

Geography, 2016 EC, social science, entrance exam, round 1

Grade 12 · Geography · 2016 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 82

Total marks: 82

1. Which statement explains the size of the African population? (1)

- A. ✓ **is more populous than North America**
- B. is the third populous continent
- C. has two-thirds of the world's population
- D. has half of the population of Oceania

Answer: A

Africa's population is over 1.4 billion, which is more than double the population of North America (approximately 600 million), making option A correct.

2. Which one of the following describes the sex structure of the African population? (1)

- A. ✓ **In the Sub-Saharan Africa, the sex ratio is below the world's mean**
- B. In Uganda, there is a balanced number of males and females
- C. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, there are more males than females
- D. In Guinea, the number of female births exceeds that of male births

Answer: A

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the average sex ratio is slightly below the world's average (which is around 101–102), meaning there are slightly more females than males overall in the region.

3. Which one of the following is the main disadvantage of migration in the receiving country? (1)

- A. Cultural integration
- B. Reduced labor shortage
- C. ✓ **Ethnic tension**
- D. Racial interaction

Answer: C

Ethnic tension and social conflicts are major potential disadvantages of migration in receiving countries, whereas cultural integration and reduced labor shortages are generally seen as positive outcomes.

4. Which statement describes the concept of economic development? (1)

- A. Increase in the amount of total agricultural production
- B. ✓ **Improvement in the living condition of the people**
- C. Increase in the total amount of manufactured goods
- D. Progress in the process of industrial domestic product

Answer: B

While economic growth focuses on quantitative increases in output, economic development represents qualitative progress, specifically the improvement in the living conditions and overall well-being of the population.

5. Which one of the following is a good opportunity for the development of the African continent? The availability of (1)
- A. skilled labor force
 - B. political stability
 - C. foreign aid and loan
 - D. ✓ **abundant natural resources**

Answer: D

Africa possesses vast and abundant natural resources (minerals, arable land, and water resources) which present a major opportunity for the continent's development, whereas skilled labor and political stability remain key developmental challenges.

6. Which one shows the agricultural production of Africa? (1)
- A. ✓ **Africa is rich in tropical crops demanded in world markets**
 - B. The continent produces huge amounts of temperate zone crops
 - C. It is dominated by the production of commercial crops
 - D. It is mainly carried out through irrigation systems

Answer: A

Africa's geographic location enables the cultivation of a rich variety of tropical crops (such as coffee, cocoa, and tea) that are highly demanded in global markets, while commercial farming and irrigation are not yet the dominant modes of agriculture across the continent.

7. What is the effect of latitude on ecosystem diversity? Ecosystem diversity (1)
- A. increases as we go from the equator to the poles
 - B. decreases from the poles towards the equator
 - C. remains similar wherever we go mainly due to the effect of altitude
 - D. ✓ **decreases gradually when we travel from the equator to Tundra**

Answer: D

Ecosystem and biodiversity levels are highest in equatorial regions due to favorable warmth and moisture, and they decrease progressively as latitude increases toward the colder polar regions (such as the Tundra).

8. Which statement refers to the trends of population growth of the world? (1)
- A. The total number of human population was about 4 billion at the beginning of the 1900s
 - B. Population growth was quite low before 5000BC mainly because of war and use of contraceptives
 - C. ✓ **Rapid population growth was recorded for the first time when humans started to domesticate animals**
 - D. Population growth has been constantly increasing since 5000BC because of economic diversification

Answer: C

The transition from foraging to the domestication of plants and animals during the Agricultural Revolution marked the first period in history where human population growth began to accelerate significantly due to a more reliable food supply.

9. Which physical factor positively influences the distribution of human population? (1)
- A. Expansion of industrial development
 - B. ✓ **Optimum temperature and rainfall**
 - C. High natural increase of human population
 - D. High relief with very high humidity

Answer: B

Optimum temperature and adequate rainfall are physical (climatic) factors that positively influence human settlement, leading to higher population density in such hospitable regions.

