

# **FORM FOUR GEOGRAPHY** **TOPICAL QUESTIONS**



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Transparency, Honesty and Accountability Defined

## **F4 GEOGRAPHY** **TOPICAL QUESTIONS**

**Prefer Calling Sir Obiero Amos @**  
**0706 851 439**  
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**By SIR OBIERO AMOS  
RESOURCES**



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# 16. LAND RECLAMATION AND REHABILITATION

This topic entails :-

- (i) Definition of land reclamation and land rehabilitation
- (ii) Discussing:
  - (a) The factors that influence the location of the selected irrigation schemes in Kenya
  - (b) The significance of irrigation of farming in Kenya
  - (c) The problems experienced in irrigation farming in Kenya
    - (iii) Description of the methods used in land reclamation and rehabilitation in Kenya
    - (iv) Comparing the methods of land reclamation in Kenya and the Netherlands

- 1.(a) Apart from Mwea, name three other large irrigation schemes in Kenya
- (b) (i) Explain four conditions that made Mwea-Tebere a suitable location for an irrigation scheme
- (ii) Explain four problems facing farmers in Mwea irrigation scheme
- (c) State six benefits which Kenya derives from irrigation farming
- 2 (a) Apart from draining swamps, state two other methods used to reclaim land in Kenya.
- (b) State three benefits that resulted from the reclamation of Yala Swamp.
3. (a) (i) Distinguish between land reclamation and land rehabilitation
- (ii) Name any three methods of irrigation.
- (iii) State two advantages of irrigation over natural water supplies
- (b) (i) Why was Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme initiated?

(ii) Explain four physical conditions that favoured the establishment of Mwea Irrigation Scheme

(iii) Give three problems that are faced in Mwea Irrigation Scheme

(c) (i) What is a polder.

(ii) Describe how land is reclaimed and prepared in the Netherlands

(iii) Give any three benefits of the delta plan

(d) How does the above activity differ from that in Denmark?

4. Explain three problems caused by a large aging population

5. a) i) Apart from rice name two other crops grown under irrigation at mwea Tabere irrigation scheme

ii) Explain four factors that favoured establishment of Mwea Tabere irrigation scheme

b) Give four problems associated with irrigation farming on R.Thiba & Nyamindi

c) Explain three benefits of Mwea Tabere irrigation scheme

d)i) Name two other irrigation schemes in Kenya apart from Mwea Tabere

ii) State three benefits of rice farming

6. (a) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation

(b) Explain four methods of land reclamation in Kenya

(c) Explain any two methods used in land reclamation and rehabilitation in Netherlands

(d) State four factors which influenced the establishment of Perkerra Irrigation Scheme

7. (a) Explain two significance of irrigation farming in Kenya

(b) State three benefits of syader see projects

8. (a) Name any three crops grown under irrigation farming in Kenya

(b) (i) Explain four conditions that made Mwea Tebere a suitable location for irrigation farming

(ii) Outline two aims of the tsetseflies control project in the Lambwe valley of Kenya

(iii) State four efforts being made to conserve water catchment areas of Kenya

9. (a) (i) What is a polder

(ii) Name three crops grown in the polders.

(b) Describe the stages involved in the reclamation of land from the sea in the Netherlands

(c) Explain four ways that the Netherlands benefited from the delta plan project

(d) State six problems experienced in irrigation farming in Kenya

10. a) A part from Mwea name three other large irrigation schemes in Kenya

b) Explain four conditions that made Mwea a suitable location for irrigation scheme

c) Explain four ways through which tenants have benefited from Mwea irrigation scheme

d) Explain three problems faced by farmers in Mwea Tabere irrigation scheme

11. (a) (i) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation

(ii) Name two methods of rehabilitating land in Kenya

(b) (i) What is a polder

(ii) Name two crops grown in the polders

(c) Describe the stages of reclamation of land from the sea in the Netherlands

(d) (i) State three physical factors that influence the establishment of Pekerra irrigation scheme

(ii) Explain four significance of irrigation farming in Kenya

12. (a) (i) Differentiate between land reclamation and land rehabilitation

(ii) List three ways in which tsetse fly menace was controlled in the Lambwe valley

(b) (i) Name two areas in Kenya where swamps have been reclaimed

(ii) State four factors which influenced the establishment of Perkerra irrigation scheme

(c) Explain three problems facing irrigation farming in Kenya

(d) List four benefits of the Delta plan project in Netherlands

13. (a) State two methods used to reclaim land in Kenya

(b) Outline the stages through which land is reclaimed from the sea in the Netherlands

