

Geography, 2015 EC, entrance exam, round 1

Grade 12 · Geography · 2015 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 90

Total marks: 90

1. Which one of the following is correct about the scope of Geography? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is delimited to the geospheres of the earth.**
- B. It is limited to describing the capital cities of countries.
- C. It is merely focused on the distribution of physical features.
- D. It emphasizes the physical arrangements of the universe.

Answer: A

The scope of geography is defined by the geospheres of the Earth—the lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere (including human activities).

2. Which branch of human geography is concerned with the dynamic nature of places over time? (1)
- A. ✓ **Historical geography**
- B. Political geography
- C. Urban geography
- D. Cultural geography

Answer: A

Historical geography is the branch of human geography that investigates how geographic patterns, landscapes, and spatial organizations evolve over time.

3. What is the areal scale of the map? (1)
- [Figure: The paper prints the instruction "QUESTIONS 4-6 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." but the map itself is not reproduced anywhere in this document, so its scale bar, marginal information and drawn content are unknown.]*
- A. 1cm² to 1.5 km²
- B. 1cm² to 3km²
- C. ✓ **1cm² to 2.3 km²**
- D. 1cm² to 4.5 km²

Answer: C

4. Which of the following marginal information is depicted on the map? (1)
- [Figure: The paper prints the instruction "QUESTIONS 4-6 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." but the map itself is not reproduced anywhere in this document, so its scale bar, marginal information and drawn content are unknown.]*
- A. ✓ **Direction arrow**
- B. Type of projection
- C. Title of the map
- D. Year of publication

Answer: A

5. What is the most appropriate technique to display statistical data of portion of parts in relation to a single whole? (1)

[Figure: The paper prints the instruction "QUESTIONS 4-6 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." but the map itself is not reproduced anywhere in this document, so its scale bar, marginal information and drawn content are unknown.]

- A. Bar graph
B. Line graph
C. ✓ **Pie chart**
D. Histogram

Answer: C

A pie chart (divided circle) is specifically designed to represent proportions or percentages of a whole where all parts sum to 100%.

6. What type of erosion is commonly found in coastal areas? (1)

- A. Erosion through glaciation
B. ✓ **Erosion by sea waves**
C. Wind erosion
D. Stream erosion

Answer: B

Sea waves are the dominant geomorphic agent responsible for coastal erosion, forming features such as cliffs, wave-cut platforms, and sea caves.

7. What is a crescent-moon shaped small hill of sediments that is formed by the action of wind called? (1)

- A. Beach
B. Loess deposit
C. ✓ **Barchan**
D. Sand dune

Answer: C

A barchan is a distinct crescent-shaped sand dune produced by wind blowing predominantly from one direction.

8. Which structure of the atmosphere is known by containing the lowest percentage of atmospheric mass? (1)

- A. Stratosphere
B. Troposphere
C. Mesosphere
D. ✓ **Thermosphere**

Answer: D

Because atmospheric pressure and density decrease exponentially with altitude, the thermosphere is extremely rarified and contains less than 0.001% of the atmosphere's total mass.

9. Which of the following refers to how energy from the sun is transmitted to the Surface of the earth? (1)

- A. ✓ **Radiation**
B. Advection
C. Convection
D. Conduction

Answer: A

Solar energy travels through the vacuum of space to Earth in the form of electromagnetic waves, a process known as radiation.

10. What is the common feature of planetary winds? (1)

- A. They change their directions on a daily basis.
B. They affect small areas for short periods of time.
C. ✓ **They cover a wide area of the earth.**
D. They are common along the coastal areas.

Answer: C

Planetary (or prevailing) winds blow permanently throughout the year across major pressure belts, covering extensive areas of the Earth's surface.

11. Which of the following is correct about ocean currents? (1)
- A. Ocean current is the vertical movement of ocean water.
 - B. ✓ **Warm ocean currents cause precipitation to the surrounding areas**
 - C. Cold ocean currents increase the temperature of the nearby area
 - D. Warm ocean currents tend to reduce the surrounding temperature.

Answer: B

Warm ocean currents raise the air temperature and increase evaporation, leading to higher humidity and precipitation along adjacent coastal landmasses.

12. Which one the following describes the distribution of pressure over the surface of the earth? (1)
- A. When the sun is overhead north of the equator, pressure belts shift southward.
 - B. When the sun is overhead at the equator, pressure belts move northward by small degrees.
 - C. When the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Cancer, pressure belts shift southward.
 - D. ✓ **When the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn, pressure belts shift southward.**

Answer: D

Pressure belts shift in the direction of the apparent movement of the sun; hence, when the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn in December, the pressure belts migrate southward.

13. Which one of the statements below explains the characteristics of a region? (1)
- A. A region has distinct physical elements.
 - B. ✓ **A region can be either artificial or natural.**
 - C. To be a region an area needs to be large.
 - D. A region has a clear boundary

Answer: B

A region can be delineated based on natural criteria (such as climate or landform) or human/artificial criteria (such as administrative, economic, or political divisions). Regional boundaries are typically transitional rather than rigidly clear.

14. One of the following describes the tropical zone of the earth. Which one is it? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.**
 - B. It is mostly covered by semi-desert and desert vegetation.
 - C. It is characterized by low temperature year round.
 - D. It is dominated by manufacturing economic activity.

