

Africa's Tech Surge: 5G Expansion, AI Investment, and Startup Funding in 2025

African Tech · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. In early 2025, what was the primary driver of the significant increase in venture capital funding for African tech startups compared to January 2024?

- A) A surge in private equity investments.
- B) A record-breaking performance primarily led by equity financing.
- C) Increased government grants and subsidies for early-stage companies.
- D) A sudden rise in angel investor participation.

2. Which African countries consistently attracted the majority of venture capital funding for tech startups in 2025?

- A) Ghana, Senegal, Ethiopia, and Botswana.
- B) Nigeria, Kenya, Egypt, and South Africa (the 'Big Four').
- C) Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Libya.
- D) Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Burundi.

3. According to reports in early 2024, which region led in the number of new 5G network launches in the second half of 2023?

- A) Western Europe.
- B) Emerging Asia-Pacific.
- C) Sub-Saharan Africa.
- D) North America.

4. What was identified as Africa's most prevalent cyberthreat in 2024, impacting both individuals and organizations?

- A) Ransomware attacks.
- B) Business Email Compromise (BEC).
- C) Online scams, via phishing.
- D) Digital sextortion.

5. In 2025, what was the projected contribution of AI to Sub-Saharan Africa's economy by the year 2030, according to a Google Research Africa report?

- A) USD 10 billion.
- B) USD 30 billion.
- C) USD 50 billion.
- D) USD 70 billion.

6. Which sector remained the largest by funding and deal count for African tech startups in 2025, although its share of total equity funding saw a decrease?

- A) Cleantech.
- B) E-commerce.
- C) Fintech.
- D) Edtech.

7. What is the primary application of 5G technology emerging across Africa, particularly in countries like Angola, South Africa, and Nigeria?

- A) Massive IoT deployments.
- B) Ultra-high-definition mobile gaming.
- C) Fixed Wireless Access (FWA).
- D) Autonomous vehicle networks.

8. What significant challenge do African governments face regarding offshore satellite internet operators, according to a report by the Africa CEO Forum and Asky Investment Partners?

- A) Offshore operators have significantly higher operational costs.
- B) Offshore operators face stricter regulatory obligations than local companies.
- C) Offshore operators are not targeting high-value urban customers.
- D) Offshore operators do not have lighter regulatory obligations compared to local telecoms.