

Join us on telegram

@freshman\_files

@freshman\_midexams

@freshman\_finalexams

## Chapter -4 :

# Drainage system , water resource of Ethiopia and The Horn.

🖱 ስላም ውድ ተማሪዎቻችን ባለፈው የምታስታውሱ ከሆነ ስለ ኢትዮጵያ Topography አይተን ነበር ::...ምን ታስታውሳለችሁ ?

➡ ዛሬ ደግሞ የ Topography (የመሬት አቀማመጥ ) ውጤት የሆነውን የኢትዮጵያን የውሃ ሀብት እናያለን :: ለመሆኑ Topography እንዴት የውሃ ሀብትን ይወስናል ?...አብረን የምናይ ይሆናል ::

በነገራችን ላይ Chapter -3 ካልገባችሁ Chapter -4ን በቀላሉ መያዝ አትችሉም ::....እንቀጥል 😊

➡ About 71% of the earth's surface is covered by water bodies majorly occupied by seas and oceans.

Of the Earth's total water surface, Nearly 97.5% is alkaline accumulated in seas and oceans.

The remaining 2.5% is fresh water, 68.7% is deposited in glaciers, 30.1% in ground water, 0.8% in permafrost and 0.4% in surface waters

In Ethiopia The diverse topographical setup relatively higher rainfall and its nearness to equator made the country to have larger volume of ground and surface water.

Around 0.7 % of the total land mass of Ethiopia is covered by water bodies.

➡ እነዚህን ቁጥሮች ከታች ክፍልም የምታውቋቸው ስለሆኑ ተረስተው ከነበረ ያዙ :: ....ግን ገርሟችሁ እያውቅም 🤔

🔧 የመሬት 71% በውሃ መሸፈኑ ፤ ከአጠቃላይ የዓለም የውሃ ሀብት 97.5% ጨዋማ ማለትም በውቅያኖስና በባህር የተያዘ መሆኑ ፤ 2.5%-ብቻ Fresh water , በአንድም በሌላም ለሰውልጅ ፍጆታ የሚል መሆኑ ይገርማል ....በጣም የሚያስገርመው ደግሞ ከዚህ 2.5% ደግሞ Around 68.7% በበረሶ መልክ መገኘቱ እንዲሁም 30.1% በከርሶ ምድር መገኘቱ ..... መሬት ወለል ላይ ያሉ ወንዞች ፤ ሀይቆች ፤ ምንጮች የሚሸፍኑት ከአጠቃላይ Freshwater ሀብት 0.4%-ብቻ ነው ፤ የምር ይሄንን ቁጥር ሳስብ በጣም ይደንቀኛል :: አይደንቅም ? 🤔 ....ውሃ በሽ ነው ግን በብዛት ለአገልግሎት የሚውለው ጠብታው ብቻ ነው ፤ እውነትም ይገርማል 😎

➡ Our country's surface water potential as studied in different integrated river basin master plans is estimated to be 124.4 billion cubic meters (BCM). Consequently, many call Ethiopia, the water tower of "Eastern Africa".

📱 ሀገራችን በውሃ ሀብቷ በጣም የታወቀች በመሆኗ የምስራቅ አፍሪካ የውሃ ማማ ተብላ ትጠራለች ::

124.4 BCM ብዙ ነው በጣም ፤ አባይ ተገድቦ ሲያበቃ 600 Million Cubic ሜትር ነው የሚያመነጭልን አይደል 😊

➡ እስኪ በመቀጠል ስለ ዉሃ ሀብት ሲነሳ መታወቅ ያለባቸውን Terms Define እናድርግ ::

👉 Drainage: is flow of water through well-defined channel.

➡ Drainage የምንለው በአንድ የተወሰነ Channel የውሃ ፍሰትን የሚገልጽ ነው :: በቀላሉ ተፋሰስ ማለት ነው

👉 Drainage system: is branched network of stream channels together with the adjacent land slopes they drain.

