



## FORM 4 GEOGRAPHY TOPICAL QUESTIONS

### LAND RECLAMATION AND REHABILITATION.

1. (a) Give two methods used to reclaim land in Kenya. (2mks)  
(b) Outline the stages through which land is reclaimed from the sea in the Netherlands. (5mks)
2. (a) Difference between land reclamation and rehabilitation. (4mks)  
(b) Five ways through which land is being reclaimed. (5mks)  
(c) Describe of polderization process in Netherlands. (4mks)  
(d) State three benefits that resulted from the reclamation of the YalaSwamp. (3mks)
3. (a) State the objectives of Mweairrigation scheme. (4mks)  
(b) State the conditions that favoured establishment of Mwea irrigation scheme. (4mks)  
(c) Explain problems faced by rice farmers in Mwea irrigation scheme. (5mks)  
(d) State benefits of Perkerra irrigation scheme. (5mks)  
(e) Explain factors that limits Perkerra irrigation scheme. (8mks)
4. Differentiate between horticulture and market gardening. 4 mks
5. Outline three problems facing horticulture farming in Kenya. 3 mks
6. Name five irrigation schemes in Kenya. 5mks
7. State two factors that favour the occurrence of tsetse flies in OlambweValley.

8. State measures that were taken by Kenyan government to control Tsetse flies in Olumbwe Valley. 5 mks
9. Give three conditions that made Mwea suitable for establishment of irrigation scheme. 3 mks
10. Explain two effects of tsetse flies on humans and livestock. 4 mks
11. (a) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation. 4 mks  
(b) State the reasons for the establishment of Mwea-Tebere irrigation project.  
(c) Explain five problems facing Mwea -Tebere irrigation scheme. 5 mks
12. State the problems facing Perkerra irrigation scheme. 5 mks
13. (a) Outline the benefits which Kenya derives from irrigation farming. 5 mks  
(b) What are the problems experienced in irrigation farming in Kenya. 5 mks
14. (a) Apart from irrigation, list other methods of land reclamation in Kenya.  
(b) Briefly describe the methods listed in 12 (a). 5 mks
15. State the benefits of Yala-Bunyala project. 5 mks
16. (a) What is a polder. 5 mks  
(b) Describe the stages involved in <sup>lf</sup> reclamation of a polder. 5 mks  
(c) State five benefits of land reclamation in Netherlands.
17. State the main differences between the methods of land reclamation in Kenya and Netherlands. 6 mks

### **FISHING**

- 1 (a) State three measures that have been taken to conserve fisheries in Kenya. 3 mks  
(b) Give four reasons why Norway is a great fishing nation. 4 mks  
(c) Two traditional/ subsistence methods of fishing. 2 mks

- (d) Three measures the government of Kenya is undertaking TO encourage fish culture. 3 mks

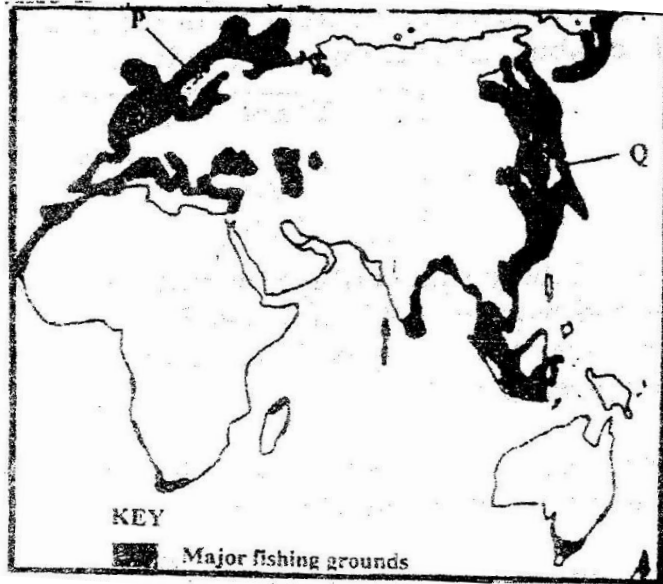
2. Use the map of North America to answer question (a).



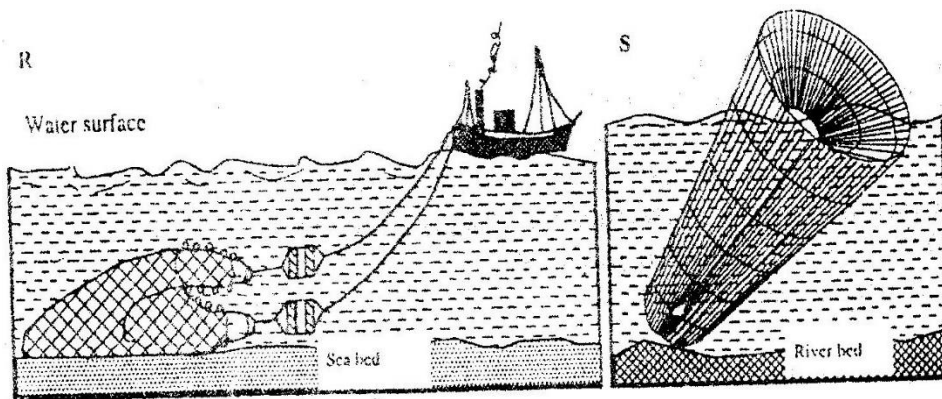
- (a) Name two methods of fishing used in the shaded areas. 2 mks
- (b) Name two types of fish caught along the West Coast of Canada. 2mks
- (c) Explain how the following factors favour fishing in the shaded areas,
- (i) Indented coastline
  - (ii) Ocean currents 4 mks
- (d) Give three methods used to preserve fish. 3 mks
- (e) Explain three problems experienced by fishermen while fishing in Lake Victoria.

