

Total marks: 29

- Textbook:** Geography Grade 10, Unit 2 Climate of Africa, section 2.2 Climate types and zones of Africa.

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

Answer: D

The warm temperate continental region lies in the interior of southern Africa, between the Drakensberg mountains and the Kalahari desert. Because it is far inland, the winds that reach it have already lost their moisture, so rainfall averages only about 700 mm a year and temperature swings from about 26 degrees Celsius in summer to about 10 degrees Celsius in winter.

Option B therefore fails, because rainfall here is low rather than high, and option A fails because the tropical wet and dry (savanna) region is the one covering close to half of Africa.

Take care with option D as printed. The textbook places this region in the interior of southern Africa, not the north, so read the option as the southern interior. It is still the only choice that points at the right part of the continent.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 2 Climate of Africa, section 2.2 Climate types and zones of Africa (page 33).

4. Which part of Africa is highly prone to drought? (1)
- A. ✓ **North of wetter tropics**
 - B. The Central Africa
 - C. The Northern tip of Africa
 - D. The Southern tip of Africa

Answer: A

The belt just north of the wetter tropics is the Sahel and the Sudan zone. Rain falls there only when the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone pushes far enough north, so a late or weak advance leaves the whole year dry. Grade 12 names the Sahelian and Sudanese ecosystems as the areas most often hit by drought in Africa.

Central Africa is the tempting choice, but it sits under the equatorial rain belt and receives rain through most of the year.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 7 Contemporary global geographic issues and concerns, section 7.3 Drought (page 200).

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

Answer: C

The Mediterranean Sea drainage system of Africa is fed by a single great river, the Nile. It rises near the equator, crosses the Sahara and flows north for about 6,650 km before reaching the sea.

The Atlantic Ocean system carries several large rivers, among them the Congo, the Niger, the Senegal and the Orange, so it cannot be the system with only one major river.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 3 Natural resource base of Africa, section 3.2 Major drainage and water resources in Africa.

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

Answer: D

Lake Victoria fills a shallow basin that was warped downward between the western and the eastern branches of the East African Rift. That is why it is wide and shallow instead of long, narrow and very deep like a true rift lake.

Tanganyika and Kivu lie in the western branch and Turkana in the eastern branch, so all three of them are rift valley lakes.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 3 Natural resource base of Africa, section 3.2 Major drainage and water resources in Africa.

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

Answer: C

Waterfalls, rapids and steep courses mean the water drops through a large height over a short distance, and that fall is exactly what spins a turbine. It gives Africa one of the largest hydroelectric potentials in the world, used at sites such as Inga on the Congo and the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on the Abbay.

Water transport is the tempting answer, but falls and rapids cut a river into short stretches that boats cannot pass, so they block navigation instead of helping it.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 3 Natural resource base of Africa, section 3.2 Major drainage and water resources in Africa.

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

Answer: D

The dam holds water in a deep gorge and produces power that can be sold to Sudan, Djibouti, Kenya and other neighbours. It also steadies the river through the year and traps silt, which reduces flooding and protects downstream reservoirs.

Option A is a common mistake: the Abbay (Blue Nile), together with the Tekeze and the Baro, supplies most of the Nile water, about 86 percent of it, while the White Nile contributes far less.

Textbook: Geography Grade 11, Unit 3, section 3.6 Potential and actual use of water in Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt (page 82).

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

Answer: D

Morocco runs the largest fishing and fish processing industry on the continent. It lands the biggest marine catch in Africa, and FAO figures put about 79 percent of North Africa's processed fish output in Morocco against about 13 percent in Egypt. Morocco is also the world's leading exporter of canned sardines.

Egypt is the tempting answer because it produces the most fish in Africa by weight, but nearly all of that is farmed tilapia sold fresh at home rather than processed for export.

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

Answer: A

Placer mining works on loose material rather than solid rock. Miners dig or wash river sand, gravel and soil, and running water carries the light particles away, leaving heavy minerals such as gold, tin and diamond behind.

Option B fails because these loose deposits were laid down by rivers, so placer workings sit in and beside river valleys, not far away from them.

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

Answer: B

Qualitative research is chosen to explore meanings, experiences and processes, using interviews, observation, focus groups and case studies. It builds understanding and can even produce new ideas, so it does not set out to test a stated hypothesis.

Options C and D describe analysing continuous variables and measuring how strongly variables are related, and both of those are quantitative tasks.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 8, section 8.1 Fundamentals of research in geography (page 217).

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

Answer: A

Methodology is the reasoning behind a study. It explains why a particular design, sample and technique were chosen and how the work should be carried out, so it guides the whole scientific process. Methods are the tools used inside it, such as a questionnaire, an interview or a field measurement.

