

Geography, 2014 EC, social science, entrance exam, round 1

Grade 12 · Geography · 2014 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 82

Total marks: 82

1. What kind of measures do you recommend for water resource management and conservation in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Building dams to generate hydroelectric power
 - B. Planting exotic plants near the streams and rivers
 - C. ✓ **Planting trees on the upper parts of the streams**
 - D. Rain water harvesting in the wettest parts of the country

Answer: C

Planting trees on the upper parts of streams (headwaters) is highly recommended because it protects the watershed, reduces soil erosion, and helps regulate the flow of water down the stream.

2. If you travel from Addis Ababa to the northeastern lowlands of Ethiopia in summer, you can recognize a high variation in the rainfall. This variation is mainly caused by (1)
- A. ✓ **mountain barriers.**
 - B. revolution of the earth.
 - C. distance from the sea.
 - D. latitude.

Answer: A

The dramatic variation in rainfall between the highlands and the northeastern lowlands is mainly caused by the rain-shadow effect of the mountain barriers (the Ethiopian escarpment) which block rain-bearing winds.

3. Which meteorological station of Ethiopia is expected to receive rainfall throughout the year? (1)
- A. Moyalle
 - B. ✓ **Bonga**
 - C. Debre markos
 - D. Gode

Answer: B

Bonga is located in the southwestern highlands of Ethiopia, which experience an equatorial-like climate with a very long rainy season resulting in rainfall almost throughout the year.

4. Which wild animal is unique to the Bale Mountains? (1)
- A. Wild Ass
 - B. Gelada baboon
 - C. ✓ **Mountain Nyala**
 - D. Walia Ibex

Answer: C

The Mountain Nyala is a majestic antelope endemic to the highland woodlands of Ethiopia, primarily found in the Bale Mountains.

5. Which of the following actions should be taken first to conserve natural vegetation in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **Creating the community's awareness**
 - B. Establishing national parks
 - C. Practicing agro-forestry
 - D. Controlling overgrazing of rangelands

Answer: A

Creating community awareness is the essential first step in conservation, as sustainable environmental protection cannot succeed without the active participation and understanding of the local population.

6. Which type of soil is found in the desert and semi-desert areas of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Acrisols
B. Cambisols
C. ✓ **Yermosols**
D. Regosols

Answer: C

Yermosols (and Xerosols) are desert soils characterized by very low organic content and are typically found in extremely arid and semi-desert areas of Ethiopia.

7. What is the soil conservation measure that involves resting of arable land for a limited period of time called? (1)
- A. ✓ **Fallowing**
B. Limiting grazing
C. Check dams
D. Intercropping

Answer: A

Fallowing is the traditional soil conservation technique where a field is left uncultivated (resting) for one or more growing seasons to allow the soil to naturally regain its nutrients and fertility.

8. Which of the population theories below considers the loss of human life through drought as a positive check to control fast population growth? (1)
- A. Boserupian
B. ✓ **Neo-Malthusian**
C. Marxian
D. Anti-Malthusian

Answer: B

Neo-Malthusian theory, building on Malthus's original work, views natural disasters, droughts, and famines as 'positive checks' that naturally reduce excess population when it outgrows resource capacity.

9. Which one of the following explains the trend of population growth rate of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **Currently, the rate of population growth shows a slight decline.**
B. Between 1984 and 2007, there was a fast population growth rate.
C. At present, Ethiopia is the third most populous country in Africa.
D. Before the 1930, the rate of population growth was very high.

Answer: A

Ethiopia's population growth rate peaked in the late 20th century (around 3.2% in the 1990s) and has since shown a slight decline to around 2.5% today.

10. In which parts of Ethiopia do you mostly observe permanent rural settlements? (1)
- A. In the rift valley sections
B. In the pastoralist areas
C. ✓ **In the crop farming areas**
D. Along the major river valleys

Answer: C

Permanent rural settlements in Ethiopia are predominantly found in the highland crop-farming areas where sedentary agriculture encourages stable, long-term communities.

