

Geography, 2018 EC, social science, entrance exam, round 1, booklet 610

Grade 12 · Geography · 2018 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 88

Total marks: 88

1. What is an earthquake? (1)

- A. ✓ **It is the swift vibration of the ground.**
- B. It is the slow rising and sinking of the crust.
- C. It is the emission of gases and other materials.
- D. It is the outpouring of molten rocks.

Answer: A

An earthquake is defined as a sudden or swift vibration of the Earth's crust caused by the release of energy along fault lines or due to volcanic activity.

2. Which of the following is correct about chemical weathering? (1)

- A. It is the process of wearing out of rock layers by temperature change.
- B. It occurs when weathered and original rocks have similar character.
- C. ✓ **It involves a complete change in the internal structure of rocks.**
- D. It is the process by which rocks disintegrate by animals and plants.

Answer: C

Chemical weathering involves chemical reactions that alter the mineral composition of rocks, thereby completely changing their internal chemical and physical structure.

3. Which mountain was formed by folding during Alpine orogeny period? (1)

- A. Urals
- B. Caledonides
- C. ✓ **Himalayas**
- D. Appalachian

Answer: C

The Himalayas were formed during the Alpine orogeny period (Cenozoic era) due to the collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates. The Urals and Caledonides were formed during older orogenic events.

4. What is climate change? (1)

- A. ✓ **It is a change in the atmospheric condition over a long period of time.**
- B. It is any change in the daily weather conditions of a given place.
- C. It is the change in global weather recorded on a daily basis.
- D. It is an instant variability of temperature and rainfall patterns.

Answer: A

Climate change refers to significant, long-term changes in global or regional climate patterns over extended periods of time, distinguishing it from short-term daily weather variations.

5. How does climate change impact water resources? (1)
- A. By reducing the rate and intensity of evapotranspiration.
 - B. By keeping global mean annual rainfall amount consistent.
 - C. ✓ **By reducing the amount of ice accumulated in the seas.**
 - D. By lowering the average sea level of global water bodies.

Answer: C

Climate change impacts the cryosphere by melting glaciers and ice sheets, thereby reducing the amount of accumulated ice globally.

6. Which of the following is a climate change mitigation strategy? (1)
- A. Refraining from using modern means of transport.
 - B. Extensive use of wood products for domestic heating.
 - C. Expanding industries that use coal as energy source.
 - D. ✓ **Maximizing the use of renewable energy sources.**

Answer: D

Climate change mitigation involves taking actions to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases. Maximizing renewable energy use directly replaces fossil fuels, reducing emissions.

7. Which of the following is correct about the Paris Agreement (2015) on climate change? (1)
- A. ✓ **It allows every nation to set voluntary targets for reducing emissions.**
 - B. It serves as a base for the establishment of the Kyoto Protocol.
 - C. Its applicability is limited to the major carbon-emitting nations.
 - D. It is the first in introducing the carbon emission trading system.

Answer: A

The Paris Agreement (2015) relies on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), allowing each participating nation to set its own voluntary greenhouse gas reduction targets.

8. Which region is the largest net recipient of international migrants? (1)
- A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. ✓ **North America**
 - D. Latin America

Answer: C

North America is historically and currently one of the largest net recipient regions of international migrants, drawing millions of people from Latin America, Asia, and other regions.

9. Which of the following is the impact of international migration on receiving countries? (1)
- A. Lesser population diversity.
 - B. Decline in population size.
 - C. Shortage of labor force.
 - D. ✓ **Shift in cultural makeups.**

Answer: D

International migration brings diverse populations to receiving countries, which inevitably shifts their demographic and cultural composition over time.

10. Which of the following is the direct effect of population policy? (1)
- A. Promoting secondary education.
 - B. ✓ **Limiting immigration.**
 - C. Empowering women.
 - D. Providing old age security.

Answer: B

Direct population policies explicitly target demographic variables such as fertility, mortality, and migration. Limiting immigration directly controls the migration component of population growth.

11. Which of the following is correct about the concept of economic development? (1)
- A. ✓ **It denotes the sustained improvement of the material well-being of a society.**
 - B. It merely refers to an increase in goods and services in a given country at a defined time.
 - C. It is mainly a measure of the quantitative growth of the national per capita income.
 - D. It is limited to the growth of the gross domestic product of a nation over a specific period.

