

ASSISTANT BOOK

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FORM 3 & 4

AL-JAZEERA SECONDARY SCHOOL

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

GEOGRAPHY

SET BY GROUP OF READING AND ENCOURAGEMENT |

14

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First of all thanks to Allah for allowing us to complete this booklet with questions and answers in Form 3 and 4 in high school.

*Next up is a special thanks to the owner of **Al-Jazeera Secondary School, Mr Khadar**, and the school's management and esteemed teachers for their excellent efforts to prepare students for this booklet, which is a great complement to every student. who hopes to pass the exam successfully.*

*I also commend the remarkable efforts of the students who worked on the writing of this book, which has been internationally researched and committed to the completion of this book, first by **Zakariye Ahmed Aden** and several other students who participated in the same study. Editing this booklet*

INTRODUCTION

When we saw the importance of having students find a book of questions and answers that would facilitate and help them read, understand, and distribute the content, especially in Form 3 and 4 in high school, they were written everywhere. Possible questions

DISCLAIMER

We are excusing the time spent in the classroom and avoiding a year of unsuccessful readings in the 4th or final year of high school not to review much of the chapters containing books, but to the extent that we suspect. We had to go back and reassure them.

We are human beings and never miss mistakes in human writings. While we can make the effort we have done little, yet we know that we will never be wrong.

PROVIDE

While the textbook is not our own and is a product of our curriculum, we have dedicated this book to every student in high school, especially Form 3 and 4.

We hope they will benefit from it

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT SOIL

1. What is the soil?

Ans.

Soil is the natural material on the earth crust in which the Roots of plant grow

2. State Composition Of Soil?

Ans

- in organic compound 45%
- Organic matter 5%
- Water 25%
- Air 25%

3. What is the Factors Influence Soil Formation?

Ans

✓ Parent Rock

✓ climate

✓ living organism

✓ topography

4. State Types of Soil ?

Ans

- Sand Soil
- clay Soil

- *Loan Soil*

5. Mention Soil Profile ?

Ans

- *horizon A: Organic matter*
- *Horizon B: Leaching or less Humus*
- *Horizon C: parent Rock*

6. Tell Classification Of Soil ?

Ans

= Red Soil

= Black Soil

= Desert Soil

= Litterate Soil

7. What is the Soil Erosion?

Ans

✓ Is the Removing Of Top soil

8. State Agency of Soil Erosion?

Ans

~ Water

~ wind

~ Animal

~ human being

9. Mention Types of Soil Erosion?**Ans**

- *Splash or Rain drop*
- *sheet Erosion*
- *Gully Erosion*
- *And Rill Erosion*

10. What is the Effects Of Soil ?**Ans**

- *physical Environment*
- *Human Environment*

11. What's is the Significance Of Soil ?**Ans**

- _ *Soil Are Very Important Animal & plants*
- _ *Soil is Eaten directly by Animal*
- _ *soil Fertility influences forming activity*

12.what is the Methods of Management and Conservation soil Fertility ?**Ans**

- *crop rotation*
- *mixed Farming*
- *inter cropping*
- *mulching*

13. What is the Mulching ?**Ans**

— this is use of plant Remains to Cover cultivated GROUND

14. State Advantage of Mulching ?**Ans**

✓ Reduce evaporation of water

✓ protect the Soil from Erosion

✓ increase The rate of Infiltration of Water to the Soil

15. What is the Factors Influence Soil erosion ?**Ans**

1. Land use Ground

2. soil Type And Condition

3. Rainfall Intensity

16. What is the Methods Soil And Water Conservation?**Ans**

- Biological Method

- physical Method

— **Biological Method**

- Grass Strips

- cover Crop

- Reforestation

_____ physical Method

- stone Line
- filter Strips
- Trash line
- Terraces

17. What is the Soil Degeneration?

Ans.

_ refers To the Decline in the use fullness of Soil

18. state Methods Degenerations Occurs ?

Ans

- Physical Degeneration
- Chemical Degeneration
- Biological **Degeneration**

19. What is the Reforestation ?

Ans

_ Is the Planting of the Trees where trees Once existed and Have Cut down

20. State importance of Reforestation?

Ans

- protect the soil from water and Wind erosion
- Trees root help to bind soil Particles
- provide water catchments

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT SETTLEMENT

Part one settlement

Q1: what is the settlement?

Ans: settlement is the place where people live

Q2: where historically started human settlement?

Ans: human settlement started Neolithic revolution

Q3: what are the main changes of Neolithic revolution?

Ans: they are

domestication of animal

Cultivation OF cereal crops

Q4: list three rivers of basic Neolithic revolution?

Ans: they are

Nile(Egypt)

Tigris(Mesopotamia)

Indus(India)

Q5: what is the advantage of three rivers?

Ans: they are

Flat flood plain

Rich fertile soil

Provides pasture for domestic animal

Q6: what is the factors that determined the location?

Ans: they are

Site

Situation

Q7: describes the site of settlement?

Ans: describes the point at which town (Helmet village city) is located.

Q8: what are the most important factors during the section of site settlement?

Ans: They are

Local relief

Soil

Water accessibility

Natural resource

Q9: describe the situation of settlement?

Ans: the location of place relative to its surrounding features such as rivers, streams, mountains and etc

Q10: what are the factors determine whether settlement?

Ans: they are

Water supply

Food supply

Defense

Relief

Shelter and aspect

Q11: what factors that choice the location new settlement?

Ans: there are three

- ✚ *Political factor*
- ✚ *Social factor*
- ✚ *Economical factor*

Q12: what is classification of settlement?

ANS: divide in two main groups

- ✚ *Rural settlement*
- ✚ *Urban settlement*

Q13: what are the types of rural settlement?

Ans: divides five types

- ✚ *Isolated settlement*
- ✚ *nucleated*
- ✚ *Dispersal settlement*
- ✚ *Linear*
- ✚ *Village settlement*

Q14: what are the types of urban settlement?

Ans: are divided into three types

- ✚ *Large town*
- ✚ *City*
- ✚ *Conurbation capital city*

PART TWO URBAN SETTLEMENT

Q1: what is the urban settlement?

Ans: refers to the population shift from rural to urban area

Q2: what is the classification of urban settlement?

Ans: classified four and they are

- *Location(site and situation)*
- *Shape(pattern)*
- *The major use(function)*
- *Position(rank) as a service center(hierarchy)*

Q3: what are the factors that attract urban settlement?

Ans: four factors and they are

- *Physical environment*
- *Transportation system*
- *Economic concerns*
- *Government policies*

Q4: what are the characteristics of urban settlement?

Ans: towns, cities, conurbation cities,

Q5: what is the town?

Ans: town is the product of man's activity and builds up from village

Q6: what is the classification of urban settlement?

Ans: can be classified in several ways



Classification according to their location

Classification according to their function

 *Classification according to their hierarchy or size*

Q7: what is classification of urban settlement by location?

Ans: is a direct or indirect related to its earlier site and they are as follows

- 1. River bends settlement*
- 2. River confluence settlement*
- 3. River plain settlement*
- 4. River waterfall settlement*
- 5. An indented coast settlement*
- 6. Coast plain towns and ETC*

Q8: list is the classification of urban settlements by their functions?

Ans: 1. Port towns

- Seaport*
- Out port*
- Enter port*
- In-land port*
- Naval port*

- 2. Market town*
- 3. Mining town*
- 4. Industry town*
- 5. Capital town*

6. Banking town

7. Cultural town

Q9: what is the classification of urban settlement by their site?

Ans: the of hierarchy refers to the arrangement wht in a given area and they are

- The population size of settlement
- Range and number of service provided by a settlement
- The sphere of influence or market area of settlement

PART THREE NATURE OF THE URBANIZATION GROWT

Q1: what is the urbanization?

Ans: urbanization is the growth of towns and cities

Q2: urban settlement are differing than rural settlement in four ways

- Economy
- Size
- Density

The way of life

Q3: what does mean the urbanization?

Ans: the level of urbanization means the percentage of the people living in urban settlements is highest in **HICs** and **MICs** than the **LICs** of African and south-east Asia

Q4: what is the urbanization pathway?

Ans: is the graph showing how the level of urbanization of a country changes over time into passing four stages as it develops economically

Stage 1. The early urbanization

Stage 2. The accelerating urbanization

Stage 3. The mature urbanization

Stage 4. The counter urbanization

Q5; what are the reasons for the growth?

