

5. Of the following one is a geological process involves the breakdown of rock into smaller particles over time? (1)
- A. Erosion
B. ✓ **Weathering**
C. Metamorphism
D. Volcanism

Answer: B

Weathering is the in situ breakdown of rocks into smaller particles through physical, chemical, or biological processes, distinct from erosion which involves transport.

6. What is the primary driving force behind tectonic plate movements? (1)
- A. Solar radiation
B. Earth's rotation
C. ✓ **Convection currents in the mantle**
D. Magnetic attraction

Answer: C

The primary driving mechanism of plate tectonics is mantle convection, where heat from the Earth's core drives hot material upward and colder material downward.

7. Which type of geological process is responsible for the formation of caves through the dissolution of soluble rocks? (1)
- A. Glaciation
B. Volcanism
C. ✓ **Groundwater erosion**
D. Isostasy

Answer: C

Caves in soluble rocks like limestone are formed by the chemical dissolution of rock by acidic groundwater, which is a form of groundwater erosion.

8. The following are true about Block Mountain and a rift valley in terms of tectonic processes? (1)
- A. Block Mountains form through folding, while rift valleys result from faulting.
B. ✓ **Block Mountains and rift valleys are landforms created by the divergent or extensional forces**
C. Block Mountains form at convergent boundaries, while rift valleys result from conservative boundaries.
D. Block Mountains are exclusively found underwater, while rift valleys are marine landforms.

Answer: B

Both block mountains (horsts) and rift valleys (grabens) are tectonic landforms formed by faulting under extensional (divergent) forces.

9. What causes an earthquake? (1)
- A. Atmospheric pressure
B. ✓ **Tectonic plate movement**
C. Solar radiation
D. Ocean currents

Answer: B

Earthquakes are caused by the sudden release of energy along fault lines, which is primarily driven by tectonic plate movements.

10. Which instrument is commonly used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake? (1)
- A. Barometer
B. ✓ **Seismometer**
C. Thermometer
D. Hydrometer

Answer: B

A seismometer (or seismograph) is the instrument used to detect and record the seismic waves generated by an earthquake, helping to determine its magnitude.

11. What is the Ring of Fire in relation to earthquakes? (1)
- A. A zone with no earthquake activity
 - B. An oceanic trench
 - C. ✓ **A belt of high seismic and volcanic activity**
 - D. A mountain range

Answer: C

The 'Ring of Fire' is a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean characterized by extremely active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes due to plate subduction zones.

12. What is a tsunami, and how is it related to underwater earthquakes? (1)
- A. Tsunamis are a type of seismic wave caused by underground volcanic activity.
 - B. Tsunamis are unrelated to earthquakes and have a separate origin.
 - C. ✓ **Tsunamis are large ocean waves triggered by underwater earthquakes.**
 - D. Tsunamis are a type of seismic energy released directly from the Earth's core.

Answer: C

A tsunami is a series of massive ocean waves generated by the sudden displacement of water, most commonly triggered by undersea earthquakes.

13. What causes the magma beneath the Earth's surface to rise and eventually lead to a volcanic eruption? (1)
- A. Gravitational pull of earth
 - B. Earth's rotation movement
 - C. ✓ **Pressure from magma chamber**
 - D. Ocean current waves

Answer: C

Magma rises because it is less dense than the surrounding solid rock, and the buildup of pressure within the magma chamber eventually forces it to erupt onto the surface.

14. Which type of volcano has steep slopes (profile) and is composed of alternating layers of ash and lava? (1)
- A. Shield volcano
 - B. ✓ **Stratovolcano**
 - C. Cinder cone
 - D. Caldera

Answer: B

Stratovolcanoes, or composite volcanoes, have steep profiles and are built from alternating layers of sticky lava flows and pyroclastic ash/cinders.

