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## Chapter -4 :

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

🖱️ ስለም ወደ ተማሪዎችን በላይው የምታስተዋሻ ካሆና ሲለ  
አቶናሽና Topography እናትን ንበር ::...ምን ታስተዋሻለቸሁ ?

➡️ ዘዴ ደንብ የ Topography (የመራት አቀማመጥ ) ወጪት  
የሆነዎን የአቶናሽናን የወሂን ሁብት እናያለን :: ለመሆኑ Topography  
እንዲት የወሂን ሁብትን ይወሰናል ?...አሁን የምናይ ይሆ኏ል ::

በኋላቸውን ላይ Chapter -3 ካልተባቸሁ Chapter -4ን በቀላሉ መያዝ  
አቶናሽና ::....እንቀጣል 😊

→ 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 ቅጥሮች ከታች ክፍልም የምታወቂዎች ሲለምኑ ተረሰተው ካብረሩ የዘት :: ....በን ገዢሟችሁ አያዥቷም 

 የወጪ ተቋርጥ ነው መሠረት ከአጠቃላይ የፌላም የወሂን ሁኔታ  
97.5% መቀመጥ ማለትም በወቅቶች በባህር የተያዘ መሆኑ ይ  
2.5% በቻ Fresh water , በእንደማ በሌላም ለሰውልቷ ቅዱታ የሚል  
መሆኑ ይገኘል ....በጣም የሚያስተካክለው ደንብ ካዬች 2.5% ደንብ  
Around 68.7%በበረዳ መልከ መገኘቱ እንዲሁም 30.1%በከፍለ  
ምድር መገኘቱ .....መሆኑ ወላል ላይ ያለ ወንዝች ይህንም ሁኔታ  
የሚገኘው ከአጠቃላይ Freshwater ሁኔታ 0.4% በቻ ነው ይህንም  
ይህንን ቁጥር ስሳብ በጣም ይደንቀናል :: እይደንቀም ?  ....ወሂን በሽ  
ነው ገን በበዚት ለገልጻለት የሚወለው ጠብታው በቻ ነው ይ  
እውነትም ይገኘል 

 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".

 ሁኔታ በወሂን ሁኔታ በጣም የታወቁች በመሆኑ የሚሰራው እና የ  
የወሂን ማማ ተዘረዘሩ ተጠሪለት ::

124.4 BCM በሽ ነው በጣም ይህንም እንደ ተደርጓ ሲያበቂ 600Million  
Cubic ማትር ነው የሚያመጣልን እይደል 

 እስከ በመቀጠል ስለ ወሂን ሁኔታ ሲነገ መታወቁ ያለበትውን Terms  
Define እናደርግ ::

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

➡ Drainage የምንለዎች በእኔም የተወስኑ Channel የወሂን ፍሰትን የሚገልጻ ነዎች :: በቀላሉ ተፈሰስ ማለት ነዎች

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

❖ Drainage system የምንለዎች Like ለሳው ላይ Organ system ማለት Organs and Associated blood vessels and Nerves እብደ የሚሸዝ እንደሆነ ሁሉ Drainage systemም የሚፈጸሙት የወሂን አካልና በተረያወው ያለትን መልከጥምድርች የየዘ ክፍል ነዎች ::

👉 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 ወንዘቶች ገበያችች የሚፈጸሙት በታወች (Topography ካሆን )

Mouth ማለት ወንዘቷ ፊደው ፊደው መጠረሻ ላይ የሚቆጠበት  
(የሚሰበሰበበት) ማለት ነው ::....ለምሳሌ አገሮ ፊደል ፊደል ማቻቻናይን  
ሆኝ ይገባል እናደል ? ይህንን መስጠትበያ በታ mouth ትለን  
እንጠረዋለን ...ተገባባን ? 😊 መነሻዎች 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 እና ወንዝ እና ገበያ ፊደል የሚከተሉ ነው ::

〽️ ለምሳሌ : አገሮ ከመነሻው አካባቢ እና ገበያ ወንዝ ደቀላቀላዋል  
በንፃ እና ተክና ደግሞ ገበያ የሚቀመጥ መሠል አካባቢ ነው በንፃ  
Patternናን እያለበትን 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.

→ ከኢትዮጵያውን በለሆዎች Chapter 3 የተማሪዎች  
የTopography እወቀት እኩዢም ያገለግል ::

Ethiopia possesses three broadly classified drainage systems namely .

1፡ Western,

2፡ Southeastern and

3፡ Rift Valley drainage Systems.