Ans: involve four main factors

Population growth

Economies of scale

Multiplier of scale

Economic development

Q6: list main causes and problems of rapid urbanization

Ans: the main causes of rapid urbanization include

- 1. The high volume of rural urban migration*
- 2. High rate of natural population increase*
- 3. A quickening of economic development*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT MARINE RESOURCE AND PRODUCTION

- 1. What is the fishing ?*
 - ✓ Is the act of catching of fish and other aquatic animals.*
- 2. What is the fishery ?*

- ✓ *Is a place where fish are reared or caught in a large numbers.*
- 3. *What is the fishermen ?*
 - ✓ *Is a group of people who earn their living from fishery by means of commercial or subsistence purpose.*
- 4. *What is the fishing capacity ?*
 - ✓ *Is the quantity of fish that can be taken by fishing unit .*
- 5. *What is the fishing effort ?*
 - ✓ *Is the hours trawled per day Or Number of hooks set per day .*
- 6. *State the objectives of rearing fish ?*
 - ✓ *For subsistence*
 - ✓ *For commercial purpose*
- 7. *What are factors influence fishing ?*
 - ✓ *Physical factor*
 - ✓ *Human factor*
- 8. *What are the physical factors influencing fish ?*
 - *Availability of food/plankton*
 - *Natural of coastline*
 - *Relief of an area*
 - *Climatic conditions*
 - *Convergence of cold and warm ocean current*
- 9. *What is the plankton?*
 - *Is the collective term used to refer to millions of minute organisms found in sea water.*
- 10. *List types of plankton?*
 - *Phytoplankton: microscopic plant.*
 - *Zooplankton: microscopic animals.*
 - *Macro zooplankton: large fish egg larva animals.*
- 11. *what are the human factors influence fish ?*
 - *Supply of labour*
 - *Market*
 - *Transport and preservation facilities*
 - *Capital*

- Technology
- Fish eating culture

12. What are the conditions necessary for fish breeding ?

- Water shallow
- Cold and warm ocean current is meet
- Cold water up wells to the surface from the ocean floors
- Water contains a variety of mineral salts

13. What are the types of fish ?

- Salt water fish
- Fresh water fish
- Anadromous fish: fish that can be found both fresh and salt water e.g; salmon

14. What are the types of fishing ?

- Pelagic fish
- Demersal fish
- Inshore

15. What are the methods of fishing ?

- Traditional fishing
- Modern fishing

16. What are the types of traditional methods of fishing ?

- Basket fishing
- Hook and line or {hand line}
- Herbs

17. What are the types of modern methods of fishing ?

- Trawling
- Drifting
- Purse-seining
- long line

18. What is the fish farming?

❖ *Is the rearing of fish in ponds is called Aquaculture*

19. *List advantage of fish farming?*

- *It ensures a steady supply of fish*
- *It is source of food*
- *It is source of income*
- *It provides employments*

20. *What are the problems facing fish farming?*

- *Overbreeding of fish which causes competition for the limited food*
- *Many people do not have the tradition of fish rearing*
- *Fish ponds are always attacked by predators*

21. *List problems facing fishing in Somaliland?*

- *Transportation*
- *Lack of capital*
- *Lack of available preservation facilities*
- *Inadequate fishing technology*
- *Over fishing*
- *Pollution of water*
- *Competition from other countries*

22. *What are the possible solutions?*

- *Making laws and regulations that controls the fishing system*
- *Protecting breeding sites of the fish*
- *Preventing over fishing*
- *Removal of all poisonous materials out of the sea*
- *Introduction of fish farming ponds*

23. *What are the major fishing grounds in the world?*

- *The Atlantic fishing grounds*
- *The pacific fishing ground*

24. *List types of Atlantic fishing grounds?*

- ✓ *North-west Atlantic fishing grounds*
- ✓ *North-east Atlantic fishing grounds*
- ✓ *South-western coast of Africa*

25. State pacific fishing ground?

- ✓ North-east pacific fishing ground
- ✓ North-east Asia fishing ground
- ✓ West coast south American fishing ground

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT **WILD AND TOURISM**

1. Define wild life?

Ans

Refer to the animals (fauna) and plant (flora) existing in their natural habitat

2. Define tourism?

Ans

Is the practice of travelling for specific duration from one home to other for pleasure

3. List factors that influencing distribution of wild life?

Ans

- *Relief*
- *Climate*
- *Soil type*
- *Vegetation*
- *Drainage*
- *Human activities*

4. List problems facing wild life in East Africa?

Ans

- *Poaching*
- *Human activities*
- *Wild life human conflict*
- *Climatic change*
- *Push fire*

5. *Define poaching?*

Ans

Is the reducing the number of some specially the rare animals such as rhinos and the elephant

6. *Define human activities?*

Ans

Is a game reserves where grazing and domestic animals is permitted

7. *Define wild life and human conflict?*

Ans

Are common places where people live near the game reserves animal such as elephant and baboons

8. *What means overgrazing?*

Ans

Where the population of grazing and browsers is high

9. *Define climatic change?*

Ans

Is the change of the temperature

10. *Push fire?*

Ans

Burning of earth pastures during disaster

11. *List wild life management?*

Ans

- *Training*
- *Creating awareness*
- *Education*

12. *Define conservation of wild life?*

Ans

Refers to the protection of both the flora and fauna against interference and destrabtion by people

13. *List of conservation of wild life?*

- *Establishments of game reserves national parts*
- *Band on game hunting*
- *Establishment of game ranches*
- *Creating antipoching*
- *Protection of en daggered species*

14. *List factors that contributed to the slow tourism development in Africa*

Ans

- *Africa disposable income is very low*
- *There are a few tourism products that suit the short haul markets* ○
Most of African countries target long haul or major global tourism south markets

Questions and answers about climate and climactic zones

1. *What is the climate?*

- *Is the state of the atmosphere over long period of time.*

2. *What is the weather?*

- *Is the state of the atmosphere over short period of time.*

3. *what are the factors influencing climate?*

- *Temperature*
- *Air pressure*
- *Wind*
- *Humidity*
- *Precipitation*

4. *what are the factors influencing world climate?*

- *Latitude*
- *Altitude*
- *Aspects*
- *Distance from sea*
- *Air masses*
- *Ocean current*
- *Human activities*

5. *what is the latitude?*

- *Average temperature decreases from equator towards the poles.*

6. *what is the altitude?*

- *Is the height above the sea level.*

7. *what is the aspects?*

- *Refers to the Direction which Slope faces, some slopes are exposed to the sun then others.*

8. *what are the distances from sea?*

- *Is considerable difference between temperature of land and water.*

9. *what is the ocean current?*

- *Winds blowing over the ocean adopt the temperature of the currents and carry the influence to adjacent lands.*

10. *what is the air masses?*

- *Is the largest body of air with uniform properties throughout.*

11. *what is the human activities?*

- *Climate can be greatly influenced by the human activities practiced in a given area.*

12. *what is the types of activities?*

- *Settlements and agriculture activities*
- *Developed of urban centres activities.*
- *Construction of dam's activities.*

13. *Settlements and agriculture activities?*

- *Before people settle in a given area, they clear natural vegetation to make room for settle.*
- *To grow crops.*

- *Tree contributed large amount of water into the atmosphere through the process of transpiration.*
- *When they are cut in large number a drop in the rainfall amount received will be experienced.*

14. developed of urban centers?

- *The growth of towns can also affect climate. Smoke from factories and vehicles can lead to formation of fog which reduces visibility.*

15. Construction of dams?

- *When dams create large human made lake, they tend to have modifying effect on the temperature of the surrounding land.*
- *They also lead to an increase in the amount of moisture in the atmosphere through evaporation.*
- *It's in creases in the amount of rainfall received in area.*

16. What are the types of winds?

- *Global wind*
- *Local wind*

17. Global winds these include?

- *Prevailing trade winds*
- *Prevailing westerly winds*
- *Prevailing easterlies.*
- *Polar easterlies.*

18. what is the sea breeze?

- *Movement of cool air from the sea to land during time.*

19. what is the land breeze?

- *Movement of cool air from the land to the sea during the night time.*

20. the four global prevailing winds detected due to Coriolis force?

- Trade winds
- The westerly winds
- Monsoon winds
- Polar winds.

21. what are the types of trade winds?

- The northeast trade winds
- The south east trade winds

22. what are Recording and calculating temperature?

- The maximum and minimum temperature recorded in a given day is used to determine the following.
 - ❖ Mean daily temperature.
 - ❖ Daily range of temperature.
 - ❖ Mean monthly temperature.
 - ❖ Mean annual temperature.
 - ❖ Annual range of temperature.

