

**DODOLA IFA BORU SPECIAL BOARDING
SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
GEOGRAPHY PAST EGSEC & MODEL
EXAMS WORK BOOKS FROM**

GRADE 9-12

PART_II

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DODOLA, OROMIA, ETHIOPIA.



GEOGRAPHY GRADE_9TH

UNIT-1 COMPPILED

EGSEC & MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE-12



DIRECTION I: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES AND WRIT YOUR LETTER OF CHOICE ON THE PROVIDED SPACE.

GRADE 9th UNIT-1

Geography EGSEC & Model Examination for Grade 12

- The variations of the **scope** of geography imply that:
A. The ways of its study
B. The dynamic nature of the subject
C. Its correlations with other fields
D. It has statistical nature
- The specialized fields of geography that deals about distribution of **land forms** & force that changes them is?
A. Climatology
B. Geomorphology
C. Soil geography
D. Population geography
- Who were paid a great contribution for **early development** of geography?
A. Greeks
B. Germans
C. Roman's
D. Italians
- From the marginal information of map that explains the **meanings of the signs and symbol used is?**
A. Scale
B. Legend
C. title
D. author
- Which one of the following is **not true** about the **use of maps**?
A. Possible to locate place in reference to other place
B. Possible to calculate distance b/n two places
C. Possible to calculate area of place from map
D. Impossible to calculate length of a given areas
- The branch of geography that studies the distribution of **soil** & its characteristics?
A. Bio-Geography
B. Oceano-Geography
C. Geomorphology
D. Soil-Geography
- The existing **border conflict** of Ethiopia and Sudan can be studied in
A. Economic geography
B. Political geography
C. Cultural geography
D. Historical geography
- It is the **solid layer** of rocks which covers the entire surface of the planet.
A. Hydrosphere
B. Atmosphere
C. Biosphere
D. Lithosphere
- Ground distance** between two places is **100 km**. If it represented by **5 cm on map**, what is the **scale** of map?
A. 1: 500,000
B. 1cm to 2km
C. 1: 2,000,000
D. 1: 200,000
- If two places on **ground** that are located **5° N & 10° N** are shown **10cm** apart on a map, what is **scale** of map?
A. 1cm to 55.5km
B. 1cm to 5km
C. 1: 5,550,000
D. 1cm to 66.5km
E. A & C
- The **base & height** of a right angle triangle are **3cm & 6cm**, respectively. The scale is **1 cm to 2km**, & What is the **ground area** of the right angle triangle?
A. 12km²
B. 36km²
C. 6km²
D. 36km
- The **radius** of a circle is **4 cm**. The scale is **1cm to 5km**, & What is the **ground area** of the circle?
A. 400km²
B. 1256km²
C. 20km²
D. 100km²
- Which one of the following scales is for a **small-scale** map?
A. 1: 350,000
B. 1: 85,000
C. 1: 40,000
D. 1: 10,000
- A color used on a map to represent a body of **water** is
A. Green
B. Red
C. Blue
D. Brown
E. Yellow
- If two places that are found at **1° N & 2° N** latitudes are **5cm** apart on a map, what is the **areal scale** of map?
A. 1cm² to 400km²
B. 1cm to 492.84 km
C. 1cm² to 492.84km²
D. 1cm² to 492.84 cm²



16. The corresponding **linear scale** of the areal scale **1cm² to 100km²** is
A. 1: 1,000 B. 1cm to 10km C. 1cm to 8 km D. 1cm to 5 km⁴
17. Which one is **correct** about a **Large-scale** map?
A. Cover smaller areas than small-scale maps
B. Convey more information than small-scale maps
C. Have scales <1: 250,000
D. Used to cover a large area in detail
E. A & B
18. A statistical diagram that shows the **share of a part in a whole** is:
A. Bar graph B. Line graph C. Pie chart D. Tables
19. Which one is **not correct** on properties of a **Globe**?
A. Cannot show all geographical phenomena at a time
B. Three-dimensional & expensive
C. Difficult to measure distance on a globe
D. Always made on small scales
E. None
20. Which one is **correct** on properties of a **Map**?
A. Show all geographical phenomena at a time
B. Two-dimensional & less expensive
C. Can measure distance on a map
D. Made on small, medium & large scale
E. All
21. The general trend in the development of geography indicates that its **scope** is
A. Wide & limitless C. Universal & unbound
B. Specific & specialized D. Interested only in natural elements
22. Which is **not true** about a map? Map is:
A. Represents things as we see them from vertically above
B. Exact representation of the shape of the earth
C. Diminished representation of a given place
D. Represents information with the help of symbols
23. **Erastosthenes**, definition refers to geography as:
A. The description of the earth
B. Developing & testing theories that explain the distribution of things over the earth's surface
C. Providing information about patterns of distributions
D. The relationship between human and their environment⁴
24. The corresponding **areal scale** of the linear scale **1cm to 4km** is
A. 1cm to 2km B. 1cm to 16km C. 1cm² to 16km² D. 1cm to 4km



GEOGRAPHY GRADE_9TH

UNIT-2 COMPPILED

EGSEC & MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE-12





GRADE 9th UNIT-2

Geography Model Examination for Grade 12

1. What are the **influence factors** for prevalence of high temperature and salient difference of annual temperature range in **tropical hot zone**?
A. Due to its location from the sea C. Because of it receive solar radiation at right angle
B. Due to its position toward ocean current D. Because of the impact of trade winds
2. If internal forces act towards each other from the **opposite directions**, the consequence it brings on the surface of the earth is
A. Mountain range B. Rift valley C. Deep valley D. Plain surface
3. One of the following features of land form was **not found in rift valley**?
A. Volcano's B. Hot springs C. Lakes D. High mountain range
4. What happens to the surface of the earth if sun radiation is **reaching the ground totally**?
A. Life impossible to survive C. Slant difference from the Present situation
B. In certain degree temperature differ D. Temperature decrease
5. If the altitude of given mountain is **8848 meters** above the sea level and temperature at the sea level is **0°C**, what will be expected temperature at the **top of the mountain**?
A. 50°C B. 56.7°C C. 55°C D. 60°C
6. All of the following activities are the outcome of **internal force**, **except**?
A. Folding B. Volcanism C. Bending D. Erosion
7. **Barchans** are:
A. Wind eroded stone C. Crescent shaped sand dune
B. Wind eroded deposition D. Desert sand storm
8. In the process of land formation the way in which **sofomar cave** creation is?
A. Deposition B. Carbonation C. weathering D. Erosion
9. All of the following location is laid in **Afro_ Alpine areas**, **except**?
A. Senate plateau B. Choke Mountain C. Semen mountain D. Hararghe plateau
10. From the land forms list below one is **not** associated with **wind erosion** activities?
A. Sand dune B. Loess deposited C. Barchans D. Lagoon
11. Within vertical structure of atmospheric layer areas that have **constant temperature is**?
A. Troposphere B. Mesosphere C. Stratosphere D. Thermosphere
12. Which one is **wrong** combination of **elements** of weather & climate with **instruments** of their measurements?
A. Temperature & thermometer C. Rainfall & rain gage
B. Air pressure & isobar D. Wind & wind vane
13. In the process of atmospheric mass movements depend up on its temperature variation the **cold push the warm one**, this process is known as?
A. Convection B. Radiation C. Conduction D. Evaporation



14. What was the cause of the formation different deserts at **western margins of the continents**?
- A. Because of flow of dry & cold air toward them
 - B. Because of their position, due to the angle of the sun
 - C. Because of the presence of warm & wet air mass
 - D. Because of its geographical proximity
15. If we **release heat from gases**, at certain different degree level, the result we get is?
- A. Solid and gases
 - B. Solid and liquid
 - C. Liquid and gases
 - D. Liquid
16. At areas where isobar lines are **closely spaced** the wind speed is?
- A. Low
 - B. Normal
 - C. Fast
 - D. Medium
17. River **Awash/Akaki** forms the closed drainage system and eventually drains into:
- A. Lake Chamo
 - B. Lake Turkana
 - C. Lake Abe
 - D. Lake Langano
18. The scientific study of **inter-relationships between** living organisms & their environment is?
- A. Geology
 - B. Ecology
 - C. Ecosystem
 - D. Archeology
19. As if we travel from sea level towards **top mountain of north Ethiopia**, average temperature & pressure is?
- A. Similar
 - B. Decrease
 - C. Increase
 - D. Neither increase nor decrease
20. **High** temperature and **heavy** rain fall experienced in which **tropical sub-region**?
- A. In equatorial
 - B. Desert
 - C. Savanna grass land
 - D. Tropical monsoon
21. One of the following economic activities is **not** characterized in **equatorial forest region**?
- A. Hunting
 - B. Shifting cultivation
 - C. Gathering
 - D. Fishing
22. The desert that found in **northwest America** is?
- A. Atacama
 - B. Sahara
 - C. Kalahari
 - D. Colorado
23. As **xerophytes** is to tropical **desert** vegetation, **Maquis** is to _____?
- A. Temperate
 - B. Mediterranean
 - C. Polar
 - D. Coniferous
24. Ethiopia is multifaceted tropical countries because of the influence of?
- A. Latitude
 - B. Altitude
 - C. Ocean current
 - D. Distance from the sea
25. From the neighboring countries of Ethiopian who's shared **small boundaries**?
- A. Djibouti
 - B. Eritrea
 - C. Sudan
 - D. Kenya
26. The land feature that **separate** south east massif from north and southwestern is?
- A. Plain
 - B. Mountain
 - C. Rift valley
 - D. Plateau
27. Those animals that have an **outer skin** are adapted to which biomes of our world?
- A. Desert
 - B. Tropical rain forest
 - C. Tundra
 - D. Temperate grass land
28. One of the following adaptive mechanisms was **not** related to **desert plants**?
- A. Has few or no leaves
 - B. Has broad leafed
 - C. Has long roots
 - D. Have oil surface leaves
29. All of the following activities are the duet of running water in the **upper course, except**?
- A. River cliff
 - B. Weathering
 - C. V-shaped valley
 - D. Water fall
30. The climatic condition **dry summer**, mild to cool and **wet winter** is experienced in temperate region is?
- A. Mediterranean
 - B. Grass land temperate
 - C. Monsoon lands
 - D. Desert temperate
31. The **most** economic activity in **coniferous** region is?
- A. Plantation agriculture
 - B. Crop cultivation
 - C. Forestry
 - D. Mining
32. A **community** with its physical environment together is _____?
- A. An ecosystem
 - B. Habitat
 - C. Population
 - D. Niche

33. Which one of the following is a **biotic factor**?
- A. Air B. Sun light C. Soil D. Animal
34. The altitude that used as parameter for **separation of lowland** from highland is?
- A. 100m B. 1000M C. 100Km D. 1000Km
35. The equatorial rain forest region **does not extend** in one of the continent;
- A. Asia B. Africa C. Europe D. Latin America
36. Which of the following river basins of Ethiopia is well known for its draining to **Lake Turkana**?
- A. Awash B. Omo C. Wabi shebelle D. Ghenele
37. Which one of following **endemic mammals** of Ethiopia is coincide to a **single locality**?
- A. Waliya ibex B. Swayne Hartebeest C. Gelada Baboon D. Wild ass
38. The types of mineral that used for **manufacturing industries**?
- A. Iron B. Silver C. Phosphate D. Coal
39. A types of economic activities in which **services deliver** is takes place?
- A. Primary B. Secondary C. Tertiary D. Quaternary
40. The type of intrusive igneous rocks that have a **mushroom shaped structure** are?
- A. Sill B. Dike C. Laccoliths D. Batholithic
41. The pulling factor that **encourages** the development of **tourism** industries is?
- A. Good weather condition C. Instability of political atmosphere
B. War condition D. Rugged topography land escape
42. From Ethiopian **endemic** wild animals **Red fox** found in _____ **national park**?
- A. Awash B. Bale mountains C. Gambella D. Shala-Abijata
43. The climatic region that has **equal length of day and night** year round is?
- A. The Low latitude B. High latitude C. A Middle latitude D. Frigid zone

QUESTIONS 44-50 REFER TO THE CLIMATE DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN BELOW

Stations	Climate Data's	Months											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	Tem.(°C)	10	11	13	15	16	22	24	25	23	19	15	12
	RF (mm)	116	76	57	65	36	14	2	4	27	84	93	117
B	Tem.(°C)	27	27	27	28	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
	RF (mm)	251	188	188	193	170	173	173	201	173	206	251	269
C	Tem.(°C)	16	17	18	18	16	15	11	11	14	15	15	16
	RF (mm)	0	0	0	5	10	31	111	124	40	6	2	0

44. What is the **mean or average annual** temperature of station "**A**"?
- A. 16 B. 17 C. 19 D. 15
45. The **rainy** seasons at station "**A**" is
- A. Summer B. Spring C. Winter D. Autumn



46. The **total rain fall** amount of station “**B**”?
A. 2436mm B. 2026mm C. 1998mm D. 2400mm
47. What is the **annual range** of temperature at station “**B**”?
A. 54°C B. 17°C C. 1°C D. 27.5°C
48. The climatic condition experienced at station “**A**” is an example of ____ region climate?
A. Tropical B. Equatorial C. Mediterranean D. Temperate
49. Which station is located in the **Southern** hemisphere's?
A. C B. A C. B D. B & C
50. What is the annual **average rain fall** amount of station “**A**”?
A. 691mm B. 2026mm C. 1998mm D. 57.58mm
51. One is **not** group of external forces.
A. Weathering B. Deposition C. Volcanism D. Erosion E. Denudation
52. Which one is the indication of **Active** volcanoes in Ethiopia?
A. Batu Mt. B. Ras Dashen Mt. C. Erte'ale D. Zuquala Mt. E. None
53. **Sofumer** cave is a good example of;
A. Earth quakes B. Volcanism C. Physical weathering D. Chemical weathering E. None
54. All are land features associated with **Upper** course of a river, **except**
A. Rapids B. Water falls C. V-shaped valleys D. Ox-bow lakes
55. Among the following one is **not** an example of **Crater** lakes in Ethiopia?
A. Lake Tana B. Lake Zuquala C. Lake Dendi D. Lake Wonchi
56. Which one is **not** formed by the **Sea waves** erosion?
A. Sand dune B. Beaches C. Lagoon D. Spit E. None
57. Which countries of Africa is **not** located in the **East African rift** valley systems?
A. Eritrea B. Tanzania C. Rwanda D. Kenya E. Egypt
58. The major **features** found in the Rift valley areas are;
A. Active volcanoes B. Lakes C. Hot springs D. Fumaroles E. All
59. Based on their formation processes, one is **different** from the others?
A. Ruwenzori B. Atlas C. Himalayas D. Rocky E. Andes
60. _____ is a **triangular** shape of land formed at the mouth of a river.
A. Delta B. Meanders C. Gorges D. Flood plains E. Levees
61. The **intensity** of an earthquake is measured by an instrument called _____ & is **recorded** on ____
A. Seismograph & Seismometer C. Richter scale & Seismograph
B. Seismometer & Seismograph D. Seismometer & Richter scale
62. The **most extensive** equatorial rain forest region in the world is
A. Congo basin B. The Amazon basin C. The southern Malaysia D. The Indian Island
63. Which type of **wood is common** type in tropical rain forest region?
A. Iron wood B. Mahogany C. Ebony D. All
64. The land form that can be formed by **faulting** is
A. Block mountain B. Horst C. Rift-valley D. All
65. **All form of moisture** that came to the ground from the air is called _____.
A. Rainfall B. Cloud C. Precipitation D. Air pressure



66. It refers to an area with **low moisture & low temperature** in the natural regions.
A. Desert B. Tundra C. Equatorial rain forest D. Savanna grassland
67. Which of the following represent **living things** in an Ecosystem?
A. Population B. Abiotic factor C. Habitat D. Biotic factor
68. Which of the following urban centers are situated in the **rift valley**?
A. Addis Ababa & Bishoftu C. Hossaina & Arba Minch
B. Harar & Jijiga D. Dire Dawa & Adama
69. What name is given to all **non-living** features of the environment?
A. Biotic factors B. Consumers C. Abiotic factors D. Producers
70. Which one is a highest latitude region of the earth that is **covered with an ice**?
A. Tundra B. Polar icecap C. Equatorial rain forest D. Coniferous forest regions
71. Plants & animals that **break down dead** plants & animals into organic materials that go back into the soil are;
A. Plants B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Producers
72. The animals, which get their energy from the producers or from **organisms that eat** producers are called
A. Plants B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Producers
73. Which one is the best example of **producers & make their own** food by means of photosynthesis?
A. Animals B. Bacteria C. Plants D. Carnivorous
74. It refers to the **time-space compression** which has resulted from the increasing, rapid movement and interaction of people from all parts of the world.
A. Civilization B. Villagization C. Urbanization D. Globalization E. B & D
75. The **Tundra** region is characterized by all, **but one**
A. Eskimos settle in Igloos (houses made up of blocks of ice)
B. Found only in southern hemisphere
C. Economic activity is Hunting, Fishing & Reindeer herding
D. Penguin is epidemic birds of the region
E. The few primitive societies scattered tribes are Eskimos (Inuit), Lapps, Finns, Aleuts & Tunguses
76. Which one is **not true** about the **Polar Ice** cap regions?
A. Precipitation is very low & falls in the form of snow
B. Plant growth is impossible as the regions are permanently covered by ice & snow
C. It includes Greenland & Arctic islands & Arctic Ocean in the northern hemisphere
D. Includes the continent of Antarctica & South Sea in the southern hemisphere
E. None
77. **Tropical deserts** exhibit all of the following characteristics, **except**
A. Extremely dry conditions C. Location between 20° & 30° latitude
B. Dense plant growth D. Influenced by the subtropical highs
78. Identify the equatorial rainforest area that is the **largest, after** the Amazon Basin.
A. Congo Basin B. Indonesian islands C. South East Asia D. Maghreb region
79. The geographical **criteria used to classify** the whole world as in the tropical, temperate or frigid zone is
A. Latitude B. Altitude C. Population D. Temperature
80. The zone that receives the **most radiant energy** from the sun is
A. Snow cover B. Cloud covers C. Clear sky D. Vegetation cover



81. Identify which pairing is **incorrect**.
A. Desert--xerophytes C. Tundra--Eskimos
B. Maquis--Mediterranean D. Savannah--Coniferous
82. Deserts have **cold nights** because of
A. Snow cover B. Cloud cover C. Clear sky D. Vegetation cover
83. The type of rainfall in a **equatorial rainforest** region is mainly _____ type.
A. Frontal B. Convectional C. Cyclonic D. Orographic
84. It is a part of earth's surface which has **similar physical elements &**, to some extent, **similar human activities**.
A. Environment B. An ecosystem C. Region D. Continent
85. **All living things** in an ecosystem have close links in the **transfer of energy** which is called the ____
A. An ecosystem B. Habitat C. Population D. Food chain E. Niche
86. The **human activities** found in **equatorial rainforests** includes all, **except**
A. Primitive hunting & gathering C. Plantation agriculture
B. Shifting cultivation D. Mining E. None
87. Which one is **not true** Plantation agriculture?
A. Large scale production of one or two crops for sale
B. Use modern techniques of production
C. First introduced to equatorial rainforests region by Europeans during colonial period
D. None
88. **Plantation agriculture** is characterized by:
A. Large-scale holdings
B. Production of a single crop (mono culture)
C. Heavy investment in processing plant, railways, shipments
D. All
89. Identify which pairing is **incorrect**
A. Rubber--Malaysia, Indonesia & Congo C. Petroleum--Nigeria, Venezuela & Indonesia
B. Bauxite--Ghana, Guyana & Venezuela D. Iron ore--Liberia E. None
90. How were tropical **deserts formed**? Deserts are formed due to their **location**:
A. In the trade-wind belts C. In the interior of continents
B. On the leeward side of high mountains D. Along cool ocean currents E. All
91. All are the major characteristics of a **Mid-latitude** region, **except**
A. Precipitation ranges from 750mm - 1500mm
B. The sun is always overhead in the temperate zones
C. There is a big difference in the length of day between summer & winter
D. Generally more developed than the other regions
E. It includes most of the world's industries
92. All are factors that bring about **frequent weather changes** in the temperate zone, **except**
A. Effects of continents B. Angle of the sun C. Length of day D. Altitude
93. Which region is the **most important** producer of both **agricultural & industrial** productions in the world?
A. Tropical (hot) zone B. Temperate zone C. Frigid (cold) zone D. Polar zone



94. The following are the major **Mediterranean-region areas**, but one
A. Southwestern part of South Africa C. Indonesian islands
B. Central Chile & California D. Southwest & Southern Australia
95. Which one is **not** the major **human activities** of the **Mediterranean** region?
A. Agriculture C. Manufacturing Industries
B. Transhumance D. Shifting cultivation E. Mining
96. The practice among **pastoral farmers** of moving their herds & flocks between two regions of different climate
A. Plantation agriculture B. Transhumance C. Manufacturing Industries D. Shifting cultivation
97. Identify which pairing is **not correct**
A. Gold & petroleum-----California C. Cacao-----Italy & Chile
B. Copper-----Chile D. Chrome & coal-----Turkey
98. What are the **major areas** of the Coniferous forest region/**Taiga**?
A. Parts of Asia, South of Arctic circle & North of temperate grassland
B. Northern America
C. Northern Norway, Sweden & Finland
D. Lies between 55° N & 70° N latitudes
E. All
99. What are the **climatic characteristics** of the Coniferous forest region/**Taiga**?
A. Winter is long & very cold
B. Summer is season of maximum rainfall
C. The total annual rainfall ranges b/n 300mm - 750mm
D. Rainfall is mainly cyclonic E. All
100. Which one is **not true** about the general characteristics of **coniferous** region?
A. Trees have low/single species diversity & grow together in large stands
B. Sweden, Canada & Russian Federation have rich Iron ore deposits
C. Coal, oil & gas deposits are found in Siberia
D. Found only in the Southern hemisphere
101. The coniferous forest region has a **well-developed industrial base**. This is due to it supported by:
A. The availability of many mineral deposits
B. The rich forest resources
C. The cheap & abundant water power from rivers
D. All of the above
102. The type of rainfall in the **temperate** region is mainly _____ type.
A. Frontal B. Convectional C. Cyclonic D. Orographic E. A & C
103. Which types of rainfall occurs when **moist air is forced to rise** over mountains?
A. Frontal B. Orographic (relief) C. Cyclonic D. Convectional
104. Frontal rainfall is very common in the **middle & high latitudes** (60°N & S from the equator)?
A. Frontal (Cyclonic) B. Orographic C. Relief D. Convectional
105. Which type of rainfall is common in **humid areas** where temperature is high throughout the year?
A. Relief B. Convectional C. Cyclonic D. Frontal



106. What is the name of a **liquid precipitation**?
A. Snow B. Hail C. Drizzle D. Rainfall E. Sleet
107. **Precipitation** may occur in which of the following **forms**?
A. Rain B. Snow & Hail C. Drizzle & Sleet D. All
108. The process by which liquid water is **converted into gases** is called _____.
A. Sublimation B. Transpiration C. Precipitation D. Evaporation
109. It is the transfer & change of **water from plants** to water vapor in the air.
A. Evaporation B. Sublimation C. Transpiration D. Condensation
110. Of the following which one is the process by which **vapor becomes liquid**?
A. Evapotranspiration B. Condensation C. Sublimation D. Melting E. Freezing
111. _____ is the process in which **ice changes into water vapor** without first becoming a liquid, & vice versa.
A. Evaporation B. Sublimation C. Transpiration D. Condensation
112. Which one is refers to the transfer of heat due to **differences in density**?
A. Conduction B. Convection C. Radiation D. Condensation
113. _____ is the transfer of energy from one body to another by means of **electromagnetic waves**.
A. Condensation B. Conduction C. Convection D. Radiation
114. It refers to the transfer of heat through **molecular contacts** within & between bodies.
A. Radiation B. Convection C. Sublimation D. Conduction
115. How many **percent of heat** will be reaches or absorbed by the **earth's surface**?
A. 51% B. 49% C. 19% D. 100%
116. Which one is **not true** about the **maximum & minimum** thermometers?
A. Minimum thermometer has alcohol as its liquid
B. Minimum thermometer gives the lowest temperature attained in a day
C. Maximum thermometer is a mercury-in-glass
D. Maximum thermometer registers the highest temperature reached in a day
E. None
117. Almost **all of the energy** reaching the earth from the sun is in the form of _____.
A. Gamma rays B. Ultraviolet ray C. Atomic particles D. Electromagnetic waves
118. Which of the following are the **major gases** of the earth's atmosphere?
A. Carbon dioxide & Argon C. Nitrogen & Oxygen
B. Hydrogen & Helium D. Ozone & Methane
119. The earth's **atmosphere** is divided into **four layers** based on what bases/criteria?
A. Rainfall variation B. Temperature variation C. Topography D. Vegetation covers
120. Within vertical structure of atmospheric layer areas, which one contains the **coldest part**?
A. Stratosphere B. Troposphere C. Mesosphere D. Thermosphere
121. Among the following, which one is a layer of **electrically charged** particles?
A. Exosphere B. Ionospheres C. Stratosphere D. Troposphere



122. Which one is **true** about the major characteristics of the **troposphere** layers?
- A. Uniformly, temperature decreases with increase of altitude
 - B. Contains 75% of atmospheric mass
 - C. It extends from sea level to 8/16km
 - D. Contains jet streams (high velocity winds)
 - E. All
123. From the atmospheric layers, which one contains high concentration of **Ozone (O₃)** gases?
- A. Thermosphere
 - B. Stratosphere
 - C. Troposphere
 - D. Mesosphere
124. Which one is **not true** about the major characteristics of the earth's atmospheric layers?
- A. Stratosphere extends 8/16km - 50km & it has constant temperature
 - B. Mesosphere extends 50 - 80/85km & the temperature is less than -100°C
 - C. Meteorites burn & disintegrate because of friction in the Stratosphere
 - D. Thermosphere have extremely low density & the temperature is >1200°C
 - E. Thermosphere extends from 80/85 kilometres upward into space
125. The **distribution of pressure** over the earth's surface depends on;
- A. Altitude
 - B. Vegetation cover
 - C. Temperature
 - D. Ocean currents
 - E. A & C
126. Which statement is **incorrect** about the distribution of **pressure** over the earth's surface?
- A. Pressure increases with an increase in altitude
 - B. Air pressure is highest at sea level & decreases with increasing altitude
 - C. High temperature makes air expand, so that it has a lower density & lower pressure
 - D. Low temperature makes air contract, resulting in higher density & high pressure
127. Which one is **not true** about the Equatorial low pressure belt (**Doldrums**)?
- A. There is tremendous heat, & warm air, creating low pressure
 - B. Located at 30° - 35° N & S
 - C. Centrifugal force is very high at the equator, because the earth's velocity of rotation is high
 - D. The air masses tend to be thrown outwards, resulting in low pressure
 - E. Wind speed is low, that is why this pressure belt is called the doldrums (Belt of Calm)
128. All are the **correct** statements about the **Tropical high pressure** belt (Horse Latitude), **except**
- A. Winds rise up from the Doldrums & sub-polar low pressure belts & accumulated at the Horse latitudes
 - B. The pressure is high, because pressure depends on the rotation & movement of air
 - C. Except for two months, temperature is usually high
 - D. Located 30° - 35°N & S
 - E. None
129. Which statement is **incorrect** about the **Sub-polar low** pressure belt & **Polar Highs**?
- A. Sub-polar low pressure belt is a low pressure & created because of intense high pressure at the poles
 - B. The polar zones have permanent centers of high pressure known as polar highs
 - C. Sub-polar low pressure belt is located 60° - 65°N & S from the equator
 - D. Polar Highs is located near the north & south poles
 - E. None

