STRAND 1.0: CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Sub-strand 1.1: Controlling Soil Pollution

Instructions: Answer all questions, providing detailed explanations where necessary.

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (Choose the best answer)

Question Number	Question	Answer	Explanation
1	Mary's farm is next to a busy road. After heavy rains, she notices black oily water flowing into her vegetable garden. This is an example of: A. Natural fertilization B. Soil erosion C. Soil pollution D. Irrigation	C. Soil pollution	The presence of black oily water, likely from the busy road, is an example of contaminants entering and polluting the soil.
2	Which of the following is NOT a cause of soil pollution? A. Overuse of chemical fertilizers B. Composting kitchen waste C. Spillage of oil in farms D. Dumping plastic in the soil	B. Composting kitchen waste	Composting is a beneficial practice that turns organic waste into nutrient-rich **compost manure**, which improves soil fertility and structure, rather than polluting it.
3	Study the picture below. The situation in the picture will most likely cause: A. Soil improvement B. Soil pollution C. Soil aeration D. Water harvesting	B. Soil pollution	The picture shows waste being dumped, which introduces harmful substances and non-biodegradable materials into the soil, causing **soil pollution**.
4	In a maize farm, John applies excessive pesticides every week. This may lead to: A. More earthworms in the soil B. Loss of soil fertility C. Soil aeration improvement D. Reduced soil erosion	B. Loss of soil fertility	Excessive use of pesticides can kill beneficial soil organisms like earthworms and microorganisms, which are essential for maintaining soil structure and fertility.
5	Which type of soil pollution is caused by waste from mining activities? A. Biological pollution B. Thermal	C. Chemical pollution	Mining activities often release heavy metals and