23. Temperature of the atmosphere

- The temperature of atmosphere and of the surface of the earth is a product of radiant heat received from the sun.
- The sun is the only source of heat energy that maintains the temperature of the atmosphere and surface of the earth.
- The sun energy is transmitted in form of rays of short waves.

24. what is insolation?

- Is a sun energy, or solar radiation.

25. what are the heat transferred in the atmosphere?

- Energy in the atmosphere is transferred through three processes, namely.

- i. Radiation.
- ii. Conduction.
- iii. Convection.

26. what is the radiation?

- Is the method by which solar radiation is transferred from the sun through space before it reaches the edge of the atmosphere.

27. what is the conduction?

- Is the method in which heat energy is transferred from warmer body to colder surface.

28. what is the convection?

- In the atmosphere takes place when air is heated by earth and becomes less dense.

29. Climate regions of the world?

- The koppen system recognizes five major climatic types are.
 - Tropical moist climates.
 - Dry climates.
 - Moist mid-latitude climates.
 - Moist continental mid-latitude climates.
 - Polar climates.

30. Tropical moist climates?

- Tropical moist climates extend northward and southward from the equator to about 15 to 25 of latitude.
- All months have average temperature greater than 18 Celsius.
- Annual precipitation is greater than 1500mm.

31. what are the three minor koppen of tropical moist climates ?

- ✓ Tropical wet.

- ✓ Tropical monsoon
- ✓ Tropical wet and dry.

32. Dry climates?

- The most obvious climatic feature of this climate that potential evaporation and transpiration exceed precipitation.

33. What are the major types of this Dry climate?

- ✓ Dry arid (desert).
- ✓ Dry semiarid (steppe).

34. Moist subtropical mid-latitude climates?

- This climate generally has warm and humid summer with mild winters.
- Its extent is from 30 to 50 of latitude mainly on the eastern and western borders of most continent
- During the winter, the main weather feature is the mid-latitude cyclone.

35. What are the major types of moist subtropical mid-latitude climates?

- ✓ Humid subtropical.
- ✓ Marine.
- ✓ Mediterranean.

36. Moist Continental mid-latitude climates?

- Moist continental mid-latitude climates have warm to cool summers and cold winter.
- The location of these climates is pole ward of the tropics.
- The average temperature of the warmest month is greater than 10 Celsius while the coldest months are less than -3 Celsius.

37. What are the major types of moist continental mid-latitude climates?

- ✓ Dry winter.
- ✓ Dry summers.

- ✓ *Wet all seasons.*

38. Polar climates?

- *Polar climates have year-round cold temperatures with the warmest month less than 10 Celsius.*
- *Polar climates are found on the northern coastal areas of North America, Europe, Asia, and on the land masses of green land and American.*

39. what are the manor types of polar climates?

- *Polar tundra.*
- *Polar ice caps.*

40. What are the factors influencing the world climatic regions?

- *Latitude and its influence on solar radiation received.*
- *Air mass influence.*
- *Location of global high and low pressure zone.*
- *Heat exchange from ocean currents.*
- *Distribution of mountain barriers.*
- *Pattern of prevailing winds.*
- *Distribution of land and sea.*
- *Altitude.*

41. Effects of top three factors though the following climatic features?

- *Inter-Tropical convergence zone.*
- *Subtropical high pressure zone.*
- *Polar front.*

42. What is the climatic region Descriptions?

- *This climatic classification organizes the climatic regions of the world into eight different groups.*
- ✓ *Tropical wet.*
- ✓ *Tropical wet and dry.*

- ✓ Subtropical desert and steppe.
- ✓ Mid-latitude desert and steppe.
- ✓ Mid-latitude wet.
- ✓ Mid-latitude winter-dry.
- ✓ Latitude summer-dry.
- ✓ Polar ice cap.

Questions and answers about MAP-READING

1. What is the map?

Ans:-

-Map is a representation of any part of the earth's surface.

-Map is to draw, describe any part of the world

2. What are types of map according size of its scale?

• they are three types :-

- Large scale maps _____ (1:50,000)
- Medium scale maps _____ (1:50,000 – 1:250,000)
- Small scale maps _____ (1:250,000)

3. What are types of map according to subject matter ?

• they are two types:-

- Qualitative map
- Quantitative map

4. Qualitative map Describes:-

- geological map - topographical map. - attitude

- Relief map - soil map - wall map

5. Quantitative Map Describes:-

- Air temperature - Amount of Rainfall. - Mineral extraction
- Density of population. - Forest production.
- Agriculture production

6. What is the function of map reading? - to discuss the items showing in the map

7. What is used map reading?

- the study of history.
- the study of geography
- the study of economy
- the study of many other special areas

8. What is the topographical map?

- is prepared of the villages situated side by side or enlarging

9. What used for topographical map?

- Used for. - Area measurement - Agriculture planning
- Road planning. - Recreation development

10. What is the Relief map?

- is the variation in elevation of the earth's surface

11. What are the types of relief map?

They are two types :-

- A plan metric map :_____ shows only horizontal position of constructed and natural features.
- A Topographic map :_____ shows both the horizontal and vertical position of constructed and natural features

12. What is the Bearings?

- Bearings are horizontal angles referenced to one of the quadrants of the compass

13. What are the contour lines?

- contour lines are an imaginary lines on the ground connecting points of the same elevation

14. What is the contour interval?

- contour interval is the vertical distance between adjacent contour lines
- the Amount of the contour interval is given in the marginal information.

15. What is an index contour?

- is the starting of the lowest elevation, every fifth contour line is heavier and darker than intermediate contour.

16. What is the intermediate contour?

- Intermediate contour is the contour lines falling between index contours.

17. What is the Aerial photography?

- Aerial photography is photographs taken from air craft

18. Equation of Aerial photography scale.

$$\text{Scale} = \text{photo distance} / \text{ground distance}$$

19. Methods of area measurement include:-

- plan metric method

- grids method

20. What are the convectional signs?

- Convectional signs are the signs which are used in map and plans to depict some specified feature.

21. What are international convectional signs?

- are the cartographers of the world use special symbols and signs in maps and plans.

22. What is the street plan?

- Street plan is the map of city's long range vision for its major street network.

23. What is the Geographic information system (G I S)?

- G I S is A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, manage and present all types of geographical data.

Questions and answer about agriculture

Q1: define agriculture?

Ans: is the practice of cultivating crops and rearing of animals

Q2: define hunting?

Ans: is killing and tripping wild animals for food

Q3: define gathering?

Ans: is a collecting of fruits of a certain plants for food

Q4: list factors influencing agriculture?

Ans: are

✓ **Physical factor/ Climatic factor**

- Rainfall - temperature -Light
- wind. - Relative humidity. - Attitude

✓ **Biological factor**

- Have disadvantage:
 - Weeds. - Pest - Disease
- Have advantage:
 - Decomposers -Pollinators

✓ **Human factor**

- Cultural tradition. - Religious beliefs
- land tenure system

✓ **Economic factor**

- Operational cost. - marketing expenses
- cost of storage. - cost of transportation.

✓ **Political factor**

- Law and order. - stability and security

Q5: List aspect of rainfall?

- rainfall reliability - rainfall amount.
- rainfall intensity - rainfall distribution

Q6: what is the effects of high intensity of rainfall?

Ans: - causing soil erosion. - Damaged crops

Q7: what is the temperature?

Ans: Temperature is the hotness or coldness of a place measuring in degree Celsius

Q8: How the temperature affects the Agriculture?

Ans:- Affect two ways:

- Low temperature - High temperature

Q9: How the low temperature affects the Agriculture?

Ans: - slow of growth rate of crops

- low of photosynthesis*
- High incidence of disease*
- low of quality of crops*

Q10: how the High temperature affects the Agriculture?

Ans: - Increase rate of growth

- high quality of crops*
- reduce livestock production*
- Increase evaporation*

Q11: List Aspect of Light?

*Ans: -**Light intensity**; is the strength with the light harnessed by chlorophyll*

*-**Light duration**; is the period during which light available to plants in per day*

*- **Light wave light**; these are types of light as observed in rainbow*

Q12: what is wind?

Ans: it refers to air in motion

Q13: How strong wind effect the in agriculture?

Ans: - increase the rate of evaporation

- increase the spread of pests and disease*
- Damage to the crop*

Q14: what is the topography?

Ans: is the surface features of an area.

Q15: How topography affects the agriculture?

Ans: - Cause soil erosion

- Difficult of tillage*
- poor transportation facilities*

Q16: what is the Relative humidity?

Ans: is the amount of water vapor held by air at given temperature.

Q17: what is the different b/w evaporation and transpiration?