15. Among the following one is not found in the plutonic (internal) structures of rock? (1)
- A. Batholith
 - B. ✓ **Hot spring**
 - C. Sill
 - D. Dike

Answer: B

Batholiths, sills, and dikes are intrusive (plutonic) igneous features formed underground, whereas hot springs are extrusive, surface geothermal features.

16. Which of the following is an example of denudation? (1)
- A. Sediment deposition in river deltas
 - B. Formation of sand dunes in deserts
 - C. ✓ **Wearing down of land by water**
 - D. Lava flow during a volcanic eruption

Answer: C

Denudation refers to the wearing away of the Earth's surface, and the degradation of land by running water is a primary example of this process.

17. What is an example of physical weathering? (1)
- A. Dissolution of limestone by acidic rain
 - B. Formation of rust on iron surfaces
 - C. ✓ **Thermal change of rock b/n day and night**
 - D. Chemical breakdown of minerals through hydrolysis

Answer: C

Thermal expansion and contraction (heating during the day and cooling at night) physically fractures rock surfaces without changing their chemical composition.

18. From the following Physical weathering scree develop in changing the rock called? (1)
- A. Thermal expansion
 - B. ✓ **Frost action**
 - C. Plant and animal action
 - D. Chemical action

Answer: B

Frost action (freeze-thaw weathering) shatters rock on steep slopes, leading to the accumulation of angular rock fragments called scree or talus at the base.

19. Which of the following factors accelerates chemical weathering of rocks? (1)
- A. Extremely low temperatures
 - B. Rapid erosion by wind
 - C. ✓ **Presence of acidic substances**
 - D. Arid desert conditions

Answer: C

Chemical weathering is accelerated by water and heat, and specifically by acidic substances like carbonic acid, which chemically react with and dissolve minerals.

20. The following are causes that move the soil and rock particles from one place to another. EXCEPT? (1)
- A. Underground water
 - B. Glacier
 - C. ✓ **Magma**
 - D. Running water

Answer: C

Running water, glaciers, and groundwater are external agents of erosion that transport sediment. Magma is an internal, igneous geological agent and does not transport weathered surface material.

21. What landform is created by the deposition of sediment at a river's mouth? (1)
- A. ✓ **Delta**
 - B. Canyon
 - C. Escarpment
 - D. Gorge

Answer: A

A delta is a depositional landform created at the mouth of a river where the river's velocity decreases as it enters a standing body of water, depositing its sediment load.

22. What is the term for a crescent-shaped lake formed when a meander loop is cut off from the main river? (1)
- A. Floodplain
 - B. ✓ **Oxbow lake**
 - C. Estuary
 - D. Levee

Answer: B

An oxbow lake is a U-shaped body of water that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing lake.

23. What term describes the point where two rivers meet? (1)

- A. ✓ **Confluence**
- B. Estuary
- C. Distributary
- D. Tributary

Answer: A

The point where two or more rivers meet and merge into a single channel is called a confluence.

24. What characterizes the landscape in the lower course of a river? (1)

- A. Uplifted terraces
- B. Oxbow lakes
- C. V-shaped valleys
- D. ✓ **Estuaries and floodplains**

Answer: D

The lower course of a river is characterized by a very gentle gradient, extensive floodplains, wide meanders, and the formation of estuaries and deltas.

25. What is a notable consequence of melting ice caps and glaciers linked to global climate change? (1)

- A. Decreased sea levels
- B. Increased freshwater availability
- C. ✓ **Loss of habitat for polar bears**
- D. Expansion of Arctic ice cover

Answer: C

A major ecological consequence of melting polar ice caps and sea ice due to global warming is the loss of critical hunting and breeding habitats for polar bears.

26. What is the primary trend observed in global temperatures over the past century? (1)

- A. Steady decrease
- B. Fluctuating with no discernible pattern
- C. ✓ **Consistent warming**
- D. Rapid cooling

Answer: C

Over the past century, global temperatures have shown a clear and consistent warming trend due to human-induced greenhouse gas emissions.

