

PART I: Write True if the statement is correct and False if it is wrong in the space provided on the answer sheet (5 marks).

1. The topographic diversity of Ethiopia has resulted in the variations of biophysical, social, cultural and economic conditions in the country.
2. The geologic activities of the Cenozoic Era have given rise to an inward sloping highland plateaus and mountains in Ethiopia.
3. Southern part of Ethiopia receives highest records of temperature in summer season; whereas highest temperature is recorded in the northern part during autumn and spring.
4. The Rift Valley drainage system is an area of small amount of rainfall, high evaporation and small catchment area.
5. During the summer season, from mid-June to mid-September, all places in Ethiopia receive rainfall as the sun overheads North of the equator.

PART II: Choose the best answer from the given alternatives and write it in the space provided on the answer sheet only. (30 marks)

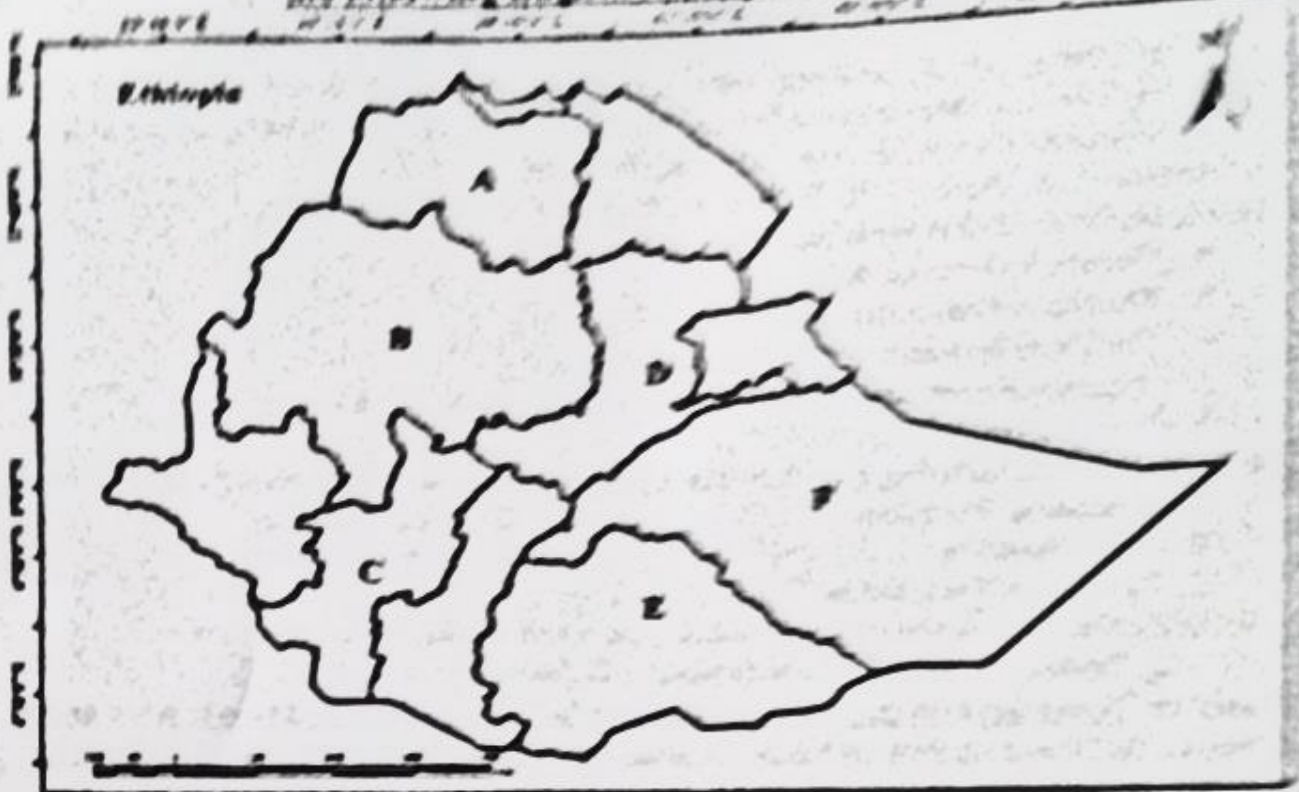
1. From South Eastern highlands of Ethiopia where one can find Afro-Alpine vegetation?
A. Arsi Highlands
B. Bale Highlands
C. Sidama Highlands
D. Hararghe highlands
E. Chercher Highlands
2. All describes the topography of the Ethiopian Rift Valley except one;
A. It covers 18% of the area of Ethiopia
B. It is elongated and funnel shaped
C. The altitude ranges from 125m below sea level to 2000m above sea level
D. It extends from the Afar triangle in the North to Chew Bahir in the South
E. None of the above
3. The highest and the lowest points in Ethiopia are found in _____ and _____ sub-physiographic regions respectively.
A. Tigrayan plateau and North central massif
B. The Afar triangle and the North central massif sub-region
C. The Shewan plateau and the South Western sub-region
D. The North central massif and the Afar triangle sub- region
E. Bale-Arsi Massif and Ogaden lowlands
4. A sub-physiographic region made up of residual features of granite hills, rugged topography, and ambas owing to its exposure to a long period of denudation is
A. The Tigray Plateau
B. The Shewan plateau
C. The North central massif
D. The South Western highland
E. None of the above
5. Which one of the following is the correct succession of the Western lowlands of Ethiopia from North to South?
A. Tekeze → Baro → Abay-Dinder → Ghibe/Omo
B. Ghibe/Omo → Baro → Abay-Dinder → Tekeze
C. Tekeze → Abay-Dinder → Ghibe/Omo → Baro
D. Abay-Dinder → Ghibe/Omo → Baro → Tekeze
E. Tekeze → Abay-Dinder → Baro → Ghibe/Omo

