

## MAPS AND MAP WORK

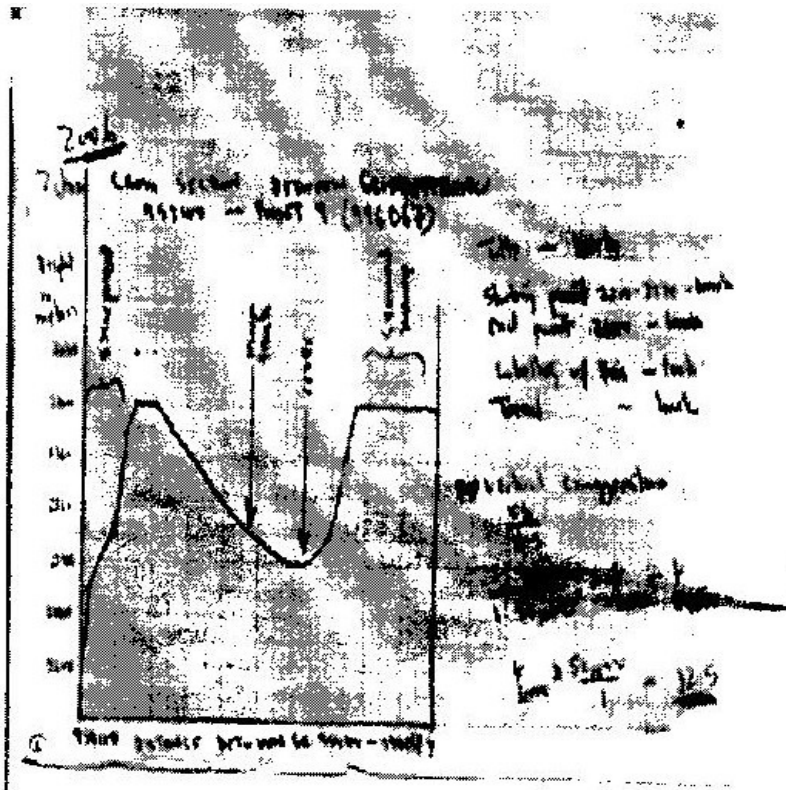
1. (a) (i) 14km (13.9-14.1 km)
- (ii) 134° (133°-135°)
- (b) • Availability of transport evidenced by railway\road to transport sisal.
- Large tracts of land with scanty settlements allow expansion of far due to availability of land.
- The area receives low rainfall as evidenced by presence of scrub which discourages growing of other cash crops.
- Gentle sloping land evidenced by spaced contours ideal for mechanization.
- Supply of labour evidenced by nucleated settlement around Mwatunge.
- (c) (i)
- Escarpments/steep slopes have few or no settlements.
- There are no settlements in the forested areas.
- Most settlements are found near\along roads\motorable tracks.
- South East area is sparsely settled.
- There are many settlements around shops.
- There are few settlements along rivers.
- Sisal estate has no settlements.
- (ii) Citing evidence from the map, give two economic activities carried out in the area covered by the map other than sisal farming.

ACTIVITY	EVIDENCE
Cattle keeping	Cattle dips/scrub
Trading	Shops

Railway\road

## Sisal plantation

2. a) Ans; 114031
- b) (i) Ans;  $317^\circ$  ( $316^\circ$ -  $318^\circ$ )
- (ii)



- (iii)
- c)
- Rivers
  - River valleys
  - Scarp slope\escarpment\scarp face
  - Gentle slope
  - Seasonal swamp

- Woodland
- d) i) Two types of physical factors that influenced the location of Nyahururu town.
- Availability of water from the nearby rivers for domestic and industrial uses.
  - The high altitude (over 2,300m) which makes the area experience cool climate ideal for settlement.
  - Gentle sloping terrain ideal for settlement\road construction shown by contours wide apart.
  - Presence of Thomson Falls which are a tourists' attraction and encourage settlement by construction of tourist houses.
  - Availability of building stones from nearby quarry for construction of houses.
- e) Describe drainage of the area covered by the map.
- The area has many rivers\ high density of rivers.
  - The water courses are generally permanent.
  - Some rivers end in swamps.
  - There is a pond 020130.
  - Main rivers includes Iguameti, Nyahururu.
  - There are rapids at Thompsons falls.
  - There is parallel drainage pattern along the escarpment.
  - There are papyrus swamps and seasonal swamps.
  - Rivers have denclintic drainage pattern.
3. a) 873m
- b) Ans- 15 km  $\pm$  0.2 KM. (1 5km-1 5.2km)
- c) Ans. -0 30"

**d) Citing evidence from the map describe the relief of the area shown.**

- Land rises from about 600m to about 2,200m above sea level.
- The highest point is Vuria peak at 2208 m \lowest point is about 600m.
- The landscape is generally hilly\numerous hills\mountains\ many ridges eg. Mugange hills ridges\Muraru ridge\ many spurs.
- There is a highland mass in the Mugange Wundanyi area which slopes downwards in all directions. <sup>J</sup>
- There is river valley of river Voi which has pronounced meanders.
- Some areas are plain e.g. Lower valley Kisushi.
- South-Eastern part is gently sloping.
- Central, Western and Northern side has steep slopes.

**e) State differences between a map and a plan.**

- The scale of a plan is large while the scale of map may be large or small.
- Plan is drawn to show specific information while map shows general information.
- Plan shows many details of specific feature while map shows few details of many features.

**f) Explain two importance of scale in maps.**

- Express relationships between objects on map and in real life enabling one to estimate or measure size.
- Control arrangement of symbols avoiding overcrowding.
- Controls space as large scale gives more details than the small scale maps.

4. (a) (i)  $139^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$  (138 - 140°)

(ii)  $7.2 \text{ km} \pm 0.1$  (7.1 - 7.3 km)

(b) (i) Relief of the area covered by the map.

- The highest area is Nandi escarpment/187m above sea level.
- The lowest area is to the south West which is about 1140 m above sea level.
- The east is a plain\Kanu plain/plateau
- North western part is hilly with some steep slopes
- To the North Eastern is the Nandi escarpment
- The northern part is dissected by rivers
- The South-west is a basin occupied by a lake.
- There are numerous river valleys with steep sides in the highlands and are broad in the lowlands.

(ii) Influence of relief on settlements.

- The steep slopes/escarpment have been avoided because they are unsuitable for construction of houses/for farming.
- There are a few settlements on the hilly areas because the slopes are gentler.
- The plains are densely settled as the land is flat/gently sloping.
- The basins are avoided as the land is water logged/flooded/swampy.

(c) Economic activity                      Evidence

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| - Quarrying      | - Quarry                               |
| - Trading        | - Markets                              |
| - Transportation | - Roads/railway/main tracks/foot paths |
| - Processing     | - Sisal factory                        |
| - Manufacturing  | - Ginnery/flour mills                  |

(d) (i)

- The river has many meanders
- The river has tributaries/confluences
- The river disappears into a swamp
- The river has a wide flood plain
- The river is at its old age stage (ii) Advantages of studying rivers through field work.
- It enables students to relate what is learnt in classroom to what is in the field.
- Students are able to measure and calculate the velocity of a river and its size.
- Students are able to count the number of tributaries.
- Students are able to gauge the impact of the river on the area.
- They are to find out the uses of the river.
- It allows students to acquire appropriate attitude towards environment.

- It breaks classroom monotony for students and teachers.
- It allows students to use their observation skills to make conclusion.