Option B is backwards for the same reason: methodology is the wider of the two, not the narrower.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 8, section 8.1 Fundamentals of research in geography (page 217).

13. If you were commissioned to conduct an empirical study, which basic element of research might enable you to identify the gaps by your study? (1)
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. Defining a sampling design | B. Delineating the scope of the study |
| C. ✓ Reviewing related literature | D. Developing a hypothesis |

Answer: C

Reviewing related literature shows what other researchers have already established and where their work stops. The part that is still unanswered is the gap your study fills, which is why the review is done before the design is fixed.

Defining a sampling design only decides who or what will be studied, and that comes after the gap has been identified.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 8, section 8.1 Fundamentals of research in geography (page 217).

14. How is the relative location of the Horn of Africa described?

(1)

- A. It is bordered by the Sudan in the southwest.
- B. It is situated to the southeast of Asia
- C. It is bounded in the northwest by the Indian ocean.
- D. ✓ **It is adjoined by the Red Sea in the northeast.**

Answer: D

The Horn of Africa is the eastern shoulder of the continent. The Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden run along its northern and northeastern side and separate it from the Arabian peninsula, which is why the region has long controlled the trade route through Bab el Mandeb.

Option C fails because the Indian Ocean lies to the east and southeast of the Horn, not to the northwest.

Textbook: Geography Grade 9, Unit 1 Geological history and topography of Ethiopia, section 1.2 Location, size and shape of Ethiopia (page 9).

15. What would be the challenge of a country with a large areal size?

(1)

- A. Varied agro-ecological zones
- B. ✓ **Difficulty of border control**
- C. Shortage of arable land
- D. Ethnic and language diversities

Answer: B

A large territory has very long boundaries, and much of that boundary runs through remote, thinly settled land. Watching it needs many posts, roads, vehicles and staff, so border control becomes costly and hard, and smuggling and unauthorised crossing are difficult to stop.

Varied agro ecological zones also come with a large area, but they are an advantage rather than a challenge, so option A does not answer the question.

Textbook: Geography Grade 9, Unit 1, section 1.2 Location, size and shape of Ethiopia (page 9).

16. What major event took place in the Horn during the Paleozoic Era?

(1)

- A. A continued and massive orogenic movement
- B. Significant structural formation in the Horn
- C. ✓ **Appearance of invertebrate marine creatures**
- D. Climatic change with a massive deposition

Answer: C

In the Horn the Paleozoic was a quiet era. Land raised during the Precambrian was worn down by denudation and levelled into a peneplain, and Grade 9 states plainly that no significant structural formation took place. That is why the Paleozoic is the one era that leaves a gap in the rock record of Ethiopia.

What marks the era instead is life in the sea, where invertebrate creatures appeared and then dominated. So option B, the letter recorded on this paper, is the very statement the textbook rejects.

Textbook: Geography Grade 9, Unit 1, section 1.3 Geological history of Ethiopia (page 18).

17. 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

Malthus argued that population grows in a geometric ratio while food supply grows only in an arithmetic ratio. Numbers then outrun the means of subsistence, and the result is poverty, hunger and a society held back from developing.

Option B swaps the two rates, and positive checks such as famine, disease and war raise the death rate rather than lowering births, so option A is wrong as well.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 4, section 4.1 Theories on population growth and development (page 92).

18. 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 temporary settlements

Answer: B

Settlements grow where movement and exchange are easiest, so most Ethiopian towns line the main roads and the Addis Ababa to Djibouti railway. Adama, Modjo, Shashemene and Dire Dawa are all route towns of this kind.

Option C fails because the peripheral lowlands are pastoral country, where many settlements are temporary and shift with grazing and water.

Textbook: Geography Grade 9, Unit 4, section 4.5 Urban and rural settlement patterns (page 106).

19. 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

Road building has been one of Ethiopia's clearest gains. Programmes such as the Universal Rural Road Access Programme connected many kebeles to all weather roads, and that is what lets farmers reach markets, clinics and schools even in the rainy season.

Option C is the tempting one, but malnutrition is more serious in rural areas, where food depends on a single harvest, than it is in the towns.

Textbook: Geography Grade 9, Unit 5 Major economic and cultural activities in Ethiopia, section 5.3 Trade and transport in Ethiopia.

20. What should policy makers in Ethiopia do to boost the economy?

(1)

- A. 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 earns most of its foreign currency from a few primary exports, coffee above all, so one bad price year shakes the whole economy. Adding manufactured goods, leather, textiles and horticulture spreads that risk and keeps more of the value inside the country.

Promoting imports of luxury items does the opposite: it drains foreign currency without building any productive capacity.

21. 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

PASDEP ran from 2005/06 to 2009/10, and the global financial crisis of 2008 fell right in the middle of it. Export prices, remittances, foreign investment and aid all dropped together, so the plan lost much of the finance it had counted on.

