Woliata Sodoo

Item I: Write True if the statement is correct and False if the statement is incorrect(1point each)

1. Topographical maps are types of maps which used to show the distribution of temperature on the earth's surface.
2. The lower the Area-Circumference ratio, the smaller the degree of compactness.
3. The scope of geography comprises only atmosphere and hydrosphere.
4. The south-eastern lowlands of Ethiopia support few population as the area experiences harsh climatic condition.

Item II: Match column "A" with column "B", Note: matching more than one alternative under "B" column is possible (1.5points each).

Column "A"	Column "B"
1. Formation of East Africa great Rift Valley	A. Precambrian Era
2. Major basement rock in Ethiopia formed	B. Paleozoic Era
3. Fossil evidence on the rock show marine life began in Ethiopia	C. Mesozoic Era
4. Denudation and peneplaination of gigantic land forms	D. Cenozoic Era
5. Sea transgression and regression in Ethiopia and the Horn	
6. Prolonged folding and Orogenetic process	

Item III: choose the correct answer among the given alternatives (1.5points each)

1. Due to longitudinal extension, Ethiopia has a difference of one hour between the most easterly (Ogaden at 48°E) and most westerly (Akobo at 33°E) points. Assuming that a flight takes only one hour and the airplane departs from Ogaden at 8:00am. Then what will be the landing time of a plane at Akobo?
   A. 9:00am
   B. 8:00am
   C. 10:00am
   D. 7:00am
2. One of the following mineral is not found in Ethiopia
   A. Gold
   B. Tantalum
   C. Base metal
   D. All
   E. none
3. Which one of the following is not correct about the topography of Ethiopia?
   A. Ethiopia has the largest proportion of elevated landmass in African
   B. The altitudinal ranges of Ethiopia is small
   C. More than 50% of the Ethiopian landmass is highland
   D. Because of its height and large area, Ethiopia is the Roof of East Africa
   E. None
4. Assume that the Boundary-Circumference ratio of Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Eretria is 1.5, 1.59, 1.8 and 1.23 respectively. What could be the first compacted country?
   A. Ethiopia
   B. Somalia
   C. Djibouti
   D. Eretria

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5. Which one of the following is the characteristic of Ethiopian Highlands?
   A. It is favorable for irrigation agriculture because of Vast plain lands
   B. There is higher amount of mean annual rainfall and temperature
   C. It is attractive for human habitation but the population densities is lower
   D. The possibility of rain-fed agriculture is higher than irrigation agriculture
   E. All are possible answers
6. Which one of the following is the largest Physiographic division in the western highlands?
   A. North central massifs
   B. The Shewa Plateau/central highlands
   C. The Tigray plateau
   D. The Southwestern Highlands
7. Which one of the following was the evidence of Alfred Wegener to hypothesize as the earth was one assembled supercontinent?
   A. Fit of the continents
   B. Continental glaciations in India, Australia and South America
   C. Match up of mountains in West Africa, North America, Greenland
   D. All are possible answers
8. Which one of the following is a correct statement about Ethiopian rift valley?
   A. As a result of altitudinal similarity, the temperature and climate is the same throughout the floor
   B. The social and economic life over the floor of rift valley is similarly practiced
   C. Cinder cones and volcanic mountains are widely observed in the central part of rift valley
   D. It is stretched from Awash River in the north to Chew Bahir in the south
   E. All are correct
9. Which one of the following activities could be impacted by the relief of Ethiopia?
   A. crop production
   B. Settlement pattern
   C. Infrastructural development
   D. All are possible answers
10. Which one of the following is odd among the given alternatives?
   A. Uplifting of the Arabo-Ethiopian landmass
   B. Formation of the Rift Valley
   C. Quaternary volcanism and deposition
   D. Formation of Adigrat sand stone and Hintalo limestone layers

Item IV: fill in the blank space provided (1point each)

1. _____ is a deposit formed as a result of blowing wind.
2. _____ is the smallest unit of geological time scale and encompasses a period of millions of years.

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DILLA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

GEOGRAPHY OF ETHIOPIA & THE HORN, GeSE -1011 MID-EXAMINATION FOR FRESHMAN STUDENTS, DECEMBER, 2019

Name. _____ ID.: _____ Group: _____

PART I: Write 'TRUE' for Correct Statements and 'FALSE' for Wrong Statements on the Space Provided

TRUE 1. The larger the area of a country, the greater the chance to have varied and diversified resources.
FALSE 2. The highlands of Ethiopia are characterized by higher temperature, lower population number and densities.
TRUE 3. The larger the scale of a map is the greater the detail, and the more its accuracy and resolution.
FALSE 4. Dependency, adaptation, and modification involve the three distinct aspects of location and movement as themes of geographical study
TRUE 5. The North – South and East – West distance from the mere ideal centre of Ethiopia provides an almost equal access to every corner of the country.

Matching II .A. Match the items under column 'B' with their corresponding matching statements under column 'A'

Column A	Column B
D 1. The age of invertebrates	A. Cenozoic Era
C 2. Adigrat sandstone, Hintalo limestone and Upper Sandstone	B. Precambrian Era
A 3. Formation of the Ethiopian Rift Valley	C. Mesozoic Era
E 4. Transgression and invasion of water from Indian Ocean	D. Paleozoic Era
B 5. Orogienesis that involved folding & Intrusive Igneous activities	E. None of the items indicated

Matching II.B .Mach the Items Listed Under Column 'B' with their Corresponding Items indicated Under Column 'A'

Column A	Column B
E 1. Deposits on the banks of rivers and flood plains	A. Coastal and marine Deposits
F 2. Are windblown deposits	B. Eolian Deposites
A 3. Deposits on sea invaded and sea-covered places	C. Lacustrine Deposits
D 4. Occurred on high mountains of Bale and Kaka Mountains	D. Glacio-Fluvial deposits
C 5. Deposits on former lakebeds and swampy depressions	E. Fluvial Deposits
	F. None of the items indicated

PART III : Choose the Appropriate Answer from the Given Alternatives and Write the Letter of Your Choice on the Space Provided Corresponding to Each Question.

