# KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015
## 312/1 - GEOGRAPHY PAPER 1– MARKING SCHEME

## SECTION A

1. (a) <u>Parts marked X and Y.</u>

   X – Sima / lower crust / oceanic crust / Lithosphere.

   Y – Gutenberg discontinuity.

   (b) <u>Two characteristics of troposphere.</u>

   Extend from the earth's surface to about 18kms from the earth's surface.

   - The temperature decreases with rise in altitude / Temperature decreases at a rate of $6^0$C
     for every 1km rise / $0.6^0$ per 100m.
   - Atmospheric pressure falls with increase in height.
   - Speed of wind increases with increase in height.
   - Contains 90% of all atmospheric water vapours.
   - Contains 75% of the total gaseous mass of the atmosphere and in constant motion.    (any 2x1 = 2mks)

2. (a) <u>Two factors that may be considered when classifying clouds.</u>
   - Cloud height in the atmosphere.
   - Colour of the clouds.
   - Whether they yield rainfall.
   - According to their appearance.
   - According to their shape / form.                                        (any 2x1 = 3mks)

   (b) <u>One characteristic of Katabotic wind.</u>
   - It is cold and dense.
   - It blows at night down a mountain slope.
   - It is a gentle wind.
   - Leads to formation of fog / mist in valleys in the early morning.
   - Causes dry conditions.                                                  (1 x 1 = 1mk)

3. (a) <u>Three processes of wind erosion in the desert area.</u>
   - Wind abrasion
   - Wind attrition
   - Wind deflation                                                          (3 x 1 = 3mks)

   (b) <u>Three factors that influence the development of Karst scenery.</u>
   - The surface rock and rock beneath should be thick limestone / dolomite / chalk to allow water
     to penetrate through the rock and react with it.
   - The rock / limestone / dolomite / chalk should be hard and well jointed to allow water to percolate.
   - The climate should be hot and humid to increase the rate of carbonation / chemical weathering
     and to provide the moisture needed.
   - The water table should be deep below the surface to allow the rocks above to form conspicuous features.
                                                                             (3 x 1 = 3mks)

4. (a) <u>What is weathering?</u>

   It is the breaking down / disintegration and decay of solid rocks at or near the earth's surface
   in situ (without movement).

   It is the mechanical breakdown or chemical decay of rocks in situ.        (2 x 1 = 2mks)

   (b) <u>Describe the following weather processes.</u>
   - <u>Exfoliation:</u>
     - During hot season / day, the mass of rock is exposed to a lot of heating.
     - The surface of the rock expands while the inner layer remains cool.
     - During the cool season / night the surface of the rock contracts.
     - The process when repeated causes stress on the top layer of the rock which develops cracks.
     - Eventually it breaks along the cracks and peels off.
     - This process is called exfoliation and forms exfoliation dome.

   *First points must be mentioned to score 3 maximum*

   *6 max 3 = 3mks*

- Carbonation
  - Rainwater dissolves some quantities of carbondioxide in atmosphere and forms a weak carbonic acid.
  - Rainwater then comes into contact with rocks with calcium carbonate / limestone / dolomite / chalk and reacts.
  - The rock is dissolved as calcium bicarbonate is formed, and the rock crumbles as it disintegrate.
  - This is the process known as carbonation.

*First point must be mentioned to score 3 maximum*
*6 max 3 = 3mks*

5. (a) Two examples of slow mass movement.
   - Soil creep
   - Talus creep / scree creep
   - Rock creep
   - Solifluction                                                              (any 2x1 = 2mks)

   (b) Two conditions that are ideal for the formation of a delta.
   - Presence of a large load of sediments.
   - Absence of obstacles / swamps in the river's course that filter sediments from the river thereby reducing the quantity of the load.
   - Low speed / reduce gradient at the point where the river joins the sea or lake.
   - Calm sea / lake / weak tidal waves to allow materials being deposited to accumulate.   (any 2x1 = 2mks)