- Evaporation:** is the loss of water vapor from the soil surface*
- Transpiration:** is the loss of water vapor through the leaf pores*

Q18: what are the effects of pests?

Ans: - they feed on the whole parts of the plants

- they transmit crop disease*
- pests increase the cost of producing crop*

Q19: what are the effects of parasite?

Ans. - they suck blood

- they spread disease*
- reduce quality of crops*

Q20: what are the Decomposers and predators?

*Ans: •**Decomposers:** are microscopic livings usually found in the soil*

- predators:** are animals that kills and feeds another animals*

Q21: list types of agriculture?

Ans: are three

- 1. crop farming (arable farming)*
- 2. Livestock farming*
- 3. Mixed farming*

Q22: what is the crop farming?

Ans: crop farming involves the cultivation and management of crops

Q23: what are the types of crop farming?

Ans: are two

- *Subsistence farming*
 - (a). shifting cultivation*
 - (b). sedentary subsistence farming*
 - (c). intensive farming*
- *Commercial arable farming And include*
 - (a). plantation farming*
 - (b). extensive mechanized grain cultivation*
 - (c). intensive commercial agriculture*

Q24: Write methods that crops can be growth?

Ans: two methods

- *Mono-cropping(pure stands)*
- *Inter cropping (mixed stands)*

Q25: write systems that categorized crop farming?

Ans: are two systems:

- **Field crops**
 - (a) Annual crops*

(b) *Perennial crops*

➤ **Horticulture crops**

(a). *floriculture: is the growing of flowers*

(b). *oleri-culture : is the growing of vegetables*

(c). *pomo-culture: is the growing of fruits*

Q26: *cereal production*

- *Maize*
- *Rice*
- *Sorghum*
- *Millet*
- *Wheat*
- *Beans*
- *Sugarcane*
- *Tea*
- *Coffee*
- *Oil palm*
- *Mango*

Q27: *what is the maize?*

Ans: *maize is a cereal which grows to a height of about **1 .5m***

Q28: *write the important of maize?*

Ans: *maize is important and they are*

- *It's the stable food in most parts of s/land*
- *It's also very important food for livestock*

Q29: *write the growing conditions of maize*

- ✓ *Altitude of **0-220m** above sae level*
- ✓ *Temperature **25c***
- ✓ *Rainfall **300-1800mm***

- ✓ Soils **loamy** or **silt**
- ✓ Neutral **pH 6-7**

Q30: write land preparation of maize?

Ans: are

- ✓ Prepared early to allow trash to dry
- ✓ Enough time to rot
- ✓ Ploughing is used in large scale farmers while hand digging is used in small scale
- ✓ It grows well in fertile soils

Q31: write field operation of maize?

Ans: are

- ✓ Planting
- ✓ It should be done early in the rains to make maximum use of available moisture
- ✓ The depth varies from **2.5cm** to **10cm**

Q32: write weed control of maize?

Ans: are

- ✓ Weeds in maize should be controlled
- ✓ Right from early stage of growing reduce competition for moisture and nutrients by using slashing or herbicides

Q33: write maize disease?

Ans: are four diseases they are

1. Maize streak
2. White leaf blight
3. Smut disease
4. Rust disease

Q34: What is the rice?

Ans: rice is the seed of the grass species

Q35: write growing conditions of rice?

Ans: are

- ✓ temperature **21-25c**
- ✓ rainfall **120-200mm**
- ✓ soil **loamy soil**
- ✓ **flat land to permit the soil to retain the water**

Q36: what is the sorghum?

Ans: is drought resistant cereal crop which reaches **1m** to **4m** high

Q37: write the important of sorghum?

Ans: they are

- ✓ it is drought resistance
- ✓ it is also grown as fodder for animals
- ✓ it is panicle
- ✓ less transpiration

Q38: list types of sorghum?

Ans: there are two types

- ✓ white seeded varieties (Aden gab)
- ✓ Brown seeded varieties (cilmi jamac)

Q39: write the growing conditions of sorghum?

Ans: are

- ✓ Altitude **0-1500m**
- ✓ Rainfall **420-630mm**

- ✓ *Soils-fertile soil, well-drained soil*

Q40: write the land preparation of sorghum?

Ans: are

- ✓ *Prepare during the dry season*
- ✓ *Dig or plough for primary cultivation*
- ✓ *Secondary cultivation to fine tilt*

Q41: write planting of the sorghum?

Ans: are

- ✓ *Plant at the onset of the rains*
- ✓ *Planting depth is **2.5cm-5cm***
- ✓ *Incorporate **25-40kg** per hectare of phosphorus*

Q42: write the management of sorghum?

Ans: are

- *Weeding by uprooting*
- *Fertilizer application*
- *Control disease like smut*

Q43: write disease of sorghum?

Ans are two

- *Loose smut*
- *Head smut*

Q44: what is the control of sorghum?

Ans: are

- *Early planting*
- *Crop rotation*

➤ *Field sanitation*

Q45: *what is the millet?*

Ans: is Originated in the savannah areas of west African

Q46: *list types of millet?*

Ans: are two types

- *Bulrush millet (tall, grows up to **3m** high)*
- *Finger millet (short, grows up **1-2m**)*

Q47: *write the growing conditions of the millet?*

Ans: are

- ❖ *Altitude up to **2400m** above sea level*
- ❖ *Rainfall **900mm** per year*
- ❖ *Soils fertile, free draining soils*
- ❖ *Warm climate required*

Q48 *write land preparation of the millet?*

Ans: are

- ❖ *Done during the dry season to remove all perennial weeds*
- ❖ *Secondary cultivation or harrow to produce fine tilt*

Q49: *write planting of millet?*

Ans are

- ❖ *Planting is done at the onset of rain*
- ❖ *Broadcast or plant in rows*

Q50 *write field establishment of millet?*

Ans: are

- ❖ Weeding control
- ❖ Control pests
- ❖ Control diseases
- ❖ Fertile application

Q51: Write common diseases of millet?

Ans: are two

- ❖ Head smut
- ❖ Common smut

Q52.:write harvesting of millet?

Ans: are

- ❖ Cut heads with a knife or sickle when dry
- ❖ Store in well ventilated

Q53: what is the wheat?

Ans: is one of the oldest known crops

Q54: write growing conditions of wheat?

Ans: are following conditions

- ❖ Annual rainfall **380 to 900mm**
- ❖ Temperature **21c**
- ❖ Growing seasons at least three months
- ❖ Rich in loam soil

Q55: where wheat is produced in countries?

Ans: USA is large exporter of wheat

Q56: write the diseases of wheat?

Ans: the main wheat diseases are

- ✓ Seed bone scab
- ✓ Common bunt
- ✓ Loose bunt
- ✓ Leaf and head -blight disease

Q57: what is the beans?

Ans: is a main source of protein

Q58: write growing conditions of the beans?

Ans: are

- ✓ Altitude **1000-2000m** above sea level
- ✓ Rainfall more than **625mm** per year
- ✓ Soils: well drained soils soil rich in organic manure

Q59: write land preparation of the beans?

Ans: one primary cultivation and secondary will be enough

Q60: write the planting of beans?

Ans: are

- ✓ Apply organic manure
- ✓ Place **2-3** seeds per hole
- ✓ Plant at onset of rains

Q61: write the field establishment of beans?

Ans: are

- ✓ Weeding control
- ✓ Control pest
- ✓ Control disease
- ✓ Fertilizer application

Q62: write the common diseases of beans?

Ans: are

- ✓ *Anthracnose*
- ✓ *Bacteria (halo) blight*

Q63: write the control of the beans?

Ans: are

- ✓ *Certified seed*
- ✓ *Crop rotation*
- ✓ *Use of fungicides*

Q64: write the harvesting of beans?

Ans: are

- ✓ *Beans are harvested when green pods or when dry as grains*
- ✓ *The green pods are harvested prematurely and used vegetation*

Q65 what is the sugarcane?

Ans: is one of the several species of tall perennial

Q66: Write the growing conditions of sugarcane?

Ans: are

- *Temperature of **21c-30c***
- *An annual rain fall of about **2000mm***
- *Dry warm sunny season*
- *Rich, deep well drained soil*
- *Large labour force*

Q67: write the harvesting if sugar cane?

Ans: are

- *Cutting the trash*

- *Harvesting done during the day season when the cane is ripen*
- *Machine cuts the cane at the base of the stalk*

Q68: where is the sugarcane is produced in countries ?

Ans: are

- *Pakistan*
- *Brazil*
- *USA*
- *Colombia ETC*

Q69: what is the tea?

Ans: is an ever green shrub

Q70: write the growing conditions of tea?

