

ARADA SUBCITY EDUCATIONAL OFFICE GEOGRAPHY
MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12 JANUARY 2017/2025

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 110

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

GENERAL DIRECTION

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS A TOTAL OF 110 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND BLACKEN ONLY THE LATTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTION

ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWER. YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE HEAVY AND DARK, COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 2 HOURS. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING PUT YOUR PENCIL DOWN. AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION INCLUDING YOUR NAME ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

- Who is known as the 'father of geography'?
 - A. Alexander Von Humboldt
 - B. Carl Ritter
 - C. Eratosthenes
 - D. Aristotle
- Which of the following statements about human geography is true?
 - A. It is concerned only with landforms and physical features.
 - B. It studies the relationship between humans and the natural environment.
 - C. It deals with the movement of tectonic plates.
 - D. It is a subfield of climatology.
- If you were a geographer studying the spread of a disease in various cities, which area of human geography would you most likely focus on?
 - A. Economic geography
 - B. Cultural geography
 - C. Population geography
 - D. Historical geography
- Which of the following is NOT a component of the earth's surface?
 - A. Hydrosphere
 - B. Lithosphere
 - C. Astral sphere
 - D. Atmosphere
- Which of the following is NOT a key feature of maps?
 - A. Maps are always smaller than the area they represent.
 - B. Maps provide a simplified representation of the Earth's surface.
 - C. Maps are three-dimensional representations.
 - D. Maps use conventional signs and symbols to represent features.
- Which of the following terms refers to the horizontal lines on a map that indicate distance north or south of the equator?
 - A. Longitude
 - B. Grid Reference
 - C. Latitude
 - D. Magnetic Declination
- To support urban planning in a city, which type of map would be most useful in illustrating elevation changes, roads, and utility systems?
 - A. General-purpose map
 - B. Climate map
 - C. Specific-purpose map
 - D. Satellite map
- In which case would a national grid system be used on a map?
 - A. For showing global longitude and latitude lines
 - B. For showing country-specific reference points
 - C. For indicating magnetic declination
 - D. For determining global population density
- If you were tasked with creating a political map, which of the following features would be most important to include?
 - A. Elevation levels
 - B. Boundaries of countries, states, or regions
 - C. Tourist attractions
 - D. Rivers and lakes
- Which type of fault is caused by tension forces?
 - A. Reverse fault
 - B. Normal fault
 - C. Strike-slip fault
 - D. Oblique fault
- Given the following fault types: normal, reverse, and strike-slip, which of them is most commonly associated with horizontal shearing?
 - A. Normal fault
 - B. Reverse fault
 - C. Strike-slip fault
 - D. Both normal and reverse faults

12. Considering the environmental impact, which internal force is most beneficial for agriculture?
- A. Earthquakes, as they cause massive destruction.
 - B. Volcanism, because it creates fertile soil after eruptions.
 - C. Faulting, as it creates Block Mountains.
 - D. Folding, as it produces large mountain ranges.
13. Which method of heat transfer is most responsible for the movement of warm air in the atmosphere?
- A. Radiation, because it directly warms the air.
 - B. Conduction, because it transfers heat through direct molecular contact.
 - C. Convection, because it transfers heat by the movement of air masses.
 - D. Reflection, because it bounces solar energy back into space.
14. Why does frost action lead to physical weathering?
- A. Water freezes in cracks, causing rocks to expand and break.
 - B. Temperature variations cause the rocks to contract and expand.
 - C. Water dissolves minerals in rocks, weakening them.
 - D. Wind carries sand that abrades the rock surface.
15. You are hiking through a mountain range where temperatures fluctuate greatly. What type of weathering is likely to be most prominent?
- A. Chemical weathering by acid rain
 - B. Physical weathering by freeze-thaw action
 - C. Biological weathering by plant roots
 - D) Erosion by wind
16. Which of the following is an example of how erosion by glaciers differs from erosion by wind?
- A. Glaciers create sharp, angular landforms, while wind forms smooth, rounded features.
 - B. Glaciers erode only through water, while wind erosion is caused by air.
 - C. Wind erosion occurs in deserts, but glaciers affect tropical regions.
 - D. Glaciers transport large boulders, while wind transports only fine sand.
17. How does energy flow through an ecosystem, starting from the producers?
- A. Producers transfer energy directly to decomposers.
 - B. Energy flows from producers to primary consumers, then to secondary consumers, and finally to decomposers.
 - C. Energy flows from producers directly to secondary consumers.
 - D. Energy is passed from decomposers to producers.
18. Which of the following is an example of how the distance-time decay effect has been reduced?
- A. People now travel slower to remote locations.
 - B. Perishable goods can reach consumers without spoiling.
 - C. Markets are restricted to local areas for goods distribution.
 - D. Industrial workers must live near their workplaces.
19. What is the term used to describe the decline in interaction between two locations as the distance and time between them increases?
- A. Globalization
 - B. Distance-time decay
 - C. Time-space compression
 - D) Urbanization)