Answer: A

Economic development is a multi-dimensional process that goes beyond simple quantitative growth (GDP) to include structural changes and sustained improvements in the quality of life and well-being of a society.

12. According to von Thünen agricultural land use theory, how does an increase in distance from the market affect the location of land use patterns? It is by (1)
- A. rising cost of production.
 - B. ✓ **rising transport cost.**
 - C. increasing demand for cropland.
 - D. increasing land rent.

Answer: B

According to von Thünen's model, transportation costs increase with distance from the market, which directly dictates the profitability of crops and the resulting concentric rings of agricultural land use.

13. How does extreme climate contribute to poverty? (1)
- A. ✓ **By worsening the risk of malnourishment.**
 - B. By diversifying household livelihoods.
 - C. By decreasing vulnerability to droughts.
 - D. By diminishing spread of pathogens.

Answer: A

Extreme climate events like droughts and floods destroy crops and livestock, leading to food insecurity and worsening the risk of malnourishment among impoverished populations.

14. Which one is a characteristic of landlocked countries? (1)
- A. Lack of transit charges.
 - B. Geographically clustered worldwide.
 - C. Smooth foreign trade.
 - D. ✓ **Lack of direct access to the sea.**

Answer: D

By definition, a landlocked country is entirely surrounded by land and lacks direct access to an ocean or sea, making it dependent on transit countries for maritime trade.

15. Which of the following directly indicates the presence of a developed health sector in a certain country? (1)
- A. ✓ **High life expectancy.**
 - B. Few people below poverty line.
 - C. High female literacy.
 - D. Growth of capital expenditure.

Answer: A

High life expectancy is a primary health outcome indicator that directly reflects the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of a country's health care sector.

16. Which of the following is correct about the environmental health intervention models? (1)

- A. ✓ **Public health model targets controlling disease-causing agents.**
- B. Clinical model focuses on predicting occurrence of diseases.
- C. Clinical model emphasizes on protecting the environment.
- D. Environmental stewardship model aims at eradication of pathogens.

Answer: A

The public health model of environmental health interventions focuses on preventing disease at the population level by controlling environmental risk factors and disease-causing agents.

17. Of the following, which one mainly indicates absolute poverty? (1)

- A. Inactive involvement in politics.
- B. Poor internet access.
- C. ✓ **Inability to attain food for the family.**
- D. Unable to access modern transport system.

Answer: C

Absolute poverty is characterized by a severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation, and shelter. Inability to attain food directly indicates absolute poverty.

18. How can globalization benefit the economy of the developing countries? It can benefit by (1)

- A. increasing their reliance on foreign aid.
- B. enabling them to secure large loans.
- C. ✓ **freeing them from poverty traps.**
- D. accelerating brain drain of their labor.

Answer: C

Globalization can benefit developing countries by opening markets, transferring technology, and attracting foreign direct investment, which helps them diversify their economies and escape poverty traps.

19. Of the following countries, which one has the lowest level of inequalities as measured by Gini coefficient? (1)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Congo. | B. South Africa. |
| C. Central African Republic. | D. ✓ Guinea. |

Answer: D

Among the options, Guinea has a relatively low Gini coefficient (around 30-33), indicating a lower level of income inequality compared to countries like South Africa, which has one of the highest in the world.

20. Which of the following is the cause of corruption? (1)

- A. Accountable judicial system.
- B. ✓ **Existence of institutional inefficiency.**
- C. Transparent budget allocation.
- D. Discharging of responsibility by higher officials.

Answer: B

Institutional inefficiencies, such as a lack of accountability, weak rule of law, and poor governance structures, create opportunities and incentives for corruption to thrive.

21. Which one of the following is correct about the global context of health crisis? (1)
- A. Prevalence of communicable diseases is a recent phenomenon.
 - B. Spanish flu resulted in health crisis of mere European countries.
 - C. Asian countries were the most highly affected by HIV/AIDS.
 - D. ✓ **Malaria is the dominant killer disease in Africa.**

Answer: D

Malaria remains one of the dominant and most persistent killer diseases in Africa, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths annually, particularly among young children and pregnant women.

22. Which country was the top intra-Africa exporter during 2016–2018? (1)
- A. Nigeria.
 - B. Ethiopia.
 - C. ✓ **South Africa.**
 - D. Egypt.

Answer: C

South Africa is the most industrialized economy in Africa and historically stands as the largest exporter of manufactured goods and services to other African nations.