Answer: A

Astronomically, the tropical (torrid) zone is defined as the region of the Earth lying between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S).

15. Which of the following best explains the Tundra region? (1)
- A. It has the highest daily range of temperature.
 - B. It is mostly located in the southern hemisphere.
 - C. ✓ **It receives a long daily duration of sunlight in summer.**
 - D. It is inhabited by people whose life style is advanced

Answer: C

Due to its high-latitude location in the polar regions, the Tundra experiences continuous or very long durations of sunlight during the summer months.

16. Which station has the highest annual range of temperature?

(1)

[Figure: Shared stimulus printed above question 11: "QUESTION 11-14 ARE BASED ON THE CLIMATIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." (the paper misprints "CLIMATIC" as "CI.IMATIC"). The table has a Stations column, an Items column and twelve month columns headed Months: J F M A M J J A S O N D. Each station has two rows, Temp(°C) and Rainfall(mm). Station I - Temp: 26, 26, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 26, 26; Rainfall: 228, 132, 205, 242, 229, 187, 175, 178, 181, 256, 339, 337. Station II - Temp: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 33, 31, 33, 30, 28, 26; Rainfall: 7, 12, 33, 42, 19, 2, 29, 62, 24, 15, 8, 7. Station III - Temp: 23, 23, 22, 19, 15, 15, 12, 11, 13, 17, 19, 22; Rainfall: 21, 18, 22, 64, 102, 153, 134, 110, 77, 49, 44, 27. Station IV - Temp: 24, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 34, 32, 28, 26, 24; Rainfall: 41, 39, 22, 19, 23, 1, 4, 15, 10, 19, 21, 37.]

A. ✓ Station III

B. Station I

C. Station IV

D. Station I

Answer: A

Annual range of temperature is calculated as maximum monthly temperature minus minimum monthly temperature.

Station III has a maximum of 23°C and a minimum of 11°C, yielding an annual range of 12°C, which is greater than Station I (1°C), Station II (10°C), and Station IV (10°C).

17. What type of natural vegetation is predominant at station II?

(1)

[Figure: Shared stimulus printed above question 11: "QUESTION 11-14 ARE BASED ON THE CLIMATIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." (the paper misprints "CLIMATIC" as "CI.IMATIC"). The table has a Stations column, an Items column and twelve month columns headed Months: J F M A M J J A S O N D. Each station has two rows, Temp(°C) and Rainfall(mm). Station I - Temp: 26, 26, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 26, 26; Rainfall: 228, 132, 205, 242, 229, 187, 175, 178, 181, 256, 339, 337. Station II - Temp: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 33, 31, 33, 30, 28, 26; Rainfall: 7, 12, 33, 42, 19, 2, 29, 62, 24, 15, 8, 7. Station III - Temp: 23, 23, 22, 19, 15, 15, 12, 11, 13, 17, 19, 22; Rainfall: 21, 18, 22, 64, 102, 153, 134, 110, 77, 49, 44, 27. Station IV - Temp: 24, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 34, 32, 28, 26, 24; Rainfall: 41, 39, 22, 19, 23, 1, 4, 15, 10, 19, 21, 37.]

A. Conifers

B. Maquis

C. ✓ Xerophytes

D. Alpine

Answer: C

Station II receives very low annual rainfall (around 290 mm) alongside high temperatures throughout the year, creating arid/semi-arid conditions dominated by drought-resistant vegetation known as xerophytes.

18. What type of ecosystem is represented by station I?

(1)

[Figure: Shared stimulus printed above question 11: "QUESTION 11-14 ARE BASED ON THE CLIMATIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." (the paper misprints "CLIMATIC" as "CI.IMATIC"). The table has a Stations column, an Items column and twelve month columns headed Months: J F M A M J J A S O N D. Each station has two rows, Temp(°C) and Rainfall(mm). Station I - Temp: 26, 26, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 26, 26; Rainfall: 228, 132, 205, 242, 229, 187, 175, 178, 181, 256, 339, 337. Station II - Temp: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 33, 31, 33, 30, 28, 26; Rainfall: 7, 12, 33, 42, 19, 2, 29, 62, 24, 15, 8, 7. Station III - Temp: 23, 23, 22, 19, 15, 15, 12, 11, 13, 17, 19, 22; Rainfall: 21, 18, 22, 64, 102, 153, 134, 110, 77, 49, 44, 27. Station IV - Temp: 24, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 34, 32, 28, 26, 24; Rainfall: 41, 39, 22, 19, 23, 1, 4, 15, 10, 19, 21, 37.]

A. Grass lands

B. ✓ Tropical rainforest

C. Deciduous forest

D. Coniferous forest

Answer: B

Station I exhibits high, nearly uniform temperatures (26–27°C) and abundant rainfall in every single month (total exceeding 2,600 mm), which is the defining characteristic of a tropical rainforest ecosystem.