20. In an ecosystem, what would happen if the population of decomposers were removed?
- A. The ecosystem would become more productive, with faster energy transfer.
 - B. Dead organisms would not be broken down, leading to a buildup of waste and a decrease in nutrient cycling.
 - C. C) Producers would start feeding on secondary consumers to obtain nutrients.
 - D. The energy flow through the ecosystem would speed up.
21. Why does Ethiopia experience different climates across its regions despite being a tropical country?
- A. Due to the variations in its latitude
 - B. Because of the effects of altitude on temperature
 - C. Due to ocean currents surrounding the country
 - D. Because it is located near the equator
22. What caused the separation of Pangaea into two large landmasses, Gondwana and Laurasia?
- A. Earth's cooling
 - B. Seafloor spreading
 - C) Volcanic activity
 - D) Continental drift
23. Which event marked the end of the Paleozoic era?
- A. The formation of Pangaea
 - B. The collision of India and Eurasia
 - C. The emergence of mammals
 - D. The mass extinction of amphibian
24. What significant geological event occurred during the Cenozoic era?
- A. Formation of Pangaea
 - B. The continents assumed their present positions
 - C. Mass extinction of dinosaurs
 - D. First appearance of land mammals
25. What is the main purpose of the geological timescale?
- A. To describe the types of rocks found on Earth
 - B. To measure the temperature changes throughout Earth's history
 - C. To classify fossils by their physical characteristics
 - D. To explain the sequence of Earth's geological events and life forms
26. What does the principle of superposition tell us about rock layers?
- A. The oldest layers are found on top of younger layers.
 - B. The youngest layers are found beneath the older layers.
 - C. Older rock layers are found at the bottom of the sequence, while younger layers are found at the top.
 - D. Rock layers are formed at irregular intervals and cannot be ordered.
27. What is the main reason the climate tends to be more moderate in the Southern Hemisphere?
- A. The Southern Hemisphere has more landmass.
 - B. Oceans in the Southern Hemisphere release large amounts of heat energy.
 - C. The Southern Hemisphere is closer to the equator.
 - D. The Northern Hemisphere experiences extreme weather patterns.

28. Imagine that you are tasked with creating a new model of Earth's hydrosphere. Which of the following features would be most important to include in your model to accurately represent the Earth's water distribution?
- A. The distribution of oceans, ice caps, groundwater, and water vapor
 - B. The sizes of the continents and the major rivers.
 - C. The geographic location of the continents relative to each other.
 - D. The land-to-water ratio in different hemispheres.
29. Given that the Köppen system does not consider factors such as sunshine quantity or cloud cover, how would this impact its effectiveness in regions with frequent cloud cover?
- A. It would likely misclassify the climate, as cloud cover has a significant impact on temperature.
 - B. It would provide an accurate classification because temperature and precipitation alone are sufficient.
 - C. Cloud cover would be irrelevant to the classification.
 - D. The system would overestimate the amount of rainfall in such regions.
30. Which of the following is a characteristic of the Tropical climate "A" in Köppen's climate classification?
- A. Average temperature below 18°C all year
 - B. All months have an average temperature above 18°C
 - C. Has a dry winter season
 - D. Average temperature of the coldest month is below 18°C
31. What distinguishes the Dry Climate (B) in the Köppen system from other climate types?
- A. It is based solely on temperature variations
 - B. It is the warmest climate type with year-round rainfall
 - C. It includes areas with permafrost and extremely cold winters
 - D. It is primarily determined by precipitation deficiencies
32. In the Köppen classification, which climate type would you expect to see in a region with cold winters, hot summers, and moderate rainfall year-round?
- A. Df (Humid Continental)
 - B. Cfa (Humid Subtropical)
 - C. Aw (Tropical Wet and Dry)
 - D. Af (Tropical Wet)
33. In the Mid-latitude Wet (Cfb) region, what is the primary source of precipitation?
- A. Convictional rainstorms during the summer
 - B. Moisture from the Atlantic Ocean and the influence of tropical air masses
 - C. Frontal weather systems brought by mid-latitude cyclones
 - D. The seasonal movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone
34. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the Polar Tundra (ET) climate?
- A. Extremely cold winters and warm summers with high precipitation
 - B. Cold winters, cool summers, and low annual precipitation
 - C. Moderate temperatures year-round and consistent rainfall
 - D. High annual temperatures and minimal snowfall