27. Of the following one is caused by human activities like deforestation and air pollution from transportation and industry have store gases and aerosols in the atmosphere. (1)

- A. ✓ **GHG**
- B. CO₂
- C. O₃
- D. NO₂

Answer: A

Human activities like deforestation and burning fossil fuels release greenhouse gases (GHGs) and aerosols, which accumulate in the atmosphere and trap heat.

28. How do greenhouse gases contribute to the greenhouse effect? (1)

- A. By blocking sunlight from reaching the Earth's surface
- B. ✓ **By absorbing and warming the atmosphere**
- C. By thickening the ozone layer
- D. By increasing the Earth's albedo

Answer: B

Greenhouse gases contribute to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation emitted from the Earth's surface and re-radiating it, thereby warming the atmosphere.

29. In which of the listed decade did the global temperature increase the most?

(1)

- A. 1960
C. ✓ 1990
B. 1690
D. 1920

Answer: C

Among the options listed, the 1990s was the decade that experienced the most rapid and significant increase in global temperatures during the 20th century.

30. By the end of the 21st century, IPCC has projected that if greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continue to rise, the mean global temperatures will increase from: (1)

- A. ✓ 1.40°C to 5.80 °C B. 5.99°C to 10°C
C. 22.5c to 30.21°C D. 14.0°C to 20°C

Answer: A

The IPCC Third Assessment Report projected that if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, global mean temperatures would increase by 1.4 °C to 5.8 °C by 2100.

31. One of the following is Not Milankovich cycles that play a role in shaping Earth's climate through natural processes? (1)

- A. ✓ Equinox
B. Eccentricity
C. Wobbling
D. Obliquity

Answer: A

The three Milankovitch cycles are eccentricity, obliquity (tilt), and precession (wobbling); the equinox is an astronomical event, not one of these orbital cycles.

32. Among the following one is the human induced climate change? (1)

- A. ✓ Release from industry B. Atmospheric Particles
C. Variations in Solar Output D. Volcanic eruptions

Answer: A

Emissions and releases from industrial activities are human-induced (anthropogenic) drivers of climate change, unlike solar variations and volcanic eruptions which are natural.

33. Which one of the following is not indicator of a warming world? (1)

- D. ✓ Expansion of glaciers**

Answer: D

In a warming world, glaciers shrink and melt rather than expand, making glacier expansion the incorrect indicator of global warming.

34. How can climate change impact global food security? (1)

- A. Leads to an abundance of crops, improving food availability
- B. Decreases the occurrence of extreme weather events affecting agriculture
- C. ✓ **Disrupts agricultural productivity, leading to food shortages**
- D. Has no effect on food production

Answer: C

Climate change alters weather patterns and increases extreme events, which disrupts agricultural productivity and threatens global food security.

35. What health risks are associated with climate change? (1)

- A. Decreased prevalence of infectious diseases
- B. ✓ **Increased heat-related illnesses and diseases**
- C. Improved air quality and respiratory health
- D. No impact on human health

Answer: B

Climate change raises global temperatures and alters environments, leading to increased heat-related illnesses and the wider spread of infectious diseases.

36. What effect does climate change have on ocean ecosystems and coral reefs? (1)

- A. Enhances coral reef resilience
- B. Promotes optimal conditions for marine life
- C. ✓ **Negatively impacts marine biodiversity**
- D. Causes ocean acidification with no impact on marine ecosystems

Answer: C

Rising ocean temperatures and acidification driven by climate change harm marine ecosystems, leading to coral bleaching and a loss of marine biodiversity.

37. What impact does climate change have on glaciers and ice caps? (1)

- A. Accelerates ice growth and expansion
- B. ✓ **Causes glaciers and ice caps to shrink and melt**
- C. Maintains stable ice volumes
- D. Promotes iceberg formation

Answer: B

Higher global temperatures accelerate the melting of glaciers and polar ice caps, causing them to shrink in volume.