19. Which station best represents the winter rainfall region of Ethiopia? (1)

[Figure: Shared stimulus printed above question 11: "QUESTION 11-14 ARE BASED ON THE CLIMATIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." (the paper misprints "CLIMATIC" as "CLIMATIC"). The table has a Stations column, an Items column and twelve month columns headed Months: J F M A M J J A S O N D. Each station has two rows, Temp(°C) and Rainfall(mm). Station I - Temp: 26, 26, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 26, 26; Rainfall: 228, 132, 205, 242, 229, 187, 175, 178, 181, 256, 339, 337. Station II - Temp: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 33, 31, 33, 30, 28, 26; Rainfall: 7, 12, 33, 42, 19, 2, 29, 62, 24, 15, 8, 7. Station III - Temp: 23, 23, 22, 19, 15, 15, 12, 11, 13, 17, 19, 22; Rainfall: 21, 18, 22, 64, 102, 153, 134, 110, 77, 49, 44, 27. Station IV - Temp: 24, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 34, 32, 28, 26, 24; Rainfall: 41, 39, 22, 19, 23, 1, 4, 15, 10, 19, 21, 37.]

- A. Station I
B. Station II
C. Station III
D. ✓ Station IV

Answer: D

In Ethiopia, winter (Bega) corresponds to December, January, and February. Station IV receives its highest rainfall during December (37 mm), January (41 mm), and February (39 mm), matching the winter rainfall regime found along the Red Sea coastal strip.

20. How do we describe rural and urban settlements? (1)

- A. Rural settlements have defined shapes.
B. Rural areas are known by dense population.
C. ✓ Urban settlements have planned streets.
D. Urban areas have a low division of labor.

Answer: C

Urban settlements are characterized by nucleated structures with planned streets, high population density, and high division of labor, whereas rural settlements typically have low division of labor and sparse population.

21. Which of the following is an example of human influence land use? (1)

- A. ✓ Agricultural programs
B. Soil quality
C. Moisture availability
D. Environmental conditions

Answer: A

Agricultural programs and policies represent institutional/human factors that influence land use, whereas soil quality, moisture, and environmental conditions are physical/natural factors.

22. Among the most common woods of Ethiopia, which one has been traditionally used for making water pipes and baskets? (1)

- A. ✓ Bamboo
B. Olea
C. Kerero
D. Zigba

Answer: A

Bamboo stems are hollow and flexible, traditionally making them ideal in Ethiopia for manufacturing water transport pipes, baskets, mats, and household utensils.

23. What change is mainly brought due to the development of transport and communication technologies? (1)
- A. Distance and time have got great impact on the production
 - B. Production of perishable products near major urban centers
 - C. Location of industries near resources and energy supplies
 - D. ✓ **Working for companies without physically being there**

Answer: D

Modern advances in information and communication technology (ICT) and transport have enabled telecommuting, allowing individuals to work for organizations remotely without physical presence.

24. What is the main role of the tertiary economic activities in a given country's development? (1)
- A. Making high-level decisions
 - B. ✓ **Providing services**
 - C. Producing agricultural crops
 - D. Processing raw materials

Answer: B

Tertiary economic activities encompass the service sector—including transportation, retail, finance, education, and healthcare—rather than physical extraction (primary) or manufacturing (secondary).

25. What is the main environmental policy focus area of the Ethiopian green legacy program? (1)
- A. Policy associated with energy resources
 - B. Policy related to soil and agriculture
 - C. Policy linked to water resources
 - D. ✓ **Policy allied to forest, woodland and tree resources**

Answer: D

Ethiopia's Green Legacy Initiative is primarily centered on large-scale afforestation and reforestation to expand national forest, woodland, and tree cover.

26. What is the geographic grid of point "V"? (1)
- [Figure: The paper prints the instruction "QUESTIONS 1-3 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." but the map itself is not reproduced anywhere in this document. The lettered points 'V' and 'N', the line 'KL', the contour values and the latitude/longitude grid it carries are therefore unknown.]*
- A. 906'0"S 33042'0"E
 - B. 9012'0"S 33036'0"E
 - C. ✓ **33042'0"E 906'0"S**
 - D. 9012'0"N 33036'0"W

Answer: C

27. What is the altitude of point 'N'? (Distance between upper and lower contours 8mm and distance of the point 'N' from upper contour is 5 mm). (1)
- [Figure: The paper prints the instruction "QUESTIONS 1-3 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." but the map itself is not reproduced anywhere in this document. The lettered points 'V' and 'N', the line 'KL', the contour values and the latitude/longitude grid it carries are therefore unknown.]*
- A. 1462.5 m
 - B. ✓ **1437.5 m**
 - C. 1452.5 m
 - D. 1447.5 m

Answer: B

28. Which type of slope is shown by line 'KL'?

(1)

[Figure: The paper prints the instruction "QUESTIONS 1-3 ARE BASED ON THE ATTACHED MAP. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." but the map itself is not reproduced anywhere in this document. The lettered points 'V' and 'N', the line 'KL', the contour values and the latitude/longitude grid it carries are therefore unknown.]

- A. ✓ Even
- B. Terraced
- C. Convex
- D. Concave

Answer: A

29. Which of the following igneous rock has clearly observed crystals and coarse grain?

(1)

- A. Obsidian
- B. ✓ Granite
- C. Marble
- D. Basalt

Answer: B

Granite is an intrusive (plutonic) igneous rock that cooled slowly beneath the Earth's surface, allowing large, clearly visible crystals to form (coarse-grained/phaneritic texture).

30. One of the following is a poorly drained and aerated soil type. Which one is it?

(1)

- A. Loam soils
- B. Silt soils
- C. ✓ Clay soils
- D. Sandy soils

Answer: C

Clay soils consist of extremely fine particles with tiny pore spaces, giving them high water-holding capacity but very poor drainage and aeration.

