SUBJECT: GEOGRApHY

Chapter One: Somalia Geography

1. Where Somalia situated on the glope map?
   - Somalia occupies the tip of a region commonly referred to as the horn of Africa.
2. Explain in summary topography of **Somalia**?
   - Somalia has a land area of 637,657 km^2. Somalia occupies the tip of a region commonly referred to as the horn of Africa. Its terrain consists of mainly of plateaus, plains and highlands. The weather is hot throughout the year except at the higher elevation. The Somalia's land is mainly suitable for the nomadic pastrolism.
3. Somalia **vegetation** is going to be desert, state reasons and solutions?
   - Somalia's vegetations are going to be desert because the natives are cutting down the trees without replanting the new ones for different purposes like producing charcoal for exportation.
   - The **solution** is that to avoid deforestation which leads to desertification.
4. What consist mainly Somali's terrain?
   - The land of Somalia consists of mainly:-
     a)plateaus b)plains c)highlands
5. How long the land area of Somalia?
   - Somalia has a land area of **637,657 km^2**
6. how is Somalia's weather through out the year?
   - The Somalia's weather is HOT through out the year. **except at the high elevation.**
7. **what is called Somali's main rainy season?**
   - The somali's main rainy season referred to as GU.
8. **what is the shortest rainy season?**
   - The shortest rainy season referred to as DEYR.
9. **how long is somali's cost line?**
   - Somalia's long coast line is more than 3,300km.
10. **what are the main sourses that depend on Somali economy?**
    - agriculture and natural resources.
    - airline industry.
    - telecommunications and media.
    - energy.
11. **which is the most economic sector?and how much it accounts?**
    - the most important economic sector is agriculture. It accounts for 65% GDP.
12. **list principle exports for Somalia?**
    - Fish.
    - Charcoal.
    - Bananas.

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13. what was the total import and export of Somalia according to the central bank of somalia?

- Import of goods are total about 460 million.
- Export which total about 270 million.

14. what are the factors that encouraged Somali entrepreneurial to establish private airline firms?

- Due to entrepreneurial spirit of the Somali people.
- Lack of strict regulatory frame works.

15. list the names of Somali prominent of private airlines?

- Air Somalia.
- Jubba airways.
- African airways.
- Daallo airlines.

16. list the names of Somali prominent of telecommunication companies?

- Golis telecom group.
- Hormuud telecom.
- Somafone.
- Nationlink.
- Netco telecom.
- Somali telecom group.

17. at what time began each of the four seasons?

- ✓ Spring began last from April to June.
- ✓ Summer began from June to September.
- ✓ Winter began from January to march.
- ✓ Autumn began from October to December.

18. define guban?

- Guban is a scrub covered generally of plains.

19. define somali's oga?

- Is a region of broken mountains terrain ,shallow plateaus valleys and usually dry water courses.

Chapter Two:Agriculture

20. What are the factors that influence the growth of the **crops**?

- ✓ Climate factor
- ✓ Soil factor
- ✓ Altitude factor
- ✓ Latitude

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21.what are the four main division of agriculture?

- the four main division of agriculture are:-
  - crop science.
  - soil science.
  - animal science.
  - Agriculture economics.

22.Write down the growth conditions of <u>date palms</u> and <u>coffee</u>.

(date palms)

- ✓ In barren sandy soil with hot and dry tropical climate
- ✓ Low temperature

(coffee)

- ✓ In deep fertile red volcanic soil
- ✓ Low temperature
- ✓ High altitude

23.what is cultivation?

- Cultivation is a set of activities including tilling the soil and helping the growth of plant.

24.Name the four types of **cultivation**.

- ✓ Shifting farming
- ✓ Mixed farming
- ✓ Small scale farming
- ✓ Commercial farming

25.Why <u>shifting method</u> of farming **ceases** to continue?

- ✓ Because of the rapid growth of the population.

26.Write down the few types of crops that the farmers grow in shifting method of farming?

- ✓ Root crops such as cassava and yams.
- ✓ Fruits such as pumpkins.

27.Where the shifting method of farming is <u>well suited</u>?

- ✓ Is well suited both to the physical conditions of tropical Africa.

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- ✓ And also to the farmer's equipment.

