Questions and answers

Chapter: one agriculture

1. Define agriculture?
   - Agriculture is the art or science of cultivating the ground, including the harvesting of crops and the rearing and management of livestock.
2. What is the farming?
   - Farming is the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals for the production of food and materials.
3. What does farming system refer?
   - It refers the inputs and out puts processes.
4. State any four factors influencing the agriculture?
   - Climatic conditions
   - Soil nature and type
   - Pests and diseases
   - Economic factor
5. State the main types of agriculture [farming]?
   - Crop farming or arable
   - Animal farming
   - Mixed farming
6. State any two types of crop farming?
   - Subsistence arable farming and
   - Commercial crop farming.
7. What is the subsistence arable farming?
   - This is the cultivation or growing crops to provide for the farmers and his family.
8. State any three types of subsistence arable farming?
   They are:
   i. Shifting cultivation or simple subsistence farming
   ii. Sedentary subsistence farming
   iii. Intensive subsistence agriculture

9. What is simple subsistence farming (shifting cultivation)?
   - ➢ It is primitive method of cultivating crops which doesn't involve scientific knowledge. The land is cultivated 3 to 5 years after which it is left fallow to regain fertility and new land is cultivated.
10. Briefly explain how shifting cultivation is done?
    It is done the following process
    - ❖ A plot is sited in a virgin forest as well as drained hill slopes
    - ❖ Land is slashed and vegetation put on fire for ashes provide potash which improves fertility
    - ❖ The land is dug is using simple tools
    - ❖ The plot is cultivated for a period 3 to 5 years
11. State the main characteristics of shifting cultivation (simple subsistence)?
    Characteristics of shifting cultivation are:
    - ❖ There is migration from one plot to another when the former plot loses fertility
    - ❖ Cultivation areas are usually small(1 to 3 acres)
    - ❖ Very little attention is given to land and crops
    - ❖ Use simple tools
12. State any four disadvantages of shifting cultivation?
    Disadvantages of shifting cultivation include:
    - ❖ Exposes land to soil erosion on the plots which have been left follow
    - ❖ Does not guarantee sufficient food production
    - ❖ Extensive destruction of vegetation when fires get out of control
    - ❖ Wasteful because sections of land stay fallow for a very long time
    - ❖ Only practicable in areas with sparse population and plenty of land

13. What is sedentary subsistence agriculture?
    - ✓ Sedentary subsistence farming is a farming which community permanently stays in one place.
14. State any four characteristics of sedentary subsistence farming?
    The characteristics are:

Characteristics

- ❖ The community occupies permanent dwelling spot
- ❖ Fallowed fields are frequently re used
- ❖ Crop rotation is practiced in some areas

- More labor is used in the field
- Can support a large population compared to shifting cultivation

15. State any four characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture?
    The characteristics are:
- Intensive use of land
- Most work is carried out by hand
- Simple implement
- Several crops are grown on the same piece of land during the course of the year
- Crops vary from region to region
- Livestock rearing is almost none existence because there is no land for growing pasture
- Use of manure
- Use of irrigation to make up in adequate of moisture

16. What is commercial crop farming?
    - ✓ It is the cultivation of crops for commercial purpose.

    It includes the plantation agriculture
17. What is plantation agriculture?
    - ✓ It is Cultivation of cash crops on large tracts of land is called estates or plantations.
18. State any seven characteristics of plantation agriculture?
    - Large tracts of land are cultivated
    - Cash crops are grown e.g coffee,tea,cocoa,rubber,etc
    - A single crop is usually grown
    - Done for commercial purpose
    - High capital is required to start
    - Crops take some years after planting before they start yielding
    - Most plantations are owned by foreign companies

19. State the main problems that may face plantation of crops?
    The main problems are:
- Crops may be destroyed by climatic hazards reducing production
- High expenditure in maintaining plantation
- Subdivisions of some plantation to provide land for landless
- Crops may be destroyed by insects pests and diseases

- ❖ Rapid deterioration of soils.
- ❖ Fluctuation of world prices
- ❖ Poor management

20. What is an extensive mechanized grain crop?
    - ✓ It is Cultivation of grains on large tracts of land.it is best developed in temperate grasslands of prairies,pampas,veldt,downs
21. What is an intensive commercial agriculture?
    - ✓ It is an Intensive use of land to produce maximum yields of crops per unit area for sale.
22. Compare between intensive and extensive farming?
    - ➢ Intensive; is the application of labour and capital to small sized area, and yeild per unit area is high while extensive is the use of small labour on very large sized farms yield per unit area is low.
23. What is mixed farming?
    - ✓ The practice of growing crops and rearing animals on the same farm.
24. State the advantages and disadvantages of mixed farming?

Advantages of mixed farming:

- ❖ Income is distributed throughout the year
- ❖ It ensures proper utilization of labour
- ❖ In case of failure in one enterprise, the farmer is able to benefit from the other enterprise in the farm
- ❖ Animals benefit from crop residue and

Disadvantages of mixed farming are:

- ❖ Initial capital is high
- ❖ Lack of specialization in one enterprise
- ❖ Inadequate technology to run all enterprises
- ❖ Land is limited for each enterprise

25. Differentiate between monocroping and intercropping cropping?
- ✓ **Mono cropping:** the growing of a single crop in an area e.g. maize, or wheat but not both

- ✓ **Intercropping:** the growing of two or more crops in same piece of land,eg beans and maize.

26. Differentiate between field crops and horticulture?
    - ✓ These are crops which are grown entirely on a large area of land
    - ✓ They are mostly perennial crops or annual crops
27. Differentiate between perennial crops and annual crops?
    - ✓ Perennial crops are Crop plants that grow continually for many years e.g tea, sugar cane, sisal.
    - ✓ Annual crops are crops which take one year to complete their life cycle e.g cereals
28. What is a horticulture crop?
    - ✓ These are perishable crops which are mostly marketed within the countries to earn foreign exchange.
29. Define the following horticultural crops
    I. Floriculture
    II. Olericulture
    III. Pomoculture

a) **Floriculture:** is the growing of flowers e,g tuber rose,roses and carnations
b) **Oleri culture**: is the growing of vegetables e,g French beans, cabbages and tomatoes
c) **Pomo culture (pomology)**.is the growing of fruie,g,Avocado,Mango,and citrus

30. State the main types of animal farming?
    - ➢ Commercial animal farming and nomadic
31. What are the main types of commercial animal farming?
    - ➢ Commercial livestock farming.
    - ➢ Dairy farming
    - ➢ Mixed farming
32. What are the products of commercial livestock farming?
    - ➢ Meat, hides, and wool.
33. Why dairy farming whose product is milk is located near urban centers?
    - ➢ Because milk is perishable.
34. What are necessary conditions needed for commercial animal farming?
    - ➢ A high and steady demand for the live stock products.

- Good transport lines
- Facilities such as cold storage and refrigerators.

35. What are the chief objectives of nomadic herders?
    - They aim to increase their herds, because man's social status among nomadic herders is determined by the number of animals he owns.
36. State the main types of irrigation farming?
    - Perennial irrigation
    - Annual irrigation
    - Tank irrigation
    - Well irrigation
37. State four dry farming techniques?
    - The top soil loosened by deep plopping to reduce evaporation .
    - Contour strip farming.
    - A non porous soil is added to porous soil to reduce its porosity.
    - Crops are planted in alternate years.
38. What are the two main types of rice?
    - Wet rice and dry rice.
39. List any three growing conditions of rice?
    - A growing season of about 5 months
    - An annual rainfall over 2000mm
    - Flat land with heavy alluvial soil.
40. Explain how the rice is cultivated?
    - The rice seeds are either sown direct on the field or in nurseries, where they are allowed to germinate and grow into young which are then transplanted into rice field.
41. Briefly explain the processing and harvesting of rice?
    - Rice is harvested either by hand, or machines after that the rice seeds are separated from the stalk by trashing after which they are taken to the rice mills.
42. State the three largest exporters of rice?
    - USA, BURMA, Thailand
43. State the three importers of rice?
    - Indonesia, India, japan and Malaysia.
44. What are the main types of wheat?
    - Spring wheat and winter wheat

45. List at least three conditions of wheat?
    - A growing season of at least three months
    - An annual rainfall of 380mm to 900mm
    - Fairy level or gently undulating land with rich loam soil which retains moisture.

46. How wheat is cultivated?
    - Wheat farmers plough the land in the autumn and leave the soil bare through out the winter .heavy winter frosts break up the clods of earth and kill off the insects in the soil land is ploughed again and wheat seed is sown.

47. Briefly explain the harvesting of wheat?
    - Wheat is harvesting by combine harvesters and the grain is taken to the wheat elevators where it is stored until it is required for transport

48. Where was wheat originally cultivated?
    - In Levant {modern countries of palatine , Israel, Syria, Jordan}

49. List the three largest exporters of wheat?
    - USA, Canada, Australia.

50. List three wheat importing countries?
    - Japan, china, India.

51. How is wheat transported?
    - Across the great likes
    - By rail via Vancouver, new yorkhalivax.

52. State at least three growing conditions of maize?
    - Growing season btw 150days to 210 days.
    - An annual rainfall btw 620mm to 1000mm.
    - Well drained, deep soil, rich in phosphates, nitrates and potash.