23. Which one of the following practices lead to habitat destruction? (1)
- A. Underutilization of resources.
 - B. ✓ **Landscape modification.**
 - C. Increased reliance on organic fertilizers.
 - D. Decreasing population pressure.

Answer: B

Landscape modification, such as converting forests into agricultural land or urban areas, physically alters ecosystems and is the primary driver of habitat destruction.

24. Which of the following characterizes invasive alien species? (1)
- A. ✓ **They spread rapidly.**
 - B. They are natives.
 - C. They are unexotic.
 - D. They are less competitors.

Answer: A

Invasive alien species are non-native organisms that adapt and reproduce rapidly in their new environment, outcompeting native species and causing ecological harm.

25. Which of the following is correct about the relationship between poverty and land degradation? (1)
- A. Land degradation is merely caused by impoverished households.
 - B. Poverty reduces the incidence of land degradation.
 - C. Land degradation reduces the occurrence of poverty.
 - D. ✓ **Poverty leads to overexploitation of resources.**

Answer: D

Poverty and land degradation form a vicious cycle where poor households, relying heavily on natural resources for immediate survival, are forced to overexploit soils and forests, exacerbating degradation.

26. Which of the following mainly occurs as a result of poor farming practices and over use of fertilizers? (1)
- A. Water degradation.
 - B. ✓ **Soil degradation.**
 - C. Atmospheric degradation.
 - D. Light pollution.

Answer: B

Poor farming practices and the overuse of chemical fertilizers directly lead to soil degradation, including soil acidification, nutrient imbalance, and erosion.

27. Which of the following is among the major population growth-related challenges in the developing countries? (1)
- A. Shortage of labor force.
 - B. High urban-rural migration.
 - C. ✓ **Inadequate transportation services.**
 - D. Lack of natural resources.

Answer: C

In developing countries, rapid population growth outpacing urban planning leads to severe strain on public infrastructure, resulting in challenges like inadequate transportation services.

28. Which one is correct about the relationship between family size and access to education in the context of the developing world? (1)
- A. ✓ **Households with fewer number of children tend to invest more on child education.**
 - B. Countries with higher levels of births tend to have higher levels of illiteracy.
 - C. Households with large family size tend to attain a better-quality education.
 - D. More money is needed to cover school-related costs among families with lower number of children.

Answer: A

At the household level, there is a trade-off between the quantity and quality of children; families with fewer children can afford to invest more resources into the quality education of each child.

29. Which of the following is correct about ozone layer depletion? (1)
- A. ✓ **Depletion of ozone layer causes health hazards like skin cancer.**
 - B. The highest ozone layer depletion occurred in tropical areas.
 - C. Ozone layer depletion results in the cooling of the earth's temperature.
 - D. Fluorinated gases are the main causes of ozone layer depletion.

Answer: A

The ozone layer filters out harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun; its depletion increases the amount of UV radiation reaching the Earth's surface, leading to health hazards like skin cancer.

30. Which of the following is a combined impact of population growth and urbanization in the developing countries? (1)
- A. Consistent weather patterns.
 - B. Decreased ambient temperature.
 - C. ✓ **Reduction in size of farmlands.**
 - D. Improvement in natural beauty.

Answer: C

The combination of rapid population growth and the outward expansion of cities (urbanization) results in the encroachment of urban areas into surrounding agricultural lands, reducing the size of available farmlands.

31. Which environmental movement prioritizes the consumption of local and organic products than conventionally imported products as a means of environmental protection? (1)

- A. ✓ **Light green environmentalism.** B. Free market environmentalism.
C. Conservation environmentalism. D. Popular environmentalism.

Answer: A

Light green environmentalism emphasizes personal responsibility and lifestyle choices, promoting green consumerism such as purchasing local and organic products to minimize environmental footprints.

32. Why does climate change become a serious global issue? This is due to (1)

- A. decreasing volume of oceans and seas.
B. ✓ **changing location of wildlife habitats.**
C. persistent precipitation across the globe.
D. increasing ice cover worldwide.

Answer: B

Climate change alters temperature and precipitation patterns globally, forcing wildlife species to shift their geographical ranges or habitats, leading to biodiversity loss and ecological disruption.

33. What major effort has so far been made to combat desertification in Eastern African countries? (1)

- A. Promoting the wide practice of shifting cultivation.
B. The creation of presidential commission on afforestation in Ethiopia.
C. ✓ **The development of tree nursery both in Kenya and Ethiopia.**
D. Restricting the practice of crop rotation and fallowing.

