

F4 TOPICAL REVISION GEOGRAPHY

***A SERIES OF TOPICAL QUESTIONS IN FORM
FOUR GEOGRAPHY***

***FOR MARKING SCHEMES
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1. 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**
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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 Tebere irrigation scheme
 - (ii) Explain **four** factors that favoured establishment of Mwea Tebere 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

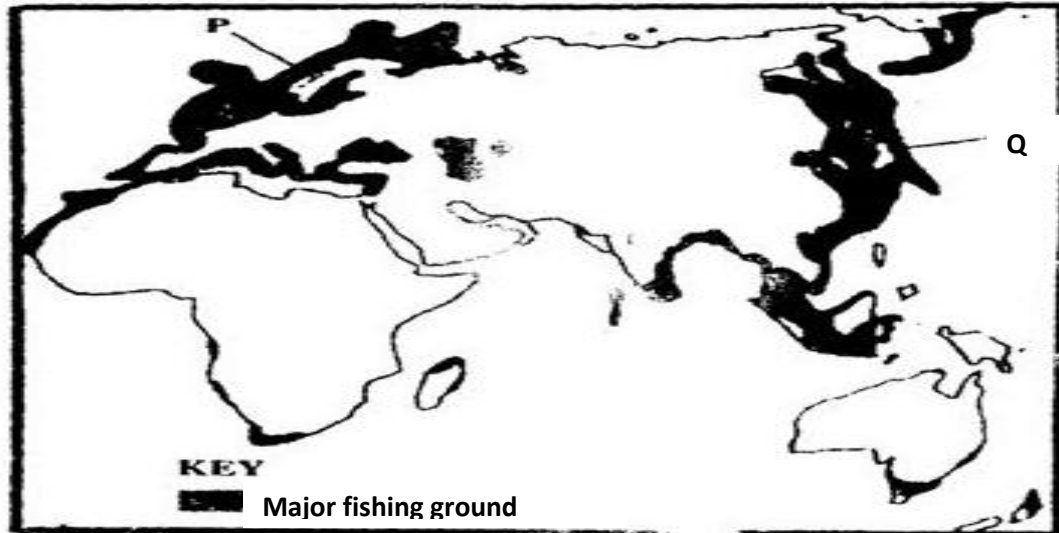
- (ii) State **four** factors which influenced the establishment of Perkerra irrigation scheme
- (c) Explain **three** problems facing irrigation farming in Kenya
- (d) List **four** benefits of the Delta plan project in Netherlands
13. (a) State **two** methods used to reclaim land in Kenya
- (b) Outline 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

2. FISHING

The topic entails:

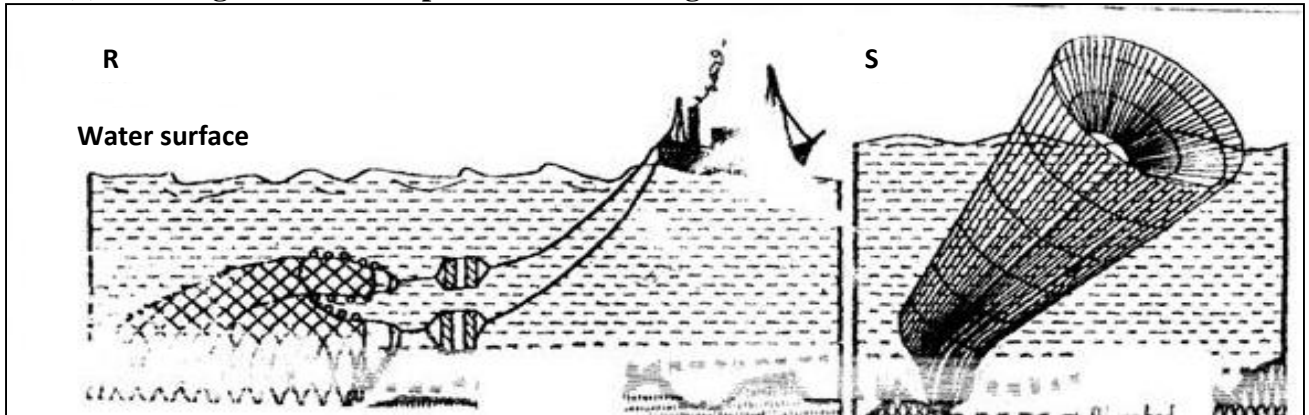
- (i) *Definition of fishing and fisheries.*
- (ii) *Explaining the factors influencing fishing*
- (iii) *Accounting for the location of the major fishing grounds of the world.*
- (iv) *Describing type and methods of fishing*
- (v) *Discussing fresh water and marine fisheries in East Africa*
- (vi) *Assessing 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:



