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Debre Markos University
College of Social Science and Humanities
Department of Geography and Environmental Studies
Remedial Mid Exam for Geography Subject

Exam Date: 29/08/2015 E.C

Exam Code: 002

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total mark: 30%

General Instructions

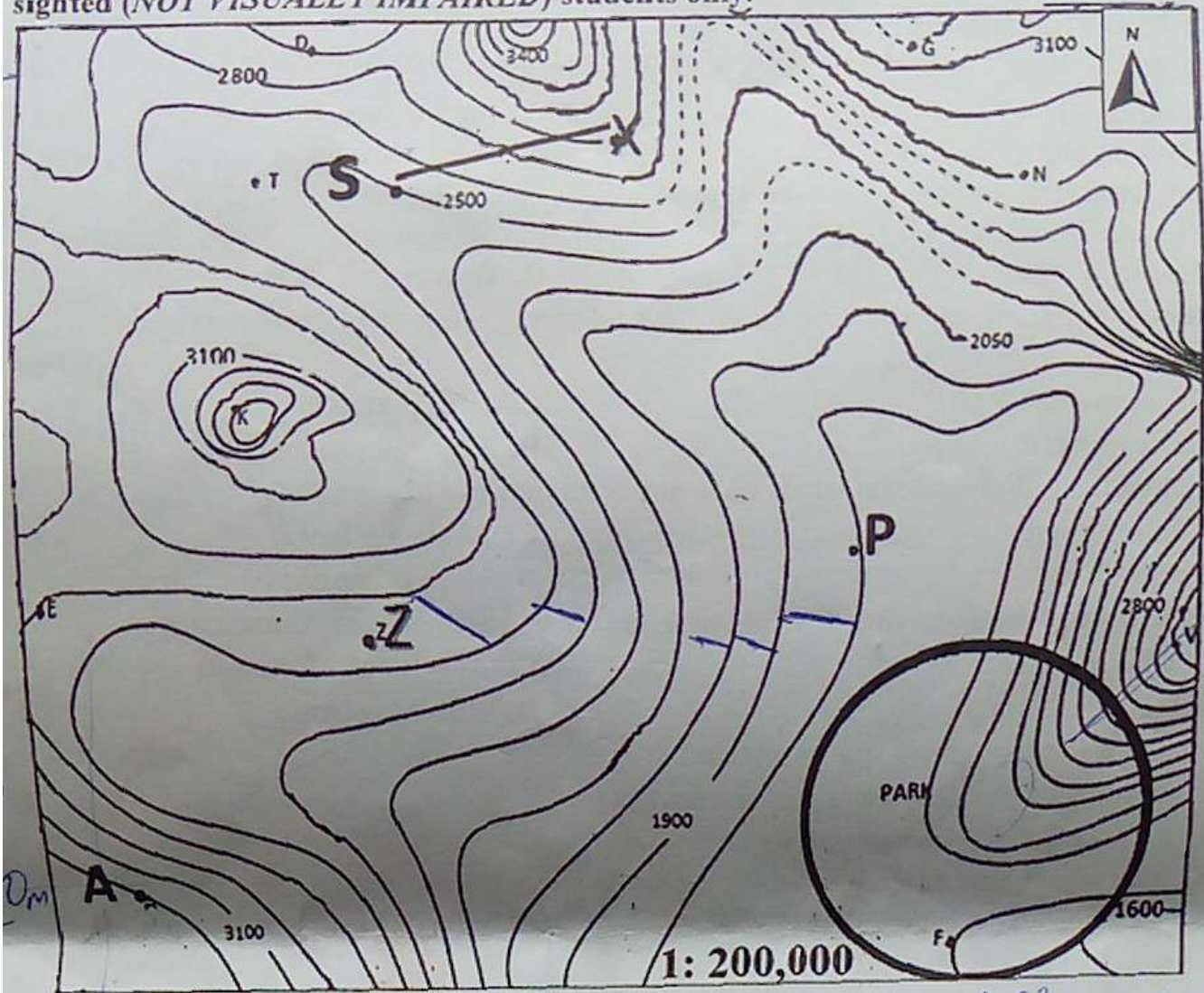
- Make sure that you attempted all the questions.
- Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.
- Please write the exam code in the spaces provided in the answer sheet.
- Questions from 1 to 24 are for all students.
- Questions from 25 to 30 should be attempted by sighted (NOT VISUALLY IMPAIRED) students only and from 31 to 35 should be done by VISUALLY IMPAIRED students.
- Any attempt of cheating makes your result invalid.