130. The pressure distribution over the earth's surface is **not a continuous belt**, due to;
- A. Small land areas in the Southern hemisphere which do not affect the free flow of the atmosphere
 - B. Large land areas in the Northern hemisphere
 - C. Air pressure increases with altitude
 - D. They move north or south with the apparent movement of the sun
131. The wind **force** (speed) and wind **direction** are affected by all of the following, **but one**
- A. Pressure gradient
 - B. Frictional force
 - C. Coriolis force
 - D. None
132. Which one is **not true** about the relation between the **wind speed & pressure gradient**?
- A. The difference in distance between Isobars is called the pressure gradient
 - B. If the isobars are closely spaced, pressure gradient force to be great, & wind speed to be high
 - C. In areas where the isobars are spaced widely apart, pressure gradient is low & light wind exist
 - D. High speed winds develop in areas where isobars are spaced widely apart
133. Which one is **incorrect** about the **deflection of Winds** & the resulting impacts?
- A. The speed of wind also affects the amount of deflection
 - B. The force which affects the direction of movements of winds is called the "Coriolis force"
 - C. The deflection is to the right in the Northern hemisphere & to the left in the Southern hemisphere
 - D. Anticyclones are low pressure areas & Cyclones are high pressure areas
 - E. Deflection of winds is caused by the rotation of the earth
134. Which one is **incorrect** on **planetary winds** and their relationship with pressure belts?
- A. Planetary winds blow over large/wide areas of the earth's surface
 - B. They are closely associated with the world pressure belts
 - C. Winds blow from areas of low pressure to areas of high pressure
 - D. The most common planetary winds are trade winds, westerlies & polar easterlies
135. All are **true** about the **Monsoon winds**, but one
- A. Seasonal winds whose movements are controlled by pressure that differs during different seasons
 - B. Seasonal changes in the direction of winds are caused by unequal heating of land & water surfaces
 - C. They are very common in South & South East Asia
 - D. None
136. Which statement clearly defines **Local winds** & their characteristics?
- A. They affect only limited/small areas and blow for a short period of time
 - B. Local winds are caused by the nature of the physical features of the area
 - C. They affect climate conditions on a small scale
 - D. All
137. Which one is **true** relating to the formation of **Land and sea breezes**?
- A. These winds change their directions daily & affect very small areas
 - B. During the daytime, wind blows from the sea towards the land & known as a sea breeze
 - C. At night, the wind blows from land towards the sea & known as a land breeze
 - D. These winds are common along coastal areas
 - E. All



138. Identify the **wrong** statements about the **Mountain and valley breezes**?
- A. Mountain & valley breezes arise from contrasts in temperature between valley floor & mountain slopes
 - B. At night, cooler & heavier mountain air slides down slopes towards the valley & called Mountain breeze
 - C. During the day the air at the bottom of the valley becomes cooler
 - D. Daytime, valley becomes warmer, air expands/rises along mountain slopes & called valley breeze
139. Which one is **correct** on the development of **valley/mountain breezes, & land/sea breezes**?
- A. During the daytime, temperature on the land is higher than on the water/sea
 - B. At night the land is colder than the sea & low pressure develops over the sea
 - C. During the day the air at the bottom of the valley becomes warmer
 - D. At night, the wind over the slope of the mountain becomes cool
 - E. All
140. A **dense concentration** of very fine invisible water droplets, sleet or ice crystals is called _____
- A. Air pressure
 - B. Wind
 - C. Rainfall
 - D. Cloud
141. All of the following cloud types are groups of **High clouds (>6000m)**, **except**
- A. Cirrostratus
 - B. Cirrus
 - C. Cirrocumulus
 - D. Cumulus
142. Among the following one is **not** a groups of **Middle clouds (2000–6000m)**.
- A. Alto cumulus
 - B. Alto stratus
 - C. Cumulonimbus
 - D. A & B
143. Which one is **not** a groups of **Low clouds (<2000m)**?
- A. Stratocumulus
 - B. Nimbostratus
 - C. Stratus
 - D. Cumulus
144. Which types of cloud is described as uniform, dark, flat & low clouds that **produce precipitation**?
- A. Alto stratus
 - B. Stratus
 - C. Stratocumulus
 - D. Nimbostratus
145. **Vertical clouds** (<500 & >18000m) that can cause **lightning, hail, strong rains**, strong winds & tornados are
- A. Nimbostratus
 - B. Stratocumulus
 - C. Cumulus
 - D. Cumulonimbus
146. At June 21 & December 21 **Solstices**, the sun is directly overhead at the _____ & _____ respectively.
- A. Equator & Tropic of Cancer
 - B. Tropic of Cancer & Tropic of Capricorn
 - C. Tropic of Capricorn & Equator
 - D. Tropic of Capricorn & Tropic of Cancer
147. At the _____ & _____ **equinoxes**, the sun is directly overhead at the **equator**.
- A. June & December
 - B. March & September
 - C. March & June
 - D. December & September
148. If the altitude of the given mountain is **4300m** above sea level & the temperature at sea level is **22°C**. What will be the expected temperature at the **top of the mountain**?
- A. 22°C
 - B. 27.52°C
 - C. -5.52°C
 - D. 49.52°C
149. One is **not true** about the effects of latitude & distance from the sea on the distribution of temperature.
- A. Land heats more quickly than water & it loses its heat quicker than water
 - B. The coastal regions are cooler than inland regions
 - C. At the equator, the overhead sun is low & low intensity insolation is received
 - D. At the poles, the overhead sun is low, so the amount of insolation is low
150. At the **equator**, the **sun's rays** always strike the earth _____
- A. At the low angle
 - B. 18 hours each day
 - C. Nearly 90° angle
 - D. <8 hours each day
151. **Ocean currents** influence temperature by
- A. Eroding shorelines
 - B. Washing warm, dry sediments out to sea
 - C. Heating or cooling the air
 - D. Dispersing the rays of the sun



152. How **cloud & winds** affects the distribution of temperatures?
- A. Cloud reduces amount of solar radiation & reflection, & low/cool temperatures
 - B. No clouds (clear sky), solar radiation & reflection will be at a maximum level/high temperature
 - C. Winds blow the surface layers of a body of water in the direction of their flow
 - D. Winds carry the temperature from one place to another
 - E. All
153. ___ is the **horizontal movement of ocean waters** caused by winds & differences in temperature.
- A. Wind
 - B. Ocean current
 - C. Humidity
 - D. Precipitation
154. How **ocean current** affects the distribution of **temperature & precipitation**?
- A. Land impacted by warm currents have abundant precipitation & high temperatures/warm climate
 - B. Land impacted by cold currents receive very little precipitation & have low temperatures/cool climate
 - C. Warm ocean current makes the weather of the nearby regions to go up in temperature
 - D. Cold ocean currents reduce the surrounding temperature
 - E. All
155. What would be temperature at top of mountain **Ras Dashen** assuming that temperature at sea level is **30°C**?
- A. 30°C
 - B. 29.56°C
 - C. 0.43°C
 - D. -0.43°C
156. Which one is **not** an example of a **Cold ocean currents**?
- A. Canary & Benguela
 - B. Peru & Labrador
 - C. Falkland & Alaska
 - D. Mozambique & Agulhas
157. _____ is a **strip of land along the sea coast** covered with various types of sediment.
- A. Sand dune
 - B. Beaches
 - C. Lagoon
 - D. Spit
158. All are **true** about the formations & features of **Waterfalls**, **except**
- A. Formed when water flows over hard rock which cannot be eroded easily, as soft rocks are easily eroded
 - B. The hard rock produces an overhang, & the water flows over it as a waterfall
 - C. Caused by sudden drops in the level of rivers
 - D. None
159. An area of saltwater separated from the sea by loose sandbanks is called a _____.
- A. Spit
 - B. Lagoon
 - C. Beaches
 - D. Loess deposit
160. Which one is a common feature in the **Lower course** of a river?
- A. Transportation & deposition
 - B. Large channel & large/flat floodplain
 - C. Levees & oxbow lakes
 - D. Deltas/estuaries
 - E. All
161. _____ is a **small hill of sand** formed by the action of the wind.
- A. Loess deposit
 - B. Sand dune
 - C. Barchans
 - D. Deltas
162. Which features are explained as a **narrow ridges of alluvial deposits** found along the bank of a river
- A. Floodplains
 - B. Ox-bow lakes
 - C. Deltas
 - D. Levees
163. What is an **Ox-bow lake**?
- A. They are crescent moon shaped lakes created due to meanders that have been abandoned
 - B. They are formed when meanders are cut off from the main river channel
 - C. A narrow ridges of alluvial deposits found along the bank of a river
 - D. A & B

164. It is a **narrow ridge of sand** or shingle that **projects into the sea**, but is attached to the land at one end.
A. Lagoon B. Spit C. Beaches D. Barchans
165. Which of the following sentences is **not correctly** explained the features of **Flood plains**?
A. A broad flat areas which border with lower course of a river & sometimes flooded by the river
B. It is a broad, flat section of a valley floor filled with sand, gravel, and clay
C. Form when a river running along a valley floods & spills out of its channel
D. The river deposits sediments as it flows over portions of the floodplain
E. None
166. All are the major **importance's of volcanic** eruptions, but one
A. Give us some ideas about the interior of the earth & generate geothermal energy
B. Help in the creation of new land, formation & concentration of minerals
C. Provide fertile soil & hot springs (with medical value)
D. None
167. Which one of these **does not** belong to **volcanic activity**?
A. Caldera B. Hot springs C. Waterfall D. Crater
168. Which one is **wrong** statements on the characteristics of an **earthquakes**?
A. Sudden movements in the earth's crust
B. Caused by internal movements deep down inside the earth
C. Take place along fault lines where the earth's crust is weak
D. Frequently associated with folds
169. The point at which an **earthquake originates** is called the _____
A. Epicenter B. Fault lines C. Focus D. Seismograph
170. The point on the earth's surface **immediately above the focus** is called the _____
A. Focus B. Epicenter C. Fault lines D. Seismometer
171. When magma cools, solidifies and forms rocks **inside the crust**, which **intrusive features** are **not** formed?
A. Batholiths B. Laccoliths C. Sills D. Calderas E. Dikes
172. Identity the **wrongly** matched one.
A. Batholith-----Very large mass/structure of magma
B. Laccolith-----Mushroom shaped body of intrusive igneous rock
C. Dike-----Magma solidifies in a vertical crack
D. Sill-----Magma solidifies horizontally along a bedding plane
E. None
173. One is **not true** about **types of volcanoes** & related examples?
A. Active volcano erupts from time to time such as Erta'li, Fentale Dubbi & Damiali
B. Dormant volcano has not erupted for a long time but may erupt again in future like Tatali & Dabbahu
C. Extinct/dead volcano has not erupted within historic time, such as Mt. Zuquala, Ras Dashen & Batu
D. Erta'li, Fentale Dubbi & Damiali are an examples of Dormant/sleep volcano



174. The **scale** which gives the magnitude of an earthquake is called the
A. Pascal scale B. Graphic scale C. Richter scale D. Stevenson Scale
175. Readings of higher than which **numbers** on Richter scale will indicate a **strong or major** earthquake?
A. 3.5 B. 5.0 C. 0-3 D. 7.0
176. What are the **effects** of Earth quakes? An earthquake causes:
A. Destruction of life & property, & the devastation of cities, fires & diseases
B. Landslides & deep cracks in surface rocks, & the rise/lowering of the sea floor
C. Displacement of parts of the earth's crust vertically or laterally
D. All
177. About **80% of all earthquakes** occur in the following **regions** of the world's, **except**
A. Around the Pacific Ocean zone C. The west-coast areas of North & South America
B. Across Southern Europe & Southern Asia D. Around the Atlantic Ocean zone
178. The **largest earthquake & volcano** zone lies along the edges of which Oceans?
A. Arctic ocean B. Pacific Ocean C. Atlantic Ocean D. Southern Ocean E. Indian ocean
179. When the magma emerges on to the surface, **it cools and hardens**. It is then called ____
A. Molten rocks B. Lava C. Crater D. Caldera
180. Magma reaches the earth's surface through a **small hole** called ____ & ____ (**long cracks**) respectively.
A. Craters & calderas B. Lavas & vents C. Vents & fissures D. Dikes & sills
181. Which one is **not correct** about volcanism & **associated landforms** with volcanic activity's?
A. If lava emerges via a vent; it builds up into a volcano (cone-shaped mound)
B. If lava emerges via a fissure; it builds up to form a lava plateau or lava flow
C. If the magma flows to the surface through a vent, a crater & caldera (large crater) is formed
D. It is caused by external movements within the earth
E. None
182. Which statement is **wrong** on how **faulting, rift valleys** and **block mountains** are formed?
A. Faults (cracks) are caused by lateral/vertical forces, which can be tensional/compressional
B. When land between two parallel faults is pushed upward block (horst) mountains are formed
C. When the land between the two faults sinks down, a rift valley is formed
D. Tension causes a normal fault, & compression causes a reverse fault
E. None
183. Which one is an examples of **block (horst)** mountains?
A. Sierra Nevada mountains C. Afar block mountains
B. Harz mountains D. Ruwenzori E. All
184. Which statement is **incorrect** about **folding forces/bending of the rocks** & how fold mountains are formed?
A. Fold mountains are formed by crust which has been uplifted, & folded by compressional forces
B. Folding is occurs when two forces act towards each other from opposing sides
C. The compressional force/movement pushes sedimentary rocks upwards into a series of folds
D. Folds are formed when two plates move towards each other
E. None



185. The apparent force that **causes moving bodies** to be **deflected westward** is the
A. Prevailing westerlies B. Convection current C. Coriolis effect D. Earth's gravity
186. One is **not** example of **old fold** mountains (over 200 million years of age)?
A. Cape Range B. Urals in Russia C. Atlas in NW Africa D. Appalachians of USA
187. The following are some examples of **young fold** mountains (10 to 25 million years of age), **except**
A. Andes & Rocky B. Alps & Atlas C. Himalayas & Australian Alps D. Cape Range & Urals
188. **Batholiths** are:
A. Dissected mountains B. Igneous rock structures C. Plateaus D. Fold mountains
189. Which one is **not** the **main agents (causes)** of **Physical/mechanical** weathering?
A. The effects of temperature changes C. The effects of plant & animal actions
B. The effects of frost action D. The effects of rain action
190. One is **wrongly** matched statement about the **Physical/mechanical** weathering. Which one?
A. The effects of temperature changes is resulted with Exfoliation (onion skin peeling)
B. Plants roots may push the rock apart & Some animals burrow also helps to break up rocks
C. Frost action is very common in winter season in temperate zone & some high mountains all year round
D. Scree (piles of rock fragment) are happened due to the effects of frost action
E. None
191. A limestone column that **hangs down from the ceiling** of an underground cave is _____.
A. Artesian B. Stalagmite C. Stalactite D. Barchans
192. What process is **not** important in **Chemical weathering (Decomposition)**?
A. It is a process that forms new substances, & it is affected by the minerals in the rock
B. When acid water comes into contact with a limestone rock, it dissolves very quickly
C. When rain water dissolves oxygen & reacts with iron in rocks, the rocks become rusty
D. Pollution in towns & cities increases chemical weathering
E. None
193. Which features of cave is formed when a stalactite and a stalagmite **join together**?
A. Exfoliation B. Scree C. Stalagmite D. Pillar
194. A limestone column that **builds upwards from the floor** of the cave is _____.
A. Stalactite B. Pillar C. Stalagmite D. Scree
195. How do **plants and animals act** as agents of chemical weathering (decomposition)?
A. Plants absorb minerals, & decaying vegetation produces organic acid & causes breakdown of minerals
B. Bacteria in the presence of water breaks down certain minerals in the soil
C. Leaching is a major soil-forming process
D. All
196. What are the major **agents/causes** of erosion?
A. Moving ice/glacier B. River/running water C. Waves of the sea D. Wind E. All
197. What processes are included in **erosion**?
A. Eroding B. Transporting C. Depositing eroded materials D. All



198. Identify the **wrong** explanations on **external forces**/processes.
- A. Physical weathering/disintegration breaks up rocks into smaller pieces
 - B. Erosion is the transporting of weathered material by various natural forces
 - C. Chemical weathering causes rock to dissolve/decompose
 - D. None
199. **Anticlines** and **synclines** are the product of which structural stresses?
- A. Tension B. Compression C. Shearing D. A and B
200. One is **not true** about the three types of erosion by **running water/rivers**.
- A. Sheet erosion is occurs when surface water moves in a wide flow
 - B. Rill erosion is occurs when surface water cuts relatively small channels
 - C. Gully erosion is occurring when floods cut deep wide gorges
 - D. None
201. Which of the following is **not** associated with **earthquakes**?
- A. Body waves B. Focus C. Geyser D. Seismograph
202. Identify the **wrongly** stated one.
- A. Denudation---Lower/reduce or wearing away level of land
 - B. Deposition---Raise/build level of land
 - C. Tensional---Pull rocks apart
 - D. Compression---Push rocks together
 - E. None
203. Why the **thickest deposits of sedimentary rocks** are generally accumulated along the **edges of continents**?
- A. This is because of fold mountains are usually formed from sedimentary rocks
 - B. This is because of fold mountains are usually found along the edges of continents
 - C. This is because of folds are formed due to Tensional forces
 - D. A & B
 - E. All
204. Which one is **not** belong to the products of **external** volcanic activity?
- A. Volcanoes B. Lava plateaus C. Geysers D. Dikes E. Hot springs
205. The following are the main features of the **middle course** of the river, **but one**
- A. The river valley becomes wider & larger
 - B. The river may receive waters of many tributaries, which increase the volume of water
 - C. Instead of taking the most direct course possible, the river begins to meander
 - D. Meanders are pronounced curves in the course of a river
 - E. None
206. **Meanders** are associated with a
- A. Waterfalls B. Flood plains C. Drainage basins D. V-shape valleys
207. All are the main features of **Middle course** of the rivers, **except**
- A. Lateral erosion & transportation C. Vertical erosion & weathering
 - B. Floodplain & Meanders D. River cliff



208. Which one is **false statement** on the main characteristics of the **river stages**?
- A. Meandering over wide plains, & makes widespread/large deposition in the lower course
 - B. At upper course the volume of water is usually small
 - C. The river flows slowly in lower course
 - D. The river flows very fast down steep-slopes in the upper course
 - E. None
209. The **Upper course** of the rivers is characterized by all, **except**
- A. Vertical erosion & weathering
 - B. Head ward erosion
 - C. Waterfalls & gorges
 - D. Floodplain & Meanders
 - E. V-shaped valley & rapids
210. Which of the following provides the best example of a **decomposer**?
- A. Dead animals
 - B. Fungi
 - C. Dead plants
 - D. Grass plants
211. Which of the following is an example of a **biotic** component of environment?
- A. Water
 - B. Wind
 - C. Plants
 - D. Temperature
212. It refers to the **force exerted** on a surface by the air above it as gravity pulls it to Earth.
- A. Temperature
 - B. Precipitation
 - C. Air pressure
 - D. Humidity
213. _____ is the **concentration** of water vapor present in the air.
- A. Wind
 - B. Precipitation
 - C. Cloud
 - D. Humidity
214. The **movement of air**, caused by the uneven heating of the Earth by the sun & the Earth's own rotation is
- A. Sunshine
 - B. Precipitation
 - C. Cloud
 - D. Wind
215. _____ is any **visible mass of water droplets** or ice crystals suspended in the atmosphere.
- A. Sunshine
 - B. Precipitation
 - C. Cloud
 - D. Humidity
216. Which one is **not** correctly matched?
- A. Rainfall ---- Rain gauge
 - B. Air pressure --- Barometer
 - C. Wind speed --- Anemometer
 - D. Temperature --- Anemometer
217. Which one is calculated by **adding** the maximum & minimum temperature of the day & dividing the sum by
- A. Daily (diurnal) range of temperature
 - B. Annual range of temperature
 - C. Mean daily temperature
 - D. Mean monthly temperature
218. It is the **difference** between the daily maximum and daily minimum temperature.
- A. Daily (diurnal) range of temperature
 - B. Annual range of temperature
 - C. Mean daily temperature
 - D. Mean monthly temperature
219. Wind **direction** is often observed using an instrument called
- A. Rain gauge
 - B. Barometer
 - C. Anemometer
 - D. Wind vane
220. _____ is calculated by **adding** the amounts rainfall of the 12 months.
- A. Daily/diurnal range of rainfall
 - B. Annual range of rainfall
 - C. Total annual rainfall
 - D. Mean annual rainfall
221. The side of the mountain facing the **wind laden with moisture** is called
- A. The leeward side of mountains
 - B. The windward side
 - C. The rain shadow
 - D. All



222. Which one is determined or calculated by adding all the amounts of rainfall on **daily basis** for the month & dividing the sum by the number of days of the month.
- A. Mean monthly rainfall C. Total annual rainfall
B. Annual range of rainfall D. Mean annual rainfall
223. _____ it is the **difference** between the temperatures of the **hottest** and coldest months.
- A. Daily (diurnal) range of temperature C. Mean daily temperature
B. Annual range of temperature D. Mean monthly temperature
224. It refers to a pattern of weather condition experienced in an area over a **long period of time**.
- A. Humidity B. Climate C. Precipitation D. Weather
225. The **short term** state of the atmosphere, including, temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind & visibility is
- A. Humidity B. Climate C. Precipitation D. Weather
226. **Any liquid or frozen water** that forms in atmosphere & falls back to Earth in form of rain, sleet, hail, & snow is
- A. Temperature B. Precipitation C. Air pressure D. Humidity
227. Which of the following is **not** categorized under **renewable** resources?
- A. Geothermal & Wind energy C. Minerals & Coal
B. Plants & Animals D. Soil, Water & Solar radiation
228. Which of the following is **not** categorized under **non-renewable** resources?
- A. Plants & Animals C. Minerals & Coal
B. Crude oil & Natural gas D. Petroleum & Gold
229. Which of the following natural resources can be **replenished by nature**?
- A. Gold B. Petroleum C. Wind D. Coal
230. All are resources that **cannot** be regenerated by nature and exist in **limited amount, except**
- A. Gold B. Petroleum C. Soil D. Coal & Natural gas



GEOGRAPHY GRADE_9TH

UNIT-3 COMPPILED

EGSEC & MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE-12





GRADE 9th UNIT-3

Geography EGSEC & Review Exercises for Grade 12

1. Among the following which one is **not** considered as the main **Features** of census?
A. Periodicity B. Simultaneity C. Cheapness D. Universality
2. Which population data source is collected through estimating **a part of the whole population** in a certain place?
A. Sample survey B. Census C. Vital registration D. All
3. Which statement **correctly** mention the difference between **census & Sample survey** in population data source?
A. Sample survey is more expensive than census
B. Census is cheaper than sample survey
C. Census provide detail information than sample survey
D. Census is more expensive than sample survey
4. Completeness of registration & reliability of data gathered through **vital registration** affected by the all, **except**
A. Level of literacy B. Social awareness C. Social custom D. None
5. Which of the following is **not** the factor affecting the **quality** of population data.
A. Inadequate awareness B. False information C. Double entry D. Financial adequacy
6. Which of the following is the **sparsely populated** region of the world?
A. East Asia B. South Asia C. Tundra land D. European peninsula
7. Which statement is **not true** about the characteristics of **rural population settlement**?
A. Widely dispersed C. Engaged in agriculture
B. Isolated homesteads D. Engaged non-agricultural activity
8. Which activity is **not** part of **primary** economic activity?
A. Agriculture B. Forestry C. Mining D. Communication
9. Among the following nations one is **not used fishery** as the mainstay of their livelihoods?
A. Ethiopia B. Norway C. Iceland D. Japan
10. Which type of economic activity known as **smokeless industry**?
A. Forestry B. Mining C. Trade D. Tourism
11. All are an example **renewable** resource, **except**
A. Mineral B. Water C. Vegetation D. Soil
12. Which of the following settlement structures has **highest population** concentration?
A. Hamlet B. City C. Megalopolis D. Conurbation
13. In the case of Ethiopia and other African countries the **criteria used to identify urban & rural** area:
A. Population size C. The statues of urban settlement
B. Population function D. All of the above
14. Which economic activity is the most serious and critical to **forest resource conservation** of Ethiopia?
A. Clearing of forests for agricultural purpose C. Overgrazing & charcoal production
B. Forest wild fire D. Cutting trees for fuel and timber production



