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Geography and Environmental Studies

Geography of Ethiopia and the Horn (GeES1011) Final Exam

Name _____ **ID.No** _____ **Section** _____

Load: 60%
Time allowed: 75Minutes

Part I: Matching (10 Marks)
Match column "A" with column "B" and put your answer only on answer sheet.

Column "A"

1. The highland in the central geographic position in Ethiopia
2. The narrowest, and densely populated sub division of rift valley
3. The highland which extends from Chercher to Jigjiga
4. The ridge that connect Gondar, Gojjam & Wollo highlands
5. The Debre Damo monastery & other historical heritages are found.
6. The most elevated lands in southeastern physiographic division
7. The most diversified highland in terms of language and ethnicity
8. The shallow depression, into which Segen & Woito streams empty
9. The place where huge potential of salt deposit is available.
10. The highland that contains a large proportion of high mountains.

Column "B"

A. Afar Triangle
B. Arsi, Bale & Sidama Plateau
C. Chew Bahir Rift
D. Hararghe Plateau
E. Main Ethiopian Rift
F. North Central Massifs
G. Shewan Platea
H. Southwestern Highlands
I. Tigray Plateau
J. Wabishebelle Plain
K. Omo/Ghibe Lowland
L. Yeju-Wadla- Dilanta

Part II. True/False (10 Marks)
Write "TRUE" if the statement is correct and "FALSE" if the statement is incorrect

1. Spatial distribution of natural vegetation in Ethiopia is primarily influenced by latitude.
2. Xeromorphic plants are drought resistant plants and grow mostly in drier environment.
3. The Afro-alpine vegetation grows mostly in lowland areas of Ethiopia.
4. Endemic animals are animals that are commonly found in many parts of Ethiopia.
5. Ethiopian lakes are more navigable than rivers in general ways.
6. In rift valley drainage system, all rivers flow towards the same direction.
7. The spatial variability of temperature in Ethiopia is mainly influenced by elevation.
8. The main Ethiopian rift system is characterized by broad and shallow depression.
9. Compared to developed countries, developing ones have low contribution to climate
10. As Ethiopia is located around equator, tropical climate prevails in all parts of the co

Part III: Multiple Choices (40 marks)

Choose the correct answer and write your answer on answer sheet only.

1. The difference in height between the highest point and lowest point in Ethiopia

A. 4620m
B. 4745m
C. 4495m
D. 125m

2. As part of relief's influence on agricultural production, which of the following crops type is well adapted to lower altitude areas?
   A. Sorghum
   B. Barley
   C. Wheat
   D. Teff
3. Abay river and its tributaries may drain all of the following highlands, except
   A. North central massif
   B. Hararghean plateau
   C. Shewan plateau
   D. Southwestern highlands
4. Which one of the following rivers separates Sidama highlands from Bale highlands?
   A. Wabishebelle
   B. Awash
   C. Tekezze
   D. Ghenalle
5. In terms of catchment area, the largest river in Ethiopia is
   A. Genalle
   B. Abay
   C. Wabe-shebelle
   D. Baro
6. The most utilized and navigable rivers in Ethiopia are _____ and _____ respectively.
   A. Abbay and Omo-Ghibe
   B. Awash and Dawa
   C. Ghenalle and Wabishebelle
   D. Awash and Baro
7. Which of the following lakes is an artificial lake?
   A. Koka
   B. Tana
   C. Hawassa
   D. Shalla
8. All of the followings are the main causes for Ethiopia to possess a large volume of surface water resources, **Except**
   A. The diverse topographical setup
   B. High evapotranspiration rate
   C. Relatively higher rainfall
   D. Its nearness to equator
9. Which one is **not** the characteristic feature of Ethiopian lowlands?
   A. There is a potential of exploitation of petroleum and natural gas
   B. Higher prevalence of tropical diseases
   C. They have lower potential for irrigation agriculture
   D. Lower population density
10. Which of the following is **not** the general characteristic of Ethiopian rivers?
   A. They are intensively used for irrigation and transportation systems
   B. They have seasonal fluctuations in their volume of water
   C. They form steep sided river valleys and gorges
   D. They have rapids and falls
11. Which is **not** true about Ethiopian rift valley drainage system?
   A. Awash is the major river under this drainage system
   B. Almost all rivers in the drainage have a permanent water flow
   C. The size of drainage area is restricted by the outward sloping highlands
   D. It is the smallest drainage system in terms of catchment and total annual flow
12. Which part of Ethiopia has probably of receiving rainfall in winter/ *Bega* season?
   A. North central massif
   B. South western highland
   C. North eastern lowland
   D. Southwestern lowland