53. State the main maize exporting countries?
    - USA and Argentina.

54. State the main importing countries?
    - Countries of north Western Europe.

55. What are the main types of sorghum?
    - White seeded sorghum or adangaab
    - Brown seeded sorghum or cilmijamac.

56. State at least three growing conditions of sorghum?
    - Growing season of about 90 to 120 days
    - Annual rainfall of 420mm to 630mm.
    - Fertile well drained soil.
57. What are the growing conditions of oil palm?
    - Uniformly high temperature of 26c through out the year.
    - About 2000mm of rain per year.
    - Fairly fertile ,well drained soil.
    - Plenty of lab our to weed the seedlings, harvesting the fruits and transport it.
58. How is oil palm cultivated?
    - The oil palm is germinated from seed which are sawn in wooden trays .about one month after seeds have germinate the young seedlings are transplanted into nursery they are then transplanted in the field after about 6 months to one year.
59. Explain briefly how oil palm is harvested?
    - It is harvested by cutting the base of the bunch using a curved knife tied on along pole.
60. What are oil palm producing countries?
    - Nigeria, Cameroon, Angola, Zaire, Gabon, central African republic
61. What are main uses of coconut oil?
    - The leaves and trunk provide materials for man's shelter.
    - The fruits provide drink and food
    - The hard shells can be made into utensils
    - The fiber which is called coin become commercially important.
62. What are the growing conditions of coconut oil?
    - Daily temperature of about 26c
    - An evenly distributed annual rainfall of 1875mm
    - Sandy,well drained soil.
63. How does oil extracted from coconut oil?
    - machines cut the copra into small pieces which are then passed through heavy rollers to extract the oil.
64. State the three largest exporters of coconut oil?
    - Malaysia sirilanka and Philippines
65. State the coconut oil importing countries?
    - U.S.A and Europe.

66. Where was ground nut originally cultivated?
    - In south America.
67. List any growing conditions of ground nut?
    - Average temperature of 26c
    - Rainfall of about 500mm
    - Well drained soil.
68. What are the tea growing conditions?
    - Between 150 to 750 of rain
    - An average temperature of about 18c
    - Well drained soil.
69. What are main types of tea?
    - Black tea and green tea.
70. How the tea is cultivated?
    - The plant is grown from seed in nursery, when it is about 0.3m it is transplanted to sloping land.
71. Briefly explain how the tea is harvested?
    - The young leaves at the tips of the branches are the first to be picked. Picking the leaves are called skills and is done by group of women
72. List any three tea exporting countries?
    - India
    - Srilanka
    - Bangaladesh
73. State the major tea importers?
    - U.K
74. List any three coffee growing conditions?
    - Daily temperature of about 21c
    - Annual rainfall of 1700mm
    - Rich deep soil and supply of cheap lab our
75. How is the coffee picked?
    - When berries ripe they are picked either hand or by shaking the branches over a canvas sheet. The berries are dried by spreading them out in trays.
76. Who is the main country exporting coffee? And does that coffee go?
    - The largest coffee exporters is brazil and most of it goes to USA
77. Which country originally cultivated cocoa?
    - Latin America.
78. What are the three main types of cocoa?

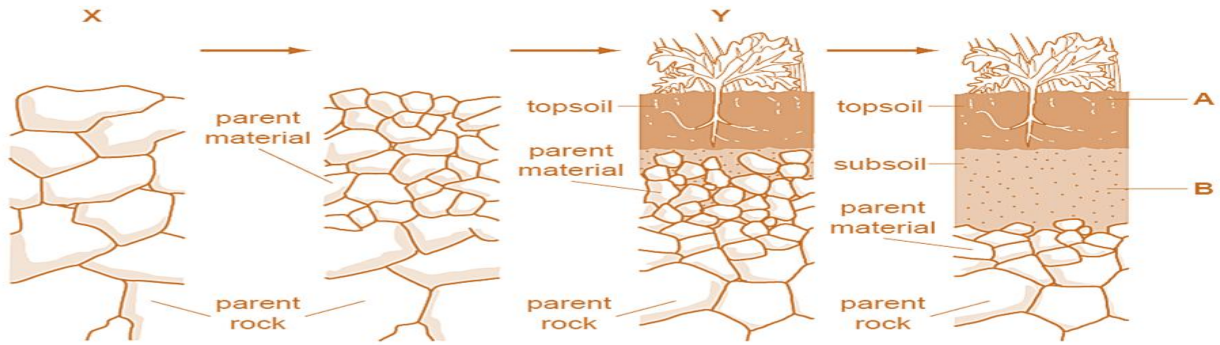
- Trimitania
- Chiollo
- Farastero

79. List at least three growing region of cocoa?
    - A mean annual temperature of 26c
    - An annual rainfall of at least 2000mm
    - Deep, well drained soil.
80. Briefly explain how cocoa is picked?
    - The cocoa pods are cut down from trees, after which they are split open su that the pulpy mass of beans can be extracted.
81. Write at least four cocoa major exporting countries?
    - Ivory coast
    - Ghana
    - Nigeria
    - Brazil
82. Where the exported cocoa goes?
    - Most of it goes to U.S.A
83. What are sugar cane growing conditions?.
    - High monthly temperature between 21c to 30c
    - Annual rainfall of about 2000mm
    - Rich, deep well drained soil
    - Large labour force
84. Define pastoralism?
    - Pastoralism is rearing of animals on natural pasture involving seasonal migration in search of water and pasture.
85. What are the factors influencing pastoralism in Somaliland?
    - Gracing area are free from animal pests for being dry and hot
    - Desert and semi desert conditions which do not favour agriculture
    - Gentle or relatively flat terrain to the areas which makes easy for the animals to move
    - Sparse population of north and north east regions due to harsh climate
86. What are the characteristics of pastoralism?
    - Animals are reared for subsistence not for commercial
    - Animals are a sign of wealth
    - They practice and controlled breading
    - Disease incidences of both livestock and human are common

87. State at least four problems facing pastoralism in Somaliland?
    - Shortage of water and pasture due to long dry
    - Pests which weakens animals
    - Overstocking causing over grazing
    - Low level of education
    -
88. What are the important of livestock rearing?
    - Animals are source of food to human
    - Animals are source of income
    - It is median of exchange
    - Animals are used for cultivators and transport
89. What are the main types of fibers?
    - Natural fibers and
    - Artificial fibers
90. What are the types of natural fibers?
    - Plant : cotton, sisal, jute
    - Animal: wool silk
    - Man made: nylon
91. What are the qualities (uses) of cotton fiber?
    - Cool to wear
    - Soft handle
    - Good drape
    - Creases easily
92. State the largest producers of cotton?
    - C.I.S
    - USA
    - India and
    - China
93. Who is the largest producer of wool? And why?
    - Australia, because they rear a lot of sheeps
94. List five importance of agriculture?
    - Improve economy
    - Improve stander of living
    - Foreign exchange
    - Cultural uses
    - Used as food

Chapter one works from text books

1. The diagram below shows rocks being replaced by soil over millions of years.



(i) List four agents of weathering that are acting at X.

- Winds
- Running water
- Glacier
- temperature

(ii) State two ways plants are helping form soil at Y.

1: it provides physical support for the rooting system of plants

2: plants get minerals and humus

2. List four characteristics of top soil?
   - It is enriches in humus
   - It contains minerals
   - It is exposed to soil erosion
   - It contains bacteria

3 Table 11.1 compares a clay soil with a sandy soil.

	Clay soil	Sandy soil
Cultivation	difficult	easy
drainage	poor	good
temperature	Warms and cools slowly	Warms and cools quickly
Water holding	good	poor

(ii) State how clay soil can be treated to make cultivation easier.

(ii) Explain why a sandy soil warms and cools quickly.

- Because its molecules are not clustered so light can penetrate it

(b) (i) Describe two methods of draining soil.

1.....

2.....

4. Name three aspects of light that effect crop growth.

- Light intensity

This is strength with which the light is harnessed by chlorophyll for the purpose of photosynthesis.

- **Light duration**

The period during which light is available to plant in per day.
Plant varieties are classified into:

- Light waves

These are types of light as observed in rainbow. Each type has different wave length. Some wave length cannot be seen with eye.

17. Discuss how the following factors may effect agricultural production?

(a) Cultural and religious believes

Some society are common of cultivation the land they search a soil which is suitable for cultivation while others are common for rearing animals and they look for pasture and water.

Some society like Muslims do not rear or cultivate a particular animals such as pigs and some crops.

(b) Governmental policies

Government influence agriculture for taking taxes and some times government doesn't allow a particular area to cultivate.government some times displace large farms and animals especially when government wants to construct dams.

18. List thee characteristics of clay soil?

Tools

1. (a) What are garden tools and equipment?

Farm tools and equipment are simple farm tools which improve efficiency of work leading to betterr results. Tools also enable us to perform tasks faster. For example tractors in ploughing and milk
Machines in dairy farming

(b) Which tool or set of tools is required for the following operations?

(i) Bloodless castration.

(ii) Digging: it can be used by mattock

(iii) Pruning: it can be used by secateurs

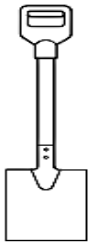
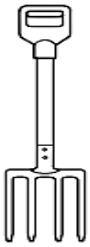
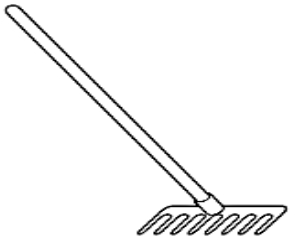
(iv)Trimming hooves: it can be used by garden sheers

(v) Administration of drugs: they can be used by:

- Drenching gun
- Bolus gun
- Hypodermic needle

(vi) Dehorning

2.Table 2.1 shows three hand tools.

 spade	 fork	 rake
function of the spade	function of the fork	function of the rake ....