B 1. Among the countries of the Horn of Africa, which one of the following is a Land-locked country?
A. the Sudan B. Ethiopia (D) Eritrea ✓ D. Somalia

A 2. Which one is the disadvantage of the larger area-size of Ethiopia?
(A) Sets limitation for effective administration & integration.
B. Provides Variety of natural resources & potential Arable land.
C. Creates diverse agro ecological zones & cultures.
D. Provides high potential for human habitation & economic development.

C 3. Which of the following attribute relates to the longitudinal extension of Ethiopia from west – east wards for 15°?
A. An ideal tropical type of climate
B. modified warm to cool temperate type of climate
C. A difference of one hour in GMT between the western and eastern extreme points of the country
D. Served as a historical route b/n the eastern and western neighboring regions

B 4. The rock formation associated with the availability and the mining of petroleum and natural gas?
A. Tertiary volcanic Lava series C. Precambrian basement complexes
B. Mesozoic Marine sedimentary rocks. D. Aden volcanic series

B 5. Which one is not significant factor in reducing the navigational value of almost all the Ethiopian rivers?
A. Rugged and steep river courses C. Seasonal fluctuations in the volume of water
B. Sparse population density & limited movement of people D. Deep gorges with rapids and falls

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A 6. The largest super imposed single continent in which all the present were joined together before splitting and drifting apart to form the present arrangements of the seven continents was termed as:
A. Pangaea B. Gondwanaland C. Nebula D. Laruasia

D 7. The present major topographic settings & features of Ethiopia are largely determined and shaped by the geologic activities that took place mainly during:
A. Mesozoic era B. Precambrian era C. Paleozoic era D. Cenozoic era

B 8. Which one of the followings does **not constitute** part of the South-eastern highlands?
A. the Sidama Highlands C. the Harareghe mountains
B. the Central – Shewa plateau D. the Arsi – Bale massifs

C 9. The lower and widest part of the Rift Valley where the Red sea rift, the Gulf – Aden rift and the Ethiopian rift meet called:
A. the Chew Bahir Rift C. the Danakil depression of Afar
B. the Central-lakes rift D. the Lake Tana basin.

D 10. Which of the following tasks do you perform to read and interpret a map?
A. looking at the map's North arrow B. Reading the marginal information and locating places
C. Measuring distances and areas from the scale D. All of the above

C 11. Which one of the following theories states about the separation of the earth into continents of the world?
A. Tectonic Theory B. Big Bang Theory C. Continental Drift Theory D. None of the above

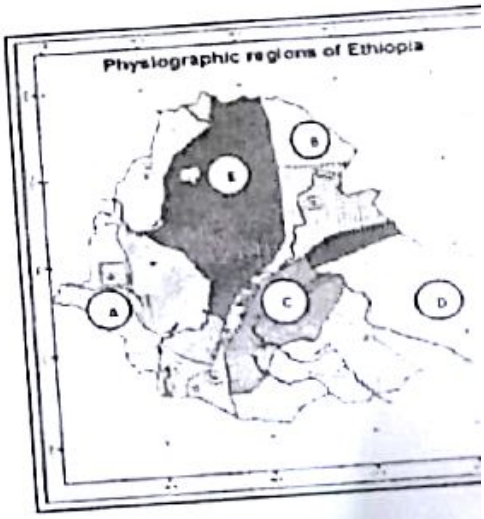
A 12. In the western physiographic region of Ethiopia, the wettest highlands are?
A. the Southwestern highlands C. the Shewan highlands
B. the North Central highlands D. the Tigray highlands

C 13. The Arsi-Bale Highlands are important barley and wheat producing areas while the Jemjem plateau in Sidama is well known by:
A. Oil seeds production B . Cut- flower production C. Coffee production D. Cotton production

B 14. Among the following mountain systems, which one has the highest mountain peak?
A. the Harerghe highlands- Gara Muleta C. the Arsi-Bale Sidama highlands
B. the North Central Massive D. the Shewan plateau

____ 15. Part of the Ethiopian rift valley which extends from Awash River in the north to Lake Chamo in the south is :
A. the lakes Region B. the Afar triangle C. the lake Chew-
B. Bahir D. the Omo Rift

PART Iv Answer Question 1-5 using the Map Given



1. The Baro lowlands on the map are roughly represented by letter_____
2. The Danakil depression on the map is best indicated by letter_____
3. The Arsi-Bale and Sidama Massifs on the map matches with letter_____
4. The most extensive lowlands in Ethiopia is nearly shown by letter_____
5. The North central massif is represented on the map by letter_____

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mekeke University

Part I: Say true of the statement is "True", and say "False" otherwise" (5%)

1. There was an active volcanism during the Paleozoic Era in the Horn of Africa. T
2. The North Central Massif is the widest part of Ethiopia. F
3. A country with a compact shape has easier socioeconomic integration. T
4. Rising of land allowed advancement of the sea level to north-west of Ethiopia. F
5. Based on the geographic location, the Ghibe/Omo lowland is not a part of the Rift Valley. F

Part II: Choose the best answer (25%)

