

Part 1: Multiple choice questions (60 marks)

For each of the following 60 questions four or five alternative choices are given. Choose the best answer and write the letter of your choice in space provided in the separate answer sheet attached.

1. With regard to soil erosion in Ethiopia what generalization can be made?
 - Ethiopian highlands have been seriously affected by soil erosion
 - Water erosion is the main cause of soil erosion in lowlands of Ethiopia ✓
 - Wind erosion is a dominant type of erosion in the highlands Ethiopia ✓
 - There is a minor problem of soil erosion in the highlands of Ethiopia
 2. Which one of the following activities is not part of the tertiary economic sector?
 - Education ✓
 - Spinning and weaving
 - Health
 - Banking and insurance
 3. What is the name of the wind which has strong influence in the summer rains of Ethiopia?
 - North easterlies
 - South easterlies ✓
 - Equatorial westerlies
 - Monsoon wind
 4. What factors are responsible for Ethiopia to experience low temperature during summer season contrary to other tropical regions?
 - latitude and pressure belt
 - ocean current and wind
 - altitude and cloud cover ✓
 - latitude and ocean current
 5. With reference to the position of the sun at various latitudes, which one of the following statements is true?
 - On June 21 the sun will be directly overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn. ✗
 - The sun is directly overhead at the equator during March and September. ✓
 - On December 22 the sun will be directly overhead at Tropic of Cancer. ✗
 - The sun is directly overhead in the middle and high latitudes during summer solstice.
 6. One of the following is among the human causes of climate change
 - continental drift
 - ocean currents
 - volcanoes
 - urbanization ✓
 7. With regard to the spatio-temporal variation of temperature in Ethiopia, what generalization can be made?
 - Annual temperature range is greater than diurnal ranges.
 - Hottest months of the year in the central highlands are experienced in spring ✓
 - Daily temperature range is low in the lowlands compared to the highlands
 - Highest temperatures are recorded in the Danakil Depression in winter

8. An activity where a family produces only enough to be self-sufficient
A. Arable farming B. Subsistence farming C. Extensive farming D. Intensive farming

9. Which of the following drainage system is the largest in terms of annual water discharge?
A. The Inland Drainage System C. The Rift Valley Drainage System
B. The South-eastern Drainage System D. The Western Drainage System

10. As opposed to declining death rates, birth rates have remained high in rural Ethiopia due to
A. Late marriage
B. Improved status of women
C. Effective utilization of family planning methods.
D. the attitude of rural families towards large number of children

11. Which one of the following identifies the western lowlands of Ethiopia?
A. Tekeze-Setit, Abay-Dinder and Baro-Akobo lowlands
B. Borana, Wabi Shebele-Ghenale and Ogaden lowlands
C. Wabi Shebele, Ghenale and Borana lowlands
D. Awash, rift valley and Afar lowlands

12. Which of the following is a non-biological factor of population change?
A. Fertility B. Migration C. Mortality D. Fecundity

13. Related to the success stories of environmental recovery in sloping areas of Ethiopia such as Konso, which land management strategy is effective in minimizing land degradation?
A. reforestation C. terracing
B. contour plowing D. Wind breaks

14. One of the characteristics of a population census is simultaneity. What does simultaneity refer to in this context?
A. government sponsorship C. limited time frame
B. all-inclusiveness D. cost reduction

15. One of the following factors is the basis for classifying settlements into rural and urban
A. availability of water resources. C. fertility of soil.
B. type of economic activity. D. steepness of slope.

16. One of the following is a secondary economic activity
A. Construction B. Retailing. C. Farming D. Mining

17. Which of the following is among the characteristics of the Ethiopian industry?
- A. The industrial sector of Ethiopia is highly advanced
 - B. Manufacturing is the most important sector in terms of employment generation
 - C. Ethiopian industries are dominated by heavy manufacturing factories
 - D. Ethiopia has one of the least developed industrial sectors in the world
18. Of the following modes of transport which one provides door to door service?
- A. Road transport
 - B. Air transport
 - C. Water transport
 - D. Rail transport
19. Among the following major river basins of western drainage system, which one does not discharge in to the sea through Nile River?
- A. Baro-Akobo
 - B. Ghibe (omo)
 - C. Tekeze
 - D. Abay
 - E. None of the above
20. Concerning urbanization in Ethiopia which one of the following statements is correct?
- A. Urban growth rates in Ethiopia are very high
 - B. Ethiopia has an advanced urban system
 - C. The pace of urbanization is slowing down in Ethiopia
 - D. Ethiopia has high urbanization level
21. The Rift Valley Drainage system is characterized by the following in that
- A. It has northward flow direction
 - B. The rivers have closed system (have no sea outlet)
 - C. It has the largest catchment area
 - D. It shows very low fluctuations of water
22. The following are the general characteristic of Ethiopian Rivers except:
- A. Most of them are suitable for navigations
 - B. They have rapids and waterfalls along their courses
 - C. They show extreme seasonal fluctuation
 - D. Most of them have trans-boundary natures.
23. Among agro-ecological zones, which one is highly suitable for majority of cereal crops grown in Ethiopia?
- A. Wurch
 - B. Dega
 - C. Weyna Dega
 - D. Dega
24. Which one of the following is man-made lake in Ethiopia?
- A. Lake Hawassa
 - B. Lake Koka
 - C. Lake Chamo
 - D. Lake Ziway