(a) In Table 2.1, state the function of each tool.

Functions of the spade include:

- Mix soil
- To collect soil during farm construction

The function of the fork includes:

- Digging and collecting manura and trash on a farm

The function of the rake includes:

- Uprooting weeds
- Removing small stones and big lumps from nursery beds
- Levelling the soil

(b) Outline the way in which these tools should be maintained to keep them in good condition.

- **To keep them clean after use to avoid rusting**
- **To replace the broken handles**
- **To keep teeth facing downward**

- **To store them in arack**

3. The diagrams below show a set of equipment used in livestock management. Study them and answer the questions that follow.





(i) Identify the equipment laballed E and F.

(ii) State the appropriate use of the set of equipment illustrated above.

(iii) Describe the appropriate procedure followed when using the equipment.

4. Name six tools that used for the animal production?

5. differentiate between tool and equipment?

6. The diagram below shows a tool being used by a farmer.



(a) Identify the equipment.

- It is watering can

(b) State the function of the tool.

- ✓ Watering seedlings
- ✓ Watering vegetable and flowers

(c) Describe care and maintenance of the tool.

- ✓ Replace any broken parts
- ✓ All leakage should be welded
- ✓ Clean the nose when blocked

7. Name seven tools and equipment that used for the agricultural production

- ✓ Hose pipe
- ✓ Bolus gun
- ✓ Spring balance
- ✓ Fork jembe
- ✓ Garden shears
- ✓ Pruning hook
- ✓ Garden trowel

5.The diagrams below illustrate some farm tools and equipment. Give the name and the function of each in the farm.



(a)

(i) Name

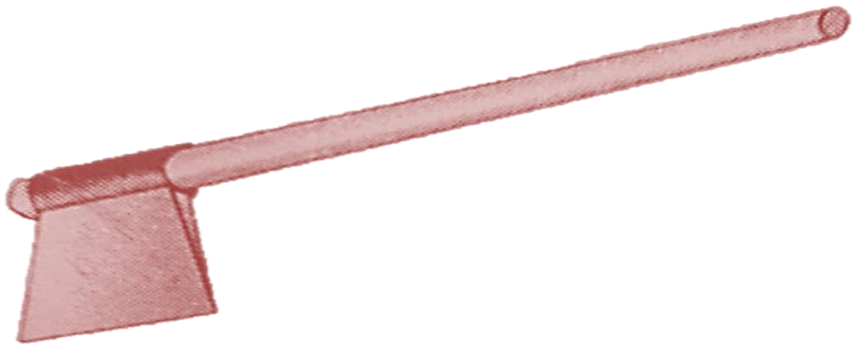
- ✓ It is **mattock**

(iii) function

- ✓ digging pits

- ✓ uprooting tree stumps
- ✓ removing stones in land

(b)



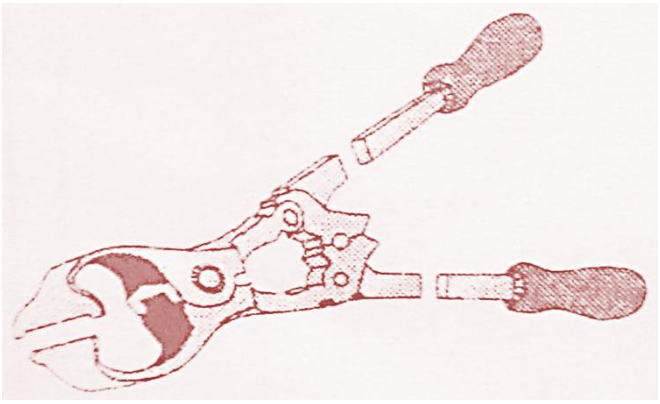
(i) Name

- ✓ It is **Axe**

(ii) function

- ✓ Felling big trees
- ✓ Spliting logs for fire wood
- ✓ uprooting

(c)



(i) Name

- ✓ it is called **Burdizzo** castaration

(ii) function

- ✓ to control breeding
- ✓ to control breeding diseaese
- ✓ to improve meat quality

(d)





(i) Name (ii) function (e)

(i) Name

- ✓ it is called panga

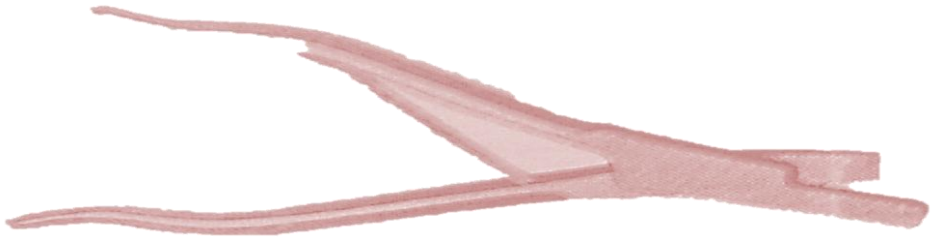
(ii) function

- ✓ cleaning land with small tree
- ✓ making trenches for sowing seeds
- ✓ shallow cultivation

(f)



(i) Name (ii) function (g)

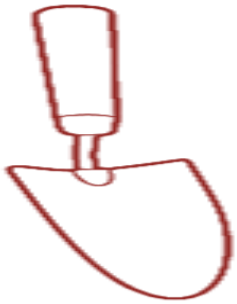


(i) Name

- ✓ it is **called seceteurs**

(ii) function

- ✓ prunning or cutting small branches of tree crops



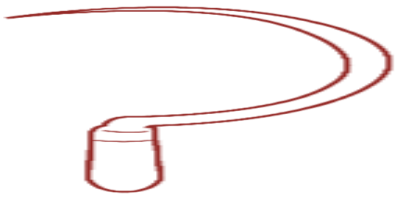
(i)

(i) Name

- ✓ it is called **Garden trowl**

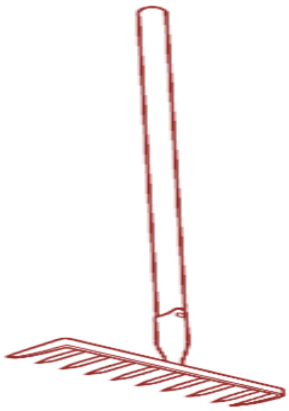
(ii) function

- ✓ digging up seedlings during transplanting
- ✓ making holes for transplanting



- ✓ (j) it is called **sickle**

- ✓ It is function is cutting grass
- ✓ Making holes for transplanting



(i) Name

It is called **Rake**

(ii) It is function is

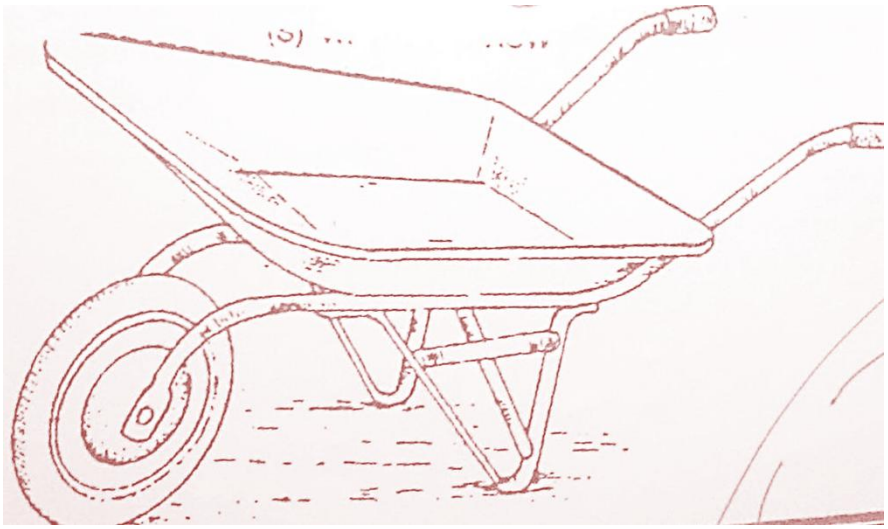
- ✓ Uprooting weeds
- ✓ Removing small stones
- ✓ Levelling the soil



(ii) function (l)

(i) Name

(ii) function

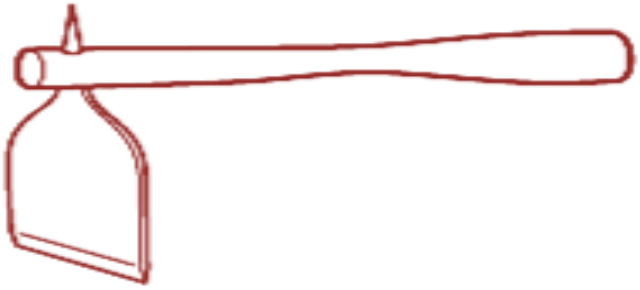
(m) 

(i) Name

- ✓ It is called **Wheel barrow**

(iii) function

- ✓ transporting small loads of inputs and farm products on the farm



(i) Name

- ✓ It is called **jembe**

(ii) function

- ✓ seedbed preparation
- ✓ digging planting holes
- ✓ weeding
- ✓ harvesting root crops

8.Below is an illustration of a livestock management equipment. Study the diagram and answer the question that follows.