38. What is the primary goal of climate change adaptation? (1)

- A. To eliminate greenhouse gas emissions
- B. ✓ **To reduce the impacts of climate change**
- C. To promote deforestation
- D. To increase carbon sequestration in the atmosphere

Answer: B

Climate change adaptation focuses on making adjustments to ecological, social, or economic systems to reduce the negative impacts of climate change.

39. Which of the following country had an intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement in mid-2017: (1)
- A. ✓ **USA** B. Russia
C. China D. France

Answer: A

In June 2017, the United States, under the Trump administration, announced its intention to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement.

40. What is the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)? (1)
- A. Promote fossil fuel use for developed countries
B. ✓ **Address climate change through international cooperation**
C. Ignore environmental issues in terms of energy consumption
D. Encourage deforestation to sustain climate resilient approach

Answer: B

The primary objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations through international treaties and cooperation to prevent dangerous climate change.

41. Adjustments in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected stimuli and their effects or impacts is known as _____ (1)
- A. Mitigation B. ✓ **Adaptation**
C. Protection D. Hazard

Answer: B

This is the official definition of climate change adaptation as specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

42. The Kyoto Protocol aimed to reduce emissions from: (1)
- A. ✓ **Developed countries** B. Developing countries
C. All countries equally D. Only the United States

Answer: A

The Kyoto Protocol placed a heavier, legally binding commitment on developed nations (Annex I countries) because they are historically responsible for the majority of GHG emissions.

43. The following are the most commonly identified adaptation strategies to climate change in Ethiopia. Except? (1)
- A. ✓ **Erecting buildings** B. Soil conservation
C. Terracing D. Water harvesting

Answer: A

While soil conservation, terracing, and water harvesting are major agricultural adaptation strategies in Ethiopia, erecting buildings is not categorized as one of these primary strategies.

44. The following are the pillars of Climate Resilient Green Economy of Ethiopia. Except (1)
- A. Leapfrogging to modern and energy-efficient technologies
B. Expanding electricity generation from renewable sources of energy
C. Protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ecosystem
D. ✓ **Establishing and promoting coal and fuel energy consumption**

Answer: D

The Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy of Ethiopia aims to reduce fossil fuel dependency, so promoting coal and fuel consumption is not one of its pillars.

45. Sustainable development involved in the needs of the present without making a deal of: (1)
- A. Population
 - B. Past generation
 - C. Present generation
 - D. ✓ **Future generation**

Answer: D

According to the Brundtland Report, sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

46. Among the following are aspects of the sustainable development goal. Except? (1)
- A. Zero Hunger
 - B. Clean Water and Sanitation
 - C. ✓ **Sustainable Tourism**
 - D. Decent Work and Economic Growth

Answer: C

While sustainable tourism is promoted within the SDGs, it is not one of the 17 official, standalone Sustainable Development Goals, whereas Zero Hunger, Clean Water, and Decent Work are.

47. What role do the guurti elders play in Somali conflict management? (1)
- A. Law enforcement officers
 - B. Judges and jury
 - C. ✓ **Community mediators**
 - D. Political representatives

Answer: C

The Guurti is a traditional Somali institution of elders that plays a vital role as community mediators in resolving disputes and managing conflicts.

48. Which approach is often utilized to enhance community-based resource management? (1)
- A. ✓ **Collaborative management**
 - B. Exclusive decision-making
 - C. Government-controlled initiatives
 - D. Resource privatization

Answer: A

Collaborative management (or co-management) brings together local communities and government authorities to sustainably manage and protect natural resources.

49. What is an essential feature highlighted in improving basic governance to prevent conflicts over natural resources? (1)
- A. Increasing conflicts over resources
 - B. ✓ **Transparent decision-making**
 - C. Over-enforcement of laws
 - D. Unequal resource access

Answer: B

Transparent decision-making builds trust and ensures fair distribution of resources, which is essential to good governance and preventing resource-based conflicts.