Answer: C

Establishing extensive tree nurseries has been a major and practical effort in both Kenya and Ethiopia to supply seedlings for afforestation and reforestation programs aimed at combating desertification.

34. Which of the following is NOT among the mechanisms used to reduce the effect of famine? (1)

- A. Supplementary food program. B. ✓ **Tax imposition on imported foods.**
C. Price stabilization. D. Employment creation.

Answer: B

Imposing taxes on imported foods increases food prices, which restricts access to food during times of scarcity and worsens the severity of famine, making it counterproductive.

35. What is the notion of research? (1)

- A. It is a spontaneous search for reliable knowledge.
B. It is a traditional approach to study a problem.
C. ✓ **It is an inquiry to obtain dependable information.**
D. It is the process of examining a problem instinctively.

Answer: C

Research is defined as a systematic and objective inquiry designed to gather reliable, dependable information and find solutions to scientific or social problems.

36. What differentiates research methodology from research method? Research methodology (1)
- A. involves procedures of data collection.
 - B. evaluates the accuracy of research results.
 - C. considers the ways of data interpretation.
 - D. ✓ **is the philosophy of conducting research.**

Answer: D

While research methods refer to the specific tools and techniques used to collect and analyze data, research methodology is the broader philosophical and theoretical framework that guides the research process.

37. Which of the following is the priority area of the Climate Resilient Green Economy of Ethiopia (CRGE)? (1)
- A. Discouraging area closure activities.
 - B. Expanding land under cultivation.
 - C. ✓ **Imposing stricter fuel efficiency standards.**
 - D. Expanding the clean energy import efforts.

Answer: C

Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy includes leapfrogging to modern, energy-efficient technologies, making the enforcement of stricter fuel efficiency standards in the transport sector a key priority.

38. What is a critic on the concept of sustainable development? (1)
- A. Its single and clear definition agreed by developmentalists.
 - B. ✓ **Its intent to restrict global problems to the environmental context.**
 - C. Its implementation based on clear and homogenous methods.
 - D. Its due focus on equitable development of all nations.

Answer: B

A common criticism of the sustainable development framework, particularly from developing nations, is that it often overly restricts global development issues to environmental conservation, potentially hindering necessary economic growth in poorer countries.

39. Which one of the following is among the main drivers of conflicts over resources? (1)
- A. Strong resource management strategy.
 - B. Abundance in the amount of resources.
 - C. Lesser competition on resource ownership needs.
 - D. ✓ **Weak resource right enforcement mechanisms.**

Answer: D

Weak enforcement of resource rights and unclear ownership frameworks often lead to competition, illegal exploitation, and conflicts over natural resources among different user groups.

40. In which of the following conditions is applying the principles of good governance of natural resource challenging? (1)
- A. ✓ **Hierarchical governance structure where various stakeholders function at different levels.**
 - B. Homogeneous communities where interaction among members is smooth and peaceful.
 - C. Competition-free scenarios where factionalism and class differences are absent.
 - D. Similar geographical settings where there is equal access to valuable resources.

Answer: A

Applying good governance principles is highly challenging in a complex hierarchical structure involving multiple stakeholders with diverse and often conflicting interests at different institutional levels.

41. What is a unique characteristic of indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms? (1)
- A. They take a long time to resolve disputes.
 - B. They are governed by written laws.
 - C. ✓ **They are strongly embedded within the culture of the society.**
 - D. They get their legitimacy from the national government.

Answer: C

Indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms are uniquely characterized by being deeply rooted in the local culture, customs, and values of the community, which gives them high social acceptability.

42. What is the main argument of the conservative population theorists? (1)
- A. Food shortages and famines are caused by politics.
 - B. ✓ **Increasing population is a cause for socioeconomic problems.**
 - C. Capitalism is the cause for poverty and resource depletion.
 - D. Governments should abstain from intervening in population issues.

Answer: B

Conservative or Malthusian population theorists argue that rapid population growth is the primary driver of resource depletion, poverty, and other socioeconomic crises.

43. In which countries can the pro-natalist population policies be more applicable? In countries (1)
- A. where women outnumber men.
 - B. that has rapid population growth rate.
 - C. where population grows faster than economy.
 - D. ✓ **where population growth rate is slow.**

Answer: D

Pro-natalist policies, which encourage childbearing and larger family sizes, are typically implemented in countries experiencing very slow population growth, aging populations, or labor shortages.