Ans: are

- *Rainfall **150-750mm***
- *Temperature **18c***
- *Slope hills*
- *High humidity*

Q71: what is the coffee?

Ans: is a perennial crop which is expensive cultivated

Q72: write the growing conditions of tea?

Ans: are

- *Altitude **30s and 28n***
- *Rain fall **1700mm***
- *Temperature **21c and 26c***
- *Rich deep loamy soil*
- *Cheap labour weeding, spraying, picking process*

Q73: write growing conditions of cocoa?

Ans: are

- Temperature **26c**
- Annual rainfall **2000mm**
- No strong winds
- Deep well drained soils

Q74: what is the oil palm?

Ans: oil palm originated from west Africa

Q75: write the growing conditions of oil palm?

Ans: are

- Temperature **21c**
- High relative humidity
- Well drained fertile soil
- High humidity

Q76: write the growing conditions of mango?

Ans: are

- Altitude **0 to 1500m**
- Rain fall **650mm**
- Soil well drained soil
- PH:**5.5 to 7.5**

Q77: list problems facing crop farming?

Ans: they are

1. Pests and disease attack
2. Poor transport network
3. Delayed payment

4. *Competition from cheap imports*
5. *Corruption and mismanagement*

Q78: What is the Livestock farming?

Ans: is involves keeping or rearing of domesticated animals on a farm

Q:79: what are types of livestock farming?

Ans: are two types;

- commercial livestock farming*
- pastoral farming*

Q80: what are types of Commercial livestock farming?

Ans: - cattle farming. - poultry farming
- sheep farming.

Q81: what is the pastoralism?

Ans: is the rearing of animal and moving from place to place to find water and pasture

Q82: what are types of pastoralism?

Ans: - Nomadic pastoralism
- sedentary pastoralism
- transhumance pastoralism
- commercial pastoralism

Q83: what are the characteristics of pastoralism?

Ans: - they keep large number of animals
- they practice uncontrolled breeding

- they keep animals of poor quality

Q84: what are problems facing pastoralism in Somaliland?

Ans: - climatic problem

- pests and disease attack
- lack of transport
- lack of knowledge
- Overstocking
- lack of veterinary service and marketing

Q85: what are the significance of livestock farming?

Ans: - livestock are source of food to human

- livestock are source of income
- cultural uses :-
 - Medium of exchange.
 - social ceremonies.
 - Recreational purpose

Q86: what is the mixed farming?

Ans:

mixed farming: is the practice of growing crops and rearing animal on the other hand in same farm.

Q87: List the advantage of mixed farming?

Ans: -manure is used crop production

- Income is distributed through the year
- it ensures proper utilization of labor

Q88: list the dis-advantage of mixed farming?

Ans: - initial capital is high

- land is limited for each enterprise

- Lack of specialization in one enterprise

Q89: what is the tool?

*Ans: **tools** is an equipment used for agriculture production*

Q90: How maintenance of farm tools?

Ans: - clean after use

- Store properly after use

- oiling to prevent rusting

- Repair or replace broken handles

- sterilize livestock production

Q91: DAILY TOOLS FOR AGRICULTURE USE SHOWING TABLE AT BELOW PICTURES.;

	Pick axe	- for removing roots, large stones and breaking heavy soils.
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	Axe	d felling big trees
	Burdizzo	-is used for docking -is used for castration
	Panga	- is used for cutting, slashing, weeding and etc.

	Dehorning iron	- its used for cutting horn of rearing animals
	Secateurs	- used for pruning or cutting small braches of tree
	Garden trowel	-is used for digging up of seedling during transplanting and making holes for trans planting
	Sickle	-is used for harvesting grains - cutting grass - slashing bushes and weeds

	Rake	-is used for uprooting weeds - removing small stones - leveling the soil
	Jambe	-used for seed bed preparation - weeding - harvesting root crops

Q92: Read Table below;

OPERATIONS	TOOLS USED
<i>Bloodless castration</i>	<i>Burdizzo</i>
<i>Digging</i>	<i>Pick axe, jambe and etc.</i>
<i>Pruning</i>	<i>Pruning knife, pruning sow</i>
<i>Trimming-hooves</i>	<i>Hoof cutter</i>

<i>Administration drugs</i>	<i>Bolus gun, drenching gun and hypodermic needle and etc.</i>
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Questions and answers from about *energy resource*

Q1: define energy?

Ans: is the capacity to do work or is the power required to carry out an activity

Q2: define resources?

Ans : as features that are need and used by people

Q3: natural resources are include?

Ans: and they are

- ✓ *Raw material*
- ✓ *Climate*
- ✓ *Soil*

Q4: human resources can be defined in two?

Ans: are two

- *Capital*
- *People*

Q5: what are burned the most energy we use comes from fuels?

Ans: power stations

- ✓ *Factories*

- ✓ Homes
- ✓ Vehicles

Q6: What are renewable energy source?

Ans: those sources of energy which can be consumed not only once but again and again

Q7: what are the significance of renewable energy source?

Ans: renewable resources of energy are those sources that can be regenerated and used of long period

- ✓ The sun wind and water same renewable resources of energy can be tapped
- ✓ at any time without effecting the amount available in the future

Q8: What is the advantage of solar energy?

- ✓ It is cheap source of energy it can be trapped
- ✓ It is available in all parts of the world
- ✓ It is clean and environmentally friendly form of energy

Q9: What is the disadvantage of solar energy?

- ✓ Solar energy has limited use
- ✓ The storage batteries are expensive to manufacture
- ✓ Solar technology is relatively new

Q10: What are advantage of wave and tides?

- ✓ Ans: this is a cheap source of energy
- ✓ Free problems of wave and tides

Q11: what are disadvantage of wave and tides?

- ✓ Ans: expensive to build
- ✓ The generated plants may be destroyed by tsunamis

Q12: define wind energy?

Ans: is the energy from the wind

Q13: write advantage of wind energy?

Ans: they are

- ✓ *It is a cheap source of energy*
- ✓ *It is clean which does not pollute the environment*
- ✓ *It is an inexhaustible source of energy*

Q14: what are disadvantage of wind energy?

Ans: they are

- ✓ *Relatively expensive to maintain*
- ✓ *Low energy production*
- ✓ *Large space is needed*

Q15: define hydroelectric power?

Ans: is the energy produce water flow

Q16: advantage of hydroelectric power?

Ans: HEP is one of the cleanest and environmentally friendly

- *HEP can be transmitted over long distance*
- *It is an inexhaustible source of energy*
- *It is easy to use as one only need to operate simple switches*

Q17: dis advantages of hydroelectric power

Ans: are

- ❖ *Is fluctuations of the water level*
- ❖ *Construction of dams*
- ❖ *Generation of electricity is dependent of water level*
- ❖ *Initial costs of is high*

Q18: what's non-renewable source of energy?

Ans: is the energy which can be used only once such as

- Coal
- Petrol
- Methane gas
- Wood

Q20: what is the fuel?

Ans: anything that can burn to produce energy

Q21: what is the fossil fuel?

Ans: formed the remaining of plants

Q22: types of fuels?

Ans: there are three main

- Solid fuel
- Liquid fuel
- Gaseous fuel

Q23: what is the coal?

Ans: is the black or brown of impure of element carbon

Q24: list major types of coal?

Ans: are four

- ✓ Anthracite
- ✓ Bituminous
- ✓ Lignite
- ✓ Peat

Q25: characters of anthracite?

Ans : hard black coal

Q26: characters of bituminous?

Ans: low pressure

Q27: characters of Lignite?

Ans: soft cool brown in color

Q28: characters of peat?

Ans: brownish fibrous substance

Q29: petroleum or crude oil?

Ans: is a mixture of different hydrocarbons

Q30: what is the product is refined in petroleum?

Ans: are four

- Petrol
- Diesel
- Aviation fuel
- Bitumen

Q31: list significant of non-renewable energy?

Ans: are

- ✓ Cooking and heating
- ✓ Use in industrial
- ✓ Used in transport
- ✓ Used in agriculture
- ✓ Used in water supply

Q32: what is the oil crisis?

Ans: situation where by the demand for oil is higher than the amount that is being supplied leading to high oil prices

Q33: list factors that causes of oil crisis?

Ans:

- ❖ *Overreliance on petroleum and its product*
- ❖ *High oil prices due to sharp rise in oil demand*
- ❖ *Economic and political sanctions*

Q34: when occurs the war between Arabian countries and Israel?

Ans: 1973 and 1974

Q35: 1991 first Persian Gulf what caused that war?

