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(15)

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

1. The North-South distance of Ethiopia is greater than its 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.

5. The process of denudation and Peripluviation

6. The occurrence of Orogenesis (Geologic event)

7. The age of mammals

8. The age of the present

#### Column 'B'

A. Cenozoic Event

B. The smallest unit of geological time scale

C. Mesozoic Event

D. The largest unit of geological time scale

E. Does not go with any of the above

F. Paleozoic Event

G. Precambrian Event

H. Precambrian Event (mark each)

#### Column 'A'

A. Paleozoic rocks

B. The formation of the oldest sedimentary rock

C. The process of denudation and Peripluviation

D. The occurrence of Orogenesis (Geologic event)

E. The age of mammals

F. The age of the present

#### Part III. Choose the best answer among the given alternatives (mark 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 a high level of soil erosion

D. They are characterized by the presence of a high level of soil erosion

E. All of the above

10. Which of the following arrangement best shows the vertical succession of rocks in Ethiopia? (mark each)

A. Paleozoic rocks—Precambrian rocks—Mesozoic rocks—Cenozoic rocks

B. Precambrian rocks—Paleozoic rocks—Mesozoic rocks—Cenozoic rocks

C. Cenozoic rocks—Mesozoic rocks—Paleozoic rocks—Precambrian rocks

D. Mesozoic rocks—Paleozoic rocks—Cenozoic rocks—Precambrian rocks

E. Precambrian rocks—Cenozoic rocks—Mesozoic rocks—Paleozoic rocks

11. Which of the following arrangement best shows the vertical succession of rocks in Ethiopia? (mark each)

A. Paleozoic rocks—Precambrian rocks—Mesozoic rocks—Cenozoic rocks

B. Precambrian rocks—Paleozoic rocks—Mesozoic rocks—Cenozoic rocks

C. Cenozoic rocks—Mesozoic rocks—Paleozoic rocks—Precambrian rocks

D. Mesozoic rocks—Paleozoic rocks—Cenozoic rocks—Precambrian rocks

E. Precambrian rocks—Cenozoic rocks—Mesozoic rocks—Paleozoic rocks



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 Ethiopia and its implication?
- A. The latitudinal extension of Ethiopia makes the country to experience 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
  - B. The Shewan Plateau
  - C. The North Central massifs
  - D. The Southwestern highlands
  - E. None of the above
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. Yejjū 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



18. The human-environment interaction which allows humans to "conquer" the World for their comfortable living is:
- A. Modification
  - B. Adaptation
  - C. Dependency
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None 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
  - B. African Geography
  - C. Economic Geography
  - D. Population Geography
  - E. Cultural Geography
21. The shape of the country with a much more elongated in one of its portion is:
- A. Compact
  - B. Fragmented
  - C. Perforated
  - D. Protruded
  - E. Elongated
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
  - B. Geophysics
  - C. Geochemistry
  - D. Geochronology
  - E. None of the above
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