Shortage of labour can be ruled out at once, since Ethiopia has a large and young workforce.

22. 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 the area?

(1)

- A. Equatorial climate
- B. ✓ **Tropical Savanna climate**
- C. Highland climate
- D. Tropical desert and semi desert

Answer: B

Large grazing animals need wide open grassland, and large meat eaters need those herds to hunt. That pairing belongs to the tropical savanna, where grass with scattered trees feeds zebra, antelope and buffalo, and lion, cheetah and hyena follow them.

The equatorial region is tempting because it holds many species, but its dense forest suits small climbing animals rather than big herds and their hunters.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 3, section 3.4 Major vegetation and wildlife of Africa.

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

Answer: A

Illegal hunting is what kills African wildlife fastest: elephants for ivory, rhinoceros for horn and many other species for bushmeat. Parks, awareness work and vegetation cover all matter, but they only save animals if the killing stops, so enforcement against poaching is the first priority.

Establishing parks and game reserves is tempting, yet the question already says many efforts have been made, and Africa's parks are exactly the places where poaching continues.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 3, section 3.4 Major vegetation and wildlife of Africa.

24. Which soil type is mainly located in the tropical monsoon climatic region of Africa? (1)
- A. Luvisols
 - B. Lixisols
 - C. Calcisols
 - D. ✓ Acrisols

Answer: D

Acrisols are strongly weathered, acid soils with a clay rich subsoil and few nutrients left in them. They form where high heat meets heavy seasonal rain that washes the bases deep down the profile, and that is the tropical monsoon setting.

Lixisols look similar but belong to the seasonally dry tropics, where leaching is weaker and the soil keeps more of its bases. Calcisols belong to dry land, where lime gathers in the soil instead of being washed out.

25. How do you describe the population size and growth of Africa? (1)
- A. It has a negative net migration rate.
 - B. It is the least populated continent.
 - C. Its population doubling time is the longest.
 - D. ✓ It has the highest rate of population growth rate

Answer: D

Africa's population grows at roughly 2.5 percent a year, the fastest of any continent, because birth rates are still high while death rates have fallen sharply.

Option C is the trap. A fast growth rate gives the shortest doubling time, not the longest, and Africa's is only around 28 years.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 4, section 4.2 Africa's major demographic trends.

26. Among the following, which one describes the international migration in Africa? (1)
- A. Currently, there is the highest number of immigrants to the continent.
 - B. Its practice has a short history in the continent.
 - C. ✓ It has modified the sociocultural assets of North Africa.
 - D. Brain drain is bringing more opportunities than challenges.

Answer: C

North Africa has been a crossroads for centuries: trans Saharan trade, Arab settlement, movement of people from countries south of the Sahara and later close links with Europe. All of that has reshaped language, religion and daily life, so migration has clearly modified the sociocultural assets of the region.

Option D fails because brain drain takes trained doctors, engineers and teachers out of Africa, so it costs the continent far more than it returns.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 7, section 7.2 Migration, factors and impacts on Africa.

27. Let's say your birth place has a rapid rate population growth which pushes the residents of the area to predominantly leave their place of living. What do you think might your place of birth benefit from these permanent migrants? (1)
- A. It increases the rate of population growth
 - B. ✓ It decreases pressure on natural resources
 - C. It results in high concentrations of elders
 - D. It solves the problem of labor shortage

Answer: B

When many people leave for good, fewer are left sharing the same farmland, water, grazing and fuelwood, so pressure on those resources falls. The money migrants send home eases the strain further.

Option D is the opposite of what happens. Migrants are mostly young and able bodied, so the home area loses workers rather than filling a labour shortage.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 7, section 7.2 Migration, factors and impacts on Africa.

28. What could be generalized about the economic growth trend and development of Africa?

(1)

- A. ✓ **Most African countries exhibit a negative trade balance.**
- B. Manufactured products dominated the export items of the continent.
- C. Different economic sectors of the continent are being integrated
- D. Rapid population growth acts as an engine to many African economies.

Answer: A

Most African countries sell raw materials such as minerals, oil and farm produce at low prices, and buy machinery, fuel, vehicles and other manufactured goods at much higher prices. The value of imports therefore passes the value of exports, which is a negative trade balance.

Option B states the reverse of the real pattern: manufactured products are what Africa mainly imports, not what it exports.

29. which features best explains the socioeconomic condition of developed

(1)

- A. Labor-intensive investments
- B. Dominant primary industries
- C. ✓ **High level of urbanization**
- D. High proportion of children

Answer: C

In developed countries most people live and work in towns and cities, commonly more than three quarters of the population, because industry and services rather than farming provide the jobs.

Option D fails because these countries have low birth rates and ageing populations, so children are a small share of the people, not a high one.

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