4.

Solution

To find the b-intercept, we set k equal to 0, so :

$k(b) = b^2 - 4 = (-2 + b)(2 + b) = 0$

$-2 + b = 0$ or $2 + b = 0$

$b = 2$ or $b = -2$

So, the b-intercepts are at the points $(2, 0)$ and $(-2, 0)$