11. If you travel from Ethiopia to Botswana in January, what type of climatic condition would you experience? (1)
- A. Spring rainfall
B. ✓ **Summer rainfall**
C. Autumn rainfall
D. Dry winter season

Answer: B

Botswana is in the Southern Hemisphere, meaning January is its summer. Since most of Botswana has a semi-arid climate that receives its precipitation during the hot months, you would experience summer rainfall.

12. What makes the northern part of Senegal and the southern part of Mauritania similar? (1)
- A. Earthquake
 - B. ✓ **Recurrent drought**
 - C. Volcanism
 - D. Air pollution

Answer: B

The northern part of Senegal and the southern part of Mauritania lie in the transitional Sahel zone, which is highly vulnerable to recurrent droughts and desertification.

13. Which of the following river is known for having the largest waterfall in Africa? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Zambezi River**
 - B. The Congo River
 - C. The Nile River
 - D. The Volta River

Answer: A

The Zambezi River is home to Victoria Falls, which is recognized as the largest waterfall in Africa and one of the most spectacular in the world.

14. One of the following Lakes belongs to Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Which one is it? (1)
- A. Lake Tanganyika
 - B. Lake Turkana
 - C. ✓ **Lake Albert**
 - D. Lake Chad

Answer: C

Lake Albert is situated on the border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, within the Albertine Rift.

15. Which one describes the economic uses of the African rivers? (1)
- A. They are highly navigable throughout the year.
 - B. ✓ **They are sources of construction materials.**
 - C. They are less suitable for hydroelectric power generation.
 - D. They have been highly utilized for irrigation purposes.

Answer: B

Most African rivers are underutilized for irrigation, are poorly navigable due to rapids, and have high (not low) HEP potential. However, they are extensively used locally as sources of construction materials such as sand and gravel.

16. What is the foundation of the hydro politics of the Nile River? (1)
- A. ✓ **The degree to which the Nile River is utilized for different purposes in the upper and lower stream countries.**
 - B. The drought frequency, duration and intensity expected to occur in the Nile basin countries.
 - C. The amount of budget that the basin countries are contributing to manage the physical environment of the Nile basin.
 - D. The amount of water that the upper and lower stream countries are contributing to the Nile River.

Answer: A

The hydropolitics of the Nile is centered on the historical and current disparity in water utilization, where downstream nations have heavily utilized the water while upstream nations, who contribute the water, have historically used very little.

17. Which one of the following wild animal of Africa is highly hunted for economic reasons? (1)
- A. Gorilla
 - B. ✓ **Elephant**
 - C. Zebra
 - D. Oryx

Answer: B

Elephants in Africa have been heavily hunted and poached for their ivory tusks, which carry immense economic value on illegal global markets.

18. Why are some rare animals of Ethiopia approaching extinction? This is due to the (1)
- A. extreme fight among the animals.
 - B. widespread practice of legal hunting.
 - C. prevalence of harsh climatic conditions.
 - D. ✓ **rapid expansion of settlements.**

Answer: D

The rapid expansion of human settlements and agricultural activities encroaches upon wildlife habitats, leading to habitat fragmentation and driving rare species toward extinction.

19. In Ethiopian context, which impact of rapid population growth is critical, compared to others? (1)
- A. Massive air pollution
 - B. ✓ **High rate of deforestation**
 - C. Shortage of pasture land
 - D. Occurrence of water pollution

Answer: B

With the vast majority of Ethiopia's population relying on agriculture and fuel wood, rapid population growth has critically accelerated the rate of deforestation to clear land for farming and energy.

20. What important message do you expect to hear in a speech to be delivered on the population policy of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **Establishing youth reproductive health counselling centers**
 - B. Promoting men-focused family planning strategies
 - C. Encouraging early marriage of females
 - D. Discouraging use of contraceptive methods

Answer: A

The Ethiopian population policy places significant emphasis on improving reproductive health services, particularly by establishing youth-friendly reproductive health counseling and service centers.

21. Which one of the following National Regional State of Ethiopia has the lowest percentage urban from the regional total population? (1)
- A. Afar
 - B. Tigray
 - C. Somali
 - D. ✓ **SNNP**

Answer: D

The Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) has historically had one of the lowest proportions of urban residents (around 8-10%) relative to its total population in Ethiopia.