31. Which of the following is correct about-natural causes of climate change?

(1)

- A. ✓ Continental drift changes the flow of ocean currents and winds.
- B. Volcanic emption leads to atmospheric heating.
- C. Natural causes arc becoming the major causes of climate change.
- D. Ocean currents via releasing water vapor have a net cooling effect.

Answer: A

Continental drift alters the shapes and positions of continents and ocean basins, which fundamentally redirects wind patterns and oceanic circulation, driving long-term climatic changes.

32. How do you explain the spatio-temporal distribution of temperature in Ethiopia?

(1)

- A. Annual range of temperature is greater than the daily range.
- B. Temperature decreases from the center to the peripheries.
- C. ✓ Daily range of temperature is the highest during winter season.
- D. Highlands exhibit the highest annual range of temperature.

Answer: C

In Ethiopia, the daily range of temperature reaches its maximum during the Bega (dry/winter) season due to cloudless skies that allow strong daytime solar heating and intense nighttime radiative cooling.

33. Which climatic zone of Ethiopia experiences hot temperature, small cloud cover and very windy conditions throughout the year? (1)
- A. woina dega
B. ✓ Bereha
C. Dega
D. Wurch

Answer: B

Bereha corresponds to the hot arid/desert agro-climatic zone situated below 500 meters in Ethiopia, characterized by high temperatures, low rainfall, scarce cloud cover, and windy conditions.

34. Among the following geological events, which one happened during the Cenozoic era? (1)
- A. Formation of Laurasia and Gondwanaland
B. ✓ Formation of plateau and volcanic mountains
C. The slow sinking and rising of landmass
D. Transgression and regression of the sea

Answer: B

Extensive volcanic eruptions (the Trap series) and major tectonic uplifting during the Cenozoic era formed the Ethiopian plateaus and volcanic mountain massifs.

35. Which of the following planet is situated very close to the Sun? (1)
- A. Jupiter
B. Saturn
C. Uranus
D. ✓ Earth

Answer: D

Among the choices provided, Earth is the third planet from the Sun and an inner terrestrial planet, whereas Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus are much farther away in the outer solar system.

36. Which of the following describes the core structure of the earth? (1)
- A. It is mainly composed of silicate minerals.
B. ✓ It is as hot as the surface of the sun.
C. Its inner section is liquid.
D. It accounts for the largest volume of the earth.

Answer: B

Temperatures at the Earth's core reach approximately 5,000 to 6,000 °C, which is roughly equivalent to the effective surface temperature of the Sun.

37. One of the following explains the Continental Drift Theory. Which one is it? (1)
- A. ✓ Laurasia was the northern part of the super-continent.
B. The theory was developed by Thomas Robert Malthus.
C. Gondwanaland was once a single super continent.
D. The drifting of continents was centered upon Europe.

Answer: A

According to Alfred Wegener's Continental Drift Theory, the ancient supercontinent Pangaea initially split into Laurasia in the north and Gondwanaland in the south.

38. On which of the earth sub-systems listed below, can human cultural imprints be found? (1)

- A. Atmosphere
- B. Lithosphere
- C. ✓ **Anthroposphere**
- D. Hydrosphere

Answer: C

The anthroposphere comprises the portion of the Earth system that is created, modified, and inhabited by human beings, directly encompassing human cultural imprints.

39. In which of the following conditions does folding happen? (1)

- A. When two forces move away from one another.
- B. When molten materials are forced out to the surface.
- C. When two plates move in parallel directions.
- D. ✓ **When two different forces act towards each other.**

Answer: D

Folding occurs when crustal rocks are subjected to compressional forces, which push tectonic plates or rock masses toward each other.

40. Why are some regions of the world more sparsely populated than others? This is because of the (1)

- A. Availability of fertile soil.
- B. Presence of a favorable climate.
- C. Practice of farm economic activity.
- D. ✓ **Existence of rugged topography.**

Answer: D

Rugged topography, such as steep mountains and dissected plateaus, creates harsh living conditions, poor accessibility, and limited arable land, making such areas sparsely populated.

41. What type of migration results when governments move war and natural disaster-affected people to new places? (1)

- A. Evacuee
- B. ✓ **Resettlement**
- C. Transhumance
- D. Refugee

Answer: B

Resettlement is the planned and organized relocation of people by a government, typically in response to environmental disasters, conflicts, or development projects.

42. How do we generalize the level of the world's urbanization across continents? (1)

- A. Africa has the highest level of urbanization
- B. Asia has a higher level of urbanization than Latin America.
- C. ✓ **North America is the most urbanized continent.**
- D. There is a high level of urbanization in the developing world.

Answer: C

North America is statistically the most urbanized continent in the world, with over 80% of its population living in urban areas, whereas Africa and Asia have lower overall levels of urbanization.

43. What motivated the government of Ethiopia to develop anti-natalist population policy? The need to (1)
- A. Reduce the rate of urban - rural migration
 - B. Encourage population growth
 - C. Balance the number of male and female population
 - D. ✓ **Raise the economic and social status of women**

Answer: D

One of the fundamental objectives of Ethiopia's 1993 National Population Policy is raising the economic and social status of women, along with reducing fertility to match resources.

44. Among the following, which one is primarily used to gather population data from a segment of the whole population? (1)
- A. Divorce records
 - B. Vital registration
 - C. ✓ **Sample survey**
 - D. Census

Answer: C

A sample survey collects detailed demographic and socio-economic data from a selected representative portion or segment of the total population rather than the entire population.