10. Which one of the following describes the level of urbanization in the world? (1)
- A. Africa has higher urban population than other developing regions
 - B. Developing regions have higher urban population than the world's average
 - C. Japan has the highest percentage of urban population
 - D. ✓ **Europe has the second highest percentage of urban population**

Answer: D

According to many geographic regional classifications, Europe ranks as having the second highest percentage of urban population among major world regions, following Northern America.

11. Among the following zones of Ethiopia, which one is densely populated? (1)
- A. East Hararge
 - B. ✓ **Gedeo**
 - C. Assosa
 - D. Agnewak

Answer: B

The Gedeo Zone in southern Ethiopia is well-known for having one of the highest rural population densities in the country, often exceeding 500 to 1,000 people per square kilometer due to intensive enset-based agriculture.

12. What will happen by 2030 if the current population growth rate of Ethiopia continues in the same trend? (1)
- A. The size of the population will be quadrupled
 - B. The population density will remain the same
 - C. The population will be evenly distributed across the country
 - D. ✓ **The population will exert pressure on the available infrastructure**

Answer: D

Continued rapid population growth in Ethiopia will exert severe pressure on public infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, transportation, and water supply networks.

13. Which economic system is criticized for allowing some groups to accumulate huge wealth and play a decisive role in the economy? (1)
- A. Command
 - B. ✓ **Free market**
 - C. Mixed
 - D. Traditional

Answer: B

A free market economic system is often criticized for allowing wealth to accumulate in the hands of a small group of individuals, leading to income inequality and giving them disproportionate power over the economy.

14. What is the main task of the World Trade Organization? (1)
- A. ✓ **It enforces regulations related to free trade agreements**
 - B. It provides a framework on how to produce exportable items
 - C. It practically protects professional workers' rights
 - D. It directly puts sanctions in a sovereign country when it violates laws

Answer: A

The primary objective of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is to ensure that global trade flows smoothly and freely by implementing and enforcing rules and agreements negotiated by member states.

15. What is the method of extracting metallic minerals from soil called? (1)
- A. Quarrying
 - B. ✓ **Placer mining**
 - C. Strip mining
 - D. Surface mining

Answer: B

Placer mining is the specific method of extracting heavy metallic minerals, such as gold and tin, from alluvial deposits (soil, sand, and gravel) usually found in river beds.

16. What is the major cause of Africa being unable to exploit its potential resources? (1)
- A. Inappropriate allocation of resources
 - B. Unfavorable climate
 - C. Inadequate revenue from resources
 - D. ✓ **Political instability**

Answer: D

Political instability, along with a lack of capital and technology, is one of the most significant barriers preventing many African nations from safely, efficiently, and consistently exploiting their natural resource potential.

17. Which continent is included in the Eurasian plate? (1)
- A. North Africa
 - B. Australia
 - C. ✓ **Part of Asia**
 - D. Part of South America

Answer: C

The Eurasian tectonic plate covers most of the landmass of Europe and Asia, so parts of Asia are located on this plate, whereas Australia, South America, and Africa belong to their own respective plates.

18. Which landmass is formed through the convergence of two oceanic plates? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Mariana volcanic feature**
 - B. The Himalayas mountain
 - C. The East African rift valley
 - D. The San Andreas Fault

Answer: A

The Mariana volcanic arc and trench are formed by the subduction of one oceanic plate (the Pacific plate) beneath another (the Mariana plate), representing oceanic-oceanic crustal convergence.

19. What is the principal agent for the chemical weathering of rocks? (1)
- A. Glacier
 - B. ✓ **Rain water**
 - C. Thermal expansion
 - D. Cold temperature

Answer: B

Rainwater is the most important agent of chemical weathering because it acts as a solvent and reacts with atmospheric gases (such as CO₂) to form weak acids that decompose rock minerals.