22. Which one of the following describes the socioeconomic characteristics of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. More than a half of the rural population has access to electricity.
 - B. ✓ **The illiteracy rate has been decreasing significantly since the 1990s.**
 - C. Currently, Ethiopia is one of the middle income countries.
 - D. The majority of Ethiopian population has access to clean water.

Answer: B

Since the 1990s, Ethiopia's massive expansion of primary education and literacy campaigns has significantly reduced the national illiteracy rate.

23. One of the following conditions can be taken as evidence of a promising future for socioeconomic development in Ethiopia. Which one is it? (1)
- A. Rapid rate of population growth
 - B. High rate of rural-to-urban migration
 - C. Diverse nature of imported goods
 - D. ✓ **Availability of various natural resources**

Answer: D

The abundance and diversity of natural resources (such as arable land, water, minerals, and clean energy potential) serve as a strong, promising foundation for Ethiopia's future economic development.

24. Why has the effectiveness of Ethiopia's Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) remained below the anticipated level? This is due to (1)
- A. ✓ **high dependency on foreign aid.**
 - B. shortage of human resource.
 - C. the diverse agro-climatic nature.
 - D. limited road network and infrastructure.

Answer: A

The implementation and effectiveness of PASDEP in Ethiopia were highly constrained by a heavy dependency on foreign aid and external financing, which did not always materialize as planned.

25. In Action Research, which of the following steps will help you to state the assumption you want to be verified in the research? (1)
- A. Reviewing literature
 - B. Stating objectives of the study
 - C. Analyzing and interpreting data
 - D. ✓ **Formulating hypothesis**

Answer: D

Formulating a hypothesis involves stating a tentative assumption or proposition that the researcher intends to test and verify through empirical investigation.

26. Which of the following bounds the southern part of the Horn of Africa? (1)
- A. The Indian Ocean
 - B. The Red Sea
 - C. ✓ **Kenya**
 - D. Sudan

Answer: C

The Horn of Africa is bounded by the Red Sea to the north, the Gulf of Aden to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the east and southeast, Kenya to the south, and South Sudan and Sudan to the west.

27. In which one of the following countries do you expect very diverse natural resources? (1)
- A. ✓ **Ethiopia**
 - B. Eritrea
 - C. Djibouti
 - D. Somalia

Answer: A

Due to its vast size, complex geology, diverse topography, and varied agro-climatic zones, Ethiopia possesses a much wider variety of natural resources than neighboring Eritrea, Djibouti, or Somalia.

28. One of the following demonstrates the strategic relative location of Ethiopia. Which one is it? (1)
- A. It is found in the lower Nile basin.
 - B. It is situated to the southeast of Asia.
 - C. It is one of the Middle East countries.
 - D. ✓ **It is located in northeastern Africa.**

Answer: D

Ethiopia's location in northeastern Africa, close to the Middle East and major global maritime trade routes (via the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden), defines its strategic relative location.

29. What is the advantage of compact shape of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Easily direct access to the sea
 - B. Possessing similar type of resources
 - C. ✓ **High economic integration**
 - D. High communication gap

Answer: C

A compact shape minimizes the distance from the center to the borders, reducing transport costs and facilitating easier internal communication and high economic integration.

30. What kind of geological event occurred during the Precambrian Era in the Horn of Africa? (1)
- A. Intensive volcanic activities
 - B. Formation of the Rift Valley
 - C. Transgression and regression of sea
 - D. ✓ **Denudation and peneplanation**

Answer: D

During the Precambrian Era, intense folding and mountain building occurred, which was followed by a long period of denudation and peneplanation that leveled the landscape into a flat tableland.

31. While Mount Tsibel is located in Tigray plateau, which mountain is located in the southwestern highlands? (1)
- A. Mount Batu
 - B. Mount Kaka
 - C. ✓ **Mount Gughe**
 - D. Mount Analu

Answer: C

Mount Gughe (located in the Gamo highlands) is the highest peak in the southwestern highlands of Ethiopia, whereas Mounts Batu and Kaka are in the southeastern highlands.