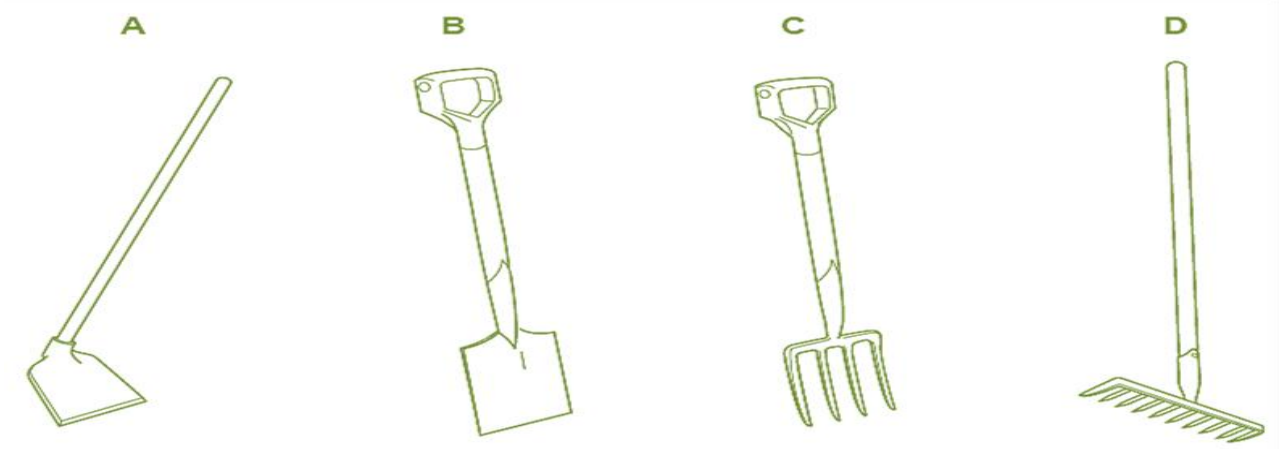
(a) Identify the equipment.

- ✓ It is called **Burdizzo**

(b) State the use of the equipment.

- ✓ It is used docking
- ✓ Castaration

9. Fig. 9.1 shows four hand tools that can be used when preparing a seed bed.



Choose one of the tools shown in Fig. 7.1.

(a) State which tool, A, B, C or D, you have chosen.

- ✓ Tool A because it has a curved part which penetrate the land easily and smoothly

Explain the purpose of this tool in preparing a seed bed.

- ✓ To carry seeds

(b) (i) Describe how rust could be prevented on the metal part of the tool.

- ✓ By oiling to prevent rusting and keeping it in a dry area

(iii) State one way in which the wooden part of the tool might deteriorate over time.

- ✓ A woody may decay by fungus

(iv) Describe action that could be taken to prevent this damage.

- ✓ By keeping it in a rack
- ✓ And by killing fungus

10. The diagram below illustrates a hoof of a sheep. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the routine management practise that should be carried out on the hoof illustrated above.

- ✓ Hoof rusp

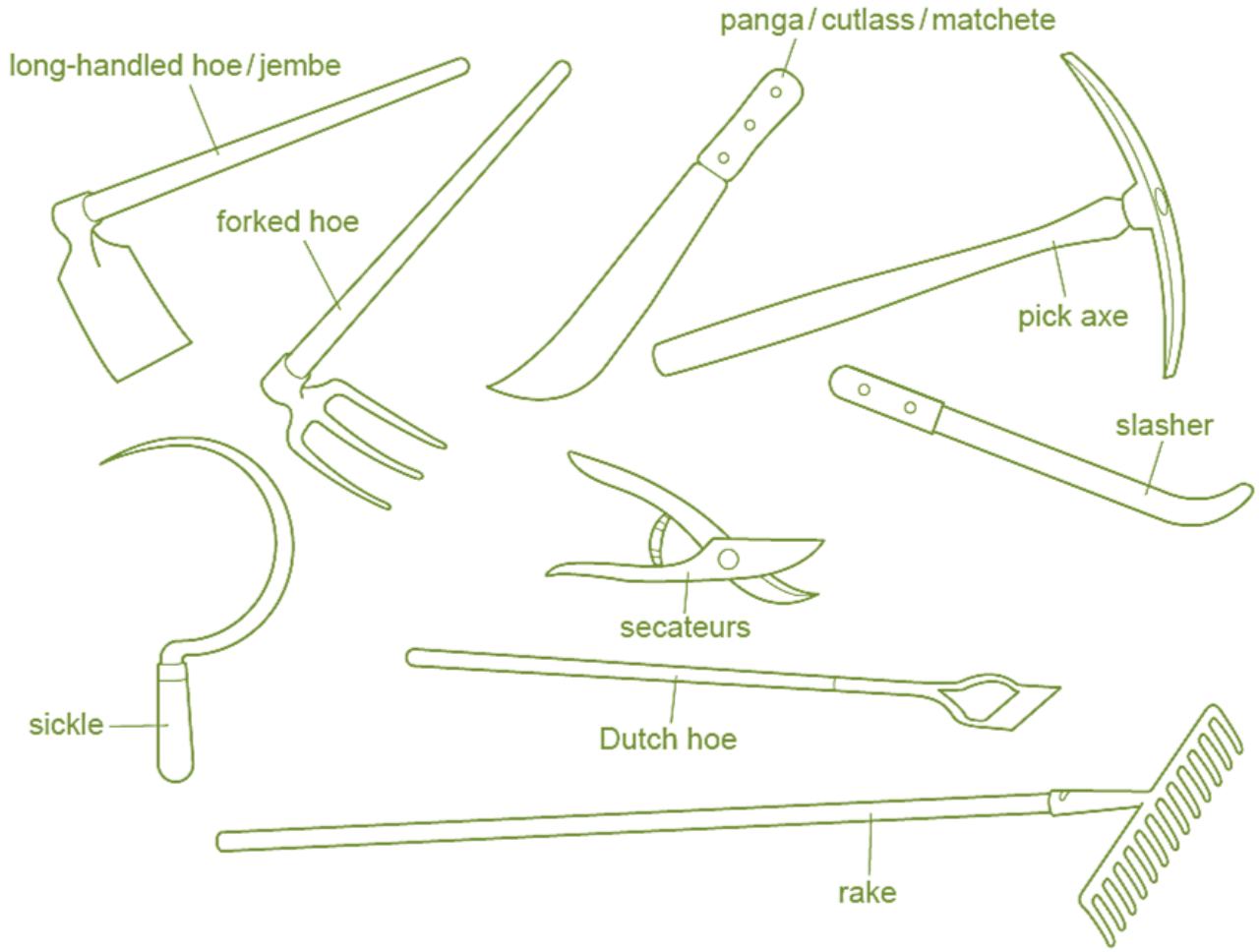
(b) State two reasons for carrying out the management practise in (a) above.

- ✓ To avoid lamness
- ✓ To reduce incidents of foot root

11. (a) (i) Name a weed that grows in a named local crop.

crop **beans** weed **purslane.**

Fig. 9.1 shows hand tools used in agriculture.



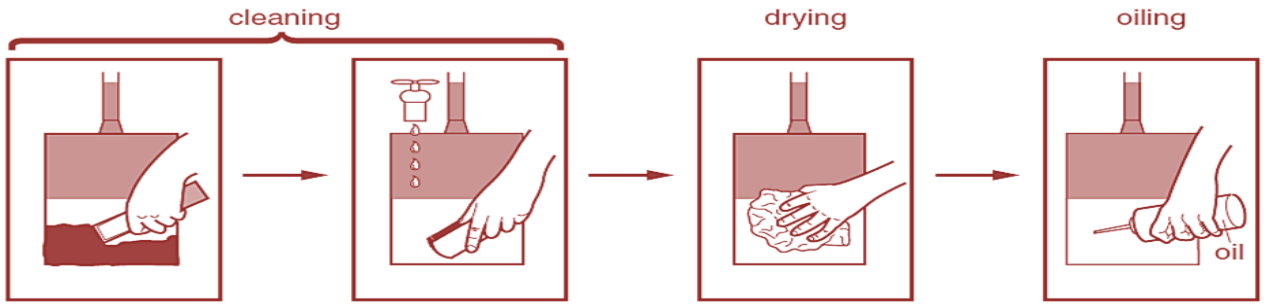
(ii) Which tool would be most suitable for controlling this weed?

- ✓ Jambe and rake

(iv) Describe how the tool is used for weed control.

- ✓ It can collect and cut the weeds easily as it has a curved shape

12. (a) Fig. 10.1 shows the sequence of cleaning the metal part of a spade.



(i) State the reasons for the stages in the cleaning process.

✓ The spade should be cleaned from mud and lumps of soil and then dry cleaned to avoid rusting and then oiled

(ii) The spade has a wooden handle.

Describe and explain the maintenance needed for the handle.

✓ The handle should be replaced or repaired if possible

13. The diagram shows three tools used to cultivate a small area of land used for growing vegetables.

??

Chapter two

Energy resources

Questions and answers

1. Define the term of energy?
   - ✓ energy is the ability to do work
2. Define the term resources?
   - ✓ Resources have been defined as features that are needed and used by people
3. What are the types of resources?
   - ✓ Natural resource and human resource.
4. Where the most of energy that we use is comes from?
   - ✓ The most of energy that we use comes from the fuels.
5. Where the world's energy is originally comes from?
   - ✓ The world's energy originally comes from the sun.
6. What are the sources of energy?
   - ✓ Renewable energy source and non-renewable energy source.
7. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable source of energy?
   - ✓ Renewable energy; none finished, cheap, clean and non-polluted.
   - ✓ Non-renewable energy; finished, expensive, non-clean and air pollutant.
8. State define renewable source of energy?
   - ✓ Renewable source energy are those that can be regenerated and used for long period of time.
9. State some examples of renewable sources of energy?
   - ✓ Sun, waves, tides, wind, water, geothermal and biomass.
10. State some three positive and three negative effects of sun?
    - ✓ Positive: cheap sources of energy, available all parts of the world and clean.
    - ✓ Negative: solar energy has limited use, expensive to manufacture, low energy production.
    - ✓
11. Define the solar energy?
    - ✓ Is the energy from the sun.
12. Define the term wind?
    - ✓ Wind is the movement of air from high pressure to low area.
13. What are the factors that affect wind?
    - ✓ Altitude, temperature, rotation of the earth.