💡 Drainage system የምንለው Like ለሰው ልጅ Organ system ማለት Organs and Associated blood vessels and Nerves አብሮ የሚይዝ እንደሆነ ሁሉ Drainage systemም የሚፈሰውን የውሃ አካልና በተራራው ያሉትን መልከዓምድሮች የያዘ ክፍል ነው ::

👉 Drainage basin (Catchment area) is the topographic region from which a river and its tributaries collect both the surface runoff and subsurface flow.

➡ Catchment area ማለት ወንዞችና ገባሮቻቸው የሚፈሰሱበት ቦታው (Topography ሲሆን )

Mouth ማለት ወንዞች ሄደው ሄደው መጨረሻ ላይ የሚቆሙበት (የሚሰበሰቡበት) ማለት ነው ::....ለምሳሌ አባይ ሄዶ ሄዶ ሜዲትራኒያን ሀይቅ ይገባል አይደል ? ይሄንን መሰብሰቢያ ቦታ mouth ብለን እንጠረዋለን ...ተግባባን ? 😊 መነሻውን ደግሞ Source እንለዋለን

👉 Drainage pattern: is the arrangement and shapes of rivers with their tributaries Watershed is the highland that separates two basins.

Drainage pattern የምንለው አንድ ወንዝ እና ገባሮቹ Arranged የሆኑበትን ሁኔታ የሚገልጽ ነው ::

📊 ለምሳሌ : አባይ ከመነሻው አካባቢ አንድ ገባር ወንዝ ይቀላቀላል ብንል እና ተከዜ ደግሞ ገባሮቹ የሚቀላቀሉት መሀል አካባቢ ነው ብንል Patternኑን እየገለፅን ነው 😊

## Major Drainage System of Ethiopia

The general patterns of major river basins in Ethiopia are determined by topographical structures which can be clarified as:

A) The topography of the outward sloping of the Western and South eastern plateaus

B) The structural formation of the Rift Valley with its inward-sloping escarpments resulting mainly in an inland drainage system.

C) Faults and joints that structurally influence part of the courses of many rivers.

→ ከላይ እንደተነጋገርንው ባለፈው Chapter 3 የተማርንው የTopography እውቀት እዚህም ያገለግላል ::

Ethiopia possesses three broadly classified drainage systems namely .

- 1☐ Western,
- 2☐ Southeastern and
- 3☐ Rift Valley drainage Systems.

ባለፈው Topography ስናጠና የኢትዮጵያን የመሬት አቀማመጥ በሶስት ክፍለን አይተን ነበር For both Highlands and lowlands , like that Drainage ሲስተሙንም በሶስት እንከፍለዋለን ,

→ Western and the Southeastern drainage systems are separated by the Rift Valley system.

➡ በዚህ ክፍል Western drainage ከSouthern easterኑ መካከል Rift valley drainage ይገኛል ::

## 1☒The Western Drainage Systems

The Western Drainage Systems are the largest of all drainage systems draining 40 percent of the total area of the country and carry 60 percent of the annual water flow.

👉 ይህ በምዕራቡ የሀገራችን ክፍል ያለው የውሃ ፍሰት ከፍተኛውን የሀገራችንን Area ይሸፍናል ፤ ለምን ?ትልልቆቹ የሀገራችን ወንዞች የሚገኙት በዚህ ምድብ ስለሆነ ነው 😊

This drainage system comprises four major river basins namely the Tekeze, Abay, Baro-Akobo, Ghibe (Omo).

እነዚህን 4 ወንዞች በደንብ ሽምድዱ ::

Unlike other river basins in the system, the Ghibe (Omo) flows southward.

The Abay, Tekeze and Baro flow westward ultimately joining the Nile which finally ends at Mediterranean Sea.

ያዙ !...ከ አራቱ ወንዞች ሶስቱ (Abay , Tekeze , እና ባሮ ) የሚፈሱት  
Westward (ወደ ምዕራብ ) ሲሆን Gibe omo ግን የሚፈሰው  
Southward ነው 😊

ስለዚህ ጊቤ Meditranian sea ይገባል ? አይገባም 😊....የት ነው  
የሚገባው ? Left for you.