## SECTION B
6. MAP WORK
   (a) (i) Bearing of Usiani School grid reference 951681 from the trigonometrical station at grid reference 935747.
       $166^0$ / $S14^0E$ $\pm1^0$ = $(165^0 – 167^0)$                         (1 x 2 = 2mks)

   (ii) Distance in kilometers of the dry weather road D 503
        15.5km $\pm$ 0.5 = (15km – 16km)

   (iii) Area to the West of all weather bound surface in kilometers.
        | | | | |
        |---|---|---|---|
        | Full squares | = | | 4 + |
        | Half squares | = | $\frac{18}{2}$ | $\frac{9}{13km^2}$ |

   (b)



        - Sq                          - (1mk)
        - Ridge                       - (1mk)
        - Ikoo river                  - (1mk)
        - Dry weather road        - (1mk)
                        Total      (4mks)

    (c)    (i)  <u>Two methods that have been used to represent relief in the area covered by the map.</u>
- Use of contours
- Use of trigonometrical station – sq. 9374
- Rock drawing – sq 0382 (2 x 1 = 2mks)

        (ii)  <u>Drainage of the area covered by the map.</u>
- Most of the rivers are permanent.
- There are very many streams that dissect the area covered by the map.
- River Ikoo forms dendritic drainage pattern.
- River Ikoo is the main river and flows from North West to the South East.
- Rivers in the North West flow towards the North and North Western of the area covered by the map.
- River Munyuin flows from the ridges in the North East and flows eastwards and then South East.
- Some rivers in the South West of the area covered by the map flow towards West.
- River Vinda forms dendritic pattern and flows towards the south of the area covered by the map. (6x1 = 6mks)

        (iii)  <u>Two economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map giving evidences.</u>
- Trading – evidence; presence of shops in Mutito market.
- Transportation and communication – post office, roads like D507, D509 and all weather road bound surface in the North West, water pipeline. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

        (iv)  <u>Three social activities carried out in the area covered by the map.</u>
- Health care – Health centre near Mutito market.
- Learning – Schools near Gwani market.
- Worshipping – near Makengani
- Rehabilitation – court house
- Sporting – rest house

7.    (a)    (i)  <u>Three types of rocks arroding tot heir mode of formation.</u>
- Igneous rocks
- Sedimentary rocks
- Metamorphic rocks. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

        (ii)  <u>Three regions where sedimentary rocks are found in Kenya.</u>
- Kilifi
- Kwale
- Malindi
- Thika
- Athi River zone
- Lebatin plains
- Duduchca plains (any other) (3 x 1 = 3mks)

    (b)    (i)  <u>Characteristics of sedimentary rocks</u>
- Are formed from sediments.
- Are layered or stratified.
- Are non-crystalline
- Contain fossils.
- Have bedding plane / plane of stratification. (4 x 1 = 4mks)

        (ii)  <u>The formation of mechanically formed sedimentary rocks.</u>
- They are formed from previously existing rocks.
- Particles are derived from pre-existing rocks through the process of weathering.
- They are transported by either wind, water or ice.
- They are deposited in layers according to their sizes with large debris deposited first and fine

debris last.
- Compaction due to pressure is applied.                                      (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(c) Significance of rocks to the economy of Kenya.
- Some rocks contain mineral salts which is consumed by both human beings and animals.
- Rocks are used for building and construction.
- Some rocks attract tourists earning the country foreign exchange.
- Rock, weather down to form soils which support agricultural activity.
- Some of the rocks yield minerals which are exploited and bring income to the country.   (any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

8. (a) (i) Differences between faulting and folding.
- Faulting is the cracking or fracturing of the rocks of the earth's crust due to earth movement.
- Folding is the bending of the rocks of the earth's crust due to earth movement.          (2 x 1 = 2mks)

