**INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY**

1. Collective term for methodologies of fieldwork, maps and map work and photograph interpretation used in study of geography.

2. • Physical geography

• Human geography

3. • Climate

• Rocks and minerals

• Earth and the solar system

• Soil

4. • External conditions surrounding of an organism.

5. • Provides knowledge that promote conservation of resources

• Admission in careers that generate income e.g. Geologist.

• Learn skills in time management useful in personal activities

6. • Transport lines e.g. roads.

• Settlement structures e.g. houses

• Drainage features e.g. boreholes, water dams

• Industries e.g. coffee mills

• Farms e.g. tea estates

7. Part of physical conditions that provide home in which certain organisms live.

8. • History

• Biology meteorology

• Demography

• Sociology

• Agriculture

• Economics

• Physics

• Chemistry

• Geology

• Medicine

9. • Demography is the study of human population dealing with numerical

aspects of population while population geography is branch of human geography dealing with population explaining where and why people live.

• Economics deals with availability of resources while economic geography is branch of geography that deals with location and distribution of resources.

10. • Geo, graphein