the rate of population growth was very high.
C. Currently, the rate of population growth shows a slight decline.
D. Between 1989 and 2007, there was a fast population growth rate.

16. in which parts of Ethiopia do you mostly observe permanent rural settlements? (1)

A. In the crop farmini: areas B. A long the major river valleys
C. In the rift valley sections D. In the pastoralist areas

17. if you travel from Ethiopia to Botswana in January, what type of climatic (1)

A. Spring rainfall B. Summer rainfall
C. Autumn rainfall D. Dry winter season

18. Under what climatic regions of Africa are areas that have high temperature heavy rainfall throughout the year categorized? (1)

A. The Tropical monsoon climate
B. The Tropical savanna climate
C. The Mediterranean climate
D. The Tropical continental climate

19. What makes the northern part of Senegal and the southern part Mauritania similar? (1)

A. Earthquake
B. Recurrent drought
C. Volcanism
D. Air pollution

20. Which of the following river is known for having the largest waterfall in Africa? (1)

A. The Zambezi River
B. The Congo River
C. The Nile River
D. The Volta River

21. One of the following lakes belongs to Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Which one is it? (1)

A. Lake Tanganyika
B. Lake Turkana
C. Lake Albert
D. Lake Chad

22. one of describes the economic uses of the Africa rivers? (1)

A. They are highly navigable throughout the year
B. They are sources of construction materials.
C. They are less suitable for hydroelectric power generation
D. They have been highly utilized for irrigation purposes.

23. what is the foundation of the hydro politics of the Nile river? (1)

A. The degree to which the Nile river is utilized for different purposes in the upper and lower stream countries.
B. The drought frequency, duration and intensity expected to occur in the Nile basin countries.
C. The amount of budget that the basin countries are contribution to manage the physical environment of the Nile basin
D. The amount of water that the upper and lower stream countries are contributing to the Nile River.

24. Which one of the following wild animal of Africa is highly hunted for economic reasons? (1)

A. Gorilla
B. Elephant
C. Zebra
D. Oryx

25. why are some rare animals of Ethiopia approaching extinction? This is due to the (1)

A. Extreme fight among the animals
B. Widespread practice of legal hunting
C. Prevalence of harsh climatic conditions
D. Rapid expansion of settlements.

26. which of the following soils of Africa correctly paired with respect to their characteristics? (1)

A. Calcisols rich in humus
B. Acrisols acidic and shallow
C. Vertisols shallow and stony
D. Fluvisols black basaltic

27. among the following major types of rock, which one is formed as a result of compaction and cementation? (1)

A. Metamorphic
B. Sedimentary
C. Igneous
D. Volcanic

28. What kind of soil is characterized by very small particles and low porosity? (1)

- A. Silt soil
- B. Loam soil
- C. Sandy soil
- D. Clay soil

29. why is the koppen system of climate classification more widely used than the Ancient Greeks' classification? (1)

- A. The koppen system considers the distribution of water bodies.
- B. It is based on temperature and sunshine distribution.
- C. It considers the averages of temperature and precipitation.
- D. its climatic region is within latitudinal boundaries.

30. How dose continental drift cause climate change? (1)

- A. By changing the aspect and position of the landmass
- B. By emitting large volume of gases and dust particles
- C. By transferring high amount of heat across the globe
- D. By altering composition of carbon dioxide

— END OF EXAMINATION —

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