(ii) Two types of folds
- Simple symmetrical fold
- Assymetrical fold
- Overfold
- Isoclinals fold
- Recumbent fold
- Nappe or overthrust fold.                                                    (any 2x1 = 2mks)

(b) Three theories that explain the formation of Fold Mountains.
(i) The contraction Theory
- After berth formation surface rocks cooled faster and contracted faster than those of the interior.
- As the interior continued to cool the surface rocks wrinkled to fit on the contracting interior leading to Fold Mountains.                                 (1 x 1 = 1mk)
(ii) The Convection Theory
- Conventional currents within the molten rock in the mantle move in circular motions towards the crust.
- These currents exerts a friction drag with the sima rock causing crustal rocks to move horizontally resulting into the formation of Fold Mountains.          (1 x 1 = 1mk)
(iii) Plate Tectonic Theory
-  When an oceanic plate meets a continental plate, the dense oceanic plate sinks beneath the higher continental one.
- The higher continental plate due to compression crumbles to form Fold Mountains.
                    NB: Mention of a theory earns 1m.                          (max. 3mks)

(c) (i) Any objects the students can set.
- To find out the land forms around the school.
- To establish the processes involved in land formation.
- To determine the influence of the land forms on the human activities.

(ii) Importance of a reconnaissance trip to the students.
- Familiarizes themselves to the area of the study.
- It introduces them to the authorities and respondents of the area of study.
- It helps them to identify and decide on methods and tools to use in collecting information.
- Helps to determine suitability of the area of the study.
- Helps to identify any problems they are likely to encounter during the study.          (max. 2mks)

(iii) Two methods they would use to present their data.
- Drawing graphs and charts.
- Drawing sketch maps and diagrams.
- Displaying the completed questionnaire.
- Giving a lecture.

- Writing a report.        (any other relevant method)        (max. 2mks)

(d) Significance of Fold Mountains.
- On the wind ward side the area receives heavy rainfall that supports the growth of forests and support agricultural activities.
- Fold Mountains from beautiful sceneries that attract tourists earning the country income and create employment.
- Fold Mountains acts as defense barriers during wars.
- Forests on Fold Mountains are habitat of animals, birds and plants.
- On the Leeward side the Fold Mountains brings about dry effect discouraging settlement and agriculture.
- On the foots of Fold Mountains they form fertile soils for Agriculture leading to increase food security.
- Fold Mountain areas have rugged terrain making it difficult and expensive to construct and develop road and communication network.
- Fold Mountains form catchment areas for rivers which provide water for domestic and industrial use.

(any 3x2 = 6mks)

9.  (a) Two examples of man-made lakes in Kenya.
- Lake Masinga
- Lake Kindaruma
- Lake Gitaru
- Lake Kaburu
- Lake Kiambere.        (max. 3mks)

(b) How the following lakes are formed.
(i)  Ox-bow lake
- Forms at the mature stage of a river.
- River develops pronounced meanders due to fast deposition.
- Deposited material blocks the river.
- Old channel forms a crescent shaped lake (ox-bow) separated from the new channel by a dry land.

(max. 4mks)

(ii)  Moraine dammed lake
- The glacier deposits terminal moraine at some point across the widened valley.
- As the glacier melts and retreats, the melt water accumulates behind the terminal moraine to form a moraine dammed lake.
- Ice erodes and widens valleys to form glacial troughs.        (max. 3mks)

(iii)  Lakes formed by solution.
- Formed in limestone or chalk regions.
- Earth crust dissolves depending on the level of water table.
- This leads to formation of sunk holes.
- The sunk holes are covered with water to form a solution lake.        (max. 3mks)

(c) Two reasons why some lakes are salty.
- Some of them lack fresh water rivers emptying into them.
- Some are fed by rivers which flow over rocks with high salt content.
- Some of the lakes are underlain with rocks containing a lot of mineral salts.
- Some lakes are situated in areas with high temperatures thus high evaporation rates leading to concentration and accumulation of dissolved mineral salts.
- Some lakes lack outlets to drain away some of the salts in them leading to accumulation of salts.