14. State he advantage and disadvantage of wind energy?
    - ✓ Advantage; cheap, it can be produce on small scale, clean and land between mills can be used for other purpose.
    - ✓ Disadvantage: expensive to maintain, low energy production, large space is needed and wind mills are noisy.
15. What are the factors that HEP depends on?
    - ✓ Constant of rainfall and water fall or rapids.
16. State the advantage and disadvantage of HEP?
    - ✓ Advantage; H.E.Pis clean, it easy to use, it can bet ran's mitted over long distance using cables.
    - ✓ Disadvantage: the fluctuation of the water level, the generator depends water level and few area is suitable.
17. Define the term non-renewable sources of energy?
    - ✓ Are the sources of energy which can be used only one.
18. State some examples of non-renewable sources of energy?
    - ✓ Fuel, natural gas, nuclear.
19. Define the term fuel?
    - ✓ Anything that can be burnt to produce energy is called fuel.
20. Define fossil fuels?
    - ✓ Fossil fuels are formed from the remains of plants and tiny sea creatures which lived millions of years ago.
21. What are the main types of fuels?
    - ✓ There are three main types of fuels these are; solid fuels[coal, fire wood}
    - ✓ Liquid fuels [petroleum, diesel].
    - ✓ Gaseous fuels [natural gas, methane].
22. Define coal?
    - ✓ Coal is a black or brown of an impure element carbon.
23. When the coal is formed and how?
    - ✓ Coal is formed millions of year ago from the compression of vegetative matter.

24. Name the main types of coal

Types of coal and their color	Approximate amount of carbon	Description
1: anthracite	90%	Hard, black coal formed at great depth.
2:bituminous	60%	Formed at lower pressure than anthracite.
3:lignite	40%	Softer coals, sometime brown in color.
4:peat	30%	Brownish, fibrous, substance which in the early stages of coal formation.

25. State the advantage and disadvantage of coal?
    - ✓ Advantage: known technology, safety and can be produce large amount of energy.
    - ✓ Disadvantage: greenhouse gaseous, finished, harm to the health.
26. Define petroleum fuels?
    - ✓ Petroleum or crude oil is a mixture of different hydrocarbons.
27. State the advantage and disadvantage of petroleum fuel?
    - ✓ Advantage: large amount of energy, known technology and it can be used a wide range of application.
    - ✓ Disadvantage: finished, environmental pollution and harmful to the health.
28. Discuss the significant of energy
    - ✓ For domestic use, for industrial use, used in transportation and used in agriculture.
29. Define energy crises?
    - ✓ Situation where by the demands for oil is higher than the amount that is being supplied leading to high oil price.
30. State any four causes of energy crises?
    - ✓ Over-reliance on petroleum and its products, mis management of energy and oil production limits set by OPEC.
31. State any three effects of energy crises?
    - ✓ Increases in the price of many commodities, decreases of agricultural production and high rate of inflation or devolution of currency.
    - ✓

32. State any three possible solutions of energy crises?
    - ✓ Developing alternative source of energy, management and conservation of energy and encouraging industries to use coal.
33. Differentiate between management and conservation of energy?
    - ✓ Management: is effective planning and control on energy resources.
    - ✓ Conservation: is to ensure there is not wastage.
34. Explain three measures used to manage the energy?
    - ✓ Encouraging many people to use public transport
    - ✓ Educating people by creating awareness of importance of energy.
    - ✓ Banning logging, selecting falling of tree.
35. Explain two measures to conserve the energy?
    - ✓ Encouraging using public transport.
    - ✓ Encouraging using renewable resources.

Chapter two

Exercise from text books

36. Two renewable sources of energy (non - conventional)?
    - ✓ Sun and wind
37. Two non-renewable or conventional sources of energy?
    - ✓ Coal and Wood
38. Two forms of energy usually used at homes
    - ✓ Heat energy and Electrical energy
39. The radiation emitted from a hot source?
    - ✓ Infra-red rays
40. The component of sunlight that is absorbed by the ozone layer of the atmosphere.
    - ✓ Ultra-violet rays
41. Two activities in our daily life in which solar energy is used?
    - ✓ Cooking food using solar cookers and drying clothes and food grains
42. The kind of surface that absorbs maximum heat?
    - ✓ Black Surface

Chapter three

Transport, trade and communication

43. What is transport?
    - ✓ Is the moving of goods and people from place to another place
44. What is communication?
    - ✓ It is the transmit ion of information between two persons or groups
45. Differentiate between transport and communication?
    - ✓ Transport is the moving of people and goods from place to another while communication is transferring of information
    - ✓ Transport is physical as people and goods are touchable while communication is means of connection
46. State the roles of transport and communication?
    - ✓ Transport facilitates trade and commerce by carrying goods from area of production to area of consumption
    - ✓ Communications keep us informed about the world
    - ✓ It brings in positive changes in the life of the people and their by enhancing their economic conditions.
47. State any three factors that affect transport and communication?
    - ✓ Existence of surplus and demand for goods,services and information
    - ✓ Infrastructure such as roads and railways affect transport
    - ✓ Politics where may the government may ban use of certain means of communication as was the case of Google in china
48. State any three modes of transport?
    - ✓ Land transport
    - ✓ Water transport and
    - ✓ Air transport
49. State any three types of land transport?
    - ✓ Road transport
    - ✓ Rail ways transport
    - ✓ Human and animal transport
    - ✓ Pipeline transport
50. State any three advantages and three dis advantages of road transport?

Advantages

- ✓ Flexible
- ✓ Road construction is cheaper than rail ways construction
- ✓ It is available
- ✓ Roads can be used while they are being constructed

Disadvantages

- ✓ Congestion and jam
- ✓ Accidents as many cars use roads
- ✓ Air pollution
- ✓ Carry limit goods and people
- ✓ Travel cost increase as distance increase

51. State any four principal transcontinental high ways in Africa?
    - ✓ Great north
    - ✓ Trans African high way
    - ✓ Trans Sahara highway
    - ✓ Dakar to Djamen high way
52. State any four advantages of railways transport?

Advantages

- ✓ Can carry bulky loads of goods and more people in one trip
- ✓ Not jam or congestion as only train pass
- ✓ Not cause air pollution as number of trains are not as more as vehicles
- ✓ The rail ways do not require constant maintenance as rails made from iron and steel which do not break easily
- ✓ Small number of accidents compared to road transport

Disadvantages

- ✓ Not flexible
- ✓ Rail ways construction is very expensive as it requires iron and steel
- ✓ Rail ways cannot use while they are being constructed
- ✓ Cannot be used to carry perishable goods

53. Name any four railways link in African countries?
    - ✓ Tazara
    - ✓ Beinguin railways
    - ✓ Kenya Uganda railways
    - ✓ Addis Ababa Djibouti railways

54. Why there are few railways links among African countries?
    - ✓ Administration by different colonial governments who constructed railways link only within area of jurisdiction
    - ✓ Political differences which led to mistrust and hostility which against effort to construct railways jointly
    - ✓ African countries have railways of different gauges making the connection to be difficult
    - ✓ Little interstate trade
    - ✓ Countries lack to construct railways
55. State any four problems which Africa experiences in the railways transport?
    - ✓ Competition from other modes of transport which are cheaper and flexible
    - ✓ Frequent accidents from derailments due to inadequate serving
    - ✓ Mismanagement of rail services leading to deterioration at lower income
    - ✓ Vandalism during political un rest and by people dealing scrap metals
56. State any three advantages of human and animal transport?

Advantages
- ✓ Relatively safe
- ✓ Does not pollute the environment as it does not use fossil fuels
- ✓ They are flexible
- ✓ Ready available

Disadvantages
- ✓ Goods can be destroyed by wild animals or extreme weather conditions
- ✓ They are very slow means of transport
- ✓ They cannot transport large quantities of goods
- ✓ They can cause congestion on busy urban roads which may delay other forms of transport

57. State any four advantages of pipeline transport?
    - ✓ No delay as there is a constant supply of commodity
    - ✓ Convenient in that amount of commodity can be transported within a short period of time
    - ✓ They are not affected by bad weather
    - ✓ It doesn't pollute the environment

58. State any four disadvantages of pipeline transport?
    - ✓ Selective in that they can be used to transport fluids and gasses
    - ✓ Insecure in that they may be sabotaged if they run across a number of countries
    - ✓ Pipelines may cause pollution when they explode
    - ✓ Inflexible
59. State any four advantages of water transport?
    - ✓ Is a cheap means of carrying high value, low bulky and nonperishable goods
    - ✓ Can carry large amount of goods and people
    - ✓ Water routes are naturally provided
    - ✓ No jam and congestion
60. State any four disadvantages of water transport?
    - ✓ Very slow means of transport
    - ✓ Cannot be used to carry perishable goods
    - ✓ Can affect fluctuation of water
    - ✓ Can affect weather such as storms
61. Name any two transport channel in the world?
    - ✓ Panama canal
    - ✓ Suez canal
62. State any three advantages and three disadvantages of air transport?