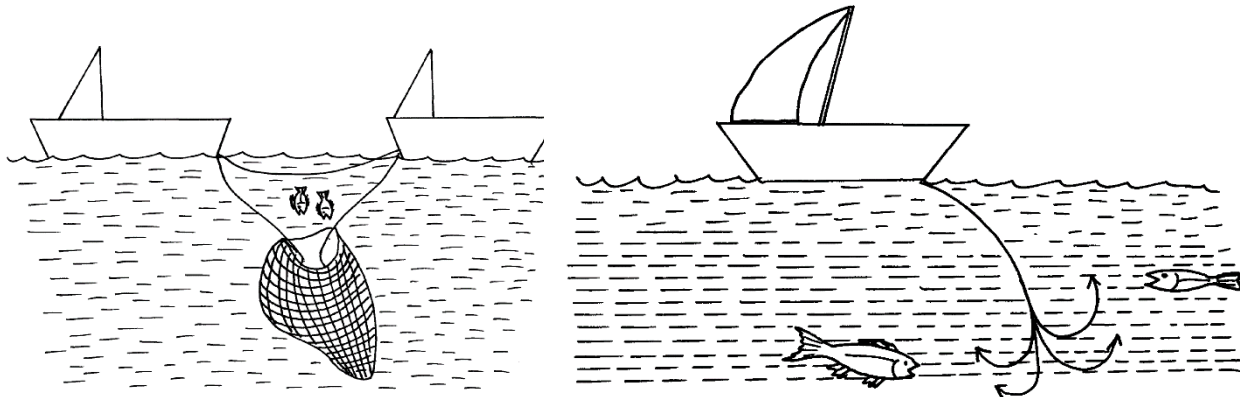
1. (a) (i) Name the countries marked **P** and **Q**
(ii) Explain **four** conditions that favour fishing in the shaded coastal water

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.

3. 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?

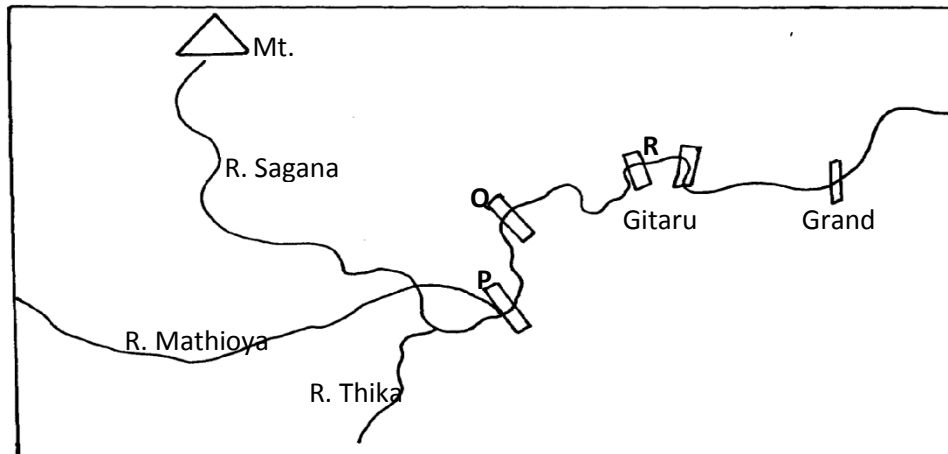
(b) Identify **three** problems that face traders dealing with primary goods
5. (a) Why are some parts of Kenya not developed for tourism?
(b) State **two** factors that hinder domestic tourism in Kenya.
6. (a) State **three** problems facing wildlife conservation in Kenya.
(b) State **two** human factors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

4. 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 suing 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 power 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