35. What is the primary cause of the variation in day length throughout the year?
- A. The Earth's rotation.
 - B. The Earth's elliptical orbit.
 - C. The Earth's revolution around the Sun.
 - D. The tilt of the Earth's axis
36. How does atmospheric circulation contribute to climate differences between two locations at the same latitude?
- A. Atmospheric circulation causes one location to have more direct sunlight, leading to higher temperatures.
 - B. Atmospheric circulation affects the direction of prevailing winds, which can bring moisture or dry conditions to different regions.
 - C. Atmospheric circulation results in cooler temperatures at high altitudes, regardless of latitude.
 - D. Atmospheric circulation causes high pressure to build up near the equator, making the climate uniformly warm.
37. If ocean currents carrying warm water are redirected due to changes in wind patterns, what could be the potential impact on nearby coastal climates?
- A. The coastal climate will become cooler as cold water replaces the warm current.
 - B. The coastal climate will become wetter as more moisture is carried from the ocean.
 - C. The coastal climate will remain unaffected, as ocean currents have no long-term impact.
 - D. The coastal climate will become hotter and drier due to the warming of ocean surface waters.
38. Which of the following crops are commonly grown in the Woina-Dega climate zone of Ethiopia?
- A. Sorghum, finger millet, and sesame
 - B. Barley, wheat, maize, and chickpeas
 - C. Wheat, pulses, and highland oil seeds
 - D. Sorghum, maize, and sesame
39. Which of the following statements best describes the role of land as a natural resource?
- A. Land is a resource that can only be used for agricultural purposes
 - B. Land is both a physical commodity and an abstract concept involving ownership and use rights.
 - C. Land is a resource that only affects human activity in urban areas.
 - D. Land's role is limited to providing space for humans to live.
40. Which of the following best defines renewable resources?
- A. Resources that are only found in specific locations and cannot be regenerated.
 - B. Resources that are found in finite amounts and cannot be replaced.
 - C. Resources that are always in constant supply and never depleted.
 - D. Resources that can regenerate themselves at a sustainable rate if not overused
41. Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?
- A. Wind
 - B. Solar energy
 - C. Coal
 - D. Forests

42. What is the relationship between deforestation and climate change?
- A. Deforestation reduces soil fertility, which causes a decrease in carbon dioxide.
 - B. Deforestation contributes to carbon emissions, accelerating climate change.
 - C. Deforestation leads to more forest growth, which mitigates climate change.
 - D. Deforestation has no impact on climate change.
43. Which of the following is the main consequence of deforestation?
- A. Increased soil fertility
 - B. Decreased water pollution
 - C. Soil erosion and loss of vegetation cover
 - D. Reduced demand for timber
44. Imagine you are designing a sustainable land management program for a community facing severe land degradation. Which of the following actions would be most innovative and effective?
- A. Encouraging monoculture farming for higher yields
 - B. Reducing the use of animal manure to conserve resources
 - C. Limiting land use entirely to prevent degradation
 - D. Implementing a combination of afforestation, terracing, and crop rotation
45. Which of the following features is common to all trans boundary rivers?
- A. They flow within the borders of a single country.
 - B. They are exclusively located in Africa.
 - C. They do not provide economic benefits to the countries involved.
 - D. They are shared by two or more countries.
46. What would be the result if a shared river such as the Zambezi River was poorly managed, considering its significant importance to multiple countries?
- A. Reduced cooperation and economic growth across the countries sharing the river
 - B. Increased ecological balance and biodiversity
 - C. The river would only affect the country closest to its source
 - D. There would be no impact since the river is naturally replenished
47. Which of the following is an example of a regional institution focused on the sustainable management of shared water resources?
- A. United Nations
 - B. World Trade Organization
 - C. Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)
 - D. International Red Cross
48. To prevent future conflicts over the Nile River, what innovative approach could be adopted for water management?
- A. Developing joint water-sharing projects and infrastructure that benefit all riparian countries
 - B. Giving exclusive control of Nile water to Sudan and Ethiopia while Egypt gets no share
 - C. Encouraging only one country to build new dams for all riparian countries' use
 - D. Limiting all industrial use of Nile water and only focusing on agriculture

49. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the population growth trend in the 20th century?
- A. Population growth has been steady since 1800
 - B. The world population grew dramatically; especially after the mid-19th century
 - C. Population remained constant throughout the century
 - D. The world's population started declining after the 1950s
50. What is the estimated world population by the year 2050 according to the "medium variant" projection?
- A. 7.7 billion
 - B) 8.5 billion
 - C) 9.7 billion
 - D) 10.7 billion
51. What does a triangular-shaped population pyramid typically indicate in terms of population structure?
- A. A population with equal numbers of young and old people
 - B. A declining population with many elderly individuals
 - C. A stable population with low fertility and mortality rates
 - D. A youthful population with a large proportion of children
52. How does socioeconomic change and urbanization impact population growth according to the demographic transition model?
- A. It leads to high birth rates and rapid population growth
 - B. It has no effect on population dynamics
 - C. It leads to increased mortality and population decline.
 - D. It causes a decline in birth rates, slowing population growth
53. What is the primary reason for the population explosion in less developed countries (LDCs) after World War II?
- A. Increased migration to urban areas
 - B. Improved healthcare and disease management
 - C. Declining birth rates
 - D. Advances in education systems
54. Given that countries like Bulgaria, Latvia, and Ukraine are experiencing population decline, which of the following problems will they likely face?
- A. Youthful population pressures on education systems
 - B. A reduced labor force and higher dependency ratios
 - C. Increasing migration from rural to urban areas
 - D. Higher birth rates leading to overcrowded cities
55. If a country experiences a high level of net immigration, how might this affect its labor market?
- A. It will create a labor shortage due to higher birth rates
 - B. It will lead to a decrease in job opportunities for immigrants
 - C. It will have no impact on the labor market
 - D. It may result in a more diverse workforce but could lead to job competition for low-skilled natives.

56. Which of the following statements best evaluates the impact of immigration on receiving countries?
- A. Immigration increases the economic burdens of the receiving countries without contributing to their growth
 - B. Immigration results in a uniformly positive economic effect across all sectors
 - C. Immigration leads to an immediate increase in public services and social benefits for all residents
 - D. Immigration diversifies the workforce, but may also lead to social tensions and competition for jobs.
57. If a country is experiencing severe strain from rapid urbanization, what could a population policy focus on to address this issue?
- A. Encouraging people to stay in urban areas to promote economic growth
 - B. Increasing rural to urban migration to stimulate economic development
 - C. Promoting population redistribution to smaller urban or rural areas
 - D. Limiting urban infrastructure and services to prevent overcrowding
58. Which type of evidence supports the idea that continents were once connected?
- A. Similar fossils found on different continents
 - C. Variations in ocean salinity
 - B. Differences in atmospheric pressure
 - D. Variations in forest types
59. What conclusion can be drawn from the discovery of similar mountain belts on continents now separated by oceans?
- A. The mountain belts formed independently.
 - B. The continents have always been in their current positions.
 - C. The continents were once part of a single landmass.
 - D. Ocean currents caused similar formations on different continents.
60. What are the two main layers involved in the plate tectonics theory?
- A. Lithosphere and Asthenosphere
 - C. Core and Mantle
 - B. Crust and Inner Core
 - D. Mantle and Outer Core
61. According to the Plate Tectonics Theory, what allows the lithosphere to move?
- A. The asthenosphere's plastic-like behavior
 - B. Strong winds in the atmosphere
 - C. The gravitational pull of the moon
 - D. Ocean currents below the crust
62. Why the Plate Tectonics Theory is considered a scientific revolution?
- A. It completely rejected Alfred Wegener's ideas.
 - B. It eliminated the need for fossil evidence in geology.
 - C. It only applies to the ocean floor.
 - D. It unified various geological processes under one framework
63. What type of plate boundary occurs when plates move apart from each other?
- A. Convergent Boundary
 - C. Divergent Boundary
 - B. Transform Boundary
 - D. Subduction Boundary