28. The burning of vegetation on the plots saves what and improves what?

- ✓ It saves time and labour.
- ✓ Improves the nutrient elements (plant's food) .

29. Where the chemical elements of vegetations **remains** when the vegetations is burnt and in a form of what?

- ✓ Remains in the ash
- ✓ In a form of phosphates and carbonates when the ash is mixed in the soil.

30. Why the harvest is good in the first season in shifting method?

- ✓ During the first season, the land is more fertile

31. Where the shifting method of farming could prosper?

- ✓ Shifting method of farming could prosper where the density of the soil is less than 10 persons per km^2.(not sure)[1]

32. Define **mixed farming**

- ✓ Mixed farming is a farm where the farmers grow crops and at the same time keeps livestock such as cattle and poultry

33. Where mixed farming is efficient?

- ✓ Mixed farming is efficient in temperate regions

34. Write down three advantages of mixed farming?

- ✓ To use manure from animals as fertilizer
- ✓ To increase the income by selling animal products
- ✓ Farmer does not depend entirely either on a good harvest or on the health of animals.

35. In small scale farming, farmer' ability to farm properly is lessened by what?

- ✓ Farmer's ability to farm properly is lessened by lack 4m relied support

36. Define **commercial estate of farming** and relies mainly what?

1 Go to page 17 (Geography Textbook Grade 12). The answere of the question 10 (in this paper) is not fully correct because its reference is erroneously typed.

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- ✓ Commercial estate farming is the growing of mass estate cash crops for commercial purpose.
- ✓ Commercial estate farming relies mainly on commercial factories, capital and the representation of wealthy companies with large hectares of plantation and complete factory to process.

37.Write down the growth conditions of the tea?

- ✓ Cool warm humid climate of high altitude.
- ✓ Well drained red volcanic soil.
- ✓ Careful lending of leaves and plucking the leaves.
- ✓ Moderate rainfall.
- ✓ Protection against rusts, strong wind.

38.Define agriculture?

- ✓ Agriculture is the growing of crops and keeping of livestock.

39.**what are the 4m relief supports?**

- the 4m relief supports are:-
  a. money.
  b. Material.
  c. man power(management).
  d. motivation(moral).

40.**what are the two types of crops?**

- the two types of crops are:-
  a. cereal crops.
  b. beverage crops.

41.**list types of cereal crops?**

- Types of cereal crops are:-
  a. Wheat.
  b. Maize.
  c. Rice.

42.what is the growth condition of wheat?

- The growth condition of wheat are:-

a. Fertile have loan soil.s
b. Moderate rain fall .
c. Warm ,sunny and rappid period.

43.**what is the growth condition of maize?**

a. Deep well drained loam soil.

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b. Moidered760mm-1500mm.
c. Long hot with ripping season.

44.What is the growth condition of rice?

a. Rice growth the tropical and sub-tropical regions
b. Average temperature b/w 18^{o}c to 25^{o}c at hottest 30^{o}c-33^{o}c
c. Rainfall of about 1270mm-2030mm or irrigation
d. Grows in high mountain
e. The land growing must be flat surface because it is easier for wetting
f. It is important to get more labor for cutting and growing.

45.**list types of beverage crops?**

a. Coca.
b. Coffee.
c. Tea.

46.List fibre crops?

d. Sisal.
e. Cotton.
f. Wool.

47.what is the growth condition of coca?

a. Deep wel drained soil.
b. Annual rainfall of 1500mm-2000mm.
c. Long hot ripping period.

48.**what is the growth condition of coffee?**

a. Rich well drained loamy soil.
b. Annual rainfall of about 1500mm-2500mm.
c. Warm/cool humid climate.

49.what is the growth condition of tea?

a. Cool warm humid climate of high altitude.
b. Well drained red volcanic soil.
c. Careful lending of leaves and plucking the leaves.
d. Protection against rusts and high winds.

50.what is the growth condition of sisal?

a. It grows well on sandy soil.
b. It moderate rainfall.

51.what is the growth condition of cotton?

a. Deep loam and clay soil.
b. Annual rainfall of about 500mm-1000mm.

<u>Chapter three 3: Fishing</u>

52.Define these terms

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- ✓ **Fisheries**: Fisheries is a term used for activities that involve the exploitation of water resources such as fish, crabs, lobsters and whales.
- ✓ **Fishing**: Fishing is the activity of catching fish from a body of water.