20. Which one of the following country is found in the 'ring of fire' zone? (1)
- A. Norway
 - B. Brazil
 - C. United Kingdom
 - D. ✓ **Peru**

Answer: D

Peru is situated along the western coast of South America, which directly borders the Pacific Plate and forms part of the highly seismically and volcanically active 'Pacific Ring of Fire'.

21. Which statement shows the trend of world climate change? (1)
- A. Temperature has declined in temperate regions since the 1970s
 - B. Precipitation has increased all over the globe since the 1980s
 - C. ✓ **The average global temperature has increased over the past century**
 - D. The global climate fluctuates at the same rate

Answer: C

The defining global trend of contemporary climate change is that the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans has steadily risen over the past century due to greenhouse gas emissions.

22. Which one is the effect of climate change in the tropical parts of the world? (1)
- A. predictable rainfall
 - B. crop yield
 - C. snow covers
 - D. ✓ **frequency of drought**

Answer: D

In tropical regions, climate change has significantly increased the frequency, duration, and severity of extreme weather events, particularly devastating droughts.

23. What are non-renewable resources? They are (1)
- A. replaceable resources if human beings utilize them properly
 - B. resources that replenish themselves quickly
 - C. resources evenly distributed across the earth's surface
 - D. ✓ **rare resources that will end at some time in the future**

Answer: D

Non-renewable resources exist in fixed, finite amounts on Earth and are consumed much faster than they can form naturally, meaning they will eventually be depleted.

24. Which one of the following relates to the economic policies of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Encouraging over-exploitation of fossil fuels
 - B. ✓ **Promoting regional administration in economic management**
 - C. Focusing on shifting urban labor force to rural-based economy
 - D. Emphasizing on an economic system fully controlled by the state

Answer: B

Ethiopia's current economic policies and federal structure promote decentralization, empowering regional administrations in planning and managing their economic development.

25. In which geological Era is the rift valley of Ethiopia formed? (1)
- A. The Paleozoic Era
 - B. The Mesozoic Era
 - C. ✓ **The Cenozoic Era**
 - D. The Precambrian Era

Answer: C

The East African Rift Valley, which includes the Ethiopian Rift Valley, was formed during the Tertiary period of the Cenozoic Era through tectonic activities.

26. Which part of the earth's physical environment is referred to as the 'life zone'? (1)
- A. The atmosphere
B. ✓ **The biosphere**
C. The lithosphere
D. The hydrosphere

Answer: B

The biosphere is the global ecological system integrating all living beings and their relationships, commonly referred to as the 'zone of life' or 'life zone'.

27. Which one of the following is the basic characteristic of metamorphic rock? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is produced from igneous rock through pressure**
B. It is mostly created when lava freezes
C. It is composed of newly-deposited soil particles
D. It is produced from sedimentary rock through cooling

Answer: A

Metamorphic rocks are formed when pre-existing rocks (such as igneous rocks) are subjected to high heat and pressure, changing their physical and chemical properties without melting.

28. Which soil type is found in an area where evaporation is high? (1)
- A. Nitosols
B. ✓ **Solanchaks**
C. Vertisols
D. Cambisols

Answer: B

Solanchaks are saline soils commonly found in arid and semi-arid areas where high evaporation rates cause dissolved salts to accumulate at or near the soil surface.

29. Where is the highest mean annual temperature recorded? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Dallol depression**
B. The Baro lowlands
C. The Elkeri plains
D. The Ghlbe lowlands

Answer: A

The Dallol depression, located in the Danakil Depression of Afar, holds the record for the highest average annual temperature for an inhabited place on Earth.

30. Which part of Ethiopia is in high drought probability zone? (1)
- A. Gojjam
B. Wellega
C. ✓ **Afar**
D. Guji

Answer: C

The Afar region is characterized by arid and semi-arid climatic conditions, making it highly vulnerable to severe and frequent droughts.