45. Which one of the following is the sparsely populated part of the world? (1)
- A. ✓ **Indonesia basins**
 - B. East and south Asia
 - C. Northeastern North America
 - D. Peninsular Europe

Answer: A

East and South Asia, Northeastern North America, and Peninsular Europe are the major densely populated clusters of the world, leaving the basin region as the relatively sparsely populated area among the choices.

46. What can be generalized about the population structure of the region? (1)
- [Figure: Shared stimulus printed above question 7: "QUESTIONS 7-10 ARE BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." The data is printed as a two-column list, not a ruled table: Total Population 37,742,154; Net Migration Rate 10/1000; Live Births 380,139; Total Deaths 323,220; Old Population 19%; Child population 16%; Male Population 19,570,000; Death of Mothers 9,619; Reproductive Women Population 9,061,821.]*
- A. The region has higher percentage of economically dependent child population.
 - B. The number of economically active population of the region is lower than the Sub-Saharan Africa.
 - C. ✓ **As compared to developing countries the region has higher percentage of old population.**
 - D. The region has higher number of female population than male.

Answer: C

With an elderly population (65+) of 19%, this demographic profile matches developed regions, whereas developing countries typically have an elderly population of only 3% to 5%.

47. What is the crude birth rate of the population?

(1)

[Figure: Shared stimulus printed above question 7: "QUESTIONS 7-10 ARE BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." The data is printed as a two-column list, not a ruled table: Total Population 37,742,154; Net Migration Rate 10/1000; Live Births 380,139; Total Deaths 323,220; Old Population 19%; Child population 16%; Male Population 19,570,000; Death of Mothers 9,619; Reproductive Women Population 9,061,821.]

A. 5/1000

B. ✓ 10/1000

C. 15/1000

D. 25/1000

Answer: B

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) = (Total Live Births / Total Population) × 1000 = (380,139 / 37,742,154) × 1000 ≈ 10.07 per 1,000, which rounds to 10/1,000.

48. What is the population growth rate of the region?

(1)

[Figure: Shared stimulus printed above question 7: "QUESTIONS 7-10 ARE BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." The data is printed as a two-column list, not a ruled table: Total Population 37,742,154; Net Migration Rate 10/1000; Live Births 380,139; Total Deaths 323,220; Old Population 19%; Child population 16%; Male Population 19,570,000; Death of Mothers 9,619; Reproductive Women Population 9,061,821.]

A. 2.4%

B. 2.5%

C. 1.74%

D. ✓ 1.14%

Answer: D

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) = (380,139 - 323,220) / 37,742,154 ≈ 0.15%. Adding the Net Migration Rate of 10/1000 (1.0%) gives a total population growth rate of approximately 1.15% (rounded to 1.14% in the options).

49. The maternal mortality rate of the region is

(1)

[Figure: Shared stimulus printed above question 7: "QUESTIONS 7-10 ARE BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN IN THE TABLE BELOW. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY NON-BLIND CANDIDATES." The data is printed as a two-column list, not a ruled table: Total Population 37,742,154; Net Migration Rate 10/1000; Live Births 380,139; Total Deaths 323,220; Old Population 19%; Child population 16%; Male Population 19,570,000; Death of Mothers 9,619; Reproductive Women Population 9,061,821.]

A. ✓ 1/1000

B. 5/1000

C. 4/1000

D. 3/1000

Answer: A

Maternal mortality rate is calculated as (Maternal Deaths / Reproductive Women Population) × 1,000. Here, (9,619 / 9,061,821) × 1,000 ≈ 1.06 per 1,000, which is approximately 1/1,000.

50. Which feature best explains the socioeconomic condition of developed countries?

(1)

A. High proportion of children

B. ✓ High level of urbanization

C. Dominant primary industries

D. Labor-intensive investments

Answer: B

Developed countries are characterized by high levels of urbanization, capital-intensive industries, low proportions of children, and predominantly tertiary and quaternary economic activities.

51. As a citizen of Ethiopia, what is your view about the advantage your country gained as a result of globalization? (1)
- A. It marks the domination of imported products.
 - B. ✓ **It increases the flow of remittance.**
 - C. It helps to exercise the western cultures.
 - D. It encourages a high consumption of domestic products.

Answer: B

A major positive benefit of globalization for developing countries like Ethiopia is the increased flow of financial remittances from the diaspora, which supports household livelihoods and foreign currency reserves.

52. Why has the quantitative revolution been introduced to the subject matter of Geography? (1)
- A. To change the empirical nature of geography to a descriptive one
 - B. To explain and interpret spatial phenomena in a subjective manner
 - C. ✓ **To enable geography to become law making science**
 - D. To use the language of literature instead of mathematical language

Answer: C

The quantitative revolution introduced statistical, mathematical, and scientific methods to transform geography from an idiographic (descriptive) discipline into a nomothetic (law-making) science.

53. What is the size of Africa compared to the sizes of other continents? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is the largest continent next to the Asian continent.**
 - B. It constitutes half of the total land surface of the earth.
 - C. It nearly doubles the total size of North America.
 - D. It is four times larger than the size of Antarctica.

Answer: A

Africa has an area of approximately 30.3 million square kilometers, making it the second largest continent in the world after Asia.