50. What is one of the main challenges mentioned in natural resource governance? (1)
- A. Clear distribution of benefits
 - B. Over-enforcement of resource rights
 - C. ✓ **Minimal public participation**
 - D. Transparent decision-making

Answer: C

A lack of or minimal public participation is a major barrier to good governance, as it excludes local voices and leads to unsustainable and inequitable resource management.

51. What is the major focus of geography's area of study? (1)
- A. Studying human anatomy and physiology
 - B. Astronomy and astrophysics
 - C. ✓ **Understanding the earth and its environment**
 - D. Investigating the solely human world

Answer: C

The primary focus of geography is to study and understand the Earth, its physical environment, and the relationship between humans and their environment.

52. What geographical phenomenon does the topical approach primarily focus on? (1)
- A. Regional demarcations and boundaries
 - B. Social structures and economic activities
 - C. Landscape formations process of the earth
 - D. ✓ **Distribution of elements such as, landform**

Answer: D

The topical (or systematic) approach in geography focuses on studying the spatial distribution of a specific geographical element, such as landforms, climate, or population, across the globe or a region.

53. How was geography perceived before the emergence of applied geography as a science? (1)
- A. As a subject exclusively reserved for educational purposes
 - B. As a field primarily focusing on metaphysical and philosophical inquiries
 - C. ✓ **As a purely descriptive and unscientific field lacking explanatory power**
 - D. As a science closely aligned with physics and chemistry

Answer: C

Before the rise of modern applied geography, the field was predominantly descriptive and lacked analytical or explanatory depth, focusing mainly on describing 'where' things were without explaining 'why'.

54. Which of the following era is wrongly paired with the biological events that took place in the horn? (1)
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A. ✓ Cenozoic Era -----Dinosaurs | B. Precambrian Era -----Amoeba |
| C. Paleozoic Era -----Invertebrates | D. Mesozoic Era -----Reptiles |

Answer: A

Dinosaurs and other dominant reptiles flourished during the Mesozoic Era, not the Cenozoic Era, making option A the incorrect pairing.

55. Drainage basin refers to: (1)
- A. ✓ **The entire area drained by the major river and its tributaries.**
 - B. The direction and destination of principal rivers.
 - C. A higher ground that serves as a source of water for rivers.
 - D. The arrangement of a river and its tributaries.

Answer: A

A drainage basin (or catchment area) is defined as the entire geographic area of land that is drained by a primary river and all of its tributaries.

56. Which one describes the nature of African economic base? (1)
- A. Dominant by service sectors B. Strong regional trade networks
C. ✓ **Dominated by primary sector** D. Less vulnerable to climate change

Answer: C

The economic base of Africa is heavily dominated by the primary sector, which includes agriculture, mining, forestry, and fishing, making it highly vulnerable to external economic and climatic shocks.

57. Addis Ababa and Awash are lie at the same latitudinal extent experiences overhead sun throughout the year and might not have uniform temperature distribution over the earth surface. What is the main factor of this climate variation? (1)
- A. Weather system B. Cloud covers
C. ✓ **Altitude** D. Latitude

Answer: C

Although Addis Ababa and Awash lie at similar latitudes, Addis Ababa is situated at a much higher altitude (over 2,200 meters above sea level) than Awash, which leads to significantly cooler temperatures in Addis Ababa.

58. Which one of the following region has the longest population doubling time? (1)
- A. ✓ **Europe** B. Africa
C. Asia D. South America

Answer: A

Europe has the lowest population growth rate (and in some cases, population decline), which translates into the longest population doubling time of any continent.

59. Which of the following types of erosion results in the formation of deeper and wider ditches? (1)
- A. Rill erosion B. dip erosion
C. sheet erosion D. ✓ **gully erosion**

Answer: D

Gully erosion is an advanced stage of water erosion where deep and wide channels or ditches (gullies) are carved into the landscape, which cannot be obliterated by normal cultivation.

