

4. Which one of the following describes the sex structure of African population? (1)
- A. ✓ **In the Sub Saharan Africa, the sex ratio is below the world's means**
 - B. The Uganda, there is a balanced number of males and females
 - C. In the Sub Saharan Africa, there are more males than females
 - D. In Guinea, the number of female births exceeds than of male births

Answer: A

About 105 boys are born for every 100 girls everywhere, but women live longer, so the sex ratio of a whole population is decided by mortality. In sub Saharan Africa women slightly outnumber men, which puts the ratio below the world mean of about 101 males per 100 females.

Option C states the exact opposite of option A, so the two cannot both be true, and option D can be dropped because male births exceed female births in every country, Guinea included.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 4, section 4.3 Population structure.

5. Which one of the following is the main advantage of migration in receiving countries? (1)
- A. Cultural integration
 - B. ✓ **Reduced labor shortage**
 - C. Ethnic tension
 - D. Racial integration

Answer: B

What a receiving country gains most from migration is workers. Migrants take jobs that the local workforce cannot fill, in farming, construction, care work and health services, so labour shortage eases and those sectors keep running.

Ethnic tension is something migration can bring with it, but it is a problem rather than an advantage, so option C cannot answer a question about benefits.

6. Which statement describe the concept of economic development? (1)
- A. Increase the amount of total agricultural production
 - B. ✓ **Improvement in the living condition of the people**
 - C. Increase the total amount manufactured goods
 - D. Progress in the process of industrial domestic product

Answer: B

Economic development is judged by how people live: income, health, schooling, housing, work and how fairly all of it is shared. Producing more is only growth, and development is growth that reaches daily life.

Options A and C describe rises in output. Output can climb while most people stay poor, so neither of them defines development.

7. Which one of the following is a good opportunity for the development of the African continent? The availability of (1)
- A. Skilled labor force
 - B. Foreign aid and loan
 - C. Political stability
 - D. ✓ **Abundant natural resource**

Answer: D

Africa holds a large share of the world's minerals, oil and gas, together with wide farmland, rivers and strong sunshine. Managed well, that resource base can pay for industry, power and jobs, which makes it the continent's clearest development opportunity.

Options A and C name a skilled workforce and political stability. Both are things many African countries are still building, so they are goals rather than assets already in hand.

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

Answer: A

African farming rests on tropical crops that cool countries cannot grow: coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, oil palm, sugar cane and bananas. World markets buy them steadily, and they earn much of the continent's foreign currency.

Option D fails because most African farming depends on rain rather than irrigation, which is exactly why one poor rainy season can wreck a harvest.

9. What is the effect of altitude on the ecosystem diversity? Ecosystem diversity (1)
- A. Increase as we go from the equator to the poles
 - B. Decrease from the poles towards the equator
 - C. Remains similar where we go mainly due to the effect of - altitude
 - D. ✓ **Decrease gradually when we travel from the equator to Tundra**

Answer: D

Warmth, steady rainfall and a growing season that never stops let many species live side by side, so the equatorial belt holds the richest ecosystems on earth. Travelling towards the tundra, the cold deepens, the growing season shrinks and the number of ecosystems falls away.

Options A and B describe that same gradient the wrong way round.

Note that the stem asks about altitude while every option compares places between the equator and the poles. It is answered here as a question about latitude, which is the only reading the options allow.

10. Which statement refers to the trends of population growth of the world? (1)
- A. The total number of human population was about 4 billion at the beginning of the 1900s.
 - B. Population growth was quite low before 5000 BC mainly because of war and use of contraceptives
 - C. ✓ **Rapid population growth was recorded for the first time when Humans started to domesticate animals**
 - D. Population growth has been constantly increasing since 500BC because of economic diversification.

Answer: C

Human numbers stayed almost flat for thousands of years. The first real jump came with the Neolithic revolution, when people began to domesticate animals and grow crops. Food became more reliable, groups settled in one place, and far more children survived.

Option A is easy to check and fails: world population was about 1.6 billion in 1900 and only reached 4 billion in the mid 1970s.

Textbook: Geography Grade 11, Unit 4, section 4.1 The growth of world population.

11. Which physical factor positively influences the distribution of human population?

(1)

- A. Expansion of industrial development
- B. ✓ **Optimum temperature and rainfall**
- C. High natural increase of human population
- D. High relief with very high humidity

Answer: B

Physical factors are the ones nature supplies. Moderate temperature with reliable rainfall gives good harvests, water and healthy living conditions, so people gather in such places, as they do on the Ethiopian highlands.

Option A names industrial development, which is a human factor, and option C describes population change itself rather than a quality of the land.

Textbook: Geography Grade 10, Unit 4, section 4.4 Distribution and density of Africa's population.