14. (a) List four types of wasteland that can be reclaimed

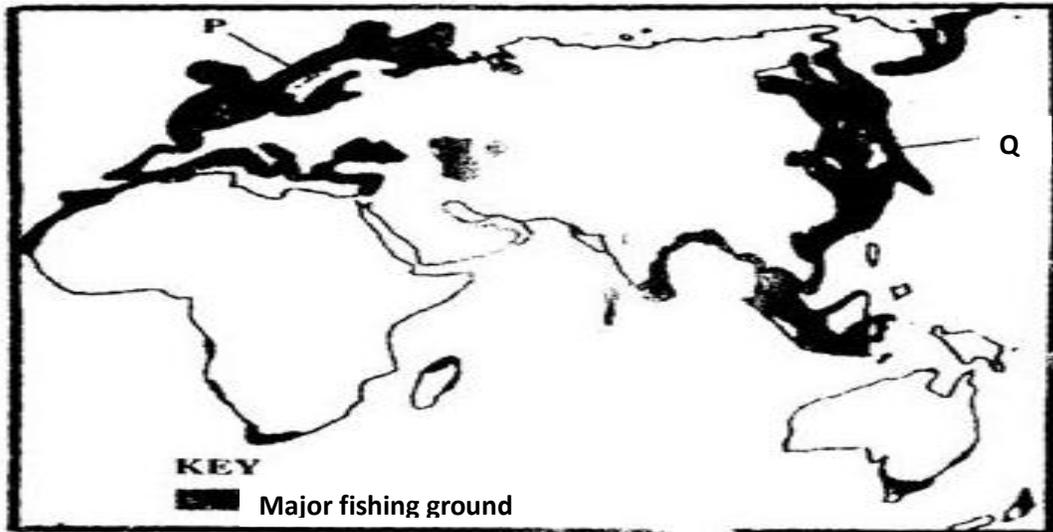
(b) Give two advantages of irrigation farming compared to rain fed farming

## 17. FISHING

The topic entails:

- (i) *Definition of fishing and fisheries.*
- (ii) *Explaining the factors influencing fishing*
- (iii) *Accounting for the location of the major fishing grounds of the world.*
- (iv) *Describing type and methods of fishing*
- (v) *Discussing fresh water and marine fisheries in East Africa*
- (vi) *Assessing the significance of the fishing industry in Kenya*
- (vii) *Discussing problems facing fishing in Kenya and their possible solutions*
- (viii) *Comparing and contrasting fishing activities in Kenya and Japan*
- (ix) *Explaining ways and means of managing and conserving fresh water and marine fisheries*

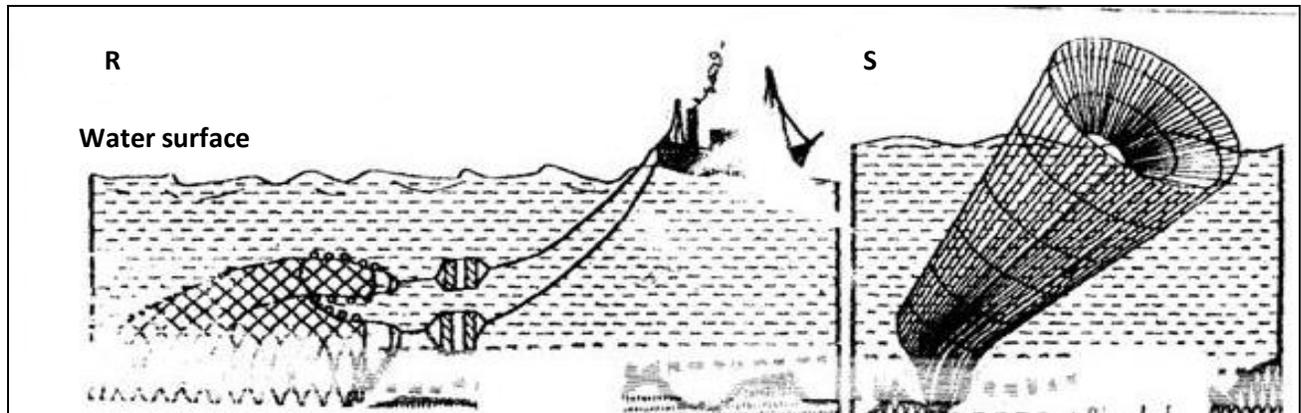
The map below shows some major fishing grounds in the world. Use it to answer questions below:



1. (a) (i) Name the countries marked P and Q

(ii) Explain four conditions that favour fishing in the shaded coastal water

2. (a) The diagrams below represent some fishing methods



(a) (i) Name methods R and S

(b) Describe how each of the two methods are used in fishing

(c) Explain three measures used to conserve fish in Kenya

3. (a) (i) What is fish farming?

(ii) Explain three measures that have been undertaken by the government of Kenya to encourage fish farming.

(b) Explain four problems which face marine fishing in Kenya.

- (c) (i) Name three fishing grounds in the Northern Hemisphere.
- (ii) Explain three physical factors that favour fishing in Japan.
4. (a) Differentiate between veins and lodes.
- (b) State the effects of dereliction
5. (a) (i) Name two methods of fishing.
- (ii) Name two types of fish caught along the Eastern Coast of Canada.
- (b) Explain how the following factors favour fishing:-
- (i) Indented Coastline
- (ii) Ocean Currents
- (c) Explain four ways in which fisheries in Kenya can be conserved.
6. (i) Give three methods used to preserve fish.
- (ii) Explain three problems experienced by fishermen in Lake Victoria.
7. State four reasons why marine fisheries in Kenya are under-developed

8. (a) (i) Name three types of nets used in modern fishing
- (ii) Identify the two main fishing grounds of the Pacific Ocean
- (b) Explain any four problems facing fishing in East Africa
- (c) Explain any four ways in which fishing is significant to Kenya
- (d) Name four areas where fish farmers in Kenya can obtain fingerlings
9. a) i) State the three categories of fish communities
- ii) Explain four reasons why North East Atlantic is one of the most extends
- iii) State four measures taken by the Kenyan government in the management and conservation of fisheries
10. (a) Apart from trawling, name two other modern methods of fishing

(b) State two reasons why the Western Coast of Africa has high concentration of fish than the Eastern Coast.