Advantages of air transport

- ✓ Very fast of means of transport
- ✓ Is important to carry low bulky,high value and perishable goods
- ✓ Cannot affect surface hindrance like mountain and reliefs
- ✓ Not jam
- ✓ Is important to use during natural disaster
- ✓ Is important for national defense

Disadvantages of air transport

- ✓ Very expensive to travel
- ✓ Cannot carry high bulky goods
- ✓ Special skills
- ✓ Travel document is required
- ✓ High capital is required to construct airports and airplane

63. State any four problems facing transport in Africa?
    - ✓ Lack of navigable rivers in Africa
    - ✓ Many African countries are landlocked
    - ✓ Lack of capital to construct ports and to purchase modern water transport
    - ✓ Floating vegetation which affect the movement of water transport
    - ✓ Fluctuation of water level Africa
64. What is trade?
    - ✓ Trade is buying and selling or exchange of goods and services.
65. State the main types of trade?
    - ✓ Domestic or local trade
    - ✓ Regional trade
    - ✓ International trade
66. What is domestic trade?
    - ✓ It is buying and selling of goods within country's border
    - ✓ Domestic trade can be :whole sale or retail
67. What is regional trade?
    - ✓ Is trade between countries found in the same geographical region
    - ✓ E.g. Somaliland and Ethiopia
68. What is international trade?
    - ✓ Is Exchange of good and services at global level
    - ✓ It includes:
        - Export trade
        - Import trade
        - Bilateral trade
        - Multilateral trade
        - Visible trade
        - Invisible trade
69. What is balance of trade?
    - ✓ It is the difference in value of countries visible export and import
    - ✓ It can be adverse balance of trade or favorable balance of trade
70. What is balance of payment?
    - ✓ Difference in value between visible and invisible export and import
71. State any seven factors that influence trade?
    - ✓ Difference in natural resources that make to trade with another
    - ✓ Population because they are high purchasing

- ✓ Trade occurs when there is demand and supply
- ✓ Adequate and efficient means of transport and communication
- ✓ Trade restriction can encourage or discourage trade
- ✓ Trade blocks
- ✓ Existence of aids of trade such as banking and insurance

72. State any five significance of trade to any country?
    - ✓ People are employed in domestic trade such as whole sale or retail
    - ✓ Is a sources of revenue to government
    - ✓ Foreign trade enables a country to earn foreign exchange
    - ✓ Leads to development of settlement
    - ✓ International trade ensures avialibility of wide range of goods for consumer to select
73. State any five problems facing trade in Africa?
    - ✓ Many African countries largely depend agricultural export which sometimes is affected by climate,pests and disease
    - ✓ Many African countries like Kenya export low value such as raw material and semi processed commodities which fetch low price
    - ✓ Local manufacture suffer unfair competition from foreign firms
    - ✓ There is ignorance of African people where they believe goods from overseas or foreign are superior to than their local goods
    - ✓ Un expected trade restriction happens some times
74. Briefly state the future of international trade of Africa?
    - ✓ Many African countries like Kenya has signed trade agreement with various countries of Europe,Asia,America
    - ✓ Many African countries are members of COMESA which has increased the volume of regional trade in Africa
    - ✓ Peace agreement between sudenese government and S.P.L.A, has also led to increase in regional trade
    - ✓ Many African countries like Kenya is exploring market in far east
    - ✓ Many African countries like Kenya has trade organization which may improve trade in Africa
75. What is trade bloc or regional trade bloc?
    - ✓ Is a group of countries that agree to reduce trade barrier like tariffs and restriction between themselves.

76. Name any four trade blocs in the world?

They are:

- ✓ **COMESA**
- ✓ **SADC**
- ✓ **EU**

77. How many members does COMESA contain?

- ✓ It has 22 members like Uganda,Kenya,Ethiopia,Zambia,zimbabwi

78. State any five objectives of COMESA?

- ✓ To reduce and eliminate trade barrier on selected commodities between members
- ✓ Abolish restriction in administration of trade among member countries
- ✓ Fostering relations,peace and political stability for member state
- ✓ Raise the standard of living within member state
- ✓ Promote goods being produced in the member state
- ✓ Establish and foster cooperation in all fields of economic activity

79. State any four achievements of COMESA?

- ✓ Increased volume of trade
- ✓ Increased accessibility to market in member countries
- ✓ Free movement of goods among member countries
- ✓ Improvement of transport and communication facilities
- ✓ Increased political and economic cooperation among member states

80. State any four objectives of SADC?

- ✓ Encourages self-reliance among member state
- ✓ Promote and defend peace and security
- ✓ Promote regional integration
- ✓ Eradicate poverty
- ✓ Promote and maximize utilization of natural resources and effective protection of environment

81. State any four achievements of SADC?

- ✓ Promotion regional industries
- ✓ Reliability and development of regional transport and communication

82. When **ECOWAS** was established?

- ✓ It was established in 1976

83. How many members are there in ECOWAS?

- ✓ It has 15 members

84. What is the headquarter of ECOWAS?
    - ✓ The headquarter is Lagos Nigeria
85. State any four objectives of ECOWAS?
    - ✓ Promote matual trade by eliminating trade restriction among member
    - ✓ Create a monetary union
    - ✓ Impose uniform tariffs for import from non-member state
    - ✓ Promote free movement of people to and from member countries by eliminating visas
86. State any three achievements of COMESA?
    - ✓ Brought peace to troubled countries such as Liberia and sierra Leon
    - ✓ Promotion of trade in the region through the peace achieved
    - ✓ Free movement of goods among member state
87. How many members does EU contain?
    - ✓ It has 28 members
    - ✓ It is headquarter is Brussels Belgium
88. State any two objectives of European Union?
    - ✓ Promote cooperation in economic ,trade,social,security,and judicial matter
    - ✓ Implementation of economic and monetary union
89. State any three achievements of EU?
    - ✓ Signing of many trade agreement between EU and other countries
    - ✓ Free trade among members as a result of abolishing trade barrier
    - ✓ High agricultural production
90. State any four problems facing regional trading blocs?
    - ✓ Civil wars taking place in some countries which has caused insecurity in turn affecting trade between countries
    - ✓ Political differences among leaders of member states may affect cooperation among member states
    - ✓ Some country produces similar goods making the volume of trade to be low
    - ✓ Free trade affects local industries as the imported goods with out taxes are usually cheaper than locally produced goods
    - ✓ Poor transport and communication limit inflow of goods and services.

Questions and their answers of chapter three from textbook

91. **Why is transport a necessity?**
Transport helps in the movement of people, goods and materials form one place to other. It helps in the distribution of goods after production.

92. **Name five means of transport?**
Means of transport:-
(i) Buses
(ii) Trains
(iii) Ships
(iv) Boats
(v) Aero planes.

93. **Why is communication a necessity of life?**
Communication helps in interacting with others, hence it is necessary for life.

94. **Name four means of communication?**
Means of communication:-
(i) telephone
(ii) mobile phone
(ii) internet
(iv) television
(v) radio.

95. **What are the means of mass communication?**
Answer : Means of mass communication:-
(i) newspaper,
(ii) radio,
(iii) television,
(iv) magazines,
(v) journals,
(vi) books and
(vii) films.

96. **Why is railway so important today?**
The railways are called the main artery of inland transport and is called lifeline of the country for the movement of traffic – freight and passengers.

Chapter four

Political geography

97. What is political geography?
   - ✓ Political geography is a branch of human geography that studies the spatial distribution of political processes and how these processes are impacted by ones geographic location.

98. State any three examples of political geography?
   - ✓ It includes local and national election
   - ✓ International relationships
   - ✓ Political structure of different areas

99. Define the term government
   - ✓ A governments is a system which is controlled by a state or community

100. State any six types of government and explain?

I. Democracy

- ✓ The word democracy means rule by the people.in democracy the people govern.

II. Dictatorship

- ✓ This is opposite of democracy and consist of rule by one person or group of people who controls the power by force.

III. Aristocracy

- ✓ An aristocracy is rule by the aristocrats. Aristocracy is typically wealthy, educated people.

IV. Monarchy

- ✓ A monarchy consists of rule by a king or queen. Sometimes a king is called emperor.

V. Republic

- ✓ All democracy is republic.in a republic, the people elect representatives to make and enforce laws.

VI. Democratic republic

- ✓ This is not a democratic and is not a republic.it is a dictatorship .communists dictatorship has been especially prone to use this term.

101.What type of government Somaliland is?

- ✓ Somaliland is **a republic government**

102.Briefly describe the structure of Somaliland government?

- ✓ The structure of Somaliland government is:
  - Executive
  - Legislature
  - Judiciary

102.Briefly describe the structure of executive?

- ✓ Executive is also called government, and consists of:
  - The president
  - The vice president
  - Cabinet ministers
  - Deputy ministers
  - Public servants

103.State the functions of the executive?

- ✓ The responsibility of the executive is to run the country and to make policy in the best interests of its citizen and in terms of constitution. The executive cannot pass the law but may propose to the legislation new laws and change and to existing laws.

104.Briefly describe the powers and functions of the presidents?

The president is responsible for:

- ✓ Appointing the cabinet
- ✓ Appointing judges after consulting judicial services commission
- ✓ Appointing the public protector
- ✓ Appointing the military command defenses
- ✓ Calling special setting
- ✓ Calling national referendum

105.State any five functions of vice president?