1. Which of the following options is incorrect about maps, identify which?
   A. The uses of maps are restricted to geographers.
   B. Maps store geographical data of areas.
   C. Maps help for understanding the military science and population studies.
   D. Scientific maps assist to measure areas, size and distance of features. E. None
2. In relation to purpose and functions of maps, one option is different from others?
   A. Special-purpose maps B. Single topic maps C. Statistical maps
   D. Thematic maps E. None
3. If a country is divided into two or more parts by water, the shape of the country is said to be?
   A. Elongated shape B. Fragmented shape C. Perforated shape
   D. Protrude shape E. None
4. Suppose computation of Area-Area ratio for selected countries are given as follows: W = 0.2, X = 0.8, Y = 0.3, Z = 0.5. Accordingly, which county has a compact shape?
   A. X B. W C. Y D. Z E. None
5. One option is not Wegener's observation to proof his "theory of continental drift"?
   A. Matching rock types C. Fitting the coastlines of continents
   B. Matching fossils D. Analyzing paleoclimates E. None
6. One of the flowing alternatives best explains the scope of geography, identify which?
   A. Atmosphere B. Lithosphere C. Hydrosphere D. Surface of the Earth E. All
7. Which of the following options is true about the basic geographic themes and their concepts?
   A. Relative location defines an exact address of a place.
   B. Site describes the environmental conditions of the place.
   C. Modification allows humans to "conquer" the environment for their comfortable living.
   D. Adaptation is the ways in which humans are dependent on nature. E. None
8. Which of the following is incorrect about the implications of the location of Ethiopia?
   A. Location influences the linguistic and cultural relationships in the country.
   B. Ethiopia has a tropical climate with less effect from altitudinal variation.
   C. Red Sea affects political history of the country.
   D. Ethiopia has been exposed for external invasions. E. None
9. Which of the following options is not considered as the disadvantage of Ethiopia?
   A. It allows to have a larger population size.
   B. It makes difficult for socio-economic integration.
   C. It demands large army to protect its territory.
   D. It faces less effective administration. E. None
10. One of the options is not an index to measure the compactness of a country, which?
    A. Actual area to smallest inscribing circle ratio B. Area to the circumference ratio
    C. Boundary to the circumference ratio D. Area to boundary ratio E. None
11. Based on the place and manner of sediment depositions, identify the incorrect match?
    A. Lacustrine deposits …. Swampy depressions C. Marine deposits … Seabed
    B. Fluvial deposits …. Flood plains D. Lacustrine deposits …. Lakebeds E. None
12. One of the following options has good potential for oil and gas deposits?
    A. Mesozoic rocks B. Precambrian rocks C. Cenezoic rocks D. Paleozoic rocks E. None

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13. One of the options is not truly describing the topography of Ethiopia?
    A. Ethiopia has a diversified landform.
    B. Large portion of Ethiopian topography is formed during the Mesozoic Era.
    C. Ethiopia is described as "The Roof of East Africa".
    D. More than 50% of the Ethiopian landmass is above 1000 masl. N. None
14. Which of the following characteristic is not true about Ethiopian lowland areas?
    A. There is high amount of temperature and low rainfall.
    B. There is high prevalence of tropical diseases.
    C. There is high population density.
    D. Large parts of the lowland areas are favourable for irrigation. E. All
15. As mountain Ras Dashen is to the Semen Mountain System, Mount _____ is to the Lasta highlands of Wollo.
    A. Guna B. Abune Yoseph C. Birhan D. Bwahit E. Kidus Yared
16. Which of the following options is correct about the geologic processes, identify which?
    A. External geomorphic processes result in the formation of Block Mountains.
    B. Erosion modifies the landforms created due to the endogenic processes.
    C. Tectonic activities are example of exogenic forces.
    D. Epeirogenesis is an external geomorphic process. E. None
17. Which of the following options is correct about the geological time scale and age dating?
    A. Paleozoic era is termed as the age of mammals.
    B. Mass extinctions could be a basis for the division of geological time units.
    C. Radiometric technique helps to know the age of rocks based on fossils.
    D. Mesozoic era is the longest era in history of the earth. E. None
18. Of the options below, one is incorrect about geological processes & landforms of Ethiopia?
    A. Earliest rock formation took place in the Precambrian Era.
    B. Paleozoic Era is the era with very little rock formation in Ethiopia.
    C. Tectonic movement and volcanic activities formed the landmass of Ethiopia.
    D. Pluvial rains in Cenezoic Era caused excessive surface flow in rivers. E. None
19. One of the following options is not an event of Mesozoic Era, identify which?
    A. Adigrat sandstone B. Hintalo limestone C. Upper Sandstone
    D. Quaternary deposits E. None
20. Which of the following options is incorrect about rocks and minerals of Ethiopia?
    A. The concurrence of non-metallic minerals is mainly associated with Precambrian rocks.
    B. The advancing sea deposited sand over the Precambrian land surface in Ethiopia.
    C. Southern greenstone belt is known as the "Adola belt".
    D. Tigray greenstone belt is rich in the primary gold occurrences. E. None
21. Which one of the following options is not a characteristics of the Ethiopian Rift Valley?
    A. It extends from Afar Triangle in the north to the Chew Bahir in the south.
    B. It is elongated and funnel shaped with a NE-SW orientation.
    C. It is the area of active volcanoes.
    D. It is narrow in the north east and wide in the south part. E. None
22. Which one of the lakes is not found in the Afar Triangle of the Rift Valley system?
    A. Lake Chew Bahir B. Lake Asale C. Lake Afrera D. Lake Abe E. C & D
23. One of the options is not true about impacts of topography on biophysical and socioeconomic condition of Ethiopia?
    A. Farm mechanization technique is more favourable in all parts of Ethiopia.
    B. Rugged topography hinders the development of settlement.
    C. Due to rugged topographic nature, it makes the Ethiopian rivers less navigable.
    D. Shallow soil depth was formed on steep slopes along the mountainous. E. All