The largest river both in volumetric discharge and coverage in the western drainage systems is the Abay

Abay river basin covers an area of 199,812 km<sup>2</sup>, covering parts of Amhara, Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz regional states.

🖱 አባይ ወንዞችን ከWestern drainage system በሚያካልለው ቦታም ያመነጫል ተብሎ Estimate በሚደረገው ሀይልም አንደኛ ነው ::  
ስለዚህ በዚህ ምድብ ትልቁ ወንዝ ነው ማለት ነው 😊

Together with its tributaries, most of which are left-bank tributaries; it carries 65 percent of the annual water flow of the region.



እዚህ ጋር እንድትይዙልኝ የምፈልገው ነገር አብዛኛዎቹን የአባይ ገባሮች ስንመለከት አባይን የሚቀላቀሉት ከሚፈስበት ሁኔታ አንፃር በግራ በኩል ስለሆነ Left bank ብለን እንጠራቸዋለን ..You see ?የአባይን Drainage pattern እየገለፅን ነው 😎

Abay which rises from Lake Tana (some sources indicate its origin from Sekela, Choke mountain) flows about 1,450 kilometres and joins the White Nile in Khartoum, Sudan to form the Nile River.

➡ ስለ አባይ መነሻ ብዙ ይወራል ግማሽ Sources ከጣና ነው ይላል ግማሹ ደግሞ ከ ሶከላ ነው ይላል , ለማኑም ሄዶ ሄዶ ከነጭ አባይ ጋር ካርቱም ላይ ይገናኛሉ Then Nile river ይባላሉ 😍 ...የእኛ አባይ ለምን ጥቁር አባይ ተባለ ? ገምቱ እስኪ ...አፈራችንን ጠራርጎ እየወሰደ አደሀዬን እኮ ጓዶች 🤔 Actually በቃ ብለንዋል አሁን 🙄

More than 60 streams drain the Abay within elevation ranging between 500 - 4261 meters above sea level.

The largest of these is Ghilgel Abay (LittleAbay).

🖱 አባይ 60የሚጠጉ ገባሮች ያሉት ሲሆን ትልቁ ገባር ግልገል አባይ ይባላል ....እንዳትረሱ ፈተና ላይ ትጠየቃለችሁ 😇

Abay flows eastward, turns 180 degree to make a large bend and after cutting an impressive and deep gorge emerges out in the west.

➡ ስለ አባይ ሲነሳ ሌላው እንድትይዙት የሚፈለገው መጀመሪያ አካባቢ ወደ ምስራቅ ይፈስና ፤ የተወሰነ ቦታ ካካለለ በኋላ ወደ ምዕራብ ይታጠፋል ።...ስለዚህ ከላይ እንዳልንው በመጨረሻም ወደ ሜዲትራኒያን ይገባል 😊

Similarly, the Tekeze and its tributaries, carrying 12 percent of the annual water flow of the region drains 82,350 Km<sup>2</sup> of land surface within elevation ranging between 536-4517 meters above sea level.

➡ The basin has two main tributaries (Angereb and Goang) which rises in the central highlands of Ethiopia..

👉 ፋይናል ላይ Almost ,የማይቀር ጥያቄ የተከዜ ገባር ወንዞች ፤ ሁለት ብቻ ስለሆኑ ትጠየቃላችሁ ያዙ ።

➡ Tekeze river is termed Atbara in Sudan, which is a tributary of the Nile.

ሌላው የሚገርም እውነታ ተከዜ እራሱ የNile ገባር መሆኑ ነው ፤ ቆይታ በየት በየት 🤔 ይችን እንዳትረሱ ተከዜ ወንዝ ከእኛ ሀገር ወጥቶ ሱዳን ሲገባ ሱዳኖች የሚጠሩት ተከዜ ብለው ሳይሆን አትባራ ብለው ነው 😊

The Baro-Akobo and Ghibe / Omo rivers drain the wettest highlands in the south and southwestern Ethiopia.

Baro Akobo river basin has an area of 75,912 km<sup>2</sup>, covering parts of Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, and SNNPR.