5. 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

6. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

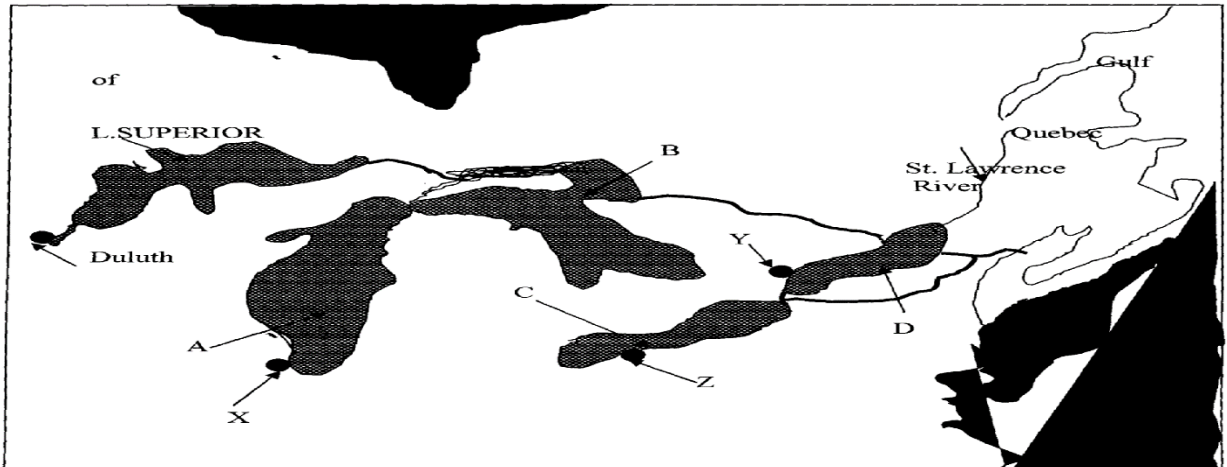
This topic entails :-

- (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.

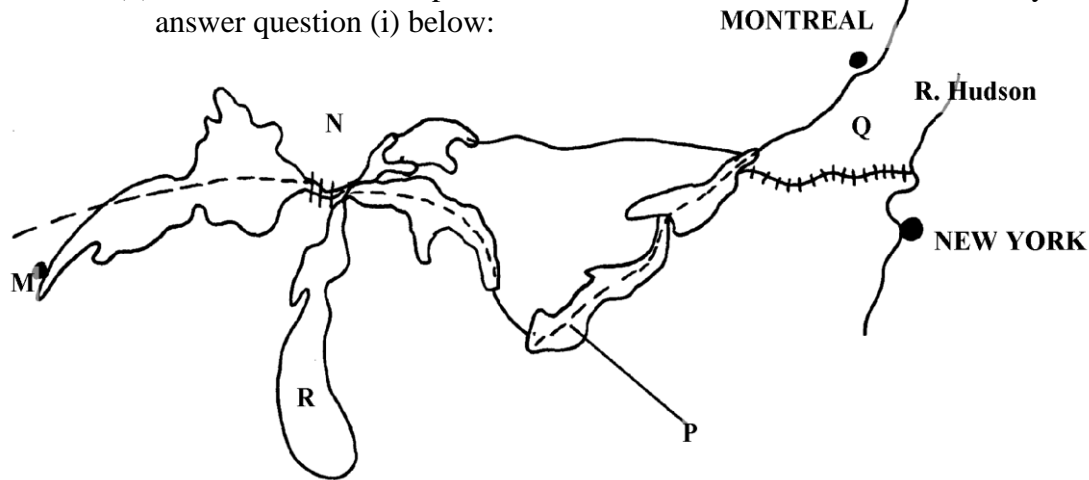
- (a) (i) State **four** factors that influence transport and communication
(ii) State **three** problems facing transport and communication in Africa

(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

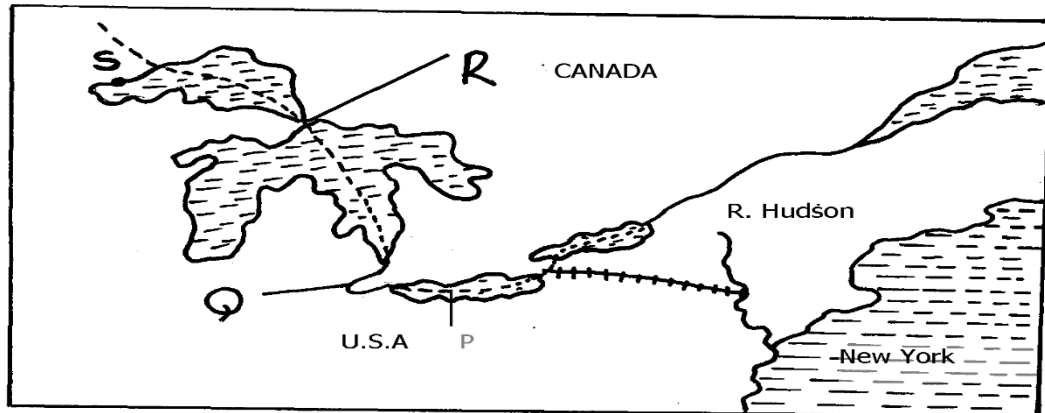
- (ii) State any **four** disadvantages of water transport
- (b) Explain any **five** ways in which transport and communication is important to the economy
- (c) Explain **three** attempted solution to African transport and communication problems
- (d) (i) Define canal transport
- (ii) Name the **two** 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) Whys 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