15. Which of the following is an example of how a **cultural expression** is related to natural environment?
- A. Development of special music style to accompany religious worship
 - B. Hindu belief in reincarnation
 - C. Diffusion of language through migration
 - D. Use of local natural resources for building & architecture
16. Which of the following **problems of livestock rearing** is the most series in Ethiopia?
- A. High market orientation
 - C. Soil degradation
 - B. Poor grazing ground
 - D. Shortage of capital
17. In Ethiopia, the need for **irrigation practice** may be related to which **prime** problem of Agriculture?
- A. Fragmentation of land
 - B. Soil degradation
 - C. Dependency on rain
 - D. Shortage of capital
18. By all standards, which geographical regions of the world could be said **free from poverty**?
- A. Africa
 - B. South America
 - C. North America
 - D. Asia
19. Which one of the following could be a typical characteristic of **developing countries**?
- A. Mass poverty
 - B. High life expectancy
 - C. High literacy
 - D. Advanced technology
20. Which of the following population cluster support the **smallest percentage** of the global population?
- A. East Asia cluster
 - C. South Asia cluster
 - B. European cluster
 - D. North east American cluster
21. The concept of **human population** refers to
- A. Plants, animals and humans
 - C. Living things living in definite area
 - B. All living things and non-living things
 - D. The number of people only
22. All **but one** characterizes developing countries
- A. Large family planning
 - B. Low span of life
 - C. High fertility level
 - D. Small per capital income
23. It is one of the **most important** means of communication. Which one?
- A. Television
 - B. Radio
 - C. Television
 - D. Mail
24. _____ is the **transmission of words** and messages from one place to another.
- A. Transportation
 - B. Tourism
 - C. Communication
 - D. Trade
25. Which one is a means of communication used to transmit messages using both **images** and **sounds**?
- A. Television
 - B. Radio
 - C. Television
 - D. Mail
26. ___ is defined as a **place in which people live**, carrying out a variety of activities, to make their livings.
- A. Environment
 - B. Habitat
 - C. Settlement
 - D. Population
27. Which one of population belt supports more than **60%** of world population?
- A. Asiatic population belt
 - C. Northeastern of North America
 - B. Peninsular Europe
 - D. Tundra
28. The following regions are the **sparsely populated** regions of the world, **except**
- A. Hot & dry lands
 - B. Tundra
 - C. Hot & humid regions
 - D. High relief areas
 - E. None
29. Among the following one is **not** the main **densely** populated areas in the world.
- A. Equatorial rain forest
 - C. Peninsular Europe
 - B. Asiatic population belt
 - D. Northeast of North America
30. The continuous **registration of the vital** events population births, deaths, marriages & divorces is called
- A. Sample survey
 - B. Population Census
 - C. Vital Registration
 - D. Universality



31. Which one of the main features of census is **wrongly** matched?
- A. Simultaneity---- Specific well-defined time C. Periodicity---- Specified time interval
B. Defined territory---- Specified geographical unit D. Universality----- Include every person
E. None
32. Census is conducted at **specific well-defined time** throughout the country. It refers to;
- A. Expensiveness B. Universality C. Periodicity D. Simultaneity
33. Census should be taken at certain **specified time interval**. For example, **Ethiopia** conducted at every
- A. 5 years B. 20 years C. 10 years D. 4 years
34. All are factors affecting the **quality** of data, **except**
- A. Financial inadequacy C. Inadequate awareness
B. Enumeration mechanism D. Double entry E. All
35. Which one is the **main sources** of population data?
- A. Vital Registration B. Population census C. Sample survey D. Double entry
36. The **Official counting of all the people** of a certain geographical area with a well-defined boundary so as to collect socioeconomic & demographic information about the population is defined as
- A. Sample survey B. Population Census C. Vital Registration D. Universality
37. Which of the following **countries** in the world has the **largest** population?
- A. India B. China C. Pakistan D. Nigeria
38. The **largest** proportion of the world's population lives in
- A. Africa B. Europe C. South America D. Asia
39. Human activities which are **directly related to land**, making use of its resources, or having an impact on it is
- A. Land Degradation B. Land Protection C. Land use D. Land Farming
40. Which of the following is **influential in changing** land use?
- A. Environmental condition C. Land policy & developmental program
B. Local culture D. All
41. The **wise use** of natural resource is ____.
- A. Degradation B. Misused C. Destruction D. Conservation
42. The most common **rural residential pattern** in the world's **agricultural areas** is:
- A. Dispersed B. Nucleated C. Spaced D. Hierarchical
43. Which of the following pairs of continents have contrasting population situations?
- A Europe & Australia B. Africa & Asia C. Asia & Oceania D. Africa & Europe
44. Which of the following is **not a tertiary** economic activity?
- A. Wholesale trade B. Tourism C. Transportation D. Construction
45. One of the following involves **periodic abandoning** of farm plots
- A. Subsistence farming B. Terracing C. Shifting cultivation D. A & C are correct
46. Which types of economic activities involve the production of **foodstuffs** and raw materials?
- A. Secondary B. Tertiary C. Primary D. Quaternary
47. The following are examples of **primary** economic activities, except
- A. Agriculture B. Fishing C. Forestry D. Tourism E. Mining.



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48. The Primary economic activities are **characterized** by the following, except:
- A. Dependent on the natural environment
 - B. Related to the production of foodstuffs and raw materials
 - C. Influenced by physical environment
 - D. None
49. Science & art of **cultivation of soil & rearing of livestock** for either local consumption or commercial purposes
- A. Crop production
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Fishing
 - D. Forestry
50. The **cut-and- burn** cultivation system is called_____
- A. Crop Production
 - B. Shifting cultivation
 - C. Plantation Agriculture
 - D. Crop rotation
51. _____ is the process of **cultivation of plants to yield** food, feed, and fiber or to provide medicinal or industrial ingredients, or grow ornamental products.
- A. Crop Production
 - B. Arable Farming
 - C. Mechanized farming
 - D. A & B
52. It is concerned with the extraction of **mineral bearing** substance from the earth's crust is
- A. Agriculture
 - B. Fishing
 - C. Forestry
 - D. Mining
 - E. Tourism
53. The **extraction of forest** products for different purposes by people is called
- A. Deforestation
 - B. Forestry
 - C. Agro-forestry
 - D. Social forestry
54. Of the following one is concerned with the catching and harvesting of **fish &** other marine creatures?
- A. Forestry
 - B. Fishing
 - C. Gathering
 - D. Mining
55. Which sector includes **all animals** that are kept on the farm to provide food, power, raw materials, or are meant for market?
- A. Crop Production
 - B. Arable Farming
 - C. Livestock raising
 - D. Tourism
56. Of the following one is refers to the **place where** manufacturing takes place.
- A. Manufacturing
 - B. Industry
 - C. Construction
 - D. Power production
57. It is the activity, which turns **raw materials into products** by using labour, energy, and equipment.
- A. Manufacturing
 - B. Industry
 - C. Construction
 - D. Power production
58. Of the following, one is **not** a **secondary** economic activity.
- A. Mining
 - B. Construction
 - C. Power production
 - D. Manufacturing
59. Which needs **specialized** knowledge, technical skills, communication ability, or administrative competence?
- A. The Quaternary sector
 - C. The primary sector
 - B. The Secondary sector
 - D. The Tertiary sector
60. The economic sector that involve **high-level** decision-making and scientific research skills is called
- A. Tertiary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Quinary
 - D. Quaternary
 - E. Primary
61. The following are the main tourist attractions included under **human-made features**, except
- A. Lalibela
 - B. Sof Omar Cave
 - C. Gonder castle
 - D. Tiya
 - E. Axum
62. Which of the following Ethiopian tourist attractions sites was **not officially** recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**)?
- A. Simien Mountains National park
 - B. Axum
 - C. Lalibela
 - D. Abiyata-Shalla
 - E. A & D
63. Which one is **not natural** tourist attraction sites in Ethiopia?
- A. Mago National Park
 - B. Rift Valley
 - C. Lake Tana
 - D. Tiya
 - E. Sof Omar Cave
64. Which of the following is an example of **non-renewable** resources?
- A. Coal
 - B. Wind
 - C. Water
 - D. Plant



65. If the yearly **import value** of a given country exceeds its yearly export value it will be a _____ trade balance.
A. Positive/Surplus B. Balance trade C. Deficit/Negative D. A & B
66. Which one is a basic economic concept involving the **buying and selling** of goods and services?
A. Transportation B. Trade C. Communication D. Information
67. _____ is the yearly **difference** between the export and import values.
A. Export Trade B. Trade balance C. External (Foreign) trade D. Import Trade
68. The process of trading, which involves the exchange of commodities among **different countries** is called
A. Import Trade C. External (Foreign) trade
B. Trade balance D. Positive/surplus trade balance
69. Which types of service sectors main functions is to **facilitate movements** of different goods or commodities from areas of surplus to areas of deficit?
A. Communication B. Information C. Transportation D. Trade
70. What sorts of transportation systems are the **most important** transport infrastructure in providing access to **rural and urban** areas in Ethiopia?
A. Inland waterways B. Air transport C. Road transport D. Railway transport
71. Which types of transportation modes is **cheap** & convenient for transporting **bulky goods** over distances.
A. Air transport B. Road transport C. Railway transport D. Water transport
72. What is the name of the only **navigable** river in Ethiopia?
A. Abbay B. Awash C. Baro D. Wabishebele
73. For countries like Ethiopia where the topography is difficult for communication, which transport system is of **special significance**?
A. Air transport B. Road transport C. Railway transport D. Water transport
74. Which African countries air transport is the **leading and most profitable** airline in Africa?
A. Egypt B. Nigeria C. Republic of South Africa D. Ethiopia E. Morocco
75. The **service sector** of human economic activities is designated as:
A. Secondary B. Quaternary C. Primary D. Tertiary
76. Of the following, one is a **primary** economic activity.
A. Forestry B. Trade C. Tourism D. Refineries
77. Which one of the following refers to a **tertiary** economic activity?
A. Processing raw materials C. The provision of services
B. The production of services D. The production of raw materials
78. The types of human activities related to the **extractive** sector belong to:
A. Secondary B. Tertiary C. Primary D. Quaternary
79. One of the following is a characteristic of **manufacturing** activities.
A. Large number of employees are engaged
B. It requires large capital investment & involves mass units of production
C. They involve a high degree of division of labour
D. All
80. The use of Ethiopian rivers for **navigation** extremely limited. This is due to:
A. Ruggedness of the topography C. Presence of rapids and falls in the course of river
B. Seasonal fluctuation of the volume of water D. All of the above



GEOGRAPHY GRADE_9TH

UNIT-4 COMPPILED

EGSEC & MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE-12





GRADE 9th UNIT-4

Geography Model Examination for Grade 12

1. The most vulnerable social group to **HIV/AIDS** infection are
A. Women B. Elites C. Business men's D. Researchers
2. Among the following one is **not the main impacts** of HIV/AIDS?
A. Depleted the productive work force C. Food insecurity
B. Shortened life expectancy D. Prosperity
3. In the last two decades HIV/AIDS Vulnerability was very high in **sub-Saharan Africa** because of;
A. Lack of awareness B. Financial problem C. Poverty D. All are correct
4. All are the serious **cause** of air pollution in the world currently accepted, **except**
A. Industries wastes B. Fumes from Vehicles C. Acid rain D. Vegetation cover
5. Which of the following is the main environmental problem in **developing regions**?
A. Deforestation B. Soil degradation C. Wildlife destruction D. All are correct
6. Among the following which one is **not** considered as **specific** objectives of **environmental** in Ethiopia
A. Maintaining Impacts of municipal waste & other pollutants
B. Promoting unwise use of resource
C. Preventing hazardous substances/wastes
D. Promote management systems for the environment
7. Which one is **true** about over all **educational** policy of Ethiopia?
A. Increasing student's access to educational opportunities
B. Addressing educational equity among female and male
C. Increased access to Adult & Non-Formal Education
D. All are correct
8. Which one of the following is **not an environmental** problem?
A. Deforestation B. Soil degradation C. Wildlife depletion D. Reforestation
9. One of the following is **true** about the consequences of the **HIVAIDS pandemics**. Which one?
A. Increase in the growth rate of population C. High rate of growth in labour productivity
B. Lower health care expenses D. Decline in life expectancy
10. One of the following impacts of **HIV/AIDS** is **psychological**:
A. Stigma B. Stress C. Sickness D. Dependence
11. The social segments that are **not vulnerable** to risky in Ethiopia is?
A. Women C. Orphan children
B. Commercial sex worker D. Self-sufficient and educated groups
12. From the energy sources list below one is **not environmentally friends**?
A. Hydro power B. Geothermal C. Wind-farm D. Coal
13. The **long term** economic development **strategic policy** of Ethiopia is:
A. Agricultural leads-industrialization C. Government leads-economy
B. Industrial leads-agriculture D. Individual led' economy
14. When was the **first evidence of HIV** infection in Ethiopia recognized?
A. In the late 1970's B. In 1990 C. In the early 1980's D. In 2000
15. Which one of the following is a **demographic** impact of HIV/AIDS?
A. Orphan hood B. Stress C. Dependency D. Shortens life expectances



16. Which one of the following is **not true** about HIV/AIDS?
- A. Has shortened life expectancy C. Has increased hospital-bed occupancy
B. Has caused an increase in tuberculosis incidents D. None of the above
17. Which of the following **age groups** of the population is **highly affected** by HIV/AIDS?
- A. Infants B. The older population C. The younger population D. Children
18. Of the following **geographic areas**, which one is **highly infected** by HIV/AIDS?
- A. Western Europe & North America C. South & Southeast Asia
B. The Caribbean & Pacific regions D. Sub-Saharan Africa
19. Which one of the following activities is **extremely dangerous** regarding the **transmission of HIV/AIDS**?
- A. Re-use of blades B. Kissing C. Re-use of injections D. Unprotected sex
20. Which one of the following is **not** a **economic** impact of HIV/AIDS?
- A. Affects labor force C. Declined productivity
B. Dependency D. Loss of skilled labor E. None
21. Which of the following is **true** about the **environmental policy** of Ethiopia?
- A. It encourages increased agricultural production through sustainable methods by improving & intensifying existing farming systems
B. To recognize complementary roles of communities, private entrepreneurs & state in forestry development
C. To locate, develop or adopt energy resources & technologies to replace biomass fuel
D. All
22. In terms of the objectives of the environmental policy, which countries is **different from the others**?
- A. Netherlands B. France C. England D. Ethiopia E. USA
23. Ethiopia's **environmental policy** came into effect in the decades of the
- A. 1980's B. 1970's C. 2000's D. 1990's
24. Which of the following is **given lesser attention** in the **environmental** policies of Ethiopia?
- A. Soil protection B. Urban development C. Forest protection D. Water pollution
25. To which problems do the environmental policies of **developed countries** pay the **most attention**?
- A. Water pollution B. Forest destruction C. Industrial wastes D. Soil degradation
26. In the **objectives of the new economic** policy of Ethiopia, which one of the following is **not included**?
- A. Promoting private investment
B. Continuing the role of the government in the economy
C. Involving regional administration in economic management
D. Promoting the participation of the population in developmental sectors
27. Which of the following are **NOT the prime objectives** of the new economic policy of Ethiopia.
- A. Promoting population participation in the development process of the country
B. Changing the role of the state in the economy
C. Minimizing private investment both in the national and regional economy
D. Involving regional administration in managing the economy



28. Which one of the following is **not true** about HIV/AIDS?
 - A. It is a non-communicable disease
 - B. It can be transmitted through unsafe sex
 - C. A person can be infected with HIV for a long time without showing any symptoms
 - D. The first case of HIV in Ethiopia was reported in 1986
29. One of the following is **not** an environmental problem in **developing countries**.
 - A. Deforestation
 - B. Soil degradation
 - C. Industrial waste
 - D. Wildlife destruction
30. One of the following is **not** an objective of the **environmental** policy of Ethiopia
 - A. Develop programs that promote management systems for the environment
 - B. Promote development that is sustainable & optimize resource use & management opportunities
 - C. Minimize the adverse impacts of municipal waste & other potential pollutants
 - D. None
31. Which point is **not stated** in the new economic policy of Ethiopia?
 - A. Increase imported goods
 - B. Promote better utilization of resources
 - C. Increase rate of industrialization
 - D. Encourage private investment
32. Which of the following is/are the **most common route** of HIV/AIDS infection?
 - A. Shared use of needles, blades & other sharp objects
 - B. Transfusion of infected blood, unsafe delivery & breast feeding
 - C. Unsafe/unprotected sexual intercourse
 - D. All are correct
33. The **primary mode** of HIV transmission in Ethiopia is _____.
 - A. Unsafe delivery & breast feeding
 - B. Sexual intercourse
 - C. Safe sex
 - D. Abstinence
34. Which one of the following is/are an **impact of HIV/AIDS**?
 - A. Decline productivity
 - B. Increased mortality
 - C. School dropout increases
 - D. All
35. Among the following populations, the **most vulnerable group** is/are
 - A. Women
 - B. Youth
 - C. Commercial sex workers
 - D. All are correct
36. Which of the following is the **main goal** of the **environmental** policies of Ethiopia?
 - A. Minimizing the use of natural resources
 - B. Prohibiting people from using natural resources
 - C. Protecting natural resources from wastage
 - D. Ending exploitation of natural resources
37. Which one of the following is **not a component** of the **economy** policy of Ethiopia?
 - A. Trade policy
 - B. Population policy
 - C. Industrial policy
 - D. Agricultural policy



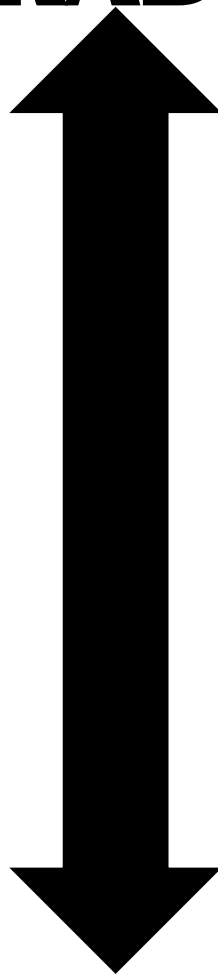
GEOGRAPHY GRADE_10TH

UNIT-1 COMPPILED

EGSEC & MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE 12





GRADE 10th UNIT-I

Geography EGSEC & Model Examination for Grade 12

1. If the angular bearing of point "X" to point "Y" is 225°, then the cardinal **direction** will be:
A. Northwest B. Southeast C. Northeast D. Southwest
2. How can we determine the **steepness of slopes** on contour maps? It depends on:
A. The distance between contours drawn on map
B. The vertical Interval (V.I) between two successive contours
C. The direction between contours drawn on map
D. A & B
3. The **steeper & gentler** slope of an escarpment is known as _____ & _____ respectively.
A. Even & Terraced B. Scarp & Dip C. Dip & Scarp D. Concave & Convex
4. Which one is **false** on the types of **slopes & the gradient** they indicate?
A. In Terraced/Stepped slope gradient changes several times between bottom & top of slope
B. An even slope has a constant gradient from the bottom to top
C. Concave slope has a steep gradient at top & gentler at bottom
D. Convex slope has steep gradient at bottom & gentler at the top
E. None
5. _____ is the **degree or rate of change** of slope or elevation between two points.
A. Slope B. Contour Intervals C. Gradient D. Altitude
6. Why **Landmarks** are important?
A. It can be easily seen from a distance C. Help us remember where things are
B. It avoids getting lost D. All are correct
7. Which of the following place names are **associated with winds**?
A. Asella B. Debre Markos C. Nefas Mewicha D. Debre Birhan
8. Which of the following help us to **find our way**?
A. Maps B. Compasses C. Landmarks D. All of the above
9. How many **cardinal** points are on a compass?
A. Two B. Four C. Eight D. None of the above
10. How many points are on a **compass**?
A. Four B. Sixteen C. Thirty-two D. None of the above
11. The **direction** points coincide with degree points.
A. True B. False C. Both of them D. None
12. Which points of the compass coincide with **315°**?
A. ENE B. SE C. SW D. NW
13. Internationally, which direction used as **cardinal direction**?
A. East B. West C. North D. South
14. What is a **bearing**?
A. It is an object C. Direction indicated in degrees
B. Direction D. Clockwise measurement in degrees



15. Which lines are known as **Meridians**?
- A. One set of lines run from North pole to South pole
 - B. Set of lines run from South pole to North pole
 - C. One set of lines run from the South pole to the East pole
 - D. None of the above
16. In which types of slope, the contour lines are **close together at the base** & widely spaced at the top of the hill?
- A. Even B. Concave C. Convex D. Terraced E. Escarpments
17. All are **true** about **Spot heights, except**
- A. Provide accurate altitudes for individual points (along road, on a mountain top or between contour lines)
 - B. Marked on the map with a dot followed by an altitude number
 - C. Do not give a good visual impression of the general relief
 - D. They exist only in the fields
18. Which one is **correct** about the **Trigonometrical points/stations**?
- A. Mostly mark features such as hilltops & mountain peaks
 - B. They exist on maps & in the field
 - C. Shown with a small triangle enclosing a dot, followed by the exact altitude in meters
 - D. All
19. Among the following, which one is used to indicate **precise heights** along **highways or railways**?
- A. Spot heights B. Trigonometrical points C. Bench Marks D. Contour lines
20. In which types of slope is the contour lines are **alternatively** close together & far apart in a **regular pattern**?
- A. Terraced/stepped B. Even C. Concave D. Convex E. Escarpment
21. If we **enlarge** a map with scale of **1: 50,000** **two (2) times**, then what will the scale of the **new** map?
- A. 1:50,000 B. 1: 100,000 C. 1: 25,000 D. 1: 250,000
22. A map with a scale of **1: 400,000** is enlarged to **1: 100,000**. How many times is the scale **increased**?
- A. 2 times B. 5 times C. 4 times D. 3 times
23. If we **reduce** a map with scale of **1: 250,000** **two (2) times**, then what will the scale of the **new** map?
- A. 1:50,000 B. 1: 125,000 C. 1: 500,000 D. 1: 25,000
24. A map with a scale of **1: 25,000** is reduced to **1: 75,000**. How many times is the scale **reduced**?
- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ times B. $\frac{1}{5}$ times C. $\frac{1}{4}$ times D. $\frac{1}{3}$ times
25. Which of the following is **not true** about contour lines?
- A. Drawn at a fixed-height interval
 - B. Can merge or cross one another in the case of overhanging cliffs/waterfalls
 - C. They are imaginary continuous lines
 - D. Always numbered in the direction towards which altitude decreases
 - E. The most common & accurate way of showing relief on modern maps
26. The one that exist both **on maps and in the field** is _____.
- A. Spot heights B. Trigonometrical points C. Bench Marks D. B & C



27. In ____ slopes, the contour lines are **widely spaced at the base** & are close together at the top.
A. Even B. Concave C. Convex D. Terraced
28. Identify the **false** combinations.
A. Physiographic diagrams are represent relief by pictures & viewed from the side/oblique direction
B. Hachures are short disconnected lines represent slopes
C. Hill shading is oblique illumination
D. Layer coloring is show relief using pictures
E. Form line is imaginary pecked/broken lines
29. Which one is **false** about the general **properties of contour lines**?
A. Joins all points of the same altitude C. It can branch
B. Indicate the nature of slopes D. Show different types of landforms
30. _____ is a **mechanical device** used for **reproducing** maps, drawings, etc.
A. Free-hand B. Pantograph C. Square/grid methods D. Compass points
31. Identify the **wrong** statements on the characteristics of **slopes**.
A. The closer contours, gentler slope & wide apart contours, steeper slope
B. The bigger Vertical Interval, the steeper slope
C. An escarpment is the steep slope of a plateau
D. The smaller Vertical Interval, the gentler the slope
E. None
32. _____ is the **upward or downward inclination** of a natural or artificial surface.
A. Slope B. Contour Intervals C. Gradient D. Altitude

BASED ON THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING, CALCULATE THE QUESTIONS 33-35

GIVEN: The distance on the map between **Addis Ababa & Adama** is about **10 cm** with the scale of **1:1,000,000** on a certain map of Ethiopia. The average elevations of the two are about **2400 & 1700 meters**, respectively.

33. What is the approximate **gradient** between Addis Ababa & Adama in **ratio**?
A. 1:100 B. 1:143 C. 1:10 D. 1:0.7
34. What is the approximate **gradient** between Addis Ababa & Adama in **percent**?
A. 0.7% B. 10% C. 7% D. 100%
35. What is the approximate **gradient** between Addis Ababa & Adama in **degree**?
A. 0.7° B. 10° C. 4° D. 0.4°

BASED ON THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE, COMPUTE QUESTIONS 36-37

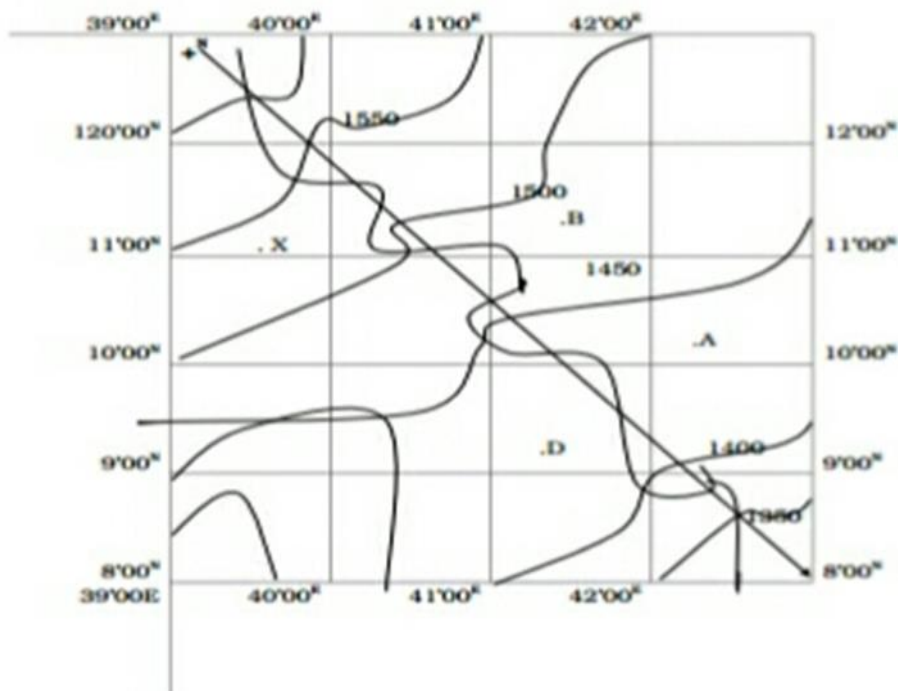
Place	Altitudinal Difference (AD)	Map Distance (MD)	Map Scale
A	6000m	20cm	1cm to 1.5km
B	1500m	5cm	1:50,000

36. What is the **Field Distance (FD)** for the place of "**A**"?
A. 30km B. 120km C. 36km D. 30.59km
37. What is the **Field Distance (FD)** for the place of "**B**"?
A. 5km B. 1.5km C. 6.25km D. 2.91km

QUESTIONS 38-42, REFER TO THE MAP GIVEN BELOW.