3 mks

3. The map below shows some major fishing grounds in the world. Use it to answer the questions below.



- (a) Name the countries marked P and Q. 2 mks
- (b) Explain four conditions that favour fishing in the shaded coastal waters. 8 mks
4. (a) The diagrams below represent some fishing methods.

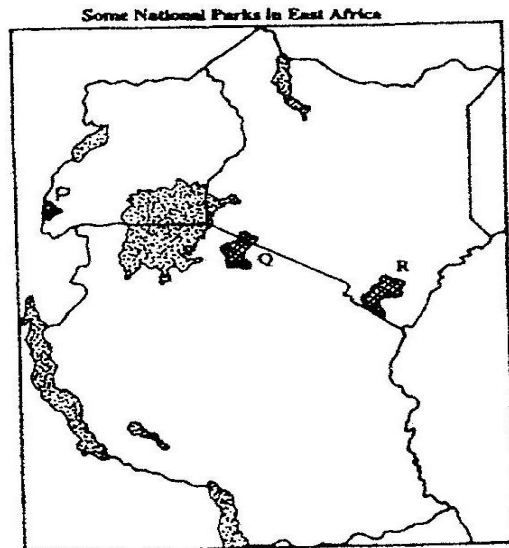


- (i) Name R and S. 2 mks
- (ii) Describe how the above methods are used in fishing. 4 mks

5. (a) Differentiate between fishing and fisheries. 4 mks
- (b) Identify the physical and human factors influencing fishing. 5mks
6. (a) Draw an outline map of the world and locate the major fishing grounds. 2 mks
- (b) Account for the location of fishing grounds located in 6(a). 4 mks
7. (a) Discuss the main types of fishing. 3 mks
- (b) List the traditional methods of fishing. 3 mks
- (c) Describe how the following methods of fishing are carried out:
- (i) Drifting
- (ii) Trawling 4 mks
8. (a) (i) Apart from Lake Victoria, name other fresh water fisheries in Uganda and Tanzania. 4 mks
- (ii) Explain the factors favouring fishing on Lake Victoria. 6 mks
- (b) Explain why marine fisheries are underdeveloped in East Africa. 5 mks
9. (a) State the significance of fishing to the economy of Kenya. 5 mks
- (b) (i) Describe the problems facing fishing in Kenya. 5 mks
- (ii) Identify the solutions in b(i) above. 5 mks
10. Draw a table showing the similarities and differences between fishing in Kenya and Japan. 6 mks
11. (a) Define:
- (i) Management of fisheries.
- (ii) Conservation of fisheries. 4 mks
- (b) State the measures which can be undertaken to manage and conserve fisheries. 4 mks

## WILDLIFE.

1. Use the map of East Africa below to answer question (a) (i)



- Name the national parks marked P, Q and R. 3 mks
2. Give FOUR reasons why wildlife conservation is encouraged in Kenya. 4 mks
3. State three reasons why National Parks have been established in Kenya. 3 mks
4. (a) Differentiate between game reserves and game parks. 4 mks
- (b) State four steps taken by Kenyan government to promote wildlife resources. 4 mks
5. Explain three ways in which human activities are a threat to wildlife. 6 mks
6. What is wildlife? 2 mks
7. State five reasons for the need to conserve wildlife? 5 mks
8. State three types of wildlife one may find at I, Nakuru. 3 mks
9. Explain four problems the government of Kenya faces in efforts to conserve wildlife?  
8 mks
10. State human factors that affect existence of wildlife. 5 mks

11. State ways in which government of Kenya can strengthen anti poaching unit.
12. (a) Define:
- (i) Wildlife
  - (ii) Tourism 4 mks
- (b) Distinguish between Game Reserves, National Parks and Sanctuaries.
- (c) State five significance of wildlife in East Africa. 5 mks
13. (a) Discuss the problems facing wildlife in East Africa. 5 mks
- (b) Explain the measures taken to manage and conserve wildlife in East Africa 6 mks

### **TOURISM.**

1. (a) Explain the differences between the tourist attractions in East Africa and in Switzerland under the following subheadings:
- (i) Climate.
  - (ii) Culture 4 mks
- (b) Explain five benefits that Kenya derives from tourism. 10 mks
- (c) Explain four measures that Kenya should take in order to attract more tourists. 8 mks
2. (a) Apart from historic sites, name two tourist attractions along the Coastal strip of Kenya. 2 mks
- (b) Give three reasons why it is necessary to preserve historical sites. 3 mks
3. (a) Name two game reserves in Kenya. 2 mks
- (b) Define domestic tourism 2 mks
- (c) How has the recent negative travel advisories affected Kenya's economy?