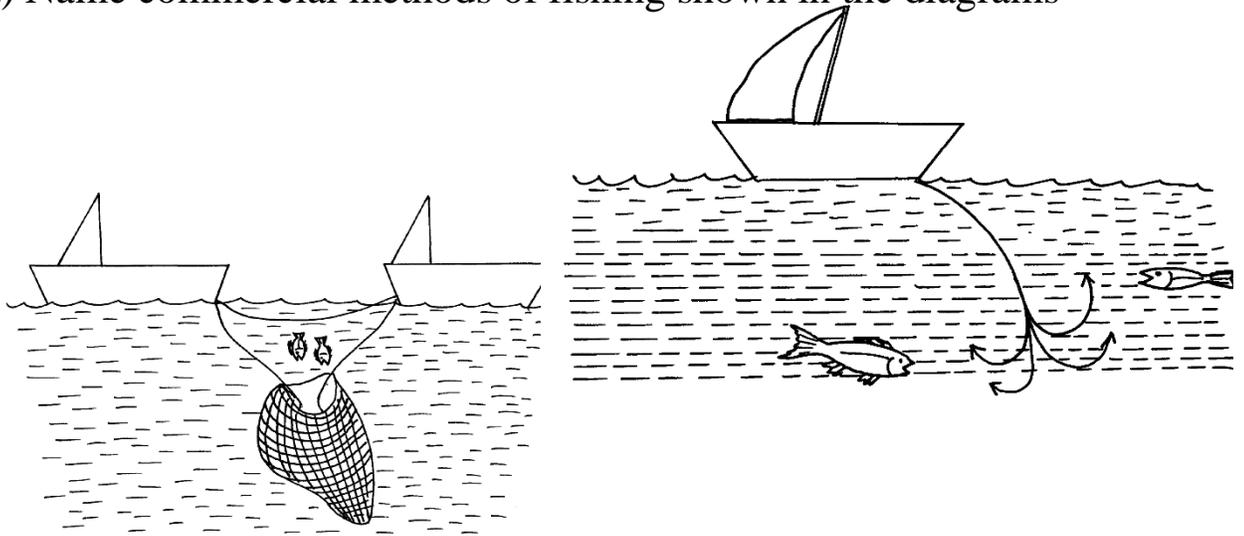
11. (a) Name two commercial fishing methods commonly used in Atlantic fishing ground

(b) State three problems Kenyan fishermen face while fishing in Lake Victoria

12. (a) State two measures that have been taken to conserve fish in Kenya

(b) Give three reasons why Norway is a great fishing nation

13. (a) Name commercial methods of fishing shown in the diagrams below:



(b) State three reasons why marine fisheries in Kenya are underdeveloped

14. (a) Differentiate between pelagic fish and demersal fish?

(b) Identify two problems facing the fishing industry in Kenya.

## 18. WILDLIFE AND TOURISM

This topic entails:

- (i) *Definition of wildlife, tourism and ecotourism*
- (ii) *Distinction between:*
  - (a) *Game reserves, National Parks, and Sanctuaries*
  - (b) *Domestic tourism and International tourism*
- (iii) *Explaining factors influencing;*
  - (a) *The distribution of wildlife in East Africa.*
  - (b) *Tourism in Kenya*
- (iv) *Location of national parks, major game reserves and sanctuaries on a map of East Africa.*
- (v) *Identification and discussion of tourist attractions in Kenya.*
- (vi) *Discussion of the significance of wildlife in East Africa.*
- (vii) *Discussion of:-*
  - (a) *Problems facing wild life in East Africa.*
  - (b) *Problems facing and associated with tourism in Kenya.*
- (viii) *Discussion of the management and conservation of wildlife in East Africa.*
- (ix) *Discussion of the future of tourism in Kenya.*
- (x) *Comparison and contrast between tourism in Kenya and Switzerland.*

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

MAP OF EAST AFRICA



i) Name the national parks marked P, Q, and R

2. (a) State two differences between a National Park and a Game Reserve

(b) State three measures being taken to conserve wildlife in Kenya

3.(a) Differentiate between game reserves and game parks

(b) State three ways in which human activities are a threat to wildlife

4. (a) What is balance of payment?
- (b) Identify three problems that face traders dealing with primary goods
5. (a) Why are some parts of Kenya not developed for tourism?
- (b) State two factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya.
6. (a) State three problems facing wildlife conservation in Kenya.
- (b) State two human factors that have made Switzerland a major tourist destination.

