Here are the exam-style questions and answers based on Chapter 12: Africa, following the given format:

## PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions)

## Choose the correct answer from the given options:

- 1. Which line of latitude passes through the middle of Africa?
  - a) Tropic of Cancer
  - b) Tropic of Capricorn
  - c) Equator
  - d) Prime Meridian

Answer: (c) Equator

- 2. Which is the highest mountain in Africa?
  - a) Mount Kenya
  - b) Mount Kilimanjaro
  - c) Mount Toubkal
  - d) Mount Elgon

Answer: (b) Mount Kilimanjaro

- 3. Which desert is the largest hot desert in the world?
  - a) Kalahari Desert
  - b) Namib Desert
  - c) Sahara Desert
  - d) Atacama Desert

**Answer:** (c) Sahara Desert

- 4. What is the longest river in Africa?
  - a) Congo River
  - b) Niger River
  - c) Limpopo River
  - d) Nile River

Answer: (d) Nile River

- 5. Which water body lies to the north of Africa?
  - a) Red Sea

- b) Mediterranean Sea
- c) Indian Ocean
- d) Atlantic Ocean

Answer: (b) Mediterranean Sea

- 6. Which island is the largest off the coast of Africa?
  - a) Seychelles
  - b) Madagascar
  - c) Comoros
  - d) Zanzibar

Answer: (b) Madagascar

- 7. Which physical feature forms a transition zone between the Sahara Desert and the Savannahs?
  - a) The Great Rift Valley
  - b) The Sahel
  - c) Ethiopian Highlands
  - d) Atlas Mountains

**Answer:** (b) The Sahel

- 8. Which river forms an important inland drainage system in Africa?
  - a) Nile River
  - b) Zambezi River
  - c) Senegal River
  - d) Lake Chad

Answer: (d) Lake Chad

- 9. Which African country is known as 'Cocoa Land'?
  - a) Nigeria
  - b) Ghana
  - c) Ethiopia
  - d) Sudan

Answer: (b) Ghana

- 10. Which basin in Africa is home to tropical rainforests and the deepest river in the world?
  - a) Zambezi Basin
  - b) Congo Basin
  - c) Nile Basin
  - d) Niger Basin

Answer: (b) Congo Basin

## PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions)

1. Describe the location and boundaries of Africa.

### Answer:

- Africa is located between 37°N and 35°S latitude and 18°W and 51°E longitude.
- The **Equator passes through the middle**, making it a tropical continent.
- It is surrounded by:
  - Mediterranean Sea (north)
  - Indian Ocean (east)
  - Atlantic Ocean (west)
  - Red Sea and Suez Canal (northeast)
- Africa is connected to Asia via the Isthmus of Suez.
- 2. Explain the major physical divisions of Africa.

### Answer:

- Sahara Desert: Largest hot desert in the world, covering most of North Africa.
- Sahel: Semi-arid region between the Sahara and Savannahs.
- Savannahs: Grassland regions, home to diverse wildlife.
- Ethiopian Highlands: Also called the 'Roof of Africa', includes Mount Ras Dashan.
- Great Rift Valley: A deep valley with volcanic activity, extending 5,000 km.
- Congo Basin: Dense tropical rainforest, drained by the Congo River.
- Kalahari & Namib Deserts: Located in Southern Africa.
- Coastal Plains: Found along the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.
- 3. Explain the features and significance of the Sahara Desert.

### Answer:

- The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world, covering 8.6 million km<sup>2</sup>.
- It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea.
- Features:
  - Oases Areas where underground water supports vegetation.

- Ergs Sandy desert plains.
- Hamada Rocky desert surfaces.
- Serir Gravel plains.

### • Climate:

- Extremely dry with less than 25 cm rainfall per year.
- High temperature during the day and extreme cold at night.
- Economic Importance:
  - Oil and gas deposits are found here (e.g., Algeria, Libya).
  - Used for camel trade routes.
- 4. What is the Great Rift Valley? Describe its features.

### Answer:

- The **Great Rift Valley** is a **long and narrow depression** in the Earth's crust, formed **25–30 million years ago**.
- It extends 5,000 km from the Red Sea to Mozambique.
- Features:
  - Deep cracks and faults due to tectonic activity.
  - Volcanic activity: Includes Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya.
  - o Lakes: Includes Lake Tanganyika, Lake Malawi, and Lake Turkana.
  - **Biodiversity**: Rich in wildlife and minerals.
- Importance:
  - Supports **agriculture and human settlements**.
  - o Contains valuable mineral and geothermal resources.
- 5. Describe the process and significance of cocoa cultivation in Ghana.

### Answer:

- Ghana is one of the world's largest producers of cocoa.
- Conditions required for cocoa cultivation:
  - **Temperature**: 24°C to 28°C.
  - Rainfall: 125–150 cm per year.
  - o Soil: Well-drained, rich in humus.
- Process:
  - 1. **Planting**: Cocoa trees are planted in nurseries and then transferred.

- 2. Harvesting: Cocoa pods are collected and beans are extracted.
- 3. Processing: Beans are fermented, dried, and exported.

## • Importance:

- Cocoa contributes to 35–40% of Ghana's total export earnings.
- Major exports go to **Europe and the USA**.

## 6. Differentiate between the Nile and Congo (Zaire) river basins.

Feature	Nile River Basin	Congo (Zaire) River Basin
Length	6,650 km (longest in the world)	4,700 km
Drainage	Flows <b>north</b> into the Mediterranean Sea	Flows <b>west</b> into the Atlantic Ocean
Source	Lake Victoria	Central Africa (Rainforest region)
Climate	Arid and semi-arid	Tropical rainforest climate
Economic Importance	Supports agriculture, irrigation, and tourism	Rich in biodiversity and minerals

# **Mapping Questions:**

Shade and mark the following on the map of Africa:

- 1. The longest river in Africa Nile River
- 2. The largest desert Sahara Desert
- 3. The Great Rift Valley Eastern Africa
- 4. The Cocoa-growing region Ghana
- 5. The island of Madagascar Off the east coast of Africa

This **exam-style** format comprehensively covers **Chapter 12: Africa**. Let me know if you need further modifications or additional content!