12. Which one of the following describes the level of urbanization in the world?

(1)

- A. Africa has higher urban population than other developing regions
- B. ✓ **Developing regions have higher urban population than the world's average.**
- C. Japan has the highest percentage of urban population
- D. Europe has the Second Highest percentage of urban population

Answer: B

Nearly all of the world's urban growth now happens in the developing regions, so their urban population is rising faster than the world average and most new town dwellers are added there.

Read the other options carefully. Africa is the least urbanized of the developing regions, so option A is wrong, and by share of people living in towns the order is Northern America first, Latin America second and Europe third, so option D is wrong too.

Take care with option B itself. It is true of the growth of urban population, not of the percentage, because the developing regions are still below the world average on that measure.

13. Among the following zones of Ethiopia, which one is densely populated?

(1)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| A. East Hararge | B. Asossa |
| C. ✓ Gedeo | D. Agnewak |

Answer: C

Gedeo zone sits on fertile, well watered highland farmed as enset and coffee gardens, a system that feeds a family from a very small plot. Rural densities there pass 700 people per square kilometre, among the highest in the country.

Asossa and Agnewak lie in the western lowlands, which are hot, malaria prone and thinly settled, so neither can be the densely populated one.

Textbook: Geography Grade 9, Unit 4, section 4.4 Population distribution (page 98).

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

Answer: D

Ethiopia's population grows by about 2.5 percent a year and doubles in roughly 28 years. By 2030 many more people will be using the same schools, clinics, roads, water lines and housing, and demand will rise faster than those services can be built. That is pressure on infrastructure.

Option A overstates the arithmetic: at this rate the population grows by about a third by 2030, nowhere near four times.

Textbook: Geography Grade 9, Unit 4, section 4.7 Impacts of population growth on sustainable development in Ethiopia (page 113).

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

Answer: B

In a free market economy the means of production are privately owned and profit decides what gets produced. Wealth then piles up with a few owners, and those owners gain a decisive voice in the economy, which is the usual criticism of the system.

A command economy is the opposite case, since the state owns and directs production, so option A cannot be the one criticised for private accumulation.

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

Answer: A

The World Trade Organization writes and oversees the rules of international trade. It hosts the negotiations, monitors the agreements members sign and runs the dispute settlement system that holds them to those agreements.

Option D fails because the WTO does not punish a country by itself. It rules on the dispute and then allows the injured member to withdraw trade concessions.

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

Answer: C

Placer mining is the recovery of heavy metallic minerals such as gold, tin and platinum from loose sand, gravel and soil, usually by washing the material so the light particles float away and the metal settles. Taking metal out of soil is exactly that.

Surface mining is the tempting answer, but it is the wide family name for any working that starts at the ground surface, including open pit and strip mining in solid rock, so it does not name the method the question describes.

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

Answer: D

Mining, oil, farming and power schemes all need long term investment, and investors keep away where conflict, coups and sudden policy changes are likely. Instability also weakens the offices that would license, tax and manage the resources, so much of Africa's wealth stays in the ground.

Unfavourable climate cannot be the answer, because the resources in question are minerals, oil, water and land, and they are there whatever the weather does.

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

Answer: B

The Eurasian plate carries Europe together with most of Asia, stretching from the mid Atlantic ridge in the west to the Pacific margin in the east. Of the four choices, only part of Asia rides on it.

North Africa is the tempting one, but it sits on the African plate, and the Mediterranean Sea marks the line where that plate meets the Eurasian plate.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 1, section 1.2 Plate tectonics theory (page 5).

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

Answer: A

Where two oceanic plates meet, the older, colder and denser one bends down and sinks beneath the other. The sinking slab melts, magma rises through the plate above, and a deep trench with a curved chain of volcanic islands is built. The Mariana trench and the Mariana islands are the classic case.

The Himalayas are tempting, but they came from two continental plates colliding, and the East African Rift Valley is a divergent boundary where plates pull apart.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 1, section 1.3 Plate movements and plate boundaries (page 8).

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

Answer: C

Chemical weathering needs water. Falling rain takes in carbon dioxide and becomes a weak carbonic acid that dissolves limestone, and the same water drives hydrolysis and oxidation in other minerals, so rain water is the principal agent.

Glaciers and cold temperature crack and grind rock without changing its minerals, which makes them agents of physical weathering instead.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 1, section 1.4 Major geological processes (page 11).

22. Which one of the following country is found in the 'ring of fire' zone?

(1)

- A. Norway
C. United Kingdom
B. Brazil
D. ✓ Peru

Answer: D

The Ring of Fire is the belt of trenches, volcanoes and earthquakes around the rim of the Pacific Ocean. Peru lies on that rim, where the Nazca plate sinks beneath South America and raises the Andes.

Norway, the United Kingdom and Brazil all sit on the Atlantic side of the world, far from the Pacific rim.