# 19. ENERGY

This topic entails:

- (i) *Definition of energy*
- (ii) *Discussion of sources and types of energy.*
- (iii) *Discussion of the development of electric power projects in Kenya and Uganda.*
- (iv) *Identifying and locating other power projects in Africa*
- (v) *Explaining the significance of energy*
- (vi) *Explaining the impact of the energy crisis in the world.*
- (vii) *Discussing ways and means of managing and conserving energy.*
- (viii) *Identifying sources and uses of energy within the local environment.*

1. (a) Name two oil producing countries in the middle East

(b) Give three contributions of oil to the economies of Middle East countries

2. (a) What is a multi-purpose project?

(b) Name two multi-purpose projects in Africa

3. (a) (i) Name five renewable sources of energy

(ii) State three disadvantages and three advantages of wind as source of energy

(b) (i) What is geothermal power?

(ii) Name two areas in Kenya which have a potential for producing geothermal power

(d) Explain three measures taken by the Kenyan government to conserve energy

4. a) i) What is energy crisis

ii) State four causes of energy crisis

b) i) Name three non-renewable sources of energy

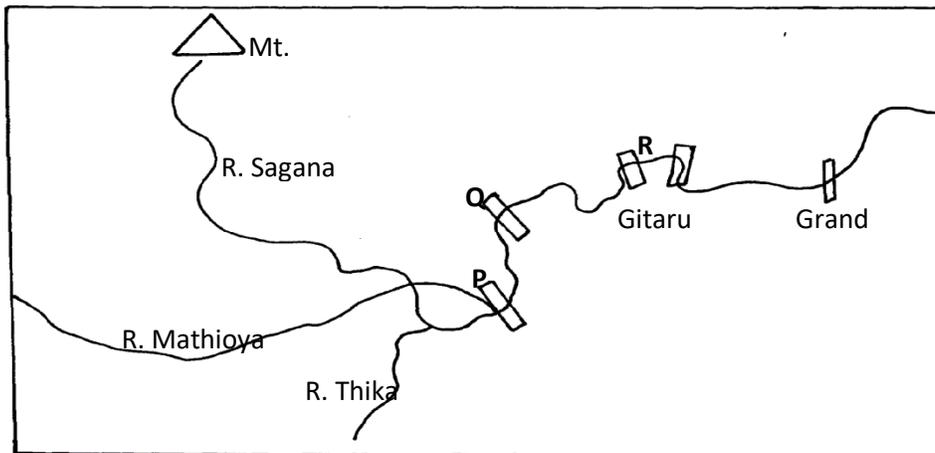
ii) Apart from seven forks Dam project name two other hydro electric plants in Kenya

iii) Explain four factors that favoured the establishment of seven forks dam project

c) State two effects of energy use on environment

5. (a) Give three advantages of using solar energy

(b) Identify the hydro-power stations marked P, Q and R in the diagram



(c) Explain any five ways in which energy contributes to the growth of the economy

(d) (i) Explain any three problems associated with energy crisis

(ii) Suggest any three ways to minimize energy wastage

6. (a) Define the term renewable sources of energy.

(b) (i) Explain four physical factors influencing the generation of hydro-electric power.

(ii) Outline three limitations in the production of geothermal power in Kenya.

(c) (i) Explain any four negative effects of the energy crisis in the world.

(ii) State four possible methods that the government of Kenya can use to conserve energy.

7. (a) Explain the impact of the oil crisis to Kenya

(b) What measures has the Kenyan government carried out to conserve energy

8. a) What is energy crisis?
- b) State three environmental impact of energy crisis in Kenya
9. (a) Name two sources of thermal electricity
- (b) Explain four benefits Kenya would get by striking oil in Isiolo
- (c) Explain three measures taken by the Kenya government to manage and conserve energy
- (d) Form four students of Nyabisawa Girls carried out a field study at Olkaria Geothermal pour stations
10. (i) State three preparation they made prior to the study
- (ii) State three methods of data collection they could have used
- (iii) State three uses of Geothermal energy they learnt
11. (a) (i) Name two non-renewable sources of energy
- (ii) Explain four physical factors that influence the location of hydroelectric power station

(b) (i) What is energy crisis?

(ii) State three causes of energy crisis

(iii) Explain two effects of energy crisis

12. (a) List two renewable fossil fuels

(b) Identify any three functions of hydro power reservoir other than power generation

(c) State three reasons why Kenya spent so little on importing maize during the year 2002

(d) (i) Name two provinces in Kenya where maize is grown on large scale

(ii) State any two uses of maize

13. (a) Name the dams marked E, F and G

(b) Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy.

(c) Explain three factors that influenced the location of Owen falls dam in Uganda

(d) Explain four problems that hinder development of Hydro-electric power projects in Africa

## 20. INDUSTRY

This topic entails :-

- (i) *Definition of industry and industrialization*
- (ii) *Explaining the factors that influence the location and development of industries*
- (iii) *Describing types of industries*
- (iv) *Accounting for the distribution of industries in Kenya*
- (v) *Explaining the significance of industrialization to Kenya*
- (vi) *Discussing the problems of industrialization and possible solutions*
- (vii) *Comparing and contrasting aspects of industrialization in selected countries.*
- (viii) *Carrying out field work on an industry in the local environment.*

1. Give five effects of liberalization of the oil industry in Kenya.

2. (a) Define the term “industrial inertia.”

(b) State three factors that make industrialists prefer to locate their plants near already established industries.