(max. 2mks)

(d) <u>Explain the positive significance of lakes.</u>
- Some lakes form major inland fishing grounds.
- Lakes supply water for hydro-electric power production.
- Some fresh water lakes form sources of water for domestic and industrial purposes.
- Lake water is used for migration.

- Lakes provide major transport routes.
- Lakes form sources of rivers.
- Some lakes are rich in minerals deposited in them.
- Lakes provide good scenery for tourist attractions.
- Sand deposited in lakes is scooped and used as building material.
- Some lakes are used for recreational purposes.
- Lakes modify the climate of the surrounding areas through the land and
  sea breeze. (max. 8mks)

10. (a) (i) Underground water is rain water which sinks into the ground through permeable rocks, joints and faults.
     (ii) <u>Origin of underground water.</u>
   - Part of rain water which runs off to form or join streams and into the oceans and lakes.
   - When snow melts part of this water runs off into oceans and lakes and the other remains and percolates into the ground/
   - Lake water percolates into the earth to add to the underground water already existing.
   - Magnetic water which get trapped into the rocks under the ground adds to already existing underground water. (max. 4mks)

 (b) (i) <u>List two underground features of a karst region</u>.
   - Caves
   - Stalactites
   - Stalagmites
   - Underground rivers (max. 2mks)

   (ii) <u>How an uvala is formed.</u>
   - Formed from continued solution which enlarges the shallow holes on the karst surface.
   - Continued solution enlarges the holes to form larger holes dolines.
   - Dolines coalesce or collapse to form a bigger hole the Uvala.

 (c) <u>Conditions necessary for the Development of Karst scenery.</u>
   - There should be presence of hard well jointed rocks to ensure permeability to allow the acidic water to percolate.
   - Hot and humid climate with abundant rainfall to increase the rate of solution.
   - The water table should be far much below the surface to allow water to move down through the rock. (max. 6mks)

 (d) <u>Significance of underground water</u>
   - Provide sites for settlement where there are springs which provide water.
   - Underground water forms wells which provide water for irrigation in the dry areas.
   - Underground water forms springs which are major sources of water for domestic and industrial use.
   - Underground water form springs which are sources of various rivers.
   - In volcanic areas underground water is heated to form hot springs or geysers which form tourist attractions.
   - Hot springs deposit minerals in form of salt particles which are useful to man.
   - Underground streams (effluent and influence streams) help in keeping some lakes fresh. (4x2 = 8mks)

# KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015
## 312/2 - GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2– MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) <u>Two characteristics of Horticultural farming.</u>
   - Farms are small except for a few which are extensive.
   - Land is intensively farmed to reap maximum.
   - Advanced scientific techniques of crop production are used to ensure maximum yields.
   - It is labour intensive.
   - Continous application of manure / fertilizer is done.
   - Farms are located near reliable transport routes.
   - Requires a lot of capital.                                                 (2x1 = 2mks)
   (b) <u>Three main tea growing areas in the Eastern Kenya Highlands.</u>
   - Nyambene Hills
   - Nyeri
   - Murang'a
   - Kiambu
   - Thika
   - Maragua
   - Kirinyaga
   - Embu                                                                      (3 x 1 = 3mks)

2. (a) Population pyramid is a graphical representation of population in terms of sex (gender) and age
      as it shows proportion of males to females in each age group.
   (b) <u>Three ways on how the government of Kenya can reduce infant mortality.</u>
   - Immunization of infants.
   - Good nutrition for expectant mothers.
   - Provision of good health services.
   - Provision of prenatal and antenatal care.
   - Provide post natal education to mothers.                                  (3 x 1 = 3mks)