A lowland that is geographically classified in the Western lowlands but structurally classified in the rift Valley is :

- A. The Ghibe/Omo Lowland
 - B. The Baro Lowland
 - C. The Abay-Dinder Lowland
 - D. The Wabshabele Lowland
 - E. The Genale Lowland
7. Which one of the following town does not go with the rest?
- A. Humera
 - B. Metema
 - C. Omedla
 - D. Asalla
 - E. Gambella
8. One of the following highlands is most important in the production of barley and wheat:
- A. The Arsi-Bale Highlands
 - B. The North Central Massif
 - C. The Shewan Plateau
 - D. The South Western Highlands
 - E. The Sadama Highlands
9. A tributary of Ghenale river which has cut an underground passage (Sof Omar cave) through the Mesozoic Limestone rocks is:
- A. Weyb river
 - B. Dawa river
 - C. Welmel river
 - D. Mena river
 - E. Geyeb river
10. Much of the Trappean lava is removed and the Mesozoic rocks are extensively exposed in the case of:
- A. The Arsi-Bale Highlands
 - B. The South Western Highlands
 - C. The Haraghe plateau
 - D. The Shewan plateau
 - E. None of the above
11. All of the following are drained by the Abay river and its tributaries, except,
- A. The South Western Highlands
 - B. The North Central Massifs
 - C. The Central Highlands
 - D. The South Eastern Highlands
 - E. None of the above
12. Except one, all the followings are reasons for Ethiopia to be described as "the Roof and Water Tower of East Africa"
- A. Ethiopia has the largest proportion of elevated landmass in the African continent.
 - B. Ethiopian highlands form the largest continuous area of its elevation in the continent.
 - C. Ethiopia has the highest mountain peak in Africa
 - D. Most of the rivers flow outwards from the Ethiopian highlands
 - E. None of the above
13. Ethiopian lowlands are characterized by;
- A. Rain-fed agriculture
 - B. Lower mean annual temperature
 - C. High population density
 - D. Favorable for irrigation agriculture
 - E. Absence of tropical diseases
14. In terms of aerial size, which one is the valid sequence of Western highlands sub-Physiographic region from the largest to the smallest?
- A. Tigray Plateau→North Central Massifs→Shewa Plateau→South Western Highlands
 - B. North Central Massifs→South Western Highlands→Shewa Plateau→Tigray Plateau
 - C. South Western Highlands→North Central Massifs→Tigray Plateau→Shewa Plateau
 - D. North Central Massifs→South Western Highlands→Tigray Plateau→Shewa Plateau
 - E. Shewa Plateau→South Western Highlands→North Central Massif→Tigray Plateau

