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Social Studies, 2015 EC, Grade 8 national exam

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MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes | **Questions:** 59 | **Total marks:** 59

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1. Which one of the following process results in the formation of rift valley? (1)

A. Folding
B. ✓ **Faulting**
C. Earthquakes
D. volcanism

> **Answer:** B
> A rift valley is formed by the process of faulting, where tensional tectonic forces cause the Earth's crust to split and a central block of land to sink between parallel faults.

2. One of the following feature is created by wind action: (1)

A. Exfoliation
B. Stalagmite
C. Sheet erosion
D. ✓ **Sand dune**

> **Answer:** D
> A sand dune is a depositional landform created by the action of wind carrying and depositing sand in arid or coastal areas.

3. Which one of the following is caused by running water? (1)

A. ✓ **Soil erosion**
B. Destruction of cities
C. Release of dangerous gases
D. Breaking of rocks into pieces

> **Answer:** A
> Running water is the primary agent of water erosion, washing away loose topsoil and creating rills and gullies.

4. Which one of the following describes the stratosphere? (1)

A. It contains three-fourth of the atmospheric mass
B. It is the coldest part of the atmosphere
C. It is the layer of extreme low air density
D. ✓ **It is the layer where ultraviolet ray is absorbed**

> **Answer:** D
> The stratosphere contains the ozone layer, which plays a vital role in absorbing harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun.

5. What distinguishes weather from climate is that: (1)

A. ✓ **Climate is the average weather condition of a place over long period of time**

B. Weather is the atmospheric condition of a place for long period of time

C. Climate indicates daily changes in rainfall and temperature

D. Weather indicates what the physical environment of a place looks like

> **Answer:** A
> The key distinction is duration: weather refers to short-term daily atmospheric conditions, whereas climate is the average of these conditions over a long period of time (typically 30 years).

6. What is the effect of latitude on temperature? (1)

A. The equator gets low intense insolation

B. Polar areas get high intensity insolation

C. ✓ **In spring equinox, the overhead is at the equator**

D. December 21 represents North summer

> **Answer:** C
> Latitude determines the angle of the sun's rays; during the spring equinox, the sun is directly overhead at the equator, resulting in high solar intensity there.

7. If the maximum and minimum temperature of a place are 35° and $15^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$, respectively what is the range of temperature? (1)

A. $50^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

B. ✓ $20^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

C. $15^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

D. $35^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

> **Answer:** B
> The temperature range is calculated by subtracting the minimum temperature from the maximum temperature: 35°C - 15°C = 20°C.

8. Which language belongs to the Cushitic language family? (1)

A. Guragigna

B. Basketto

C. ✓ **Afarigna**

D. Gumuz

> **Answer:** C
> Afarigna (the Afar language) is a member of the Cushitic language family, whereas Guragigna is Semitic, Basketto is Omotic, and Gumuz is Nilo-Saharan.

9. Manufacturing industries are grouped as? (1)

A. Tertiary economic activity

B. ✓ **Secondary economic activity**

C. Primary economic activity

D. Quaternary economic activity

> **Answer:** B
> Manufacturing industries process raw materials into finished goods, which classifies them as secondary economic activities.

10. In which economic activity most of the people in Developed countries are engaged? (1)

A. ✓ **Manufacturing**

B. Forestry

C. Mining

D. Agriculture

> **Answer:** A
> While tertiary (service) activities dominate developed countries, among the options provided, manufacturing (secondary) employs far more people than primary activities like forestry, mining, or agriculture.

11. Which economic activity contributes the largest share of their national output in developing countries? (1)

A. Manufacturing
B. ✓ **Agriculture**
C. Fishery
D. Forestry

> **Answer:** B
> Agriculture is the backbone of most developing economies, contributing the largest share of GDP and national output.

12. Which trade activity involves the selling of goods directly to consumers? (1)

A. Export trade
B. Import trade
C. Wholesale trade
D. ✓ **Retail trade**

> **Answer:** D
> Retail trade is the business activity that involves selling goods directly to the final consumers in small quantities.