(c) Explain three benefits that would result from rural electrification in Kenya

3. (a) Define the term industrial inertia

(b) State three negative effects of industrialization

4. (a) Differentiate between a factory and industry

(b) Name any three types of tertiary industry

## 21. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

This topic entails :-

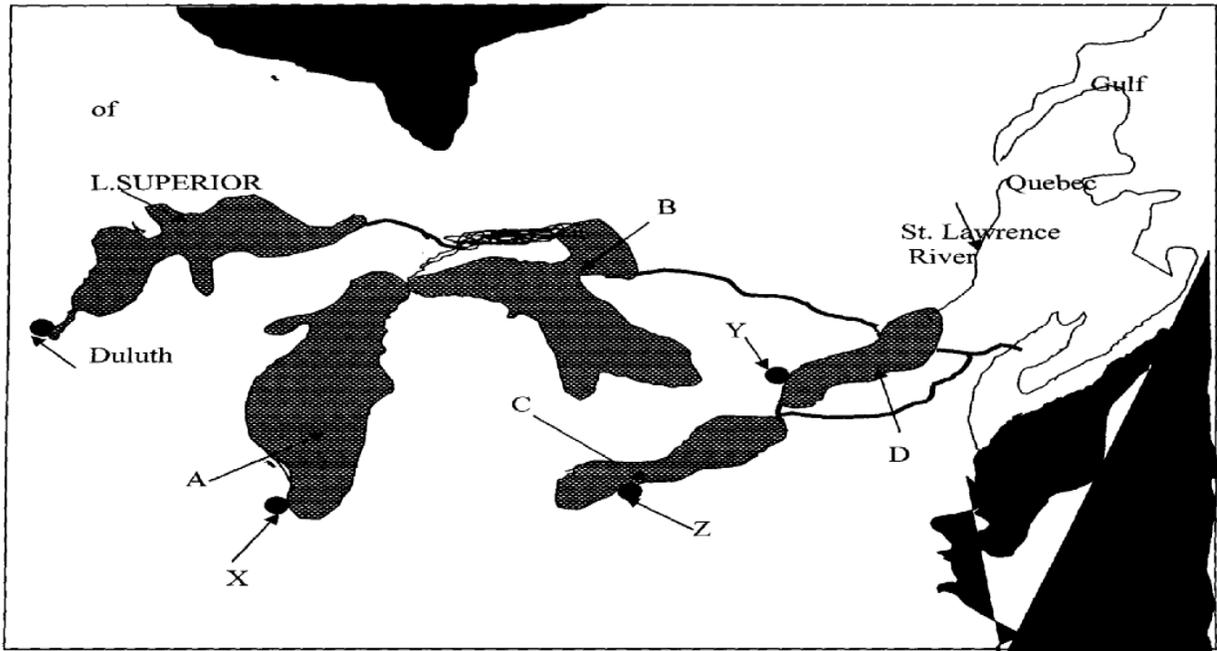
- (i) *Definition of transport and communication*
- (ii) *Identifying modes of transport and types of communication.*
- (iii) *Location of major lines of transport in Africa.*
- (iv) *Outlining the role of transport and communication in economic development of Africa.*
- (v) *Discussing problems facing transport and communication in Africa and the efforts being made to solve them.*
- (vi) *Explanation of the role of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Sea Way in the economies of USA and Canada.*

1.

(a) (i) State four factors that influence transport and communication

(ii) State three problems facing transport and communication in Africa

(b) The diagram below shows the Great Lakes & St Lawrence Seaway:



(i) Name the lakes marked A, B, & C .

(ii) Why was the St. Lawrence Sea way constructed between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean?

(iii) Identify the problems that initially existed along the seaway and how they were solved

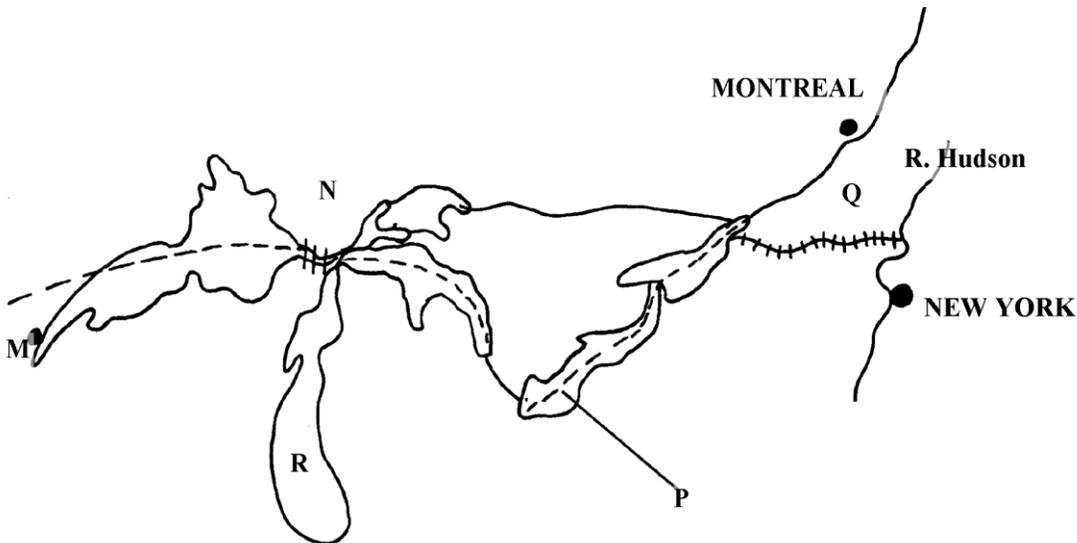
(c) State four advantages of the Mombasa-Nairobi pipeline.

