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Woldia University
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Dept.of Geography and Env'tal studies
Geography of Ethiopia and the Horn
(GeES1011)__ Final Examination

Name: _____
ID№: _____
Section: _____
Class year: I Semester: I
Date: 18/05/2012 E.C @2:30LT

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

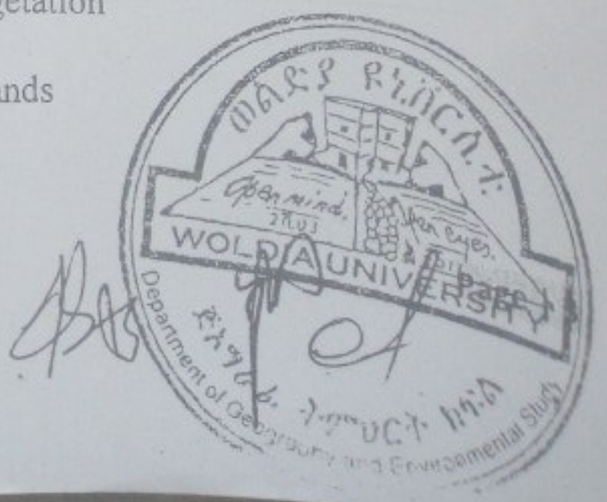
1. Sometimes the sun can overhead beyond the tropic of cancer and Capricorn.
2. Decrease in temperature upward from earth's surface normally prevails through all layers of atmosphere
3. As you move further away from the equator towards the poles, less solar insolation is received during the year and the temperature become colder.
4. As Ethiopia is within the tropics and highland country, tropical temperature conditions have no full coverage.
5. The daily base feeling of atmospheric condition such as rainy or cloudiness, sunniness, windiness or calmness of a given area can express the climate of that location.
6. Bale and Semein mountains are highly dominated by xerophytic plants.

II. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives (1.5 pts. Each)

7. The spatial and temporal variation of weather and climate is due to:
   [A] Latitude
   [B] Altitude
   [C] Inclination of the earth around its axis
   [D] All
8. Which of the following alternative is correctly matched regarding rainfall regions of Ethiopia and its sources:
   [A] All year-round rainfall region ----------→ Northeasterly and equatorial westerly winds
   [B] Summer rainfall region ----------→Northeasterly winds
   [C] Autumn and Spring rainfall regions -------→ Southeasterly winds
   [D] Winter rainfall region ----------→Equatorial Westerlies and southeasterly winds
9. Badly managed irrigation schemes may turn soils into:
   [A] Fertile soils
   [B] Highland soils
   [C] Alluvial deposits
   [D] Saline soils
10. All are adaptation strategies to climate change **EXCEPT**:
    [A] Evacuation plans
    [B] Increasing and Improving water storage
    [C] Increase the use of wind energy
    [D] Land restoration and reforestation
11. Which one of the following is correct about vernal equinox?
    [A] During this period, the length of day and night are equal and happens on March 21st
    [B] The sun is at its highest position in the noonday sky, directly above 23.5^0in the Tropic of Cancer
    [C] The sun is at its highest position in the noonday sky, directly above 23.5^0in the Tropic of Capricorn
    [D] All
12. During winter solstice:
    [A] The northern hemisphere experiences longest daylight of the year
    [B] The southern hemisphere experiences shortest daylight and longest nights
    [C] The northern hemisphere experiences shortest daylight and longest nights
    [D] It marks the beginning of Autumn season
13. Which one of the following alternative is correctly matched?
    [A] Dry adiabatic laps rate----------→Saturated air
    [B] Wet Adiabatic laps rate -------→ Unsaturated air
    [C] Atmospheric lapse late --------→ Temperature inversion
    [D] Environmental lapse rate -----→ Troposphere

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Department of Geography and Environmental Study