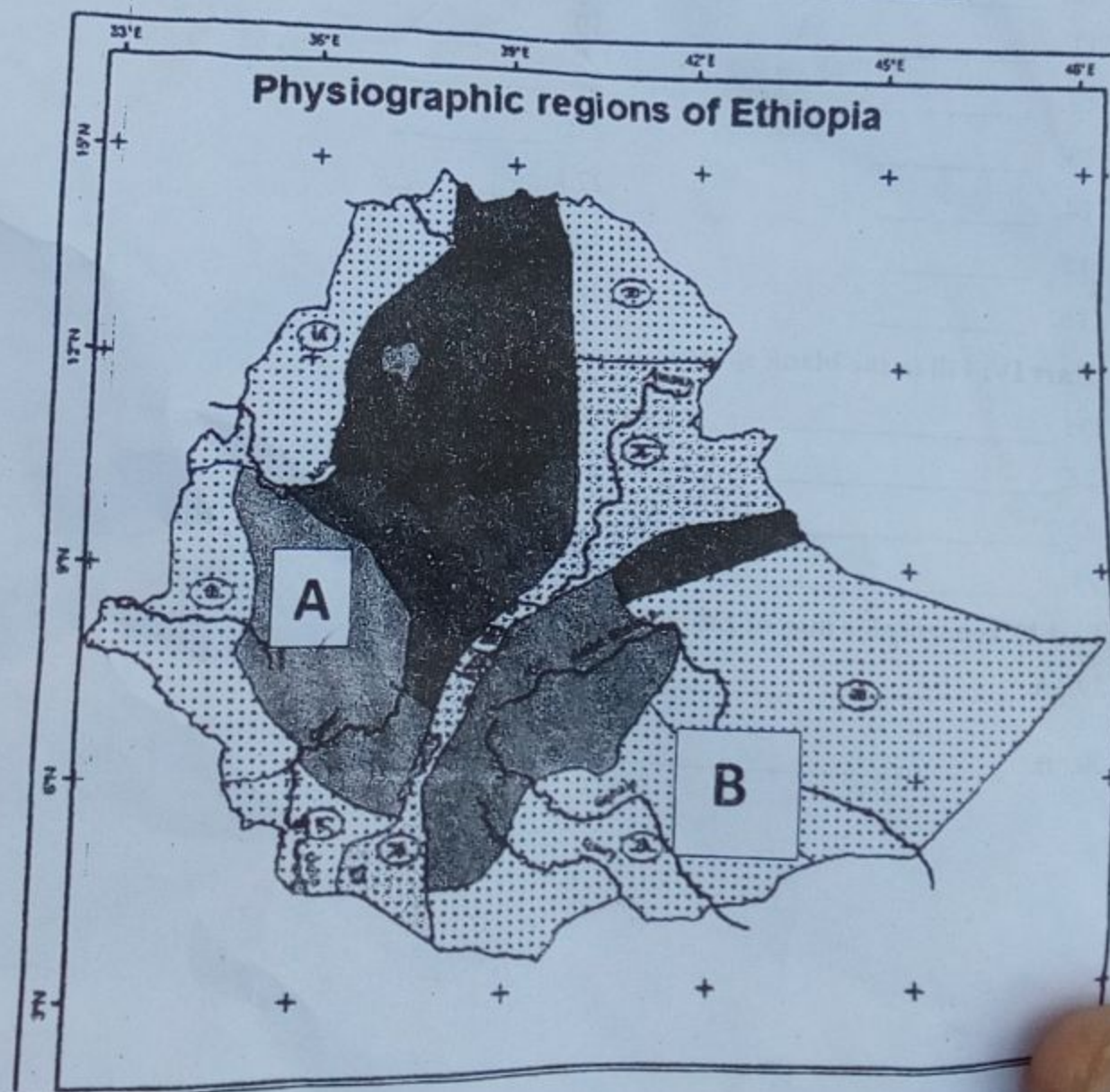


**Part IV. Fill in the Blank Spaces (1 mark each).**

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. \_\_\_\_\_



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

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

**PART II MATCHING ITEM:** In the following matching type items, column A contains 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 -

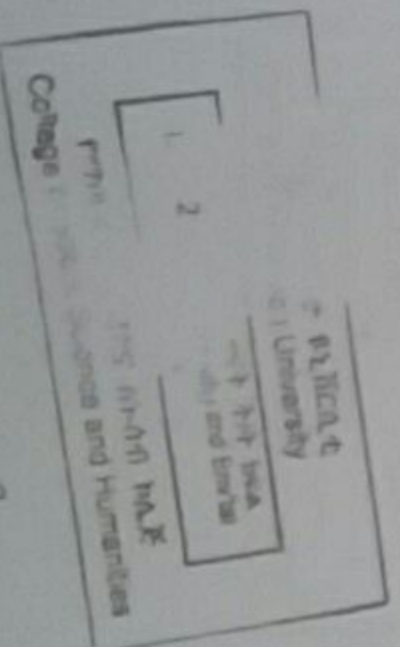
1. Inaseberg
2. Upper sand stone
3. Intensive denudation
4. Hirtalo lime stone
5. Formation of Ethiopian Rift valley
6. Aden volcanic
7. Trappean lava
8. Basement complex rocks
9. Occurrence of pluvial rain
10. Individual continents take shape

- B -

- A. Precambrian era
- B. Cretaceous period
- C. Cambria
- D. Jurassic period
- E. Permian
- F. Paleozoic era
- G. Quaternary
- H. Tertiary
- I. Triassic

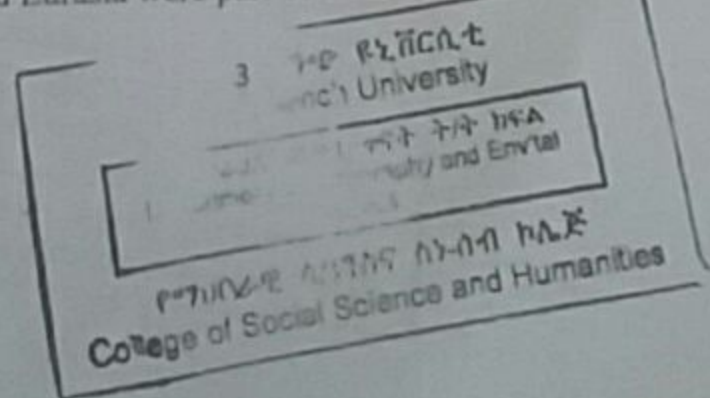
**PART III MULTIPLE CHOICE:** for the following multiple type questions, give your best answer ONLY on the answer sheet given. Your answer must be in capital letter (1pt each)

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





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
  - B. Oromia
  - C. Amhara
  - 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
  - B. Potash
  - C. Tantalum
  - 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
  - B. Drainage basin
  - C. Watershed
  - 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
  - B. Match of mountain belts
  - C. Distribution of plants and animal fossils
  - 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