31. Which physical element is the base to conduct a regional study? (1)
- A. Religion
B. Culture
C. ✓ **Climate**
D. Language

Answer: C

Climate is a fundamental physical element used to define regions in physical geography, whereas religion, culture, and language are human or cultural elements.

32. Which statement describes the equatorial rainforest region? (1)
- A. It forms a continuous belt around the world
 - B. ✓ **It receives high amount of rainfall throughout the year**
 - C. Its annual range of temperature exceeds the daily range
 - D. It is dominated by deciduous forests

Answer: B

The equatorial rainforest region is characterized by high temperatures and abundant, well-distributed rainfall throughout the year due to constant low pressure and high solar radiation.

33. Which one explains about the lowlands of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. They are found in between 1000-2000 m heights
 - B. Lowlands are situated at the center of the country
 - C. Tekeze occupies the floor of the rift valley
 - D. ✓ **Kobar sink is the lowest place in the country**

Answer: D

The Kobar Sink, located in the Danakil Depression of Ethiopia, is the lowest point in the country at about 125 meters below sea level.

34. What characterizes the physical environment of the Tundra Region? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is known for its low temperature and rainfall throughout the year**
 - B. It is a densely populated region where Eskimos and Lapps are found
 - C. In area of low snow cover, all plants grow during the summer season
 - D. It is found both in the northern and southern hemispheres

Answer: A

The Tundra Region is characterized by a very cold and dry (polar) climate with low temperatures and low precipitation throughout the year, forming a cold desert.

35. What is the effect of advancement in transport and communication on the location of economic activities? (1)
- A. It encourages people to deliver their goods and services in person
 - B. ✓ **It enables delivery and sale of perishable goods at a reasonable price**
 - C. It enforces the establishment of industries where raw materials found
 - D. It shows how distance and time impact on the production of goods

Answer: B

Advancements in rapid transport and refrigeration allow highly perishable goods (like fresh flowers and fruits) to be delivered to global markets quickly and affordably.

36. Which area of the world is sparsely populated mainly due to physical factor? (1)
- A. ✓ **Central Africa**
 - B. Peninsular Europe
 - C. East Asia
 - D. South Asia

Answer: A

Central Africa, particularly the Congo Basin, is sparsely populated due to physical constraints such as dense tropical rainforests, high humidity, and poor soils, unlike the highly populated regions of Europe and Asia.

37. Which type of economic activities involve top-level decision making? (1)
- A. Primary activities
 - B. ✓ **Quinary activities**
 - C. Tertiary activities
 - D. Secondary activities

Answer: B

Quinary economic activities represent the highest level of decision-making and policy-making, including top officials, executives, and research scientists.

38. Which statement describes the concept of land use? (1)
- A. ✓ **Human activities related to land**
 - B. Biophysical factors associated with land
 - C. The intensity of land in the rural areas
 - D. Natural factors affecting land form

Answer: A

Land use refers to the human modification and management of the natural environment into built environments such as settlements, fields, and pastures.

39. When a new global pandemic occur, less developed countries can respond by (1)
- A. letting their people resolve the crisis by themselves
 - B. ✓ **allocating a large proportion of their health care budget to the crisis, establishing modernized health centers in a short period of time**
 - C. establishing modernized health centers in a short period of time
 - D. penalizing the people who are caught by the disease

Answer: B

During a global health crisis, less developed countries often must shift and allocate a significant portion of their existing health budgets to manage emergency response and control measures.

40. Which of the following is a challenge to environmental sustainability? (1)
- A. Use of renewable energy
 - B. Slow growth of population
 - C. Environmental movements
 - D. ✓ **Rapid urbanization**

Answer: D

Rapid urbanization is a major threat to environmental sustainability as it leads to deforestation, increased pollution, habitat fragmentation, and excessive consumption of resources.

41. Which environmental movement focuses on preventing human-induced damage to the natural environment? (1)
- A. Free market environmentalism
 - B. ✓ **Preservation and conservation**
 - C. Light Greens
 - D. Popular environmentalism

Answer: B

The preservation and conservation movements focus primarily on protecting the natural environment and its resources from destruction caused by human development and activities.