64. Analyze why convection currents in the asthenosphere cause plate movement.
- A. They create pressure that fractures the crust.
 - B. Rising heat and material push plates apart, while sinking material pulls plates together.
 - C. They generate wind currents that push the plates.
 - D. The convection currents heat the lithosphere directly.
65. Which geological processes must combine to create a caldera volcano?
- A. Faulting and seismic waves
 - C. Magma chamber drainage and cone collapses
 - B. Erosion and folding
 - D. Subduction and plate divergence
66. How does running water cause sheet erosion?
- A. By forming underground caves in limestone areas
 - B. By carving deep valleys in the upper course of rivers
 - C. By transporting rocks through large rivers
 - D. By evenly eroding the topsoil in a wide flow
67. Why is the 20th century considered likely the warmest in the last 1,000 years according to the IPCC's 2001 report?
- A. Due to increased volcanic activity
 - B. Due to natural climate cycles
 - C. Due to human activities such as deforestation and emissions
 - D. Because of changes in solar radiation
68. What is the relationship between deforestation and greenhouse gases (GHGs)?
- A. Deforestation increases the Earth's ability to absorb GHGs
 - B. Deforestation decreases the amount of carbon stored in trees, releasing more GHGs
 - C. Deforestation reduces the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by increasing sunlight
 - D. Deforestation has no impact on greenhouse gas levels
69. What is the primary greenhouse gas responsible for warming the lower atmosphere?
- A. Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)
 - B. Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)
 - B. Methane (CH_4)
 - D) Water Vapor
70. How does deforestation contribute to global warming?
- A. By reducing the amount of CO_2 absorbed through photosynthesis
 - B. By increasing the amount of solar radiation absorbed by the atmosphere
 - C. By lowering the concentration of greenhouse gases
 - D. By increasing the albedo of the Earth's surface
71. How can urbanization influence the local climate in comparison to surrounding rural areas?
- A. Urban areas have lower temperatures due to increased vegetation.
 - B. Urban areas are cooler at night because of higher albedo.
 - C. Urban areas experience warmer nights due to heat retention by buildings and roads.
 - D. Urban areas experience more rainfall because of reduced greenhouse gas emissions

72. Which region is expected to experience the greatest warming according to climate models?
- A. Coastal regions
 - B. Tropical regions
 - C. Low-latitude regions in the Southern Hemisphere
 - D. High-latitude regions in the Northern Hemisphere
73. How might the rise in sea level impact coastal communities?
- A. By increasing the availability of freshwater sources.
 - B. By reducing the frequency of storm surges.
 - C. By promoting the growth of coral reefs in the region.
 - D. By contaminating coastal groundwater supplies with saltwater
74. What was the main goal of the Kyoto Protocol?
- A. To set voluntary targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction across all countries
 - B. To encourage countries to increase their use of fossil fuels for energy.
 - C. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5% below 1990 levels in developed countries between 2008-2012.
 - D. To establish a framework for global climate change adaptation strategies.
75. What is the main purpose of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) adopted at COP 10?
- A. To focus on global adaptation strategies and response measures.
 - B. To establish legally binding emission targets for all countries.
 - C. To create financial incentives for reducing emissions.
 - D. To implement carbon trading between countries.
76. Ethiopia's CRGE strategy prioritizes which of the following agriculture-related practices to improve food security?
- A. Expansion of land for cultivation
 - B. Soil-based emission reduction initiatives
 - C. Increased deforestation
 - D. Reducing livestock production.
77. Ethiopia's CRGE strategy aims to leapfrog to modern technologies in the transportation sector. Which of the following initiatives would align with this goal?
- A. Increase use of petrol and diesel-powered vehicles.
 - B. Focus on road expansion without regard to fuel efficiency.
 - C. Increase carbon emissions from transportation.
 - D. Develop an electric rail network powered by renewable energy
78. How does Ethiopia's approach to forest management in the CRGE strategy contribute to its green economy goals?
- A. By promoting deforestation to expand agricultural land.
 - B. By eliminating the role of forests in carbon storage.
 - C. By limiting forest management to only commercial purposes.
 - D. By enhancing carbon sequestration and improving ecosystem services

