

Part III- Computation (10 points) and bonus (2 points)

The following represents a demographic data for a hypothetical country in 2020

Male population	-----50,000,000
Female population	----- 51, 000,000
Total live births	----- 2,000,000
Total deaths	----- 800,000
Infants' death below 1 year	----- 100,000
Women ages 15-49 yrs	-----15, 000,000
Total area	----- 1,000,000km ²
Net migration rate	----- zero

Based on the data given above, answer questions from 51 to 56

51. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
52. Crude Death Rate (CDR)
53. Rate of natural increase (RNI)
54. General Fertility Rate(GFR)
55. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
56. Crude Density

37. In which season do the Afar lowlands and Red Sea coastal areas of Ethiopia receive rain because of the northeasterly winds?

- A. Spring B. Winter C. Autumn D. Summer

38. Which of the following is different from others?

- A. Soil structure B. Soil texture C. Soil porosity D. Soil pH value

39. During the Derg regime, internal migration was low because of the following reasons;

EXCEPT:

- A. Establishment of urban dwellers and rural peasant associations and sole residence permit
B. The 1975 urban land nationalization and the resultant housing shortages
C. High level of urban employment with growing real income
D. The 1976/77 'land to the tiller' E. None

40. Which one of the following soils is commonly found in coffee producing areas of Ethiopia?

- A. Vertisols B. Cambisols C. Fluvisols D. Nitosols

Part II- Short Answer questions (20 points)

Give short & precise answers in the space provided on the answer sheet.

41. The form of geographical human mobility involving a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence between clearly defined geographic units is termed as _____.
42. A census undertaking approach where each individual is recorded in accordance to his/her usual place of residence is called _____.
43. _____ is the instant of time when the sun strikes the plane of the Earth's equator.
44. _____ refers to the average number of children that a woman would have at the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rate remains unchanged.
45. The threshold population number that Ethiopia uses to classify settlements as urban settlement is _____.
46. The most navigable river in Ethiopia is _____.
47. The endemic large herbivorous mammal found **only** in the Bale Mountains is _____.
48. The physical soil conservation measure that has been practiced for generations by Konso people of Ethiopia is _____.
49. A monolithic rock-hewn church in Ethiopia recognized as the 8th wonders of the world registered by the UNESCO is _____.
50. _____ language families are spoken in the western lowlands of Ethiopia along the border with Sudan.

26. Which one of the following lakes is **not** a crater lake?
 A. Wonchi B. Ziquala C. Ziway D. Bishoftu E. None
27. Ethiopian rivers share the following characteristics **except**:
 A. They originate from highlands. D. Majority of them are trans-boundary
 B. They have gentle profile. E. Some of the rivers serve as boundaries.
 C. They show seasonal flow fluctuation
28. Which administrative region of Ethiopia is the least by its score of Total Fertility?
 A. Amhara B. Addis Ababa C. Oromia D. Gambella E. Somali
29. Which one of the following is a major factor affecting fertility rate in Ethiopia?
 A. Literacy level B. Ethnicity C. Language D. climate type E. None
30. The Ethiopian language family that has the widest spatial coverage is
 A. Semitic B. Kushitic C. Omotic D. Nilo Saharan
31. Which argument from the given alternatives hereunder is **wrong**?
 A. Ethiopian highlands are more diversified in terms of their agricultural products
 B. Ethiopian lowlands are less affected by water shortage and animal disease
 C. Ethiopian lowlands are known for their pastoral way of life
 D. Ethiopian highlands are good producers of wheat and barley
 E. Ethiopian lowlands are good producers of maize and sorghum
32. Which of the following **doesn't** characterize large scale extensive commercial agriculture?
 A. Specialized in one or few crop production with advanced technology
 B. They are mostly large scale production for market
 C. They depend on irrigation
 D. Characterized by fragmentation of land E. None
33. Which of the following climate types is dominant in Ethiopia?
 A. Mediterranean climate C. Tropical monsoon climate
 B. Highland climate D. Equatorial rainforest climate
34. Which of the following National Parks serves as a bird sanctuary?
 A. Abiyatta-Shalla Lakes C. Omo, Mago and Gambella
 B. Semien and Bale Mountains D. Nechsar
35. In relation to age structure of the Ethiopian population, one of the following may **not** be true?
 A. The population of the country is predominantly young
 B. The large proportion of children affects the country's economy
 C. The small percentage of old age group results from low life expectancy
 D. Ethiopia has low population age dependency ratio(ADR)
36. Which one of the following is a **not** major threat of Ethiopian lakes?
 A. Over-fishing B. Invasive species C. Sedimentation D. Pollution E. None