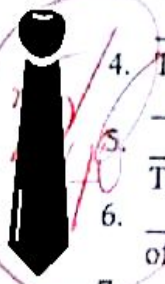
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24. One of the following choices is not part of the Western Highlands of Ethiopia?
A. Sidama Highlands B. Tigray Plateaus C. Showa Plateaus D. North Central Massifs
E. Central Highlands

25. The Afro-alpine summits of Semeti plateau is found in which parts of Ethiopia?
A. Arsi Highlands B. Sidama Highlands C. Lasta Highlands
D. Bale Highlands E. Harerge Highlands

Part II: Fill in the blank space (10%)

1. The two rivers which flow to Lake Chew Bahir are Sagan and Woito (2pts).
2. _____ and _____ are the lowest and the highest places in Ethiopian respectively. (2pts)
3. The highest mountain in the Hararghe plateau of the south eastern highland is _____ (1pts).
4. The Sidama Highlands are separated from Bale Highland by _____ river. (1pt)
5. _____ causes the formations of Dead Sea, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Troughs (1Pt).
6. _____ and _____ are the major approaches of geography (2pt).
7. _____ bridge connects the Eastern and Western Group of Massifs in the central highlands of the Showa plateau (1pt).



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wollo University

Part I. Write True if the statement is correct and False if it is incorrect (1mark each).

1. The North-South distance of Ethiopia is greater than the East-West distance.
2. It is possible to depict both cultural and natural features on topographical maps.
3. The tectonic and volcanic activities that took place in the Paleozoic Era have an important effect in the making of the present-day topography of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa.
4. Geography does not have an acceptable definition due to its static characteristics.

Part II. Match the Geologic events listed under column A with their respective Era listed under Column B (1 mark each).

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
5. The formation of the oldest sedimentary rock	A. Cenozoic Event
6. The process of denudation and Peneplanation	B. The smallest unit of geological timescale
7. The occurrence of Orogenesis Geologic event	C. Mesozoic Event
8. The age of mammals	D. The largest unit of geological timescale
	E. Does not go with any of the above
	F. Paleozoic Event
	G. Precambrian Event

Part III. Choose the best answer among the given alternatives (1mark each).

9. Which one of the following is **false** about the highlands of Ethiopia?
   A. They are areas with lower mean annual temperature
   B. They are not sparsely populated
   C. They are characterized by the presence of tropical diseases
   D. Their altitude is >1000 m.a.s.l. E. All of the above
10. Which of the following rocks have great potential for oil and natural gas deposits in Ethiopia?
   A. Paleozoic rocks C. Cenozoic rocks E. Basement rocks
   B. Precambrian rocks (D.) Mesozoic rocks
11. Which of the following arrangement best shows the vertical succession of rocks in Ethiopia? (From **the oldest** to the **recent**)
   A. Trappean Lava--Adigrat Sandstone--Upper sandstone--Hintalo lime Stone--Basement rocks
   B. Trappean Lava--Upper sandstone--Adigrat Sandstone--Hintalo lime Stone--Basement rocks
   C. Basement rocks--Trappean Lava--Upper sandstone--Hintalo lime Stone--Adigrat Sandstone
   D. Basement rocks--Adigrat Sandstone--Hintalo limestone--Upper sandstone--Trappean Lava
   E. All of the above

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12. Which one of the following is **true** about the Upper Sandstone?
   A. It is the result of the regression of the Sea
   B. It is the result of the transgression of the Sea
   C. It is older than the Adigrat Sandstone
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above
13. Which of the following is **incorrect** about the location of Ethiopian and its implication?
   A. The latitudinal extension of Ethiopia makes the country to expericnces tropical climate
   B. Due to the longitudinal extension of Ethiopia, there is a difference of one hour between the most easterly and most westerly points of the country
   C. Due to its proximity to the Middle East, Ethiopia is one of the earliest recipients of the major World religions namely Christianity, Islam, and Judaism D. All of the above E. None of the above
14. Which of the following does **not** describe the Endogenic geologic processes?
   A. Horizontal and vertical movement of the Earth's surface
   B. Geologic processes acting on the surface of the Earth
   C. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and formation of mountain ranges at plate boundaries
   D. Plate tectonic processes E. All of the above
15. Which highland unit constitutes the **highest** proportion of elevated lands?
   A. The Tigray Plateau C. The North Central massifs E. None of the above
   B. The Shewan Plateau D. The Southwestern highlands
16. Pick out a **false** assertion about the Ethiopian Rift Valley System:
   A. The formation of the Rift-valley has separated the Ethiopian Highlands and Lowlands in to two
   B. It is elongated and funnel-shaped, with a NE-SW orientation
   C. It extends from the Chew Bahir in the North to Afar Triangle in the South of Ethiopia
   D. It widely opens out in the Afar Triangle and narrows down further South
   E. Its altitude ranges from 125 m.b.s.l at Dallol Depression to 2000 m.a.s.l. in the Lakes region
17. Identify a **wrong** match.
   A. Yejju Wadla Delanta → North central massifs
   B. Debredamo → Tigray Plateau
   C. Sofomer cave → Arsi-Bale-Sidamo Highlands
   D. Largest in the western highlands → Shewan Plateau
   E. Wettest in the western highlands → Southwestern Highlands

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18. The human-environment interaction which allows humans to "conquer" the World for their comfortable living is:
A. Modification C. Dependency E. None of the above
B. Adaptation D. All of the above

19. Which of the following statement is **incorrect** about Map Reading?
A. Map Readers must have ideas about the symbol and also the real world (landscapes)
B. Every map symbol must be visualized by the reader to read a map
C. Before locating features using a map, north (the north arrow) should be determined
D. All of the above E. None of the above

20. All are related with systematic approach **except**:
A. Soil Geography C. Economic Geography E. Cultural Geography
B. African Geography D. Population Geography