13. Which one of the following dominates Ethiopia's export items? (1)

A. Forest products
B. Manufacturing products
C. Mineral products
D. ✓ **Agricultural products**

> **Answer:** D
> Ethiopia's export economy is heavily dominated by agricultural products, with coffee, oilseeds, flowers, and chat being major components.

14. Which trade activity is carried out between two different countries? (1)

A. Domestic trade
B. Internal trade
C. ✓ **International trade**
D. Retail trade

> **Answer:** C
> International trade refers to the exchange of goods, services, and capital across international borders between different nations.

15. Which economic sector contributes much to the export trade of most developing countries? (1)

A. Manufacturing
B. Fishery
C. Mining
D. ✓ **Agriculture**

> **Answer:** D
> Most developing nations depend heavily on the agricultural sector to produce and export primary commodities to earn foreign exchange.

16. What do we call the amount of a good that buyers are willing and able to purchase? (1)

A. Supply
B. Surplus
C. ✓ **Demand**
D. Stock

> **Answer:** C
> Demand represents the quantity of a product or service that consumers are willing and financially able to purchase at a given price.

17. When the supply and demand of a product is the same, the market condition created is called? (1)

A. ✓ **Equilibrium price**
B. Excess demand
C. Excess supply
D. Surplus production

> **Answer:** A
> When market supply equals market demand, the market is in equilibrium, and the price established at this point is known as the equilibrium price.

18. A market situation with uniform price and the same goods being offered is called? (1)

A. Moderately competitive
B. ✓ **Perfect Competition**
C. High competition
D. Imperfect competition

Answer: B
Perfect competition is a market structure characterized by many buyers and sellers dealing in identical (homogeneous) products, leading to a single uniform market price.

19. Which one of the following minimizes supply problem for consumers? (1)

A. Hoarding of products to create shortage
B. Black marketing of products
C. High price for products
D. ✓ **Sufficient supply of products**

Answer: D
Ensuring a sufficient supply of products on the market stabilizes prices and directly minimizes supply shortages for consumers.

20. Which one of the following is the benefit of wild animals? (1)

A. Illegal hunting
B. Soil conservation
C. ✓ **Tourism industry**
D. Forest conservation

Answer: C
Wild animals are a major attraction for tourists, thereby significantly boosting the national economy through the tourism industry.

21. Which one of the following factor affects the proper utilization of soil resources? (1)

A. ✓ **Poor farming methods**
B. Improved farming methods
C. Skilled farmers
D. Use of advanced technology

Answer: A
Poor farming methods, such as over-cultivation, lack of crop rotation, and farming on steep slopes without terracing, lead to soil degradation and erosion.

22. Which one of the following is unwise utilization of natural resources? (1)

A. Wildlife protection
B. ✓ **Water pollution**
C. Forest conservation
D. Soil conservation

Answer: B
Water pollution is an example of unwise resource utilization because it degrades water quality, rendering it unsafe for consumption and harmful to ecosystems.

23. Which one of the following is a method of water conservation? (1)

A. Deforestation
B. ✓ **Modern irrigation methods**
C. Crop rotation
D. Illegal hunting

Answer: B
Modern irrigation methods, such as drip and sprinkler systems, help conserve water by delivering precise amounts directly to crops and reducing runoff or evaporation.

24. Which one of the following is a method of wildlife conservation? (1)

A. Burning of forest
B. Overgrazing
C. Illegal hunting
D. ✓ **Establishing parks**

> **Answer:** D
> Establishing national parks and sanctuaries helps conserve wildlife by protecting natural habitats and shielding animals from human threats like poaching.

25. The planting of two or more crops in the same field for soil conservation is called? (1)

A. Afforestation
B. Crop rotation
C. ✓ **Strip cropping**
D. Terracing

> **Answer:** C
> Strip cropping is a soil conservation practice where different crops are planted in alternating strips in the same field to slow down water runoff and prevent wind erosion.

26. Which of the following countries contribute the highest volume of water to the Nile River? (1)

A. ✓ **Ethiopia**
B. Sudan
C. Egypt
D. Tanzania

> **Answer:** A
> Ethiopia contributes about 86% of the total Nile River water volume through the Blue Nile (Abay), Tekeze (Atbara), and Baro (Sobat) rivers.