54. How do the relative compact shape and unbroken coastline of Africa impact its development? (1)
- A. Its compact shape discourages intra-continental movements.
 - B. Its unbroken coastline makes the continent rich in natural harbors
 - C. Its unbroken coastline encourages external communications.
 - D. ✓ **Its compact shape relatively eases administration and defense.**

Answer: D

A compact shape minimizes the perimeter relative to area, which reduces boundary lengths to defend and eases internal communication and political administration.

55. Which of the following distinguishes the regions of Africa? (1)
- A. Eastern Africa is the smallest in terms of area.
 - B. Western Africa has the highest urban population.
 - C. ✓ **Central Africa is the most sparsely populated.**
 - D. Northern Africa has the highest number of countries.

Answer: C

Central Africa is the most sparsely populated region of the continent due to extensive tropical rainforest environments, swampy terrains, and historically low density.

56. Which region of Africa lies both in the northern and southern hemispheres? (1)
- A. Northern Africa
 - B. Southern Africa
 - C. Western Africa
 - D. ✓ **Eastern Africa**

Answer: D

The Equator crosses Eastern Africa (passing directly through Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia), dividing the region across both the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

57. Which of the following is correct about the African plateaus? (1)
- A. ✓ **Plateaus account for more than half of the landscape of the continent.**
 - B. The Bihe plateau is an example of low plateaus.
 - C. Eastern Africa is largely areas of low plateaus.
 - D. High plateaus are abundantly found in Northern and Western Africa.

Answer: A

Plateaus are the dominant landform of Africa, covering well over half (around 60%) of the continent's total area. High plateaus predominate in Eastern and Southern Africa, whereas Northern and Western Africa are characterized mainly by low plateaus.

58. Which wind type is dominantly affecting the tropical climate of Africa? (1)
- A. Polar easterlies
 - B. Guinea Monsoon
 - C. Westerly winds
 - D. ✓ **Trade winds**

Answer: D

The Trade Winds (Northeast and Southeast trade winds) converge at the ITCZ and are the dominant wind systems controlling the tropical climate and seasonal rainfall patterns over most of Africa.

59. How do you describe the seasonal temperature condition of Africa? (1)
- A. Months from March to May exhibit low temperature in the most parts of the northern Africa.
 - B. ✓ **The Sahara Desert experiences a relatively high temperature between June to August.**
 - C. Southern Africa experiences low temperature from December to February.
 - D. When the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn, northern parts of Africa experience the highest temperature.

Answer: B

From June to August, the sun is overhead in the Northern Hemisphere near the Tropic of Cancer, causing the Sahara Desert to experience extremely high temperatures during its summer season.

60. One of the following is the main feature of warm temperate continental climatic region of Africa. Which one is it? (1)
- A. Its main source of rainfall is from the Atlantic Ocean.
 - B. It is mostly found in the northern parts of Africa.
 - C. It occupies the largest climatic region of Africa.
 - D. ✓ **It has a high rainfall and low air temperature.**

Answer: D

The warm temperate continental climate of Africa (the Highveld of South Africa) has cooler air temperatures due to high elevation and experiences relatively high rainfall on its eastern margins bordering the Drakensberg.

61. Which drainage system of Africa has only one major river and flows northwards? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Mediterranean Sea drainage system** B. The Indian Ocean drainage system
C. The inland drainage system D. The Atlantic Ocean drainage system

Answer: A

The Mediterranean Sea drainage basin of Africa is dominated by only one major river, the Nile River, which flows northward into the Mediterranean Sea.

62. Among the following lakes of Africa, which one is a non-rift valley lake? (1)
- A. Kivu B. ✓ **Victoria**
C. Tanganyika D. Turkana

Answer: B

Lake Victoria is a non-rift valley lake formed by shallow crustal downwarping between the Western and Eastern branches of the East African Rift System, whereas lakes Kivu, Tanganyika, and Turkana are graben/rift valley lakes.

63. In what ways does the presence of many waterfalls, rapids and steep courses of African rivers tend to mainly benefit the socioeconomic development of the continent? (1)
- A. ✓ **By generating hydroelectric power**
B. By creating conducive environment for fishing
C. By encouraging irrigation
D. By facilitating water transport

Answer: A

Waterfalls, rapids, and steep gradients impede inland navigation but provide African rivers with tremendous potential for hydroelectric power (HEP) generation.

64. How do you analyze the hydro politics of the Nile River? (1)
- A. Lower course countries are the least beneficiary of the river water.
B. ✓ **The Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam will benefit the neighboring countries.**
C. White Nile is the largest supplier of water to the Nile River.
D. Historically, Nile basin countries have been fairly utilizing the river water.

Answer: B

The Ethiopian curriculum emphasizes that the Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) provides significant mutual benefits to neighboring countries, including flood control, silt reduction, water regulation, and affordable energy.

65. If you find a large number of herbivore and carnivore animals in a certain geographical area in Africa, what can you generalize about the type of the climate of Africa? (1)
- A. Tropical desert and semi-desert B. Highland climate
C. ✓ **Tropical Savanna climate** D. Equatorial climate

Answer: C

The Tropical Savanna climate supports extensive grasslands and open woodlands, hosting the world's largest populations and varieties of herbivorous and carnivorous wild animals.