44. Which of the following is a widely accepted definition of geography? (1)
- A. It is the study of the temporal variations of historical events.
 - B. It is the study of the universe and its movements.
 - C. It is the systematic study of the mineral compositions of the earth.
 - D. ✓ **It is the scientific study of human and environment interactions.**

Answer: D

Geography is widely defined as the scientific and systematic study of the Earth's spatial patterns and the dynamic interactions between human societies and their natural environments.

45. In which of the following highland groups is the Arsi-Bale massif located? (1)
- A. Central highlands.
 - B. ✓ **Southeastern highlands.**
 - C. Northern highlands.
 - D. Southwestern highlands.

Answer: B

The Arsi-Bale massif is located in the Southeastern highlands of Ethiopia, which are separated from the Western highlands by the Great Rift Valley.

46. What makes climate different from weather? Climate (1)
- A. varies frequently between day and night.
 - B. describes the daily condition of the atmosphere.
 - C. ✓ **shows atmospheric conditions over decades.**
 - D. reveals daily changes in elements of weather.

Answer: C

Weather describes short-term, daily atmospheric conditions, whereas climate refers to the average of these atmospheric conditions recorded over a long period, typically decades.

47. Which one of the following is the characteristic of human population? Human population is (1)
- A. ✓ **rapidly changing with time and place.**
 - B. merely the concern of population geography.
 - C. uniformly distributed across continents.
 - D. largely concentrated in developed countries.

Answer: A

The human population is highly dynamic and exhibits rapid changes in size, composition, and distribution across different time periods and geographical locations.

48. To which of the following categories of economic activity do university presidents and top government officials belong? (1)
- A. Tertiary economic activities.
 - B. ✓ **Quinary economic activities.**
 - C. Secondary economic activities.
 - D. Primary economic activities.

Answer: B

Quinary economic activities represent the highest level of decision-making and policy-making in a society, including top government officials, corporate executives, and university presidents.

49. How is a mountain formed? It is formed by the (1)
- A. slide past of plates.
 - B. sinking of two plates.
 - C. drifting apart of plates.
 - D. ✓ **collision of plates.**

Answer: D

Mountains, particularly fold mountains, are primarily formed by the collision of tectonic plates at convergent boundaries, which compresses the crust and pushes it upward.

50. Which of the following explains the Sahel region? (1)
- A. It is the humid and sub-humid region of North Africa.
 - B. It is found north of the Sahara Desert.
 - C. ✓ **It is a grassland area with few scattered trees.**
 - D. It is a semi-arid region in the southern part of Africa.

Answer: C

The Sahel is a semi-arid transitional region south of the Sahara Desert characterized by grasslands and open savanna with scattered trees and shrubs.

51. How do humans positively influence the environment? (1)
- A. By cutting trees to get more farmlands.
 - B. By promoting burning of fossil fuels.
 - C. ✓ **By protecting endangered species.**
 - D. By excessively utilizing natural resources.

Answer: C

Protecting endangered species is a positive human activity that preserves biodiversity, unlike deforestation, burning fossil fuels, and resource depletion, which harm the environment.

52. Which of the following is a green measure adaptation response to environmental change? (1)
- A. Application of sophisticated technology measures.
 - B. Adopting human-centered policy approaches.
 - C. Utilizing capital intensive projects.
 - D. ✓ **Implementation of nature-based solutions.**

Answer: D

Green measures refer to nature-based solutions, such as reforestation and conservation, as opposed to structural/grey measures (technology/infrastructure) or soft measures (policies).

53. What is the effect of unplanned urbanization in Africa? (1)
- A. Presence of affordable and low-cost scheme houses.
 - B. The growth of high employment opportunities.
 - C. Availability of good sewerage and sanitation services.
 - D. ✓ **Expansion of squatter and shanty settlements.**

Answer: D

Unplanned urbanization in Africa leads to the rapid growth of informal, squatter, and shanty settlements (slums) due to the lack of adequate housing and infrastructure planning.

54. Of the following, which one is the most frequent cause of coastal pollution in Africa? (1)
- A. Overcultivation.
 - B. ✓ **Wastes discharge.**
 - C. Over-fishing.
 - D. Habitat destruction.

Answer: B

Coastal pollution in Africa is primarily caused by the discharge of untreated domestic, industrial, and agricultural wastes directly into ocean waters.