The powers of the vice president of the nation shall have the power:

- ✓ To act as president in the absence or illness of the president
- ✓ To undertake such duties as delegated to him by the president
- ✓ To act as president in the event of the office president becoming vacant because of the following reason:
  - The resignation of the president

- The conviction of the president for a crime which resulted in his loss of office
- Inability of the president to undertake the duties
- Death

106.Name the three highest positions of the protocols of the nation?

- ✓ The president and the vice president shall hold the first position in the protocol of the nation
- ✓ The speaker of the house of elder is next position
- ✓ The speaker of the house of representative is the third position

107.Who have the power to appoint or dismiss the ministers?

108.The president has to appoint or dismiss the ministers power to

109.How many ministries are there in Somaliland?

- ✓ There are 26 ministries in Somaliland

110.Name any five ministries in Somaliland?

- ✓ Agriculture
- ✓ Defense
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Foreign affairs
- ✓ health

111.What does the legislative of Somaliland consist of?

- ✓ It consists of house of elders (82 members) and house of representatives (82 members).

112.State any three conditions of eligibility the person stands for election of House of Representatives?

- ✓ He must be a Muslim
- ✓ He must be a citizen who is not younger than 35years
- ✓ He must not have been convicted a crime in the last 5years

113.State duties and responsibilities of legislative?

- ✓ To pass all lows
- ✓ To approve presidential appointment
- ✓ To ratify international agreement
- ✓ Impeachment power
- ✓ The protection of the peace and security of the republic and republics sovereign rule over its land,sea,air

- ✓ The adoption by the republic of Somaliland of all the laws necessary in a Muslim state
- ✓ The implementation of the laws of the republic

114.State the main function of judiciary?

The functions of judiciary are:

- ✓ Is to interpret in accordance with constitution all laws passed by legislative
- ✓ To adjudicate the disputes between the government and public members
- ✓ To adjudicate the disputes between the public members

115.Name the main types of courts in Somaliland?

- ✓ District and regional courts
- ✓ Appeal courts
- ✓ High or supreme court
- ✓ Military court

116.Briefly describe the functions of the courts mentioned above?

District court

the district court deals with all claims based on sharia which are primarily matters relating to family and succession they also deals with civil litigation concerning for amount up 3 million($482) and criminal cases punishable by imprisons for up to 3 years.

Regional court

The general section of this court deals with crimes punishable by imprisonment for period between 3 to 10 year which are head by a regional judge the assize section deals with cases attracting higher prison sentence.

Appeal court

The appeal court with all appeals from district and regional court

The high court (constitutional court)

It is the highest judicial organ in the country and comprised of the chairman and at least four judges

The Supreme Court deals with:

- ❖ all appeals from appeal court
- ❖ jurisdictional issues between the courts of land
- ❖ declaration of general elections result {presidential and parliamentary }
- ❖ decisions on any complaint relating to election

Answers of exercise of chapter four from text book

1) A State with little variation in distance from its center point to any point on its boundary?

✓ It is called **Compact state**

2) Capital city built by a state to achieve a national goal?

✓ It is called **Forward capital**

3) Phase in which a government enforces the boundary it has created.

✓ It is called **Administration phase of boundary creation**

4) Power of a nation to control its own territory and destiny

✓ It is called **Self determination**

5) State or Group of states that exists within a spread of competition between longer states.

✓ It is called **shatter belt**

6) Punishment in the form of economic and or diplomatic limits or even isolation?

✓ **International sanction**

7) Forces that unifies a state's people and region?

✓ **Centripetal force**

8) Conflict over resources that may not be divided by the border?

✓ **AL locational boundary dispute**

9) **Centripetal** forces unifies the country…**centrifugal force** divide a country

Chapter five

Population:

117.What is population?

- ✓ Population is total number of people occupying a given unit area

118.What is demography?

- ✓ Demography is scientific study of the structure,sex and data of human population

119.Differentiate population distribution and density?

- ✓ Population distribution refer to the way people are spread out on the land
- ✓ Population density describes the number of people per unit area usually expressed in km square

120.State any three factors that affect population distribution?

- ✓ Climate
- ✓ Soil
- ✓ Pests and disease
- ✓ Relief

121.State any two types of population density?

- ✓ Crude population density and
- ✓ Agricultural population density

122.Assume total area of the world is 149450000 sq. command its arable area is about 11%,and the world's population was 5292 million in 1990.calculate

a) CPD
b) APD

Solution

- CPD=5292000000/149450000=36persons per sqkm

APD=529000000/1, 643950

123.Describe any four types of density?

- ✓ Unpopulated area
- ✓ Sparsely populated area
- ✓ Moderately populated area
- ✓ Densely populated area

124.What is population growth?

- ✓ Population growth refers to the increase or decrease in the number of people.

125.State any two ways of calculating growth rate?

- ✓ It can be calculated either natural population growth or
- ✓ Numerical population increase

126.What is natural population growth?

- ✓ This is described as the natural increase or decrease in population
- ✓ It is determined by the crude birth rate and crude death rate

127.Differentiate between the crude birth rate and crude death rate?

- ✓ The crude birth rate is the estimated rate of birth in a year. The crude birth rate is calculated by dividing the total births recorded in the year by the total population in that year and multiplying by 1000
- ✓ Crude death rate is calculated by dividing the total number of birth divided by population multiplying 100

128.What is natural population growth?

It is the difference between birth rate and death rate

129.What is numerical population increase?

- ✓ This is the actual increase in the number of people in an area within a given period of time.

130.State any three factors that affect population growth?

They are:

- ✓ Mortality
- ✓ Fertility
- ✓ Migration

131.What is mortality?

- ✓ This is the number of death within a given population .the death rate is the number of death per one thousand of the population.

Death rate has negative influence on population growth

132.What is child mortality rate?

- ✓ Refers to the number of deaths of children aged between 1 and 5years per one thousand live birth

133.What is infant mortality rate?

- ✓ Refers to the number of death in the first year of life per one thousand live birth

134.What is adult mortality rate?

- ✓ Refers to the number of adults dying per one thousand of the total population.mortality may be caused by:
- ✓ Wars,famine,accidents

135.What is fertility?

- ✓ Fertility is the ability to conceive or it is the ability of woman to give birth to a life child
- ✓ Fertility rate refers to an average number of children that woman may have during her bearing age. High fertility rate has been due to improved nutrition, improved health services.fertility has positive effects on population growth

136.State any four factors that influence fertility rate?

- ✓ Early marriage
- ✓ Medical care
- ✓ Cultural beliefs
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Family planning

137.What is migration?

- ✓ Migration is the movement of people from one place to another resulting change of residence. Migration does not affect worlds total population but affects particular places.

138.What is the difference between emigrants and immigrants?

- ✓ Emigrant is the people who move out a place
- ✓ Immigrant is the people who move into a country

139.State any six causes of migration?

- ✓ Pressure on land

- ✓ Availability of employment opportunity
- ✓ Creation of wealth
- ✓ Religious conflict
- ✓ Ware fare
- ✓ Government policy
- ✓ Forced migration

140.What are the main types of migration?

- ✓ The main types are **internal and external migration.**

141.What is internal and external migration?

- ✓ **Internal migration** is the movement of people within country
- ✓ It does not affect the population of this country
- ✓ It includes:
  - Rural to urban migration
  - Rural to rural migration
  - Urban to rural migration
  - Urban to urban migration

142.What is **external migration?**

- ✓ This is the movement of people from country to another country.
- ✓ It affects population of that country

143.State problems of population growth?

- ✓ Over population: this occurs when the people are more than the resources can support

144.State any three positive effects of overpopulation?

- ✓ A large population provides cheap labour
- ✓ Increased exploitation of natural resources and industrial development
- ✓ Technological innovation due to pressing needs associated with high population

145.State any seven negative effects of overpopulation?

- ✓ Pressure on land
- ✓ Environmental degradation
- ✓ Low investment
- ✓ Lowering GDP
- ✓ High rate of unemployment
- ✓ Shortage of food
- ✓ Outbreak of disease
- ✓ Conflict and civil wars

- ✓ Traffic congestion which may cause pollution.

146.State any two possible solutions for the problem above?

- ✓ In rural introducing new farming techniques to increase crop yield which can support many people
- ✓ In an urban introducing new cities this decrease the crowding and congestion

Under population (in developed countries)

- ✓ High government spending on health and social welfare as the population consist old age group
- ✓ High cost of production since there is small work force
- ✓ Underutilization of natural resources since there is shortage of labour
- ✓ Ina adequate market for goods and services due to small population.

147.What is demographic transition period?

- ✓ It is the history of population change from high birth rate and high death rate to low birth rate and death rate.