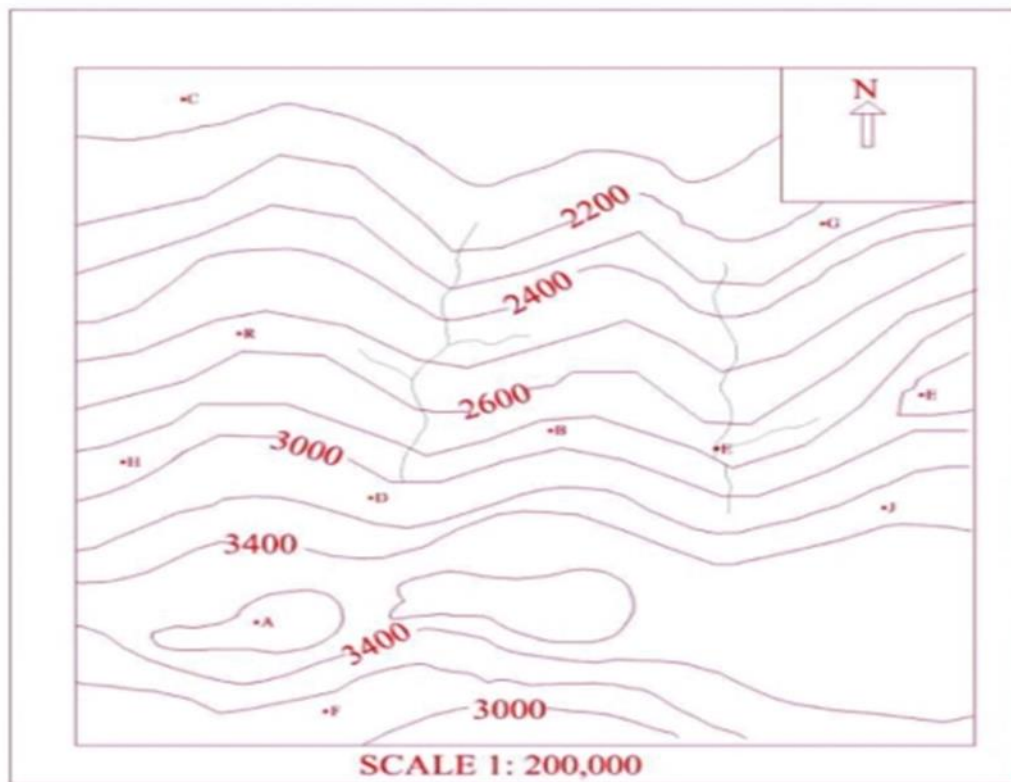
GIVEN= MAP SCALE = 1:100,000

38. What is the bearing point "X" from "A" in degree?
 A. 270° SE B. 250° SW C. 292° NW D. 270° NW
39. The **ground distance** between "B" and "A" on the given map is?
 A. 10km B. 5km C. 11km D. 9km
40. The **vertical interval** of the map is;
 A. 450m B. 100m C. 150m D. 50m
41. The six-digit grid reference of **415115** represents the location of: -
 A. Point "X" B. Point "D" C. Point "A" D. Point "B"
42. The **altitude** of point "B" is?
 A. 1460m B. 1465.5m C. 1467m D. 1470.5m



QUESTIONS 43-48, REFER TO THE MAP GIVEN BELOW.

43. Which of the following point is **not** intervisible?
 A. D and H B. H and R C. H and F D. E and J
44. In which direction do the **main river** shown on the map flow?
 A. North to South B. East to West C. South to North D. West to East
45. The point shown as "E" on the map is an example of a _____
 A. Tributary B. Confluence C. Delta D. Estuary
46. The map distance between "H" & "R" is **5cm**. What is the cro flight between the two points?
 A. 10Km B. 2Km C. 100Km D. 1Km
47. The **peak** of the mountain shown on the map is indicated by the point:
 A. "C" B. "A" C. "K" D. "F"
48. The **lowest point** of the map given below is **indicated by letters**;
 A. "C" B. "G" C. "A" D. "K"





GEOGRAPHY GRADE_10TH

UNIT-2 COMPPILED

EGSEC & MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE-12





GRADE 10th UNIT-2

Geography EGSEC & Model Examination for Grade 12

1. The **vast space** that have, all heavenly bodies, stars together with the sun is?
A. Earth B. Universe C. Satellites D. Galaxy
2. In the history of geological time scale, the era that marked by the first organism, **ancient life is?**
A. Precambrian C. Cenozoic B. Mesozoic D. Paleozoic
3. One of the following events took place in Ethiopia during the **Cenozoic era**.
A. The uplift of the Ethiopian land mass
B. The sea starts to retreat in south wards
C. The sea invaded the land from the south towards north
D. Many mountain ranges began to forms
4. The physical environment of our earth in which **life is in habited Is?**
A. Biosphere B. Lithosphere C. The Atmosphere D. Hydrosphere
5. What makes earth's **unique** from others planets?
A. The only planet that support life C. The ways of rotation
B. Due to it is texture D. Their composition of matter
6. Which one of the following is an **extrusive igneous** rock?
A. Granite B. Basalt C. Coal D. Marble
7. The major Ethiopian rock that covers the **eastern part** is?
A. Sedimentary B. Igneous C. Metamorphic D. Quartzite
8. The types of soil that have **low porosity, poorly aerated** & difficult to cultivate is?
A. Silt B. Clay C. Sandy D. Loam
9. Methods by which conserving natural resource specially **planting of trees on land not formerly so covered**
A. Reforestation B. Deforestation C. Afforestation D. Terracing
10. Which measure of soil conservation is more effective in **arid areas?**
A. Terracing B. Tree planting C. Constructing ditch D. Contour ploughing
11. Why **water erosion** is the main cause of soil erosion in Ethiopian?
A. The influence of distance from the sea C. The influence of altitude effect
B. The influence of latitude position D. The influence of seasonality of sun shine
12. Where is the position of the sun at **March and September equinoxes?**
A. At equator B. At tropic of cancer C. Tropic of Capricorn D. At pole
13. The division of **natural region** of our earth is depending up on;
A. Temperature B. Rain fall C. Climate D. Vegetation
14. Why **peripherals area people** are suffered for long period to **drought and famine** in past history of Ethiopia?
A. Lacks of security
B. Lacks of good agricultural policy and devise of modern technology
C. Lacks of their interest to change their pre life style
D. Geographically they are segregated
15. The major factor that affects the **distribution of ecosystems** is?
A. Precipitation & temperature C. Temperature & altitude B. Latitude & ocean current
B. Latitude & ocean current D. Distance from the sea & ocean current



16. All of the following are the contribution of human beings to **rise the greenhouse gases** in atmosphere, **except?**
 - A. Population growth
 - B. Dust particles emission from volcano
 - C. Construction industries
 - D. Burning of fossil fuels
17. One is **not** included in the possible **consequences of climate change** resulting from global warming?
 - A. Desertification
 - B. Loss of bio-diversity
 - C. A rise of sea level
 - D. Conserving of bio-diversity
18. As process of **lower the level land** by washing it away is **denudation**, process of building & **raise level land** is?
 - A. Erosion
 - B. Disintegration
 - C. Weathering
 - D. Deposition
19. The traditional **climate classification** of Ethiopian is based on:
 - A. Altitude & Temperature
 - B. Latitude & Temperature
 - C. Altitude & Latitude
 - D. Altitude & Relief
20. Country under the influence of **drought and famine** for a long period of time suffered to;
 - A. They develop dependence syndrome
 - B. They develop self-confidences
 - C. The develop patriotic feelings
 - D. They develop self esteem
21. Ethiopia is country with diversify, agro ecology **it's an opportunity** when?
 - A. We use wisely
 - B. Ignores the fate future generation
 - C. We use wrongly
 - D. We use unwisely
22. One of the following is **not an environmental** problem?
 - A. Deforestation
 - B. Afforestation
 - C. Air pollution
 - D. Wildlife depletion
23. The types of Ethiopian soil that developed at **low land and valley** area of the country?
 - A. Vertisol
 - B. Fluvisol
 - C. Luvisol
 - D. Cambisol
24. The soil conservation mechanisms that refer to the **planting of different crops in alternative** approach is?
 - A. Contour ploughing
 - B. Strip cultivation
 - C. Terracing
 - D. Plugging gullies
25. According to **Koppen** climate classification areas that experience **no real summer season** is?
 - A. High land climate
 - B. Moist-mild climate
 - C. Polar climate
 - D. Dry climate
26. What makes **water is the unique substance** from all natural resource our planet?
 - A. Due to its existence all over the world
 - B. Because of its existence in three forms
 - C. Because it's important for life
 - D. Because of its liquidness
27. Identify the one which does belong to **Gondwanaland**.
 - A. Antarctica
 - B. Greenland
 - C. Australia
 - D. India
28. In **winter** season (November and January) the **highest** mean temperature and **lowest** Minimum temperature is absorbed in two different geographical regions of Ethiopia respectively, where it is?
 - A. Gambela and Shew plataue
 - B. Borena and Arisi massif
 - C. Dallol and Western highlands
 - D. Awash and South eastern massif
29. Where is the origin of the winds that bearings **spring** and **autumn** rain fall towards Ethiopia?
 - A. South easterly winds
 - B. Equatorial westerly
 - C. Westerly winds
 - D. North easterly winds
30. Which one of these had the **longest** in geological time scale?
 - A. Millennium
 - B. Century
 - C. Period
 - D. Era
 - E. Epoch



31. **Continental Drift** theory was written by the person called _____.
A. Charles Darwin B. Febre C. Alfred Wegener D. Harry H. Hess E. A & C
32. Which of the following is an example of a **clastic** sedimentary rock?
A. Limestone B. Coal C. Sandstone D. Chalk E. All
33. In which part of the earth are **you living**?
A. In the inner core B. In the mantle C. In the outer core D. On the Crust E. All
34. When was the Ethiopian **Rift Valley** formed?
A. Quaternary period C. Carboniferous period
B. Tertiary period D. Jurassic periods
35. **Sedimentary** rocks are associated with _____.
A. Metallic rocks B. Volcanic rocks C. Fossil fuels D. Construction rocks
36. The following are types of **Extrusive** igneous rocks, **expect**
A. Granite B. Obsidian C. Pumice D. Basalt E. None
37. It is the **youngest** or **recent** rock deposition in Ethiopia.
A. Upper sandstone C. Adigrat sandstone
B. Hintalo limestone D. Basement complex/crystalline rock
- 38 In which part of Ethiopia do we find **Metallic minerals** in association with **Precambrian rock**?
A. The Northern part of the country C. The western part of the country
B. The Southern & Eastern parts of the country D. In All parts of the country
39. **Laurassia** (Northern land mass) includes, the present day continents of;
A. Australia B. Africa C. North America D. South America E. All
40. Which layer constitutes about **80 percent** of the volume of the earth?
A. Outer core B. Mantle C. Crust D. Inner core E. All
41. Two places located at the **same latitude** may have **different temperature**. Which one mainly cause variation?
A. Altitude B. Longitude C. Distance from the sea D. The overhead sun
42. Which of the following temperature zone is relatively similar to "**Wurch**"?
A. Polar B. Tropical C. Sub-tropical D. Alpine
43. Who was the first person who tried to explain the present location and distribution of continents using **continental drift theory**?
A. Sir Francis Bacon B. Harry H. Hess C. Alferd Wegener D. Charles Darwin
44. Which of these soil types has a **coarse texture**?
A. Silt B. Sand C. Loam D. Clay
45. Which part of Ethiopia is the **wettest**?
A. Northern B. Eastern C. South-western D. North-western
46. Which one of these had the **longest** geological time?
A. The Paleozoic Era C. The Precambrian Era
B. The Cenozoic Era D. The Mesozoic Era
47. The **present period** we live in is called _____.
A. Jurassic B. Quaternary C. Tertiary D. Carboniferous
48. Which of the following is a good example of **Intrusive** igneous rocks?
A. Basalt B. Obsidian C. Pumice D. Granite



49. Which traditional methods of soil conservation help to **keep soil in place**, but do not replenish/restore fertility?
A. Green manuring B. Crop rotation C. Fallowing D. Contour ploughing
50. Whose activity causes a **rapid change** on the environment?
A. Non- human activities such as heavy shower of rainfall
B. Events such as formation of earthquakes
C. Natural events such as volcanic eruptions
D. Human activities as farming and mining
51. All are **true** about the formations & characteristics of **Intrusive (plutonic) igneous** rocks, **except**
A. Form coarse-grained textures & crystals can be visible/seen with our eyes
B. Magma cools slowly & there is sufficient time for large crystals to form
C. Formed when magma solidifies within/inside the crust
D. The known examples are Basalt, Pumice & Obsidian rocks
E. None
52. It is a large **group of stars**.
A. Solar system B. Planets C. Galaxy D. Universe
53. Which one is **false** statement related to the **Earth's Crust**?
A. The outermost & thinnest layer, cool & consists of hard/strong rock
B. Oceanic crust is 4-7km thick & composed of dark, dense Basalt
C. Average thickness of continental crust is 20-40km, under mountain ranges it can be 70km thick
D. Continental crust is composed of light-colored, less dense Granite
E. None
54. _____ is **our galaxy**, which includes **our solar system**.
A. Andromeda B. Milky Way C. Comet D. Sun
55. Which one is **false** about the **earth's origin**?
A. The earth & the other planets formed at the same time & from the same material as the sun
B. Formed from a large flammable of hot whirling gases, largely Hydrogen & Helium, & dust particles
C. The earth's origin is not related to the process of formation of the solar system
D. It was formed 4.6 billion years before the present
E. It is the 3rd nearest planet to the sun
56. _____ is a **smaller group of heavenly bodies**, which includes the **sun at the center** & the nine planets & their satellites and asteroids.
A. Solar system B. Planets C. Galaxy D. Universe
57. All are the characteristics of the **Mantle, except**
A. It lies directly below the crust with 2900km thickness & makes up 80-84% of the earth's volume
B. Chemical composition is similar throughout mantle, but temperature & pressure increase with depth
C. The strength of mantle rock vary with depth & they create different layers within mantle
D. None
58. _____ are **objects** that travel around a star in a path & that path is called **an orbit**.
A. Galaxy B. Universe C. Planets D. Solar systems

59. Which one is **correct** on the characteristics of the **earth's Core**?
- A. Temperature is about 6000°C, which is as hot as the sun's surface
 - B. Innermost layer of earth
 - C. It is a sphere with a radius of about 3470km
 - D. Composed largely of Iron & Nickel
 - E. All of the above
60. During what process are **sediments pressed together**?
- A. Cooling
 - B. Melting
 - C. Compaction
 - D. Weathering
61. Which one is **false** about the formations & characteristics of **Extrusive igneous** rocks?
- A. Molten rock is solidifies or cools rapidly/quickly & there is insufficient time for large crystals to form
 - B. Formed when magma/molten rock breaks through & erupts onto the cool surface of earth
 - C. Rocks have fine-grained textures & crystals cannot be visible/seen with our eyes
 - D. Granite & Gabbro are exemplary rocks
 - E. None
62. _____ are a **naturally** formed **solid aggregate** of one or more minerals.
- A. Soils
 - B. Rocks
 - C. Minerals
 - D. None
63. Which one is **not correct** about the **earth's outer core & inner core**?
- A. Outer core is molten/liquid due to high temperature at center of core
 - B. Extreme pressure compresses inner core into solid
 - C. Inner core is hotter than molten outer core
 - D. Inner core is solid due to high earth's gravity compressions
 - E. None
64. What is the origin of **igneous or volcanic rocks**?
- A. Form when the molten rock cools & solidifies, either in the crust or on the surface of the earth
 - B. Igneous rocks come from melted rock deep in the earth, where it is very hot
 - C. Magma/melted rock that gets to the surface is called lava
 - D. All
65. What two **important elements** constitute the earth's **innermost core**?
- A Potassium & Magnesium
 - C. Granite & Basalt
 - B Nickel & Iron
 - D. Magma & Lava
66. Which one is **correct** on the formations & characteristics of **Sedimentary** rocks?
- A. They are made of small particles of matter, or sediments, of weathered rocks
 - B. They may be made of shells or other remains of living things
 - C. They are laid-down rocks
 - D. Unique due to their layers from other types of rocks & account 5% of earth's surface
 - E. All
67. Which type of sedimentary rocks constitute **85 percent** of all sedimentary rocks?
- A. Organic
 - B. Chemical
 - C. Clastic
 - D. Bio clastic

68. Which one is **wrong** statements about the formations & types of **sedimentary rocks**?
- A. Bio clastic rocks are composed of broken shell fragments & similar remains of living organisms
 - B. Clastic rocks formed from fragments of weathered rocks, which transported, deposited & cemented
 - C. Chemical sedimentary rocks are formed by direct precipitation from minerals in water
 - D. Organic sedimentary rocks consist of the solidified remains of plants or animals
 - E. None
69. All are examples of **Chemical** sedimentary rocks, **but one**
- A. Gypsum B. Halite C. Potash D. Sandstone
70. Identify the **false** statements on the **formations** of the three broad classes of rocks.
- A. Sedimentary rocks formed by compaction & cementation of accumulated sediments under pressure
 - B. Metamorphic rocks transformed from volcanic/sedimentary rock under high pressure & heat
 - C. Igneous rocks are volcanic in origin
 - D. Igneous rocks are formed by compaction/cementation
71. Which one is **not Clastic** sedimentary rocks?
- A. Coal B. Sandstone C. Siltstone D. Shale
72. Which one is **true** on distribution of the major **outcropping rocks** in Ethiopia?
- A. Metamorphic rocks are found in the Northern, Western & Southern edges of the country
 - B. Igneous rocks cover large areas in the Central part of the country
 - C. Eastern Ethiopia is mainly covered with sedimentary rocks
 - D. A & C
 - E. All
73. A good example of **Bio clastic** sedimentary rocks is
- A. Gypsum B. Limestone C. Coal D. Sandstone
74. Which combinations is **wrong** on the transformation of volcanic/sedimentary rock to **metamorphic** rocks?
- A. Under the influence of heat, Limestone change to Marble & Sandstone change to Meta-quartzite
 - B. Under the influence of both heat & pressure, Mudstone change to Schist
 - C. Under the influence of both heat & pressure, Shale change to Quartzite
 - D. Under the influence of pressure, Mudstone & Shale change to Slate
 - E. None
75. Which of the following is an **organic sedimentary** rock made up of decomposed & compacted plants that died millions of years ago?
- A. Limestone B. Coal C. Siltstone D. Potash
76. Which one is **false** about the **Contour ploughing**?
- A. It is ploughing across slopes rather than up & down them in order to reduce runoff
 - B. It is one of the simplest ways to prevent soil erosion & it is useful on gentle slopes
 - C. It can reduce soil erosion by 50% in drier regions, & it increases crop yields & conserves water
 - D. It is more used in steep-slope areas of Ethiopia
77. Which one is an **expensive method** of controlling soil erosions?
- A. Windbreaks B. Terracing C. Contour ploughing D. Strip cultivation
78. Which one is **not metamorphic/changed** rocks?
- A. Slate B. Schist C. Quartzite D. Pumice

79. What are the possible **consequences** of climate change?
- A. Expansion of Tropical Diseases
 - B. Shift of the direction of global winds & Tropical Zone
 - C. Global warming, Desertification & Loss of Biodiversity
 - D. Drought & rise in the sea-level
 - E. All
80. All are the more prominent **Natural causes** of climate change, **but one**
- A. Continental drift B. Volcanoes C. Ocean currents D. Deforestation
81. Among the following, one is **false** statement about **Soils**?
- A. It is fundamental to continue human existence; without soil we cannot grow the food we need
 - B. It is a complex mixture of inorganic minerals, decaying organic matter, water, air & living organisms
 - C. Without soil we can grow the food we need
 - D. It provides nutrients for plants
82. According to the **Köppen** classification of climate, letter "**H**" stands for:
- A. Highland climate B. Tropical climate C. Polar climate D. Dry climate
83. Which combinations is **wrong** related to types of **soils & their content**?
- A. Clay - very fine/microscopic particles C. Sand - coarse particles
 - B. Silt - fine particles D. None
84. Which one is **false** on the way **temperature & moisture** influence the kind of vegetation occurs in an area?
- A. Moderate amounts of rainfall or seasonal rainfall support Grasslands/Savannas
 - B. Areas with low moisture & low temperatures produce Tundra
 - C. Dry areas produce Deserts
 - D. Areas with high rainfall and high temperatures support Tropical rainforests
 - E. None
85. The major factor controlling **amount of water & air the soil can hold & rate** at which water moves through it is
- A. Composition B. Porosity C. Climate D. Altitude
86. Which one is **correct** about **Low Drought-probability zone (Zone I)**?
- A. Covers about 16% of Ethiopia's area, including most of Semi-arid (Kolla) climatic zones
 - B. Includes Part of Eastern highlands of Tigray & Amhara regions, & Eastern & Southern parts of Harerge
 - C. Includes Portion of Bale, Borena & Guji zones, & Southern portion of South Omo zone
 - D. All
87. One is **not** the characteristics of **Clay soils**?
- A. Made of very small particles, which are easily packed together
 - B. Have low porosity, retain water & rich in nutrients
 - C. Have good aeration & easy to work
 - D. Poorly drained & aerated, & difficult to cultivate



88. Which one is **not correct** about the **Loam or ideal soils**?
- A. It is a mixture of sand, clay & silt soils
 - B. Properly aerated & contains adequate supply of mineral & water
 - C. Contains a mixture of particle sizes & plenty of humus
 - D. It is unfertile soil
89. Which one is **false** on the **Ancient Greeks' system** of climate classification?
- A. Simplistic method of climatic classification
 - B. Based on distributions of temperature & precipitation
 - C. It does not differentiate b/n wet & dry regions
 - D. It does not consider precipitation
90. Which land use has made **the most critical contribution** to the problem of **soil erosion** in Ethiopia?
- A. Wildfire
 - B. Deforestation
 - C. Overgrazing
 - D. Road construction
91. _____ is a **long-term change** in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods of time that range from decades to millions of years.
- A. Climate
 - B. Climate change
 - C. Weather
 - D. Global warming
92. Which statement is **correctly** explained the general concepts of **Droughts**?
- A. It can happen anywhere in the world, but depend on a countries' developmental ability to resist it
 - B. Less developed countries like Ethiopia are highly vulnerable, & affected by post-drought effects
 - C. Economical well-to-do countries can manage drought & resist its effects with their systems & wealth
 - D. Although famine & starvation can result from drought, they are not its necessary consequences
 - E. All
93. Which one of these bodies of water is a **source of keremt** rainfall to **most parts** of Ethiopia?
- A. Red Sea
 - B. Indian Ocean
 - C. Atlantic Ocean
 - D. Mediterranean Sea
94. Which one is undoubtedly, the **most important** greenhouse gas in the atmosphere?
- A. Carbon dioxide/ CO_2
 - B. Nitrous Oxide/ N_2O
 - C. Methane/ CH_4
 - D. Chloroflouro Carbon/CFC
95. All **true** about the **Greenhouse gases** & their sources, **except**
- A. Large-scale use of fossil fuels for industrial activities & Deforestations are caused by Humans
 - B. Changes in land use pattern, deforestation, land clearing & agriculture have led to rise in emission of CO_2
 - C. Large amount of Nitrous Oxide emission has been attributed to fertilizer application
 - D. ChloroFlouro Carbon is released from Refrigerators that are not free from CFC gases
 - E. None
96. It is a process by which thermal radiation from a planetary surface is **absorbed by atmospheric greenhouse gases**, & is **re-radiated** in all directions.
- A. Global dimming
 - B. Global warming
 - C. Greenhouse effect
 - D. Solar radiation
97. What are the **sources** of greenhouse gases?
- A. CO_2 & N_2O
 - B. CH_4 & water vapor
 - C. O_2
 - D. CFC
 - E. All, except C

98. **High Drought**-probability zone (**Zone III**) of Ethiopia includes all, **except**
- A. Includes the Eastern portion of Amhara region & Southern part of Oromia region
 - B. Covered about 25% of Ethiopia in 1988
 - C. Includes the Bereha climatic zones
 - D. Includes the Largest part of Somali & Afar regions, & Part of Tigray region
 - E. None
99. _____ is a recent **warming of the earth's surface & lower atmosphere**, is believed to be the result of a strengthening of the greenhouse effect.
- A. Global dimming
 - B. Global warming
 - C. Greenhouse effect
 - D. Temperature
100. Which one is **false** about **Medium Drought**-probability zone (**Zone II**)?
- A. Covers Part of Somali, Oromia & Afar regions
 - B. Covers Small portions of Eastern Tigray & Amhara regions
 - C. Covered about 25% of Ethiopia
 - D. It covers about 10% of Ethiopia
101. Which one is contributed to the emissions of **Methane/CH₄** gases in the atmosphere?
- A. Domesticated animals during Cud-chewing process
 - B. Rice or paddy fields that are flooded during Sowing & Maturing periods
 - C. Refrigerators releases CFC gases
 - D. A & B
102. According to the **Köppen** classification of climate, letter "**B**" stands for:
- A. Tropical climate
 - B. Polar climate
 - C. Dry climate
 - D. Temperate climate
103. All are **true** about the **Köppen system** of climate classification, **but one**
- A. Classified world climates based on temperature & sunshine distributions
 - B. More acceptable than the others & now widely used by climatologists throughout the world
 - C. It defines five principals' climatic groups & each type is designated by a capital letter
 - D. Single climatic region can exist in multiple locations on the earth & it is not a spatial/areal region
104. A country under the **influences of drought & famine** for long periods of time may develop all, except
- A. Dependency syndrome
 - B. Loss National pride
 - C. Loss of self-esteem
 - D. Develop Independency syndrome
105. Some of **Drought-Coping/mitigation** mechanisms in Ethiopia includes:
- A. Careful planned land use
 - B. Rain water harvesting
 - C. Planting tree in degraded areas
 - D. Planting crops of low - water dependency
 - E. All
106. Which concepts are **fact on factors** that affect the **distribution of ecosystems**?
- A. Climate is the main factor that facilitate the development of soils in different ecosystems
 - B. Precipitation & temperature are major factors that determine the vegetation in an ecosystem
 - C. Latitude affects the distribution of vegetation & as a result Low latitude support Equatorial forests where Polar areas entertain Tundra vegetation
 - D. Because of the effect of Altitude vegetation variation is similar when we travel up a Mountain as one would travel from the Equator to the North pole
 - E. All
107. Which traditional climate zone is associated with **Afro-alpine areas**?
- A. Kolla
 - B. Dega
 - C. Wurch
 - D. Woina dega



108. All are **true** about the **Sandy soils**, **except**
- A. Useful for growing crops which do not require large amounts of water, such as Groundnuts
 - B. Have good aeration & easy to work
 - C. Retain little water & poor in plant nutrients
 - D. Have large pores & the particles have little tendency to clump together
 - E. None
109. Areas with **high moisture & freezing temperatures** during part of the year produce;
- A. Deciduous forests B. Coniferous/Taiga forests C. Savannah D. A & B
110. The **soil composition & formation** is related to the basic **components** of soil, which includes:
- A. Inorganic components: Rock particles & Mineral salts (45%), Air (25%) & Water (25%)
 - B. Organic components (5%): Humus & Living organisms
 - C. Fertilizer
 - D. A & B
111. Which one of these traditional climate zones is dominated by **Acacia vegetation**?
- A. Woina-dega B. Dega C. Bereha D. Wurch
112. All are **true** on the diversity of **fauna, flora & soil** of Ecosystems, **except**
- A. The land on earth is divided into six major kinds of large ecosystems called Biomes
 - B. The six biomes are: desert, tundra, grass land, deciduous forest, taiga & tropical rain forest
 - C. Each biome has its own kind of climate, soil, plants & animals
 - D. Each biome can be found in different parts of the world
 - E. None
113. Among many factors that shape the **type of Fauna, Flora & Soil type of an ecosystem**, which one plays a **decisive role** in their distribution & activities?
- A. Latitude B. Climate C. Altitude D. Topography
114. Which months are the **warmest in most part** of Ethiopia?
- A. September, October & November C. June, July & August
 - B. March, April & May D. December, January & February
115. According to the **Köppen** classification of climate, which one is **wrong**?
- A. Moist Mid-Latitude climates with Mild Winters (C) have warm-to-hot summers with mild winters
 - B. Moist Mid-Latitude climates with Severe Winters (D) have distinct summer & winter seasons
 - C. Tropical Moist climate (A) have no real winter season, due to all months are warm
 - D. Polar climates (E) have extremely cold winters & summers
 - E. None
116. Which part of Ethiopia is the **wettest**?
- A. Norther B. Eastern C. Southwestern D. Northwestern
117. Identify the **wrong** combinations.
- A. Community---All the populations living in an area
 - B. Population---All species in a certain place
 - C. Habitat---Area in which an organism lives
 - D. Niche---Function & Activities of organism
 - E. None
118. Which of the following **services that forests** perform is the **most valuable one**?
- A. Their soil-conservation functions C. Their service as a sink of carbon
 - B. Their contribution to lumbering activities D. Their service as a habitat



GEOGRAPHY GRADE_10TH

UNIT-3 COMPPILED

EGSEC & MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE-12





GRADE 10th UNIT-3

Geography Model Examination for Grade 12

1. From the combined effects, population change determinants list below one is **non-biological control**?
A. Fertility B. Migration C. Mortality D. Reproductivity
2. Which one could **not be cause** for the existing **high fertility level** in most **developing countries** of the world?
A. Late marriage B. Religion C. Early marriage D. Sex-preference
3. Which one of the following factors are **positively influences** the population distribution of our world?
A. Favorable climate B. Rugged topography C. Poor soil D. War
4. **Environmental hazards** such as earth quacks, flooding and tsunami are cause of migration. Then they are categorized under which factors?
A. Economic factors B. Ecological factor C. Social factor D. Political factor
5. The **Low growth rate** population of one nation implies that:
A. Short life expectancy C. High standard of living
B. High infant mortality D. Low standard of living
6. The ratio expressing the **number of people** per square units of **land areas** is?
A. Agricultural density C. Population density
B. Crude population density D. Rural population density

QUESTIONS 7-11 REFER TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF A HYPOTHETICAL REGION GIVEN BELOW.