32. Which landform of the Horn serves as a watershed between the Awash and the Abbay River basins? (1)
- A. The Plateau of Tigray
 - B. ✓ **The Plateau of Shewa**
 - C. The North-Central massifs
 - D. The Plateau of Eritrea

Answer: B

The Plateau of Shewa acts as a major drainage divide and watershed, separating the northward-flowing Abbay basin, the eastward-flowing Awash basin, and the southward-flowing Omo basin.

33. Which one of the following best describes the major rivers of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. They have high navigation potential.
 - B. Most have no outlet to the sea.
 - C. They have steady water volume.
 - D. ✓ **They have steep long profile.**

Answer: D

Most major Ethiopian rivers originate in the high plateaus and flow down to the lowlands through deep gorges, resulting in steep long profiles with rapids and waterfalls.

34. Which of the following Ethiopian lakes is classified as the Rift Valley Lake? (1)
- A. Lake Haik
 - B. Lake Hashenge
 - C. Lake Tana
 - D. ✓ **Lake Abaya**

Answer: D

Lake Abaya is a major Rift Valley lake located in the southern main Ethiopian rift, whereas Lakes Tana, Haik, and Hashenge are highland lakes located outside the Rift Valley.

35. In Ethiopia, when is a given settlement considered as an urban settlement? (1)

- A. ✓ **When the residents depend on different economic activities**
- B. When houses are made up of simple construction materials
- C. When the inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture
- D. When population size exceeds one thousand people

Answer: A

In urban settlements, the majority of the population relies on non-agricultural economic activities (secondary and tertiary sectors), unlike rural settlements which depend on primary agriculture.

36. What kind of economic activity involves the production of food stuffs and raw materials? (1)

- A. Tertiary
- B. Secondary
- C. ✓ **Primary**
- D. Quaternary

Answer: C

Primary economic activities directly exploit natural resources to produce raw materials and foodstuffs, encompassing agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining.

37. Why is most of the farming activity practiced in the highland parts of Ethiopia? (1)

- A. The availability of large-scale irrigation schemes
- B. The presence of vast areas of agricultural fields
- C. Favorable topographic nature of the area
- D. ✓ **The availability of reliable rainfall**

Answer: D

The highland regions of Ethiopia receive reliable and sufficient rainfall due to their high elevation, making them much more favorable for rainfed agriculture than the arid lowlands.

38. Among the following, which one is an example of a renewable natural resource? (1)

- A. Minerals
- B. ✓ **Soil**
- C. Coal
- D. Natural gas

Answer: B

Soil is classified as a renewable natural resource because it can regenerate over time and be conserved, unlike fossil fuels (coal and natural gas) and minerals which are finite and non-renewable.

39. Currently, which one of the following wood is an important source of raw material for the furniture industries of Ethiopia? (1)

- A. Bisana
- B. Gerrar
- C. ✓ **Wanza**
- D. Shola

Answer: C

Wanza (*Cordia africana*) is highly valued for its durable, attractive, and high-quality timber, making it a premier choice for the domestic furniture industry in Ethiopia.

40. Among the following minerals, which one is used as an agricultural input in making fertilizers? (1)

- A. Tin
- B. ✓ **Nitrates**
- C. Copper
- D. Lead

Answer: B

Nitrates, along with phosphates and potash, are key chemical nutrients used globally as primary raw materials in manufacturing agricultural chemical fertilizers.

41. Which one of the following is considered as an economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Family breakup
 - B. Feeling of guilty conscience
 - C. School dropout
 - D. ✓ **Loss of skilled labor**

Answer: D

The loss of highly productive, skilled, and educated labor due to illness and mortality is a direct and severe economic consequence of HIV/AIDS in developing countries like Ethiopia.

42. If you were a member of your school environmental conservation club, which of the following would you advise the community to do? (1)
- A. ✓ **Protecting water bodies from disposal of waste materials**
 - B. Encouraging extraction of forest resources for furniture purposes
 - C. Promoting free grazing of domestic animals in national parks
 - D. Encouraging expansion of agricultural lands

Answer: A

Protecting local water bodies from industrial and household waste disposal is a fundamental, direct way for a community to conserve its environment and prevent pollution.