53.Write the **condition** necessary for <u>fishing</u>;

- ✓ Presence of plankton
- ✓ Nature of the coastline
- ✓ Level of technology
- ✓ Market availability
- ✓ Accessibility

54.Explain the following terms;

- ✓ Pelagic fish: This is the one of the fish communities that live near the surface or at shallow depths of seas and they move in shoals. Examples of pelagic fish are herring, mackerel, sardine and tuna.
- ✓ Demersal fish: this group lives at or close to the bottom of seas. Example of demersal fish are cod, catfish
- ✓ Anadromous fish: Are migratory, either moving up or down a river course. Examples of anadromous fish include salmon and pilchard. Fishermen who are dependent on the anadromous variety of fish are seasonal.

55.State five methods of fishing?

- ✓ Harpooning
- ✓ Baskets
- ✓ Seining
- ✓ Line fishing (demersal fish)
- ✓ Traps (anadromous fish)
- ✓ Gill net (most effective in shallow water fishing)

56.discuss two fishing methods that are mainly used for:

- ✓ Subsistence fishing: **baskets**
- ✓ Commercial fishing: **seining**

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- ✓ Which country is the <u>leading fishing</u> of the world?
- ✓ **Japan** is the leading fishing nation and produces one sixth of the world's fish output.

57.list the distribution of major fishing grounds in the world?

a. The Atlantic fishing grounds:-
   I. North west Atlantic fishing grounds.
   II. North east Atlantic fishing grounds.
   III. Fishing grounds in the southern Atlantic.
b. The west coast of south America:-
   I. The Namibian coast (south west Africa).
   II. North west pacific(north east Asia grounds).

<u>Chapter four 4: Energy</u>

58.**define energy in geography?**

- ➢ Energy is the power needed to run a machine or fuel that assists man in production.

59.**state sources of energy?**

- ➢ The sources of energy can be grouped into:-
  - Renewable source.
  - Non-renewable source.

60.Discuss the importance of energy in the production processes with special regard to industries?

- The use of energy is central to the process of production .the supply energy at the light place and time is essential for people to achieve a certain level of production. Energy production is a vital part of any economic and social development as it determines the capacity to produce.

61.What do you understand by the terms **renewable** and **non-renewable** sources of energy?

- ✓ <u>Renewable sources</u> has the natural ability to reappear after being in use, through quick <u>recycling</u>.
- ✓ <u>Non-renewable sources</u> of energy lack the natural capacity of recycling themselves after <u>exhaustion</u>.

62.State <u>five</u> examples of renewable sources?

- ✓ Solar energy.
- ✓ Wind energy.
- ✓ Biomas.
- ✓ Charchoal.

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- ✓ Fuel / wood.

63. State <u>three</u> examples of Non-renewable sources?

- ✓ Petroleum.
- ✓ Coal.
- ✓ Nuclear energy.

64. What is **energy crisis?and state the root causes of the energy crisis?**

- ✓ The energy crisis is usually potrayed as a question of price and supply uncertainties and the rapid depletion of fossil fuels.
- ✓ The root causes of the energy crisis are the control of limited international resources by few countries and the inequitable patternof resources distribution.

65. State the causes of energy crisis?

- ❖ Overconsumption.
- ❖ Unexplored renewable energy option.
- ❖ Overpopulation.
- ❖ Poor infrastructure.
- ❖ Westage of energy.

66. State some possible solutions of the energy crisis?

- Move towards renewable resources .
- Buy energy efficient products .
- Lighting controls .
- Perform energy.

67. Define the following tems:-

- **Wave energy :-**is the power resulting from strong waves set in motion by wind energy.
- **Hydro power :-**is the energy derived fom flowing water.
- **Geothermal energy :-**is the power generated by the flow of heat from the earth's core to the surface.
- **Biomass:-**means biologically produced material, for example trees and animals.

68. Describe four renewable sources of energy.

- ✓ **Solar energy**: this is the energy from the sun.
- ✓ **Charcoa**l: It is the one of the early discoveries of certain chemical processes by man.
- ✓ **Fuel / wood**: The burning of wood to produce energy has been in use ever since man discovered fire.