በለሆዎች Topography ሲኖሩና የአቶናቶናን የሚፈት አቀማዎች  
በስሳት ከፍላን እና ንበር For both Highlands and lowlands ,  
like that Drainage ሰነድዎችንም በስሳት እንከፍለዋን ,

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

➡ በዚህ ክፍል Western drainage, Southern eastern, Rift valley drainage ወገኖች ::

## 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 በምዕራብ የሆኑን ክፍል ያለው የወንጀት ክፍተቶች  
የሆኑን Area ይስናል :: ለምን የተለለቸው የሆኑን ወንዝር  
የሚገኘው በዚህ ቅድመ ስለሆነ ነው 😊

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

እኩዎን 4 ወንዝር በደንበ ሽማልሸ ::

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

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

የት !...ኩ እራት ወንዝር ስለቱ (Abay , Tekeze , እና ገዢ ) የሚፈለጊ  
Westward (ወደ ባሮራብ ) ሲሆን Gibe omo ግን የሚፈለው  
Southward ነው 😊

ስለዚህ ጊዜ ሪፖርታ ይገባል ? አይደለም 😊....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.

አዲሱ ወንዝርን ከWestern drainage system በሚያከላለው  
በተመክቷል ተብሎ Estimate በሚደረገው ሁይልም አንድኛ ነው ::  
ስለዚህ በሩህ ምድብ ትልቅ ወንዘኑ 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.

እኩዎች ነው እንደተደረገው የጥሩ አስተዋጅቶችን የአዲይ ገበያ ተከራክር ስት አስፈላጊ አስፈላጊ የሚቀለቀል ከሚፈሰበት ህጻዊ አንቀጽ በግብር በተላለሁም Left bank በላይ እንጂቻቸውለን ..You see ?የአዲይ Drainage pattern እየላለን 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 አዲይ መኖሪ በተ ይወጡል ግማሽ Sources ከጠና ነው ይላል ግማሽ ደንብ ከ ስከላ ነው ይላል , ለማኑም ፍድ ፍድ ካነቻ አዲይ ነው ከፍተም ላይ ይገኘኝል Then Nile river ይገላል 😍 ...የእና አዲይ ለምን ጥሩር አዲይ ተባለ ? ገምቱ እስከ ...አዲሱንን ጠራዎች እየወሰኝ እደሆነን እና እንደች 😔 Actually በቁ በላንዋል እሆን 😊

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).

በአዲይ 60የሚጠጥ ገበያ የሚፈሰበት የሚፈሰበት ህጻዊ አንቀጽ በግብር በተላለሁ ....እንደተረስ ፍቃድ ላይ ተጠየቁቸታል 😊

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 አበይ ሲነስ ለለዚ እንደተሟላች የሚፈለገው መቻመራያ አካባቢ  
ወደ ቅስረቅ ይፈሰና ይታወሻ በታ ካላለ በጋላ ወደ ቅዱሳብ  
ይታወቂል ::...ስለዚህ ከለይ እንዲልንዑ በመጨረሻም ወደ ማዳቻናኝን  
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..

👉ፌይናል ላይ Almost ,የሚደቀር ጥያቄ የተከና ገበድ ወንዝኩ ይታወቂል ::  
ሁሉት ቅጽ ስለሆነ ተጠየቁለቸሁ ያዘት ::

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

ለለው የሚገርም እወነታ ተከኂ እሩት የNile ገብር መሆኑ ነው፡ ቅድ  
በየት በየት 😢 ይችን እንዲከተሉት ተከኂ ወንዘ ካልፈ ሁኔታ ወጥቶ ሲደን  
ሳባ ሲደሞች የሚጠሩት ተከኂ ቀለው ካይሆን አቶና ቀለው ነው 😊

The Baro-Akobo and Gibe / 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.

በዚህ ደረሰኑ ሲደን ስራ ለለ ስም እለው፡ ሲስተ ...ያዘ !

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

 ከላይ የበት ሲሆን የሰጠቸውን ጥያቄ እናሁ መለሰንዎ :: Gibe ወደ  
ማዲተኝናን ካይሆን ወደ መው ባህር ነው የሚገባው ..እንዲረዳ ዘመን



## The Southeastern Drainage Systems

 So, ከላይ ሲሆን Western drainage እወራትናል እናን ደንም ሲሆን  
South eastern እናወሩ::

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

 በላይዎ የወራንዎ መለ South eastern Topographic division የወሂን ፍስቱን የሚያገኘው ክዘሁ Drianaage system ነው ::

The basin which is mainly drained by Wabishebelle and Ghenale.