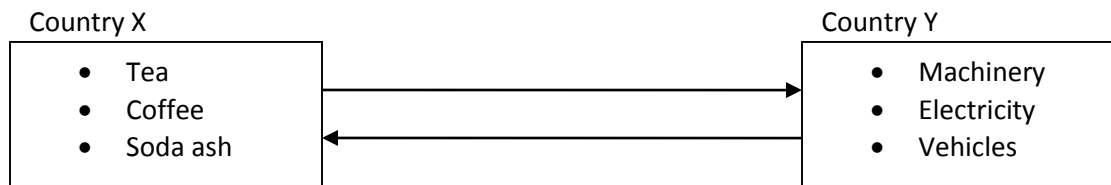
- (b) Explain **three** ways in which the great Lakes and St. Lawrence seaway has contributed to the economy of Canada and United States of America (U.S.A)
- (c) Explain the factors that hinder the development of river transport in Africa
- (d) (i) State **three** recent developments that have taken 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

7. 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 African 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.

8. 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

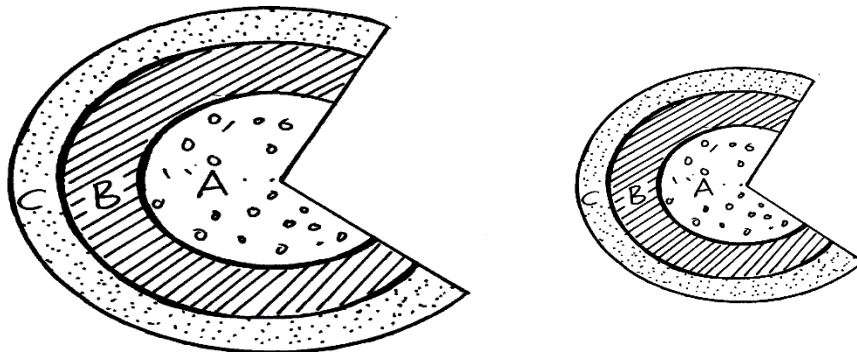
9.
 - (a) Define the term **population explosion**
 - (b) State **three** reasons why countries conduct population census.
 - (c) Give **two** measures the Kenya government has taken to check on high population growth.

9. SETTLEMENT

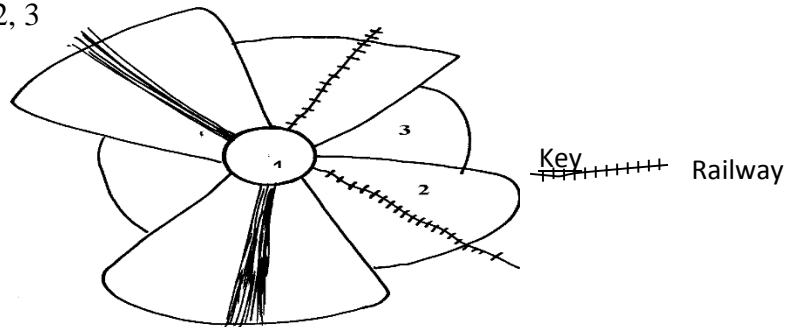
This topic entails :-

- (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

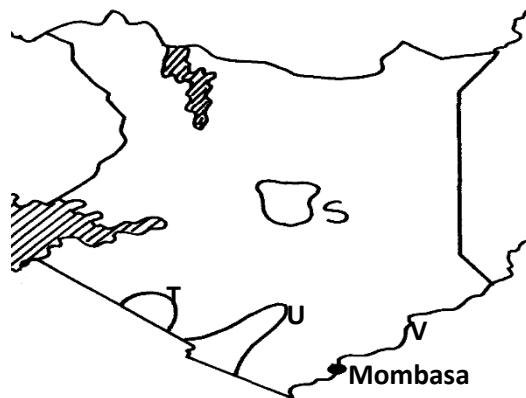


10. MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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 measured 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