43. Which of the following explains the structure of the earth? (1)
- A. Mantle is the thinnest layer of the earth.
 - B. Inner core is the origin of molten magma.
 - C. ✓ **Continental crust is composed of thin granite.**
 - D. Crust has more intense pressure than other layers.

Answer: C

The continental crust is composed predominantly of granitic, silica- and aluminum-rich (Sial) rocks, while options A, B, and D contain incorrect statements about the earth's layers.

44. Which physical environment of the earth is associated with the ground water potential of an area? (1)
- A. The biosphere
 - B. ✓ **The hydrosphere**
 - C. The atmosphere
 - D. The lithosphere

Answer: B

The hydrosphere comprises all forms of water on, under, and above the Earth's surface, which directly encompasses groundwater potential and aquifers.

45. How does the World Bank contribute to the economic development of the developing countries? (1)
- A. ✓ **By financing mega projects**
 - B. By enforcing trade regulations
 - C. By promoting trade barriers
 - D. By stabilizing currency values

Answer: A

The World Bank aids long-term economic development in developing countries primarily by financing large-scale infrastructure projects, such as dams, roads, and energy grids.

46. One of the following can be considered as an advantage of globalization for the developing countries. Which one is it? (1)
- A. It has maintained the benefits of the developing countries.
 - B. It has encouraged local consumption of domestic products.
 - C. It has ensured equality between countries of the world.
 - D. ✓ **It has increased remittance flows to the developing countries.**

Answer: D

Globalization has facilitated the migration and movement of labor, which in turn has significantly increased the flow of financial remittances back to families in developing nations.

47. Which one of the following best describes the subject of Geography? (1)
- A. It is especially interested in describing the shape and size of the earth.
 - B. ✓ **It focuses on examining man-environment interactions from spatial perspective.**
 - C. It studies about the distribution of human population and their economic activities.
 - D. It focuses more on the physical features including their names and their whereabouts.

Answer: B

Modern geography is best defined as the spatial science that examines the distribution of physical and human phenomena and the interactions between humans and their environments.

48. Which one of the following can be addressed through topical approach? (1)
- A. Describing the geography of sub-Saharan African region
 - B. Surveying the geography of the Antarctica continent
 - C. Studying the different regions of the world
 - D. ✓ **Analyzing the hydro politics of the Nile River**

Answer: D

The topical (or systematic) approach in geography studies a specific topic or issue—such as hydro-politics—across a specific space, rather than describing all physical and human features of a region.

49. In which of the following ways does the quantitative revolution contributed to the development of geography? (1)
- A. By advocating the idea that physical factors should be investigated from different perspectives.
 - B. By integrating the idea that geography can be used to solve socio-economic and political problems.
 - C. ✓ **By integrating statistical techniques, spatial reasoning and digital system in geographical research.**
 - D. Through formulating theory such as human beings can change their environment using the latest technology.

Answer: C

The quantitative revolution in geography introduced statistical techniques, mathematical modeling, spatial analysis, and computer systems to make the discipline more scientific and objective.

50. Which one of the following is considered as the turning point in the development of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)? (1)
- A. The integration of GIS in many disciplines
 - B. ✓ **The advancement of computer technology**
 - C. The increasing demand of GIS from different users
 - D. The advancement of quantitative geography

Answer: B

The advancement of computer technology in the mid-to-late 20th century was the key turning point that allowed geographic data to be processed, analyzed, and visualized digitally, leading to modern GIS.

51. Which one of the following water bodies shares the longest boundary with Africa? (1)
- A. The Red Sea
 - B. The Mediterranean Sea
 - C. The Indian Ocean
 - D. ✓ **The Atlantic Ocean**

Answer: D

The Atlantic Ocean borders the entire western coast of Africa, which is its longest coastline compared to those shared with the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, or Red Sea.