17. Which of the following is a human factor affecting population distribution in Ethiopia?
- A) Climate B) Drainage C) Urbanization D) Soil E. None
18. Which one of the following is not the tributary of Ghehale River?
- A) Mile B) Dawa C) Weyb D) Welmed
19. The part of Ethiopia labelled as the 'All year-round rainfall region' is
- A) Southwestern B) Northwestern C) Southeastern D) Eastern E. Central
20. The impact of climate change is higher in low income countries because
- A) they have large population size C. they have limited capacity to cope with the changes
- B) they have abundant resources D. they have developed the tech to cope with the changes
21. Which one of the following is the largest Rift valley lake of Ethiopia?
- A. Tana B. Fincha C. Shalla D. Abaya E. Ziway
22. Which one of the following is not true about the temperature distribution in Ethiopia?
- A. The highest temperatures occur between March to June.
- B. The lowest temperatures occur between November to February.
- C. Tropical temperature conditions are limited to the highlands of Ethiopia.
- D. The annual range of temperature is small.
- E. None of the above
23. Gallery forests refer to vegetation types that;
- A. Are dominated by xerophytic verities D. grow along steeper slopes
- B. grow along the banks of a river E. None
- C. grow in afro-alpine zones
24. Which one of the following is a factor that accounts for the low level of local fish consumption in Ethiopia?
- A. Fish has not been integrated into the diet of most of the Ethiopian population.
- B. The demand for fish appears seasonal.
- C. The limited supply of fish product and its high price.
- D. Long-distance of the fish production sites from densely populated areas.
- E. None
25. Which one of the following is not an opportunity for industrial development in Ethiopia?
- A. Relatively cheap electricity charge in comparison to other African countries.
- B. The limited compliance to the international requirements and market.
- C. Presence of integrated Agro-Industrial Parks
- D. Access to a wide market
- E. Global attention due to its remarkable economic growth and creditworthiness

9. The two main factors that determine the variation of temperature in Ethiopia are:
- Latitude and cloud cover
 - Wind system and mountain barriers
 - Altitude and ocean current
 - Latitude and Altitude
 - Humidity and cloud cover
10. Which one of the following is false about the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)?
- It is a low-pressure area (zone)
 - It oscillates with the apparent movement of the overhead Sun
 - It is a zone of convergence of Northeast trade wind and Equatorial westerlies wind.
 - In March and September, its position is around the equator
 - In July, its position is found north of the equator
11. The agro-ecological zone that consists of most of the agricultural lands in Ethiopia is:
- Bertha
 - Wojna-Dega
 - Dega
 - Kolla
 - Wurch
12. Which one of the following is false about human population features of Ethiopia?
- In recent decades, population growth rate is increasing.
 - The sex ratio is about 100%.
 - Population pyramid of Ethiopia is wider at the base.
 - The ratio of productive population to economically inactive population is nearly 1:1.
 - Both birth rate and death rate are relatively high but death rate is declining fast.
13. If the population of a town grows at a rate which is less than the natural increase, then it is
- Declining Town
 - Slow growing town
 - Fast growing town
 - Magapolis
14. Which of the following is the major factor behind rapid population growth in Ethiopia?
- High rate of in-migration
 - High crude death rate
 - High difference between birth & death rates
 - Low infant mortality rate
15. Among the given alternatives, which one contrasts the main features of agricultural sector of Ethiopia? Agricultural sector
- Supplies raw material to manufacturing sector
 - Generates more than 90% of exporting earnings
 - Contributes the large percentage to GDP
 - Employs the largest number of skilled and educated man-power.
 - Supports more than 80% of the Ethiopian population in deriving its livelihood.
16. The Ethiopian drainage system characterized by small amount of rainfall, high evaporation and small catchment area is:
- Western drainage system
 - Southeastern drainage system
 - Rift Valley drainage system
 - All

Part 1: Multiple choice questions (40 marks)

For each of the following 40 questions four or five alternative choices are given. Choose the best answer and write it in the space provided in the separate answer sheet attached.

1. Which of the following rivers is **not** part of the Mediterranean drainage system?
A. Baro Akobo C. Tekeze
B. Wabi-Shebelle D. Abay E. None
2. Both Abay and Awash Rivers would have been flowing in one direction and in the same course, if one of the following highlands would not have acted as a watershed/divide.
A. The Shoa plateau (central highland) C. The South western highlands
B. The rift valley floors D. The southeastern highlands
3. All of the following are the climatic outcomes of Ethiopia's latitudinal location except;
A. High average temperatures
B. Insignificant variation in length of day and night between summer and winter
C. Small daily and high annual ranges of temperature
D. High daily and small annual ranges of temperature
4. Which of the following areas of Ethiopia is located on the leeward side of rain-bearing "Kiremt" winds?
A. The northwestern lowlands C. The northeast lowlands
B. The southwestern highlands D. The Gambela lowlands
5. In which altitudinal range do most of the people of Ethiopia live?
A. More than 2500 meters above sea level C. 1500-2500 meters above sea level
B. 1000-1500 meters above sea level D. Less than 1000 meters above sea level
6. Which of the following attributes of fluvisols explains why they are among the best agricultural soils in Ethiopia?
A. They are young and shallow soils
B. They occur in semi-arid and densely populated areas
C. They usually occur in the upper valleys of major rivers
D. They are associated with extensive flat land
7. Among the following types of forest trees, which one is unrelated in the classification?
A. Ficus sir B. Olea africana C. Haginea abisinica D. Aningeria adolfi
8. Which of the following is **NOT** a possible reason why the mining sector is not well developed in Ethiopia?
A. The fact that the mining sector is both capital and technology intensive
B. The low level of transport and infrastructure development
C. The presence of economically viable deposits of minerals in Ethiopia
D. Availability of skilled manpower in the sector
E. Low domestic demand for minerals.

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