23. Which statement shows the trend of world climate change?

(1)

- A. Temperature has declined in temperate regions since 1970s
B. Precipitation has increased all over the globe since 1980s
C. ✓ **The average global temperature has increased over the past century**
D. The global climate fluctuates at the same rate

Answer: C

Measurements kept since the late 1800s show the average surface temperature of the earth rising by roughly 1 degree Celsius, with the steepest climb in the last few decades. That warming trend is what world climate change means.

Option B fails because rainfall has not risen everywhere. Some regions are getting wetter while others, parts of the Horn of Africa among them, are getting drier.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 2, section 2.2 Trends in global climate change (page 38).

24. Which one of the effect of climate change in the tropical parts of the world? Increasing

(1)

- A.** Predictable rainfall
- B.** Snow covers
- C.** Crop yield
- D. ✓ Frequency of drought**

Answer: D

Higher temperature speeds up evaporation, and tropical rains are becoming shorter and less dependable. Soil moisture is lost quickly, so dry spells turn into drought more often, as the repeated failures of the belg and kiremt rains show.

Option C is the reverse of what happens: heat stress and shortage of soil water cut crop yields rather than raising them.

Textbook: Geography Grade 12, Unit 2, section 2.4 Consequences of climate change (page 46).

25. What are the non-renewable resources? They are

(1)

- A. Replaceable resources if human beings utilize them properly
- B. Resources that replenish themselves quickly
- C. Resources evenly distributed across the earth's surface
- D. ✓ **Rare resources that will end at some time in the future**

Answer: D

Non renewable resources such as coal, oil, natural gas and metal ores took millions of years to form. We use them far faster than nature can replace them, so the stock only falls and will one day be finished.

Option B describes the opposite case, a resource that replenishes itself quickly, and that is the definition of a renewable resource such as forest, water or solar energy.

26. Which one of the following related to the economic policies of Ethiopia?

(1)

- A. Encouraging over exploitation of fossil fuels
- B. ✓ **Promoting regional administration in economic management**
- C. Focusing on shifting from Urban labor force to rural based economy
- D. Emphasizing on the economic system fully controlled by state

Answer: B

Ethiopia's federal arrangement gives the regional states a real part in planning, budgeting and running development work, so economic management is shared with them instead of being held entirely at the centre.

Option D says the opposite, since Ethiopia follows a mixed economy in which private business works alongside the state rather than a fully state controlled system.

27. In which Geological Era is the Rift Valley of Ethiopia formed?

(1)

- A. The Paleozoic Era
- B. ✓ **The Cenozoic Era**
- C. The Mesozoic Era
- D. the Precambrian Era

Answer: B

The Ethiopian Rift Valley opened during the Cenozoic era. The crust was arched up into a great dome, then cracked and sank along faults as the plates began to pull apart, and the same movement fed the huge lava flows that built the trap series.

The Mesozoic is the tempting choice, but that era was the time of gentle sinking and uplift, when the sedimentary rocks such as Adigrat sandstone and Antalo limestone were laid down.

Textbook: Geography Grade 9, Unit 1, section 1.3 Geological history of Ethiopia (page 20).

28. Which part of the earth physical environment is referred to as the life zone'?

(1)

- A. The atmosphere
- B. the lithosphere
- C. ✓ **The biosphere**
- D. the hydrosphere

Answer: C

The biosphere is the thin zone where living things are found. It reaches from the lower atmosphere down through the surface of the land and into the water, and because life is what defines it, it is called the life zone.

The lithosphere is the solid rock shell of the earth, so it is a physical layer that life sits on rather than the zone of life itself.

29. Which one of the following is the basic characteristic of metamorphic rock?

(1)

- A. ✓ **It produce from igneous rock through pressure**
- B. It is mostly created when lava freezes
- C. It is composed of newly deposited soil particles
- D. It is produced from sedimentary rock through cooling

Answer: A

Metamorphic rock is older rock changed while it stays solid. Heat and above all pressure, from deep burial or from earth movements, rearrange its minerals without melting it, so granite becomes gneiss and limestone becomes marble.

Option D gets the process wrong: cooling makes igneous rock, and it is pressure and heat, not cooling, that change a sedimentary rock into a metamorphic one. Keep in mind that any parent rock can be metamorphosed, not only igneous rock.

30. Which soil is found in an area where evaporation is high?

(1)

A. Nitosols

B. ✓ **Solanchaks**

C. Vertisols

D. Cambisols

Answer: B

Solanchaks are salty soils. Where evaporation is stronger than rainfall, water is drawn upward through the soil and evaporates at the surface, leaving its dissolved salts behind as a pale crust, as in the Afar depression.

Vertisols are the tempting answer in dry country, but they are the black cracking clay soils, defined by swelling and shrinking rather than by salt.

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