52. What is the distinctive feature of the Central Africa? (1)
- A. Direct access to the sea
 - B. The smallest in Africa
 - C. ✓ **Diverse climate**
 - D. Highland topography

Answer: C

Central Africa exhibits a highly diverse climate because its territory spans from the hyper-arid Sahara desert in northern Chad to the humid tropical rainforest of the Congo Basin.

53. During which geological era did the Pangea break into the Laurasia and the Gondwanaland? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Mesozoic Era**
 - B. The Precambrian Era
 - C. The Cenozoic Era
 - D. The Paleozoic Era

Answer: A

The supercontinent Pangea began to break apart into Laurasia and Gondwanaland during the Mesozoic Era, specifically during the Triassic period.

54. What makes Africa the hottest continent in the world? (1)
- A. Ocean current
 - B. Distance from the sea
 - C. Altitude
 - D. ✓ **Latitude**

Answer: D

Africa's latitudinal position, with the equator cutting almost directly through its center and a large portion of its landmass lying between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, makes it the hottest continent.

55. Which branch of geography is mainly concerned with social beliefs and customs? (1)
- A. Political geography
 - B. ✓ **Cultural geography**
 - C. Population geography
 - D. Urban geography

Answer: B

Cultural geography is the subfield of human geography that studies how cultural beliefs, customs, languages, religions, and other traits vary and socially adapt across spaces.

56. Under what condition are Fold Mountains formed? (1)
- A. When two forces pull away from each other on the surface
 - B. When the crust makes cracks due to compressional forces
 - C. When the earth crust is folded by tensional force
 - D. ✓ **When the solid materials of the earth gets bent upward**

Answer: D

Fold mountains are created when compressional tectonic forces push layers of the Earth's crust from opposite sides, causing the rock layers to bend and fold upward.

57. What type of geographic feature is formed when magma cools and solidifies before reaching the surface of the earth? (1)

- A. Caldera
- B. Volcano
- C. ✓ **Batholith**
- D. Crater

Answer: C

A batholith is a large intrusive igneous rock body that forms when magma cools and solidifies deep beneath the Earth's surface before reaching it.

58. Which one of the following is a common agent for both physical and chemical weathering? (1)

- A. Rainfall
- B. ✓ **Plants**
- C. Temperature
- D. Frost

Answer: B

Plants act as agents of both physical weathering (roots wedge into cracks and physically split rocks) and chemical weathering (decaying plant matter and roots release organic acids that chemically dissolve minerals).

59. Among the following, which one is a cause for the formation of barchans? (1)

- A. ✓ **Wind**
- B. Moving ice
- C. Running water
- D. Sea wave

Answer: A

Barchans are crescent-shaped sand dunes formed by wind action in arid regions where wind blows predominantly from one direction over a limited supply of sand.

60. Which one of the following explains layers of the earth's atmosphere? (1)

- A. Mesosphere is considered as the home of ozone gas.
- B. Troposphere is a layer where meteorites burn and disintegrate.
- C. Stratosphere is the coldest part of the atmosphere.
- D. ✓ **Thermosphere is known for having extremely low density.**

Answer: D

The thermosphere is situated high above the Earth's surface (starting around 80 km) where gravity is extremely weak, causing the air molecules to be highly dispersed, resulting in extremely low density.

61. What type of wind might a visitor to one of the coastal areas in Africa observe? (1)

- A. ✓ **Sea breezes**
- B. Planetary winds
- C. Monsoon winds
- D. Mountain breezes

Answer: A

Due to the differential heating of land and water, coastal regions experience localized winds, such as sea breezes during the day when the land heats up faster than the ocean.

62. What characterizes the coniferous forest region of the earth? (1)

- A. Winter is a period of long days of bright sunshine in the region.
- B. The region receives a high amount of rainfall throughout the year.
- C. Agriculture is the most important economic activity of the region.
- D. ✓ **The region is dominated by a single type of plant species.**

Answer: D

Coniferous forests (or taiga) are characterized by low species diversity, often consisting of pure stands dominated by a single or very few evergreen coniferous species like spruce, pine, or fir.