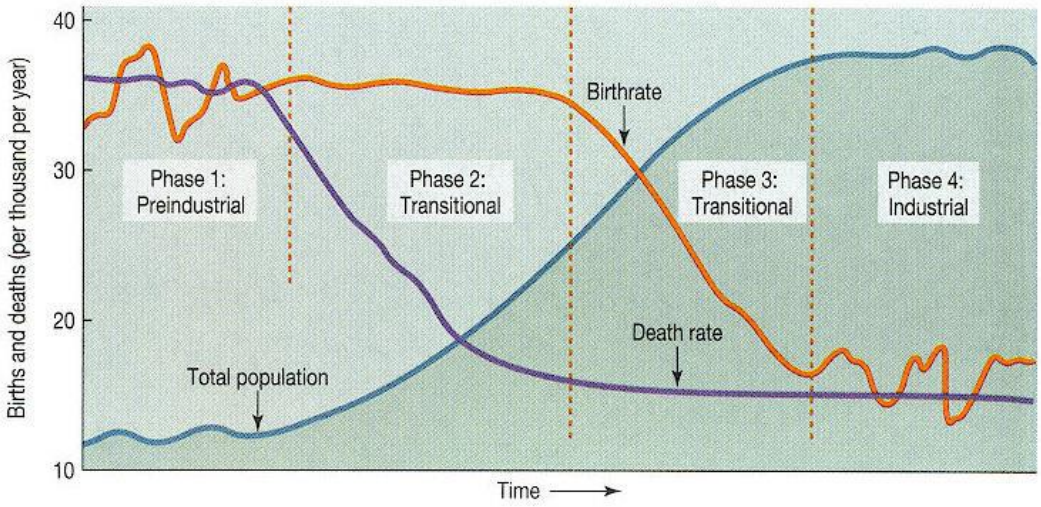
148.What is demographic transition theory?

- ✓ A theory compounded to explain the phenomena in which human being passed through from past to the current. Every country passes through these stages.

149.Briefly describe four stages of demographic transition model?

- ✓ Stage one high birth rate and high death rate.this was pre industrial revolution no country is now in this stage.
- ✓ Stage two high birth rate and decline in death rate,this was caused the improved of food,shelters and medical facilities.many African countries are in this stage.
- ✓ Stage three relatively low birth rate due to family realization and decline of death rate.
- ✓ Stage four has low birth rate and low death rate,stationery population level.

150.Study below population graph and answer questions that flow?

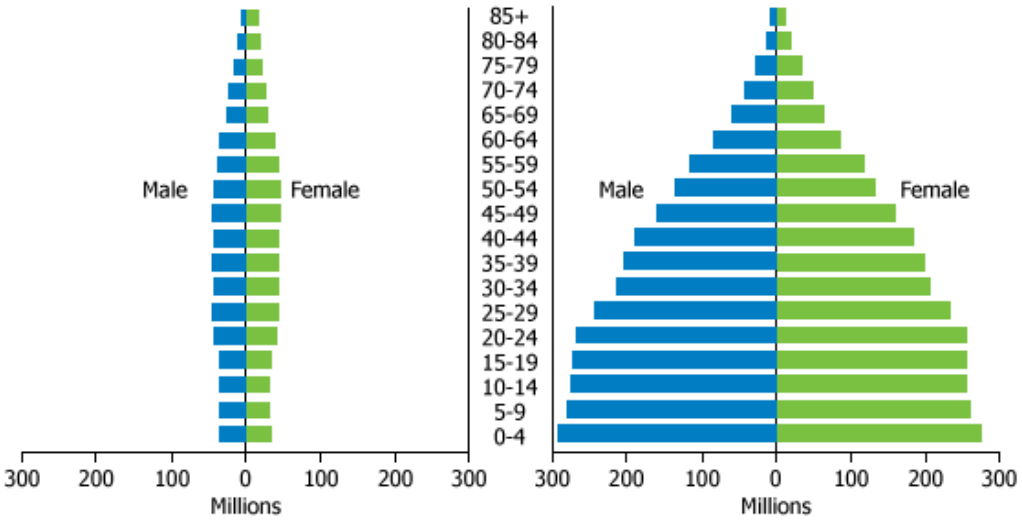


a) What is the general name given the graph shown above?
It is a graph which shows demographic transition model
b) Which stage of the graph above shows the stage which Somaliland is experienced to?
Stage 2 which show high birth and low death rate.
c) State any two stages which show stationery?
It is stage 1 and stage 4
d) Why there was high birth and high death rate in stage 1?
Because it was pre industrial revolution so there was high death due to lack of medical facilities, lack of shelters and disease the birth rate was also high due to lacking of birth control and family planning.

151.What is population structure?

- ✓ Population structure refers to the composition of a given population in terms of age and sex at a particular time. This information is commonly presented using an age sex population pyramid.

152.Compare and contrast between the pyramids given below



B **A**

In pyramid **A** it shows in stage 2 which many African countries, Latin America and Asia are common now.

- ✓ It has high birth rate which cause the younger age group to be more
- ✓ Low life expectance which results from civil wars, famine
- ✓ The pyramid has wide base and narrowing at the top

In pyramid B

- ✓ It shows stage four which is mainly concerned with developed countries like Europe and united states as well as Canada
- ✓ It has low birth rate
- ✓ High life expectancy
- ✓ The chart is shaped like lopsided vase.

153.State the significance of population structure?

- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Calculation of dependency ratio
- ✓ Calculation of sex ratio.

154.Define the following population terms

I. **Over population**
   - ✓ This occurs when there are too many people relatively to the resource and technology locally available to maintain an adequate standard of living

II. **Optimum population:**
   - ✓ This is the state achieved when the population in equilibrium with the available resources, or the size of population when by using resources available will produce highest percapita.

III. **Under population.**
   - ✓ This occurs when there are far more resources in any area than can be used by the number of living there, or this is where the number of people is so low as not to be able to exploit the resources.

155.Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of population?

I. Climate
   - ✓ People have tendency to adapt to moderate variations in temperature. Very high temperature and low temperature discouraged human settlement

II. Relief
   - ✓ Areas of very high altitude have low population because of the extremely low temperature experienced there

III. Drainage
   - ✓ Well drained areas attract settlements and therefore have high population because .swampy places and areas with seasonal swamps are normally uninhabited. Such place do not support settlement

IV. Pests and disease
   - ✓ Some parts of east Africa are still infested with pests.these pests cause disease in people and animals. Areas infected with mosquitoes and tsetse flies have very few people living in them.

Chapter five

Answers of population from text books

1. Distinguish between population distribution and population density.

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread out on the land. While population density expresses the number of people living per unit t area (kilometer squares).

2. Explain how the following factors influence the distribution of population.

i. Climate

✓ Temperature and rainfall are the two main influential climatic, elements.

People have tendency to adapt to moderate variations in temperature.

Very high temperature discouraged human settlements. Rainfall also incourage or discourage human population.

ii. Relief

Areas of very high altitude have low population because of the extremely low temperatures experienced there.

iii. Drainage

Well drained areas attract settlements and therefore have high populations. Swampy places and areas with seasonal swamps are normally uninhabited. Such places do not support settlement or farming.

iv. Pest and diseases.

Some parts of east Africa are still infested with pests.

These pests cause diseases in people and animals.

Areas infested with mosquitoes and tsetse flies have very few people living in them.

3. What is the population growth?

Population growth: refers to the increase (positive growth) or decrease (negative growth) in the number of people.

a) Explain how the following factors influence population growth:

1) Fertility: it is the ability of women to give birth of a child.

Fertility has Positive effects on human population and it may increase the number of people.

2) **Mortality**: it is the people dying from given population.

Mortality has negative effects on population growth.it may decrease the number of people.

3) Differentiate between immigration and emigration.

Immigration: is the movement of people into a country

Emigration: is the movement of people from country

4) Discuss four causes of human.

Chapter six

Minerals and mining

1) What is mineral?

Mineral is inorganic substances composed of chemical elements. They occur naturally in the crust of the earth.

2) Describe the following characteristics of minerals:

a. Luster

Luster is the visual property of something that shines with reflected light. Minerals are different from one another in terms of luster

b. **color**

this is a visual attribute of things that results from the light they emit,transmit or reflect.a black color mineral has high absorbtion and low reflection,while a white colored minerals have high reflection and lower absorbtion.

c. Density.

This is the amount per unit size. Solids have higher density than liquid and gases..

3) What are the main types of minerals?

The main types of minerals are:

- ✓ Rocks minerals
- ✓ Metallic minerals
- ✓ Nonmetallic minerals
- ✓ Minerals providing energy.

4) State the main characteristics of minerals?

- ➢ It must be a crystalline solid

- It must occur naturally
- It must be inorganic and
- It must have a definite chemical composition

5) State any four factors that affect the exploitation of mining?

✓ **Value of Mineral**

Minerals of high value will be mined even if they occur in small quantities because one sold it will be possible to offset mining costs and make a profit and vice versa.

✓ **Quality of Ore**

Mining can be done if the mineral deposits have high mineral content because they are economical to work on but deposits with low mineral content are rarely worked on except if the mineral in them is rare e.g. uranium.

✓ **Size of Deposit**

Minerals which aren't of high value have to occur in large quantities for them to be mined so that it will be a possible to recover mining costs and make a profit.

✓ **Capital**

Lack of capital causes developing countries not to exploit minerals and leave it to International companies because a lot of money is needed for exploration, infrastructure, salaries, energy.

6) State any four mining methods?

- ✓ Open cast method
- ✓ Underground mining
- ✓ Drift or adit mining
- ✓ Shaft methods

7) State any four effects of mining on environment?

- Renders land useless for other economic activities such as agriculture (dereliction) due to open pits left on land and heaps of rock waste litter dumped on land.
- Pollutes the environment
- Leads to loss of bio-diversity due to destruction vegetation.
- Causes soil degradation
- Causes mass wasting

8) State any five significance of minerals?

Mining in a country has resulted into:

- Creation of employment opportunities
- The development of settlement and urban centres
- The provision of social amenities e.g, schools electricity water etc
- Earning of foreign exchange
- The development of transportation and communication links, like roads and railways
- Creation of industries
- The improvement of the peoples living standards
- General development of that country