21. The shape of the country with a much more elongated in one of its portion *is:*
A. Compact C. Perforated E. Elongated
B. Fragmented D. Protruded

22. Identify a **true** statement about the impact of relief:
A. Crop types do not have relation with relief
B. Cultural diversity has nothing to do with relief
C. Rugged terrain makes establishment of transport networks difficult
D. Type of vegetation does not vary with altitude E. None of the above

23. Geological understanding must be obtained by inference, using clues from what can be seen and what can be measured. Which of the following is **not** used as a source of inference and clue?
A. Rocks and landforms C. Geochemistry E. None of the above
B. Geophysics D. Geochronology

24. Which of the following is **incorrect** statement?
A. North Central Massifs physiographic division is the largest in the western highlands
B. The southwestern plateau is the wettest in Ethiopia
C. The Shewan plateau is drained outward in all directions by the tributaries of Abay, Omo and Awash Rivers
D. The Tigray plateau occupies the central geographical position in Ethiopia E. None of the above

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Part IV. Fill in the Blank Spaces (1 mark each).

25. A huge quantity of lava that flooded on the top of the Ethiopian highlands during tertiary period is called _____.

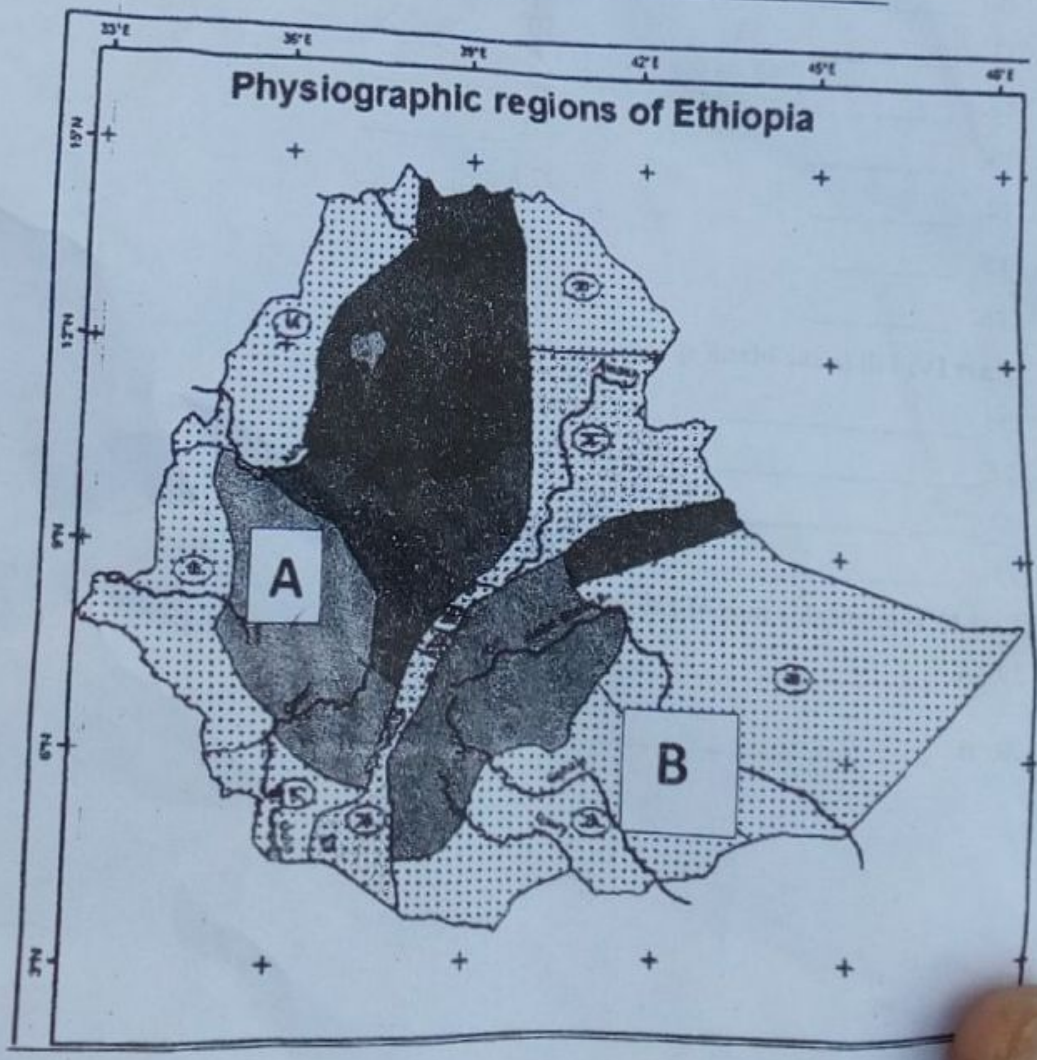
26. The spectacular feature of Sof Omar cave is formed by _____ River.

27. A geographic area having distinctive characteristics that distinguishes itself from adjacent unit(s) of space is _____.

28. Important grains producing highlands in Ethiopia with still high potential are _____.

Part V. Based on the following topographic map of Ethiopia, write the names of each physiographic region indicated by letter A and B (1 mark each).

29. A._____ 30. B._____



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Raya University

Department of Geography and Environmental Studies

Geography of Ethiopia and the Horn (GeEs1011) test two for year one students

Date: 24/04/2012 Semester: I Weight: 15% Time Allowed: 25'

PUT YOUR ANSWER ON THE SPACE PROVIDED ONLY

Name: _____ ID. No: _____ Section: Social S_____/ Natural S_____

I. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if the statement is incorrect (1 point each)

1. Ethiopia is described as the Roof of East Africa because of its higher proportion of lowlands.

2. Almost all Ethiopian lakes are result of tectonic process that took place during tertiary period of Cenozoic era.

3. The highest proportion of highlands of Ethiopia is found in the central massifs physiographic division.

4. The Southwestern plateau is drained by Dabus, Deddessa, Baro, Akobo and the Ghibe/Omo rivers.

II. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives (1 point each)

1. Which one of the following is **wrong** about highlands of Ethiopia in contrast with lowland parts of the co

A. Have moderate and high amount of rainfall
B. The climate is favorable for biotic life.
C. Have lower mean annual temperature
D. Rain-fed agriculture is difficult.