63. In what way is Tundra differentiated from the Polar Ice Cap region? (1)
- A. It is permanently covered by ice and snow.
 - B. ✓ **Its one-third of months have a positive temperature.**
 - C. It is located both in the north and the south poles.
 - D. Its precipitation mainly falls in the form of snow.

Answer: B

Tundra has a brief summer season where temperatures rise above freezing (positive temperature) for about 1 to 4 months, whereas the Polar Ice Cap region remains below freezing year-round.

64. How has advancement in transport and communication technology brought changes in the location of economic activities? (1)
- A. ✓ **By enabling producers to sell perishable goods fresh anywhere.**
 - B. By facilitating the location of industries to be close to the source of raw materials.
 - C. By increasing the transportation cost of manufactured goods from producers to consumers.
 - D. By supporting industrial workers to live close to their work place.

Answer: A

Advancements in rapid transport and refrigeration technology have allowed producers of highly perishable goods to preserve fresh quality and ship them to distant markets worldwide.

65. What is the major factor that makes the Nile valley of Egypt one of the most densely populated areas of the world? (1)
- A. Good road network
 - B. Dense vegetation cover
 - C. ✓ **Fertile alluvial soil**
 - D. Favorable climate

Answer: C

The Nile River historically deposited rich, fertile alluvial soil during annual floods, creating a highly productive agricultural oasis in an otherwise hyper-arid desert, which attracted high population densities.

66. If a mineralogist from Algeria travels to Ethiopia to explore potash deposit in the Afar Region, what is this type of movement called? (1)
- A. Out-migration
 - B. ✓ **Intra-continental migration**
 - C. Inter-continental migration
 - D. In-migration

Answer: B

Since both Algeria and Ethiopia are located on the African continent, the movement of a person from one country to the other is classified as intra-continental migration.

67. What is the implication of the low level of urbanization in Africa? (1)
- A. ✓ **Low rate of urban to urban migration**
 - B. Low cost of urban transport facilities
 - C. Low living standard of urban population
 - D. Low rate of rural to urban migration

Answer: A

A low level of urbanization indicates that the majority of the population lives in rural areas with few urban centers, which naturally results in a low rate of urban-to-urban migration.

68. Which one of the following describes the concept of economic growth? (1)
- A. It measures the well-being of human society in a country.
 - B. It involves the qualitative improvement of life in a country.
 - C. It states how fast the production of agricultural crops increases.
 - D. ✓ **It describes the structural growth and technological advancement.**

Answer: D

Economic growth is a quantitative increase in the economy's output, which is closely linked to and supported by structural expansion and technological advancements that enhance production capacity.

69. What is the main reason that makes intra-continental trade to be low in Africa? (1)
- A. ✓ **Lack of political willingness**
 - B. The diverse nature of the economy
 - C. Limited access to sea transport
 - D. Absence of common currency

Answer: A

Despite various treaties, a lack of political willingness to implement regional agreements, open borders, and reduce tariff barriers remains a primary obstacle to intra-continental trade in Africa.

70. In which of the following countries is the contribution of Gold to its economic development the highest in Africa? (1)
- A. Democratic Republic of Congo
 - B. ✓ **Republic of South Africa**
 - C. Botswana
 - D. Nigeria

Answer: B

The Republic of South Africa is historically one of the world's most significant producers of gold, and this mineral has contributed immensely to its national economic development.

71. What kind of mining technique is mainly used to extract coal and metal near the surface of the ground? (1)
- A. Quarrying
 - B. ✓ **Open pit mining**
 - C. Strip mining
 - D. Placer mining

Answer: B

Open-pit (or open-cast) mining is a surface mining method widely used to extract metal ores and coal deposits that lie near the surface of the ground.

72. Why is a peaceful conflict management of Africa recommended in mineral resource exploitation areas? (1)
- A. ✓ **To foster socioeconomic development**
 - B. To satisfy the financial needs of the ruling party
 - C. To limit mineral export to the western world
 - D. To increase mineral resource exploitation

Answer: A

Peaceful conflict management in resource-rich areas is vital to ensure stability, prevent destruction of infrastructure, and foster sustainable socioeconomic development instead of resource-fueled conflicts.