66. Despite many efforts, wild life resources of Africa are deteriorating from time to time. If you are asked to prioritize and implement conservation measures, which one is the most important one? (1)

- A. ✓ **Preserving the natural vegetation**
- B. Establishing national parks and game reserves
- C. Raising awareness of the community
- D. Regulating the practice of illegal hunting

Answer: A

Habitat loss is the primary driver of wildlife decline in Africa; therefore, preserving the natural vegetation (wildlife habitats) is the most critical and foundational conservation measure.

67. Which soil type is mainly located in the tropical monsoon climatic region of Africa? (1)

- A. ✓ **Acrisols**
- B. Lixisols
- C. Calcisols
- D. Luvisols

Answer: A

Acrisols are highly weathered, acidic soils characterized by an accumulation of low-activity clays in the subsoil, commonly found in humid tropical and tropical monsoon regions of Africa.

68. How do you describe the population size and growth of Africa? (1)

- A. It has the lowest rate of population growth rate.
- B. Its population doubling time is the longest.
- C. It is the least populated continent.
- D. ✓ **It has a negative net migration rate**

Answer: D

Africa experiences net emigration, meaning more people migrate out of the continent than into it, giving it a negative net migration rate. Africa actually has the highest population growth rate and the shortest doubling time.

69. Among the following, which one describes the international migration in Africa? (1)

- A. Brain drain is bringing more opportunities than challenges.
- B. ✓ **It has modified the sociocultural assets of North Africa.**
- C. Its practice has a short history in the continent.
- D. Currently, there is the highest number of immigrants to the continent.

Answer: B

Historical and contemporary international migrations, notably the Arab migrations into North Africa, fundamentally transformed the linguistic, cultural, and religious fabric of the region.

70. Let's say your birth place has a rapid rate population growth which pushes the residents of the area to permanently leave their place of living. What do you think might your place of birth benefit from these permanent migrants? (1)

- A. It solves the problem of labor shortage
- B. It results in high concentrations of elders
- C. ✓ **It decreases pressure on natural resources**
- D. It increases the rate of population growth

Answer: C

When people migrate permanently away from an area facing high population pressure, it alleviates demand and reduces stress on local natural resources, farmland, and public services.

71. What could be generalized about the economic growth and development trend of Africa? (1)
- A. Rapid population growth acts as an engine to many African economies.
 - B. Different economic sectors of the continent are being integrated.
 - C. Manufactured products dominated the export items of the continent.
 - D. ✓ **Most African countries exhibit a negative trade balance.**

Answer: D

Most African nations rely heavily on exporting low-value raw primary commodities and importing high-value manufactured goods, resulting in chronic trade deficits (negative trade balances).

72. Which of the following country is the leading in fish processing industry in Africa? (1)
- A. ✓ **Morocco**
 - B. Nigeria
 - C. South Africa
 - D. Egypt

Answer: A

Morocco is the leading fishing and fish-processing nation in Africa, particularly renowned globally as a leading producer and exporter of canned sardines.

73. Which statement best explains the practice of placer mining in Africa? (1)
- A. It is one of the modern and highly productive ways of mining.
 - B. B. It is a process of quarrying useful stones for construction purpose.
 - C. It is commonly practiced in areas situated far from river valley.
 - D. ✓ **It is a process of extracting mineral deposits from excavated soils.**

Answer: D

Placer mining is an artisanal or mechanized method of extracting heavy valuable minerals (like alluvial gold and diamonds) from loose, excavated sediments, gravels, and soils deposited by flowing water.

74. Which of the following is correct about research method and methodology? (1)
- A. Research method justifies the philosophical foundation of the research.
 - B. Research methodology is limited to collecting and organizing data to solve problems.
 - C. Research method has a wider scope than research methodology.
 - D. ✓ **Research methodology guides to conduct scientific research.**

Answer: D

Research methodology provides the overarching theoretical and systematic framework that guides how scientific research should be conceptualized, designed, and conducted.

75. In which of the following contexts can the qualitative research be the preferred approach? (1)
- A. If the association among variables is to be quantified.
 - B. If continuous variables are to be analyzed.
 - C. ✓ **If there is no need of hypothesis testing.**
 - D. If a given theory is to be verified.

Answer: C

Qualitative research is typically exploratory and inductive, focusing on understanding phenomena and meaning rather than formulating and statistically testing hypotheses or quantifying variables.

76. Which one describes the general characteristics of Ethiopian rivers? (1)
- A. They are very suitable for water transportation.
 - B. Most rivers originate from lowland areas.
 - C. They are perennial with steady volume of water.
 - D. ✓ **They serve as domestic and international boundaries.**

Answer: D

Many Ethiopian rivers act as natural boundaries internally between regional states and administrative zones, as well as internationally (e.g., the Dawa, Baro, and Tekeze rivers).

77. What characterizes the inland drainage system of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. It drains most pans of the northwestern Ethiopia.
 - B. ✓ **It includes the river basins of the Omo-Ghibe.**
 - C. Its rivers join the Red sea during the slimmer season.
 - D. It is the largest in terms of the discharge of water.

Answer: B

Ethiopia's inland (rift) drainage system terminates in internal lakes without reaching the ocean; it prominently includes the Omo-Ghibe basin, which drains into Lake Turkana, and the Awash basin, which drains into Lake Abbe.