- 4 mks
4. (a) Explain four measures the Kenyan government has taken to attract more tourists. 8 mks
- (b) Explain three factors that have led to development of tourism in Switzerland.
5. (a) Differentiate between the following
- (i) Ecotourism
- (ii) Domestic tourism 4 mks
- (b) Explain similarities between tourism in Kenya and in Switzerland. 8 mks
6. Explain why tourism is 'invisible export'. 2 mks
7. Explain four positive effects of tourism. 8 mks
8. Explain four ways in which tourism in Kenya differ from that Switzerland. 8 mks
9. Why are some parts of Kenya not developed for tourism? 3 mks
10. What are the problems facing tourism in Kenya? 5 mks
11. State five efforts being made to improve tourism industry in Kenya. 5 mks
12. What is domestic tourism? 2 mks
13. Name tourist attractions found in Rift Valley province of Kenya. 5 mks
14. What factors hinder development of domestic tourism in Kenya? 5 mks
15. Name two historical attractions along Kenyan coast. 2 mks
16. (a) Define:
- (i) Eco-tourism
- (ii) Domestic tourism
- (iii) International tourism 6 mks
- (b) (i) State five tourist attractions in Kenya. 5 mks



- (ii) Explain five factors influencing tourism in Kenya. 10 mks
17. (a) State six factors influencing tourism in Switzerland. 6 mks
- (b) Explain five problems facing tourism in Kenya. 10 mks
18. Compare and contrast tourism in Kenya and Switzerland. 8 mks
19. The table below shows the number of tourists who visited Kenya.

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
No. Of Tourists	1.53 m	1.64 m	1.65 m	1.77 m	1.54 m

- (a) Using a radius of 3cm draw a pie-chart to represent the above data.
- (b) List three advantages of using pie-charts to represent statistical data.

### **ENERGY.**

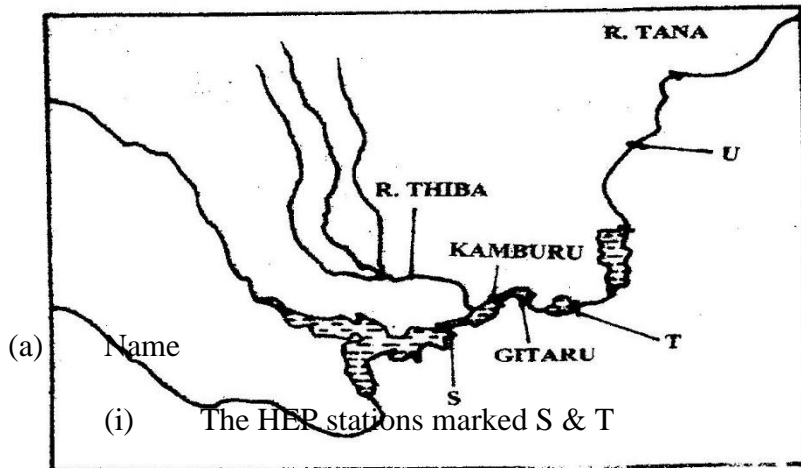
1. (a) Apart from providing power, state three other benefits of the dams along River Tana. 3 mks
- (b) State two problems that affect hydroelectric power production along river Tana. 2 mks
- (c) State two factors that hinder the expansion of geothermal power. 2 mks
2. (a) Name two non-renewable sources of energy. 2 mks
- (b) Explain four physical factors that influence the location of a hydroelectric power station. 8 mks
3. (a) Explain three benefits that would result from rural electrification in Kenya. 6 mks

(b) In what three ways did the power shortage resulting from the drought of the years 1999 and 2000 affect this industrial sector in Kenya? 5 mks

4. (a) Give three reasons that maketropical countries to have the potential to develop HEP. 3 mks

(b) Give two reasons why tropical countries are not sufficient in HEP production. 2 mks

5. Use the diagram to answer questions below.

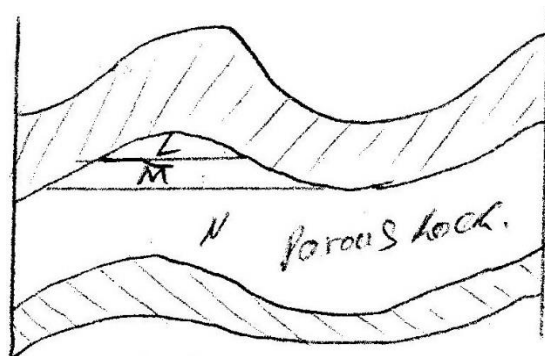


(a) Name (i) The HEP stations marked S & T 2 mks

(ii) Name the proposed HEP station marked U. 1 mk

(b) Name renewable sources of industrial energy other than water 2 mks

6. The diagram below shows the occurrence of petroleum in the earth's crust. Use it to answer question (a).



(a) Name the substances labeled I, M and N. 3 mks

- (b) Give two by-products obtained when crude oil is refined. 2 mks
- (c) Explain efforts by Kenyan government to reduce cost on importation of petroleum. 6 mks
7. Name two main disadvantages of using coal as a source of energy. 2 mks
8. Suggest four solutions to Kenya's energy deficit. 4 mks
9. What are the causes of energy crises? 4 mks
10. List uses of nuclear energy. 4 mks
11. Name uses of wind energy. 2 mks
12. Name two non-renewable sources of energy. 2 mks
13. Why has usage of coal as a source of energy declined? 4 mks
14. Give four reasons why Kenya has been unable to exploit high geothermal power potential. 4 mks
15. Name the various methods that can be used to conserve energy. 4 mks
16. Define biomass. 2 mks
17. (a) Define energy. 2 mks
- (b) List three renewable sources of energy. 3 mks
- (c) State the disadvantages of coal as a source of energy. 4 mks
18. (a) What is the name of power projects along river Tana.
- (b) Apart from hydroelectric power production, state the other benefits of the dams along the Tana. 4 mks
- (c) Identify the problems facing hydroelectric power production along the Tana. 4 mks
19. (a) Apart from the Tana, name three other hydroelectric power projects in