42. Which one is a good practice to minimize the effects of drought? (1)
- A. ✓ **Water harvesting**
 - B. Intercropping
 - C. Reducing overgrazing
 - D. Fallowing

Answer: A

Water harvesting involves collecting and storing rainwater during wet periods, which is a highly effective measure to mitigate the direct impacts of water scarcity during droughts.

43. What is the importance of conducting research on an environmental problem? (1)
- A. To document the types of problems
 - B. To create awareness about research
 - C. To address varied ecological settings
 - D. ✓ **To investigate causes of the problem**

Answer: D

The primary objective of conducting environmental research is to scientifically investigate and understand the root causes of a problem to formulate effective solutions.

44. Which sub-section of the quantitative research approaches are used to test a given geographical theory? (1)
- A. Action research
 - B. Ethnographic research
 - C. ✓ **Correlational analysis**
 - D. Case study

Answer: C

Correlational analysis is a quantitative research method used to analyze statistical relationships between variables and test established geographical theories and hypotheses.

45. Which sphere of the earth contains important minerals? (1)
- A. Hydrosphere
 - B. ✓ **Lithosphere**
 - C. Biosphere
 - D. Atmosphere

Answer: B

The lithosphere is the rigid outer crust of the Earth which contains rocks and a wide variety of essential minerals and metallic ores.

46. Which type of extrusive land feature is formed by volcanism? (1)
- A. Batholith
 - B. Sill
 - C. Dike
 - D. ✓ **Caldera**

Answer: D

A caldera is an extrusive volcanic landform created when a volcano collapses into itself after a massive eruption, unlike batholiths, sills, and dikes which are intrusive features.

47. Which statement describes the process of faulting? (1)
- A. Reverse fault is normally associated with strong tensional forces
 - B. Compressional crack results in the formation of normal faulting
 - C. ✓ **Normal faults develop under the predominant tensional forces**
 - D. Faulting is a process which is mainly caused by human activities

Answer: C

Normal faults develop when the Earth's crust is pulled apart by tensional forces, causing one block of rock to slide downward relative to another along the fault plane.

48. What is the type of land feature cut off from the sea by sand banks? (1)
- A. Beach
 - B. Tombolo
 - C. Spit
 - D. ✓ **Lagoon**

Answer: D

A lagoon is a shallow body of coastal water that is partially or completely separated from the deep ocean by barrier islands, reefs, or sand banks.

49. How is conventional rainfall formed? (1)

- A. ✓ **When moist and less dense air is forced to rise upward.**
- B. When dry air forced to rise above a mountain.
- C. When cold and warm air masses meet at the front.
- D. When warm and dry air descend a mountain.

Answer: A

Conventional (convectional) rainfall occurs when the sun heats the Earth's surface, causing the moisture-laden air above it to warm up, become less dense, and rise rapidly.

50. What is the effect of Coriolis force on wind direction? It causes (1)

- A. winds to bend to the left in the northern hemisphere.
- B. winds to turn to the right in the southern hemisphere.
- C. anti-cyclones to move clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.
- D. ✓ **cyclones to move clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.**

Answer: D

In the Southern Hemisphere, the Coriolis force deflects moving air to the left, which causes low-pressure systems (cyclones) to rotate in a clockwise direction.

51. Which one of the following ocean current has a cooling effect on the southwestern part of Africa? (1)

- A. The Mexican Gulf stream
- B. ✓ **The Benguela current**
- C. The Canary current
- D. The Mozambique current

Answer: B

The Benguela Current is a cold ocean current that flows northward along the southwestern coast of Africa, exerting a cooling and drying influence on the adjacent coastal regions.

52. Which statement explains about the pressure belts of the world? (1)

- A. ✓ **Horse latitude is an area of high air pressure.**
- B. Doldrums is a high pressure belt.
- C. Sub polar is an area of high air pressure.
- D. Polar high is known as 'belt of calm'.