27. Who was the first sailor who landed to India from Portugal? (1)

A. Christopher Columbus
B. Ferdinand Magellan
C. ✓ **Vasco Da Gama**
D. Amerigo Vespucci

> **Answer:** C
> Vasco da Gama was the Portuguese explorer who became the first European to reach India by sea, landing in Calicut in 1498.

28. Which one was the achievement of Renaissance in Science? (1)

A. Shakespeare's playwright of Romeo and Juliet
B. Johann Gutenberg printing machine
C. Leonardo da Vinci's paints of The Last Supper
D. ✓ **Galileo Galilei's improvement of the telescope**

> **Answer:** D
> Galileo Galilei's improvement of the telescope and his subsequent astronomical observations represent a major achievement in science during the late Renaissance and Scientific Revolution.

29. What was the cause of reformation against the Roman Catholic Church? (1)

A. ✓ **Church's abuse of Nepotism and sale of indulgences**
B. Establishment of Monastery by the church
C. The way the Pop is appointed
D. Protestant movement

> **Answer:** A
> The Protestant Reformation was primarily triggered by widespread corruption within the Catholic Church, specifically nepotism, simony, and the controversial sale of indulgences.

30. Which one describes the First Industrial Revolution (1750-1879)? (1)

A. Use of electricity and petroleum as source of power

B. ✓ **Use of steam and coal as source of energy**

C. Invention of newer and faster means of transportation

D. Mankind has entered the space age

> **Answer:** B
> The First Industrial Revolution was characterized by the transition to new manufacturing processes using coal as fuel and steam engines as the primary source of power.

31. What was the basic cause for World War II? (1)

A. The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

B. German Invasion of France

C. Nationalism feeling

D. ✓ **Treaty of Versailles**

> **Answer:** D
> The harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles (1919) humiliated and economically crippled Germany, fostering the rise of Nazism and aggression that ultimately led to World War II.

32. Which countries formed the Triple Alliance during World War I? (1)

A. Germany, Italy and Japan

B. America, Russia and Britain

C. Britain, France and Russia

D. ✓ **Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary**

> **Answer:** D
> The Triple Alliance was a secret agreement formed in 1882 between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, which lasted until World War I.

33. What was the consequence of World War II? (1)

A. ✓ **The United State and Russia emerged as the major world power**

B. German, Britain and France emerged as the major world power

C. The formation of the League of Nation to keep peace and security

D. Germany, Italy and Japan won the war after defeating Britain and France

> **Answer:** A
> Following the devastation of World War II, traditional European powers declined, and the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the two global superpowers, initiating the Cold War.

34. Which country belongs to the Socialist block after World War II? (1)

A. The United Nation of America

B. Britain

C. ✓ **The Soviet Union**

D. West Germany

> **Answer:** C
> The Soviet Union (USSR) was the leader and cornerstone of the Eastern Socialist block during the Cold War era.

35. Which countries were the first actors of slave trade in Africa? (1)

A. Commercial elites of Africa

B. ✓ **Portuguese and Spain**

C. Britain and France

D. Caribbean Countries

> **Answer:** B
> Portugal and Spain were the pioneering European nations that initiated the transatlantic slave trade in the 15th and early 16th centuries.

36. In the Triangular slave trade route what do the European ships carry from Europe to Africa? (1)

A. ✓ **Cotton cloths and metal hardware**
B. Sugar cane, tobacco and cotton
C. Slaves from Europe
D. Coffee and Sugar cane

> **Answer:** A
> In the outward passage of the Triangular Trade, European ships transported manufactured goods such as cotton textiles, metal hardware, firearms, and alcohol to Africa to exchange for enslaved people.

37. Which country was colonized by Italy? (1)

A. Ethiopia
B. South Africa
C. ✓ **Libya**
D. Cameroon

> **Answer:** C
> Italy colonized Libya after defeating the Ottoman Empire in the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-1912, ruling it until World War II.

38. What was the consequence of colonization upon Africans? (1)

A. Upgraded African culture
B. ✓ **Drained wealth from the colonies**
C. Established manufacturing industries
D. Educate the colonial people

> **Answer:** B
> European colonialism in Africa was fundamentally exploitative, focusing on extracting raw materials and draining wealth from the colonies back to the metropoles.