73. In which one of the following contexts can the quantitative research approach be used? (1)
- A. Examining the property of soils of the Ethiopian highlands
 - B. Identifying the basic characteristics of a given region
 - C. ✓ **Investigating the relationship between rainfall and elevation of an area**
 - D. Describing the differences between the Abay and Awash rivers

Answer: C

Investigating the relationship between rainfall and elevation involves numerical data collection (millimeters of rain and meters of altitude) and statistical analysis (correlation), making it a quantitative research design.

74. Why is geographic research different from the other research types? (1)
- A. the social challenges from a temporal point of view
 - B. the cause-effect relationships of different phenomena
 - C. the geological formation through mathematical modeling
 - D. ✓ **the factors that affect the spatial distribution of population**

Answer: D

Geography is uniquely characterized by its spatial perspective, meaning that investigating the factors affecting the spatial distribution of a population is a core distinguishing feature of geographic research.

75. Among the following major types of rock, which one is formed as a result of compaction and cementation? (1)
- A. Igneous
 - B. Volcanic
 - C. Metamorphic
 - D. ✓ **Sedimentary**

Answer: D

Sedimentary rocks are formed through the lithification process, which involves the accumulation, compaction, and cementation of mineral and organic particles over time.

76. Why is the Koppen system of climate classification more widely used than the Ancient Greeks' classification? (1)
- A. ✓ **It considers the averages of temperature and precipitation.**
 - B. Its climatic region is within latitudinal boundaries.
 - C. The Koppen system considers the distribution of water bodies.
 - D. It is based on temperature and sunshine distribution.

Answer: A

The Köppen climate classification system is widely preferred because it uses quantitative, objective boundaries based on monthly and annual averages of temperature and precipitation, unlike the Greeks' simple latitude-based zones.

77. How does continental drift cause climate change? (1)
- A. By transferring high amount of heat across the globe
 - B. By altering the composition of carbon dioxide
 - C. ✓ **By changing the aspect and position of the landmass**
 - D. By emitting large volume of gases and dust particles

Answer: C

As continental plates drift, they change their latitude (position relative to the equator and poles) and their physical orientation (aspect), directly altering the solar radiation they receive and changing their climate.

78. Which climatic zone of Ethiopia is the transition between the hot arid and the humid climates? (1)

- A. Dega
- B. Woina-Dega
- C. Bercha
- D. ✓ **Kolla**

Answer: D

The Kolla zone (warm, semi-arid, 500-1500m) acts as the transitional zone between the extremely hot and arid Berha zone (below 500m) and the cooler, more humid Woina-Dega and Dega zones.

79. What is the major factor that forces people to migrate from their places of origin in search of employment? (1)

- A. Social factor
- B. Ecological factor
- C. Political factor
- D. ✓ **Economic factor**

Answer: D

The desire to find employment, improve living standards, and secure better wages represents an economic push/pull factor of migration.

80. Which one of the following is the main reason for the high rate of urbanization in Ethiopia? (1)

- A. The presence of a large number of immigrants
- B. ✓ **The presence of a high rate of natural increase**
- C. Urban development policy of the country
- D. High rate of urban-to-urban migration

Answer: B

The rapid growth of urban areas in Ethiopia is primarily driven by rural-to-urban migration and a high rate of natural population increase within urban areas.

81. What could be generalized about the population structure of Ethiopia? (1)

- A. In urban areas, the size of male population is greater than that of the female population.
- B. One-fourth of the total population of Ethiopia is the elderly population.
- C. ✓ **In most rural areas, the number of males is greater than that of females.**
- D. Ethiopia has the smallest size of economically active population.

Answer: C

In Ethiopia, males outnumber females in rural areas, while females outnumber males in urban areas due to female-dominated rural-to-urban migration patterns for employment.

82. What kind of statistical diagram is more suitable to show the relationship between temperature and elevation in Ethiopia? (1)

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

Answer: C

A line graph is the most suitable method to display continuous bivariate relationships, such as how temperature continuously decreases with an increase in elevation.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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