(d) Discuss the role of transport and communication in development

2. (a) (i) What is transport?

(ii) Name three forms of land transport commonly used in Kenya

(b) Below is a sketch map of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Sea Way. Use it to answer question (i) below:



(i) Name;

- The Canals marked N and Q
- The lakes marked R and P
- The port marked M

(ii) Explain four ways in which the Great lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway has contributed to the economies of U.S.A and Canada

(c) State four ways in which communication has contributed to economic development of Kenya

(d) State any four problems facing air transport in Africa

3. (a) Define the term communication

(b) State two recent developments that have taken place in Kenya to improve communication

(c) State two problems facing telephone as a means of communication in Kenya

4. a) State three benefits that Kenya would derive from road linkage with the rest of East African countries

(b) Give two major problems experienced by users of Kenyan roads

5. (a) (i) Give two forms of land transport  
(ii) State any four disadvantages of water transport
- (b) Explain any five ways in which transport and communication is important to the economy
- (c) Explain three attempted solution to African transport and communication problems
- (d) (i) Define canal transport  
(ii) Name the two major canals of the world

6. The table below shows the number shows the number of passengers that used railway transport in selected countries in 1966 and 1977. Use it to answer questions (a) and (b)

COUNTRY	PASSENGERS IN MILLIONS	
	1966	1977
CANADA	4,800	6,000
U.S.A	27,800	16,600
ARGENTINA	14,100	12,000
INDIA	96,000	160,800
JAPAN	258,400	310,900

(a) (i) Using a scale of 1cm to represent 20,000 million passengers, draw comparative bar graphs based on the data above

(ii) State two advantages of using bar graphs in representing data

(b) Calculate the percentage increase in railway passenger transport in Canada between 1966 and 1977

(c) Explain three factors that hinder the development of railway links among African countries

(d) One of the problems facing road transport is the high frequency of accidents. Explain

three conditions of roads in Kenya that may lead to accidents

7. (a) (i) Name three types of communication mainly used in Kenya

(ii) State two advantages of pipelines as a means of transport

(b) (i) Why is air transport not very commonly used in Kenya?

(ii) Explain four roles of transport and communications in the economic development of Africa

(c) (i) State three objectives of constructing the St. Lawrence Seaway

(ii) Name two canals on the St. Lawrence Seaway

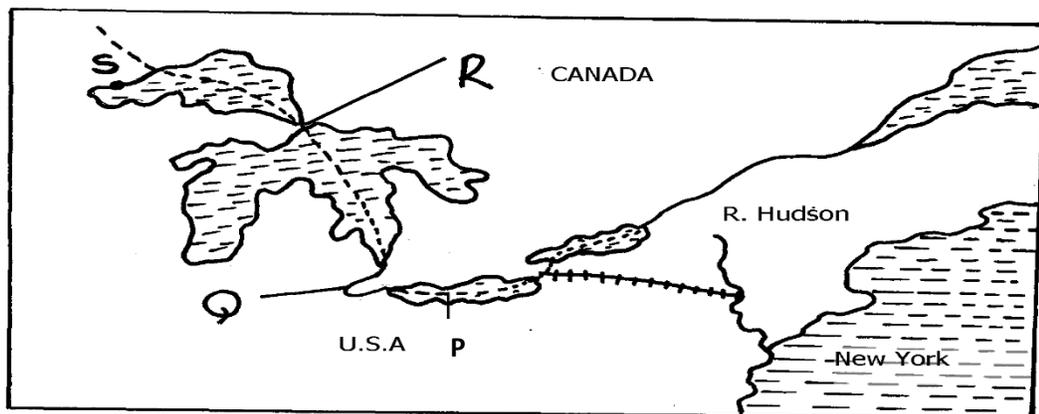
8. Below is a sketch map of the great lakes and St. Lawrence sea way. Use it to answer question (a)

(a) Name:- (i) The Lake marked P

(ii) River marked Q

(iii) Canal marked R

(iv) The port marked S



(b) Explain three ways in which the great Lakes and St. Lawrence seaway has contributed to the economy of Canada and United States of America (U.S.A)

(c) Explain the factors that hinder the development of river transport in Africa

(d) (i) State three recent developments that have taken place in Kenya to improve communication

(ii) Explain three problems facing telephone as a means of communication in Kenya