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- ✓ **Wind energy**: Wind is air in motion. Air moves from high to low pressure belts. Wind can therefore be used to turn propellers and rotors that run machines eg. Windmills.

Chapter five 5 : Industries

69. Differentiate between industry and industrialization?

- ✓ An industry:-is an enterprise which eneblesman to produce goods and services for consumption and to earn an income.
- ✓ Industralisation:-is the process and pace at which a country or community sets to establish industries.

70. Give five reasons why countries strive to be industrialized ?

- ✓ Diversification.
- ✓ Self sufficiency.
- ✓ Emplpoyment opportunities.
- ✓ Living standards.
- ✓ Use of resources.

71. State six **factors** that determine industrial development.

- ✓ Capital
- ✓ Skilled manpower
- ✓ Raw materials
- ✓ Market
- ✓ Transport and communications
- ✓ Government policy

72. Other than raw materials and market, explain five other factors that may influence industrial location.

- ✓ **Power**: industries are located in areas where power is cheap to supply.
- ✓ **Skilled manpower**: industries require trained and skilled manpower.
- ✓ **Uses of resources**: industralisation is important in that it encourages utilisation of natural resources such as mineral salts, water, forests and wildlife.

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- ✓ **Self sufficiency**: Most nations are endeavouring to reduce imports thereby reducing dependence on other countries for goods.

- ✓ **Capital**: Capital comprises both the equipment for industrial production and money that is used for industrial investment.

73.Describe three forms of manufacturing industries.?
- ✓ Meat manufacturing industries.
- ✓ Textile industry.
- ✓ Refining crude oil.
- ✓ Cooking oil and soap manufacturing industries.

74.Explain three ways in which industries may be classified.
- ✓ Classification of industries takes various forms such as international, regional or local levels.
- ✓ International classification of industries is based on three categories which depend on:-

1- Nature of the industries:-the three types of classification in this category include:-
- ❖ Primary industry:-this refers to an activity directly concerned with the collection or utilization of resources provided by nature in their original state .
- ❖ Secondary industry:-this refers working up or fabricating materials derived from the primary industry into manufactured goods. such as industries include agriculture,mining, fishing,hunting.
- ❖ Tertiary industry:-this refers to service-based industries like transport,communication,finance ,trade, domestic and personal service,the professional and puplic administratin.

2- weight or size of the industry :-this second category classifies industries simply into:-
- ❖ Heavy industry:-
- ❖ Light industry.

3-State of the industries:-this category include:-
- ❖ Extractive industry.
- ❖ Manufacturing industry.
- ❖ Servicing industry.

75.Explain four negative effects of industries?

- ✓ **Pollution**: Industralisation can lead to the pollution of the environment.

- ✓ **Neglecting agriculture**: In some countries where either heavy manufacturing or extractive like petroleum, industry in dominant, there is a tendency to neglect agriculture.

- ✓ **Creation of unemployment**: Industralisation leads to new innovations. Some of these technological innovations lead to the replacement of manpower. Computers have replaced thousands of potential employees.

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- ✓ **Displacement of people**: When an industrial is established in an area, the inhabitants are forced to move alternative sites.

76. State <u>six positive effects</u> of industries

- ✓ Sources of income
- ✓ Employment opportunities
- ✓ Improved infrastructure
- ✓ Utilisation of natural resources
- ✓ Sources of foreign exchange
- ✓ Trade unions and co-operatives

77. State five factor that have made **jaban** a major car producer in the world?

- ◆ five factor that have made **jaban** a major car producer in the world:-
  - ❖ availability of power.
  - ❖ Availability of manpower.
  - ❖ Availability of capital.
  - ❖ Advanced technology.
  - ❖ Availability of markert.

Chapter six 6: Transport and communication

78. Define **transport** and **communication**?

- ✓ Transport is the act of moving, carrying and conveying items and people from one place to another.
- ✓ Communication is the process of transferring information between individuals, groups and places.

79. **Why** are transport and communication networks established?

- ✓ Because their facilities enable people to interact by travelling, moving commodities and spreading information.

80. List the types of transport and communication?

⇒ The common modes of transport are:-
- ❖ Land transport.
- ❖ Water transport.
- ❖ Air transport.

⇒ The types of communication are :-
- ❖ Verbal communication.
- ❖ Written communication.