39. What was the reason for the non-violent independence of West African countries? (1)

A. Britain was the colonizer
B. Portuguese gave their independence
C. French doesn't want to fight with Africans
D. ✓ **Absence of white settlers**

> **Answer:** D
> Unlike East and Southern Africa, West Africa had a negligible number of permanent European settlers, allowing for a smoother, generally non-violent transition to independence.

40. How many countries founded the Organization of African Union? (1)

A. ✓ **By 32 African states**
B. By 54 African states
C. By 53 African states
D. By 55 African states

> **Answer:** A
> The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was founded on May 25, 1963, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by 32 independent African states.

41. Which African leader proposed the loose organization of African countries after independence? (1)

A. President Nkrumah of Ghana
B. President Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria
C. ✓ **Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia**
D. President Samora Machel of Mozambique

> **Answer:** C
> Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was a prominent leader of the Monrovia Group, which advocated for a gradual, loose association of sovereign African nations rather than an immediate political union.

42. Which one of the following was the reason for the change of the Organization of African Unity to African Union? (1)

A. Support colonized countries to get their independence

B. Remove Apartheid from South Africa and neighbouring countries

C. Avoid the continent from colonization and apartheid

D. ✓ **Promoting peace, security, democracy and good governance**

> **Answer:** D
> With the completion of the OAU's primary mandate of decolonization, the African Union (AU) was established in 2002 to focus on economic integration, peace, security, democracy, and good governance.

43. Which king of Ethiopia attempted to unify Ethiopia under one king but failed to do and died in 1868? (1)

A. Emperor Yohannes IV

B. ✓ **Emperor Tewodros II**

C. Emperor Menilek II

D. Emperor Haileselassie I

> **Answer:** B
> Emperor Tewodros II initiated the modernization and unification of Ethiopia, but facing internal opposition and the British expedition, he committed suicide at Meqdela in 1868.

44. At which battle field Emperor Tewodros II defeated Dajjach Goshu Zewude, the lord of Gojjam? (1)

A. Battle of Ayshal

B. battle of Gorgora Bichen

C. ✓ **Battle of Guramba**

D. Battle of Darasge

> **Answer:** C
> Kassa Hailu (later Emperor Tewodros II) defeated Dejazmach Goshu Zewde of Gojjam at the Battle of Guramba in November 1852.

45. During Emperor Menilek II regime, which one resisted and fought with Menilek's army? (1)

A. Abba Jifar II of Jimma,

B. Kumsa Moreda of Leqa Naqamite,

C. Joti Tullu of Leqa Qellam

D. ✓ **Kawo Tona of Walayta**

> **Answer:** D
> While leaders like Abba Jifar II, Kumsa Moroda, and Joti Tullu submitted peacefully, Kawo Tona of Walayta fiercely resisted Emperor Menelik II's expansion before being defeated in 1894.

46. What was the agreement reached between Emperors Yohannes IV and Meniek II on March 20, 1878 at Leche ? (1)

A. ✓ **Meniek II to pay annual tribute to emperor Yohannes IV**

B. Yohannes IV to pay annual tribute to emperor Menilek II

C. Menilek II not to expand in any direction

D. Meneliek II should not claim the title of king at all

> **Answer:** A
> In the Liche Agreement of 1878, Menelik agreed to pay annual tribute to Emperor Yohannes IV and drop his claim to the imperial title, recognizing Yohannes as his overlord.

47. Which was the major import item of Ethiopia in the early 19th century? (1)

A. Ivory

B. Civet musk

C. Coffee

D. ✓ **Abujedie cloth**

> **Answer:** D
> While ivory, coffee, and civet musk were exports, the primary long-distance import item of Ethiopia in the 19th century was cheap American cotton fabric, locally called Abujedie.

48. Why the long distance trade of 19th century changed its direction from north to eastward? (1)

A. ✓ **The Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway**
B. The opening of the ports of Asab
C. The decline of Matamma as inland port
D. Shift of the capital to Gondar

Answer: A
The construction of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway diverted the traditional northern trade routes toward the east, making Djibouti the main port of entry and exit for Ethiopian trade.