55. What makes data different from information? Data is (1)
- A. ✓ **an input for the computer system.**
 - B. a processed form of facts.
 - C. a refined form of ideas.
 - D. an analyzed form of figures.

Answer: A

Data represents raw, unprocessed facts and figures that serve as input for a system, whereas information is the processed, refined, or analyzed output.

56. Which one of the following is an example of remotely sensed data? (1)

- A. Sample survey data.
- B. Census data.
- C. ✓ **Satellite images.**
- D. Temperature readings.

Answer: C

Satellite images are acquired from a distance without physical contact with the object, which is the definition of remote sensing.

57. Which of the following is the most widely supported assumption about the origin of the earth? (1)

- A. ✓ **The earth and the entire universe were created because of a sudden cosmic explosion.**
- B. The formation of the earth is different from other planets and the solar system.
- C. The earth was created first and other planets with their moons were introduced later.
- D. Vast oceanic waters led to the formation of the earth and other heavenly bodies.

Answer: A

The Big Bang theory, which states that the universe (and subsequently the solar system and Earth) originated from a sudden cosmic explosion, is the most widely supported scientific explanation of origin.

58. Which African soil is dominated by the presence of iron and aluminum? (1)

- A. Cambisols.
- B. ✓ **Ferralsols.**
- C. Arenosols.
- D. Calcisols.

Answer: B

Ferralsols (from 'ferrum' for iron and 'aluminium') are highly weathered tropical soils dominated by iron and aluminum oxides.

59. Where is the largest concentration of tropical rainforest found in Africa? (1)

- A. On the Cameroon highlands.
- B. Along the east coast of Southern Africa.
- C. ✓ **In the Guineo-Congolian lowland.**
- D. In the Atlas Mountain areas.

Answer: C

The Guineo-Congolian lowland, centered around the Congo Basin, contains the largest contiguous area of tropical rainforest in Africa.

60. Which of the following features characterize the Mesozoic Era? (1)

- A. Continuous process of mountain building.
- B. ✓ **Deposition of red sandstones and mud stones.**
- C. The occurrence of glaciation and heavy rainfalls.
- D. Stability of the present landforms of the earth.

Answer: B

In Ethiopian geology, the Mesozoic Era is characterized by marine transgression and regression, leading to the deposition of sedimentary rocks like Adigrat sandstone, mudstones, and limestone.

61. What is the geological dating technique used by scientists to examine the absolute age of fossils? (1)

- A. Superposition.
- B. ✓ **Radioactive decay.**
- C. Original horizontality.
- D. Cross-cutting.

Answer: B

Radioactive decay (radiometric dating) is an absolute dating technique used by scientists to determine the precise age of fossils and rocks based on the decay rates of isotopes.

62. Which of the following is correct about the size of landmasses over the globe? (1)
- A. Europe is the smallest continent.
 - B. Africa is the third largest continent.
 - C. Antarctica is the second smallest continent.
 - D. ✓ **Asia is the largest continent.**

Answer: D

Asia is the largest continent in terms of both land area and population, while Australia is the smallest continent and Africa is the second largest.

63. Which of the following served as the foundation for Ancient Greeks' climate classification? (1)
- A. Cloud cover and winds.
 - B. ✓ **The Earth-Sun relationship.**
 - C. Distribution of natural vegetation.
 - D. Seasonality of temperature and precipitation.

Answer: B

The Ancient Greeks classified climate zones (Torrid, Temperate, Frigid) based on the Earth-Sun relationship (latitudinal variation in the angle of incoming solar radiation).

64. Which one is the main characteristic of the Tropical Wet climate region? (1)
- A. It has high annual range of temperature.
 - B. It mainly receives orographic rainfall.
 - C. It mostly experiences continental air masses.
 - D. ✓ **It experiences year-round rainfall.**

Answer: D

The Tropical Wet (Equatorial) climate is characterized by high temperatures and abundant rainfall throughout the year, with a very low annual temperature range.

65. What is the effect of latitude on the climate of areas closer to the equator in the world? It causes them to have (1)
- A. ✓ **little seasonal change.**
 - B. less intense insolation.
 - C. short daylight in summer.
 - D. high solar declination.

Answer: A

Areas close to the equator experience high, near-vertical solar angles year-round, resulting in constant warm temperatures and very little seasonal change.