Answer: A

The horse latitudes are subtropical regions located at about 30 degrees north and south of the equator, characterized by high atmospheric pressure and calm winds.

53. Which statement relates to theories on population growth and development? (1)

- A. Malthusian theory stresses that food production exceeds population growth.
- B. ✓ **Neo-Malthusianism asserts that socio-economic problems are solved by reducing birth rate.**
- C. Ester Boserup believes that there is a strong linkage between poverty and population growth.
- D. Marxians believe that population growth causes technological development.

Answer: B

Neo-Malthusians advocate for active population control, such as family planning and contraception, to address socio-economic and environmental issues arising from rapid population growth.

54. Which statement is about population growth control practices? (1)
- A. India ratified a child-tax policy.
 - B. China supports women to have large families.
 - C. Most African countries have a one-child policy.
 - D. ✓ **Kenya encourages a national family planning policy.**

Answer: D

Kenya was one of the first sub-Saharan African nations to establish a national family planning policy to manage population growth and promote reproductive health.

55. Which one of the following is an indicator of social development? (1)
- A. Gross Domestic Product
 - B. Per-capita income
 - C. ✓ **Literacy rate**
 - D. Infant mortality rate

Answer: C

While GDP and per-capita income are economic indicators, literacy rate is a primary social indicator of development as it reflects the educational progress of a population.

56. What is the effect of rapid population growth on the socio-economic progress of developing countries? (1)
- A. Expansion of economic choices
 - B. Formation of a healthy environment
 - C. Abundance of life sustaining goods
 - D. ✓ **Incidence of widespread food insecurity**

Answer: D

Rapid population growth in developing nations often outpaces food production and resource availability, leading to widespread food insecurity and malnutrition.

57. According to the behavioral approach, which one is the cause of poverty? (1)
- A. Good performance in the work place
 - B. Rational attitude towards wealth
 - C. ✓ **Weakness to change the sense of inability**
 - D. Non-violent dispute resolution

Answer: C

The behavioral (or individualist) approach to poverty suggests that individuals' attitudes, behaviors, and a sense of inability or resignation perpetuate their poor economic status.

58. What is the type of corruption committed by a public official to make decisions by receiving money? (1)
- A. Burglary
 - B. Stealing
 - C. Theft
 - D. ✓ **Bribery**

Answer: D

Bribery is the specific form of corruption where a public official accepts or solicits financial or other benefits to influence their official decisions or actions.

59. Which one describes the elements of weather and climate in Africa? (1)
- A. Its northern part is characterized by high rainfall throughout the year.
 - B. Its northern part has maritime climate due to the influence of the sea.
 - C. Its latitudinal position is the factor for the low income solar radiation.
 - D. ✓ **Its temperature is influenced by the presence of mountain and plateau.**

Answer: D

Africa's temperature is strongly modified by relief (altitude); elevated areas like the Ethiopian Highlands and East African plateaus experience much cooler climates than surrounding lowlands.

60. What is the effect of the Mozambique Ocean current on the south eastern coastal areas of Africa? (1)
- A. Freezing
 - B. Drying
 - C. ✓ **Moisturizing**
 - D. Cooling

Answer: C

The Mozambique Current is a warm ocean current that brings warm, moist air to the southeastern coast of Africa, having a warming and moisturizing (humidifying) effect.

61. In which coastal areas of Africa is the tropical maritime climate located? (1)
- A. North western
 - B. South western
 - C. North eastern
 - D. ✓ **South eastern**

Answer: D

The tropical maritime climate of Africa is found along the southeastern coast, which is highly influenced by onshore trade winds and the warm Mozambique Current.

62. As compared to others, which climatic region of Africa shows lower seasonality? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Equatorial**
 - B. The Mediterranean
 - C. The Tropical desert
 - D. The Tropical continental

Answer: A

The Equatorial climate region is characterized by high temperatures and abundant rainfall throughout the year, resulting in very low seasonal variation (seasonality) compared to other climates.