Suppose with in “x” country the **total population** is **45,000,000**, out of this **3%** are **old age** & **46%** are **adult’s age**. Then, number of **productive age** groups in present is **51%**, depend up on this hypothetical information;

7. What is the **age dependency** ratio of “x” country?
A. 87/100 B. 67/100 C. 97/100 D. 100/100
8. The correlation **age dependence** ratio of “x” country is the characteristics of _____
A. Developed country C. Developing country
B. Under developing country D. Either of the two
9. The mid-year estimation population of country “Z” in 1984 was, **20,400,000**, in the course of the same year. **600,000** children were born, then the **Crude Birth Rate** of country “Z” in 1984 was;
A. 29/1000 B. 27/1000 C. 30/1000 D. 25/1000

QUESTIONS 10-11 REFER TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CERTAIN REGION GIVEN BELOW

- **Total population 300,000**
- **Urban population 40,000**

- **Total land areas 8000 km²**
- **Agricultural land areas 80%**

10. What is the **crude density** of the region mentioned above?
A. 35/km² B. 38/km² C. 40/km² D. 50/km²
11. What is the **agricultural density** of region mentions above?
A. 38/km² B. 40/km² C. 39/km² D. 42/km²



12. In the population Pyramids the **wide bases** indicates _____?
- A. Developing country C. Under developing country
B. Developed country D. Neither developed nor developing
13. One of the following is **not** included in **pull factors** of migrant?
- A. Good social services B. Welfare services C. Political stability D. Natural disaster
14. The estimated **midyear population** a given country in, 2006 was **90,000,000**, of which **women in their reproductive ages** constituted **300,000** in the course of the year, there were, **60,000 live births**. Find the **General Fertility Rate** of the population?
- A. 300/1000 B. 4/1000 C. 200/1000 D. 50/1000
15. From the demographic deterrents of **mortality rate**, the most prominent is:
- A. Age B. Marital status C. Sex D. Economic status
16. About **50% of the world population** concentrated in which part of the world?
- A. South east Asia B. North America C. European peninsula D. Africa
17. The **non- biological** component that determines world population change is
- A. Fertility rate B. Mortality rate C. Birth rate D. Migration
18. The ratio of "**the number live births to mothers in reproductive age**" is mentioned as----
- A. Crude Death Rate (CDR) C. General Fertility Rate (GFR)
B. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) D. Rate of Natural Increase (IRN)
19. Among the following one factor is **discourage fertility rate** in the world
- A. Early marriage B. Low educational status C. Late marriage D. Sex preference
20. All are the regions of the world that **encourage the pro-natalist** population policy, **except**
- A. Ethiopia B. Netherlands C. Israel D. Sweden E. None
21. In the academic year 2014 the **total number of students** in Oromia development association special boarding school "Z" branch is **264**. Of these **106 students are female**. So, what is **sex ratio** of students of the school?
- A. 106% B. 50% C. 120% D. 149%
22. Which of the following are the main impacts of **Overpopulation** particularly in third world countries?
- A. Environmental degradation B. Ecological collapse C. Malnutrition D. All
23. All of the following are the **current problem of urbanization** in developing regions, **except----**
- A. Poor sanitation B. Urban slums C. Employment D. Poverty
24. If the **doubling time** of a certain region is **12 years**, this data interpreted as;
- A. Population size increased by 12 persons every year
B. Population of region reduce yearly with 12%
C. Current population of region doubled within 12 years
D. Birth rate of the region is 12/1000 every year
25. Among the following one is **not physical factor** affecting the distribution of population?
- A. Climate B. Soil C. Vegetation D. Infrastructure
26. Which of the following is the **densely populated** region of the world?
- A. Equatorial rain forest region C. European peninsula
B. Sahara Desert D. Tundra land

QUESTIONS 27-28 REFER TO THE ETHIOPIAN 1994 CSA DATA INDICATED BELOW,

Arable Land	Total Population	Cultivated Land	Rural Population	Total Area
969,680	53, 447, 265	185,177	46,154, 058	1,106, 000

27. What is the **Crude density**?

- A. 48 persons/km² B. 483 persons/km² C. 483 persons/km² D. 249 persons/km²

28. What is the **agricultural(rural) density**?

- A. 288 persons/km² B. 48 persons/km² C. 249 persons/km² D. 46 persons/km²

QUESTIONS 29-32 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING POPULATION DATA GIVEN BELOW,

- Birth rate= 90/1000

- Immigration rate= 22/1000

- Death rate= 40/1000

- Emigration rate= 8/1000

29. What is the population **Growth Rate** of the region?

- A. 64% B. 6.4% C. 14/1000 D. 50/1000

30. What is the **Rate of Natural Increase** of the region?

- A. 130/1000 B. 6.4% C. 14/1000 D. 50/1000

31. What is the **Net Migration Rate** of the region?

- A. 50/1000 B. 30/1000 C. 14/1000 D. 1.4/1000

32. What is the **Doubling Time** of the region?

- A. 50 years B. 6 years C. 14 years D. 11 Years

QUESTIONS 33-37 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING POPULATION DATA GIVEN BELOW,

- Number of live births= 60, 000

- Number of women aged (15-49) years= 600, 000

- Number of total deaths= 40, 000 - Total population= 2, 000, 000

- Number of infants' death= 20, 000

33. What is the **Crude Birth Rate(CBR)** of the region?

- A. 30% B. 10% C. 30/1000 D. 3/1000

34. What is the **Crude Death Rate(CDR)** of the region?

- A. 2/1000 B. 3% C. 20/1000 D. 30/1000

35. What is the **Rate of Natural Increase(RNI)** of the region?

- A. 10/1000 B. 10% C. 1/1000 D. 50/1000

36. What is the **General Fertility Rate(GFR)** of the region?

- A. 10/1000 B. 100/1000 C. 30/1000 D. 333/1000

37. What is the **Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)** of the region?

- A. 20/1000 B. 333/1000 C. 100/1000 D. 30/1000

38. All of the following are **densely populated** area of Ethiopia, except: -

- A. Agnewak B. Sidama C. Wolayita D. Kembata & Hadiya

39. The population pyramid which is **wider at the base & narrow at the top** is mostly a characteristic of:

- A. Developed countries C. Developing countries
B. Advanced countries D. Economically advanced

40. One of the following characteristics the population of **most developed** countries: -

- A. High birth rate C. Low natural increase
B. High infant mortality D. High death rate



41. The Ethiopian population is characterized by all of the following, **except**: -
A. Low life Expectancy C. High infant mortality rate
B. Longer doubling time D. High rate of urbanization
42. If the **birth** rate of a population is **50/1000** and the **death** rate is **30/1000** then, the **increasing rate** is equal to:
A. 8% B. 80% C. 2% D. 20% E. None
43. Which one of the following is **not** a **“Push”** factor for migration?
A. High living standard C. Hostile climate
B. Poverty & poor employment D. Land scarcity
44. One of the following does **not** account for **population dynamics**. Which one?
A. Occupation B. Fertility C. Mortality D. Migration
45. Which of the following measure could be useful for managing the **problem of drought** in Ethiopia?
A. Expansion of plantation agriculture C. Raising the size of animal population
B. Water harvesting D. Increased use of land based resources such as soil
46. Which region of Ethiopia is the **most urbanized**?
A. Harari B. Amhara C. Oromia D. Tigray
47. Number of **immigrants minus** number of **emigrants** divided by total population gives
A. Rate of migration C. Crude migration rate
B. Rate of net migration D. Rate of net emigration
48. What could be the nature of population policy if the government **influences** the size, distribution, composition, fertility of its population, which at the same time adversely affects its rate of growth?
A. Pro-natalist C. Pro-natalist & anti-natalist
B. Anti-natalist D. Neither pro-natalist nor anti-natalist
59. Which conditions explains the socio-economic & demographic features of **least developed** countries best?
A. Large consumption of mechanical energy C. Life expectancy of over 70 years
B. Low level of literacy rate D. Low and stabilized level of population change
50. Which one is **not** true about Ethiopia's **current economy**?
A. The economy of Ethiopia practices is still important in very remote areas
B. Ethiopia follows free market economic policy
C. Country achieved a double digit economic growth
D. The economy of Ethiopia is free from globalization
51. Which aspect of population is more important to the **socio-economic** development of a society?
A. Size of population C. Training, know-how, and industriousness of population
B. Age-sex composition D. Marital status and language composition
52. Which one of the followings may **not affect size** of the population of Ethiopia?
A. Increasing movement of people within Ethiopia C. An increased rate of fertility
B. Increased rate of migration across the international D. Decreased rate of mortality
53. **Africa** is characterized by which situation?
A. Low degree of self-reliance & massive dependency
B. Rapid progress of dependency & self-reliance
C. Fast growing levels of self-reliance & falling dependency
D. Declining level of self-reliance & dependency



54. One of the effective measures of **regulating fast population growth** can be
- A. Promotion of traditional believes related to birth
 - B. Diffusion of application of family planning
 - C. Promoting birth & decreasing number of death
 - D. Undertaking census regularly
55. When one divides total number of **live birth to all women of age group** between 15 & 49, and then multiplied by one thousand gives, what is called?
- A. Mortality rate
 - B. Total fertility rate
 - C. Crude birth rate
 - D. General fertility rate
56. If we assume the current population size of Ethiopia is about **80 million** and it is growing at annual rate of **2.5%**. Accordingly, the population is expected to **reach a size twice** as much it now after;
- A. 28 years
 - B. 35 years
 - C. 25 years
 - D. 30 years
57. What is the fundamental difference between **pro-natalist and Anti-natalist** population policies?
- A. Pro-natalist population is totally irrelevant outside most developed countries unlike anti-natalist policy
 - B. Anti-natalist population policy is proper in areas of high population growth, while pro-natalist is chosen by countries having slow population growth
 - C. The pro-natalist population policy operates among traditional economies opposed to anti-natalist one which is universal
 - D. Anti-natalist population policy has a lesser spread than the pro-natalist policy.



GEOGRAPHY GRADE_10TH

UNIT-4 COMPPILED

EGSEC & MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE-12





GRADE 10th UNIT-4

Geography Model Examination for Grade 12

1. In which economic system does **individual playing decision making role**?
A. Command economy B. Free market economy C. Traditional economy D. In both systems
2. Identify the **disadvantage of globalization** from the given alternatives?
A. Transit of remittances C. Eliminate control of capital
B. Remove of tariff restriction D. Disregard of environment
3. Which economic sector of Ethiopia accounts for the **biggest share of GDP**?
A. Industry B. Mining C. Agriculture D. Tourism
4. Which of the statement states the **first trend** of globalization?
A. The integration and democratization of the world's culture, economy, and infrastructure
B. Wave of deregulation which began in the late 1970s & weakens the control of national government over economic activity
C. The growth of enormous global capital market, the first of which emerged in the early 1970s
D. The emergence of instant global communication made possible by technological breakthroughs
5. Of the following, which one is **true about urbanization** in the world?
A. Degree of urbanization in the developing world is much higher than those in the developed world
B. The developed countries altogether made faster rate of urbanization than the developing countries
C. Highest proportions of the world's total urban population are now living in the developing countries
D. About two-third of worlds urbanization is made by the developed countries
6. Which one of the followings is an international organization, in which **Ethiopia is a member**, promotes cooperation among member states in the fields of finance and legal affairs?
A. COMESA B. IMF C. World Bank D. UNDP
7. The **military Junta**, which ruled Ethiopia before the EPDRF-led government of today, was practicing
A. Command economic system C. Traditional economic system
B. Mixed economic system D. Free market economic system
8. With the present tend of globalization the world shall be **truly a global village**. To this end, globalization requires all, **except** one of the following.
A. It necessitates self-sufficiency and loneliness at country level
B. It requires rapid increase of communication and information technologies
C. It necessitates integration and democratization of global culture, institution and infrastructure
D. It requires integration of the world economy
9. Which one of the following statement explains **market economy**?
A. It encourages & promotes private ownership C. It is entirely state owned economic activity
B. It controls all production & distribution D. It is free from tax & government control
10. What are the basic features of a **traditional** economy?
A. Production is geared towards subsistence & basic survival, & exchange of goods is limited
B. Employs simple, backward & traditional means (techniques) in the process of food production
C. Answers for basic questions are fixed by custom, habit, religion, or law in traditional culture
D. Market & money are of little importance, & trade is mainly by a barter system
E. All



11. **Traditional economic** systems are generally characterized by all, **except**
- A. High productivity & high level of exchange of goods
 - B. Practiced in extremely backward areas or primitive societies like hunters & gatherers
 - C. Lack of knowledge of science & technology
 - D. None
12. All are the basic features of a **market** economy, **but one**
- A. Basic economic questions are answered by the interplay of buyers & sellers
 - B. There is no overall planning & the guiding principle is self-interest
 - C. Individuals, rather than government, make the main decisions regarding economic activities
 - D. Governments are free to make economic decisions
13. Which one is **false** about a **market** economic systems?
- A. Governments interfere in organizing it in many ways & for many reasons
 - B. Most governments play an important role in dealing with problems of inflation & employment
 - C. Governments are concerned with providing education for the society, strengthening national defense, controlling prices of power supply & food, & imposing taxes
 - D. It is important to know that there is no pure free-market economy in the world
 - E. None
14. **Market** economy is characterized by all of the following, **except**
- A. Private property
 - B. Economic freedom
 - C. Decentralized decision making
 - D. Centralized decision making
15. Which is **not** the unique features of **command** economy?
- A. Individuals makes decisions about production & consumption
 - B. Government decides what to produce, how to produce & for whom to produce
 - C. Governments own all factories, land, & housing
 - D. It is fading away in the world
16. The **command** economic system still exists in the following countries of the worlds, **but one**
- A. North Korea
 - B. Cuba
 - C. Canada
 - D. China
17. The **command** economic systems is **characterized** by:
- A. Master plan for supply & price, & government develops & enforces plans
 - B. Goods & services are distributed through government agencies
 - C. State ownership of resources actually reduces personal incentive, effort & initiative
 - D. Basic economic questions are answered by a group of planners
 - E. All
18. In which types of economic systems, both **government & private sectors** play an important role in answering the “what”, “how” & “for whom” questions concerning society as a whole?
- A. Traditional economy
 - B. Free market economy
 - C. Command economy
 - D. Mixed economy



19. All are the roles of **government** in the **mixed** economic systems, **except**
- A. Government may own & run key industries, means of transport, power & water supply
 - B. Government may not intervene to prevent monopolies & ensure free competition
 - C. Government might influence prices of agricultural products
 - D. Government might offer incentives to encourage particular activities
 - E. There is competition between the government & private sectors
20. Among the following, which countries of the world have **mixed economies**?
- A. France B. North Korea C. Cuba D. Sweden E. A & D
21. Despite the complexity of the issue, which definitions **can go well** with the term **development**?
- A. Process by which members of a society increase their personal & institutional capacities
 - B. Mobilizing & managing resources to produce sustainable improvements in quality of life
 - C. Moving away from unsatisfactory life towards a materially & spiritually better conditions
 - D. It represents the whole package of change of an entire social system'
 - E. All
22. What are the **main objectives of development** in any society? It is to;
- A. Increase the availability & widen the distribution of basic life sustaining goods or basic needs
 - B. Raise living standards & levels of income, employment, education & attention to cultural & human values
 - C. Expand the range of economic & social choices
 - D. All
23. _____ is development that meets the needs of the **present without compromising the ability of future** generations to meet their own needs.
- A. Development B. Sustainable development C. Growth D. Globalization
24. The **supporters** of the World Trade Organization (**WTO**) **argue** on which of the following points?
- A. It plays a critical role in helping expand world trade & raise living standards around the world
 - B. WTO trade rules do not sufficiently protect workers' rights, the environment or human health
 - C. Lacks democratic accountability because its hearings on trade disputes are closed to public & press
 - D. Too powerful because it can declare laws & regulations of sovereign nations in violation of trade Rules
25. What are the **tools used to measure or indicate development** levels of countries of the worlds?
- A. GDP B. Per-capita income C. Standard of living D. All
26. One is **not correctly** reflects the concepts of Gross Domestic Product (**GDP**)?
- A. It is the total value of currently produced final goods & services within a country's borders, usually in a year, irrespective of who owns the outputs
 - B. Secondary & tertiary economic activities contribute the biggest shares to GDP in developed countries
 - C. In developing countries, GDP is low & dominated by primary commodities
 - D. It is a measure of the market value of commodities
 - E. None



27. The **Three key institutions** that serve as **economic organizations** of the world are;
- A. World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) & World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - B. Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO), European Union (EU) & World Bank
 - C. World Trade Organization (WTO), African Union (AU) & International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - D. United Nations (UN), European Union (EU) & African Union (AU)
28. Why is **living standard** considered the **best measure of development** or quality of life of a given society?
- A. As GDP & per-capita income get improved/increased, living standards get higher/increased
 - B. As GDP & per-capita income get low/decreased, living standards get lower/decreased
 - C. It is directly related to both the GDP & per-capita income
 - D. All
29. All are **correct** about the **World Bank**, but one
- A. Specialized agency of United Nations, which was established in 1944
 - B. Officially, it is called the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (IBRD)
 - C. The largest known private development bank & operates internationally
 - D. Has its headquarters in the United States in Washington, D.C.
 - E. None
30. How can the **per-capita income** of a country be **measured** & interpreted?
- A. GDP & Per-capita income for developed countries is very high, increasing & growing
 - B. GDP for developed countries is based on diversified urban, industrial & commercial economies
 - C. GDP for developing countries is based on primary economy & lack diversification
 - D. Developing countries, have low GDP & Per-capita incomes
 - E. All
31. The **developed** countries are the world's **richest nations**. This is because their economy is;
- A. Include the world's countries, which are found in North America, Australia & Europe
 - B. Urban-based, Industrial & Specialized in commercial activities
 - C. Supported by sophisticated technology & Infrastructure
 - D. Have high & constantly growing living standards
 - E. All
32. The **Structural adjustment programmes or strategies** includes all, **except**
- A. Privatization/Selling of government enterprises
 - B. Encourage Government property ownership
 - C. Trade Liberalization/Opening local markets to foreign goods by removing barriers to exports & imports
 - D. Deregulation/Removing rules that restrict companies
 - E. None
33. Which one is **different** from the others?
- A. France B. Norway C. Bangladesh D. Canada E. Switzerland



34. Which one is **true** about the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**?
- A. It was established in the same year as the World Bank (1944)
 - B. It makes loans so that countries can maintain the values of their currencies & repay foreign debt
 - C. Initially it focused on Europe, but by the 1970's it changed its focus to the less developed economies
 - D. Aims to encouraging exchange stability, eliminating exchange controls, promoting international monetary cooperation, & expanding world trade
 - E. All
35. It is the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year, including **incomes secured from abroad**, through varied activities.
- A. Gross Domestic Product/GDP
 - B. Gross National Product/GNP
 - C. Life expectancy
 - D. Literacy rate
36. What **preconditions** do the **World Bank** & the **IMF** demand of developing countries before providing the aforementioned benefits?
- A. Calls for shrinking the role of government, reducing taxes, & cutting back on publicly provided services
 - B. The programs are based on a strategy that is geared towards promoting free markets
 - C. Usually they impose certain conditions for loans & require what are called structural adjustment programmes from borrowers
 - D. All
37. **Less developed** countries are characterized by;
- A. Include the bulk of the world's countries, which are found in Africa, Latin America & Asia
 - B. Have traditional economic systems, largely based on agriculture, mining or a combination of both
 - C. People of developing world are characterized by low living standards
 - D. Urban-based, Industrial & Specialized in commercial activities
 - E. All, except D
38. Which one is **wrong statement** about the World Trade Organization (**WTO**)?
- A. It's agreements no longer involve only the trade of manufactured products but also involve services, investments & Protection of intellectual property rights (Creative works that can be protected legally)
 - B. Formally structured organization whose rules are legally binding for its member states
 - C. The organization provides a framework for international trade law
 - D. Since its creation, WTO has attracted only supporters across the world
39. Which one is **odd**?
- A. Sweden
 - B. Ethiopia
 - C. Guinea
 - D. Afghanistan
 - E. Comoros



40. What roles are played by the **World Bank in developing** countries?
- A. It grants loans to member nations for the purpose of reconstruction & development
 - B. Finances projects such as building roads, dams for power generation, & industries
 - C. Beginning in 1968, focused on low-cost loans for health, education & other basic needs of world's poor
 - D. It makes large loans to governments of developing countries to finance projects intended to strengthen the economies of these nations
 - E. All
41. **Developed** countries of the world are characterized by all, **except**
- A. High GDP percapita income & High Adult literacy
 - B. High Life expectancy & High Urban population
 - C. Mass poverty
 - D. Low Annual population growth rate
42. Which one is **correct** statement on the concepts of **globalization**?
- A. It does not imply homogenization, elimination of regional differences or uneven development
 - B. Leads to increased ecological inter-dependence
 - C. Transactional movement of information
 - D. Mobile factors of production (capital, labour & technology)
 - E. All
43. Currently, **Ethiopia** follows a _____ economic system.
- A. Traditional
 - B. Free market
 - C. Command
 - D. Mixed
44. The **opponents** of the World Trade Organization (**WTO**) **argue** on the following points, **except**
- A. It is too powerful because it can declare the laws & regulations of sovereign nations in violation of trade rules, in effect pressuring nations to change these laws,
 - B. WTO trade rules do not sufficiently protect workers' rights, the environment or human health
 - C. Lacks democratic accountability because its hearings on trade disputes are closed to public & press
 - D. It plays a critical role in helping expand world trade & raise living standards around the world
45. Which one is **components** of Sustainable development?
- A. Environment
 - B. Society
 - C. Economy
 - D. All
46. One is **false** about the World Trade Organization (**WTO**)?
- A. It is an international body that promotes & enforces provision of trade laws & regulations
 - B. It has the authority to administer & put in place new & existing free trade agreements, to oversee world trade practices, & to settle trade disputes among member states
 - C. Began its operation in 1995 in Geneva, Switzerland & still increasing the scope of trading agreements
 - D. It was established in 1994 to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT)
 - E. None
47. The two main examples of **Intellectual property rights** (Creative works that can be protected legally) are;
- A. Patents rights
 - B. Copyrights
 - C. Human rights
 - D. Democratic rights
 - E. A & B

48. Which of the following is **not** the main **disadvantages** of globalization's?
- A. Widening of economic gaps between rich & poor nations
 - B. Disregards protection of environment
 - C. Has not brought equality among nations
 - D. None
49. What is the **per-capita income** for the country?
- A. Strongly related to GDP
 - B. Measure of peoples' quality of life
 - C. Indicative of people's standard of living
 - D. All of the above
50. What **advantages** do you think globalization has for **third-world countries**?
- A. Creation of new opportunities & benefits (such as the removal of tariff restrictions)
 - B. Increment of direct foreign investment
 - C. Remittance to home countries
 - D. All

