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2019/20 A.Y 2nd Semester Centralized Grade 10 Geography Home study
Worksheet 1 Answer Key
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Direction I. Correct or Incorrect Items

1. (x) 2. (x) 3. (/) 4.(x) 5. (/) 6. (x) 7. No Answer . it must be corrected as :The north eastern extreme of Ethiopia experiences less than 100 total annual rainfalls then the answer would be **correct**

Direction II. Matching Items

8 . F 9. D 10. E 11. B 12. E

13. B 15. B 17. A 19. A

14. A 16. A 18. C 20. B

Direction III. Multiple Choice Item

Direction I V. Short Answer

21.

Dega

- Wear tight , darker and tick cloths
- Feed much more energy rich foods such as fat
- Practice mixed farming and in some areas cash crops

Kolla

- Wear large and light cloth
- Take much liquid rich food to keep hydrated
- Mainly pastoral

22. Drought is unexpected dry condition in naturally rainy areas and season where as famine is the starvation resulted due to drought.

23. Berha and Kolla

24. true tropical/ kola type of climate

25. dependency syndrome and poor motivation for self-reliance in needs and wants
26. precipitation and temperature
27. Both altitude and latitude determine the intensity of temperature so as both increases the density and diversity of vegetation decreases in general and vice versa.
28. Afar regional state, Somali regional state, Tigray regional state, Amara regional state , Oromia regional state, SNNP regional state, Benishangul regional state and Gambela regional state. Harari is dominantly urban region so exclude it.
29.

Temporal	Spatial
- Ethiopia's daily temperatures are more extreme than its annual averages. - the months of March, April and May are generally the hottest throughout the country. - The lowest mean monthly minimum temperature (0ºC or less) occurs in January in the highlands in the northwest (Gonder and Gojam), central (Shewa) and southeast (Arsi-Bale), and the highest (30ºC) occurs in the lowlands of the western, southeastern and northeastern areas. - Ethiopia's daily temperature range is greatest during bega in most parts of the country.	- Decreases from peripheries towards the interior land - Ethiopia's daily maximum temperature varies from a high of more than 37°C over the lowlands of the northeast and of the southeast to a low of about 10°C-15°C over the highlands of Ethiopia. - The lowest monthly minimum temperatures mostly occur over the highlands of the country - Mean annual temperature varies from a low of about 10oC, in the northwest, central and southeast highlands, to a high of about 35oC at the country's northeastern edges, which contain the Dallol (Denakil) Depression. - Ethiopia's annual temperature range is the highest in the lowlands, and it decreases with increasing altitude.

Climatic condition	**Name of ecosystem**	**Two examples of vegetation and general adaptation mechanism**	**Soil condition**

Consistent high temperature and high rainfall	Equatorial Rainfall	✓ Lianas, rosewood, mahogany, ebony ✓ Adaptation: Evergreen leaves, hard wood, climbing	Laterite: poor in organic due to leaching
Meager precipitation and extreme evaporation	Desert	✓ Ephemerals, xerophytes ✓ Example: Cactus, thorny grass ✓ Adaptation : Long roots, few and thorny leaves, thick and waxy leaves	Dry and poorly developed infertile soil except in a few areas where loess soil develops.
Alternate dry and wet season(250- 750mm of rainfall)	Savanna	✓ Tall grass, short thorny grass, acacia tree ✓ Adaptation : remain dormant during dry season, have few and tiny leaves	Fertile black soil to poorly developed soil
Precipitation of 750 to 1000mm evenely distributed total annual precipitation	Deciduous forest	✓ Trees that shade leaves during dry seasons ✓ Example: maples, birch, beech, elm, oaks ✓ Adaptation: shade leaves during rainy seasons	Fertile due to ample litters from dropped leaves
Short. Cool summer and long snowy summer with 250 to 1000 total annual precipitation	Taiga/ coniferous	✓ Pyramid shaped trees such as :spruces, firs and larches ✓ Adaptation: Flexible branch and needle shaped leaves	Acidic moist soil since precipitation exceeds evaporation and litters are resistant to fast decay.