 South eastern drainage አንድ በዋናነት መያዝ ያለባቸው ሆኖ  
ወንዝኑ ነው i.e Wabishebelle and Genale .

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

→ ቦሌዎች ምዕራፍ ሲንማር Arsi , Bale ,Sidama and Hararge Highlands በSouth eastern highland ከር የሚመለከት እንደሆነ ተወይሬተናል አስታወሻኝሁ ? 😞

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

→ ቅበሻበላ እና ገኘለ 25%የኢትዮጵያን የውሃ ፍሰት የሚገኙን ሲሆን ሁኔታ አቅርቦዎች ወደ ካረበት ስምላይ ይገባለ ::

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.

ገኘለ River ከዚህ ክበላ እንዲ አስተካክ የገዢ ቤቶች በግብርናም ይጠናል እና ከዚህ ክበላ የተሳለ 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.

ገናለ River 5.8BMC የወሃን ሁኔታ አለው ተብሎ የሚገመኑ ሲሆን  
ድንበር አቋረጭ ወደ ስማለያ ሲገባ ፕሮ ተብሎ ይጠናል ...የህ!

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

➡ ቅጣሩን አስተዋላቸው ከሆነ አስከሆነ ከየኩቻው ወንዘቱ ተልቅ ቅጣር  
ነው ይ በሚያከላለው ብቻ ወጪ ምስል ከሆሉም ወንዘቱ ተልቅ ነው ::

ከWestern ብቻ ከሆነ ማን ነበር ያልንው ? 😕

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

🔋 እያችሁ ከእኑተኛው በእርሻመኑም ተልቅ ወንዘት ወጪ ምስል ነው  
Obviously ተልቅ ከችመንት area እንዲሚኖረው 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.

የሚገመው የርድ ይህ ትልቅ ወንበ እንደተለቀኑቱ እንዲይጠስላቸሁ ይ  
በዚህ ይዘት ገናለ እረሰ ይበልጥዋል ብለን ንበር ይ በተጨማሪም  
በኢትዮጵያ ይረቁ በሆነው South eastern lowland እድር  
ስለሚሃድ ወሂዱን ይረቁማው በታ እየመጠወች ተንሽ ወሂ ይዘ  
ስኩን ካባብ በሆነ Indian ocean መግባት አቀፍነት ፕሮ River አካባቢ  
የኩም እናዚ ወሰጥ ገብቶ ይደርቁል 😢...ሕብ River ማኑው ?

## ★ The Rift Valley Drainage System

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

የሳምንት ምለቅዎ የዚህ ፍሰት ተንሽ የአፍሪካ ሲጠቷል በተቋራጊው ይግሞ  
በጣም ካፍተኛ Evaporation እንዲሆም ተንሽ የፍሰት በታን  
የሚሸከላንን Drainage ነው :: ባለፈዎች ሲለ Rift valley ሲኖሩ  
የነክተኝዋል 😊

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

ከተመንቱ Areaዎን ተንሽ እንዲሆን ያደረገው የርድ የሚሸቱት አቀማመጥ  
ነው , That is why we said Topography determine waters drainage ያልነው 😊

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.

አለ ስምጥ ምለቅ Drainage አውራ የሚኖሩ ወንዘ እዋን ወንዘ 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 በርቃው ወንዘ ከሽዋ አከበደ ተነስቶ በአማራ ክልል , በኦሮሞያ ክልል , በደረጀው እንዲሁም በአዲስ አበባ እና ሲማለያ ክልል ከዘረ በታላ እናው ሆኖ ይቀማል 😊

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.

➡ ማዕቅ ያለባቸው ነገር በRift valley drainage Specific የሆኑ Flow የለም በሆነም እዋን ወደ North east direction ክፈሰ

በኢትዮጵያ የወንጀት ደንበር አኞች አሁን ማረጋገጫ ጥሩ ላይ  
የሚገኘው ሁኔታ ውስጥ ገብቶ ጉዢውን ያበቃል :: ለዘመኑም ነው The  
most utilized river እየተባለ የሚጠሩው :: በፍቅርው ወንጀትን 

## Water Resources: Rivers, Lakes and Sub-Surface Water

### The Ethiopian Rivers

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

🖱️ ከላይ በዚ ገዢ አዎችናዋል እና የሞኑ ከላለች የአፍሪካ ማረጋገጫ  
በተሽላ መልከ በዚ ወንጀት አልተ 

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

➡️ በተዋቂው ወንጀት ከከፍተኛ ቤት ተነስተው ይፈሳል :: ደንበር  
አቃራሻም ፍቃዴ በለናል 

### 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, በእጠቃለ የእናትሪያን ወንዝር Common የሆኑ በሆኑ አገልግሎት :

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

→ ከእናትሪያን በላን እንደተወያዩው መነሻዎች ከከፍተኛ በታ ነው መቻዎች ከከፍተኛ በታ ወደ ከፍተኛ በታ ለፈሰ እድል ተስተካክለዋል እና 😊 የዚህ ፍሰት ማግም ስለለ ማለት ነው 😊

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

→ በተወቃቻ ይገበር እቅድመው ወደ ለሎች ህገራት ይገባለ ::

3) Ethiopian rivers are characterized by extreme seasonal fluctuation.