The total mean annual flow from the river basin is estimated to be 23.6 BMC.

The Baro together with Akobo forms the Sobat River in South Sudan.

ባሮም ደቡብ ሱዳን ሲገባ ሌላ ስም አለው : ሶባት ...ያዙ !

The Ghibe / Omo River finally empties in to the Chew-Bahir at the mouth of Lake Turkana

✓ ከላይ የቤት ስራ የሰጠኋችሁን ጥያቄ እዚሁ መለስንዎ :: Gibe ወደ ሜዲትራኒያን ሳይሆን ወደ ጨው ባህር ነው የሚገባው ..እንዳትረሱ 😊

## The Southeastern Drainage Systems

👮 So, ከላይ ስለ Western drainage አውርተናል አሁን ደግሞ ስለ South eastern እናውራ::

Nearly the entire physiographic region of southeastern part of Ethiopia is drained by the southeastern drainage systems.

👉 ባለፈው ያወራንው ሙሉ South eastern Topographic division የውሃ ፍሰቱን የሚያገኘው ከዚህ Drainage system ነው ::

The basin which is mainly drained by Wabishebelle and Ghenale.

👉 South eastern drainage ሲነሳ በዋናነት መያዝ ያለባችሁ ሁለት ወንዞችን ነው i.e Wabishebelle and Genale .

Major highlands of this basin include plateaus of Arsi, Bale, Sidama and Harerghe.

→ ባለፈው ምዕራፍ ስንማር Arsi , Bale ,Sidama and Hararge Highlands በSouth eastern highland ስር የሚመደቡ እንደሆኑ ተወያይተናል አስታወሳችሁ ? 😞

Wabshebelle and Ghenale rivers cross the border into Somalia, carrying 25 percent of the annual water flow of Ethiopia.

→ ዋቢሸበሌ እና ገናሌ 25% የኢትዮጵያን የውሃ ፍሰት የሚሸፍኑ ሲሆን ሀገር አቋርጠው ወደ ጎረቤት ሶማሊያ ይገባሉ ::

Ghenale river basin has an area of 171,042 km<sup>2</sup>, covering parts of Oromia, SNNPR, and Somali regions. Ghenale, which has fewer tributaries but carries more water than Wabishebelle, reaches the Indian Ocean.

ገናሌ River ከዋቢ ሸበሌ አንፃር አነስተኛ ገባሮች ቢኖሩትም ፤ በውሃ ይዘቱ ግን ከዋቢ ሸበሌ የተሻለ ነው ✍️

The basin flows estimated to be 5.8 BMC within elevation ranging between 171-4385 meters above sea level. In Somalia it is named the Juba River.

ገናሌ River 5.8BMC የወሃ ሀብት አለው ተብሎ የሚገመት ሲሆን ድንበር አቋረጦ ወደ ሶማሊያ ሲገባ ጁባ ተብሎ ይጠራል ...ያዙ!

Wabishebelle with a total catchment area of 202,697 km<sup>2</sup>, is the largest river in terms catchment area.

➡ ቁጥሩን አስተውላችሁ ከሆነ እስካሁን ካየናቸው ወንዞች ትልቅ ቁጥር ነው ፤ በሚያካልለው ቦታ ዋቢ ሽቦሌ ከሁሉም ወንዞች ትልቁ ነው ።

ከWestern ብቻ ከሆነ ማን ነበር ያልነው ? 🤔

It is the longest river in Ethiopia. Its tributaries are mainly left bank and, most of them, are intermittent.

📱 አያችሁ ከኢትዮጵያ በእርዝመትም ትልቁ ወንዝ ዋቢ ሽቦሌ ነው  
Obviously ትልቅ ካቸመንት area እንደሚኖረው Expected ነው 😊

Despite its size, the Wabishebelle fails to reach the Indian Ocean where at the end of its journey it flows parallel to the coast before its water disappears in the sands, just near the Juba River.