3. (a) Industrial inertia is the ability of the industry to maintain activities in a place even when the factors / reasons
      for its establishment no longer exist.
   (b) <u>Three examples of cottage industries in Kenya.</u>
   - Pot making
   - Basket weaving
   - Wood carving
   - Scrap metal work
   - Boat making                                                              (3x1 = 3mks)

4. (a) <u>Two other natural hazards experienced in Kenya apart from Flooding.</u>
   - Diseases and pests
   - Drought
   - Lightening
   - Earthquakes
   - Windstorms
   (b) <u>Three ways through which water is polluted.</u>
   - Disposal of domestic waste into water bodies
   - By natural causes e.g. soil erosion / terrestrial dust.
   - Abuse of water bodies by human beings e.g. washing clothes, bathing and animals.
   - Discharge of agricultural chemicals into rivers and lakes by rain water.

5. (a) <u>Two tourist attractions found in the Rift Valley of Kenya.</u>
   - Lakes e.g. Nakuru, Baringo, Naivasha.
   - Flamingoes / birds.
   - People's culture.
   - Mining sites e.g. Kariandusi.

- Nakuru National Park.
- Hotsprings / Geysers/ Fumerals / Geothermal.

(b) <u>Three problems experienced by the Kenya government in its effort to conserve wildlife.</u>
- Illegal hunting / poaching of wild game threatens the conservation efforts.
- Overstocking of some wild animals leads to destruction of natural environment through overgrazing.
- Fire outbreak destroy wildlife.
- Pollution of environment leads to death of wild.
- High cost of fencing the parks.
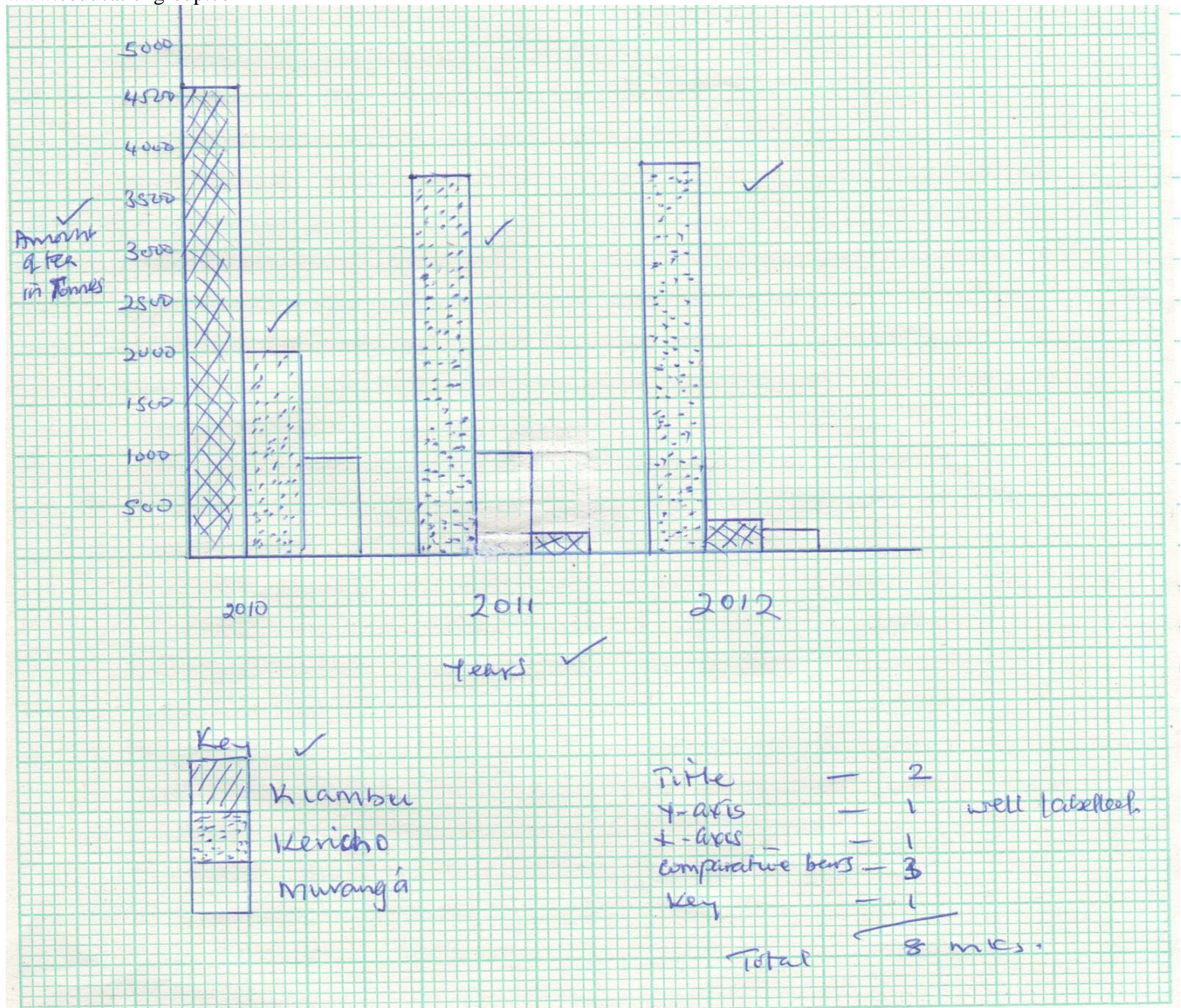- Frequent drought in some game parks leads to loss of animals through starvation to death.