GEOGRAPHY GRADE_9TH

& 10TH UNIT-1

COMPPILED MODEL

EXAMINATION FOR

GRADE 12





GRADE 9th & 10th UNIT-I

Geography Model Examination for Grade 12

1. Which one is **true** about **climatology**?
A. Deals with the distribution of plants & animals C. Studies landforms & their distribution
B. Examines the pattern of climate D. Studies human influence on the atmosphere
2. Which of the following is **not true** about the **scope** of geography?
A. It studies a great many physical and human features of the world
B. As the scope is dynamic, it often changes as discoveries and ideas enter the field
C. It's scope is very wide
D. Its scope is very narrow & unchanged
3. Who was proposed geography as "**a science that is concerned with the rational development & testing of theories** that explain & predict the spatial distribution & locations of things & phenomena on the surface."
A. Eratosthenes B. Alexander Von Humboldt C. Yeates, M. D. Hartshorne, R
4. Who was defined geography as a "**synthesizing discipline** to connect the general with the particular through measurement, mapping, and a regional emphasis."
A. Hartshorne, R B. Eratosthenes C. Alexander Von Humboldt D. Yeates, M.
5. It tells you **how old the map** is; you might be able to judge whether the map's contents are current or might be out of date. Which one?
A. Title B. Grid reference C. Date/Year of publication D. Place of publication & publisher
6. Which one is **correct** statement about **National** grid reference systems?
A. Six-digit grid reference is appropriate on a larger scale map with greater accuracy in position
B. Four-digit grid reference is common on a map drawn on a small scale
C. All vertical lines are numbered eastwards & they are called Eastings
D. All horizontal lines are numbered northwards & they are called Northings
E. In contrast to meridians, eastings (verticals) do not indicate true north
F. All are correct
7. The marginal information that shows the relationship between **distance on the map & ground distance** is:
A. Key B. Scale C. Title D. Grid reference
8. Which one is **not true** regarding to the three types of scale maps?
A. Medium scale maps cover medium sized areas & contain moderately detailed information
B. Large scale maps depict a small area & show more detail
C. Small scale maps depict a large area & show less detail
D. None
E. All
9. Distance on the field are **not** usually measured in
A. Centimeter B. Kilometer C. Mile D. Meter



10. Statistical diagrams are

- A. Easier to make comparisons, see trends (changes over time) & draw conclusions
- B. Particularly important tools for presenting large amounts of statistical data
- C. Used by geographers to make information easier to present & understand
- D. Pictorial representations of numerical information
- E. All

11. If the angular bearing of point A to point B is 135° , then the cardinal direction will be:

- A. Northwest B. Southwest C. Northeast D. Southeast

12. Identify the **wrong statement?**

- A. On Geographic/International grid reference systems, always latitudes come before longitudes
- B. On National grid reference systems, always easting comes before northing
- C. Compass is an instrument that indicates or identifies distances
- D. Parallel are an imaginary line joining all points with the same latitude
- E. Meridian are an imaginary line joining all points with the same longitude

13. Large-scale maps:

- A. cover smaller areas than small-scale maps
- B. convey less information than small-scale maps
- C. have scales that lie between 1:50,000 & 1: 250,000
- D. are used to cover a large area in details

14. The **Representative fraction ways of map scale expression is expressed a map scale in**

- A. Ratio/Fraction B. Bar/Line C. Words D. B & C

15. All of the following are **correctly explained on the three **North Points**, **except****

- A. The difference between True North & Magnetic North is called Magnetic Declination
- B. The direction of the north-south grid lines (Easting) is known as Grid North
- C. The direction a compass needle points is known as Magnetic North
- D. None

16. Which one is **not true regarding to the measurement & types of **distances**?**

- A. Straight-line/Air distance is measured simply along straight line without considering real earth features
- B. Distance along a curved/bending line includes distance along roads, railways, rivers & coastal lines
- C. To find distance on the map in a bending line distance we need to use a ruler & also threads/strings
- D. Field/Actual distance is measured on the ground & takes into account the effect of relief
- E. None

17. _____ is an instrument used to get **accurate areas of both regular & irregular shaped features from maps.**

- A. Grid Square method B. Planimeter C. Pantograph D. Compass



18. Which one is **not true** regarding to the measurement & types of **areas**?
- A. Grid Square method deals with the area of purely irregular shape, manual & involves tremendous labor
 - B. Regular-shaped areas can be measured using squares, rectangles, triangles & circles
 - C. Area of the irregular-shaped areas cannot be simply obtained using Geometric formulas
 - D. Grid Square method deals with the area of purely regular shaped areas
 - E. None
19. The **meaning of symbols** on a map can be obtained from _____
- A. Key/Legend
 - B. Title
 - C. Scale
 - D. Grid
20. Which one is **incorrect** statement about **Geographic/International** grid reference systems?
- A. Latitude is angular measurements from the center of the earth northwards & southwards
 - B. Longitude is angular measurements from the center of the earth in eastwards & westwards
 - C. Meridians are set of imaginary lines run from the North pole to the south pole
 - D. Parallels are a set of lines run around the globe parallel to the equator
 - E. None of the above
21. The **most accurate** & international method used for locating places on maps is the
- A. Geographic/International grid reference
 - B. Latitude & Longitude
 - C. National grid reference
 - D. Easting & Northing
 - E. A & B
22. _____ is a technique by which scale can be expressed in **words**.
- A. Graphic Scale
 - B. Scale Statement
 - C. Representative Fraction
 - D. Bar Scale
23. Identify the **wrong** statement relating to **True North/Geographic North**.
- A. It is the northerly direction along a line on Longitude/Meridian direction
 - B. It is the direction from any point on the earth's surface to the North Pole
 - C. The most commonly used north for finding direction
 - D. The North Pole is geographical North or True North
 - E. None
24. Which one of the following scales is for a **small-scale map**?
- A. 1: 450,000
 - B. 1: 75,000
 - C. 1: 45,000
 - D. 1: 20,000
25. Which one is **correct** about a **bar graph**?
- A. The heights or lengths of the bars on a graph are proportional to the quantities they represent
 - B. Show how amounts or values differ from place to place or as they change over time
 - C. It can be used to show how rainfall varies from month to month in a certain place
 - D. Compare a single feature as it exists in different places or as it changes over time
 - E. All
26. All distances obtained through **measurements on maps** and the use of the scale, only are called
- A. Field distances
 - B. Ground distances
 - C. Map distances
 - D. Actual distances



27. Which one is **incorrect** about a **line graph**?
- A. It is used to show the relationship between two sets of information/phenomena
 - B. Show changes in temperature, employment & production
 - C. Uses lines to show changes over time
 - D. It used to present a variety of data in relation to time
 - E. Uses bars to show changes over time
28. Which one is uses **horizontal/vertical bars** to show different amounts of the same item or different values for the same phenomenon?
- A. Simple line graphs
 - B. Simple bar graphs
 - C. Pie charts
 - D. Tables
29. In which types of Statistical diagrams, the segments represent **parts of the whole** or use **segments of the circle** to show the sizes of the items that make up its subject?
- A. Pie charts
 - B. Bar graphs
 - C. Circle graphs
 - D. Line graphs
 - E. A & C
30. All are **true** about Conventional signs & symbols, **but one**
- A. Used on maps through the agreement of all map-makers of the world
 - B. Used to represent the same detail on a map in all the countries of the world
 - C. They are called the languages of geographers
 - D. None
31. Pie charts are **primarily used** to
- A. Show the sizes of parts in relation to a single whole
 - B. Show the sizes of those parts in relation to each other
 - C. A & B
 - D. None of the above
32. What is a **sketch map**? It is;
- A. An outline map drawn from observation rather than from exact survey measurements
 - B. Free hand maps drawn on blackboard or drawing pad to present geographic ideas & facts
 - C. Minimizes irrelevant detail & maximizes major geographic points
 - D. Shows only the main features of the area
 - E. All



GEOGRAPHY GRADE_9TH & 10TH UNIT-2 COMPPILED REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR GRADE 12





GRADE 9th & 10th UNIT-2

Geography Review Questions for Grade 12

1. The **size of the particles** in soil indicates its:
A. Profile B. Texture C. Structure D. Fertility
2. What **percent** of the total volume of water on earth's surface is contained by **oceans**?
A. 45% B. 71% C. 81% D. 97%
3. "**The greenhouse effect**" is related to the:
A. Accumulation of carbon-dioxide in the air C. Depletion of ozone layer
B. Decay of dead plants and animals D. Melting of ice cover in polar areas
4. There is **less and less** areas of forest land every year because:
A. Cultivation of land decreased greatly C. Trees cut are more than trees planted
B. Human beings use natural vegetation selectively D. Need for trees has decreased
5. The **chalk** used for writing on black board is made of:
A. Granite B. Marble C. Potash D. Limestone
6. Which of the following substances can be considered as an example of the **first order pollutant**?
A. Smog B. Sulfur dioxide C. Sulfuric acid D. Dust
7. The **Zaire rain forest** in Africa is the result of:
A. High temperature & low rainfall C. High temperature & high rainfall
B. Low temperature & high rainfall D. Low temperature & low rainfall
8. Which of the following is **true** about the earth's **atmosphere**?
A. Has several layers C. Originated from other plants
B. Made of one type of gases D. Took short process to form
9. An example of a region located **below sea level** is
A. Ogaden B. Tulu Dimtu C. Kobar sink D. Cape ranges
10. The **organic matter** in a soil is largely is
A. Action of plant roots & burrowing animals C. Continuous expansion & contraction of rocks
B. Soft rock types that can easily break D. Decaying matter of dead plants & animals
11. The major characteristics by which **clay soil** can be identified in its
A. Rich humus B. Small size particles C. Limited decayed matter D. Light color
12. The depletion of **ozone layer** is mainly caused by
A. Carbon dioxide & carbon Monoxide from factories & vehicles
B. Poisonous gases from weapon & chemical factories
C. Destruction of natural vegetation
D. Short wave rays re-radiated back to atmosphere
13. An example of a rock type formed when a **lava cooled quickly** as magma comes out to the surface is
A. Granite B. Limestone C. Basalt D. Sandstone
14. In which of the following ways are animals useful for the **survival of plants**?
A. Animals feed of plants
B. Animals excretion and dead bodies makes soil fertile
C. Animals protect soil from erosion
D. Animals provide non-organic materials to the soil



15. **Acid rain** over cities is caused when
- A. Sun light reacts with pollutant chemicals produced by burning fuel
 - B. Large quantities of sulfur dioxide mix with water vapor in the air
 - C. Smoke from fuel transport vehicles enters into the atmosphere
 - D. Dust particles, smoke, cloud and sun light mix in the atmosphere
16. **Cactus** grows in the regions of the world where there are
- A. High temperature and low rainfall
 - B. High temperature and high rainfall
 - C. Low temperature and high rainfall
 - D. Low temperature and low rainfall
17. Which of the following can be considered as a **human factor** in damaging the natural vegetation?
- A. Wild fire
 - B. Locust
 - C. Domestic animal
 - D. Volcanic eruption
18. As **Atlas** mountain is to Africa, **Rocky** is to
- A. Europe
 - B. North America
 - C. South America
 - D. Asia
19. **Physical weathering** includes all of the following process, except
- A. The continuous expansion & contraction process
 - B. The freezing of water in the rock cracks
 - C. The onion-peeling of exfoliation process
 - D. The dissolving of minerals in water
20. Soils which have **medium size** particles are referred to as
- A. Silt soils
 - B. Compact soils
 - C. Clay soils
 - D. Sand soils
21. Many people travel to the coast to enjoy the beauty of the **tidal waves**. This shows the use of oceans for
- A. Food
 - B. Minerals
 - C. Transport
 - D. Recreation
22. The **most serious** problem in the current world is
- A. Soil erosion
 - B. Rapid population growth
 - C. Climate change
 - D. Deforestation
23. Which one of the following is purely **human factor** that causes the destruction of natural vegetation?
- A. Volcanic eruption
 - B. Fire wood production
 - C. Wild fire
 - D. Pets and diseases
24. The **uplifting of land** between two parallel faults results in the formation of
- A. Fold mountain
 - B. Plateau
 - C. Rift valley
 - D. Block mountain
25. A sedimentary rock mainly formed from **salt solution** is
- A. Potash
 - B. Limestone
 - C. Coal
 - D. Sandstone
26. Among the following which one is a **metamorphic** rock?
- A. Granite
 - B. Basalt
 - C. Marble
 - D. Sandstone
27. What is an **ecosystem**? It is
- A. The name given to all living things & non-living things
 - B. The amount of vegetation increase
 - C. The amount of rainfall decrease
 - D. The amount of temperature increase
28. The small organisms that take part in the process of **humus formation** are referred to as
- A. Decomposers
 - B. Consumers
 - C. Producers
 - D. Browsers
29. Among the following the one that could be categorized as a **second order pollutant** is
- A. Sulfur dioxide
 - B. Sulfur trioxide
 - C. Carbon monoxide
 - D. Nitrate-oxide
30. Which one of the following is **false about Geography**?
- A. Study about natural & human changes
 - B. Exchange information with other subjects
 - C. Study changes, causes & consequences of phenomena
 - D. Give scientific explanation based on facts



31. The **absolute location** of Ethiopia in degree
A. 15° - 3° east & 33° - 48° south
B. 15° - 3° north & 33° - 48° west
C. 3° - 15° east & 33° - 48° south
D. 3° - 15° north & 33° - 48° east
32. Which one of the following forests are said to be **green all throughout the year**?
A. Temperate forest B. Tropical forest C. Equatorial forest D. Desert forest
33. Which one of the following geographic regions of the world **receives almost all year round rainfall**?
A. The tropical region C. The temperate region
B. The tundra region D. The equatorial region
34. Which one of the following oceans occupies the **North pole**?
A. Antarctic Ocean B. Indian Ocean C. Arctic Ocean D. Atlantic Ocean
35. Which one of the following shows **indirect use of ocean**?
A. Source of food B. Recreation C. Navigation D. Climate moderation
36. Which one of the following is a **cause** rather than a consequence of **climate change**?
A. Global warming C. Coastal areas flooding
B. Greenhouse effect D. Rise of the sea level
37. Planting trees in **new areas** referred to as
A. Reforestation B. Afforestation C. Deforestation D. Shifting cultivation
38. Which one of the following factors causes **chemical weathering**?
A. Lichens and mosses growing on rock particles C. Changing of temperature
B. Formation of ice in the rock particles D. Erosion by water and wind
39. As **Cape Ranges** is to South Africa, **Andes** is to
A. North America B. South America C. Europe D. Asia
40. The Great East African **Rift Valley** extends from Syria to
A. Zambia B. Mozambique C. Malawi D. Tanzania
41. Which one of the following features represents a **hole formed on the top of the cone of a volcano**?
A. Lava B. Valley C. Volcano D. Crater
42. A volcano which will never **erupt again** is referred to as
A. Active B. Passive C. Dormant D. Extinct
43. Which one of the following sedimentary rocks is formed from the **hard cover of snail**?
A. Coal B. Limestone C. Sandstone D. Potash
44. Which one of the following statements is **not correct**?
A. Where temperature is high, rainfall is also high
B. Where both temperature and rainfall are high, vegetation is dense
C. Where temperature & rainfall are low, vegetation is low
D. Where temperature is high, but rainfall is low, vegetation is sparse
45. Which one of the following regions is estimated to be rich in **potash minerals**?
A. Afar B. Tigray C. Oromia D. Amhara
46. Weathering is for **in-organic** matter as _____ for **organic matter** in the process of soil formation.
A. Exfoliation B. Decomposition C. Reaction D. Contraction
47. The **largest bodies of water** on the surface of the earth are
A. Seas B. Rivers C. Lakes D. Oceans



48. Which of the following process explains the "greenhouse effect"?
- A. More evaporation, more cloud formation and very heavy rainfall
 - B. Complete destruction of forests: animal dung used for fuel: soils are eroded & places cannot be cultivated
 - C. Forests are destroyed & wild animals that depend on forests for food & shelter are affected
 - D. Short wave rays reach the surface of the earth; they reflected back to the atmosphere & are caught by carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
49. A **human factor** that cause destruction of natural vegetation is
- A. Forest fire due to high temperature
 - B. Forest fire because of friction of dry branches of a tree
 - C. Agricultural activities
 - D. Volcanic eruption
50. **Continent located** south of Arctic ocean, East of Atlantic Ocean, North of Mediterranean Sea & west of Asia is
- A. Africa
 - B. Europe
 - C. Australia
 - D. North America
51. **Glaciers** are forms of erosion caused by
- A. Moving sheet of ice
 - B. Blowing wind
 - C. Running water
 - D. Flowing river
52. The deposition formed by the powerful rivers of **Nile, Mississippi, or Amazon** is
- A. Loads
 - B. Loess
 - C. Delta
 - D. Gullies
53. One of the **effects of deposition** of human life can be
- A. Increasing degradation
 - B. Reduction of cultivated land
 - C. Decreasing risk of flooding
 - D. Making life comfortable for some people
54. Of the following is the result of the **sudden release** of stored energy in the earth's crust
- A. Earth quake
 - B. Faulting
 - C. Volcanism
 - D. Folding
55. Earth quake measuring to **5 magnitude** rating would be considered as
- A. Major
 - B. Great
 - C. Moderate
 - D. Minor
56. Identify the natural resources that are **not directly available** for use
- A. Soil
 - B. Minerals
 - C. Plants
 - D. Air
57. On **clear nights'** temperature drop significantly because there is
- A. Balance between incoming and out going
 - B. More heat from the incoming radiation
 - C. Nothing prevent the heat emitted from the earth
 - D. Gas in the atmosphere that acts as a blanket
58. One of the factors that could **raise** the world's **sea level** is the
- A. Release of chlorofluoro carbon & out going radiation
 - B. Acid rain deposited directly on surface water
 - C. Evaporation of sea water as a result of global warming
 - D. Release of water held in storage as ice/snow
59. Which of the following methods of climate classification is **largely used in the present time?**
- A. Greek's classification
 - B. Koppen's classification
 - C. Trewartha's classification
 - D. Charles Warren Thorn Thwaite classification
60. Which climatic region is referred as '**Torrid**' according to **Ancient Greek's** classification?
- A. Temperate region
 - B. Tropical region
 - C. Frigid region
 - D. Sup-polar region

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS 61-67 BASED ON THE FOLLOWING GIVEN CLIMATE DATAS

Months		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Tem. (°C)	Max.	24	22	23	26	24	23	21	22	20	21	22	24
	Min.	12	10	9	12	10	11	11	10	8	10	12	14
Rain fall (Cm)		90	50	75	75	85	88	30	25	35	65	40	88

61. What is the **annual range** of temperature of the station?
 A. 16.71°C B. 5°C C. 1°C D. 17°C
62. The **total annual** rain fall of the station is _____ mm.
 A. 746mm B. 7460mm C. 62.16mm D. 621.6mm
63. How much is the **annual average** temperature of the station?
 A. 16.71°C B. 5°C C. 1°C D. 21°C
64. The **annual average/mean** rain fall of the station is _____ cm.
 A. 746cm B. 7460cm C. 62.16cm D. 621.6cm
65. If you calculate the monthly **range** of temperature for **April**, it will be:
 A. 38°C B. 14°C C. 16°C D. 19°C
66. What is the monthly **mean** temperature of **October**?
 A. 11°C B. 15.5°C C. 31°C D. 21°C
67. What is the **total** amount of rainfall for **December** month?
 A. 88cm B. 44cm C. 880mm D. 440mm E. A & C
68. The given climate data is most likely found in _____ **hemispheres**.
 A. Northern B. Southern C. Eastern D. Western



GEOGRAPHY GRADE

11TH & 12TH UNIT-2

COMPPILED REVIEW

QUESTIONS FOR GRADE

12





GRADE 11th & 12th UNIT-2

Geography Review Questions for Grade 12

1. Drainage pattern which is shaped like the **trunk** and **branches of a tree** is known as:
A. Trellis B. Dendritic C. Radial D. Braided
2. The **line separating** head streams which flow to different river system is called:
A. Watershed B. Confluence C. Distributaries D. Ridge
3. The rivers that flow towards Ethiopian **rift valley lakes** can be an example of _____ drainage pattern.
A. Dendritic B. Braided C. Centripetal D. Radial
4. Identify the **miss-matched** alternative.
A. Resequent stream--Tributary of subsequent stream
B. Subsequent stream--Chief tributary of consequent stream
C. Obsequent stream--Chief tributary of oblique stream
D. Consequent stream--Main stream
5. In a river capture, the river that flows **over the basin** of the other river is:
A. Pirate stream B. Victim stream C. Small stream D. First order stream
6. Which of the following is drainage pattern is common over **granite rock**?
A. Dendritic B. Trellis C. Radial D. Rectangular
7. Which of the following drainage pattern is highly affected by **tectonic forces**?
A. Dendritic B. Trellis C. Radial D. Centripetal
8. The **direction** and **destination** of a river refers to:
A. Drainage B. Drainage system C. Drainage pattern D. Drainage basin
9. A **triangular deposit of soil** or silt at the mouth of a river refers to:
A. Levee B. Estuary C. Delta D. Confluence
10. Which of the following feature is the **deepest**?
A. Pass B. Col C. Saddle D. Ridge
11. Two points on a map are said to be **inter-visible** when they are:
A. Separated by closely spaced contour lines C. of the same elevation
B. Separated by a concave slope D. Located at the opposite side of a high ground.
12. One of the following does **not** explain the **formation** of a river capture.
A. Heavy concentration of humankind and livestock on the side of victim river
B. Softer rocks on the side of victim river
C. Intensive erosion of pirate river due to its steep courses
D. Heavy erosion occurring on the pirate river due to its steep courses
13. Which course of river is typically characterized by deep **V-shaped valleys**, waterfalls, rapids and cataracts?
A. The upper course C. Water transport
B. The middle course D. The plain course
14. **Inter-visibility** of places affected by all of the following factors, **except**:
A. The type of slope between two places C. The amount of vegetation cover
B. The relief between the two points D. The climate that prevail between the two points

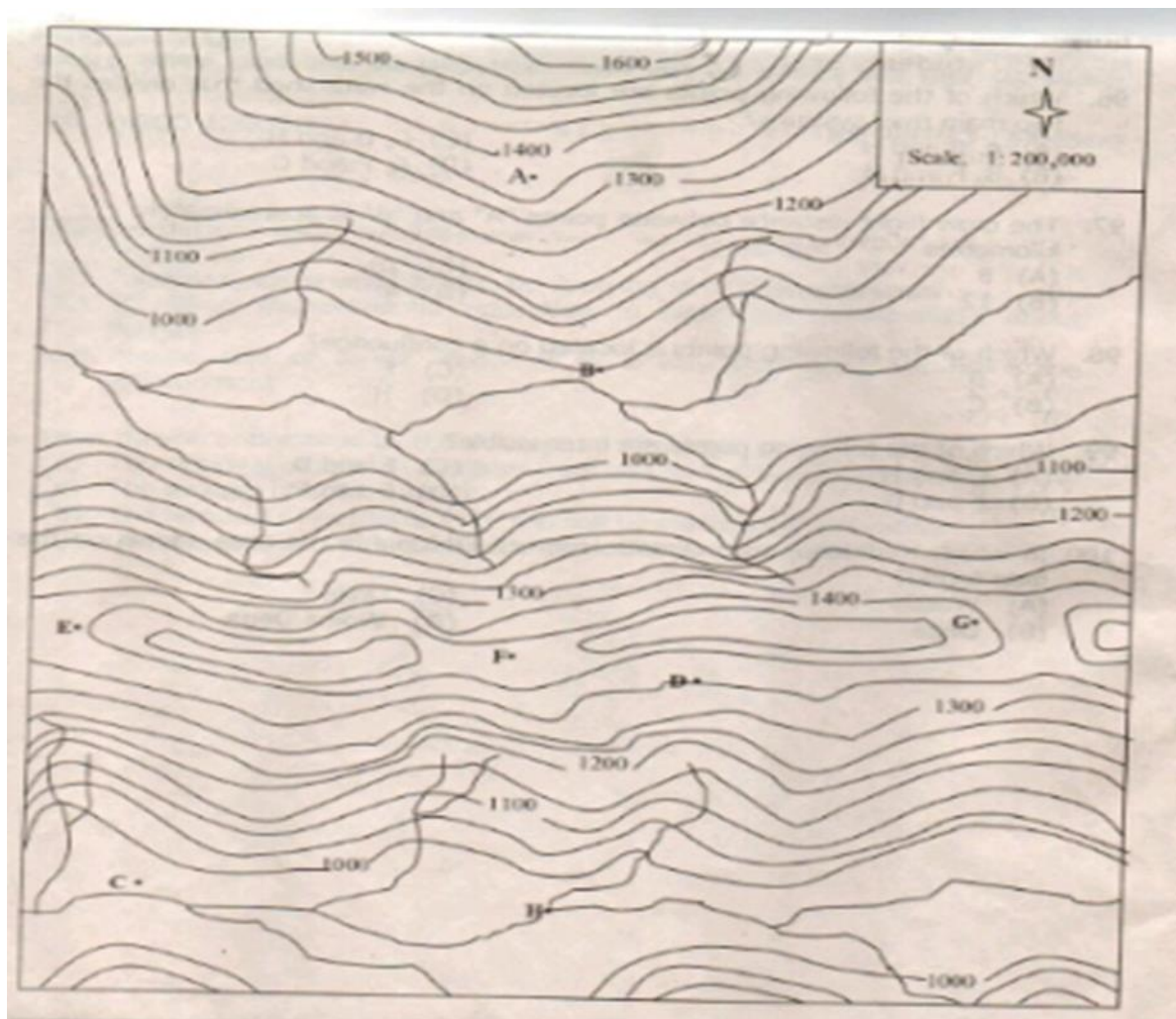


15. Vertical exaggeration is **high on**:
A. Mountainous areas B. Low altitude areas C. Large scales D. Rugged topography
16. Which of the following often **separates adjacent** drainage basins?
A. Their tributaries B. Watershed C. Confluences D. Deltas
17. Which one of the following is **correct** about **vertical exaggeration** on maps?
A. It reduces the visual effectiveness of a relief
B. It is determined by considering the scale of the map and the nature of the terrain
C. It does not cause any distortion of maps
D. It is needed where the relief elevation is high
18. Which of the following statements is **false about watersheds**?
A. They usually follow the crests of mountain ridges and spurs
B. They never cross rivers
C. Precipitation on opposite sides of the watershed will flow in the same directions
D. Watersheds pass through the highest points found between the two rivers basins
E. Watersheds pass in the middle between two contour lines of the same altitude⁷⁷
19. Which refers to the **wide projection on a mountain side** extending from the mountain towards the lowland?
A. Ridge B. Spur C. Valley D. Gap
20. Which of the following represents a **very wide space** between successive contours?
A. Gentle slope B. Steep slope C. Convex slope D. Plain
21. Map experts use a **big vertical interval** for areas with:
A. Extensive plain relief B. Mountain ridge C. Rugged terrain D. Rough terrain

USE THE MAP ATTACHED BELOW FOR THE QUESTIONS FROM 22-35. THEY SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED BY SIGHTED (NON-BLIND) CANDIDATES ONLY.