9. (a) Define the term containerization

(b) State three advantages of containerization

10. (a) (i) Explain three economic importance of using mobile phones

ii) State four problems associated with the use of mobile phones in Kenya

b) Give four reasons why water transport is poorly developed in Africa

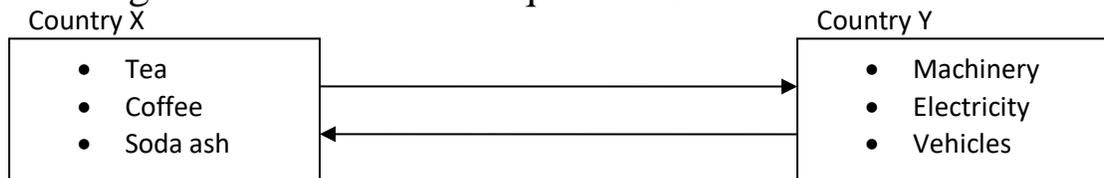
c) Explain three measures that have been taken to solve transport problems in Africa

## 22. TRADE

This topic entails :-

- (i) *Identifying and defining types of trade*
- (ii) *Discussing factors influencing trade*
- (iii) *Identifying major exports and imports of Kenya*
- (iv) *Discussing significance of trade to Kenya*
- (v) *Discussing problems facing trade in Kenya*
- (vi) *Role played by selected trading blocks in the economies of their respective regions.*

1. Use the diagram below to answer question 5a and 5b



a) Identify the type of trade shown above

b) State problems country X is likely to face in the trade shown above

2. (a) Give two types of international trade  
  
(b) State two reasons why there is less trade between Kenya and other African countries
3. (a) State two problems facing trade in Kenya.  
  
(b) Give three benefits of regional trading blocs.
4. (a) Outline two objectives of the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)  
  
(b) State two efforts made by the Kenya government to enhance external trade
5. a) i) Differentiate between visible and invisible exports  
  
ii) Name three invisible exports from Kenya  
  
b) i) Apart from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) name two other regional trading blocks in Africa

ii) Identify three member countries of ECOWAS

iii) Explain five economic benefits of the Economic Community of West Africa states (ECOWAS)

6. (a) What is balance of payment?

(b) Identify three problems that face traders dealing with primary goods

7. (a) Distinguish between visible and invisible export.

(b) State three negative effects of a country over relying on import goods.

## 23. POPULATION

This topic entails :-

- (i) Definition of population
- (ii) Explaining the factors influencing population distribution in East Africa
- (iii) Explaining the factors influencing population growth.
- (iv) Prescribing population structure
- (v) Analysis of the consequences of population growth and structure
- (vi) Comparing and contrasting population trends between Kenya and Sweden.
- (vii) Presentation of population data using relevant statistical graphs.

1. The table below shows the population of a county in Western Europe in 1000. use it to answer part a-c

Age group	male	female
0-4	450	455
5-9	447	449
10-14	448	450
15-19	454	458
20-24	480	472
25-29	630	632
30-34	635	639
35-39	642	671
40-44	670	638
45-49	636	568
50-54	562	641
54-59	633	639
60-64	631	634
65-69	451	452
70-74	470	468
75-79	460	459
80+	451	453

(a) Using a scale of 1cm to 100,000 people, draw a population pyramid from the above data

(b) State five characteristics of the above population structure as shown by the pyramid

(c) Explain four problems likely to be experienced due to the population trend in the above country

(d) (i) What is mortality rate?

(ii) State five measures that have been taken in Kenya to reduce infant mortality in Kenya

2.a) Name two primary sources of population data

b) Explain four reasons that led to rapid population growth in Kenya in the 1980's

c) State four reasons for increased infertility in Kenyan women today

d) Give measures taken by the government to combat child mortality

3. (a) Distinguish between population distribution and population density

(b) State any three problems associated with high population growth rate in Kenya

4 (a) (i) What is life expectancy?

(ii) Give three types of information which can be derived from a population pyramid.

(b) (i) Describe three ways in which population of Sweden differs from that of Kenya.

(ii) Explain four causes of rural-rural migration in Kenya.

(c) Explain three problems which result from the high population growth rates in the East African countries

5. (a) Define the term secondary fertility

(b) (i) Apart from HIV/AIDS give two other causes of mortality in East Africa

(ii) State two ways in which the spread of HIV/AIDS in Kenya may slow down economic development

c) State five problems facing regional trading blocks in Africa

6. a)i) What is dependency ratio?

ii) State three causes of a high dependency ratio in a population

b) i) Explain four factors that have led to the high population density around Lake Victoria

ii) Explain three problems associated with high population growth rate in Kenya

c) Give three reasons for the low birth rate in Sweden

7. a) What is population census

b) State three reasons why countries conduct population census

8. (a) Differentiate between immigration and emigration
- (b) State three effects of rapid population increase in Kenya
9. (a) Define the term population explosion
- (b) State three reasons why countries conduct population census.
- (c) Give two measures the Kenya government has taken to check on high population growth.