79. The Brundtland Commission (1987) defined sustainable development as:
- A. Development that focuses solely on economic growth without environmental concern
 - B. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 - C. Development that ensures the exploitation of natural resources for future generations
 - D. Development that disregards the social aspects of growth and focuses purely on environmental concerns.
80. The social dimension of sustainable development focuses on:
- A. Ensuring environmental sustainability through the conservation of resources.
 - B. Achieving fairness in distribution and opportunity, including access to health, education, and gender equity.
 - C. Maintaining economic growth while minimizing environmental damage.
 - D. Maximizing industrial output and consumption for economic growth.
81. What is the primary driver of resource conflict related to the unequal distribution of benefits?
- A. Resource scarcity
 - B. Transboundary pressures
 - C. Poor governance
 - D) Unequal distribution of development benefits
82. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of natural resource conflicts?
- A. Fair distribution of benefits and burdens
 - B. Involvement of multiple stakeholders
 - C. Power imbalances between parties
 - D. Uneven geographic patterns of resource distribution.
83. A region faces severe water scarcity, but the local government is unable to address it due to weak governance. What would be an innovative approach to resolve the issue effectively?
- A. Strengthen community participation and integrate local knowledge in resource management
 - B. Allow private companies to control all water resources
 - C. Restrict access to water based on income levels
 - D. Focus exclusively on improving industrial infrastructure
84. What principle does the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) advocate for regarding indigenous peoples and their land?
- A. Forcible relocation without consent for development projects
 - B. Right to be removed from lands without compensation
 - C. Free, prior, and informed consent before relocation, coupled with fair compensation
 - D. Limited involvement in resource management decisions

85. A country is facing land-use conflicts due to the over-exploitation of its natural resources. Which intervention would help improve its natural resource governance and reduce conflicts?
- A. Ignoring the rights of marginalized communities in decision-making
 - B. Legal and institutional reforms to clarify resource rights and responsibilities
 - C. Promoting exclusive resource rights for powerful corporations
 - D. Limiting public participation in decision-making processes
86. A country is planning a large infrastructure project that will impact local natural resources. Which action, according to the principles of good natural resource governance, would be most beneficial?
- A. Proceed without conducting any impact assessment
 - B. Keep the project information confidential to avoid public opposition
 - C. Conduct an environmental and social impact assessment and make it publicly available
 - D. Limit the consultation process to government officials only
87. What is one of the main roles of elders in indigenous conflict resolution systems in Ethiopia?
- A. They enforce national laws
 - B. They act as mediators to settle disputes
 - C. They provide formal legal education
 - D. They conduct criminal investigations
88. Why is indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms often preferred in rural communities, especially in Ethiopia?
- A. They are quicker and less expensive than formal court systems
 - B. They use formal written laws for consistency
 - C. They focus on punishing offenders rather than reconciliation
 - D. They involve external parties to resolve conflict
89. According to Malthus, what is the cause of the Malthusian Crisis?
- A. An increase in food production that surpasses population growth.
 - B. Population growth exceeding the rate of food production.
 - C. Political instability and corruption.
 - D. Unequal distribution of resources among the population.
90. What is a potential weakness of Simon's theory in addressing resource scarcity?
- A. It ignores the environmental impact of overconsumption.
 - B. It assumes that technological innovation will always keep pace with population growth.
 - C. It fails to consider the political factors that prevent access to resources.
 - D. It assumes that population growth will always lead to prosperity.