63. Which one of the following artificial lakes is found in Ghana? (1)
- A. Lake Kariba
 - B. ✓ **Lake Volta**
 - C. Lake Nasser
 - D. Lake Kainiji

Answer: B

Lake Volta, located in Ghana, is one of the largest artificial reservoirs in the world, created by the construction of the Akosombo Dam on the Volta River.

64. Which type of vegetation is available in the desert areas? (1)
- A. Vegetation having wide leaves
 - B. Thick and dense canopy vegetation
 - C. ✓ **Vegetation having small-sized leaves**
 - D. Broad-leaved evergreen trees

Answer: C

Desert vegetation (xerophytes) is adapted to survive extreme aridity by having small-sized leaves, needles, or waxy coatings to minimize water loss through transpiration.

65. In which climate region is the Gorilla typically found? (1)

- A. ✓ **The Equatorial rainforest**
- B. The Mediterranean climate zone
- C. The Desert climate region
- D. The Savanna climate zone

Answer: A

Gorillas are native to the dense, tropical Equatorial rainforests of Central Africa, where they find abundant vegetation and suitable habitats.

66. Which factor significantly contributes for the African elephant to be on the verge of extinction? (1)

- A. Deforestation
- B. ✓ **Poaching**
- C. Drought
- D. Wildfire

Answer: B

Poaching—specifically the illegal hunting of elephants for their ivory tusks—remains the most significant and immediate threat pushing African elephants toward extinction.

67. Which one of the following geographic study is addressed by the Topical Approach? (1)

- A. Studying the physical characteristics of the rift valley of Ethiopia
- B. Identify the major socio-economic characteristics of African countries
- C. ✓ **Investigating the spatial distribution of rainfall in the world**
- D. Studying the economic activities and climatic conditions of Ethiopia

Answer: C

The topical (or systematic) approach in geography focuses on studying a single geographic topic or phenomenon (such as global rainfall distribution) across the entire world or a large region.

68. Which one of the following states about Applied Geography? (1)

- A. It emphasizes on developing mathematical equations and models.
- B. ✓ **It employs geographic knowledge to solve socio-economic problems.**
- C. It solves geographic problems primarily using qualitative techniques.
- D. It focuses mainly on statistical techniques in geographical research.

Answer: B

Applied geography focuses on the practical application of geographic principles, tools, and spatial data to analyze and solve real-world environmental and socio-economic problems.

69. What is the common area of study between geography and sociology? (1)

- A. ✓ **Distribution and interaction of cultures**
- B. Past economic activities of a society
- C. Expansion of urban areas and cities
- D. Distribution and growth of the population

Answer: A

Geography and sociology overlap in the study of social and cultural geography, examining how cultures and social groups are distributed and how they interact in space.

70. Which kind of town serves as a center of financial services? (1)
- A. Industrial town
 - B. Mining towns
 - C. Market town
 - D. ✓ **Commercial town**

Answer: D

Commercial towns function as central hubs for business, trading, banking, and diverse financial services that support regional or national economies.

71. Which statement describes the size of Africa? (1)
- A. It covers about one-fourth of the world's area.
 - B. It is the largest continent of the world.
 - C. ✓ **It is larger than Europe and Antarctica put together.**
 - D. It is about two-thirds of South America.

Answer: C

Africa covers approximately 30.3 million square kilometers, which makes it larger than the combined landmasses of Europe (approx. 10.2 million km²) and Antarctica (approx. 14.2 million km²).

72. What makes the regions of Africa similar from the socio-economic and geopolitical points of view? (1)
- A. They depend mainly on mechanized agriculture.
 - B. ✓ **Each region has direct access to the sea.**
 - C. In each region, about two-thirds of the population lives in urban areas.
 - D. There is a strong political integration among the regions.

Answer: B

According to the Ethiopian geography curriculum, all five major regions of Africa have direct access to the sea, which serves as a major geopolitical and socio-economic similarity among them.