Ans: by triggered by Iraq invasion of Kuwait

Q36: write impact of energy crisis?

- ❖ *Increase in the prices of many commodities as a result of increase in the cost of production*
- ❖ *Increase in the prices on imports due to high crude oil price which effect the balance of trade*
- ❖ *High rates of inflation*

Q37: write what are solutions energy crisis?

Ans:

- ❖ *Developed alternative source of energy*
- ❖ *Management's and conservation of energy*
- ❖ *Developed nuclear energy to enhance self-sufficiency in energy provision*

Q38: what is the management and conservation of energy?

Ans: management of energy is effective planning and control of energy resource

Q39: write the management measure?

- ❖ *Control of importation of vehicles with large engine capacity which consumes a lot of fuel*

- ❖ *Encouraging many people to use public transport in order to reduce the number of vehicles*
- ❖ *Educating people through mass media to create awareness on the importance of conserving energy*

Q40: *what is the conservation of energy?*

Ans: *conservation of energy is using available energy resources in the most effective manner to ensure*

Q41: *list conservation of measures?*

Ans:

- *Putting of electricity gadgets*
- *Proper motor vehicle*
- *Encouraging use of renewable sources of energy*
- *Encouraging uses of energy*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION AND TRADE

Q1. Define transport.?

ANS. *Is the act of moving items and people from one place to another place*

- *Is the carrying of goods and people from one point to another*

Q2. Define COMMUNICATION?

Ans. *Is the process of transferring information between individuals , groups and places*

- *Is the transmitting information between persons or exchange of message b/w people*

Q3. Differentiate the COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANS. COMMUNICATION
with physical movement
.
Of items.
Such as . Telephones
aeroplane
. Satellites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRANSPORT . Deal
. Deal with movement of information
.
. Such as
vehicles and |
|--|--|

Q4. State role of transport and communication?

- Ans. 1.** Transport facilitates trade and commerce by carrying goods from place to another
- 2.** Communication keeps us informed about the word event and trend

Q5. State factors that influence transport and communication ?

- ANS. 1.** Existence of sets of corresponding place with supply and demand for goods and information
- 2.** Alternative source may hinder transport and communication
- 3.** In some places government may decide to be the leading provider of transport and Communication.

Q6. What are types of transport ?

- Ans. 1.** Land transport
- 2.** Water transport
- 3.** Air transport

Q7. Define land transport?

Ans. Is the one type of transport that involves movement of people and goods on land

Q8. The main types of land transport are ?

Ans. 1. Human and animal transport

2. Road transport

3. Rail way transport

4. Pipelines

Q9. Define human and animal transport?

Ans. Movement of people from place to another carrying light goods

Q10. Advantage of human and animal transport?

ANS.

- It is cheapest and can be used by all classes of people
- Can be used to transport goods in areas without good road network
- Animal requires very low maintenance cost as they feed on vegetables

Q11.. disadvantage of human and animal transport

Ans.

- Goods can be stolen or destroyed by wild animals
- They are very slow
- They can not transport large quantity

Q12. Define road transport?

ANS. It involves transportation of people and goods by motor vehicle on road

Q 13. Types of roads are

Ans.

- **All weather road** . .used all around the year
- **Dry weather road** .. used reliably in dry seasons
- **Motor able track.** . This used by people o foot and by vehicles on dry season

Q14.. Advantage of road transport is?

- It's a faster means transport compared too human and animal transport
- It's a cheaper when we compared to railway transport
- Its available at ones convenient time

Q15. Disadvantage of road transport ?

Ans.

- **Vehicles pollute the environment by their exhaust fumes**
- **It's adversely affected by weather**
- **Vehicles carry limited number of people and goods**

Q16. Define railway transport?

ANS. Refers transportation o people and goods by using trains or rails

Q17. Advantage of railway transport ?

ANS.

- Less expensive when compares road transport because large number of people and goods can carry
- There is no congestion or jam
- Safer then motor vehicles

Q18. Disadvantage of railway transport?

Ans.

- Expensive to construct railway lines because much of iron and steel is used
- Specific gauge of railway line can only be used in a specific design of trains

Q19. Why there are few railway links among African countries ?

ANS

- Countries lack sufficient capital to establish railway
- Mountainous landscape and swampy which hinder development of rail
- Construct railway jointly
- Political differences which led to mistrust and hostility which work against to .

Q20.. main problems in which Kenya experienced in rail transport Are ?

ANS

- High maintenance and expansion cost
- Mismanagement of rail services leading to deterioration at lower income.
- Vandalism during political unrest

Q21.. Define pipelines ?

ANS. Is the movement of main fluids through pipes from one place to another
E.G. water or gas or oil

Q22. Advantage of pipeline transport is ?

ANS.

- No delay as there is a constant supply of commodity
- It doesn't pollute the environment
- It can be transport for short period

Q23. Disadvantage of pipeline transport is ?

ANS.

- Only can transport one type of commodity at a time
- Insecure in that they may be sabotaged if they runs across number of countries
- It's expensive to construct pipeline

Q24. Types of communication are ?

Ans. There are three types and they are

- **Verbal communication** – by word of mouth **e.g. telephone , face to face or radio**
- **Writing communication** - used by written **e.g. letters magazine or journals**
- **Audio- visual COMMUNICATION** -- by using combination of sound, signs or pictures **e.g. drums , smoke or gestures**

Q25. Telecommunication services is ?

Ans. Communication over a distance using cables or wireless.. **such**

- **Telephone**- convert sound into electronic signals and back to sound wave
- **Facsimiles**- send information through telephone lines ,by converting written information into electronic signals and back to written at receiving end
- **Internet** – global network computers linked to via telephones and enables individuals to send emails

Q26. State roles of transport and communication in the economic development in Africa?

ANS

- . Development of trade
- Development of infrastructures
- Promotion of industrial development
- transport and communication are source of revenue to the governments

Q27. What are problems faced transport and communication in Africa and state their solutions

ANS.

- **Some countries are landlocked..** the solution is to develop good relation ship among the nations in the continent
- **Shortage of navigable rivers**—solution is widening and Deeping of river cannels
- **Political instability in countries..** the solution would be to set peace mission in the affected countries in order to restore instability
- **High cost of travelling due to high cost of fuel**--solution management and conservation energy

Q28. What is the trade ?

ANS. Is buying and selling of goods or exchange of goods and service

Q29. There are three types of trade And they are

Ans

- Local trade /domestic trade
- Regional trade
- International trade
- **1 . Local trade**
- Is the buying and selling of goods with in country' s borders

Local trade can be

- **Whole sale trade – trade** purchasing of goods in bulk from producers and selling then retailer
- **Retail trade ..** buying goods from wholesaler and selling then individual

2. Regional trade

- *Is the trade between countries found in the same geographical regions*

3. International trade

- *Exchange of goods and services at the global level*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CAN BE

- **Bilateral trade** – exchange of goods and services between many countries
- **Visible trade** – trading in tangible goods
- **Invisible trade** – trading in services

Q30. What is the balance of trade ?

Ans . *Is the difference in value of countries visible export and import*

Q31. What are types of balance trade?

Ans. *There is two type of balance trade and they're*

- **Adverse balance Of payment...***In which value of visible imports exceeds that of visible export*
- **Favorable balance of trade....***in which value of visible exports exceeds that of visible import*

. The difference in value between visible and invisible export an import is called
BALANCE OF PAYMENT

Q32. .state factors influencing trade ?

ANS .

- *Differences in natural resources*
- *Population*

- *Stage of economic development*
- *Trade restrict*
- *Capital*

Q33. What are significance trade?

ANS.

- *Many people are employed in domestic trade*
- *it's source of revenue for government by charging tax*
- *Leads development of settlement*
- *It leads development of industries*

Q34. What are problems faced trade ?

Ans.

- *Low value or low price*
- *Climatic change*
- *Lack of knowledge*
- *Local manufactures un fair*

Q35. What you learn COMESA ?

Ans. The mean of COMESA is (the common market for eastern and southern Africa)

- . *It was established in 1994 to replace **preferential trade area (p. T. A.)***
- . *It has contain 22 members of state E. G Kenya ,Uganda , Zambia.*

Q36. What are objectives of COMESA ?

Ans.

- *To promote goods being produced in the member state*
- *Establishment of cooperation in all field economic activities*
- *To raise standard of living with in member state*
- *To reduce and eliminate trade barrier*

Q37. What is achievement of COMESA ?

Ans.

- *Increase volume of trade*
- *Improvement of transport and communication facilities*
- *Increase efficiency in production*

Q38.. what you learnt SADC ?