49. During the Emperor Haileselassie Ethiopia's external relation was mainly with (1)

A. Soviet Union
B. China
C. ✓ **United State of America**
D. Arabian countries

Answer: C
Following World War II, Emperor Haile Selassie aligned Ethiopia's foreign and defense policies closely with the United States of America, notably through the Kagnew Station treaty in 1953.

50. The cause for Egyptians conquer from 1869-1876 was (1)

A. ✓ **Khedive Ismail interest to control the head water of the Nile**
B. To colonize Ethiopia and the neighbouring countries
C. To control the trade route along the Red sea
D. To control the trade route along the Gulf of Aden

Answer: A
Egypt's military campaigns against Ethiopia in 1875-1876, led by Khedive Ismail, were driven by the grand ambition to control the entire Nile River basin and its headwaters.

51. Yohannes Iv was killed by the Mahdists at the battle of : (1)

A. Gunda
B. Gura
C. ✓ **Matamma**
D. Adwa

Answer: C
Emperor Yohannes IV of Ethiopia was killed at the Battle of Metemma (Matamma) in March 1889 while fighting against the Mahdist forces of Sudan.

52. In 1869 Italy occupied for the first time the port of: (1)

A. Massawa
B. Tajura
C. Mombasa
D. ✓ **Assab**

Answer: D
In 1869, the Italian private shipping company Rubattino bought the port of Assab from local chiefs, marking Italy's first foothold in the Horn of Africa.

53. The treaty that was signed between Menilek II and Antonelli of Italy in October 1883 was the (1)

A. Hewett Treaty
B. ✓ **Treaty of Friendship and Commerce**
C. Treaty of Wuchale
D. Convention of Neutrality

Answer: B
In October 1883, King Menilek II of Shewa signed the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Pietro Antonelli representing Italy, which fostered commercial and diplomatic ties.

54. Emperor Haileselassie left for Geneva in 1936 to appeal to (1)

A. ✓ **The League of nation**
B. African Union
C. United Nation
D. Organization of African Unity

> **Answer:** A
> Emperor Haile Selassie addressed the League of Nations in Geneva in June 1936 to appeal for international assistance against fascist Italy's invasion of Ethiopia.

55. Which one of the following is the effect of climate change? (1)

A. Nuclear war
B. Acid rain
C. Urbanization
D. ✓ **Drought and famine**

> **Answer:** D
> Drought and famine are major ecological and humanitarian consequences of climate change, caused by rising global temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns.

56. What is meant by mitigation measure in climate change? (1)

A. Measures that can be taken to address the impact of climate change
B. ✓ **Measures that can be taken to avoid the increase of pollutant emission.**
C. Construction of infrastructure to overcome consequences of climate change
D. Take preventive measures such as evacuation, land use change and health issues.

> **Answer:** B
> Mitigation measures specifically refer to actions taken to reduce, prevent, or capture greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions to limit future climate change.

57. Which one is adaptation measure to be taken to solve climate change? (1)

A. Practice energy efficiency
B. Greater use of renewable energy
C. ✓ **Landscape restoration like reforestation**
D. Carbon tax and emission markets

> **Answer:** C
> While options A, B, and D are mitigation strategies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, landscape restoration is an adaptation measure that helps ecosystems and communities build resilience against the impacts of climate change.

58. Which one is natural source of air pollution? (1)

A. ✓ **Gas emissions from active volcanoes**
B. Nuclear explosions of radioactive rays
C. Industrial emission of carbon dioxide
D. Burning of wood and charcoal

> **Answer:** A
> Volcanic eruptions release massive quantities of gases (like sulfur dioxide) and ash into the atmosphere, making them a major natural source of air pollution.

59. Which one of the following is the effect of deforestation that brings loss of animals and plants? (1)

A. Erosion and flooding
B. Increased greenhouse gases
C. ✓ **Loss of habitat**
D. Depletion of water in the atmosphere

> **Answer:** C
> Deforestation destroys the ecosystems where species live, and this 'loss of habitat' is the direct cause of the decline and eventual loss of animal and plant populations.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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