## 24. SETTLEMENT

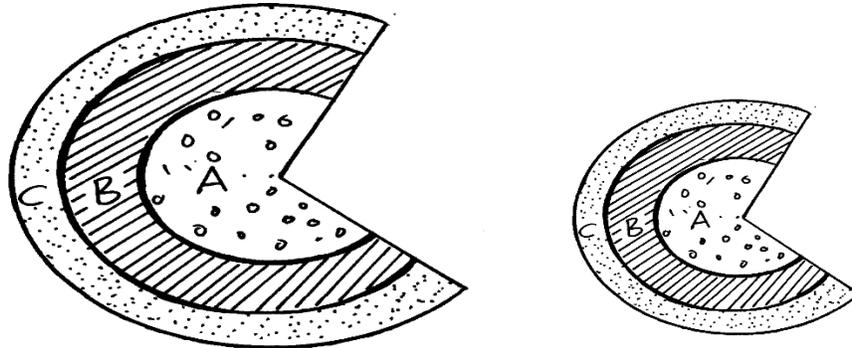
This topic entails :-

- (i) *Definition of settlement and urbanization*
- (ii) *Explaining the factors influencing settlements and settlement patterns*
- (iii) *Accounting for the distribution and functions of selected towns in Kenya*
- (iv) *Explaining the growth and functions of selected towns in Kenya*
- (v) *Comparing and contrasting selected urban centres in Kenya with those of other parts of the world.*
- (vi) *Discussing the effects of urbanization*

1. The diagram below shows part of the urban set up. Use it to answer part (a) and (b)

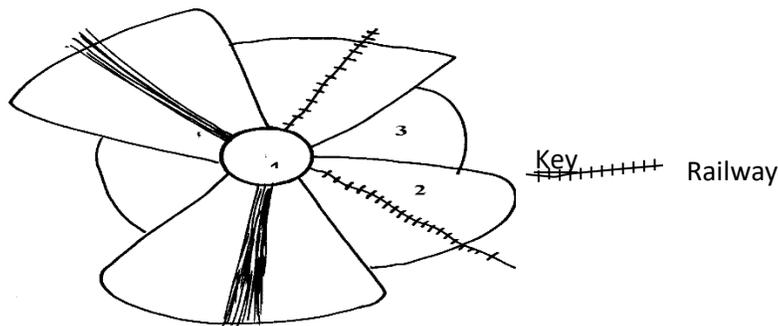
(a) Name the parts labeled ABC

(b) Give three characteristics of the part labeled A



2 a) Name two settlement patterns common in rural areas in Kenya

b) The diagram below shows the internal structure of an urban centre. Name the sectors labeled 1, 2, 3



## 25. MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

This topic entails :-

- (i) *Definition of management and conservation*
- (ii) *Explaining why it is necessary to manage and conserve the environment*
- (iii) *Naming/identifying environment hazards*
- (iv) *Assessing the impact of selected environmental hazards and suggesting measures for combating them.*
- (v) *Discussing the measures taken in managing and conserving the environment.*

1.
  - i) Define the term land pollution
  - ii) Explain four causes of land pollution
  - iii) Explain four effects of land pollution
  
2.
  - a ) Reasons why National parks are located in marginal areas.
  
  - (b) Explain three ways in which water pollution affect wildlife
  
  - (c)
    - (i) State three causes of floods in Kenya

(ii) Explain two methods used to control flooding in Kenya

(d) State six reasons why it is important to manage and conserve environment

3. (a) Give three causes of sound pollution

(b) State two major health effects caused by sound pollution

4. (a) Apart from flooding, name three other environmental hazards experienced in Kenya

(b) (i) Name two rivers to the west of Rift valley which causes large scale flooding

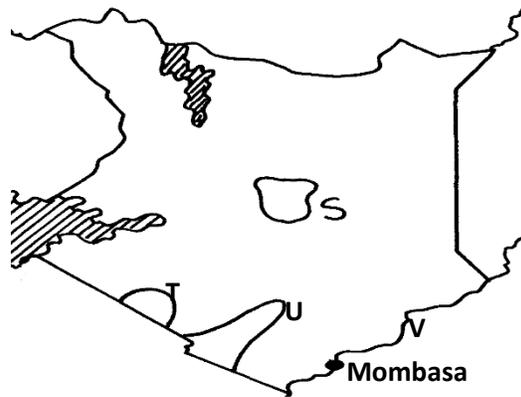
(ii) Explain four problems caused by floods

(c) Explain three effects of land pollution on the environment

(d) (i) State three ways through which land pollution can be controlled

(ii) Give three effects of wind as an environmental hazard in Kenya

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



(a) (i) Name the wildlife conservation areas marked S, T, and U

(ii) Identify the Marine National Park marked V

(b) (i) Apart from Marine and Wildlife name three other tourist attractions along the coastal strip of Kenya

(ii) Give four reasons for wildlife conservation in Kenya

(iii) Explain four problems facing wildlife conservation in Kenya

6. (a) Give three reasons why it was necessary to conduct a pre-visit before the actual study (3mks)

(b) State three measures that they could propose to be taken to promote domestic tourism in Kenya (3mks)

7. (a) Apart from floods, name any other environmental hazard experienced in Kenya

(b) State two causes of desertification

(c) Give two reasons why it is necessary for Kenya to conserve her environment

8. (a) Differentiate between management and conservation of the environment.

(b) Give four reasons why we need to manage and conserve the environment.

(c) Explain four effects of air pollution on the environment.

(d) (i) Give five measures that can be put in place to combat pollution.

(ii) Identity three human characteristics you may learn from the garbage;

9. (a) Define the term pollution as used in Geography.

(b) Dither their air pollution name three forms of pollution.

10. Apart from desertification, name two other environmental hazards experienced in Kenya

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