Ans. The meaning of SADC is (southern African development coordination)

. It started Lusaka (Zambia) in 1980

. It has 14 member states e.g. Tanzania, Zimbabwe..

Q39. What are objectives of SADC ?

Ans.

- *Promote and defend peace and security*
- *Promote regional integration*
- *Eradicate poverty*

Q40. What are achievements of SADC ?

Ans.

- *Promotion of regional industries based on domestic and regional raw materials*
- *Reliability and development of regional transport and communication*

Q41. What you learn ECOWAS ?

Ans. The meaning of ECOWAS is (the economic community of west African states)

. It was established in 1976 by treaty of Lagos

. The head quarter of ECOWAS is in Lagos (Nigeria)

. It has 15 member state e.g. Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia..

Q42. What is the objectives of ECOWAS?

Ans.

- Create monetary union
- Promote free movement of people give special treatment to goods imported from member state.
- Promote mutual trade

Q45. What is the achievement of ECOWAS?

Ans.

- Promotion of trade in the region through the peace achieved
- Development of schools to train people on piece keeping
- Free movement of goods among member states

Questions and answers about population

1. Define the population ?

Answer

- Is the total number of people occupying or inhabiting a given unit area

2. Define population distribution ?

Answer

- This refers to the way people are spread out on the land

3. Define population density ?

Answer

- This describe the concentration of people in specific area or it is expresses the number of the people living per unit area (kilometre squares).

4. Define crude population density ?

Answer

- It is obtained by taking number of people in a given area and dividing that number of people by the total area of place

Formula: crude population density (CPD) = $\frac{\text{total population}}{\text{Total area}}$

5. **Formula :** agriculture population density (APD) =

$\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{total arable area}}$

6. Define demography ?

Answer

- this is the study of the statistical data of human population

7. list factors that influencing population distribution ?

Answer

- ✦ physical factors
- ✦ historical factors
- ✦ Economic factors
- ✦ Political factors

8. List the physical that influencing distribution

Answer

- ✦ Climate
- ✦ Relief
- ✦ Vegetation
- ✦ Soil
- ✦ Drainage ▪ Pests and diseases

9. Define historical factors ?

Answer

➤ Historical factors events many also be responsible for low **10. List economic factors that that influencing population distribution?**

Answer

- ✦ **Exportation of natural resource**
- ✦ **Service provides**
- ✦ **Attract a large population of job – seekers**

11. Define population growth ?

Answer

➤ Refers to the increase (**population growth**) or decrease (**negative growth**) in the number of people

12. list the way that calculated population growth ?

Answer

- **Natural population growth**
- **Numerical population increase**

13. Define natural population growth ?

Answer

➤ This describe as the natural increase or decrease in population

14. Define numerical population increase?

Answer

➤ This is the actual **i.e.** absolute increase with in a given period of time

15. List factors influencing population growth ?

Answer

- ✦ **Mortality**
- ✦ **Fertility**
- ✦ **Migration**

16. Define mortality ?

Answer

➤ Is the number of death within a given population

17. Tell the factors that cause the mortality ?

Answer

- **Wars**
- **Famine**
- **Accidents**

18. Define fertility ?

Answer

➤ Is the ability to produce or it is the ability of women to give birth to a life

19. Define fertility rate ?

Answer

➤ Average number of children that women may have during her bearing age

20. list of fertility rate is influenced ?

Answer

- ✦ **Early marriage**
- ✦ **Medical care**

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Answer

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- ✦ **Medical care**
- ✦ **Cultural beliefs**

27. List factors influencing population growth ?

Answer

- + **Mortality**
- + **Fertility**
- + **Migration**

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Answer

- ✦ **Early marriage**
- ✦ **Medical care**
- ✦ **Cultural beliefs**

✦ **Education ▪ Family planning**

39. Define migration ?

Answer

➤ *Is the movements of people from one place or region to another resulting in a change of residence*

40. Define emigrants ?

Answer

➤ *It is the people who move out of a place*

41. Define immigrants ?

Answer

➤ *It is the people who enter in a place*

42. What are types of migration ?

Answer



Internal migration

External migration

43. what are types of internal migration ?

Answer

Rural to urban migration

Rural to rural migration

Urban to rural migration ✓ Urban to urban migration

44. Define external migration ?

Answer

○ *This is the movement of people from country to another*

45. Define over population ?

Answer

- When the people are then there source can support problem of population growth in developed countries

46. Describe passive effects?

Answer

- ✦ A large population provide are then the resource can support problems of population growth in developed countries
- ✦ Increased exploitation of natural resources and industrial
- ✦ Developments due to increase demand
- ✦ Technological innovation due to processing needs associated with a high population

47. Define in rural ?

Answer

- Introducing new forming techniques to increase crop yield which can support many likes

48. Describe negative effect?

- ❖ Pressure and a land leading to land fragmentation
- ❖ Environmental degradation
- ❖ High rate of unemployment's
- ❖ Towns problem of
 - o Shortage of water
 - o Shortage of food
 - o Outbreak of disease

49. Describe under population (**negative**) ?

Answer

- † High government spending on health and social welfare

- † High cost of production
- † Underutilization of resource ❖ Inadequate market for good and service

50. Demographic transition theory?

Answer

- At theory compounded to explain its phenomenon

51. State 4 Demographic transition phones namely?

Answer:

Stage 1 /phase 1 :

- ✚ High birth rate and high death rate to inadequate food supply ,
War disease and insufficient medical facilities

Little or no increase in population

Was experienced by European countries

in the 19th century Stage 2/phase 2 :

- High birth rate and a decline in death rate due to improved food supplies and medical facilities

✚ High
population

✚ Was
experienced by European countries in the 19th
century during industrial Stage 3/phase 3:

❖ Relatively low death rates and declining birth rate due family realization of the need to have small families due to pressure exerted on economic resource and social facilities level of education attainment leading to use of birth control measures moderate population growth rate Stage 4/phase 4:

- ✦ *Low birth and death rate*
- ✦ *Low population growth rate*
- ✦ *The population becomes static and can only replace the dying ones*

52. *which country has largest population growth?*

Answer

✓ *In South Sudan, the population grew by about 3.83 percent compared to the previous year, making it the country with the highest population growth rate in 2017. Today, the global population amounts to around 7 billion people, i.e.*

the total number of living humans on Earth.

53. *what are the main causes of population growth ?*

Answer

- *These are the leading causes:*
- *Poverty. Poverty is believed to be the leading cause of overpopulation.*
- *Poor Contraceptive Use.*
- *Child Labour.*
- *Reduced Mortality Rates.*
- *Fertility Treatment.*
- *Immigration.*
- *Lack of Water.*
- *Lower Life Expectance.*

54. *what are the significance of population?*

- *Planning*
- *Calculating of dependency ratio ▪ Calculation of sex ratio.*

55. *Express the aims of the family planning program?*

- *Reducing the number of dependent*
- *Reducing and improving the quality of life and health women and children*

- *Reducing the dependence of illegal abortion*
 - *Alleviating poverty and promoting the social welfare of the people*
 - *Protecting the human right women*
56. *Describe the problems facing family planning program?*
- ♣ *Lack of trained personal*
 - ♣ *Shortage of promotional resources particularly funds*
 - ♣ *Belief and attitude of many parent*
57. *define following terms*
- a) *Planning: the need /of population differ with and sex.*
 - b) *Calculation of dependency ration: data population by age becomes useful calculating the dependency ratio*
 - c) *calculation of sex ratio: data on population by sex in importance in calculating the sex ratio*
58. *list of causes of migration*
- ✦ *Pressure on land.*
 - ✦ *Availability of employment opportunities*
 - ✦ *Creation of wealth*
 - ✦ *Religious conflicts ▪ Ware fare*
 - ✦ *Natural calamities*
 - ✦ *Government policy*
 - ✦ *Forced migration*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. **Define the terms political geography and government ?**
 - ❖ Political geography : Is a branch of human geography concerned with understanding the world culture and how relates to geographic space
 - ❖ Government : is an organization of people set up to protect community makes a rule
2. **State the types of government ?**
 - ❖ Democracy : rule by people or people are govern
 - ❖ Republic : people elect by representative to make and enforce laws
 - ❖ Monarchy : rule by king or queen
 - ❖ Aristocracy : rule by aristocrats
 - ❖ Dictatorship : rule by one person or group of people
 - ❖ Democratic republic : is not democratic and is not republic but officially calls it self
 - ❖ Anarchy : rule of no government
3. **List the structure of Somaliland government ?**
 - ❖ Executive {golaha fulinta }
 - ❖ Judiciary {golaha garsoorka }
 - ❖ Legislative {golaha sharci dajinta}
4. **Discuss the branch of executive ?**
 - ❖ The president
 - ❖ The vice president
 - ❖ The council of ministries
5. **Define the term president ?**
 - ❖ Is a head of state and heard of national executive or cabinets
6. **List the factors went the person is eligibility for president or vice president?**
 - ❖ He must be citizen in Somaliland
 - ❖ He must be a Muslim
 - ❖ He must not be aged less then 40 years