60. Which factor is used to classify urban and rural land uses? (1)
- A. ✓ **Types of economic activities** B. interests of the residences
C. relief D. types of soil

Answer: A

Urban and rural land uses are primarily classified based on the types of economic activities dominant in those areas, with rural areas focusing on primary activities (like agriculture) and urban areas on secondary and tertiary activities.

61. What causes longer population doubling time? (1)
- A. Higher migration rate B. ✓ **lower fertility rate**
C. Higher death rate D. higher birth rate

Answer: B

A lower fertility rate leads to a slower rate of natural population increase, which directly results in a longer population doubling time.

62. Why does tropical rain forest support high diversity of fauna and flora? Because of its (1)
- A. Mountainous nature
 - B. ✓ **High rainfall and temperature**
 - C. low rainfall and temperature
 - D. high fertile soils

Answer: B

Tropical rain forests support high biodiversity because they experience high temperatures and abundant rainfall year-round, which creates an optimal environment for diverse flora and fauna to thrive.

63. The population pyramid which is wider at the base and narrow at the apex is mostly the characteristic of: (1)
- A. ✓ **Developing countries**
 - B. Developed countries
 - C. North America countries
 - D. Advanced countries

Answer: A

A population pyramid with a broad base and a narrow apex is characteristic of developing countries, indicating high birth rates (broad base) and high death rates or lower life expectancy (narrow apex).

64. All of the following are the challenges of socio economic development of Africa. Except (1)
- A. Corruption
 - B. Civil war
 - C. ✓ **Good governance**
 - D. Lack of capital

Answer: C

Good governance is a crucial facilitator and driver of socio-economic development, whereas corruption, civil war, and lack of capital are major challenges that hinder development.

65. One of the following is NOT among the advantages of Vertical Exaggeration? (1)
- A. Increase in visual effectiveness of a given relief
 - B. Clearly visualize the terrain of an area
 - C. Very strong mental impression
 - D. ✓ **Steeper Slope of a hillside than it actually is**

Answer: D

While vertical exaggeration (VE) is useful for emphasizing and visualizing relief, making slopes appear much steeper than they actually are is a distortion (disadvantage) rather than an advantage.

66. Which of the following topographic features represent on maps by closed contours more or less circular shapes with value decreased towards the center? (1)
- A. Mountain
 - B. ✓ **Depression**
 - C. Plateau
 - D. Spur

Answer: B

On topographic maps, a depression is represented by closed, more or less circular contour lines where the elevation values decrease towards the center.

67. In which of the following function of settlement is a center of exchange of goods and services? (1)
- A. Commercial town
 - B. Industrial towns
 - C. ✓ **Market towns**
 - D. Administrative town

Answer: C

According to the classification of urban settlements by function, market towns primarily serve as centers for the exchange of goods and services for their surrounding regions.

68. A means of transport that requires the lowest gradient due to the lowest climbing capacity is: (1)

- A. ✓ **Train**
- B. Bicycles
- C. Ordinary cars
- D. 4 wheel drive cars

Answer: A

Trains have very low climbing capacity due to steel-on-steel friction, requiring extremely low (gentle) gradients to operate efficiently compared to road vehicles or bicycles.

69. Which of the following statements Correct about “Brain – drain”? (1)

- A. People move for political reasons and ethnic conflicts
- B. ✓ **Movements of highly educated people for better working conditions and payments**
- C. Movements of people caused by natural calamities (earthquake)
- D. People move from one place to another for agricultural activities

Answer: B

'Brain drain' refers to the emigration of highly trained, skilled, or educated individuals from their home countries to other nations offering better working conditions, salaries, or opportunities.

70. Among the following transport systems, which one is the so fast and most expensive? (1)

- A. Road transport
- B. Railway transport
- C. ✓ **Air transport**
- D. Water transport

Answer: C

Air transport is the fastest mode of transportation, but it is also the most expensive in terms of operating costs and passenger/freight rates.