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- ❖ Audio-visual communication.

81. List **factors** that affect transport and communication facilities?

- ✓ Demand and supply
- ✓ Alternative sources
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Politics

82. What is **canal**?

- ✓ A canal is an artificial waterway.

83. State the **advantages** of <u>water transport ?</u>

- ✓ Resistance
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Economical

84. State **disadvantages** of <u>water transport?</u>

- ✓ Interruptions
- ✓ Obstacles
- ✓ Limited networks

85. Define the term "**Telecommunication**" ?

- ✓ Telecommunication is the act of transferring information over long distances using letters, telegraphs, telexes, facsimile machines and morse cord.

86. State advantages and disadvantages of railway transport?

- **Advantages of railways transport:-**
  - Low cost of transport.
  - First transportation.
  - Economy of space.
  - Minimal pollution.
- **Disadvantages of railways transport:-**
  - Railways are not easily flexible.
  - Trains are very sensitive to gradient.

87. State four **advantages** of road transport?

- ✓ Short distance

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- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Shared traffic
- ✓ Stepwise development

88. Write down four **disadvantages** of road transport.

- ✓ Slackened traffic
- ✓ Accidents
- ✓ Uneconomical

89. State advantages and disadvantages of air transport?

- **Advantages of air transport:-**
  - Fast and efficient.
  - Comfort.
  - Fixed time schedules.
  - Limitless scope of operation.
  - Safety.
- **Disadvantages of air transport:-**
  - Expensive.
  - Requires highly trained personnel.
  - High-risk accidents.
  - Limited carrying capacity.
  - Affected by weather changes.

90. List down the **role** of transport and communication in development.

- ✓ Movement.
- ✓ Market size.
- ✓ Services.

91. State the problems facing transport and communication?

- Topographical limitations.
- Thick vegetation.
- High fuel costs.
- Language barriers.
- Poor technology.
- Inadequate capital.

92. Define the term "**urbanisation**"?

- ✓ Urbanisation is the process of the formation and growth of cities.

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Chapter seven 7: Trade

93.What does **trade** refer to?and state types of trade?

- ✓ Trade refers to the buying and selling of goods and services.
    - Internal trade and external trade.

94.Differentiate between **internal** and **external** trade.

- ✓ **Internal trade**:-is also known as **domestic trade ,and** involves the buying and selling of goods within country. while
- ✓ **external trade** :- is also known as **international or foreign trade.** is the trade carried out between a country and the rest of the world.

95.Explain the types of traders involved in the home trade.

- ✓ **Wholesalers**: wholesalers usually purchase goods in bulk from producers and sell them to the retailers
- ✓ **Retailers**: retailers are those who buy goods from the wholesalers and sell to individual customers.

96.Who are the **hawkers**?

- ✓ Hawkers are retailers who move from one place to place with their merchandise (goods). They sell their goods on streets, from house to house.

97.State the two major components of **external trade**.

- ✓ Imports
- ✓ Exports

98.Discuss factors influencing **international trade**.

- ✓ **Demand and supply**: for any transaction to be carried out there must be adequate demand for the goods and a good source of supply.
- ✓ **Transport and communication:** the supply of items is facilitated by adequate means of transport and communication.
- ✓ **Capital**: traders need capital in order to start a business either from their own savings or from loans.
- ✓ **Taxation**: trade between two countries is restricted by the imposition of various taxes like tariffs and custom duties.

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Write true or false

- ✓ All markets are managed by their respective local authority (**true)**
- ✓ Internal trade is also known as Domestic trade (**true)**
- ✓ External trade is also called foreign trade or international trade (**true)**
- ✓ Hawkers are wholesalers who move from one place to another with their merchandise. (**false)**

Chapter Eight 8: Population

99. Define the following words;

- ✓ **Population**: it refers to the total number of people found in or inhabiting a given area at a particular time.
- ✓ **Migration**: is the temporary or permanent change of residence of people as they move from one place to another.
- ✓ **Census**: the term census refers to the enumeration of the entire population of an area.
- ✓ **Mortality**: this refers to deaths among numbers of a population
- ✓ **Fertility**:-is the ability of a women to give birth to live child.
- ✓ **Demography**:- is the study of population.
- ✓ **Population growth**:-refers to the increase(positive growth) or decrease (negative growth)in the number of people.
- ✓ **Internal migration**:-is the movement of people with in a country. While
- ✓ **External migration**:-is the movement of people from one country to another.
- ✓ **Fecundity**:- is the physiologiacal capacity of a women to conceive and give birth to achild ,regardless of wether it is a live birth or still birth.
- ✓ **Infecundity:-**lack of this potentiality is referred to as:-**infecundity or sterility.**
- ✓ **Infertility:-**is the in a bility to reproduce young ones.