- Kenya. 3 mks
- (b) State the benefits of the Owen Falls Dam in Uganda. 4 mks
- (c) State the factors limiting the expansion of geothermal power production in Kenya. 4 mks
20. Apart from hydro-electric power production; state the other benefits of the dams. 4 mks
21. State the significance of energy. 5 mks
22. (a) What is energy crisis? 2 mks
- (b) State the causes of energy crisis. 2 mks
23. Explain the problems Kenya faces due to overdependence on petroleum. 4 mks
24. (a) Differentiate between management and conservation of energy. 2 mks
- (b) Describe the measures of management and conservation of energy. 10 mks

## INDUSTRY

1. (a) State two reasons why some industries are located near the sources of raw. 2 mks
- (b) Give three characteristics of the cottage industry in India. 3 mks
2. (a) State characteristics of jua kali industries in Kenya. 5 mks
- (b) State problems facing Jua kali industries in Kenya. 5 mks
- (c) Differentiate between manufacturing and tertiary industries. 4 mks (d)
- State three factors that led to the growth of iron and steel industry in the:  
Ruhr region of Germany. 3 mks
3. (a) Name three agricultural non-food manufacturing industries in Kenya. 3 mks

- (b) Explain three causes of the decline in the textile industry in Kenya. 3 mks
- (c) Describe the measures that should be taken to control the following.
- (i) Water pollution
  - (ii) Rural urban migration. 2mks
- (d) Explain four factors which have favoured the development of the electronics industry in Japan. 8 mks
4. (a) What is industrialization? 2 mks
- (b) Name a town in Kenya where each one of the following industries is located,
- (i) Oil refinery
  - (ii) Paper manufacturing
  - (iii) Motor vehicle assembly. 3 mks
- (c) Give five factors why the development of the Jua kali industry is encouraged in Kenya. 5 mks
- (d) Name two non-food agricultural industries in Thika. 2 mks
5. State benefits of exploiting soda ash in Kenya. 5 mks
6. State two major steps currently undertaken by the government to promote industrial growth and development. 2 mks
7. What is industrialization? 2mks
8. State three reasons why the jua kali industry is encouraged in Kenya. 3 mks
9. (a) What is an industry. (2mks)
- (b) State two ways in which each of the factors affect the location and development of industries.
- (i) Raw materials

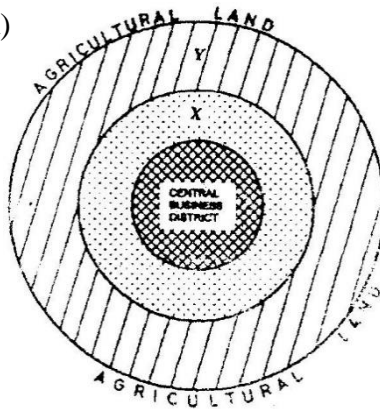
- (ii) Transport
- (iii) Markets 6 mks
- (c) Explain why power is not considered as a major industrial locational factor in the modern world. 2 mks
10. (a) Define:
- (i) Primary industry
- (ii) Secondary industry
- (iii) Quaternary industry 6 mks
- (b) (i) What is meant by Jua Kali industry in Kenya? 2 mks
- (ii) State five economic benefits of the Jua Kali industry in Kenya. 5 mks
- (c) Explain the significance of industrialization to Kenya. 6 mks
11. (a) State two main industries found in the towns below:
- (i) Thika
- (ii) Athi River
- (iii) Kisumu
- (iv) Nanyuki
- (v) Nakuru 10 mks
- (b) Explain the problems associated with industrialization. 6 mks
12. State five reasons why the Ruhr region in Germany is the leading industrial centre in Europe. 5 mks
13. (a) (i) Mention four industrial regions in Japan. 4 mks

(ii) List five factors that have aided car manufacture and electronic industries in Japan. 5 mks

(b) Explain the reasons which contributed to the growth and development of the cottage industry in India. 8 mks