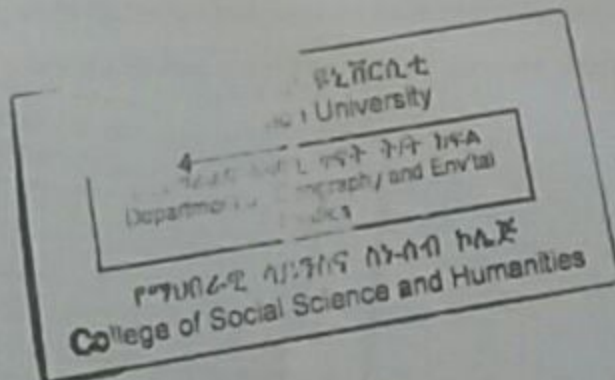
9. One of the following is true about relative age dating techniques?
- Gives the comparative age of rocks
  - Also known as Radiometric techniques
  - It uses half life of the radioactive elements
  - It uses Carbon-14 Technique
10. The following are the characteristics of Ethiopian highlands **except**: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

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the science that analysis the detailed composition of rocks which can give clues as to their origin.
- As fluvial is to river related actions \_\_\_\_\_ is related to wind related actions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ are the shallowest and deepest lakes in the Central Ethiopian Rift respectively.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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

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





location  
region



9674

3°N - 15° - latitude  
33°E - 48° - longitude  
15

# 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: \_\_\_\_\_

RT 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

- D 1. The age of invertebrates  
C 2. Adigrat sandstone, Hintalo limestone and Upper Sandstone  
A 3. Formation of the Ethiopian Rift Valley  
E 4. Transgression and invasion of water from Indian Ocean  
B 5. Orogenesis that involved folding & Intrusive Igneous activities

## Column B

- A. Cenozoic Era  
B. Precambrian Era  
C. Mesozoic Era  
D. Paleozoic Era  
E. None of the items indicated

Matching II.B. Match the Items Listed Under Column 'B' with their Corresponding Items Indicated Under Column 'A'

## Column A

- E 1. Deposits on the banks of rivers and flood plains  
F 2. Are windblown deposits  
A 3. Deposits on sea invaded and sea-covered places  
D 4. Occurred on high mountains of Bale and Kaka Mountains  
C 5. Deposits on former lakebeds and swampy depressions

## Column B

- A. Coastal and marine Deposits  
B. Eolian Deposits  
C. Lacustrine Deposits  
D. Glacio-Fluvial deposits  
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.

1. Among the countries of the Horn of Africa, which one of the following is a Land-locked country?  
B the Sudan B Ethiopia D Eritrea B 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  
B. Mesozoic Marine sedimentary rocks.  
C. Precambrian basement complexes  
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  
B. Sparse population density & limited movement of people  
C. Seasonal fluctuations in the volume of water  
D. Deep gorges with rapids and falls

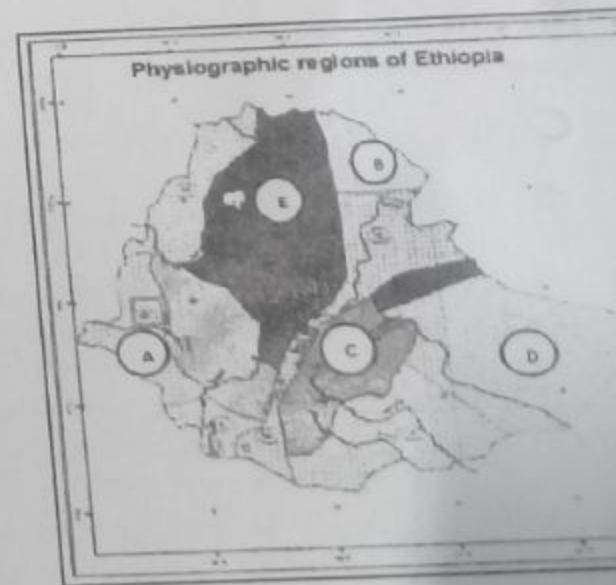




- A 6. The largest super imposed single continent in which all the present were joined together before splitting and drifting apart to form the present arrangements of the seven continents was termed as:  
A. Pangaea B. Gondwanaland C. Nebula D. Laruasias
- D 7. The present major topographic settings & 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 B. the Central – Shewa plateau C. the Harareghe mountains 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 is called:  
A. the Chew Bahir Rift B. the Central-lakes rift C. the Danakil depression of Afar 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 B. the North Central highlands C. the Shewan 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 B. the North Central Massive C. the Arsi-Bale Sidama highlands 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-Bahir D. the Omo Rift

**PART IV Answer Question 1-5 using the Map Given**

- The Baro lowlands on the map are roughly represented by letter \_\_\_\_\_
- The Danakil depression on the map is best indicated by letter \_\_\_\_\_
- The Arsi-Bale and Sidama Massifs on the map matches with letter \_\_\_\_\_
- The most extensive lowlands in Ethiopia is nearly shown by letter \_\_\_\_\_
- The North central massif is represented on the map by letter \_\_\_\_\_



*[Handwritten signature]*