66. What describes the Bereha climate of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. It has low annual mean temperature.
 - B. It has dense cloud cover in most of the year.
 - C. It is found greater than 1500 meter above sea level.
 - D. ✓ **It is characterized by low relative humidity.**

Answer: D

The Bereha climate zone in Ethiopia is hot and arid (desert-like), located below 500 meters altitude, and is characterized by high temperatures and extremely low relative humidity.

67. Which one describes the demographic characteristic of the world population? (1)
- A. Average global lifespans will remain low in the coming decades.
 - B. World population growth declined after World War II.
 - C. Low population growth is observed since 1950.
 - D. ✓ **Remarkable changes are recorded in fertility rates recently.**

Answer: D

In recent decades, there has been a dramatic global transition toward lower fertility rates as a result of socio-economic development and family planning.

68. What condition contributes to a decrease in African mortality in the years to come? (1)
- A. ✓ **Better awareness of sanitation.**
 - B. Negligence of communicable diseases.
 - C. Deteriorating income conditions.
 - D. Full control of malaria.

Answer: A

Better public awareness of hygiene and sanitation plays a fundamental role in reducing the spread of communicable diseases, thereby lowering mortality rates in Africa.

69. Which of the following countries is the most densely populated in Africa? (1)
- A. Ethiopia.
 - B. Botswana.
 - C. Somalia.
 - D. ✓ **Mauritius.**

Answer: D

Mauritius is an island nation with an exceptionally high population density (over 600 people per square kilometer), far exceeding the densities of mainland countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, or Botswana.

70. Which of the following condition describes the urban settlement pattern in Africa? (1)
- A. Central Africa has the lowest percentage of urban population.
 - B. ✓ **Southern Africa is the most urbanized region.**
 - C. Burundi is the most urbanized country in Africa.
 - D. Western Sahara is the least urbanized country in Africa.

Answer: B

Southern Africa is the most highly urbanized sub-region in Africa, while Eastern Africa generally has the lowest percentage of urban population.

71. How is the major employment structure of the world described? (1)
- A. ✓ **More people are engaged in the tertiary sector in developed countries.**
 - B. The quaternary sector is dominant in developing countries.
 - C. Less people are engaged in the primary sector in developing countries.
 - D. The secondary activities are insignificant in developed countries.

Answer: A

In developed countries, the economic structure has transitioned so that the majority of the labor force is employed in the tertiary (services) and quaternary sectors.

72. In what way is Agenda 2063 different from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? Agenda 2063 (1)
- A. emphasizes on integration of the global economy.
 - B. ✓ **gives priority for political independence.**
 - C. stresses on preservation of our oceans and forests.
 - D. primarily addresses climate change.

Answer: B

While the UN SDGs focus on global socio-economic and environmental goals, the AU's Agenda 2063 specifically emphasizes Pan-Africanism, African integration, self-determination, and political independence.

73. Which African country has the highest number of major languages? (1)
- A. ✓ **Nigeria.**
 - B. South Africa.
 - C. Tanzania.
 - D. Kenya.

Answer: A

Nigeria is Africa's most linguistically diverse nation, with more than 500 distinct languages spoken across its various ethnic groups.

74. Which of the following is an adverse effect of drought? (1)
- A. Lowering school dropout rate.
 - B. Decreasing food price.
 - C. Decreasing migration.
 - D. ✓ **Triggering social unrest.**

Answer: D

Drought leads to severe resource scarcity, crop failure, and economic hardship, which frequently trigger social unrest, conflicts, and migration.

75. What is an indirect cause of deforestation? (1)
- A. Timber production.
 - B. Overgrazing.
 - C. ✓ **Tenure insecurities.**
 - D. Expansion of settlements.

Answer: C

Tenure insecurity is an indirect (underlying) socioeconomic and institutional driver of deforestation, unlike direct causes like timber extraction and settlement expansion which physically remove trees.

76. What is a consequence of digital divide? (1)
- A. ✓ **It widens the economic gap among the population.**
 - B. It helps to expand old businesses and employments.
 - C. It ensures personal security in e-services.
 - D. It assists the control of cyber terrorism.

Answer: A

The digital divide refers to the unequal access to modern information and communication technology, which restricts socioeconomic opportunities for the unconnected and widens the wealth gap.

77. Which one is NOT among the major uses of the Geographical Information System (GIS)? (1)
- A. Processing critical data for decision making.
 - B. ✓ **Developing hardware and software.**
 - C. Addressing climate change related challenges.
 - D. Visualizing and disseminating information.