**SETTLEMENT.**

1. The diagram below represents the functional zones of urban centre. Use it to answer question (a)

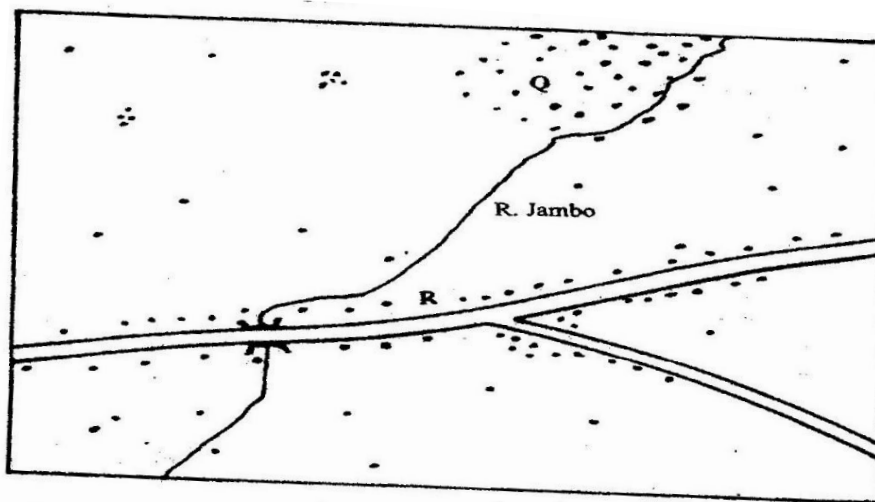


(a) (i) Name the zones marked X and Y. 2 mks

(ii) List three functions of the Central Business District. 3 mks

2. (a) Name two types of human settlements. 2 mks

Use the sketch below to answer question (b)



KEY	
•••••	Settlements
=	Road
~	River

For

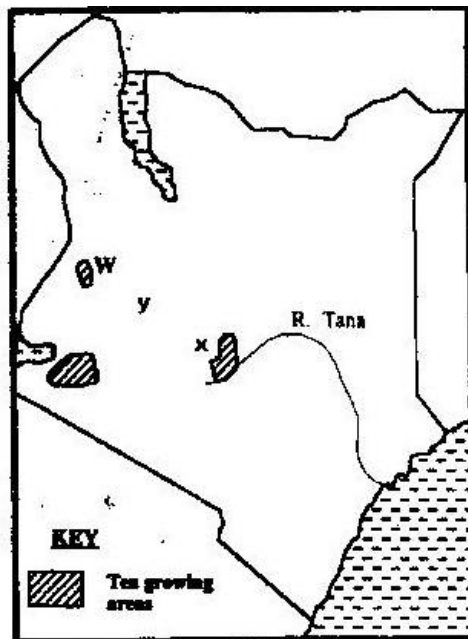
- (b) Settlement patterns marked Q A R. 2 mks
3. (a) Name two types of rural settlement patterns. 2 mks
- (b) Apart from urban-rural migration, name two other types of migration. 2 mks
- (c) State three factors that may lead to urban-rural migration. 3 mks
4. State three factors which led to the development of Mombasa into a major sea port in the region. 3 mks
5. (a) What is urbanization? 2 mks
- (b) Give two differences in the functions of New York and Nairobi cities. 4 mks
6. Apart from pollution, explain four problems experienced in urban centres. 8 mks
7. Explain similarities and differences between Nairobi and New York cities. 8 mks
8. State two main functions of rural settlements. 2 mks
9. Explain four problems that are experienced in Nairobi as one of the major urban centres in Kenya. 4 mks
10. List three factors that have led to rapid growth of Mombasa town. 3 mks
11. State ways through which the Kenyan government is using to solve problems of Nairobi city. 5 mks
12. (a) Differentiate between the terms settlement and urbanization. 4 mks
- (b) Identify factors influencing settlement. 4 mks
- (c) State the factors influencing patterns of settlement. 5 mks
13. (a) By use of relevant examples, explain the distribution of urban centres in East Africa. 5 mks



- (b) Explain 4 human factors which may lead to development of towns.
14. (a) Explain factors leading to the growth of Kisumu as a Lake Port. 8 mks  
 (b) What are the functions of Thika town? 5 mks
15. Explain the problems facing New York City. 6 mks
16. (a) Outline the main differences between the cities of New York and Nairobi. 4 mks  
 (b) Compare the port of Mombasa to the port of Rotterdam. 8 mks
17. Discuss the effects of urbanization. 4 mks

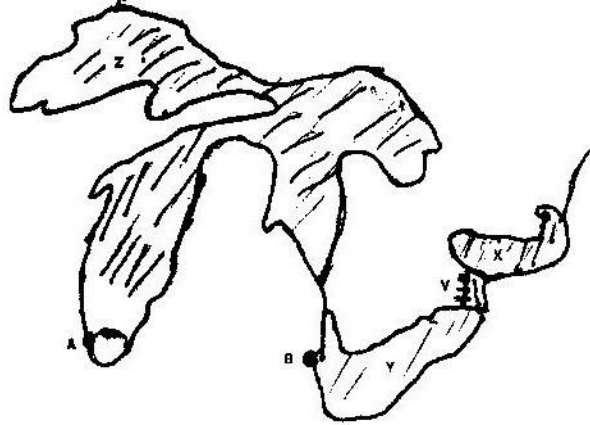
**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.**

1. State the causes of the decline in the use of letter writing as a means of communication in Kenya. 5 mks
2. (a) Give three advantages of railway over road transport. 3 mks  
 (b) The map below shows the extent of the oil pipeline in Kenya. Use it to answer question (b).