## SECTION B

6. (a) <u>Three agricultural food processing industries in Kenya.</u>
   - Tea processing
   - Coffee processing
   - Sugar refining
   - Grain milling
   - Meat processing
   - Dairy product
   - Brewing and soft drinks
   - Fruit and vegetable canning
   - Cooking fat / oil refining
   - Confectionaries                                                                                    (3mks)

   (b) (i) A comparative Bar Graph representing quantity of tea processed from various countries in the years 2010 – 2012.

**Amount of tea in Tonnes**

5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500

2010  2011  2012

**Years**

**Key**

Kiambu
Kericho
Muranga

Title — 2
Y-axis — 1   well labelled
X-axis — 1
Comparative bars — 3
Key — 1
Total — 8 mks.

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*Geography Paper 2MS*                    2                    *Kirinyaga Central*

(ii) Factors that favoured the location of oil refining industry in Mombasa.
- Mombasa has a large water supply from the Indian Ocean which is needed for refining as well as waste disposal.
- Easier to transport refined oil as refining reduces the transport cost.
- The land is flat making it best suited for oil refinery.
- Refined oil products can be easily transported inland by pipeline where market is ready.
- Availability of huge and special dock for handling huge tankers, which are used to transport oil.

(4x1 = 4mks)

(c) Significance of the Industrial Sector in Kenya.
- Provision of employment opportunities raising the living standards.
- Led to the growth of towns by encouraging settlement.
- Earns and saves the country foreign exchange through exportation of manufactured goods and reducing manufactured goods imported.
- Diversification of the economy.
- Fostered good international relations.
- Improved balance of trade.

(3x2 = 6mks)

(d) Two economic importance of using mobile phones in promoting trade in Kenya.
- Facilitates faster business transactions due to fast means of transport hence increasing volume of trade.
- Through M-pesa and M-kesho it has facilitated money transfer for business hence increasing trade transactions and investment.

- It has created employment which improves the living standards of the people.
- The company pays taxes which are used to improve other sectors of the economy.