25. The Ethiopian lakes are said to be the results of structural activity. This is proved by their
A. Location in Wet areas C. Location in dry areas
B. Location at high altitudes D. having less volume of water
26. Among climate change responses, which one is categorized under major adaptation strategies?
A. Building flood defenses C. Absorb stresses and maintain function
B. Practice energy efficiency D. Increase the use of renewable energy
27. Which tourist attraction area in Ethiopia is known for the endemic animals?
A. Sof Omar Cave B. Lalibela C. Bale mountain D. Axum
28. One of the following Soils of Ethiopia becomes very sticky during wet seasons and cracks severely during dry seasons thereby difficult to manage.
A. Nitosols B. Vertisols C. Fluvisols D. Solonchaks
29. Which of the following is NOT among the main challenges of natural vegetation conservation in Ethiopia?
A. Adopting alternative source of energy for household consumption
B. Overgrazing (fodder and wood)
C. Expansion of human settlement
D. Mineral extraction activities
30. The least abundant in atmosphere but by far more active greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide is
A. Nitrous oxide B. Methane C. Chlorofluoro carbons (CFCs) D. Water vapor
31. The majority of Ethiopian regions receive rainfall during summer season EXCEPT:
A. Lowlands in Afar and Southeast C. Western lowlands
B. North western Highlands D. The North-Central massifs
32. Which of the following indicators measures the total number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 population?
A. Total Fertility rate C. Crude Birth Rate
B. General Fertility Rate D. Rate of natural increase
33. A type of soil whose mineralogy doesn't show resemblance with the rock beneath over which it rests is
A. Fluvisols B. Vertisol C. Xerosols D. Nitosol

34. Inland water transport, in Ethiopia is limited because of the following except:
- A. ruggedness of the topography ✓
 - B. seasonal fluctuation of the volume of rivers. ✓
 - C. the plain nature of the landscape on which the rivers flow ✗
 - D. presence of rapids and falls along the course of most rivers ✓
35. Which one of the following factors does not contribute to the low level of development of fishery in Ethiopia?
- A. Low eating habit of the majority of the population ✓
 - B. The long distance of the fishing ground from major settlement areas. ✓
 - C. Backward fishing technology ✓
 - D. Availability of high plankton levels
36. Which one of the following is not the basic and general characteristics of Agriculture in Ethiopia?
- A. Subsistence Orientation ✓
 - B. Dependence on irrigation agriculture ✓
 - C. Fragmentation of farm plots and Small size of Holdings ✓
 - D. Low use of Inputs ✓
 - E. Susceptibility to Disasters ✓
37. If region "A" has crude density of 500 persons per KM² and its total area is 15,000 KM², population of the region is
for 15,000 KM²
500
- A. 250,000
 - B. 200,000
 - C. 1,500,000
 - D. 7,500,000
38. Which of the following minerals have been produced in Ethiopia since ancient times?
- A. Silver and Potash
 - B. Platinum and Coal
 - C. Gold and Salt ✓
 - D. Copper and Soda ash
39. Which one of the following is the largest river both in volumetric discharge and coverage in the Western Drainage System?
- A. Tekeze River
 - B. Baro-Akobo River
 - C. Abay River ✓
 - D. Gibe River
40. Which one of the following is not chemical characteristic of a soil?
- A. Soil pH
 - B. availability of minerals
 - C. electrical conductivity
 - D. Porosity
41. Red sea escarpments and some parts of the Afar region receive rain during winter season as a result of _____
- A. South easterly winds
 - B. North easterly winds
 - C. Equatorial westerly
 - D. Guinea Monsoon