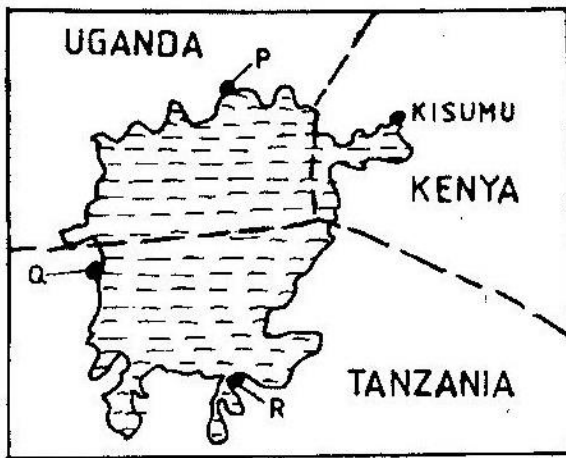
Name the towns marked X and Y which are served by the pipeline. 2 mks

- (c) State two disadvantages of using pipelines as means of transporting oil.
- (d) Use the map drawn below of St. Lawrence sea way to answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Name the towns A and B
- (ii) Name lakes X,Y, Z
- (iii) Name canal marked V 3.

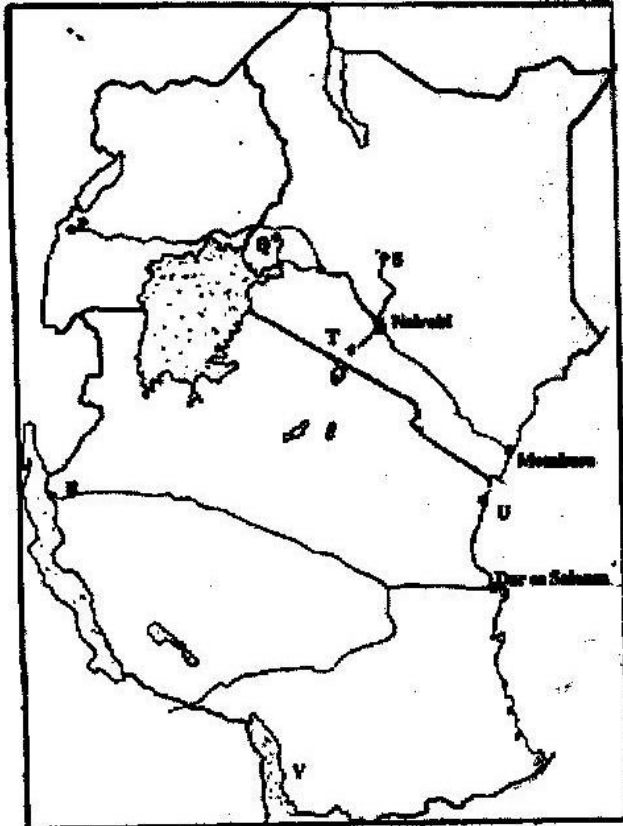
3. Use the sketch map of Lake Victoria below to answer question (a).



- (a) Name the lakeports marked P, Q, and R 3 mks
- (b) Outline two advantages of using containers while handling goods at the port of Kisumu. 2 mks

4. (a) Give three reasons why road transport is used more than air transport in East Africa. 3 mks
- (b) In what three ways does Kenya benefit from air links with the rest of the world? 3 mks

5. Use the map of East Africa below to answer question (a).



- (a) Name the railway terminuses marked P, Q and R. 3 mks
- (b) Give the main commodities transported by the railway lines marked S and T. 2 mks
- (c) Name the port marked U and the lake marked V. 2 mks
- (d) State four reasons why road network is more widespread than railway network in East Africa. 4 mks

- (e) One of the problems facing road transport is the high frequency of accidents.  
 Explain four conditions of roads in Kenya that may lead to accident. 8 mks
6. Give four benefits of the efforts the government is data in streamlining pubic transport sector. 4 mks
7. Outline two major problems affecting the development of trans- African highway in Africa. 2 mks
8. State two major problems hindering river transport in Kenya. 2 mks
9. Suggest three benefits of the proposed Southern bypasses to be constructed in Kenya.3 mks
10. (a) Define containerization.  
 (b) Outline three merits of using containerization as a method of transportation. 3mks
11. (a) State three problems facing railwaytransport in Kenya. 3 mks  
 (b) Identify importance of railwaytransport in a country. 4 mks
12. Differentiate between 'transport' and communication. 4 mks
13. Apart from cell phones, mention other two modern methods of communication.2 mks
14. State advantages of using cell phones communication. 3 mks
15. State reasons why St. Lawrence sea way was set up by the government of USA.4 mks
16. (a) Define:  
 (i) Transport  
 (ii) Communication 4 mks  
 (b) Apart from water transport, list the other modes of transport. 2 mks  
 (c) Name the two types of waterwaysused in transportation. 2 mks

