2018E.C AGEW MEDER CSS SCHOOL FOR GRADE 9 GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET FROM CHAPTER 1 & 2

I. Weather Elements;

1. Which of the following is NOT an element of weather?

A. Temperature B. Humidity C. Latitude D. Precipitation

2. Precipitation refers to:

A. The movement of air B. Water in liquid or frozen form falling to Earth

C. The force exerted by the atmosphere D. The amount of sunshine received

3. Which weather element is measured using a thermometer?

A. Humidity B. Wind speed C. Temperature D. Rainfall

4. Air pressure is defined as:

A. Water vapor in the air B. Force exerted by air on a surface

C. Movement of air from high to low pressure D. The amount of sunshine received

5. The movement of air caused by uneven heating of the Earth is called:

A. Pressure B. Rainfall C. Sunshine D. Wind

6. Visible mass of water droplets in the sky is known as:

A. Humidity B. Cloud C. Rainfall D. Snow

II. Controls of Weather & Climate

7. The strongest control of climate in Ethiopia is:

A. Latitude B. Altitude C. Ocean currents D. Distance from the sea

8. Cities on the same latitude in Ethiopia have different temperatures mainly because of:

A. Wind direction B. Altitude differences C. Ocean currents D. Rainfall amount

9. Latitude affects climate mainly because it changes:

A. Soil fertility B. Amount of sunlight received

C. Wind direction D. Rainfall measurement

10. Mountain barriers cause:

A. Increased humidity everywhere B. Rainfall on leeward sides

C. Rain shadow on leeward sides D. Higher temperatures on windward sides

11. Overhead sun twice a year in Ethiopia occurs because of:

A. Rotation of the Earth B. Revolution & 23½° tilt of the Earth

C. Altitude D. Cloud cover

12. Distance from the sea affects Ethiopia's climate mostly in:

A. Interior highlands B. Western lowlands C. Coastal Afar areas

D. Northern mountains

13. Ocean currents have little impact on Ethiopia because:

A. It is a tropical country B. Currents flow only in the Atlantic

C. Ethiopia is landlocked D. Winds do not blow inland

14. Which wind system brings rain during Kiremt?

A. Northeasterlies B. Equatorial Westerlies C. Tropical Easterlies D. Monsoons

15. During Bega, Ethiopia is dominated by:

A. Moist winds B. Northeasterly dry winds C. Equatorial Westerlies D. Winter monsoon

III. Agro-climatic Zones

16. Which zone has temperatures below 10°C?

A. Kolla B. Woina Dega C. Dega D. Wurch

17. The most agriculturally productive zone is:

A. Bereha B. Woina Dega C. Kolla D. Dega

18. Dega areas historically supported many settlements because:

A. High temperatures B. Reliable rainfall and fewer diseases

C. Large forests D. Low altitude

19. Kolla zone altitude range is:

A. 2300–3300 m B. 1500–2300 m C. 500–1500 m D. Below 500 m

20. Bereha areas are characterized by:

A. High rainfall B. Very low temperatures

C. Hot arid climate D. Dense forest cover

21. Which zone includes the Danakil Depression?

A. Kolla B. Dega C. Bereha D. Woina Dega

22. Woina Dega zone temperatures are:

A. 5–10°C B. 10–15°C C. 15–20°C D. 20–30°C

IV. Seasons & Rainfall

23. The main rainy season (Kiremt) occurs from:

A. December–February B. March–May C. June–August D. September–November

24. The Belg season is:

A. September–November B. March–May C. December–February D. June–August

25. Bega season is known for:

A. Heavy rainfall B. Short rains C. Dry weather D. Year-round rain

26. Year-round rainfall in Ethiopia occurs mainly in:

A. Afar B. Western lowlands C. Southwestern highlands D. Somali region

27. The ITCZ moves northward in:

A. June B. December C. September D. February

V. Measurement Instruments (28–30)

28. Rainfall is measured using:

A. Thermometer B. Barometer C. Rain gauge D. Hygrometer

29. Air pressure is measured in:

A. Millimeters B. Millibars C. Centimeters D. Kelvin

30. Wind speed is measured by:

A. Wind vane B. Anemometer C. Barometer D. Stevenson screen

31. Who first coined the term “Geography”?

A. Aristotle B. Eratosthenes C. Herodotus D. Ptolemy

32. The word “Geo” in Geography means:

A. Map B. Earth C. Drawing D. Life

33. According to Alexander von Humboldt, geography is mainly concerned with:

A. Studying only landforms B. Connecting the general with the particular

C. Listing place names D. Studying stars and planets

34. Which scholar defined geography as the science of the earth's surface?

A. Hartshorne B. Eratosthenes C. Concise Oxford Dictionary D. Yeates

35. The scope of geography includes the study of all the following except:

A. Hydrosphere B. Biosphere C. Atmosphere D. Astrology

36. The part of the environment created or modified by humans is called:

A. Lithosphere B. Biosphere C. Hydrosphere D. Anthroposphere

37. Physical geography does NOT study:

A. Climate B. Landforms C. Soil D. Political systems

38. Human geography focuses on:

A. Mountains and rivers B. Earthquakes

C. Population, culture, and economic activities D. Soil formation

39. Ethiopia's absolute location lies between:

A. 0°–20°N and 20°–40°E B. 3°–15°N and 33°–48°E

C. 10°–30°N and 40°–60°E D. 5°–12°N and 20°–30°E

40. Which country shares the longest border with Ethiopia?

A. Kenya B. Eritrea C. Somalia D. Sudan

41. Ethiopia is the ___ largest country in Africa by area.

A. 1st B. 5th C. 10th D. 20th

42. The shape of Ethiopia is generally described as:

A. Elongated B. Circular/Compact C. Irregular D. Triangular

43. Which geological era is the oldest and longest?

A. Cenozoic B. Mesozoic C. Paleozoic D. Precambrian

44. The Adigrat sandstone was formed during which Mesozoic period?

A. Jurassic B. Cretaceous C. Triassic D. Quaternary

45. During which period did the Great East African Rift Valley begin to form?

A. Triassic B. Paleozoic C. Tertiary D. Precambrian

46. The lowest point in Ethiopia (−116 m) is found at:

A. Lake Tana B. Kobar Sink (Dallol) C. Awash Basin D. Lake Ziway

Answer: B. Kobar Sink (Dallol)

47. What major force creates volcanic and tectonic landforms?

A. Exogenic force B. Endogenic force C. Climatic force D. Oceanic force

48. The highest mountain in Ethiopia is:

A. Mount Batu B. Mount Kaka C. Mount Ras Dashen D. Mount Tulu Dimtu

49. The Afar Triangle is known for:

A. Heavy rainfall B. Sedentary farming C. Fossil-rich sediments D. Dense forest

50. The Ethiopian Rift Valley covers about ___ of the country’s total area.

A. 10% B. 18% C. 30% D. 50%

Set by grade 9 th geography teachers