73. What is the major geological event that occurred during the Cenozoic Era in Africa? (1)
- A. ✓ **The formation of the present landscape of Africa**
 - B. The formation of crystalline basement complex and rocks
 - C. The recording of a series of denudation and peneplanation
 - D. The split of the super continent Pangaea

Answer: A

The Cenozoic Era in Africa was characterized by extensive rifting, uplifting, and volcanic activity (such as the formation of the East African Rift System), which shaped the continent's present-day landscape.

74. Which typical relief feature is more dominantly found in Africa than in Europe? (1)
- A. Plains
 - B. ✓ **Plateaus**
 - C. Mountains
 - D. Hills

Answer: B

Africa is known as the 'Plateau Continent' because plateaus are its most dominant relief feature, whereas Europe is characterized primarily by vast plains.

75. Which one of the following has widely been practiced as a climate change adaptation strategy in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Use of mass transportation
 - B. Dam construction
 - C. ✓ **Tree plantation**
 - D. Electric car utilization

Answer: C

Massive tree planting campaigns, such as the national Green Legacy Initiative, have been widely implemented in Ethiopia as a key climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy.

76. Which statement describes the Kyoto protocol adopted in 1997? (1)
- A. ✓ **It set compulsory goal to reduce greenhouse emission.**
 - B. It was successful in reducing global greenhouse gases.
 - C. The USA took the lead in ratifying the agreement.
 - D. It was ratified by every nation of the world.

Answer: A

Adopted in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was significant because it set legally binding (compulsory) greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for developed nations.

77. On which issues of climate change have the world leaders agreed? (1)
- A. To encourage natural gas and fuel consumption
 - B. To conduct social forestry activities
 - C. To penalize countries that depends on fossil fuel
 - D. ✓ **To reduce emission of greenhouse gases**

Answer: D

Global consensus and agreements among world leaders, such as the Paris Agreement, center on the commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate global warming.

78. Which one describes the concept of sustainable development? (1)
- A. ✓ **Realizing environmental-friendly socio-economic development**
 - B. Improving human welfare at the expense of the environment
 - C. Prioritizing good governance regardless of economic development
 - D. Promoting a male-controlled socio-economic development

Answer: A

Sustainable development is defined as economic and social progress that meets current needs without compromising future generations, which is achieved by being environmentally friendly.

79. Which of the following is categorized as a non-renewable resource? (1)
- A. Solar energy
 - B. ✓ **Coal**
 - C. Air
 - D. Soil

Answer: B

Coal is a fossil fuel that takes millions of years to form and cannot be replenished once consumed, making it a non-renewable resource.

80. What is the main cause of conflict over natural resources such as the River Nile?

(1)

- A.** ✓ Political
- B.** Administrative
- C.** Social
- D.** Legal

Answer: A

Conflicts over transboundary natural resources like the River Nile are primarily political and geopolitical, involving disagreements over water rights, sovereignty, and historical treaties.

81. Which one of the following plays a decisive role to govern natural resources sustainably?

(1)

- A. Giving exclusive rights to the government in managing resources
- B. Fostering top-down decision making in resource management
- C. Prioritizing the participation of males in resource management
- D. ✓ **Encouraging indigenous resource management systems**

Answer: D

Integrating and encouraging indigenous resource management systems plays a decisive role in achieving sustainable, community-supported resource governance.

82. What is the main characteristic of indigenous conflict resolution practices in Ethiopia?

(1)

- A. Most of them are mainly based on written laws.
- B. Pastoralists use identical resolution mechanisms.
- C. ✓ **The issue is concluded in reconciliation and harmony.**
- D. It passes lengthy processes to bring about reconciliation.

Answer: C

The primary goal of indigenous conflict resolution practices in Ethiopia is the restoration of social harmony, reconciliation, and peaceful coexistence among communities.

— END OF MARKING KEY —