



SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SPECIAL EXAM

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER SEMESTER 2025 ACADEMIC YEAR

EXAMINATION FOR THE BACHELOR OF ART IN EDUCATION,

ECC 2213 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION 2

Unit Code: ECC - 2213

TIME: 2 HOURS

EXAMINATION SESSION:

YEAR: 2025

DAY:

Time : 8:30-10:30 am

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1.** Attempt ALL the questions in **section A**
- 2.** Attempt any two questions in **section B**
- 3.** The entire exam is worth sixty (60) marks
- 4.** Write only on the space provided on the answer sheet or otherwise instructed
- 5.** Where necessary show your working clearly.

6. DO NOT attempt to access any library, online (audio, video, digital or electronic) or paper- based (written), sources for your answers unless this is clearly advised in the question.

SECTION A (20 Marks) – ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Question one

- (a) Differentiate the terms pollution and degradation (4mks)
- (b) Explain six principles of Environmental Education. (6mks).
- (c) Describe five types of ecosystem. (5mks)
- (d) Evaluate five impacts of global warming (5mks)

SECTION B (20 MARKS)- CHOOSE ANY TWO

Question Two

- (a) Describe environmental values that have been put in place for environmental conservation. (5mks)
- (b) Discuss five benefits of recycling. (5mks)

Question Three

- (a) Critique the implementation of Environmental laws and policies. (5mks)
- (b) Explain the challenges of waste management. (5mks)

Question Four

- (a) Summarize the role of stakeholders in environmental management. (5mks)
- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of integrating Environmental Education in schools for efficient environmental conservation. (5mks)

Question 5

- (c) Examine the importance of Sustainable Development Goals in Environmental Management. (5mks)
- (d) Discuss the five `R`'s of waste management. (5mks)

MARKING SCHEME

Question one

(a) Define these two terms

Pollution is the **introduction of harmful substances** (pollutants) into the environment, causing negative effects on air, water, or land quality.

Degradation refers to the **decline in the quality** or productivity of the environment or natural resources, often due to overuse, deforestation, or unsustainable practices.

Key difference

Pollution adds harmful substances

Degradation reduces natural quality or usefulness

(b) Here are six principles of Environmental Education summarized

1.Awareness: Develops understanding and sensitivity to environmental issues

2.Knowledge: Provides factual information about the environment and related challenges.

3.Attitudes: Promotes concern for the environment and motivation to improve or maintain its quality.

4.Skills: Builds the ability to identify, investigate, and solve environmental problems.

5.Participation: Encourages active involvement in efforts to protect the environment.

6.Sustainability: Emphasizes the importance of using resources wisely to meet present and future needs.

(c) Five Types of Ecosystems

1.Forest Ecosystem: Dominated by trees; supports high biodiversity (e.g., tropical rainforests).

2.Grassland Ecosystem: Covered mostly by grasses; suitable for grazing animals (e.g., savannas, prairies).

3.Desert Ecosystem: Very low rainfall; plants and animals are adapted to dry conditions.

4.Aquatic Ecosystem: Includes freshwater (rivers, lakes) and marine (oceans, seas) environments.

5.Tundra Ecosystem: Cold, treeless regions with permafrost; found in polar areas.

(d)Five Impacts of Global Warming

1.Rising Sea Levels: Caused by melting glaciers and thermal expansion of water.

2.Extreme Weather: More frequent droughts, floods, hurricanes, and heatwaves.

3.Loss of Biodiversity: Species unable to adapt to changing temperatures may go extinct.

4.Reduced Agricultural Productivity: Altered rainfall patterns and heat stress affect crops.

5.Human Health Risks: Increased spread of diseases like malaria and heat-related illnesses.

Queestion two

(a)Environmental Values for Conservation

1.Respect for nature – Encouraging care for all living things.

2.Sustainability – Promoting responsible resource use to meet present and future needs.

3.Stewardship – Taking personal and collective responsibility for the environment.

4.Interdependence – Understanding the connection between humans and nature.

5.Equity – Fair access to resources and environmental benefits for all.

(b)Five benefits of recycling

- 1.Reduces waste in landfills** – Less pressure on landfills.
- 2.Conserves natural resources** – Fewer raw materials needed.
- 3.Saves energy** – Recycling often uses less energy than producing new products.
- 4.Reduces pollution** – Less air and water pollution from manufacturing processes.
- 5.Creates jobs** – Generates employment in collection, sorting, and processing.

Question three

Question three

(a)Critique of environmental laws and policies implementation

- 1.Weak enforcement** – Many laws exist but aren't enforced strictly.
- 2.Corruption** – Illegal activities continue due to lack of accountability.
- 3.Limited public awareness** – Citizens often unaware of existing laws.
- 4.Insufficient funding** – Environmental agencies may lack resources.
- 5.Political interference** – Policies may change with leadership or be influenced by private interests.

(b)Challenges of waste management

- 1.Lack of infrastructure** – Few recycling centers or disposal sites.
- 2.Poor public awareness** – People may not separate or dispose of waste properly.
- 3.Rapid urbanization** – Cities produce more waste than they can manage.
- 4.Illegal dumping** – Waste is often dumped in open or unapproved areas.
- 5.Limited funding** – Municipalities may lack funds for efficient waste systems.

Question four

Question four

(a) Role of stakeholders in environmental management.

1. Enacts and enforces environmental laws and policies.
2. **Communities** – Participate in local conservation and awareness efforts.
3. **NGOs** – Advocate, educate, and support conservation initiatives.
4. **Private Sector** – Implements eco-friendly practices in business.
5. **Academia/Researchers** – Provide data and solutions for environmental challenges.

(b) Effectiveness of integrating Environmental Education in School

1. **Promotes early awareness** – Builds environmental responsibility from a young age.
 2. **Encourages sustainable behavior** – Students learn to reduce waste and conserve resources.
 3. **Creates environmental leaders** – Students become advocates in their communities.
 4. **Improves decision-making** – Educated individuals make eco-friendly choices.
 5. **Supports long-term conservation** – Knowledge passed on to future generations.
- Question five
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Question five

(a) Importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Environmental Management

1. **Global framework** – Guides countries toward shared environmental targets.
2. **Encourages sustainability** – Promotes balanced growth that protects the environment.
3. **Addresses climate change** – SDG 13 focuses directly on climate action.

4.Improves resource management – Supports clean water, clean energy, and biodiversity.

5.Promotes partnerships – Encourages collaboration among nations and sectors.

(b)The Five ‘Rs’ of Waste Management

1.Refuse – Say no to unnecessary or harmful products.

2.Reduce – Use fewer resources and generate less waste.

3.Reuse – Find new ways to use items instead of throwing them away.

4.Repurpose – Modify items for a different use.

5.Recycle – Process used materials into new products.