17. (a) Give three reasons why river transportation in Africa is poorly developed. 3 mks
- (b) Name the major ocean routes of the world. 3 mks
- (c) State the advantages of water transport. 6 mks
18. (a) Account for the poor rail linkages *j*, between the African countries. 2 mks
- (b) Name three trans-continental rail lines in Africa. 3 mks
- (c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of transporting goods by rail? 6 mks
19. (a) Why is railway transport less used in Africa? 4 mks
- (b) Name two railway systems in Africa. 2 mks
- (c) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of railway transport. 4 mks
20. State the advantages of road transport. 4 mks
21. (a) What is containerization? 2 mks
- (b) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of containerization. 6 mks
- (c) State advantages and disadvantages of air transport. 6 mks
22. Identify the main types of communication. 4 mks
23. (a) Name two trans-African highways 2 mks
- (b) What are the benefits of trans-African highways? 2 mks
- (c) Explain the problems facing the trans-African highways. 4 mks
24. Discuss the role of transport and communication in economic development of Africa. 4 mks
25. (a) State the problems facing transport and communication in Africa. 4 mks
- (b) Outline the efforts being made to solve these problems. 4 mks

26. (a) (i) Identify the obstacles that face navigation along the St Lawrence seaways. 3 mks
- (ii) State ways in which navigation on the seaway was improved. 4 mks
- (b) Explain the benefits of the St. Lawrence seaway on the economies of the United States of America and Canada. 6 mks

**TRADE.**

1. (a) State five reasons why the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa was formed. 5 mks
2. (a) What is international trade? 5 mks
- (b) Name major imports from Europe to Kenya 2 mks
- (c) List factors that influence the import and export of goods in Kenya. 4 mks
- (d) Explain ways through which Kenya will benefit from the renewed East African co-operation. 6 mks
- (e) Explain negative effects of international trade. 6 mks
3. (a) Explain four measures which Kenya may take to reduce the unfavourable Balance of trade. 8 mks
- (b) Explain four benefits that Kenya derives from international trade. 8 mks
4. (a) What is Trade? 2 mks
- (b) Identify the two types of internal trade. 2 mks
5. State the factors influencing trade. 4 mks
6. (a) Differentiate between visible and invisible exports. 4 mks

(b) Draw a table showing the major visible export and imports of Kenya.

8 mks

7. Explain the significance of trade to Kenya. 5 mks

8. State the future on international trade in Kenya. 3mks

9. (a) What is a regional trading bloc? 2 mks

(b) Apart from the European Union, name three other regional trading blocs.

3 mks

(c) Outline the role played by the European Union in the economy of Europe.

4 mks

10. Explain why the Kenya's exports are more to the outside world than her neighbors.

6 mks

## POPULATION

1. (a) State four reasons why the northern parts of Kenya are sparsely populated.

4 mks

(b) Give two primary sources of population data 2 mks

(c) What information can be derived from a population pyramid? 4 mks

(d) Describe three ways in which the population of Kenya differ from those of Sweden. 6 mks

(e) Explain four causes of rural-urban migration in Kenya. 8 mks

2. Explain three problems which result from the high population growth rate in the East African countries. 6 mks

2005:

3. List three factors that have contributed to a decline in infant mortality in Kenya.

3 mks

4. Explain two reasons why Thika District has a higher population than Murang'a district.

4 mks

5. (a) State the reasons for carrying out population census. 5 mks

(b) How the following factors lead to population increase in Kenya.