🖱️ የሚገርመው ነገር ይሄ ትልቅ ወንዝ እንደትልቅነቱ እንዳይመስላችሁ ፤ በውሃ ይዘት ገናሌ እራሱ ይበልጠዋል ብለን ነበር ፤ በተጨማሪም በኢትዮጵያ ደረቅ በሆነው South eastern lowland አድርጎ ስለሚሄድ ውሃውን ደረቃማው ቦታ እየመጠጠው ትንሽ ውሃ ይዞ ወደ ሱዳን ከገባ በኋላ Indian ocean መግባት አቅቶት ጁባ River አካባቢ የትም አሸዋ ውስጥ ገብቶ ይደርቃል 😓...ጁባ River ማነው ?

## ★ The Rift Valley Drainage System

The Rift Valley drainage system is an area of small amount of rainfall, high evaporation and small catchment area.

የስምጥ ሸለቆው የውሃ ፍሰት ትንሽ የዝናብ ስርጭት በተቃራኒው ደግሞ በጣም ከፍተኛ Evaporation እንዲሁም ትንሽ የፍሰት ቦታን የሚያካልንን Drainage ነው ። ባለፈውም ስለ Rift valley ስናወራ ነገረንዋል 😊

The size of the drainage area is restricted by the outward sloping highlands, which starts right from the edge of the escarpment.

ካችመንት Areaውን ትንሽ እንዲሆን ያደረገው ነገር የመሬት አቀማመጡ ነው , That is why we said Topography determine waters drainage ያልንው 😊

The only major river basin is that of the Awash. Awash river basin has a catchment area of 114,123 km<sup>2</sup> and has an average annual discharge of 4.9 billion cubic meters.

ስለ ስምጥ ሽለቆ Drainage ሲወራ የሚነሳው ወንዝ አዋሽ ወንዝ ነው ::

The Awash River originates from Shewan plateau in central highlands of Ethiopia, and flows 1250 kms. It covers parts of the Amhara, Oromia, Afar, Somali, Dire Dawa, and Addis Ababa City Administration.

ይህ ብርቅዬ ወንዝ ከሸዋ አካባቢ ተነስቶ በአማራ ክልል , በኦሮሚያ ክልል , በድሬድዋ እንዲሁም በአዲስ አበባ እና ሶማሊያ ክልል ከዞረ በኋላ እኛው ሀገር ይቆማል 😊

Awash is the most utilized river in the country. Following the Rift Valley orientation, the Awash flows in a northeast direction. It finally ends in a maze of small lakes and marshy area; the largest of which is Lake Abe on the Ethio-Djibouti border.

➡ ማወቅ ያለባችሁ ነገር በRift vally drainage Specific የሆነ Flow የለም ቢሆንም አዋሽ ወደ North east direction ከፈሰሰ



በኋላ እንደሌሎቹ ወንዞች ድንበር ሳያቋርጥ እዚህ ሀገራችን ጠረፍ ላይ የሚገኙ ሀይቆች ውስጥ ገብቶ ጉዞውን ያበቃል ፤ ለዚያም ነው The most utilized river እየተባለ የሚጠራው ። ብርቅዬው ወንዞችን 🎉

Water Resources: Rivers, Lakes and Sub-Surface Water

The Ethiopian Rivers

Unlike many other African countries, Ethiopia is endowed with many rivers.

🖱 ካላይ ብዙ ጊዜ አውርተንዋል ኢትዮጵያ ከሌሎች የአፍሪካ ሀገራት በተሻለ መልኩ ብዙ ወንዞች አሏት 😊

Majority of the rivers originate from highland areas and cross the Ethiopian boundary.

➡ ብዙዎቹ ወንዞች ከከፍተኛ ቦታ ተነስተው ይፈሳሉ ፤ ድንበር አቋራጭም ናቸው ብለናል 🤔

General Characteristics of Ethiopian Rivers

Owing to the highland nature of the Ethiopian landmass, surface ruggedness, the outward inclination of the highlands, and the climatic conditions, Ethiopian rivers have the following characteristics.

