4. **Renewable or non-renewable** – Can be replenished naturally (like forests) or cannot (like minerals).
5. **Varied in form** – Can be solid, liquid, or gas (e.g., minerals, water, air).
6. **Spatially distributed** – Found in specific locations.
7. **Economic value** – Can be used to generate income or trade.
8. **Essential for survival** – Provide food, water, energy, and materials.
9. **Affected by human activity** – Overuse can lead to depletion or degradation.
10. **Dynamic** – Some change over time due to natural processes (like soil fertility).
11. **Can be exploited sustainably or unsustainably** – Proper management ensures long-term availability.
12. **Diverse types** – Include land, water, forests, minerals, air, and wildlife.
13. **Cultural and aesthetic value** – Some have cultural, spiritual, or recreational importance.
14. **Interdependent** – Many resources depend on others (e.g., plants need soil and water).
15. **Finite or infinite** – Some resources are exhaustible (coal) while others seem inexhaustible (solar energy)
16. They are gifts of nature that exist without human intervention
17. They can be renewable (e.g., forests, water) or non-renewable (e.g., minerals, oil).
18. They form the basis for all production and economic activity.

b) **Give three examples of natural resources used in Kenya.**

1. Land – fertile soils for agriculture
2. Water – rivers, lakes, and underground water
3. Forests – timber, firewood, and medicinal plants
4. Wildlife – animals for tourism and conservation
5. Minerals –

- ✓ Gold
- ✓ Diamond