42. Which one is False about population distribution of Ethiopia?
- A. It increases with an increasing altitude
 - B. Highlands are densely settled than lowlands
 - C. The proportion of urban population is increasing from time to time
 - D. There is even population distribution among the regional states
 - E. None of the above
43. If the population of towns is grow at the rate which is less than the rate of natural increase
- A. Slow growing town
 - B. Declining town
 - C. Fast Growing town
 - D. None
44. Which type of farming system supports the fewest people in Ethiopia?
- A. Highland mixed farming systems
 - B. Lowland mixed agriculture
 - C. Shifting cultivation
 - D. Commercial agriculture
 - E. Pastoral system
45. Which of the following is the dominant species of Afro-alpine vegetation?
- A. Erica Arborea
 - B. Lobelia rhynchopetalum (jijiga)
 - C. Podocarpus
 - D. Hagenia Abyssinia
46. Which one of the following drainage basins drains the Amhara, Oromia & Benishangul Gumuz regional states?
- A. Omo/Ghible Basin
 - B. Abay Basin
 - C. Baro Basin
 - D. Genale Basin
 - E. Tekeze Basin
47. A population pyramid can show population distribution by
- A. Age group and death rate
 - B. Sex and age group
 - C. Sex and birth rate
 - D. Age group and growth rate
 - E. Mortality and fertility patterns
48. The most densely populated part of Ethiopia is
- A. The north central highlands of Gojjam and Gondar
 - B. The southwestern coffee growing areas of the country
 - C. The enset-growing regions of Southern Ethiopia
 - D. The Cereal-growing regions of Bale and Arsi
 - E. Awash valley and its surrounding lowlands
49. The ratio between total population and arable part of a country is.
- A. Crude Density
 - B. Agricultural Density
 - C. Physiological density
 - D. Age dependency ratio

50. One of the following demographic measure helps to estimate the average number of children that a woman would have at the end of her reproductive period:

- A. Crude birth rate
- B. Infant mortality rate
- C. Total fertility rate
- D. General fertility rate
- E. Life expectancy at birth

51. Which one of the following areas is grouped under winter rainfall regions of Ethiopia?

- A. Southeastern lowlands
- B. Afar region and red sea escarpments
- C. Southwestern part of Ethiopia
- D. Central highlands
- E. None of the above

52. The agro-ecological zone that consists of most of the agricultural lands in Ethiopia is:

- A. Wurch
- B. Bereha
- C. Dega
- D. Woyna-Dega
- E. Kolla

53. Which one of the following regions has the largest population density in Ethiopia?

- A. Amhara
- B. Oromia
- C. Southern region
- D. Somali
- E. Tigray

54. Which one of the following cities is not grouped under secondary cities?

- A. Nekemt
- B. Dire Dawa
- C. JigJiga
- D. Jimma
- E. Bahir Dar

55. One of the following is a best example of declining Towns in Ethiopia

- A. Gondar
- B. Adama
- C. Goba
- D. Agaro
- E. Assosa

56. Identify the odd one from the following lakes

- A. Lake Tana
- B. Lake Shalla
- C. Lake Ziway
- D. Lake Koka
- E. Lake Hayk

57. Which one of the following rivers of Ethiopia is found to be navigable river?

- A. Abbay
- B. Wabishebelle
- C. Baro
- D. Awash

58. All of the following are endemic animals in Ethiopia except:

- A. Gelada baboon
- B. Lion
- C. Walia- ibex
- D. Nyala
- E. Semien fox

59. Which among the following is not a characteristics of the Ethiopian Lowlands?

- A. Nomadic and Semi-nomadic with transhumance practices;
- B. High prevalence of tropical vector diseases;
- C. High temperature and low rainfall;
- D. Vast plains that offer a potential for irrigated agriculture;
- E. None of the above

60. Which one of the following is not true of the population of Ethiopia?
- A. Ethiopia has a youthful population.
 - B. Life expectancy at birth is showing a declining trend in Ethiopia.
 - C. Urban areas have lower birth & death rates compared to rural areas.
 - D. Though declining, fertility and mortality rates are still high in Ethiopia.
 - E. None of the above.

Part 2: Fill-in the blank: For the Following questions give short and precise answers in the provided on the answer sheet.

61. During autumn, winds from Indian ocean that shower the southeastern lowlands of Ethiopia are _____
62. A band of low pressure cell around the Earth which generally lies near to the equator where the Northeast Trade winds and Equatorial Westerlies meet/converge is _____
63. A system of continuous, compulsory and legal recording of the occurrence and the characteristics of vital events is termed as _____
64. The best soil type used for the cultivation of coffee in Ethiopia is _____
65. Permanent or semi-permanent change of residence between clearly defined geographic units is called _____
66. The national park in Ethiopia known for the predominance of bird species such as pelicans and flamingoes is _____
67. Afar lowlands and the red sea escarpment areas receive winter rainfall from _____ winds
68. _____ is the average rate at which temperature changes per unit of altitudinal change.
69. The instant of time when the sun strikes the plane of the Earth's equator & where the length of day and night are equal is called: _____
70. _____ is a census undertaking approach where each individual is recorded at the place where he/she was found at the time of the census.

N.703016