71. Which of the following is the characteristic of tropical rain forest? (1)

- A. ✓ **The have high species of diversity**
- B. They have small and needle shaped leaves
- C. Most of the trees are soft woods
- D. The most common plant species

Answer: A

Tropical rain forests are characterized by extremely high species diversity, broad-leaved evergreen trees, and a layered canopy structure, unlike coniferous forests which have softwoods and needle-like leaves.

72. Xerophytes are the plant species of: (1)

- A. Savanna grassland
- B. Afro Alpine vegetation
- C. ✓ **Desert and semi deserts vegetation**
- D. Tropical rainforest

Answer: C

Xerophytes are plants, such as cacti, that are structurally adapted to survive in extremely dry environments with minimal water, characteristic of deserts and semi-deserts.

73. Which of the following is the most extensive land form in Africa? (1)

- A. ✓ **Plateaus**
- B. Hills
- C. Mountains
- D. Plains

Answer: A

Africa is frequently referred to as the 'plateau continent' because plateaus are the most dominant and extensive landform, covering the majority of its land area.

74. Which statement describes afforestation conservation measure? (1)

- A. ✓ **Planting trees on bare lands**
- B. Planting trees after harvest
- C. Adopting alternative source of energy
- D. Planting trees on urban areas

Answer: A

Afforestation refers specifically to the planting of trees on bare land where there was no previous forest cover, as opposed to reforestation, which involves replanting trees on harvested or cleared forest land.

75. Which of the following Era is responsible for the formation of the present surface configuration of the African continent? (1)

- A. Precambrian Era
- B. Paleozoic Era
- C. Mesozoic Era
- D. ✓ **Cenozoic Era**

Answer: D

Tectonic activities of the Cenozoic Era, such as faulting, rifting, and massive volcanic eruptions, were primarily responsible for shaping the current surface features of the African continent.

76. Which of the following mountains were formed during the Hercynian orogeny in the Mesozoic era? (1)

- A. ✓ **Cape Range**
- B. Atlas
- C. Kilimanjaro
- D. Ras Dejen

Answer: A

The Cape Range (Cape Fold Mountains) in South Africa was formed during the Hercynian orogeny, whereas the Atlas Mountains were formed during the Alpine orogeny.

77. Which one of the following controls of climate affects the amount of incoming solar radiation a place receives? (1)

- A. Altitudinal location
- B. ✓ **Latitudinal location**
- C. Ocean currents
- D. Atmospheric Pressure

Answer: B

Latitudinal location determines the angle of the sun's rays and the duration of daylight, directly influencing the amount of incoming solar radiation a place receives.

78. The Atlas and Cape Ranges have the lowest temperature in the continent as a result of: (1)

- A. Their short distance from the sea
- B. ✓ **Their high altitudinal and latitudinal location**
- C. Dense vegetation covers
- D. High annual mean rainfall

Answer: B

The Atlas and Cape Ranges experience lower temperatures due to both their high altitude and their high latitudinal location further from the equator.

79. The Zambezi, Wabishebele and Juba rivers are the major basins in: (1)

- A. ✓ **The Indian Ocean Drainage System**
- B. The Mediterranean Sea Drainage System
- C. The Atlantic Ocean Drainage System
- D. The Closed Drainage System

Answer: A

The Zambezi, Juba, and Wabi Shebelle rivers are all major rivers of East/Southern Africa that flow into the Indian Ocean drainage system.

80. In which one of the following alternatives of settlement hierarchies' does population size, social service deliveries and complexity eventually increased? (1)

- A. ✓ **Hamlets-- -Cities----Metropolis---Conurbation----Megalopolis**
- B. Cities----Hamlets---Metropolis ----Megalopolis----Conurbation
- C. Hamlets---Cities---- Conurbation ---Megalopolis---Metropolis
- D. Hamlets----Metropolis----Cities----Conurbation---- Megalopolis

Answer: A

A standard settlement hierarchy progresses from smallest to largest in population size, complexity, and services, typically in the order: Hamlets, Cities, Metropolis, Conurbation, and Megalopolis.