7. (a) (i) <u>Physical conditions that favour large scale sugarcane farming in Kenya.</u>
- Well drained fertile soils.
- Gently sloping undulating landscape.
- High rainfall 1000mm – 1500mm well distributed throughout the year.
- Moderate to high temperature ranging from $20^0C – 28^0C$. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) <u>Cultivation of Sugarcane from the preparation of land to the harvesting stage.</u>
- Land is cleared off its natural vegetation and ploughed using either tractors or oxen drawn plough.
- Hallowing is done to loosen the large humps of soil.
- Shallow furrows are dug at intervals of 1.2m to 1.8m apart and cuttings planted in the furrows.
- Weeding is done regularly, top dressing done and herbicides applied.
- At 18 months the cane is ready where it is cut using pangas and the harvested cane loaded into lorries for transportation to the factor. (check for the flow 1 x 6)

(c) <u>Problems facing sugarcane farming in Kenya.</u>
- Pests such as termites and diseases e.g. stunting diseases leading to low yields which eventually leads to low income for the farmers.
- Occurrence of accidental fires which destroys the cane resulting into heavy losses to the farmers.
- Unfair competition from cheap imported sugar flooding the markets. This leads to delay in payment to the farmers.
- Delayed harvesting reducing the quality and tonnage of the cane thus reducing their income.
- Poor roads leading to delayed delivery of care to the factory lowering the quality and consequently profits to farmers.
- Prolonged droughts destroying the crops leading to heavy losses.
- High cost of farm inputs reducing the farmers profit margin.
- Mismanagement of factories and cooperatives leading to delayed payments which affects the farmers morale to work harder. (any 5x2 = 10mks)

(d) (i) <u>Stages of sugarcane processing.</u>
- Chopping of the cane washing.       - Drying
- Crushing of the cane                        - Weighing of sugar
- Boiling                                              - Packing/bagging
- Filtering                                           - Breaching
- Grading                                                                                (any 4x1 = 4mks)

(ii) <u>Names of by-products of sugar that they identified.</u>
- Molasses
- Bogasse
- Wax
- Aconitic acid
- Filter coke
- Filter mud

8. (a) <u>Distinguish Between Transport and Communication.</u>
- Transport is the physical movement of people or goods from one place to another while communication is the process of transferring information between two or more people through different means.
(Any other appropriate definition – 2x1 = 2mks)

(b) <u>How the following factors influence transport and communication.</u>
(i) <u>Physical factors</u>
Relief – steep slopes and rugged terrains discourage construction of road and common networks.
Climate – Areas that receive heavy rainfall makes it difficult for construction of rail and road networks.

(ii) <u>Political factors</u>
- Favourable government policies
- Revenue allocation by the government to the sector.
- Political goodwill especially where facilities are shared.

(iii) <u>Economic factors</u>
- Economically active areas are well developed as compared to less economically active areas.

(i) <u>Technology</u>
- Technology level determines the type and quality of roads and communication.   (4x2 = 8mks)

(c) (i) <u>Five lakes that make up St. Lawrence Seaway.</u>
- Superior
- Michigan
- Huron
- Erie
- Ontorio                                                                                 (5x1 = 5mks)

(ii) <u>Hurdles that necessitated construction of St. Lawrence Seaway.</u>
- Presence of rapids and waterfalls in he waterway.
- Shallow and narrow sections along the water way.
- Blocked navigation during winter as water froze.
- Different levels between the lakes with some areas shallower than others.        (4x1 = 4mks)

(d) A Road By-pass is a road / highway which avoid a town or residential areas to avoid traffic jam. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

(e) <u>Roles of transport and communication in Africa.</u>
- Opens up large areas creating large markets for goods and services.
- Creates employment opportunities.
- Promotes tourism.
- Helps in exploitation of natural resources.
- Promotes regional cooperation and specialization.
- Promotes urbanization.
- Adds value to goods and services.
- Earns the country revenue through taxes.(add any other correctly stated)        (5x1 = 5mks)

9. (a) (i)  - Regional trade is the trade carried out within a given economic region.
          - It is external trade between countries that are confined with a certain established economic region.
                                                                                        (1 x 1 = 1mk)
     (ii)    Bilateral trade is the exchange of goods and services between two countries.    (1 x 1 = 1mk)

*Geography Paper 2MS*                              *4*                              *Kirinyaga Central*

(b) <u>Reasons for trade barrier</u>.
- Protect domestic industries.
- Protect infant industries.
- Control price fluctuation.
- Raise government revenue through taxes.
- A measure to develop substitution industries.
- To control damping.