Direction: Each of the following questions is followed by four possible alternative answers. Read each question carefully and write the letter of your best choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

1. Which one of the following is **false** about air pressure and wind?
 - A. Sub-tropical regions are well known in low pressure and speedy winds.
 - B. Wind direction is always towards low pressure zones.
 - C. Wind speed increase with increase pressure gradient.
 - D. Wind direction is always towards a decreasing pressure gradient.
2. Which of the following is **true** about folding?
 - A. It is an external process which occurs mainly because of compressional forces.
 - B. Downward folding forms a syncline.
 - C. It is an internal process formed due to tensional forces.
 - D. It forms Block Mountains.
3. Which of the following themes of geography is focused on the **unique physical and human characteristics** of a particular area?
 - A. Place
 - B. Location
 - C. Human-environment interaction
 - D. Movement
4. Which one of the following is **correct** about the school of **possibilism**?
 - A. Every human activity is determined by physical environment.
 - B. Man is passive receiver of environmental change.
 - C. People can modify nature by using their knowledge, skill and technology.
 - D. Similar environments produce similar identities of people.
5. Which one of the following is **not true** about quantitative revolution in Geography?
 - A. Development of more scientific approach in geographic studies.
 - B. An increased use of qualitative methods geographic studies.
 - C. Application of statistical techniques in geographic studies.
 - D. Led to the development of new theories in Geography.
6. An imaginary line on maps joining all points of the same longitude refers as;
 - A. Meridians
 - B. Eastings
 - C. Parallels
 - D. Northings
7. The transfer of heat energy in the earth's atmosphere due to density difference in gases or liquids refers to:
 - A. Radiation
 - B. Conduction
 - C. Convection
 - D. Insolation
8. From the map of African countries you can read and understand that Ethiopia is located south of Eritrea. For what purpose the map is used in this statement?
 - A. To identify direction
 - B. To calculate area
 - C. To measure distance
 - D. To discover relationship between different phenomena
9. Which one of the following is **true** about large-scale map?
 - A. It shows a small area in less detail
 - B. It covers a large area in great detail
 - C. It shows the entire world
 - D. It shows a small area in great detail
10. Which one of the following is **true** about contour lines?
 - A. They are drawn at a different height interval on maps.
 - B. They do not show specific heights of individual features on a map.
 - C. They are real lines joining points of the same altitude.
 - D. They indicate the nature of slopes and type of landform with same shape and spacing.