15. Which of the following is not the characteristics of the Rift Valley Drainage System?
- Its size is restricted by the outward sloping highlands
 - Awash is the only major river basin in it
 - It consists of streams which flow in all directions
 - It is a fault depression consists of numerous lakes and small streams
 - None of the above
16. Which of the following is the correct match of rivers with their Terminus/Mouth?
- Ghibe → Mediterranean
 - Baro Akobo → Indian Ocean
 - Ghenale Dawa → Indian Ocean
 - Awash → Red Sea
 - Tekeze → Lake Turkana
17. An Ethiopian river, which turns 180° to make a large bend and after cutting an impressive and deep gorge emerges out in the West is:
- Wabishebbelle
 - Abay
 - Tekeze
 - Baro
 - Awash
18. Which one of the following Ethiopian rivers has the largest catchment area?
- Wabishebbelle
 - Abay
 - Baro
 - Tekeze
 - Awash
19. An Ethiopian river which drains parts of the Amhara, Oromia, Afar, Somali, Dire Dawa, and Addis Ababa City Administration as part of its catchment area is:
- Awash
 - Abay
 - Tekeze
 - Ghenale
 - Wabishebbelle
20. Which one of the following is not true about Ethiopian rivers?
- Almost all major rivers originate from the highlands
 - They are conducive for transportation & irrigation
 - Most of the rivers are trans-boundary in nature
 - Majority of them are characterized by extreme seasonal fluctuation
 - They serve as domestic and international boundaries
21. All are problems related to the use of Ethiopian rivers for the generation of hydroelectric power except one:
- Seasonal fluctuation of water flow
 - Climate change and variability
 - Sedimentation in the reservoirs
 - Availability of waterfall and rapids
 - None of the above
22. Ethiopia's latitudinal location resulted in the following characteristics but one:
- High mean annual temperatures
 - Large daily and small annual ranges of temperature
 - Insignificant variation in length of day and night
 - Large annual and small daily range of temperature
 - None of the above
23. The inclination of earth's axis from imaginary perpendicular line causes:
- The differences in length of day and night
 - Movement of water in the oceans
 - Occurrence of day and night
 - The movement of the wind
 - All of the above
24. At normal condition, if the air temperature at Danakil depression (125m below sea level) is 50°C , what would be the air temperature in Addis Ababa (2,400m above sea level)?
- 16.41°C
 - 23.5°C
 - 14°C
 - 17.38°C
 - 33.6°C
25. If the temperature of a parcel of saturated air (originated from the Gulf of Guinea) climbs the Tulu Dimtu mountain (4377m above sea level), what will be the temperature of the parcel of air when it reaches the summit of the mountain if its initial temperature is 30°C ?
- 28.45°C
 - 8.12°C
 - 21.8°C
 - 13.59°C
 - 12.63°C

PART V. By reference to the map shown under, label the four regions marked A, B, C, D, E and F.



- A: _____
 B: _____
 C: _____
 D: _____
 E: _____
 F: _____

For Visually Impaired Students Only (3 marks)

1. Mention elements of weather and climate (1.5 marks)

2. List the main potential development uses of water resource of Ethiopia (1.5 marks)

3. List the impacts of Ethiopian Relief on Biophysical and Socioeconomic conditions (2).

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