(c) <u>Measures to correct unfavourable balance of trade.</u>
- Establish substitution industries to reduce importation of commodities.
- Develop alternative sources of energy of solar energy to reduce expenditure on oil importation.
- Encourage local assembling of machines since importation of parts is cheaper.
- Finding new markets for exports to avoid overdependence on a few trading partners.
- Diversify exports.
- Encourage use of appropriate technology that does not require heavy machinery.

- Increase invisible trade e.g. shipping, tourism.
- Restricting importation of luxury items through increased taxes.

(3x2 = 6mks plus any other well stated)

(d) (i) <u>Factors that promote International Trade in Kenya.</u>
- Increased accessibility / improved transport and communication.
- Use of a common national language.
- Increased population size / increased demand.
- Increased embracement of entrepreneurial culture.
- Diversified production in different parts of the country.
- Increased capital investment. (3x1 = 3mks)

(ii) <u>Problems facing internal trade in Kenya.</u>
- Poor infrastructure
- Smuggling of goods leading to unfair competition
- Insecurity in some trading goods leading to unfair competition.
- Insecurity in some trading areas.
- High tariffs from government.
- Scarcity of some goods especially those affected by weather conditions like drought.
- Inadequate capital. (3x1 = 3mks)

(e) (i) East African Community (EAC) Common Market for Central and Southern Africa (COMESA)
(ii) <u>Benefits of trading blocs to the African economies</u>
- Improved transport and communication between member countries.
- Eliminated taxes on goods produced within member countries making them cheaper.
- Increased trading leading to improved living standards.
- Establishment of common banks ending developments.
- Industrialization from increased use of raw materials.
- Establishment and growth of urban centres.

10. (a) Settlement is a created, distinguishable and recognizable unit of space where a group of people live together either temporarily or permanently.
(b) <u>Physical factors that influence settlements.</u>
- Topography - Highland areas of gentle slopes attract settlement due to availability of rainfall.
- Steep slopes and mountainous areas are cold for people to settle and grow crops.
- Drainage   - Areas with rivers or springs with clean water attract settlements while poorly drained areas discourage settlement.
- Temperature – Moderate temperature attracts settlements while low and high temperatures discourage settlements.
- Soils – well drained fertile soils attract settlements while areas of poor soils are least settled.
- Aspect – in mountainous areas, people often prefer the warm, sunny south – facing slopes in the northern hemisphere on the north-facing slope. (2 x 4 = 8mks)

*Geography Paper 2MS* 5 *Kirinyaga Central*

(c) <u>Factors that led to the development of Kisumu as a town.</u>
- High population from the surrounding areas providing labour.
- Presence of Asians and Indians who settled in the area.
- Readily available water from L. Victoria for domestic and industrial use.
- Well developed road linkage to surrounding areas.
- Rich agricultural hinterland that provide food and industrial raw materials.
- Administrative function i.e. a regional headquarter for the colonial government.
- Historical factors where it acted as the terminus of the Kenya-Uganda Railway. (4x1 = 4mks)

(d) <u>Functions of Kisumu town</u>
- Port town
- Industrial centre

- Administrative centre
- Religious centre
- Commercial centre
- Agricultural collecting centre
- Communication centre                                                    (3x1 = 3mks)

(e) Benefits of urbanization
- Development of infrastructure within the urban area and surrounding rural areas.
- Provides market for agricultural and industrial goods produced in the country.
- Encourages national unity.
- Creates employment opportunities.
- Raises standards of living of the people/
- Attracts large population that provides labour and market.