→ ሌላዎች Seasonal rainfall ሲለለ በጣም Fluctuating የሚ  
የውሃ ፍሰት እለታዎች ::

🖱️ አብዛኛውች በከተማኑ በጣም ይሞላል :: በበር ደንብ የውሃ  
ፍሰታዊ በጣም ይቀንሳል 😇 በአንቀጽ የበር አብዛኛው  
አካባቢዎች የሚፈልጉት የተወስኑ ወንዘቱ በበር የተሻለ ወሃ ይኖራቸዋል ::

## The Ethiopian Lakes

🔋 አስተያየት በአንድም በሌላዋ ሲለ ሁኔታን ወንዘቱ አዎችተናል ::  
እስከ አሁን ደንብ ሲለ ሁኔታዎችንን አኖርሱ:: ይከማቻሁ እንደ? 😊

Relatively Ethiopia is rich in lakes.

✈️ እንደ ወንዘቱ በይሆኗም ሁኔታን በሆነችም በአንቀጽዎን  
የበላይ ሲለ ሲሆን :: ተፈጥሮ በዚ ስጥቶለኛ በወንቱ 😊

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

→ Chapter 2 ላይ ከስታወሻኑ አብዛኛውች የኢትዮጵያ ሁኔታ  
የተፈጠሩት በ Cenozoic era specifically በ Quaternary period

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

🖱️ ከጥቃት ሁይቅና በስተቀር አገልግሎቶ የሆነዎችን ሁይቅና የሚኖሩት ስምም ርላቅ ወሰን ነው ::

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

🕊️ ጥና ገን ለየት ያለ ሁይቅ ነው ይህንን ተልቅ ሁይቅ ሲሆን የሚኖው 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 ሁይቅና ደንብ ፍርድ Volcano ተፈጥሮ በየበደንበኛው በታዋኑ የተፈጻሚ ፍቃድ

✍️ 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.

⦿ በዚናት አዎስናሽ ሁይቅናን የዘት ትጠሪዎችሁ Like Koka ,....እነዚህ ሁይቅናን ወንዝናን ለሆድ ማጠንጨው ስንጋድብ የተፈጻሚ ፍቃዣ ደንብ 😊

## 💻 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) Gibe/Omo

Answer: D

አንድወራንዎች Unlike other rivers in the Western Drainage System, which flow westward, the Gibe/Omo flows southward, ወደተ ነበር ይገባል ያለንዎ ?

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

ከስተውኩሉ Wabishebelle River flows parallel to the coast but disappears in sandy soils before reaching the Indian Ocean በለን 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

→ ከሳታዎች ሲሆን Lake Koka is a man-made lake created as part of a hydroelectric project የዘመንድ በደንብ ለሚል!

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

 አገልግሎት የኢትዮጵያ ክፍለዎች በተ ስጠሩት ተመርሱ በለይ የሚፈልጉት  
ገዢለማ እንዲሁም ወጥ ገበ የበሸቦት በመሆኑ ለመጀመሪያ እንደለም 😊

Answer : B

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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 በለላም Abay, Tekeze, and Baro rivers contribute to the Nile, ባኩነቶችም Tributary ስለሚሆኑት ነገር ግን Gibe/Omo ወደ Southward ከፈሰሰ በእሳ forms an inland drainage system, ending at Lake Turkana, መወገድ በለናል :: ስለዚህ ከ Nile ነው ማንም የሚያገኘው 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

የሰምጥ ሽለቅ ሁይቅና ስታስበ Tectonic Activityን አሳቦ ከዘመ  
ወሰን ደንብ tectonic faulting, which creates fault  
depressions for water accumulation የሰምጥ ሽለቅ ሁይቅና  
አንድሩጻና በዋንቻነት ምክንያት ነው ::

👉 በVolcanic Activity የሚሸጠና ሁይቅና ምን ትለፍቻው ነበር ?  
ለእናገተ ተወካተ ::

Answer: B

በደንብ እንሰበ