22. How many tributaries does the river shown in the **southern part** of the map?
A. 3 B. 5 C. 9 D. 5
23. The land form represented by point **"F"** is:
A. Hill B. Valley C. Saddle D. Spur
24. Which of the following points shown on the map are **intervisible**?
A. E and D B. H and C C. F and G D. E and F
25. The landform that is found between point **"A"** and **"B"** is:
A. Valley B. Spur C. Hill D. Ridge
26. The drainage **pattern** of the map is:
A. Dendritic B. Centripetal C. Radial D. Trellis
27. Which of the following points are located on the **watershed that divides** the two main river systems?
A. A, B & H B. B, F, & H C. C, D & H D. E, F & G
28. The **crow flight distance** between points "A" and "B" is approximately:
A. 8kms B. 12kms C. 16kms D. 4kms
29. Which of the following points is located on a **confluence**?
A. B B. C C. F D. H

30. According to Ethiopian traditional classification of agro-climatic zones, the **area shown on map is located** in:
- A. Kolla B. Dega C. Wurch D. Woina Dega
31. The **landform** shown on this map is most likely a product of:
- A. Folding B. Volcanism C. Faulting D. Sedimentation
32. What is the **approximate area** of the given map is:
- A. 1,360 km² B. 4,345 km² C. 8,888 km² D. 2,320 km²
33. What is the **contour interval** of the map?
- A. 50m B. 100m C. 150m D. 200m
34. The **gradient** between point 'A' and 'B' is approximately:
- A. 2.5° B. 5° C. 9.5° D. 12.5°
35. What is the **length of the railway** when point 'A' and 'B' are joined with railway line?
- A. 1.4kms B. 35kms C. 17.5kms D. 70kms





GEOGRAPHY GRADE

11TH & 12TH UNIT-3

COMPPILED REVIEW

QUESTIONS FOR GRADE

12





GRADE 11th & 12th UNIT-3

Geography Review Questions for Grade 12

1. The **old and young** fold mountain systems in Africa are, respectively, represented by:
A. Atlas & the Maghreb C. Atlas & the cape range
B. Maghreb & the Alps D. Cape ranges & the atlas
2. The **cold oceanic current** that flows **north towards** the equator along the western coast of Africa is:
A. The Benguela current C. The Canaries current
B. The Mozambique current D. None of the above
3. The **Nile** is to the **Aswan** as _____ is to Volta.
A. Kariba B. Kanji C. Akosombo D. Owen falls
4. Which of the following is a **land locked** country?
A. Cameroon B. Zaire C. Angola D. Rwanda
5. The point with the **lowest altitude** in Africa is found in:
A. Egypt B. Ethiopia C. Algeria D. None
6. Which of the following Ethiopian rivers **drain inland**?
A. Awash & Baro B. Omo & Tekeze C. Awash & Omo D. Baro & Awash
7. Which of the following is a major dam on the **Zambezi river**?
A. Kariba dam B. kaindji dam C. Owen dam D. Akosombo dam
8. The **gorilla**, the largest ape in the world, is found in _____.
A. The Amazon forest B. Rain forest of Africa C. The forest of Asia D. Savanna areas
9. Which of these African countries is **not crossed** by the tropic of cancer?
A. Algeria B. Libya C. Ghana D. Egypt
10. The most prevalent **type of precipitation** in the equatorial zone is _____.
A. Orographic B. Cyclonic C. Convectional D. None
11. **Annual ranges** of temperature are largest in the:
A. Tropical zone B. Equatorial region C. Temperate zone D. Tropical hot desert
12. Which of these countries is **closest to the equator**?
A. Malaysia B. Yemen C. Tanzania D. Algeria
13. **Check dams** are built mainly for:
A. Small scale irrigation C. Production of electricity
B. Domestic water supply D. Control gully erosion
14. Which of the following is **densely populated** in Africa?
A. Eastern Africa B. Western Africa C. Northern Africa D. Central Africa
15. Which one of the following is a **block (horst)** mountain?
A. Kilimanjaro B. Ras Dashen C. Ruwenzori D. Elgon
16. The type of rainfall that mainly occurs in the **mountainous areas** of Africa is
A. Orographic rainfall B. Convectional rainfall C. Cyclonic rainfall D. Frontal rainfall
17. Which climatic region in Africa is the **wettest**?
A. Warm temperate continental climate C. Equatorial climate
B. Highland climate D. Mediterranean climate



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18. The type of the climate that is found **only** in the high field region of the **Republic of South Africa** is
A. Warm temperate continental climate C. Equatorial climate
B. Highland climate D. Mediterranean climate
19. Which of the following types of natural vegetation growth in is areas with altitude about **3000 meter**?
A. Bamboo forest B. Conifer trees C. Asta and Gibera D. Afro–montane
20. Which river is navigable for a large part of its course throughout **most of the year**?
A. Zambezi B. Niger C. Gambia D. Congo
21. Africa has a potential of **40%** of world's **hydro-electric power**, due to all of the characteristics of rivers, **except**
A. Steep profile of the rivers C. They arise from very high places
B. Water fall and rapids D. Show seasonal fluctuation in volume of water
22. **Aswan** dam is to **Nile** as _____ is to **Zambezi**.
A. Koka B. Kaindji C. Akosombo D. Kariba
23. All of the following are **Rift valley** lakes of Africa, **except**
A. Tanganyika B. Malawi C. Victoria D. Turkana
24. Which of the following river has the largest **catchment area**?
A. River Congo B. River Wabishebele C. Niger River D. River Zambezi
25. The grassland with **scattered short trees** and bushes in Africa is known as
A. Thorn scrub (drier) savanna C. Park (wetter) savanna
B. High (true) savanna D. Temperate savanna
26. Which one of the following climate region of Africa has the **highest total annual rainfall**?
A. Equatorial Region C. Highland climate region
B. Tropical continental (Savanna) climate region D. Tropical desert region
27. Which one of the following climate region of Africa is found **only in the Southern hemisphere**?
A. Tropical Continental (Savanna) climate region C. Mediterranean climate region
B. Tropical maritime (monsoon) climate region D. Tropical desert region
28. Which drainage system in Africa has the **largest drainage basin**?
A. Atlantic Ocean drainage B. Indian Ocean C. Mediterranean Sea D. Inland drainage
29. Which one is **NOT** the factor that creates **coolest temperature** along the high altitude areas of Africa?
A. The air is very thin in the high altitude areas
B. When the air rises it cools
C. The atmosphere is heated below by the earth
D. The high pressure is basically formed by the formation air
30. Which Parts of Africa are highly **affected by altitude**?
A. Northern & Western C. Eastern & Northern
B. Southern & Central D. Western & Southern
31. Which one of the following is **wrong** about **Southern Africa**?
A. Southern Africa is the largest region of Africa in terms of its areal extent
B. Has the highest percentage of urban population
C. Has highest mortality rate
D. Characterized by diversified economy



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32. Which Ocean current in Africa affect highly the **south Eastern Africa**?
- A. Mozambique warm ocean current C. Canary Ocean current
B. Bengueala Cold Ocean current D. Agulhas current
33. Which one of the following global winds dominate the climate of **tropical Africa**?
- A. Southeast and Northeast trade winds C. Westerly winds and polar Easterly winds
B. ITCZ and westerly winds D. Doldrums and horse latitude
34. Which one of the following is **not true** of the **spatial variation of temperature** in Africa?
- A. Sahara is largest tropical desert in Africa
B. Coastal areas of Africa experience highest temperature
C. Ethiopia and East African highlands experience the coolest temperature due to altitudinal nature
D. Spatial variation of temperature in Africa is occurred because of the apparent movement of overhead sun
35. Which of the following factors highly affects the climate of **East Africa**?
- A. Latitude B. Altitude C. Ocean currents D. Distance from the sea
36. Which of the following rivers is **not** part of the **Atlantic Ocean** Drainage system in Africa?
- A. Limpopo B. Niger C. Volta D. Congo
37. Identify the **largest lake** in Africa.
- A. Malawi B. Chad C. Tana D. Victoria
38. The **equatorial rainforest** of Africa is characterized by:
- A. Hard woods B. Small undergrowth C. Evergreen leaves D. All of the above
39. The **young fold** mountains of Africa are found in:
- A. The Maghreb region B. South Africa C. North Eastern Africa D. Southern tip of Africa
40. The **Inter-tropical convergence Zone** in Africa is:
- A. A high-pressure area between the trade winds and mid-latitude westerlies
B. Located on the equator in July
C. Located about 15°N in January
D. A low-pressure area between tropical easterlies and equatorial westerlies
41. The **humid subtropical** climate in continental Africa is found only in:
- A. Coastal West Africa & Zaire C. The Atlas & the Cape Ranges
B. The highlands of Ethiopia & East Africa D. Eastern South Africa & Mozambique
42. The **hottest** point in Africa is found _____.
- A. On the equator B. In the Ogaden C. North of equator D. In the Kalahari
43. The **Serengeti** national Park is found in _____.
- A. Uganda B. Zimbabwe C. Kenya D. Tanzania
44. Which of the following era is known as the **living era**?
- A. Mesozoic B. Cenozoic C. Paleozoic D. None
45. The **northern** and **southern** most points of Africa are, respectively at:
- A. Cape Verde and cape Blanc C. Cape Blanc and Cape Agulhas
B. Cape Verde and Cape Agulhas D. Cape Agulhas and Cape Blanc
46. Africa comes closest to **Europe** along:
- A. The strait of Gibraltar C. Suez Canal
B. The Mediterranean Sea D. The Strait of Bab-el Mendeb



47. The soil type that is found in the **Mediterranean regions** of North and South Africa is
A. Planosols B. Luvisols C. Vertisols D. Nitosols
48. The **most important factor** in modifying temperature from place to place in Ethiopia & the Horn is
A. Latitude B. Altitude C. Distance from the sea D. Cloud cover
49. Most of Ethiopia's **agricultural land** is concentrated in _____ zone areas.
A. Kur/wurch zone B. Woina–Dega zone C. Dega-zone D. Kolla–Bereha zone
50. Which of the following is the most **intensively cultivated** soil in Ethiopia?
A. Acrisols B. Vertisols C. Cambisols D. Nitosols
51. Solis that are found in the **lower rivers valleys** and the Rift valley lakes are
A. Luvisols B. Yermosols C. Lithosols D. Fluvisols
52. Which of the following is the largest **national park** in Ethiopia?
A. Awash national park C. Gambella national park
B. Omo–national park D. Mago national park
53. Dark colored **decayed organic matter** that supplies nutrients to soils and then to plants is
A. Mulching B. Fallowing C. Decomposition D. Humus
54. The extraction of mineral from the excavation of **sand gravel** is known as
A. Placer mining B. Quarrying C. Strip mining D. Filtering
55. All of the following are possible conservation measures of **wild animals**, except
A. Raising people's awareness C. Human encroachments
B. Conserving natural vegetation D. Controlling illegal hunting
56. Which of the following wild animals is **not common** in tropical forest of Africa?
A. Monkeys B. Buffalos C. Gorillas D. Hippopotamus
57. Planting trees in urban areas in association with **human settlements** is called
A. Social forestry B. Reforestation C. Agro-forestry D. Afforestation
58. All are the predominant trees that grow **below 1500 meters'** altitude, except
A. Juniperous procera B. Gallery forest C. Sholla D. Warka
59. **More than 12%** of Ethiopia's land is covered with one of the following soil type. Which one?
A. Regosols B. Xerosols C. Nitosols D. Acrisols
60. The practice of growing two or more crops **on the same fields** is termed as:
A. Over-cultivation B. Over-cropping C. Over-grazing D. Inter-cropping
61. All are **human made** factors that accelerate soil erosion, **except**
A. Bad cultivation practice B. Overgrazing C. Topography D. Deforestation
62. A method of covering the surface with **grass, crop residue**, to reduce evaporation & transpiration rate is
A. Green manuring B. Terracing C. Crop rotation D. Mulching

GEOGRAPHY GRADE

11TH & 12TH UNIT-4

COMPPILED REVIEW

QUESTIONS FOR GRADE

12





GRADE 11th & 12th UNIT-4

Geography Review Questions for Grade 12

1. Which region in Ethiopia has the **highest** Total Fertility Rate (TFR)?
A. Amhara B. Oromiya C. SNNPR D. Benishangul-Gumuz
2. One of the following is **not the main measure** of mortality rate?
A. Crude Death Rate C. Infant Mortality Rate
B. Total Fertility Rate D. Maternal Mortality Rate
3. Which of the following region has the **largest percentage** of urban population?
A. Oromiya B. Tigray C. Amhara D. SNNP
4. A type of settlement inhabited by **nomadic people** of the lowland area of Ethiopia is _____ settlement.
A. Permanent rural B. Grouped/Nucleated C. Temporary rural D. Scattered/Diffused
5. Which region in Ethiopia has the **smallest share** of urban population?
A. SNNP B. Gambella C. Somali D. Tigray
6. In demography the number of **male population** for every **100 female** population is known as
A. Sex ratio B. Population pyramid C. Age dependency ratio D. Population density
7. Which of the following zones is characterized by **low population density**?
A. Gedeo B. Hadiya C. Metekel D. Sidama
8. The **total numbers of births** occurring in a given year per **1000 population** is called
A. General fertility rate B. Crude birth rate C. Total fertility rate D. Crude death rate
9. All of the following are **causes of high** death rate in Africa/Ethiopia, **except**
A. Malnutrition C. Poor sanitary practices
B. Low standard of living D. High per capital income
10. All are responsible that **fertility** rate to be the highest in Africa/Ethiopia, **except**
A. Religion beliefs B. Early age marriage C. Low status of women D. Occupation
11. In Ethiopia a socio-economic condition **affect all** of the following, **except**:
A. Urbanization B. Migration C. Age structure D. Population density
12. The **second largest** and most populous continent is _____
A. Asia B. South America C. Europe D. Africa
13. The **total population** of Africa is estimated at **551 million** in the mid 1995 & it has an **area of 30,400,000 km²**.
This gives the continent's **Crude density** of about:
A. 50 persons/km² B. 81 persons/km² C. 18 persons/km² D. 30 persons/km²
14. One of the following is **false** about the population of Africa.
A. It is the most urbanized of the world
B. It has the shortest life expectancy in the world
C. It has the highest birth rate and death rate in the world
D. Nearly half of its total population is under age 15
15. All are the **most densely** population regions of Africa, **except**
A. The vast Sahara B. Nile valley of Egypt C. Rwanda D. Cameroon



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16. Recently the three **most populous** countries in Africa are
A. Nigeria, Egypt & Rwanda
B. Egypt, Kenya & Ethiopia
C. Nigeria, Ethiopia & Egypt
D. Nigeria, Ethiopia & Sudan
17. Which one of the following is considered to have the **highest crude density** in Africa?
A. Western Africa B. Southern Africa C. Eastern Africa D. Northern Africa
18. All are **human factors** responsible for spatial variation in the distribution of population in Africa, **except**
A. Fertility of soil B. Economic factors C. Social factors D. Political situations
19. The **lowest dependency ratio** is most likely observed in
A. Africa B. Latin America C. Oceania D. Asia
20. Which one of the following continents has the **highest population growth**?
A. South America B. Europe C. Africa D. North America
21. The difference between **birth rate and death rate** expressed in percent is
A. Doubling Time C. Infant Mortality Rate
B. Rate of Natural Increase D. Age Dependency Ratio
22. Who advocates that whether population growth **leads to innovation**?
A. Boserup B. Karl Marx C. Malthus D. Darwin
23. All are **pull factors** of migration, **except**
A. Better job prospects C. Improved housing
B. Better services & facilities D. Poor employment
24. Which areas of Ethiopia have relatively **large concentration of urban** centers and urban population?
A. Shewan and Hararghe plateaus C. Arsi and Bale plateaus
B. Tigray and Amhara plateaus D. Wollo and Gojjam plateaus
25. All are **better indicators** of the socio-economic characteristics of population of a given country, **except**
A. Crude Death Rate C. Maternal Mortality Rate
B. Infant Mortality Rate D. Crude Mortality Rate
26. Which one is **not physical factor** that affects population distribution in Ethiopia?
A. Vegetation cover B. Type of economic activity C. Climate D. Soil fertility
27. The **young & old** population of country "X" is **12% & 8%** respectively, then what would be **age dependency ratio**?
A. 110% B. 80% C. 100% D. 25% E. 90%
28. The **positive checks** that control fast population growth were designed by: -
A. Malthus B. Karl Marx C. Boserup D. Alfred Wegner
29. The **sex ratio** of country "Z" is **80% & female** population is **4 million**, then what would be the **total population**?
A. 7,200,000 B. 8,000,000 C. 3,200,000 D. 7,500,000
30. Which one of the following factors can **greatly affects the migration** of population from one area to another?
A. Birth rate B. Culture C. Religion D. Drought



31. Currently there is **no significant migration** flows from region to region in Africa due to:
- A. Most African countries are in higher stage of development
 - B. Most African countries are economically developed
 - C. All are in their lower stage of development
 - D. Presence of political instability in the continent
32. One of the following regions the one that is characterized by **long doubling time**?
- A. Asia B. North America C. Africa D. South America
33. Africa's fertility rate is the **highest in the world** due to all of the following factors, **except**
- A. High incidence of disease and infection C. Influences from many religions
 - B. Low educational background of the people D. Low status of women
34. Which of the following is **true** about Africa's natural resource?
- A. The continent is rich in some natural resources except diverse climate
 - B. Hydroelectric power and solar energy are fully exploited
 - C. Minerals are well extracted
 - D. The majority of Africa are engaged in subsistence agriculture activities
35. The **total annual flow** of goods and services in the economy of a nation is
- A. GDP B. Per capital income C. GNP D. GNP per capita income
36. Which country relatively shows **better life-expectancy**
- A. Morocco B. Gambia C. Gabon D. Guinea
37. The **average amount of money** that an individual is expected to have as a result of the state's GNP is
- A. Per Capital Income C. Gross Domestic Product
 - B. Standard of Living D. Gross National Product
38. The occurrence of **birth in human** population refers to
- A. Mortality B. Migration C. Fertility D. Morbidity
39. The movement of **people in Africa** is closely related with one of the following factors. Which one?
- A. Natural catastrophes C. Political stability
 - B. High stage of economic development D. The decline of birth and death rate
40. **Stagnant** population means
- A. Birth rate is greater than death rate
 - B. Zero population growth
 - C. The number of people exceeds carrying capacity of the region
 - D. When the quantity of a population changes from year to year
41. Which region of Africa has relatively **low rate** of natural increases?
- A. Northern Africa B. Central Africa C. Eastern Africa D. Western Africa
42. Since **1939-1945**, Africa's death rate has been **declining** because of:
- A. The development of medical technology C. The presence of tropical disease
 - B. Poor sanitary practice D. Civil war and political instability
43. Which of the following is **true** about economic **growth**?
- A. Refers growth in structural & technological change
 - B. It is a measure of the welfare of human beings
 - C. It is quantitative
 - D. It is similar with the word economic development



44. The high rate of **maternal mortality** rate in Ethiopia is the result of
- A. High educational status of women
 - B. High frequency of birth per women
 - C. Low access of women to reproductive health service
 - D. Early marriage
45. All of the following describe the **demographic** characteristics of Africa, **except**
- A. Low median age
 - C. Short doubling time
 - B. Broad base population pyramid
 - D. Low fertility and mortality rates
46. All of the following countries follow **anti-natalist** population policy, **except**
- A. Israel
 - B. Ethiopia
 - C. India
 - D. China
47. The **population pyramid** of all countries is the same, **except**
- A. Ethiopia
 - B. Italy
 - C. Tanzania
 - D. Kenya
48. In which of the following countries of the world **life expectancy** is the **highest**?
- A. Japan
 - B. Australia
 - C. Nigeria
 - D. France
49. The two **urbanized** regions of Africa are:
- A. Western & Southern
 - C. Eastern & Northern
 - B. Northern & Central
 - D. Southern & Northern
50. The **smallest** proportion of **internal** migration in Ethiopia is
- A. Urban–Rural
 - B. Rural–Rural
 - C. Rural–Urban
 - D. Urban–Urban
51. Which economic sector in Ethiopia has the **largest share of GDP**?
- A. Tourism
 - B. Agricultural sector
 - C. Industrial sector
 - D. Service sector
52. All are **challenges** to Ethiopia's socio–economic development, **except**
- A. Rapid population growth
 - C. Low levels of infrastructure
 - B. Unexpected weather change
 - D. Diversified climatic zones
53. Which country has been the single **most important destination** for Ethiopia's **exports**?
- A. England
 - B. Japan
 - C. Germany
 - D. USA

GEOGRAPHY
GRADE_9th – 12th
COMPPILED
MODEL
EXAMINATION
FOR GRADE -12





GRADE 9th – 12th

Geography Model Examination for Grade 12

1. One among the following is **true about probability** sampling technique?
 - A. The base of such sampling is personal decision
 - B. Every item of the population has an equal chance to be selected
 - C. The samples are selected deliberately
 - D. There is always a danger of bias
2. From the geospheres, the one that studies about the earth's **cultural** landscape is _____.
 - A. Anthroposphere
 - B. Biosphere
 - C. Lithosphere
 - D. Hydrosphere
3. Which one of the following is the **geological** location of Ethiopia?
 - A. In the Nile basin
 - B. South of Eritrea
 - C. North of Kenya
 - D. East of Sudan
4. Europe comes **closest** to Africa across _____.
 - A. Strait of Babel – Mandab
 - B. Gulf of Aden
 - C. Strait of Gibraltar
 - D. Suez Canal
5. They are tributaries of sub –sequent streams that flow in the **opposite** direction to the consequent stream.
 - A. Sub- sequent streams
 - B. Consequent streams
 - C. Obsequent streams
 - D. Resequent streams
6. The number of deaths in a year **under the age of one year** per thousand live births in the same age is
 - A. Crude death rate
 - B. Infant mortality rate
 - C. Under five mortality rate
 - D. Child mortality rate
7. The **northern** extreme point of Africa is marked by
 - A. 17° 33' W
 - B. 37° 21' N
 - C. 34° 52'S
 - D. 51°28' E
8. If Birth Rate of country is **40/1000** & Death Rate is **15/1000**, then what will be its Rate of Natural Increase?
 - A. 25%
 - B. 2.5%
 - C. 4%
 - D. 1.5%
9. Which one of the following is **not** the tributary of Awash River?
 - A. Akaki
 - B. Borkena
 - C. Mille
 - D. Dabus
10. Which one of the following is the **oldest sedimentary** rock in Ethiopia?
 - A. Hintalo limestone
 - B. Upper sandstone
 - C. Adigrat sandstone
 - D. Old basement complex rocks
11. _____ is development that meets the needs of the present generation **without compromising** the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.
 - A. Growth
 - B. Sustainable development
 - C. Development
 - D. GDP
12. Which one of the following is **not** correct about Ethiopia's Population?
 - A. The sex ratio of Ethiopia is almost one to one
 - B. The economically active population has heavy dependency burden
 - C. The Ethiopian population pyramid is triangular
 - D. The Ethiopian population is predominantly old age group
13. Which one of the following country of Africa is the **leading producer of copper**?
 - A. Gabon
 - B. Sudan
 - C. Angola
 - D. Zambia
14. _____ are lines that show equal **temperature** distribution on maps.
 - A. Isotherm
 - B. Isobar
 - C. Isohyets
 - D. Isoneph



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15. The **highest** and the **lowest** points in Africa are _____ and _____, respectively.
A. Ras Dashen & Dallol depression C. Everest & Dead Sea
B. Kilimanjaro & Qattara depression D. Ras Dashen & Qattara depression
16. Which one of the following zone of Ethiopia is **densely populated**?
A. Ghedeo B. Metekel C. Kamashi D. Gambella
17. What are the three **major determinants** of population change?
A. Census, Vital registration and sample survey C. Fertility, mortality and migration
B. Age, sex and place of birth D. All of the above
18. From the following which one is the **major climatic** control in Ethiopia?
A. Ocean current B. Distance from the sea C. Planetary winds D. Altitude
19. Which one of the following ocean current is found in the **north west** of Africa?
A. Canary current B. Mozambique current C. Benguela current D. None of the above
20. _____ is soil conservation measure that **leaves the farm idle** for a while until the soil regains its fertility.
A. Terracing B. Fallowing C. Mulching D. Crop rotations
21. One among the following is **not true** about map projection.
A. In cylindrical map projection parallels and meridians intersect at right angle
B. In conic map projection parallels make arcs of concentric circle
C. In cylindrical, conic and azimuthal map projection meridians are straight lines
D. All map projections are free from distortion
22. Which one of the following is the major geological event of **Mesozoic era**?
A. Denudation and peneplanation
B. The formation of sedimentary rocks
C. The formation of old crystalline basement complex rocks
D. The formation of east African rift valley
23. One is **different** from others.
A. Hararge plateau B. Bale massif C. Somali highland D. Shewan plateau
24. Which one of the following is the **significance** of geographic research?
A. Enable us to understand the gap between the real world and the formulating theory
B. Enable us to make irrational decisions
C. Widens one's own reading and thinking scope
D. Serves as an aid to formulating policy
E. All, except 'B'
25. One is a key development that contributes for **modern map** making.
A. Invention of printing press C. The revival of the ancient Greco – Roman civilization
B. The age of discoveries and exploration D. All
26. One of the following is **highland** lake.
A. Turkana B. Albert C. Edward D. Tana
27. In which natural vegetation zone of Ethiopia **acacia** is common?
A. Desert and Semi-desert vegetation C. Woodland savanna
B. Afro-alpine vegetation D. Sub afro-alpine vegetation