14. Identify the **incorrect** statement from the given alternatives:
    [A] The spatial distribution of temperature in Ethiopia is primarily determined by altitude and latitude
    [B] The direction of rain bearing winds determines the temperature variations in mountainous regions
    [C] The Ethiopia's spatial and temporal variability of rainfall is dependent on position of ITCZ
    [D] During winter season, Ethiopia and the Horn come under the influence of the Equatorial Westerlies and Easterlies winds.
15. Which of the following is correctly correlated regarding the seasons and position of ITCZ?
    [A] Autumn season ----------→ ITCZ is at tropic of Capricorn
    [B] Spring season----------→ITCZ is at Antarctic circle
    [C] Summer season ---------→ ITCZ is at tropic of Cancer
    [D] Winter season ----------→ ITCZ is at arctic circle
16. The most largest agro ecological zone covering most of the landmass ofEthiopia is:
    [A] WeynaDega zone
    [B] Kola zone
    [C] Wurch zone
    [D] Dega zone
17. The climate response actions that are taken to reduce and control greenhouse gas emissions changing the climate is:
    [A] Resilience
    [B] Mitigation
    [C] Adaptation
    [D] Greenhouse effects
18. The rainfall region of Ethiopia is grouped in different groups based on:
    [A] Rainfall distribution on space and time
    [B] Seasonal distribution of rainfall
    [C] Spatial distribution of rainfall
    [D] All of the above
19. Lapse rate is related with:
    [A] Latitude [B] Cloud cover [C] Altitude [D] Equator
20. Excessive leaching of soil may result in:
    [A] Physical degradation of soil
    [B] Chemical degradation of soil
    [C] Biological degradation of soil
    [D] Compaction
21. From the following, one is **TRUE**about the impacts of latitudinal location of Ethiopia and the Horn?
    [A] High average temperatures
    [B] High annual and daily ranges of temperature
    [C] High variation of length of day and night between summer and winter
    [D] High annual range and small daily range of temperature
22. The variation in amount of rain fall between Debreberhan, Mekele, Assosa and Wellega are due to:
    [A] Temporal variation
    [B] Distance variation
    [C] Spatial variation
    [D] All
23. Which one of the following is **NOT** the function of soil erosion controlling mechanism?
    [A] Controlthemovementof water andwind
    [B] Increases infiltration of rain water
    [C] Increasesthevelocity ofsurface runoff
    [D] Reduce the occurrence of soil erosion
24. Which one of the following weathering process results in a change in the chemical composition of rock
    [A] Microbial activity
    [B] Growing of plant roots
    [C] HeatingandCooling of rocks
    [D] Abrasion
25. The type of soils found in the lower course of major rivers of Ethiopia are:
    [A] Luvisols
    [B] Yermosols
    [C] Fluvisols
    [D] Regosols
26. One of the following is **NOT** true about the factors ofnatural vegetation degradation in Ethiopia:
    [A] High number of cattle beyond the capacity of grasses and vegetation
    [B] Poorness and high production of charcoal
    [C] The increment of population and related expansion of farm lands
    [D] Better human awareness about the value of natural resource



III. Match the items in column 'A' with items in column 'B' (1 pt. each)

A	B
27. Fluvisols	A. Leaching
28. Luvisols	B. The swelling clays when wet, and cracks when dry
29. Vertisols	C. Wind erosion
30. Nitosols	D. Sediment deposition
31. Xerosols	E. Alternative occurrence of dry and wet season
	F. Biological weathering
	G. Regosols

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Answer sheet

I. True/False item		II. Multiple choice item						III. Matching item	
1		7		14		21		27.	
2		8		15		22		28.	
3		9		16		23		29.	
4		10		17		24		30.	
5		11		18		25		31.	
6		12		19		26			
		13		20					

IV. Fill in the blank space with appropriate words/phrases (3 pts.)

32. _____ is the natural vegetation conservation method, which is the process of assisting the recovery of a forest ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed.

33. _____ is the instant of time when the sun strikes the plane of the Earth's equator.

34. The instantaneous state of the atmosphere composing of temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, wind speed and direction, cloudiness and precipitation is _____

V. Answer the following questions accordingly and to the point

35. List at least three consequences of climate change in Ethiopia. (3 pts.)

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

36. Describe with examples about the major categories of forests in Ethiopia.(3 pts.)

_____

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