100. State the **secondary source** of population?

- ✓ Tally marks.
- ✓ Published reports.

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- ✓ Unpublished reports.
- ✓ Statistical abstracts.

101. Explain any two primary sources of population data?

- ✓ **Registration** of persons: the registration of births, deaths and marriages is a basic source of data of a population.
- ✓ **Sample surveys**: in the absence of adequate (enough) capital to undertake censuses, some countries conduct national sample surveys based on representative samples of the total population to secure desired information.

102. State the **primary sources** of population data?

- ✓ Registration of persons.
- ✓ Censuses.
- ✓ Sample surveys.

103. Differentiate between numerical population growth and the natural population growth?

- ✓ **Numerical population growth** is the actual (absolute) increase of the number of people in an area within a given period while **natural population growth** is the natural increase or decrease in population.

104. Explain causes of migration?

- ✓ **Pressure on land**: districts that are densely populated do not offer enough farmland for the increasing population hence reducing food supplies.
- ✓ **Better employment opportunities**: people also move from one town to another in search of better paying jobs.
- ✓ **Warefare**: whenever civil wars erupt in a country, people move to new areas usually in neighbouring countries to seek refuge.
- ✓ **Calamities**: people settle in an area where they are comfortable, but once area is affected by the occurrence of disaster (catastrophe) such as disease and floods they move new places to get solace (comfort).

105. State the types of **internal migration?**

- ✓ Rural –urban migration
- ✓ Rural-rural migration

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- ✓ Urban-rural migration
- ✓ Urban-urban migration

106. State the **effects** of migration?

- ✓ In the place of origin
- ✓ Place of destination
- ✓ On the individual

107. State the factors influencing population growth?

- ✓ **Fertility.**
- ✓ **Mortality.**
- ✓ **Migration.**

108. Name types of infertility? & define?
- ❖ **Primary infertility:-**is the same as involuntary childlessness.
- ❖ **Secondry infertility:-**is the involuntary fertility that occurs when after giving birth to one or more children,one is unable to conceive again.

109. Name types of census? & define?
- ◆ **Quinquennial census**:-is the five years interval census.
- ◆ **Decennial census**:-is the ten years interval census.

Chapter Nine 9: Settlements

110. What does **human settlement** mean?

- ✓ Human settlement means the built-up environment or it means the villages, the infrastructure, the towns or any place where human activities take place.

111. State two **types** of human settlements?

- ✓ Rural settlements
- ✓ Urban settlements

112. Differentiate between rural settlement and urban settlement ?

- ✓ **Rural settlements** are the built-up areas in the countrysides while **Urban settlements** are the towns which are predominantly occupied with commercial and industrial activities.

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113. What is **urbanisation**?

- ✓ Urbanisation means the growth and spread of towns and town life.

114. Define **settlement**.?

- ✓ **Settlement** is a community of people living together, such as villages, towns or cities.

115. State **factors** influencing location of settlements and patterns of settlements.

- ∉ **Geographical factors are:-**
  - Climate .
  - Landforms.
  - Environmental diseases.
  - Soil fertility.
  - Presence of water bodies.
- ∉ **Economic factors are:-**
  - Mining.
  - Fishing.
  - Lumbering.
- ∉ **Cultural practices and tribal sentiments**

116. Describe the **settlement patterns**?

- Patterns that settlements take are many but the main ones are three. These are nucleated, dispersal and linear patterns.

117. Describe the following settlement patterns?

- ✓ **Nucleated settlement patterns**: these patterns consists of close-knit compacted homesteads built together to form a nucleus or a cluster.
- ✓ **Dispersal settlement patterns**: these patterns are much scattered and widely set and are randomly distributed in the countryside.
- ✓ **Linear settlement patterns**: these patterns are formed when people build homesteads along a river or along a line of transport like a road, railway.