Answer: B

GIS is a tool used for storing, analyzing, and visualizing spatial data. While it utilizes hardware and software, the task of developing these components belongs to computer science and engineering rather than being a primary use of GIS itself.

78. Which of the following continent was part of Laurasia? (1)
- A. South America.
 - B. Africa.
 - C. Antarctica.
 - D. ✓ **Europe.**

Answer: D

Laurasia was the ancient northern supercontinent that split to form North America, Europe, and Asia (excluding the Indian subcontinent), whereas Gondwana formed the southern continents.

79. What does plate tectonic theory state? (1)
- A. How plates move below the asthenosphere.
 - B. How change in climate modifies landforms.
 - C. How the solar system was formed.
 - D. ✓ **How the outer layers of the earth deform.**

Answer: D

Plate tectonics explains how the Earth's rigid outer layer (the lithosphere) is broken into plates that move and deform at their boundaries, shaping the Earth's surface features.

80. When do convergent plate boundaries occur? They occur (1)
- A. when two plates move far apart.
 - B. ✓ **when two plates move toward each other.**
 - C. when plates slide past each other laterally.
 - D. when two plates form conservative boundary.

Answer: B

Convergent plate boundaries occur where two tectonic plates move toward each other, often resulting in subduction zones or mountain-building collisions.

81. Which one describes the importance of land as a cultural asset? (1)
- A. Helps as a sink of wastes.
 - B. Serves as a means of production.
 - C. ✓ **Hosts religious sacred amenities.**
 - D. Generates capital assets.

Answer: C

The cultural value of land includes its spiritual, historical, and religious significance, such as hosting sacred sites, whereas production and capital generation represent its economic value.

82. Why are forest resources being put under immense pressure? It is due to (1)
- A. ✓ **farming encroachment into jungles.** B. the decline of world population.
C. slow rate of urbanization. D. lesser demand for biofuels.

Answer: A

The rapid expansion of agriculture (farming encroachment) is the leading global cause of deforestation, placing immense pressure on forest resources to meet food demands.

83. Which of the following is a consequence of resource depletion? (1)
- A. Restoration of livelihoods. B. ✓ **High level migration.**
C. Intensification of fallowing. D. Increase in yield per hectare.

Answer: B

Depletion of natural resources, such as fertile soil or water, degrades local livelihoods and frequently drives high levels of environmental migration as people seek survival elsewhere.

84. What is the distinct feature of shared rivers? (1)
- A. They are jointly owned by few countries.
B. ✓ **They are sources of conflict among countries.**
C. They are confined to the northern hemisphere.
D. They serve small portion of the world population.

Answer: B

Shared or transboundary rivers cross multiple national borders, which often makes them sources of geopolitical tension and conflict over water allocation and utilization rights.

85. What is the role of Nile Basin Initiative in the hydro-politics of the Nile River? (1)
- A. It stresses on the full control of Nile water by the upper stream states.
B. It emphasizes on the exclusive use rights of Egypt over the Nile water.
C. ✓ **It recognizes the equitable use of the Nile water by the riparian states.**
D. It emphasizes on the exclusive right of Ethiopia on the Nile water.

Answer: C

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) was established to foster cooperative, sustainable, and equitable sharing of the Nile River resources among all riparian nations, rejecting exclusive control by any single state.

86. Of the following, which one is the consequence of conflict over resources? (1)
- A. Secured land tenure system. B. Balanced resource utilization.
C. Inclusive resource management system. D. ✓ **Deterioration of livelihoods.**

Answer: D

Conflicts over scarce resources disrupt economic activities, displace populations, and destroy infrastructure, directly leading to the deterioration of local livelihoods.

87. What is the trend of world population growth in the second stage of the demographic transitional model? (1)
- A. ✓ **Rapid natural increase.** B. Slow growth rate.
C. Stable death rate. D. Low birth rate.

Answer: A

In Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model, the death rate drops rapidly due to improvements in food supply and sanitation while the birth rate remains high, resulting in a rapid natural increase in population.

88. If the minimum and maximum daily temperature of an area is 3°C and 13°C respectively, what is the mean daily temperature of this area? (1)

A. 16°C

B. 10°C

C. 5°C

D. ✓ 8°C

Answer: D

The mean daily temperature is calculated as the average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures: $(3^{\circ}\text{C} + 13^{\circ}\text{C}) / 2 = 8^{\circ}\text{C}$.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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