So, በአጠቃላይ የኢትዮጵያን ወንዞች Common የሆኑ ባህሪያት ስንመለከት :

1☒ Almost all major rivers originate from the highlands elevating more than 1500 meters above sea level

➡ ከላይ ቀደም ብለን እንደተወያዩንው መነሻቸው ከከፍተኛ ቦታ ነው መቼስ ከዝቅተኛ ቦታ ወደ ከፍተኛ ቦታ ሊፈሱ አይችሉም እኮ 😊 የውሃ ፍሰት ህግም ስላለ ማለት ነው 😊

2☒ Majority of Ethiopian rivers are trans-boundary, Due to the marked seasonality of rainfall

➡ ብዙዎቹ ድንበር አቋርጠው ወደ ሌሎች ሀገራት ይገባሉ ::

3☒ Ethiopian rivers are characterized by extreme seasonal fluctuation.

➡ ሌላው Seasonal rainfall ስላለ በጣም Fluctuating የሆነ የውሃ ፍሰት አላቸው ::

🖱 አብዛኞቹ በክረምት በጣም ይሞላሉ ፤ በበጋ ደግሞ የውሃ ፍሰታቸው በጣም ይቀንሳል 😊 በአንፃሩ የበጋ ዝናብ በሚያገኙ አካባቢዎች የሚፈሱ የተወሰኑ ወንዞች በበጋ የተሻለ ዉሃ ይኖራቸዋል ::

## The Ethiopian Lakes

📱 እስካሁን በአንድም በሌላም ስለ ሀገራችን ወንዞች አውርተናል ፤ እስኪ አሁን ደግሞ ስለ ሀይቆቻችን እናውራ:: ደከማችሁ እንዴ? 😊

Relatively Ethiopia is rich in lakes.

✈ እንደ ወንዞቹ ባይሆንም ሀገራችን በሀይቆቿም በአንፃራዊነት የበለፀገች ናት ፤ ተፈጥሮ ብዙ ሰጥታናለች በውነቱ 😊

Almost all Ethiopian lakes are result of tectonic process that took place during Quaternary period of Cenozoic era.

➡ Chapter 2 ላይ ካስታወሳችሁ አብዛኞቹ የኢትዮጵያ ሀይቆች የተፈጠሩት በ Cenozoic era specifically በ Quaternary period

ነው ብለን ነበር 😇

Except few Ethiopian lakes, majority of lakes are located within the Rift Valley System.

🖱 ከጥቂት ሀይቆች በስተቀር አብዛኞቹ የሀገራችን ሀይቆች የሚገኙት ስምጥ ሸለቆ ውስጥ ነው ።

Lake Tana, the largest lake in Ethiopia occupies a shallow depression in the highlands.


🕊 ጣና ግን ለየት ያለ ሀይቅ ነው ፤ የሀገራችን ትልቁ ሀይቅ ሲሆን የሚገኘው በ Highland area ነው ።

Ethiopia is also gifted with crater lakes. These include the lakes at and around Bishoftu, Wonchi (near Ambo), Hayk (near Dessie) and the Crater Lake on top of Mount Zikwala.


➡ እነዚህ ሀይቆች ደግሞ ዱሮ Volcano ተፈጥሮ በነበረባቸው ቦታዎች የተፈጠሩ ናቸው

👉 Other types of lakes in Ethiopia are man-made such as Lakes Koka, Fincha and Melka Wakena, and many

other lakes dammed following hydroelectric power generation projects.

 በዋናነት ሰው-ሰራሽ ሀይቆችን ያዙ ትጠይቃላችሁ Like Koka ,....እነዚህ ሀይቆች ወንዞችን ለሀይል ማመንጫ ስንገድብ የተፈጠሩ ናቸው 😊

 Geography Chapter -4 Practices

 Choose the best answer for each of the following Questions

1. Which river in Ethiopia is navigable?

- A) Abay
- B) Baro
- C) Ghibe
- D) Wabishebelle

Answer: B

2. Which river basin in Ethiopia exhibits a unique flow direction compared to others in its drainage system?

- A) Abay
- B) Baro-Akobo
- C) Tekeze
- D) Ghibe/Omo

Answer: D

እንዳወራንዎ- Unlike other rivers in the Western Drainage System, which flow westward, the Ghibe/Omo flows southward, ወደቅ ነበር ይገባል ያልንዎ ?