28. Which one is **incorrectly** matched?
- A. Old basement complex rocks -- Tertiary period C. Upper sandstone -- Cretaceous period
B. Adigrat sandstone -- Triassic period D. Hintalo limestone -- Jurassic period
29. Among the following scholars the one who has **pessimistic view** about population growth
- A. Esther Boserup B. Karl Marx C. Thomas Robert Malthus D. All of the above
30. Which rainfall region of Ethiopia is the **largest** in the country?
- A. All year round rainfall region C. Summer rainfall
B. Winter rainfall region D. Merged Autumn, spring & winter rainfall region
31. Soil type that developed in the **Mediterranean climatic** region of Africa is
- A. Nitosols B. Luvisols C. Fluvisols D. Acrisols
32. The type of sketch map that is used to show **surrounding areas**.
- A. Location sketch map B. Route sketch map C. Landscape sketch map D. None
33. The plateau of **Eritrea** is drained by
- A. Mereb river B. Awash river C. Abay river D. Wabishabelle river
34. A **human factor** that affects population distribution in Ethiopia is: -
- A. Relief B. Soil fertility C. Climate D. Crop farming
35. It is a **triangular deposit** of soil or silt at the mouth of a river.
- A. Estuary B. Delta C. Levee D. Mouth
36. A drainage pattern that occurs where water flow in all direction away from a **raised feature** is:-
- A. Dendritic B. Trellis C. Radial D. Centripetal
37. As mountain **Ras Dashen** is to north central massif, mountain **Ambalage** is to _____
- A. Plateau of Tigray B. Plateau of Harrarghe C. Plateau of Shewa D. Plateau of Sidama.
38. All are found in the horn of Africa, **except**
- A. Sudan B. Ethiopia C. Eritrea D. Djibouti E. None of the above
39. One of the following is the **first task** in conducting geographic research.
- A. Review of literature C. Identify the research problem
B. Defining the objectives of the study D. Defining the significance of the study
40. Why the rift valley of Ethiopia is **physiographically unstable**?
- A. The presence of rift valley lakes C. The presence of active volcanoes
B. The prevalence of land degradation D. The presence of high temperature
41. If the **dependent** population of a given country is **30%** then, what will be the age dependency ratio?
- A. 70% B. 30.3% C. 42.8% D. 64.2 %
42. One from the following is **not** found in the **western lowlands**.
- A. Barka lowland B. Omo–Ghibe lowlands C. Baro–Akobo lowlands D. The Ogaden plains
43. One among the following is **not** a regional organization, which one?
- A. AU B. IGAD C. SADC D. ECOWAS
44. One of the following is the source of **winter** rain in Ethiopia: -
- A. Westerlies B. North east trade winds C. The south easterlies D. All
45. Which one of the following is a **push factor** for migration?
- A. High wages C. High employment opportunities
B. Harsh climate D. High standard of living



46. One among the following is **not** the major characteristics of most Ethiopian rivers.
- A. Have steep profiles
 - B. Show seasonal fluctuation
 - C. Serve as boundaries
 - D. Suitable for navigation
47. Which one of the following is **true** about the **argument of Boserup** to the solution of overpopulation?
- A. Technological advancement ensure food supply
 - B. Socialism in a new economic structure and social order
 - C. She was against family planning and artificial conception
 - D. A and C
48. One of the following is the **broad goal** of Ethiopia's population policy: -
- A. Harmonizing the rate of population growth & the country's socio-economic development
 - B. Raising the economic & social status of women
 - C. Reducing the rate of rural – urban migration
 - D. Increasing the prevalence of contraceptives
49. Which river is **not** part of **Atlantic Ocean** drainage system?
- A. Niger
 - B. Wabishebelle
 - C. Zaire
 - D. Volta
50. Which one is **incorrectly** matched?
- A. Red Fox–Bale highland
 - B. Walia-Ibex – Semein
 - C. Wild ass–Nechsar park
 - D. Korkay–Sankalle sanctuary
51. Which one of the following is **not the cause of the extinction** of wild-animals in Ethiopia?
- A. Environmental protection
 - B. Practices of illegal hunting
 - C. Shortage of food and water
 - D. Expansion of grazing land
52. Most of Ethiopia's **medieval and later settlements** are concentrated in one of the following agro-climatic zone
- A. Woina-dega
 - B. Qolla
 - C. Dega
 - D. Wurch
53. Which one of the following sentences describes the concept of **economic development**?
- A. It is the process involving economic, social, political and environmental change
 - B. More or less the same as economic growth
 - C. Quantitative accumulation of the national capital
 - D. It is a change in output regardless of cultural, political, economic and other improvement
54. If the average temperature of a given area at sea level is **28⁰c**, then, what will be the temperature of this place at an **altitude of 4000m**?
- A. 14⁰c
 - B. 4⁰c
 - C. 8⁰c
 - D. 2⁰
55. Which one of the following is the contributing factor for **urbanization** in Ethiopia?
- A. Peoples' need for better living conditions
 - B. The interconnection of the different parts of the country by all-weather roads
 - C. The five-year Italian occupation
 - D. All of the above
56. Which one is the **largest drainage system**, both in aerial extent & volume of water outflow in Ethiopia.
- A. Mediterranean Sea drainage
 - B. Inland drainage
 - C. Indian Ocean drainage
 - D. None
57. **Equatorial westerlies** are prevalent in one of the following season of Ethiopia
- A. December, January and February
 - B. September, October and November
 - C. March, April and May
 - D. June, July and August



58. One among the following characterize **Qolla and Bereha** - zones of Ethiopia.
A. Largely confined to lowland areas with altitude <1500 meters C. They are sparsely populated.
B. Their populations are primarily engaged in pastoralist activities D. All of the above
59. All of the following stations represent **winter** rainfall region, **except**
A. Mitswa B. Bahir dar C. Djibouti D. Assaita
60. Which one of the following is **Afro-Alpine** and **Sub Afro-Alpine** Vegetation in Ethiopia?
A. Short acacia & Thorn bushes B. Sholla & Warka C. Woira & Zigba D. Gibra & Asta
61. The practice of **cutting down & digging up** all or most of trees & other vegetation & then burning piles away
A. Slash and burn B. Overgrazing C. Agro-forestry D. Reforestation
62. Which one of the following soil types are associated with **river, sea and lake deposits**?
A. Luvisols B. Fluvisols C. Lithosols D. Vertisols
63. In which type of economic activity population **densities are lower**
A. Cereals production B. Commercial farming C. Enset & coffee production D. Pastoralism
64. It is a criterion used for assigning the **status of urban** center in Ethiopia
A. The settlement has a chartered municipality
B. The settlement has a minimum of 2000 people
C. 2/3 of the population is engaged in non-agricultural activities
D. All
65. Which region of Ethiopia has the **smallest** share of the country's **urban population**?
A. Oromiya Region B. Addis Ababa C. Gambella region D. SNNP
66. The temperature zone that is traditionally "**wurch**" in Ethiopia is the area that lies above the elevation of
A. 3,300m B. 2300m C. 2000m D. 3000m
67. Which Ethiopia river is the **most utilized** in terms of **hydro-electric power** generation & **irrigation** agriculture?
A. Abay B. Awash C. Wabishebelle D. Baro
68. The **least urbanized** with a **high rate of urbanization** region of Africa is: -
A. Northern Africa B. Southern Africa C. Eastern Africa D. Western Africa
69. In which time zone do **countries of the horn** of Africa lie: -
A. GMT+1 B. GMT+4 C. GMT+2 D. GMT+3
70. All of the following African countries belongs to **northern Africa**, **except**
A. Libya B. Nigeria C. Egypt D. Algeria
71. **Crossing contours** indicated one of the following landform
A. Cliff B. Hill C. Overhanging cliff D. Saddle
72. The **savanna vegetation** of Africa is found
A. Along Mediterranean coast
B. On the summit of major plateau
C. In areas that have been deforested
D. Between Equatorial forests & semi desert areas north & south of the equator
73. A large city and its suburbs consisting of multiple cities and towns with **1 to 3 million people**.
A. Metropolis B. City C. Town D. Megalopolis



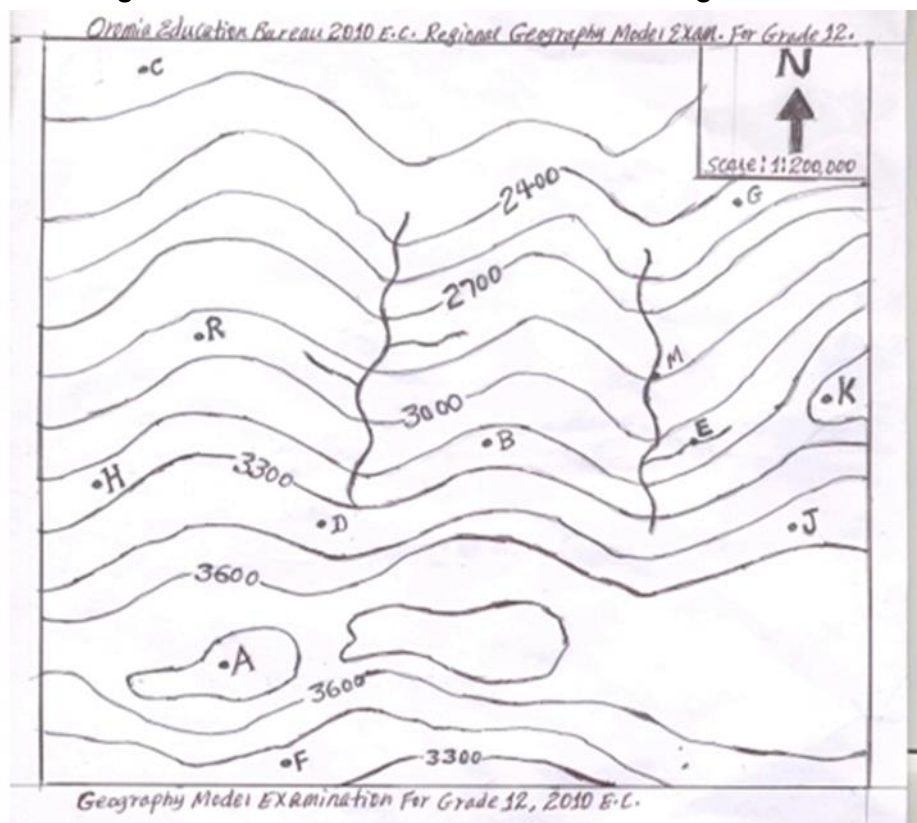
74. Which one of the following means of transport is highly **affected by relief**?
A. Road B. Railway C. Water D. Air
75. One among the following is **not** the uses of **Geographic Information Systems(GIS)**.
A. Traffic control & Scientific research C. Resource management
B. Military basement management D. None
76. Which fold mountain is contemporary to **Cape range**?
A. Himalayas of Asia B. Atlas of Africa C. Australian Alps D. European Alps
77. In which wild animal's conservation area **legal hunting** is allowed?
A. Sanctuary B. Game reserves C. National park D. None
78. Which one of the following is **true** about school of **determinism**?
A. It was dominant idea up to WWI
B. It believes that human activities are controlled by the environment
C. The idea was laid down by Greek & Roman scholars
D. All of the above
79. Towns that are **headquarters** of the government & are **capital cities** or centers of local administration?
A. Industrial towns B. Administration towns C. Commercial towns D. Market towns
80. Which one of the following is **not the challenge** to Ethiopia's socio-economic development?
A. Good governance C. Land fragmentation
B. Rapid population growth D. Very low productivity
81. It is a method of showing relief by **using different colors** or different intensities of the same color.
A. Hachures B. Shaded relief C. Layer tinting D. Form lines
82. Which one of the following is **not** the characteristic of the **upper course of a river**?
A. Distributaries B. Steep gradient C. V-shaped valley D. Narrow flood plain
83. One of the following was the challenge that geography faced during **late 1940's and early 1950's**
A. Geography was not useful for solving societal problems.
B. The shutting down of many geography departments and courses.
C. The division between human and physical geography
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
84. Which one of the following is **not true** about Africa?
A. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the continent's total area is found within the tropics
B. The land area north of the equator is about twice that of the south.
C. Africa is the only continent crossed by the four imaginary lines
D. Africa is the most urbanized continent
85. It is a system that is made up of all the river basins that flow in the **same direction**?
A. Drainage pattern B. Drainage basin C. Watershed D. Drainage system
86. **Geology** is related to one of the following sub-field of geography
A. Political geography B. Geomorphology C. Population geography D. Climatology



87. Which one of the following is **not true** about nucleated settlement?
- A. They are usually developed around a certain central point
 - B. The pattern of the settlement is compact
 - C. There are collective amenities in the settlement to serve the community
 - D. They are established by one family or a few family residences
88. In one of the following region of Africa the population enjoys relatively **longer life expectancy**.
- A. Eastern Africa B. Western Africa C. Southern Africa D. Northern Africa
89. Under normal conditions, which one of the following is **not true about intervisibility**
- A. Two points separated by an even slope are said to be intervisible to each other
 - B. Two points of equal altitude may not be intervisible to each other
 - C. Two points separated by a convex slope are not intervisible to each other
 - D. Two points separated by a concave slope are said to be intervisible to each other
90. It is the **highest water fall** in Africa
- A. Tis isat B. Victoria C. Tugela D. Chirombo
91. One among the following is found close to **tropical rain forest**
- A. True savanna B. Thorn scrub C. Park savanna D. All
92. The average amount of **money that an individual** is expected to have as a result of the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is
- A. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) C. Gross National Product (GNP)
 - B. Per-capita income D. Standard of living
93. Region of Africa that Experiences almost **all types** of climates of the continent, **except** **Mediterranean** type
- A. Northern Africa B. Central Africa C. Western Africa D. Southern Africa
94. It is the sub-category of quantitative approach that involves constructing an **artificial environment** to represent the actual environment we are studying
- A. Inferential quantitative approach C. Simulation quantitative approach
 - B. Experimental quantitative approach D. None of the above
95. Which one of the following is the **most elevated, densely vegetated**, densely populated and the wettest part of the Ethiopia rift valley?
- A. The main Ethiopia rift valley (central) C. The Chew–Bahir rift valley (southern)
 - B. The afar triangle (northern) D. None of the above
96. As **Koka** is to Ethiopia, **Kaindji** is to _____
- A. Egypt B. Ghana C. Zambia D. Nigeria
97. Which of the following is the **oldest known fossil** of a human ancestor in the horn of Africa?
- A. Lucy B. Selam C. Ardi D. None of the above
98. It is the number of births that occur in a given year per woman in the reproductive ages, presented in **five-year age-group**.
- A. Age Specific Fertility Rate C. Total Fertility Rate
 - B. General Fertility Rate D. Crude Birth Rate
99. Climatic region, found **only in the southern** hemisphere, dominating **southeast coast** of Africa is
- A. Mediterranean C. Tropical continental (savanna)
 - B. Warm temperate continental D. Tropical maritime (monsoon)

ITEMS 100–106 ARE BASED ON THE MAP PROVIDED BELOW. THESE ITEMS SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED BY SIGHTED (NOT VISUALLY) IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY.

100. The **Vertical Interval (VI)** of the contour map is
 A. 100 meter B. 300 meter C. 150 meter D. 1000 meter
101. The point shown as **"E"** on the map is an example of a.....
 A. Spur B. Tributary C. Waterfall D. Confluence
102. In what direction do the **main river** shown on the map **flow**?
 A. From South to North C. From North to South
 B. From West to East D. From East to West
103. The **peak of the mountain** shown on the map is **indicated** by the letter.....
 A. "C" B. "G" C. "A" D. "K"
104. What is the general **drainage pattern** of the area?
 A. Dendritic B. Radial C. Rectangular D. Trellis
105. How many **tributaries** does the main river shown on the map has?
 A. 4 B. 3 C. 6 D. 2
106. To which Ethiopian **climatic zone** does the greatest part of the area shown on the map is found?
 A. Woina-dega B. Kolla C. Dega D. Wurch



THE END!!

GOOD STUDY!!!



GEOGRAPHY ANSWERS FOR EGSEC & MODEL EXAMINATIONS FROM **GRADE 9th-12th**

GRADE 9th UNIT-1

Geography EGSEC & Model Examination for Grade 12

1. B	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. D	6.D	7. B	8. D	9. C	10.E	11. B	12.A
13.A	14.C	15.C	16.B	17.E	18.C	19.E	20.E	21.C	22.B	23.A	24.C

GRADE 9th UNIT-2

Geography Model Examination for Grade 12

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. B	6.D	7.C	8. B	9. D	10.D	11. C	12.B	13. A
14.B	15.B	16.C	17.C	18.B	19.C	20.A	21.D	22.D	23.B	24.B	25.A	26.C
27.C	28.B	29.B	30.A	31.C	32.A	33.D	34.B	35.C	36.B	37.A	38.D	39.D
40.D	41.A	42.B	43.A	44.B	45.C	46.A	47.C	48.C	49.B	50.D	51.C	52.C
53.D	54.D	55.A	56.A	57.E	58.E	59.A	60.A	61.B	62.B	63.D	64.D	65.C
66.B	67.D	68.D	69.C	70.B	71.C	72.B	73.C	74.E	75.B	76.E	77.C	78.A
79.D	80.C	81.D	82.C	83.B	84.C	85.D	86.E	87.D	88.D	89.E	90.E	91.B
92.D	93.B	94.C	95.D	96.B	97.C	98.E	99.E	100.D	101.D	102.E	103.B	104.A
105.B	106.D	107.D	108.D	109.C	110.B	111.B	112.B	113.D	114.D	115.A	116.E	117.D
118.C	119.B	120.C	121.B	122.E	123.B	124.C	125.E	126.A	127.B	128.E	129.E	130.A
131.A	132.D	133.D	134.C	135.D	136.D	137.E	138.C	139.E	140.D	141.D	142.C	143.D
144.D	145.D	146.B	147.B	148.C	149.C	150.C	151.C	152.E	153.B	154.E	155.C	156.D
157.B	158.D	159.B	160.E	161.B	162.D	163.D	164.B	165.E	166.D	167.C	168.D	169.C
170.B	171.D	172.E	173.D	174.C	175.D	176.D	177.D	178.B	179.B	180.C	181.D	182.E
183.E	184.E	185.C	186.C	187.D	188.B	189.D	190.E	191.C	192.E	193.D	194.A	195.D
196.E	197.D	198.D	199.B	200.D	201.C	202.E	203.D	204.D	205.E	206.B	207.C	208.E
209.D	210.B	211.C	212.C	213.D	214.D	215.C	216.D	217.C	218.A	219.D	220.C	221.A
222.A	223.B	224.B	225.D	226.B	227.C	228.A	229.C	230.C				

GRADE 9th UNIT-3

Geography EGSEC & Review Exercises for Grade 12

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. D	5. D	6.C	7.D	8. D	9. A	10.D	11. A	12.A	13. C
14.B	15.A	16.D	17.C	18.C	19.A	20.D	21.D	22.A	23.B	24.C	25.C	26.C
27.A	28.E	29.A	30.C	31.E	32.D	33.C	34.E	35.B	36.B	37.B	38.D	39.C
40.D	41.D	42.A	43.C	44.D	45.C	46.C	47.D	48.D	49.B	50.B	51.D	52.D
53.B	54.B	55.C	56.B	57.A	58.A	59.A	60.C	61.B	62.D	63.D	64.A	65.C
66.B	67.B	68.C	69.C	70.C	71.D	72.C	73.A	74.D	75.D	76.A	77.C	78.C
79.D	80.D											

**GRADE 9th UNIT-4****Geography Model Examination for Grade 12**

1.A	2. D	3. D	4. C	5. D	6.B	7.D	8. D	9. D	10.B	11.D	12.D	13.A
14.C	15.D	16.D	17.C	18.D	19.D	20.E	21.D	22.D	23.D	24.B	25.C	26.B
27.C	28.B	29.C	30.D	31.A	32.D	33.B	34.D	35.D	36.C	37.B		

GRADE 10th UNIT-1**Geography EGSEC & Model Examination for Grade 12**

1. D	2. D	3. B	4. E	5. C	6. D	7. C	8. D	9. B	10.C	11. A	12.D
13.C	14.C	15.A	16.C	17.D	18.D	19.C	20.A	21.C	22.C	23.C	24.D
25.D	26.D	27.B	28.D	29.C	30.B	31.A	32.A	33.B	34.A	35.D	36.D
37.D	38.C	39.C	40.D	41.B	42.D	43.C	44.C	45.B	46.A	47.B	48.B

GRADE 10th UNIT-2**Geography EGSEC & Model Examination for Grade 12**

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. A	6.B	7.A	8. B	9. C	10.B	11. C	12.A	13. C
14.B	15.A	16.B	17.D	18.D	19.A	20.A	21.A	22.B	23.B	24.B	25.C	26.B
27.C	28.C	29.A	30.D	31.C	32.C	33.D	34.B	35.C	36.A	37.A	38.C	39.C
40.B	41.A	42.D	43.C	44.B	45.C	46.C	47.B	48.D	49.D	50.D	51.D	52.C
53.E	54.B	55.C	56.B	57.D	58.C	59.E	60.C	61.D	62.B	63.E	64.D	65.B
66.E	67.C	68.E	69.D	70.D	71.A	72.E	73.B	74.E	75.B	76.D	77.B	78.D
79.E	80.D	81.C	82.A	83.D	84.E	85.B	86.D	87.C	88.D	89.B	90.B	91.B
92.E	93.C	94.A	95.E	96.C	97.E	98.E	99.B	100.C	101.D	102.C	103.A	104.D
105.E	106.E	107.C	108.E	109.D	110.B	111.C	112.E	113.B	114.B	115.E	116.C	117.E
118.A												

GRADE 10th UNIT-3**Geography Model Examination for Grade 12**

1. B	2. A	3.A	4. B	5. C	6. B	7. C	8. C	9. A	10.B	11. A	12.A
13.D	14.C	15.D	16.A	17.D	18.C	19.C	20.A	21.D	22.D	23.C	24.C
25.D	26.C	27.A	28.C	29.B	30.D	31.D	32.D	33.C	34.C	35.A	36.B
37.B	38.A	39.C	40.C	41.B	42.C	43.A	44.A	45.B	46.A	47.B	48.B
49.B	50.D	51.B	52.A	53.A	54.B	55.D	56.A	57.B			

GRADE 10th UNIT-4**Geography Model Examination for Grade 12**

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. C	5. A	6.B	7.A	8. A	9. A	10.E	11.A	12.D	13. E
14.D	15.A	16.C	17.E	18.D	19.B	20.B	21.E	22.D	23.B	24.D	25.D	26.E
27.A	28.D	29.E	30.E	31.E	32.B	33.C	34.E	35.B	36.D	37.E	38.D	39.A
40.E	41.C	42.D	43.B	44.D	45.D	46.E	47.E	48.D	49.D	50.D		

**GRADE 9th & 10th UNIT-1****Geography Model Examination for Grade 12**

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. C	5. C	6. F	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. E	11. D
12.C	13.C	14.D	15.B	16.A	17.D	18.C	19.A	20.C	21.C	22.B
23.E	24.A	25.E	26.C	27.E	28.B	29.E	30.D	31.C	32.E	

GRADE 9th & 10th UNIT-2**Geography Review Questions for Grade 12**

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. D	6.D	7.C	8. A	9. C	10.D	11.B	12.A	13. C
14.B	15.B	16.A	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.A	21.D	22.C	23.B	24.C	25.A	26.C
27.A	28.A	29.A	30.B	31.D	32.C	33.D	34.A	35.C	36.C	37.B	38.B	39.B
40.B	41.B	42.D	43.B	44.B	45.A	46.B	47.D	48.D	49.C	50.B	51.A	52.C
53.D	54.A	55.D	56.B	57.C	58.D	59.B	60.B	61.B	62.B	63.A	64.C	65.C
66.B	67.E	68.B										

GRADE 11th & 12th UNIT-2**Geography Review Questions for Grade 12**

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. A	6. D	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. A	11. B	12.A
13.A	14.D	15.B	16.A	17.B	18.E	19.B	20.A	21.A	22.C	23.C	24.C
25.A	26.B	27.D	28.B	29.D	30.A	31.C	32.A	33.A	34.A	35.C	

GRADE 11th & 12th UNIT-3**Geography Review Questions for Grade 12**

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. D	5.A	6.C	7.A	8. B	9. C	10.C	11.D	12.A	13. D
14.A	15.C	16.A	17.C	18.A	19.C	20.D	21.D	22.D	23.C	24.A	25.A	26.A
27.B	28.A	29.D	30.C	31.A	32.A	33.A	34.D	35.B	36.A	37.D	38.D	39.A
40.D	41.D	42.C	43.D	44.B	45.C	46.A	47.B	48.A	49.B	50.D	51.D	52.C
53.D	54.A	55.C	56.B	57.A	58.A	59.C	60.D	61.C	62.D			

GRADE 11th & 12th UNIT-4**Geography Review Questions for Grade 12**

1. B	2. B	3. A	4. C	5.B	6.A	7.C	8. A	9. D	10.D	11.C	12.D	13. C
14.A	15.A	16.C	17.C	18.A	19.C	20.C	21.B	22.A	23.D	24.A	25.D	26.B
27.D	28.A	29.C	30.D	31.D	32.B	33.A	34.D	35.A	36.A	37.A	38.C	39.A
40.B	41.A	42.A	43.C	44.C	45.D	46.A	47.B	48.A	49.D	50.A	51.B	52.D
53.C												



GRADE 9th - 12th

Geography Model Examination for Grade 12

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. C	6.B	7.B	8. B	9. D	10.C	11.B	12.D	13. D
14.A	15.B	16.A	17.C	18.D	19.A	20.A	21.D	22.B	23.D	24.E	25.D	26.D
27.A	28.A	29.C	30.C	31.B	32.C	33.A	34.D	35.B	36.C	37.A	38.A	39.C
40.C	41.C	42.D	43.A	44.B	45.B	46.D	47.D	48.A	49.B	50.C	51.A	52.C
53.A	54.B	55.D	56.A	57.D	58.D	59.B	60.D	61.A	62.B	63.D	64.D	65.C
66.A	67.B	68.C	69.D	70.B	71.C	72.D	73.A	74.B	75.D	76.C	77.C	78.D
79.B	80.A	81.C	82.A	83.D	84.D	85.D	86.B	87.D	88.D	89.B	90.C	91.C
92.B	93.B	94.C	95.A	96.D	97.C	98.A	99.D	100.C	101.B	102.A	103.C	104.B
105.D	106.C											

THE END!!

Winner is a Dreamer Who Never Gives Up-!