2. Which one of the following is **wrong** about the Ethiopian Rift Valley?

A. It has separated the Ethiopian plateau in to two
B. It extends from the Afar triangle in the south to Chew Bahir in the north
C. Have widest area coverage in the Afar triangle
D. Dallol is one among the lowest part in elevation

3. Which one of the following is **wrong** about the western high lands and lowlands of Ethiopia?

A. Includes all the areas west of the Rift Valley.
B. Covers 44% of the area of the country.
C. The deepest point in Ethiopia is found in this physiography
D. Further subdivided into four groups of highlands and four groups of lowlands

4. One of the lowland is not in the western physiographic division.

A. Tekeze lowland B. Baro lowland C. Abay-Dinder lowland D. Ogaden lowland

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5. Among the following mountains, one is the highest mountain in Shewa Plateau

A. Mount Abuye - Meda B. Mount Guraghe C. Mount Kidis Yared D. Abune Yoseph

6. Which one of the following is **False** about the Southeastern highlands and lowlands?

A. The lowlands make up 54% of the physiographic division
B. It consists of few parts of Gambella and Amhara region
C. Southeastern highlands and lowlands are the second largest physiography in terms of area.
D. The land gradually descends southeastward into the southeastern lowlands

7. Which one of the following is **correct** about Ghenale and Wabishebelle rivers?

A. Wabishebelle has fewer tributaries but carries more water than Ghenale
B. Ghenale covers parts of Oromia, SNNPR, and Somali regions.
C. In Somalia Wabishebelle is named Juba River.
D. Wabishebelle is the largest river both in catchment area and volumetric discharge in Ethiopia

8. All river basins in the western drainage system drains towards the west **except**:

A. Tekeze B. Abay C. Baro-Akobo D. Ghibe (Omo)

IV. Give short answer (1.5 points each)

1. List three characteristics of Ethiopian rivers.
2. List and explain the characteristics of Southeastern highlands.

Answer Sheet

I. True/False: 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____ 6._____ 7._____ 8._____

II. Choose: 1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____

Short answer

1. _____
2. _____

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PART I TRUE-FALSE ITEMS: write TRUE if the statement is correct and write FALSE if the statement incorrect (1pt, each)

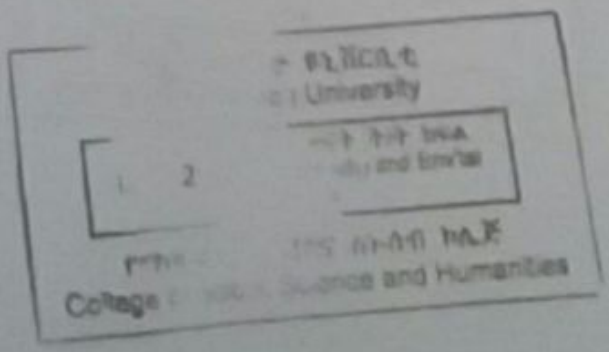
1. The main /central/ rift is the narrowest and the highest part of the Ethiopian rift valley
2. The Genale-Dawa is the only river that terminus in the Indian Ocean.
3. The Afar drainage sub-basin is characterized by a number of lakes and small streams hence, described as 'lakes region'.

PART II MATCHING ITEM: In the following matching type items, **column A** consist ***geological events and rocks*** and **column B** includes the geological time scales. Match column B **(best response)** with column A. **(note**, column B ***(response items)*** can be used once, more than once and not at all) **(0.5pt, each)**

"A"	"B"
1. Inselberg	A. Precambrian era
2. Upper sand stone	B. Cretaceous period
3. Intensive denudation	C. Cambria
4. Hintalo lime stone	D. Jurassic period
5. Formation of Ethiopian Rift valley	E. Permian
6. Aden volcanic	F. Paleozoic era
7. Trappean lava	G. Quaternary
8. Basement complex rocks	H. Tertiary
9. Occurrence of pluvial rain	I. Triassic
10. Individual continents take shape	

PART III MULTIPLE CHOICE: for the following multiple type questions, give your best answer ONLY on the answer sheet given. You answer must be in capital letter (1pt each)

1. One of the following **is not** the characteristics of Western Drainage System of Ethiopia
   A. is the largest of all drainage systems
   B. All major rivers flow westward
   C. Carry 60 percent of the annual water flow
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above



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2. Ethiopian water resource is underutilized for the following listed reasons but **one is not**?
   A. Financial and trained man power shortage
   B. Inadequate water resource
   C. Trans boundary nature of the rivers
   D. Seasonal fluctuation of the rivers E None of the above
3. The Awash River basin originates from Shewan plateau covers the following regions except?
   A. SNNPR C. Amhara
   B. Oromia D. Somali E. Dire Dawa city Administration
4. The Danakil (Dallol) Depression of the Afar region is potentially rich with one of the following mineral?
   A. Gemstones C. Tantalum
   B. Potash D. Anhydrite
5. Which one of the following statement is true concerning Ethiopian Rift valley system?
   A. It is a tectonically formed structural depression.
   B. Afar Triangle is the largest and widest part of the Rift valley system.
   C. The Central Rift extends from Awash River in the north to Lake Chamo in the south.
   D. Chew Bahir Rift is the smallest part of the Ethiopian rift system.
   E. All of the above
6. _____ is the topographic region from which a river and its tributaries collect both the surface runoff and subsurface flow.
   A. Drainage system C. Watershed
   B. Drainage basin D. Drainage divide E. B and C
7. Alfred Wegener proposed the hypothesis that the continents were once assembled together as a supercontinent, which one is not the evidence used by him?
   A. Fit of the continents C. Distribution of plants and animal fossils
   B. Match of mountain belts D. Paleoclimates E. All of the above
8. Among the following one **is not true** about continental drift theory?
   A. The continents were once assembled together
   B. The present arrangement of the continents have been formed billions of years before
   C. Continents take their current shape through slow process of splitting and drifting
   D. North America and Eurasia were part of Laurasia E. All of the above