Chapter 10: Environmental Management & Conservation

118. Define **environment**?

- ✓ Environment is defined as the whole sum of the surrounding external conditions within which an organism, a community or an object exists.

119. State and explain types of environments.?

- ✓ The natural environment :-includes all aspectesof the environment which are non-cultural.they include things which are availed by nature , for example landscape and air.

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- ✓ The geographical environment :-refers to environmental factor whose relationships are considered in terms of spatial location.
- ✓ The physical environment :-includes all phenomena a part from man and the things he creates.
- ✓ The non-human environment:-includes all those things that are not in a social system,whether man-made or not.
- ✓ Cultural environment :-includes all aspects of human culture that are found with in a given environment for his survival.it includes traditional beliefs, taboos, totems, political organization, and social interactionswhich operate with in a given environment.

120. Define **environmental managemant**.[2]?

- ✓ Environmental management refers to the measures and controls that are directed at the exploitation and the improvement of resources within a given environment.
- ✓ Environmental Management: is the planning and implementation of the plan to ensure effective and proper utilisation of the available resources in the environment in order to achieve the set objectives.

121. What is the meaning of the conservation of the environment?
    - ➢ This means the preservation from distruction, waste or loss of natural resources by careful use and management.
122. State and explain types of natural resources?and give examples?
    - ❖ Renewable resources:-are those resources which have the natural capacity to regenerate themselves if used and maintained carefully.. the renewable resource include solar energy, soil, water, air , plants and animals.
    - ❖ Non-renewable resources :- are not capable of regenerating themselves after use. Sincethey are exhaustible, they need to be conserved and properly managed. Non-renewable resources include fossil fuels (coal and petroleum), minerals and underground water.
123. What is **environmental conservation**?

- ✓ Environmental conservation involves the protection, preservation and proper utilization of resources in the environment.

124. Explain the needs of environmental conservation and management?

- ✓ **Proper utilisation of resources:** the over-use of various resources is a danger especially in the developing countries.

2 Environmental Management can be defined by using the two ways.

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- ✓ **Sustenance of human life**: man has the ability to tamper with the environment by using advanced technology.
- ✓ **Economic value**: the value and prices of resources are dictated by the law of supply and demand.
- ✓ **Aesthetic value**: man appreciates beauty. Natural resources like vegetation and landscape provide aesthetic qualities which man admires.
- ✓ **Protection of endangered species**: some plants and animal species are threatened with extinction.

125. Define **Environmental hazard**?

- ✓ An environmental hazard is an occurrence in the environment that causes a disturbance in the equilibrium of an ecosystem.

126. State <u>environmental hazard</u>.?

- ✓ Tropical cyclones
- ✓ Seismic disturbances
- ✓ Drought & desertification

127. Differentiate between Drought & desertification?
    - Drought:-is a condition where by an area experiences a rainfall deficientseason followed by a long dry period .
    - Desertification :-is aprogresssive process of land degradation of a once life supporting environment.

128. **Mild earthquakes** are known as _____.

- ✓ Earth tremors

129. <u>Tropical cyclones</u> that are caused by very strong pressure gradients in low pressure belts of mid-latitudes where there are strong convergencies of warm and humid air masses are called _____.

- ✓ **Hurricanes**

130. Where does most **earthquakes** originate?

- ✓ They originate beneath the <u>oceans</u>, particularly in the <u>narrow zones</u> of great deeps that are parallel to the shores of continents and at plate boundaries.

131. State <u>impact of selected environmental hazard</u>s and <u>measure for combating</u> them?

∴ These hazards are;

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- ✓ Floods
- ✓ Lightning
- ✓ Windstorms
- ✓ Pollution
- ✓ Pests
- ✓ Diseases

∴ Measures for **combating** them are;

- ✓ By conserving water sources to avoid water pollution.
- ✓ By promoting vaccination at appropriate time to ensure a healthy society.
- ✓ To avoid settling around rivers during rainy season.
- ✓ By applying pesticides to the crops to kill pests.

Dear friends' if any mistakes are seen by you, try to send us through personality not attacking or criticizing, because we are human being who is made up of mistakes. Cheerio….

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