From Question 91 to 100 attempted only by blind students

91. Which of the following is an example of a pro-natalist policy?
 - A. The provision of free contraceptives
 - B. Strict laws limiting family sizes
 - C. Family planning education
 - D. Financial incentives for families with more children
92. Which of the following policies would best be classified as an anti-natalist measure
 - A. Providing maternity leave and child benefits to encourage family growth
 - B. Introducing family planning programs and promote smaller families
 - C. Offering housing subsidies for families with three or more children
 - D. Tax reductions for large families
93. Why is family planning considered an effective method of controlling population growth?
 - A. It encourages larger families
 - B. It directly increases the birth rate
 - C. It promotes migration to other countries
 - D. It empowers women and helps reduce fertility rates
94. Based on the high fertility rates in Africa, what could be significant factor hindering population control efforts in the region?
 - A. Lack of awareness and access to family planning methods
 - B. High levels of immigration
 - C. Strict government regulations on fertility
 - D. A low demand for food and resources
95. What does "economic development" primarily focus on?
 - A. Increasing national defense
 - B. Decreasing population growth
 - C. Increasing access to basic goods and service
 - D. Limiting immigration
96. According to the definition of environmental health, which of the following does it NOT include?
 - A. The direct effects of chemical agents
 - B. Effects of physical, biological, and social factors
 - C. The effects of personal lifestyle choices on health
 - D. Control of disease-causing agents in the environment
97. Considering the evidence of poor air quality contributing to millions of deaths each year, which of the following policies would most likely help improve environmental health globally?
 - A. Reducing restrictions on industrial emissions to increase economic growth
 - B. Encouraging the use of clean energy sources and improving air quality standards
 - C. Focusing only on improving healthcare services without addressing environmental factors
 - D. Building more urban centers without considering their environmental impact

98. If a geographer is examining the interaction between human activity and natural environments, which field are they likely working in?
- A. Biogeography C. Physical geography
B. Political geography D. Human geography
99. What causes folding in the Earth's crust?
- A. Wind erosion C. Gravitational forces
B. Tensional forces D. Compressional forces
100. Which of the following is NOT a primary agent of physical weathering?
- A. Temperature changes C. Frost action
B. Rainwater D. Plant and animal activity

From Question 101 to 105 attempted only by visual students

101. If you measure the distance between two cities on a map as 5 cm and the actual distance is 50 km, what is the map's scale?
- A. 1 cm to 5 km B. 1 cm to 10 km C. 1 cm to 50 km D. 1 cm to 100
102. What is the area of a circle with a radius of 3 cm, given that $\pi = 3.14$ and the scale is 1 cm to 2 km?
- A. 28.26 km² B. 56.52 km² C. 15.24 km² D. 9.42 km²
103. If a map scale is 1 cm to 5 km, how much area does 4 cm² on the map represent?
- A. 20 km² B. 40 km² C. 80 km² D. 100 km²
104. If two maps are of the same region, but one uses a scale of 1 cm to 10 km and the other uses 1 cm to 50 km, which map would be more detailed?
- A. The map with a scale of 1 cm to 50 km
B. Both maps would have the same detail
C. It depends on the projection used
D. The map with a scale of 1 cm to 10 km
105. The base and height of a right-angled triangle are 3 cm and 6 cm, respectively, on a map. If the scale is 1 cm = 2 km, what is the ground area of the triangle?
- A. 12 km² B. 18 km² C. 36 km² D. 72 km²

Base Your Answers For Questions 106 - 108 On Demographic Data Given Below Demographic variable Number attempted only by visual students

Mid-year total population 35 million
Total live births 850,000
Total death 520,000
Net migration rate +1/1000

| Country | Economically dependent or children (0-14) | Economically active or Adult (15-64) | Old age (65+) |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| A | 12,400,000 | 32,500,000 | 6,800,000 |
| B | 15,500,000 | 20,200,000 | 2,800,000 |
| C | 5,000,000 | 8,600,000 | 1,500,000 |
| D | 8,500,000 | 4,300,000 | 2,000,000 |

106. What is crude death rate (CDR) of the population?

A. 24.28/1000 B. 14.85/100 C. 10.25/1000 D. 9.43/1000

107. What is the age dependency ration (ADR) of country "B"?

A. 75.5% B. 65 C. 90.5 D. 59

108. Which country has better standard of living?

A. B B. A C. C D. D

Base Your Answers For Questions 109 & 110 On Climatic Data Of Hypothetical Region Given In The Table Below attempted only by visual students

| Station | items | Month | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| A | Temp | 19 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 25 | 22 |
| | Rain | 18 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| B | Temp | 24 | 26 | 31 | 34 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 27 |
| | Rain | 1 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 56 | 125 | 219 | 276 | 178 | 60 | 3 | 0 |

109. What is the annual range of temperature station "B" ?

A. 11 B. 13 C. 12 D. 10

110. Based on the temperature distribution, in which global pressure belt station "A"

A. equatorial low B. Polar heights. C. Horse latitude D. Sub-tropical low