3. What is the primary reason the Wabishebelle River fails to reach the Indian Ocean?

- A) High evaporation rates

- B) Seasonal flow fluctuations
- C) Sandy terrain near its terminal area
- D) High annual rainfall

Answer: C

ካስታዎሳችሁ Wabishebelle River flows parallel to the coast but disappears in sandy soils before reaching the Indian Ocean ብለን ነበር ::

4. Which Ethiopian river has the largest catchment area, and what is a significant limitation of its tributaries?

- A) Awash, minimal flow during the dry season
- B) Wabishebelle, intermittent tributaries
- C) Ghenale, steep gradient
- D) Abay, lack of navigability

Answer: B

5. Why is the potential for hydroelectric power generation in Ethiopia underutilized despite abundant rivers?

- A) Inadequate technology and expertise
- B) Rugged terrain causing difficulties in construction
- C) Seasonal flow variability and sedimentation
- D) Low government investment

Answer: C

→ Seasonal flow fluctuations and erosion causing sedimentation in reservoirs significantly limit the consistent generation of hydroelectric power.

6. Which of the following Ethiopian lakes is man-made, and what is its primary purpose?

- A) Lake Tana, irrigation
- B) Lake Koka, hydroelectric power
- C) Lake Ziway, fishing



D) Lake Abaya, transportation

➡ ካስታወሳችሁ Lake Koka is a man-made lake created as part of a hydroelectric project ያዙ ብያችኋለሁ!

Answer : B

7. What is the primary cause of inland drainage within the Rift Valley Drainage System?

- A) Lack of rainfall
- B) Outward sloping highlands
- C) High evaporation and restricted catchment area
- D) Geological subsidence

Answer: C

🖱 The Rift Valley's arid climate, coupled with limited catchment areas and high evaporation, results in water bodies forming inland drainage systems.

8. Which characteristic of Ethiopian rivers makes them unsuitable for extensive navigation or irrigation in the highlands?

- A) Transboundary nature of rivers
- B) Rugged terrain and steep slopes
- C) Seasonal flow fluctuations
- D) Deep valleys and gorge

✓ አብዛኛዎቹ ወንዞች ከከፍተኛ ቦታ ከመነሳታቸውም በላይ የሚፈሱበት ገደላማ እንዲሁም ወጣ ገባ የበዛበት በመሆኑ ለመጓጓዣነት አመቺ አይደለም 😞

Answer : B

Received at edited 9:51 PM

reacted with 👍

Viewed 500 times

Go to bottom

Web tabs

Forward

9. Which of the following rivers does not directly contribute to the Nile, and why?

- A) Abay
- B) Tekeze
- C) Baro
- D) Ghibe/Omo

➡ በአንድም በሌላም Abay, Tekeze, and Baro rivers contribute to the Nile, ምክንያቱም Tributary ስለሚሆኑት ነገር ግን Ghibe/Omo ወደ Southward ከፈሰሰ በኋላ forms an inland drainage system, ending at Lake Turkana, ጭው ሳይሆን ብለናል :: ስለዚህ ከ Nile ጋር ምንም የሚያገናኘው ነገር የለም ::

Answer: D

10. Rift Valley lakes are clustered in Ethiopia due to

- A) Volcanic activity
- B) Tectonic faulting
- C) River convergence
- D) Glacial processes

የስምጥ ሸለቆ ሀይቆችን ስታስቡ Tectonic Activityን እስቡ ከዚያ ውስጥ ደግሞ tectonic faulting, which creates fault depressions for water accumulation የስምጥ ሸለቆ ሀይቆች እንዲፈጠሩ በዋነኝነት ምክንያት ነው 😊 ::

👉 በVolcanic Activity የሚፈጠሩ ሀይቆችን ምን ብለናቸው ነበር ? ለእናንተ ተውኩት ::

Answer: B

በደንብ አንብቡ