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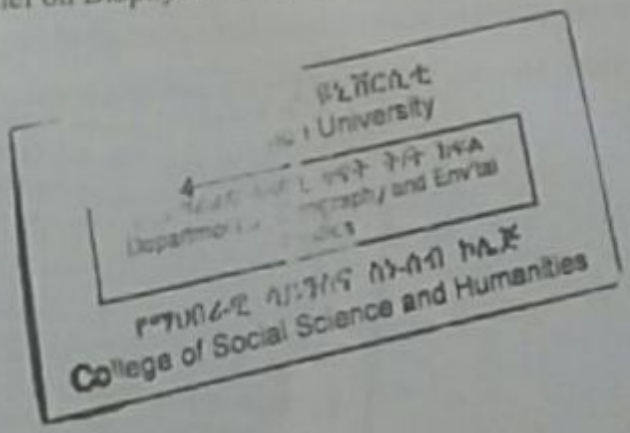
9. On e of the following is true about relative age dating techniques?
   A. Gives the comparative age of rocks
   B. Also known as Radiometric techniques
   C. It uses half life of the radioactive elements
   D. It uses Carbon-14 Technique
10. The following are the characteristics of Ethiopian highlands **except**
   A. Receive high amount of rainfall
   B. Dominated by rain fed agriculture
   C. Sparsely populated
   D. Conducive climate condition
11. Of the following major river basins of Ethiopia which one is draining the wettest portion of the country?
   A. Abay B. Baro/Akobo C. Genale D. Wabishebele E. None of the above
12. Which one of the following mountain summit is different from the others?
   A. Mount Tsibet
   B. Mount Ras Dashen
   C. Mount Gara-Muleta
   D. Mount AbuyeMeda
   E. Mount Gugie
13. Among the followings which physiographic division of Ethiopia is characterized by largest proportion of elevated ground:
   A. The Shewa plateau
   B. The Hararghe highlands
   C. The north central massif
   D. The Tigray highlands

Part IV. Fill in the blank space (1pts each)

1. _____ is the science that analysis the detailed composition of rocks which can give clues as to their origin.
2. As fluvial is to river related actions_____ is related to wind related actions.
3. _____ &_____ are the shallowest and deepest lakes in the Central Ethiopian Rift respectively.
4. _____ is the largest anthropogenic lake under construction in Ethiopia.

PART V For the following easy type items write your ***clear and precise*** answers on the opposite side of the answer sheet only

1. Ethiopia is stated as the 'Water Tower of Eastern Africa', Explain in detail (2pts)
2. Describe the impacts of relief on Biophysical and Socioeconomic Conditions. (3pts)



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ADIGRAT UNIVERSITY

Department of Geography&Env.tal studies, Mid Exam (30%) For Fresh man students, Allotted Time 45 minute

Name _____ **Stream**_____ **Section**_____ **ID.NO**_____

Instruction I: Write true for correct statements or false for incorrect statements (6%)

1. [ ] Geological time scale is a method developed to describe the geology and history of life on Earth.
2. [ ] The occurrence of metallic minerals in Ethiopia is associated with the Paleozoic era.
3. [ ] A formal region is characterized by heterogeneity in terms of a certain phenomenon.
4. [ ] An *Eon* is the smallest unit of time scale that encompasses million years.
5. [ ] Regional as an approaches of study geography focused on particular categories of physical and human phenomena as distributed over the Earth
6. [ ] The North Central Massisfs is the largest Physiographic division in the western highlands.

Instruction II: Find the best matching concept from column "B" for column "A" (4%)

Answer space	Column "A"	*Column "B"*
	1. Precambrian era	***A.*** The geological time scale
	2. Paleozoic era	***B.*** Uplifting of the Arabo-Ethiopian landmass and outpouring of lava
	3. Mesozoic era	***C.*** The formation of huge mountain ranges.
	4. Cenozoic era	***D.*** Denudation and peneplaination
		E. The geology and history of life on Earth
		F. Transgressing of the sea to the Ethiopian landmass

Instruction III: Choose the best answer from the following alternatives;(15%)

1. [ ] One of the following is not the basic themes of geography?
   A. Absolute and relative location of place B. Humans continual interaction with the natural environment
   C. Distinctive characteristics of a geographic area D. Basic principle that govern the physical world
2. [ ] Which one of the following is correct about the implications of Ethiopia's location?
   A. The latitudinal location of the country makes to have GMT+3 Time zone
   B. The latitudinal location of the country merely makes to have a tropical climate
   C. The longitudinal location of the country makes to have GMT+3 Time zone
   D. Altitudinal variation within the country does not have impact on the Ethiopian climatic conditions.
3. [ ] In which of the following paired period and era, the single continent of Pangaea begun to break up?
   A. Tertiary period of Cenozoic era B. Jurassic period of Mesozoic era
   C. Triassic period of Mesozoic era D. Cretaceous period of Mesozoic era
4. [ ] Which one of the following is incorrect about the geological processes and the resulting landforms of Ethiopia and the Horn in different era?
   A. In most parts of Ethiopia rocks belonging to Precambrian Era are found beneath all other rocks.
   B. Because of excessive deposition within Ethiopia, rocks belonging to Paleozoic Era are predominant in the count
   C. During Mesozoic Era, there was alternate slowly sinking and rising of the Ethiopian land landmass
   D. During Cenozoic Era, the extensive structural depressed land mass of Ethiopia was formed.
5. [ ] Which one of the following is not the distinctive nature of the Afar Triangle?
   A. It is the largest and widest part of the Rift Valley B.It is one of the most hostile environments on Earth
   C. It is the narrow belt part of the Rift Valley D. Economically, it is important for salt extraction
6. [ ] All of the following were happened during the quaternary period of Cenozoic era except
   A. Pluvial rain in Africa B. Sediment deposition in rift valley lakes
   B. An excessive surface flow D. Formation of the great Rift valley
7. [ ] From the western highland physiographic division which one of the following occupies a central geogra position of Ethiopia with largest proportion of elevated ground?