81. In which categories of settlement pattern do you categorize the towns that are found along the main highway from Addis Ababa to Gondar? (1)

- A. Dispersed settlement
- B. Nucleated settlement
- C. Compacted settlement
- D. ✓ **Linear settlement**

Answer: D

Settlements that develop along transport routes such as main highways are characterized by a linear settlement pattern.

82. Which one of the following is a hand held surveying instrument used for measuring the elevation of places? (1)

- A. Interpolation
- B. ✓ **Altimeter**
- C. Clinometer
- D. Stereoscope

Answer: B

An altimeter is a portable, hand-held instrument used to measure the altitude or elevation of a location above a reference level (usually sea level).

83. Closed contour with elongated shape and the value increasing towards the center without specific tips represents: (1)

- A. ✓ **Plateau**
- B. Depression
- C. Mountain
- D. Re- intrant

Answer: A

A plateau is represented by elongated, closed contour lines where values increase towards the center but lack a specific peak, indicating a flat-topped elevated landform.

84. One of the following doesn't explain the formation of a river capture? (1)

- A. ✓ **The rock on the sides of the victim river is soft**
- B. The pirate river has a steeper course and erodes its course as a result
- C. The victim river drain or erode the hard rock other side of pirate stream
- D. Heavy erosion occurring on the pirate river's side of the watershed

Answer: A

If the rock on the sides of the victim river is soft, it would erode rapidly and deepen its own valley, making it harder for a pirate river to capture it.

85. One of the following is NOT the main function of drawing cross-section on contour map? (1)
- A. To understand the nature and type of slope shown on map
 - B. To acquire skill in reading contour map
 - C. To understand the land scape whether places are intervisible or not
 - D. ✓ **To identify the type and pattern of human settlements**

Answer: D

Cross-sections help in visualizing slopes, relief, and intervisibility, but they are not used to identify the types and patterns of human settlements.

86. Two places are said to be intervisible (1)
- A. ✓ **If there is a concave slope between the two points**
 - B. If they are separated by an overhanging cliff
 - C. If there is high altitude between the two points
 - D. If they located at the opposite side of a high ground

Answer: A

Two points are intervisible if they have an unobstructed line of sight, which is typically the case with a concave slope because the gradient is steep at the top and gentle at the bottom.

87. Which one of the following combination is wrongly paired in terms of their delivery to perform certain useful functions? (1)
- A. ✓ **Addis Ababa and New York-----Holiday resort and safari resorts**
 - B. Dire Dawa and Hawasa-----Industrial town
 - C. Jerusalem and Mecca-----Ecclesiastical town
 - D. Oxford and Cambridge universities----- educational town

Answer: A

Addis Ababa and New York are major political, administrative, and economic centers, not holiday or safari resorts.

88. The Geographic Information System (GIS) is directly useful tool for all the following. EXCEPT (1)
- A. Regulating and monitoring traffic flows
 - B. For the development of master plan
 - C. ✓ **Modifying harsh climate**
 - D. Mapping, analyzing and managing weather condition

Answer: C

While GIS is an excellent tool for mapping, analyzing spatial data, and managing environmental conditions, it cannot be used to physically modify a harsh climate.

89. Which one of the following is correctly describe the Mozambique Ocean current? (1)
- A. It has a cooling effect on the border areas of north western Africa.
 - B. It has a warming effect on the South-western parts of Africa
 - C. ✓ **It has a warming effect on the peripheral parts of South Eastern Africa.**
 - D. It doesn't have any impact on the climate of Africa

Answer: C

The Mozambique Current is a warm ocean current that flows along the east coast of Africa, resulting in a warming and moistening effect on the coastal areas of South Eastern Africa.

90. Which one of the following drainage pattern formed when stream flow from dome shaped volcanic mountain towards the surrounding low lying area? (1)

A. Trellis

B. ✓ Radial

C. Dendritic

D. Centripetal

Answer: B

A radial drainage pattern is formed when streams flow outward in all directions from a central dome-shaped volcanic mountain or peak.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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