13. Which of the following implicates the influence of the latitude on climate of Ethiopia?
    A. Ethiopia experiences high annual range of temperature
    B. Ethiopia experiences high average temperature
    C. Daily range of temperature in the country is quite small
    D. Ethiopia experiences significant variation in day and night length in all seasons
14. Which of the following statement is correct regarding weather and climate
    A. Weather commonly takes place in wider geographic setting than climate
    B. Climate implies cumulated and composite of weather events
    C. Climate mostly implies the current state of atmosphere than weather
    D. Weather events less probably occur in troposphere than other layers of atmosphere
15. Which one of the following is **not** a control of climate?
    A. Latitude
    B. Distance from the sea
    C. Ocean currents
    D. Temperature
16. Identify the **wrong** statement about the seasonal variation of temperature in Ethiopia.
    A. Temperature generally increase towards summer in the country
    B. North part of the country experiences the highest record of temperature during summer
    C. The southern part of the country receive highest temperature during Spring and Autumn
    D. Temperature generally increase towards winter in the country
17. When the overhead sun is on tropic of Capricorn
    A. The northern hemisphere receives long night and short day
    B. The northern hemisphere receives long day and short night
    C. Northern hemisphere experiences the highest solar insolation of the year
    D. It is summer in the northern hemisphere
18. If approximated altitudinal location of Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, is 2355m above mean seal level, its agro ecological category is_____
    A. Wurch
    B. Woyna Dega
    C. Kolla
    D. Dega
19. Which of the following does serve as mitigation measure in climate change?
    A. Installing water-permeable pavements
    B. Building flood defenses
    C. Plan for heat waves and higher temperatures
    D. Increase the use of renewable energy
20. Which one of the following is **correct** about climate change adaptation?
    A. It emphases on reducing the existing adverse climate change impacts
    B. It is all about reducing GHG emission
    C. It needs global scale efforts
    D. It focuses on avoiding future climate change impacts
21. All of the following soil weathering process exemplify mechanical weathering, E
    A. Fracturing of rocks in smaller piece due to differential heating and cooli
    B. Fragmentation of the rock in to pieces due abrasion effect of running w
    C. Fragmentation of rocks into pieces due to microbial activities
    D. Fragmentation of rocks into pieces due to high velocity of wind

22. Which of the following soil conservation measures is **not** considered as physical measures?
    A. Vegetative strip
    B. Terracing
    C. Building check dams
    D. Contour ploughing
23. Which of the following best characterizes physical degradation of soil?
    A. Loss of soils' humus and organic matter
    B. Decline of soils' nutrients and chemicals
    C. Increasing soil structural compaction
    D. Increasing soil acidity or alkalinity
24. A soil class in Ethiopia, which is mostly confined to highland with considerable leaching and rich in non-soluble minerals like iron and aluminum is called_____
    A. Xerosols
    B. Nitosols
    C. Cambisols
    D. Regosol
25. One of the following is **not** considered as major cause for the degradation of forest in Ethiopia, currently?
    A. Expansion of settlements due to rapidly growing population
    B. Clearing forest for construction and fire wood
    C. Increasing practices of shifting cultivation
    D. Increasing timber exploitation practices
26. Which of the following wildlife conservation site or protection area is the oldest in Ethiopia?
    A. Chabara Churchura Park
    B. Maze National Park
    C. Awash National Park
    D. Kafeta Shiraro National Park
27. Which of the following is **wrong** association regarding wildlife grouping?
    A. Game Animal → Giraffes
    B. Arboreal → Monkeys
    C. Rare Animals →Mountain Nyala
    D. Common Animal → Wild Ass

Answer Sheet

Name _____ **ID. No** _____ **Section** _____

Matching	***True/False***	***Multiple Choice***	
	1.	1.	10.	19.
	2.	2.	11.	20.
	3.	3.	12.	21.
	4.	4.	13.	22.
	5.	5.	14.	23.
	6.	6.	15.	24.
	7.	7.	16.	25.
	8.	8.	17.	26.
		9.	18.	27.