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True or false items

I. If the statement is correct say "True" and if not "False"(1 mark each)

[redacted]1. Systematic geography is the study of the general characteristic of region.

[redacted]2. Human beings have always super power to shape the natural environment for his comfortable way of life.

[redacted]3. Fragmented shaped countries are divided from their other parts by either water, land or other countries.

[redacted]4. Compact shaped countries are difficult for defense, socioeconomic &cultural integration.

[redacted]5. The Cenozoic rocks cover 50% of the land mass of the Ethiopia.

[redacted]6. The Precambrian rocks are overlaid by recent rock formations.

I.. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives.(1 mark each)

[redacted]7.The most active volcano in Ethiopia.

A, Afrera B, Fantale C, Erta Ale D, Aletu north of Lake Ziway E) All

[redacted]8. The geologic formations that host most mineral potentials of Ethiopia include all greenstone belts **except one.**

A, The Northern B, The Eastern C, The Western and South-western D, The Southern E, All F) None

[redacted]9. Which of the following is correct about tilting of the land transgression and regression of the sea and the direction of invading and retreating of the sea during Mesozoic era?

A. Adigrat sandstone is older and thinner at Southeast.
B. Hintalo limestone is thicker and older at Southeast.
C. Upper sandstone is thicker and younger at Northwest.
D. All of the above is correct

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[redacted]10. Which one of the following mineral resources of Ethiopia is **correctly matched** with their area of abundance **except one**?

A) Gold- Benishangul-Gumuz B) Tantalum-Adola

C) Potash reserve- Dallol Depression of the Afar region

D) Platinum- Wellega E) All F) None

[redacted]11. Geomorphic process refers to:-

A. processing modifying the surface forms

B. Processes shaping the earth's forms

C. Endogenic and exogenic process

D. Internal and external processes

[redacted]12.Which of the following statement is correct about geography?

A. Human beings are not capable of modifying their environments.

B. All elements in the natural environment affect the way of life of its inhabitants.

C. There is a one way relationship between humans their environments.

D. Physical phenomena are evenly distributed over the surface of the earth.

[redacted]13.Which of the following statement **is incorrect** about place?

A. Place helps geographers to compare and contrast two different places on earth.

B. Every place in the world has nearly similar characteristics

C. Place is the physical and human features of location.

D. Most part of high land area characterized by cold climate condition

[redacted]14.All of the following country are belongs under horn of Africa **except one**?

A. Djibouti C. Sudan

B. Ethiopia D. Somalia

[redacted]15.All of the following statement is true about Ethiopia **except one?**

A. Astronomically, Ethiopia is located between 3^0N and 15^0N and 33^0E to 48^0E.

B. Most part of Ethiopia boundaries is surrounded by coastline.

C. Most topographic nature of Ethiopia is plateaus when comparing with other counties.

D. The shape of Ethiopia is nearly compact shape.

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[redacted]16.Rock that considered to have the greatest potential for oil and gas deposits are belongs to:-

A. Cainozoic rock B, Paleozoic rock c, Precambrian rock D, Mesozoic rock

[redacted]17.Which one of the following was an event of Mesozoic era in Ethiopia and the horn?

A. Formation of basement rocks

B. Alternative sinking and rising of the land in Ethiopia and in the horn

C. Formation of many of the recent volcanic mountains

D. The denudation & peneplation of the Ethiopian and the horn landmass

[redacted]18.All of the following benefits are advantages for Ethiopia due to large size area coverage **except one?**

A. It possess diverse agro ecological zones

B. Have a large population size

C. It helps to easily integrations of socioeconomic activities

D. It possesses extensive arable lands.

[redacted]19.Which one of the following is not true about a map?

A. A map is a two dimensional scaled representation of part of the earth surface on a flat body

B. A map is the exact representation of the shapes of the earth

C. A map represents information with the help of symbols

D. A map is a systematic identification of natural and manmade features.

[redacted]20. From the following element of map which one is important to obtain the meaning of symbol on a map?

A. Scale C. Title

B. Legend D. North arrow

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III. Match Column 'A' with Column 'B'

A)	B)
[redacted]21. Orogenesis	A) Cainozoic Era
[redacted]22. Denudation	B) Precambrian Era
[redacted]23. Ice Age and Pluvial Rains	C) Palaeozoic Era
[redacted]24. Formation of the Rift Valley	D) Mesozoic Era
[redacted]25. Epeirogenesis	E) Quaternary Deposition
	F) Quaternary period
	G) Tertiary Period

IV. Fill in the blank space and short Essay (5 pts) .

26 [redacted] are deposits on former lake beds and swampy depressions. (0.5 pt)

27 What are the basic volcanic features of the Aden series? List at least two features (1pt)

28. What are the Plate Tectonic Theory and Continental Drift Theory? (2pts)

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