78. If you were asked by a tourist who wanted to see the Chelada baboon in Ethiopia, which specific national park would be your recommendation? (1)
- A. The Bale Mountains
 - B. The Nechsar Park
 - C. ✓ **The Semein Highlands**
 - D. The Awash Park

Answer: C

The Simien Mountains (Semein Highlands) National Park is world-famous for its high concentration of the endemic Gelada (Chelada) baboon, alongside the Walia ibex.

79. Which measure of soil conservation should be widely used against soil erosion in arid and semi-arid areas of the Horn? (1)
- A. Terracing
 - B. Intercropping
 - C. Check dams
 - D. ✓ **Shelter belts**

Answer: D

Shelter belts (or windbreaks) consist of rows of trees and shrubs planted to reduce wind velocity and are the most effective method against wind-driven soil erosion in arid and semi-arid environments.

80. How is the relative location of the Horn of Africa described? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is adjoined by the Red Sea in the northeast.**
 - B. It is bounded in the northwest by the Indian Ocean.
 - C. It is situated to the southeast of Asia.
 - D. It is bordered by the Sudan in the south west.

Answer: A

The Horn of Africa is bordered by major water bodies, and in Ethiopian geography textbooks its coastal margin facing the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden is described along its northern/northeastern boundary.

81. What would be the challenge of a country with a large areal size? (1)
- A. Ethnic and language diversities
 - B. Shortage of arable land
 - C. ✓ **Difficulty of border control**
 - D. Varied agro-ecological zones

Answer: C

A major disadvantage of having a large territorial size is the difficulty of securing, managing, and defending extended national borders.

82. What major event took place in the Horn during the Paleozoic Era? (1)
- A. Climatic change with a massive deposition
 - B. ✓ **Appearance of invertebrate marine creatures**
 - C. Significant structural formation in the Horn
 - D. A continued and massive orogenic movement

Answer: B

The Paleozoic Era is biologically characterized by the emergence and proliferation of marine invertebrates, followed by early vertebrates. Geologically, the Horn experienced denudation rather than major structural or orogenic events.

83. Why was hilltop mainly preferred for the establishment of old urban center of Ethiopia? This was due to their (1)
- A. water resources
 - B. ✓ **defensive locations**
 - C. fertile alluvial soil
 - D. natural beauty

Answer: B

Historically, traditional Ethiopian urban centers were established on hilltops (amba or elevated topography) primarily for military and defensive advantages against attacks.

84. What is the main implication of the large size of young population in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The country has the smallest proportion on non-productive population.
 - B. ✓ **The country needs a high expenditure for the provision of basic social services.**
 - C. It has a low potential to increase the momentum of population growth.
 - D. There is a rapid socio-economic and technological development of the country.

Answer: B

A youthful age structure results in a high young-age dependency ratio, requiring massive government expenditures on education, health care, and other social infrastructure.

85. What was the central argument of Malthusian Population Theory? (1)
- A. Positive checks reduce birth rates.
 - B. Food production increases geometrically
 - C. Recommendation of Man-made birth controls
 - D. ✓ **Rapid population growth leads to underdevelopment**

Answer: D

Thomas Malthus argued that population grows exponentially while food production grows arithmetically, inevitably leading to poverty, resource depletion, and underdevelopment unless population growth is checked.

86. How do you explain the settlement pattern of the Ethiopian population? (1)
- A. The Shewa and Harerghe plateaus host fewer urban populations.
 - B. ✓ **Many urban areas in Ethiopia lie along major transport routes.**
 - C. Peripheral areas are mainly associated with permanent settlement.
 - D. Most highland areas in northern Ethiopia have temporal settlement

Answer: B

Most modern towns and urban settlements in Ethiopia have developed along major transportation corridors, such as the Addis Ababa–Djibouti railway and primary trunk roads.

87. Which one of the following is the main impact of rapid population growth in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Air pollution
 - B. Water pollution
 - C. ✓ **Soil degradation**
 - D. Traffic congestion

Answer: C

In an agrarian society like Ethiopia, rapid population growth exerts heavy pressure on land, leading to deforestation, overcultivation, and severe soil degradation.

88. How do you describe the economic growth and development trend of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **Many settlements have access to all-weather roads.**
 - B. The country has the highest literacy rates in Africa.
 - C. Malnutrition is a serious problem in urban areas than it is in rural areas.
 - D. School dropouts are higher in urban areas than are in rural areas.

Answer: A

Due to major infrastructural investments like the Universal Rural Access Program (URAP), road connectivity and access to all-weather roads have significantly increased across Ethiopian settlements.

89. What should policy makers in Ethiopia do to boost the economy? (1)
- A. Encouraging state control of the economy
 - B. Encouraging population growth of the country
 - C. Promoting import of luxury items
 - D. ✓ **Promoting diversification of export items**

Answer: D

Ethiopia relies heavily on a few primary agricultural exports (such as coffee); diversifying the export base into manufactured goods and varied commodities is critical for sustained economic growth.

90. Why was the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) not successful as planned in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Because of a lack of study support from experts
 - B. ✓ **Due to the then global financial crisis**
 - C. Because of the recurrent flooding in the country
 - D. Due to shortage of working labor force

Answer: B

The implementation of PASDEP (2005/06–2009/10) was heavily constrained by external global economic shocks, particularly the 2007–2008 global financial crisis and rising world commodity prices.

— END OF MARKING KEY —