JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Mid-Exam on Ethiopian Geography and the Horn (GeES1011)

Time allowed: 1 hour
Date: 26/01/2024
Load: 35%

PART I: Write True if the statement is correct and False if it is wrong on the space provided on the answer sheet. ***(5 marks)***

1. Map is a three-dimensional scaled representation of part or whole of the earth's surface on a flat body.
2. The human-environment interaction involves three distinct aspects such as dependency, situation, and modification.
3. The Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden separated as a result of the rifting and faulting of the land.
4. Pangaea began to break up in the Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era.
5. Quaternary volcanic eruption was responsible for forming the Ethiopian plateau surface.

PART II: Choose the best answer from the alternatives and write your answer on the space provided on the answer sheet. ***(20 marks)***

1. Relatively, Ethiopia is located:
   A. Southeast of South Sudan and East of Sudan
   B. North of Kenya and West of Djibouti
   C. Northeast of Somalia and Kenya
   D. South of Kenya and South Sudan
2. Which of the following marginal information are important to show the end and the other direction of a mapped area, respectively?
   A. Date of publication and Scale
   B. Title and Legend
   C. Frame and Date of publication
   D. Margin and North arrow
3. An indirect method that assists geologists in understanding Earth's inner composition is:
   A. Geochemistry
   B. Geophysics
   C. Geochronology
   D. Geomorphology

4. Which of the following is a difficulty related to Ethiopia's large size?
   A. Deep defense against external invasion
   B. Cultural diversity and large population size
   C. Natural resource availability
   D. Provision of efficient administration

5. The major rifting, affecting the whole African Rift System, including the Ethiopian Rift Valley and the Gulf of Aden, took place in the:
   A. Miocene Epoch
   B. Pliocene Epoch
   C. Pleistocene Epochs
   D. Oligocene

6. Assume countries A, B, and C have areas of 254,000 km², 320,000 km², and 153,000 km², respectively. Their boundary lengths are 1400 km, 1850 km, and 860 km, respectively. Which country is more compact by A/B ratio?
   A. A
   B. B
   C. C
   D. Cannot be determined

7. Identify the odd combination from the following:
   A. Cenozoic Era is the era of recent life
   B. Precambrian Era is the era of dinosaurs
   C. Mesozoic Era is the era of middle life
   D. Paleozoic Era is the era of ancient life

8. The Gondwanaland sub-continent includes all of the following continents except:
   A. Latin America and India
   B. North America and Greenland
   C. Africa and Antarctica
   D. Australia and Arabian Peninsula

9. One of the following statements is not true. Which one?
   A. The Precambrian era experienced the formation of metamorphosed basement complex rock.
   B. The Paleozoic era is identified as the earliest life era, characterized by denudation and peneplanation.
   C. The Mesozoic era was the era of epeirogenesis (slow rising and sinking of Ethiopia and the Arabian landmass).
   D. The Cenozoic era is known for its marine sediments, which include Adigrat sandstone, Hintalo limestone, and Upper sandstone.

10. Which of the following themes allows the unification of human civilization and promotes its growth and prosperity?
    A. Human-environment interaction
    B. Movement of ideas

C. Functional region
D. Modification

11. The western and southwestern mineral potential sites (greenstone) of Ethiopia include all of the following except:
    A. Yubdo Platinum
    B. Akobo and Asosa gold deposits
    C. Adola gold deposit
    D. Benishangul-Gumuz Marble

12. Ethiopia has no rocks originated from the remains of plants and animals (fossils) that formed during the:
    A. Paleozoic era
    B. Precambrian era
    C. Mesozoic era
    D. Cenozoic era

13. All of the following are true about endogenous (internal) processes except one. Which one?
    A. They result in building structural and volcanic features like plateaus and mountains.
    B. They are exemplified by folding, faulting, orogenesis, and epeirogenesis.
    C. They include volcanic activity and all tectonic processes.
    D. They act upon volcanic and structural landforms, resulting in lowering them down.

14. Among the following categories of country shapes, a country that completely surrounds another country is known as:
    A. Compact
    B. Perforated
    C. Fragmented
    D. Elongated

15. One is not formed during the Ethiopian Rift Valley system:
    A. Division of the Ethiopian plateau into two parts
    B. Formation of numerous volcanic lakes
    C. Formation of extensive Aden lava series
    D. Formation of the Afar triangular depression

16. Which one is not an incorrect connection?
    A. Windblown deposit → Aeolian
    B. Deposits on sea-invaded → Marine deposit
    C. Deposits on the banks of rivers → Glacio-fluvial
    D. Deposits on former lakebeds → Lacustrine

17. Which of the following is not an importance of maps?
    A. It locates geographical features by grid references and place naming.
    B. It measures geographical features such as area and distance unreliably.
    C. It analyzes the spatial features of geographical facts of areas represented.
    D. It makes storage of geographical data easier.

18. Identify the wrong statement about Quaternary Period Volcanic Eruptions and deposition:
    A. They are recent volcanic activities that took place after the formation of the Rift Valley.
    B. It occurred in the form of renewed rifting/faulting and more volcanism.
    C. The activity was generally limited to the floor of the Rift Valley and the region south of Lake Tana.
    D. They are recent volcanic activities that took place before the formation of the Rift Valley.

19. Which of the following is correct about the Horn of Africa?
    A. It is washed by the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and Gulf of Aden.
    B. It consists of Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, and Eritrea, which share a common culture.
    C. It is part of Eastern Africa that protrudes into the Indian Ocean, separating it from the Red Sea.
    D. Ethiopia and Djibouti are the largest and smallest nations, respectively.

20. The current wide disposition of sandstone found in Afar and Somalia areas is formed by:
    A. Lacustrine deposit
    B. Fluvial deposit
    C. Marine deposit
    D. Aeolian deposit