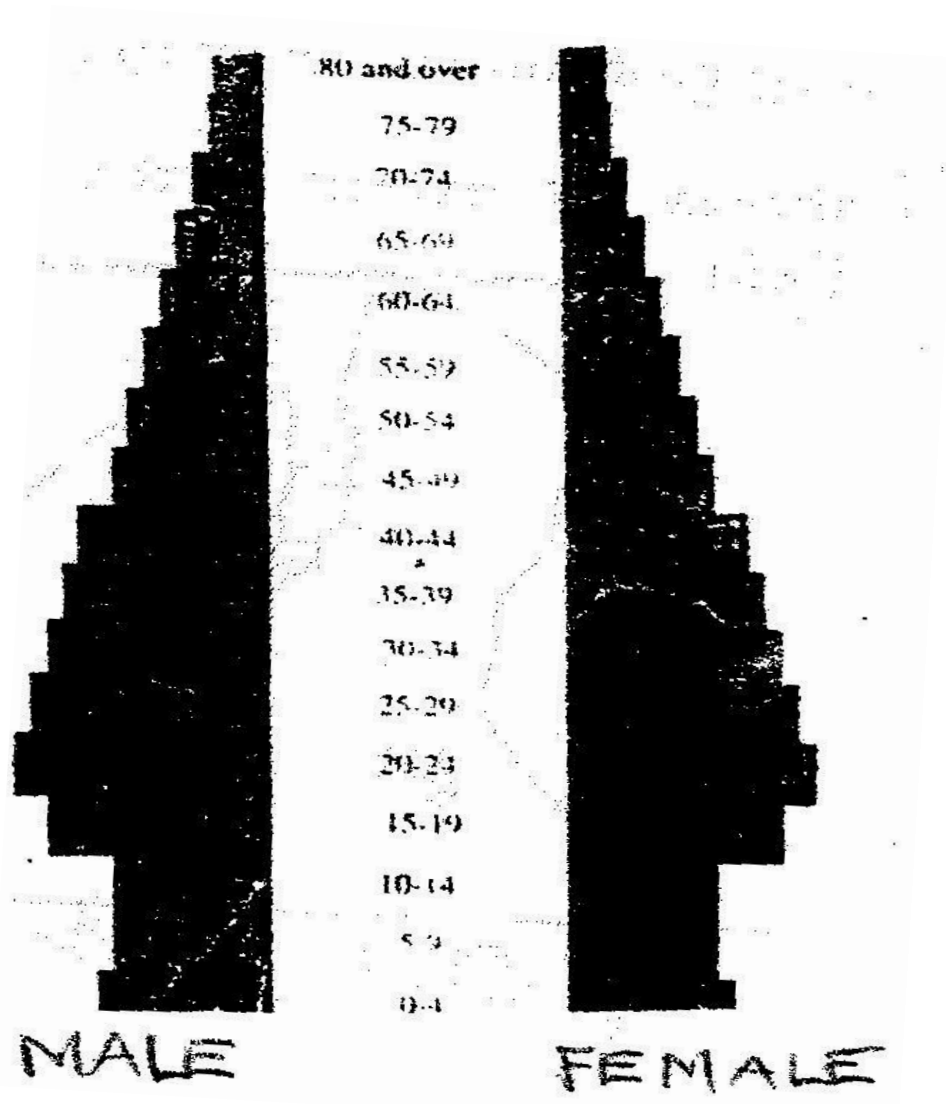
(i) Early marriages

(ii) Improved medical facilities

(iii) Cultural beliefs.

6 mk

6. The pyramid below represents the population of country X. Use it to answer question (a).





- (a) Describe the characteristics of the population represented by the pyramid.  
4 mks
- (b) Explain three problems which may result from a high population growth rate.  
6 mks
- (c) Describe THREE measures that have been taken in Kenya to reduce infant mortality.  
6 mks
- (d) Explain four factors that have led to a high population density in Lake Victoria basin.  
8 mks
7. a) Define the term population. 2 mks
- (b) Explain factors influencing population distribution. 6 mks
8. (a) Explain factors influencing population growth. 8 mks
- (b) Describe the main features of population structure of a developing country.  
4 mks
9. Explain the factors leading to high fertility levels in a population. 6 mks
10. Compare and contrast population trends between Kenya and Sweden. 8mks
11. The table below shows population distribution in Kenya by province in 1999. Use it to answer the questions below.

Province	Population	Area in SqKms
Nairobi	2,143,254	696
Central	3,724,159	13,220
Rift Valley	6,987,036	182,539
Western	3,358,776	8,264

Nyanza	4,392,264	12,547
Coast	2,487,264	82,816
Eastern	4,634,779	153,473
N. Eastern	962,143	128,124

Table 9.3 *Population of Kenya by Provinces*

- (a) Calculate the population density of each province. 2 mks
- (b) Give reasons why there is a high population density in Central Province of Kenya. 3 mks

**MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.**

1. (a) Why is it necessary to conserve water? 3 mks  
 (b) How does terracing help in water conservation? 2 mks
2. (a) Apart from desertification, name two other environmental hazards experienced in Kenya. 2 mks
3. (a) Name three physical regions through which river Tana passes. 3 mks  
 (b) Name two rivers in Kenya to the West of the Rift Valley which causes large scale flooding. 2 mks  
 (c) Explain four problems caused by floods. 8 mks
4. (a) Define the term pollution. 2 mks  
 (b) Explain three effects of land pollution on the environment. 6 mks  
 (c) State four ways through which Sand pollution can be controlled. 8 mks
5. (a) State ways in which drought affects the agricultural sector in Kenya. 4 mks  
 (b) What is soil conservation? 2 mks  
 (c) State three farming methods that assist in soil conservation. 3 mks

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|-----|--|--------|
| 6.  | State three factors contributing to occurrence of floods                               | 3 mks  |
| 7.  | State five negative effects of floods.   | 5 mks  |
| 8.  | State measures currently undertaken by Kenyan government to control natural disasters. |        |
|     |  | 5 mks  |
| 9.  | Explain five economic importance of controlling floods.                                | 10 mks |
| 10. | Name five natural hazards.   | 5 mks  |
| 11. | Name three human induced hazards.  | 3 mks  |
| 12. | Define desertification.  | 2 mks  |
| 13. | Name causes of desertification.  | 4 mks  |
| 14. | List effects of desertification.   | 4 mks  |
| 15. | Explain five types of environment.   | 10 mks |
| 16. | (a) Define:  |        |
|     | (i) Environment  |        |
|     | (ii) Management of the environment   |        |
|     | (iii) Conservation of the environment  | 6 mks  |
|     | (b) Why is it necessary to manage and conserve the environment?                        | 4 mks  |
| 17. | (a) Mention six environmental hazards.   | 6 mks  |
|     | (b) Explain:   |        |
|     | (i) The causes of floods.  |        |
|     | (ii) The effects of floods.  | 4 mks  |
| 18. | (a) (i) What is lightning?   | 2 mks  |
|     | (ii) What causes lightning?  | 2 mks  |
|     | (b) (i) What are the effects of lightning?   | 2 mks  |

- (ii) How can lightning be controlled? 4 mks
19. (a) (i) Define pollution. 2 mks
- (ii) Name the four types of pollution.
- (b) (i) What is air pollution? 2 mks
- (ii) State five causes of air pollution. 5 mks
- (iii) How can pollution be controlled? 5 mks
20. (a) (i) Name four non-governmental organizations involved in the management and conservation of environment in Kenya. 4 mks
- (b) Explain how legislation in Kenya is used to manage and conserve the environment. 8 mks