11. Which one of the following serves as an agent of both chemical & physical weathering?
 A. Temperature change
 B. Rain action
 C. Frost action
 D. Wind action
12. _____ is the most common type of rainfall which occurs in mid-latitude areas.
 A. Orographic rainfall
 B. Convectional rainfall
 C. Frontal rainfall
 D. Relief rainfall
13. In which layer of the atmosphere do meteorites mostly burn and disintegrate?
 A. Exosphere
 B. Stratosphere
 C. Ionosphere
 D. Mesosphere
14. What type of geographical feature is formed when magma cools and solidifies before it reaches to the surface?
 A. Cave
 B. Caldera
 C. Lava plateau
 D. Sill
15. _____ are lines which connect all places that have the same atmospheric air pressure.
 A. Isohypes
 B. Isohyets
 C. Isotherms
 D. Isobars
16. Waterfalls and rapids are commonly associated with one of the following river courses;
 A. In the river delta
 B. Upper course
 C. Middle course
 D. Lower course
17. A sudden shake in the earth's crust caused by internal movements deep down inside the earth refers to;
 A. Faulting
 B. Volcanism
 C. Folding
 D. Earthquakes
18. _____ are types of winds that reverse their direction from sea to land during summer and land to sea during winter season.
 A. The Westerlies
 B. Land and sea breezes
 C. Trade winds
 D. Monsoon winds
19. The horizontal movement of air from a region of high pressure to low pressure area is called _____.
 A. Wave
 B. Wind
 C. Drifting air
 D. Storm
20. The difference between the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in a particular location over the course of a year is said to be _____.
 A. Annual range of temperature
 B. Daily march of temperature
 C. Daily range of temperature
 D. Monthly range of temperature
21. The component of physical environment that contains the layers of the earth is;
 A. Lithosphere
 B. Biosphere
 C. Hydrosphere
 D. Atmosphere
22. Which one of the following can be considered as a general purpose map?
 A. Mineral map of Africa
 B. Settlement map of Africa
 C. Soil map of Africa
 D. Topographic map of Africa
23. One of the following is a type of landform associated with erosion by river water.
 A. Loess deposit
 B. Levees
 C. Lagoon
 D. Barchan
24. Part of the water cycle by which water vapour is changed into rainfall is:
 A. Evaporation
 B. Transpiration
 C. Sublimation
 D. Condensation

Items 25 to 30 are based on the map provided below. These items should be attempted by **visually impaired** students only.



25. What is the direction of 'P' from 'A'?

- A. South west
- B. North east

- C. North west
- D. South east

26. What is the areal scale of the map?

- A. 1 cm^2 to 8 km^2
- B. 1 cm^2 to 1 km^2

- C. 1 cm^2 to 2 km^2
- D. 1 cm^2 to 4 km^2

27. The map distance between 'A' and 'P' is 4 centimeters. What is the ground distance between the two points in kilometer?

- A. 8 km
- B. 4 km

- C. 2 km
- D. 80 km

28. Suppose that the radius of the Park area would be 4cm, what would be the area of the park in square kilometers (km^2)?

- A. 300.87 km^2
- B. 100.28 km^2

- C. 200.96 km^2
- D. 400.36 km^2

29. If the map distance from point 'S' to 'X' is 2cm, then what would be the field distance?

- A. 8 kilometers
- B. 4 kilometers

- C. 3.04 kilometers
- D. 4.02 kilometers

30. The type of slope between points Z & P is;

- A. Terraced Slope
- B. Even Slope

- C. Concave Slope
- D. Convex Slope

The following questions (31 to 36) should be attempted by **VISUALLY IMPAIRED** students only.

31. The type of map used to portray multiple natural and anthropogenic features is?
- A. Cadastral map
 - B. Topographic map
 - C. Topical map
 - D. Thematic map
32. Which one of the following includes others?
- A. Heavenly bodies
 - B. Universe
 - C. Solar system
 - D. Galaxy
33. Under the normal condition, which one of the following is expected to occur in higher altitudes?
- A. Low pressure
 - B. Low rain fall
 - C. High pressure
 - D. High temperature
34. Which of the following local winds **does not** occur during a day time?
- A. Valley breeze
 - B. Sea breeze
 - C. Mountain breeze
 - D. None of the above
35. Identify one of the following different from the others based on their formation;
- A. Atlas Mountain
 - B. Mount cap range
 - C. Afar Block Mountains
 - D. Alps Mountain
36. What makes geography a spatial science?
- A. Its study of physical features of the earth.
 - B. Its study of how human activity affects the natural environment.
 - C. Its study of how things are distributed across the earth's surface.
 - D. Its focus on the study of the environment on human beings.