- ❖ He must be physically and mentally fit full
 - ❖ Having been resident in the country for period at least 2 years before election
7. **Mention the functions or the power of president ?**
- ❖ The appointment and removal members
 - ❖ The leader ship of general government
 - ❖ The leader ship of armed force
 - ❖ Calling and receiving national referendum and foreign diplomats
 - ❖ The signing of international agreement
 - ❖ The leader ship of conditional wars
 - ❖ The term of office in five years
8. **Tell a persons who required to serve as acting president when the president out of the country ?**
- ❖ the vice president
 - ❖ the minister designated by the presidents
 - ❖ the speaker of national assembly
9. **List the power or function of vice president ?**
- ❖ to act as president absence
 - ❖ to act as president at sick or death
 - ❖ the resignation of president
 - ❖ the term of office is 5 years
10. **State the power of minister ?**
- ❖ Shall assist the president
 - ❖ Shall not hold any occupation other than that accorded
 - ❖ May be responsible for one or more minister
11. **List the structure of judiciary ?**
- ❖ Courts
 - ❖ Procuracy
12. **State the types of courts ?**
- ❖ The supreme court
 - ❖ The appeal court
 - ❖ The regional court
 - ❖ The district court
 - ❖ The national army force

13. State the branches of regional court ?

- ❖ Civil
- ❖ Criminal
- ❖ Finance and taxation
- ❖ Juvenile {children}

14. List the branches of appeal court ?

- ❖ The assize appellate section
- ❖ The finance and taxation section
- ❖ General appellate section

15. What is the procuracy?

- ✓ The State shall consist of the attorney and his deputies

16. List the branches of legislatives ?

- ❖ House of representatives
- ❖ House of elders

17. What is the power of legislative branch ?

- ❖ The power of legislative are vested exclusively in the parliament

18. Mention the functions or power of house of representatives ?

- ❖ House of elders finance
- ❖ Taxation
- ❖ Budget

19. Mention functions of elders ?

- ❖ Represent and protects of the interest of the countries and their government

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT MINING

MINERALS

1. **What is the minerals ?**
✓ *Is the in organic substance composed of chemical element*
2. **Define mining ?**
✓ *Is a process of extracting valuable to all minerals from the earth surface*
3. **List the types of minerals ?**
 - ❖ *Rocket*
 - ❖ *Non- metallic minerals*
 - ❖ *Metals*
 - ❖ *Fuels*
4. **State characteristics of minerals ?**
 - ❖ *It must be crystalline solid*
 - ❖ *It must occur naturally*
 - ❖ *It must be inorganic*
 - ❖ *It must have definite chemical composition*
5. **What are the factors that influence occurrence of minerals ?**
 - ❖ *Reefs-veins and lodes*
 - ❖ *Beds, layers and seams*
 - ❖ *Weathering*
 - ❖ *Alluvial deposits*
 - ❖ *Oil pools/wells*
6. **Mention conditions of necessary for petroleum ?**
 - ❖ *Presence of fossils or organic remains*
 - ❖ *Presence of sedimentary rock for buying organic remain*
 - ❖ *Presence of a porous reservoir rock to store and transmit petroleum*
7. **List the factors effecting the exploration of minerals ?**
 - ❖ *Value of minerals*
 - ❖ *Quality of ore*

- ❖ *Size of deposit*
- ❖ *Capital and labor*
- ❖ *Method of mining*
- ❖ *Market for the mineral*
- ❖ *Political influence*

8. What is the mining method ?

- ❖ *Open-cost mining*
- ❖ *Underground mining*
- ❖ *Alluvial mining*

9. State the types of underground method ?

- ❖ *Drift or audit mining*
- ❖ *Shaft method*
- ❖ *Solution method*

10. What are the types of alluvial mining ?

- ❖ *Panning*
 - ✓ *Digging mixture of sand*
 - ✓ *Putting it in a pan and rotating the pan while tilted*
- ❖ *Dredging*
 - ✓ *A dredger scoops water logged alluvium*
 - ✓ *Wastes are washed away and denser material*
- ❖ *Hydraulic*
 - ✓ *Power full jet of water*
 - ✓ *Gravel and minerals collect at the valley*
- ❖ *Sub-marine mining*
 - ✓ *Dredger goes down the ocean floor*
 - ✓ *It scoops deposit and rises of the surface*

11. List the ways that the mining effect on the environment ?

- *Mining activities May affect our environment adversely in several ways .*
 - *Renders land use less for other economic activities such as agriculture.*
 - *Pollutes the environment*
 - *Leads to loss of bio-diversity due to destruction vegetation*
 - *Causes soil degradation*

- Causes mass wasting when explosives and heavy equipment.

12. Give the distribution of minerals in east Africa ?

- **Phosphates:** used in the manufacture of fertilizers
- **Limestone:** used in cement manufacturing.
- **Fluorspar :** used in chemical industries
- **Common salt :** used for consumption kilifi and magadi.
- **Diatomite :** used making insulators
- **Stones :** used in buildings.
- **Carbon dioxide:** used in making dry ice and in beer and soft drinks industry.
- **Diamond:** used to make ornament and glass cutters
- **Copper:** used to make electrical wires .
- **Gold :** used to make medals and jewellers.

13. Tell the main mining area ?

- Is the **wit water island , ogendaalrus and lydenburg.**

14. How to processing gold in South Africa?

- Ore is crushed to a fine powdery dust .
- Mixed with water until it is fluid mud.
- Cyanide is added to dissolve gold .
- The fluid is run off with gold dissolved leaving behind waste sludge .
- Zinc dust is added to filter gold for solidification.
- Gold sinks as it is denser .
- Gold is smelted and cast into ingots.

15. Give the significance to the economy of South Africa?

- Earns The country foreign exchange used for paying foreign debts.
- Offers employment to many people raising their living standards.
- Has led to wide spread urbanization contributing to formation of wit watersrand conurbation.
- Has formed a broad market for other industries.
- Has led to improvement of infrastructure and social amenities.

16. List the problems facing gold mining ?

- Expensive to mine for lying deeply .
- Large capital is required to start mines.
- Complication of mining by folds and faults in the crust .

- *Low gold content in the ore.*
- *Problems of removal of underground water .*
- *Lack of adequate supply of fresh water on the surface in maiming areas .*
- *Accidents resulting from collapsing of mine roofs .*

17.What is a diamond?

- **Diamond** is the hardest known substance.

18.How to processing diamond in South Africa?

- *Diamond bearing kimberlitic is crushed .*
- *Crushed rock is mixed with water.*
- *Diamond sinks to the bottom as its denser .*
- *Water and less dense residue are drained of .*
- *Diamond are then sorted out and graded into gem diamond and industrial type .*

19.List the contribution to the economy?

- *Provides employment to thousands of people.*
- *Earns The country substantial foreign exchange.*
- *Has led to growth of urban centers.*
- *Has contributed to development of infrastructure.*

20.Tell the problems facing diamond mining.

- *Fluctuations in the world market prices .*
- *High cost of mining and processing diamond.*
- *Depletion of mines .*
- *Low mineral in the ore making mining expensive.*
- *Labour competition with other sectors.*

21.The petroleum in the middle East.

- **Oil** is thick black sticky liquid called crude oil .
 - *It was formed from small creatures that lived in shallow.*
 - *Decaying remains of those creatures mixed with mud at the bottom as sediment.*
 - *The sediment piled on each other and slowly transformed into sedimentary rocks.*
 - *Gradually the remains were converted in to oil and gas.*

22.How to processing petroleum in the middle East?

- *Impurities are removed from the crude oil .*
- *Crude oil is heated before entering fluctuating column .*
- *It is turned into vapor or gas .*
- *Different ingredients turn back into liquid at different temperatures.*
- *Ingredients gradually cool, condense and collect in various trays and allowed to overflow until they reach an outlet .*

23. List the significance of minerals to a country?

- *Creation of employment opportunities .*
- *The development of settlements and urban centres.*
- *The provision of social amenities.*
- *Earning of foreign exchange .*
- *Creation of industries .*
- *The improvement of the people's living standards.*
- *General development of the country.*

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