Starehe boys mock

Geography pp1

8.

1. State the factors that determine the size of a lake in an area.
* The size of the depression.
* The inflow of water from rainfall and rivers
* Outflow of water from the lake through rivers or evaporation.
* They have no outlets therefore salts accumulate in them.
* They are found in areas of high temperature thus making the water saline.
* Some lakes have soluble bed rocks which contribute some salts.
* Vulcanizing some salts to the lakes thus making them saline. (2marks)
* Lava damned lakes- they are formed in areas that experience volcanicity . When lava is released from a mountain, it may also flow across a river valley , thus cotting off the river from flowing down stream by forming a barrier across it.
* Water then accumulate on the upstream side of the lava barrier to some lake known as lava dammed lake eg lake Bunyonyi, Mutanda, Kenyumba and Buleva.

Ox-bow lake

An ox bow lake is formed by river deposition.

* At the old stage of a river , the river begins to meander due to reduced gradient.
* Due to erosion along the concave bank the meanders become pronounced.
* During the high season then meanders cuts cut off due to increased volume and increased erosion.
* Deposition along the new channel thus cutting off the meander completely from the river and this water within the meander then forms an ox-bow lake.eg Shikababo, Gambit, Bilisa, Mukunguya and Kanyaboli.
* Agricultural activities such as crop farming around the lake may release herbicides and pesticides due to run-off and this may lead to the death of fishing the lakes due to pollution
* Fertilizers used in the farms may be drained into the lake thus eroding in the lakes.
* Industries may ------------- into the lakes thus causing pollution.
* Farming activities through irrigation may reduce water inflow into the lakes thus reducing their size. (3marks)
* Porous rock refers to a rock that has mainly airspaces within it while a previous rock is the one that has crack within it. (2marks)
1. –Agoifer
2. –Artesian well
3. \_non porous rock/ cap rock (3marks)
* Porous rock must be sandwiched between two layers of impermeable rock.
* The permeable layer must outcrop on one or both ends in a region which is a source of water lake or highland .
* The whole structure must form a basin for water to be retained at the lowest level.
* Underground water provide sites for settlement eg spring line
* Water from wells can be used for irrigation in dry areas.
* Springs form sources of water for domestic purposes and industrial purposes.
* Springs are sources of various rivers.
* Underground water may form geysen which can be used for production of which H.E.P (3marks)
1. A desert to refers to an area with very low rainfall which is barren and cannot support vegetation adequately while desertification refers to slow but gradual spread of desert like condition into an area that was formerly production. (2marks)
2. This is the process whereby material load carried by the with transport thus splitting and reducing in size.

In the process it gets polished.

* Deflation: It is a process whereby wind removes dry and unconsolidated material especially dust and sand by lifting and rolling.
* With time the material are removed and taken elsewhere.
1. At the end
* Yardangs are long narrow ridges that are formed in desert areas where alternative had and soft rocks lie vertically or inclined and parallel to the direction of prevailing wing.

Diagram

Explanation (2marks)

As the wind blows it erodes by labanion and deflation the soft rock leaving the hard rock standing out as ridges between forrows . The ridges are then known as yardangs .

Diagram

* Suspension
* Saltation
* Surface area (3marks)
1. Self dune
* These are elements formed in desert areas which are long and parallel to reach other separated by roughs.
* They are formed in areas where there are prevailing winds which are interrupted by strong cross-winds.
* The cross-winds divide the sand side by side thus heading them into long parallel done which are separated from each other by trough.
* The ridges of sand are then known as safe. (3marks)
* The unconsolidated material in deserts makes it easy to erode through water action.
* The seauce vegetation facilitates water erosion in deserts.
* Nature of rainfall which is spread ie unreliable and torrential encourages water erosion in desert
* The areas are rugged thus encourage water action in deserts. (2marks)
* Water from the oasis can be used for irrigation thus encouraging agriculture.
* Form fertile alluvial soils for agriculture.
* Desert features are a major tourist attraction thus encouraging tourism.
* Desert features can inhibit physical development in an area eg wadie discourage the development of transport and communication facilities. (3marks)
* Strength and force of the wind.
* Degree of resistance of the rocks
* Amount and nature load carried by the wind. (3marks)
1. 8uui
2. Soil catena refers to the to the arrangement of soil along a slope from top to bottom while soil profile refers to the parent rock. (2marks)
3. Diagram
4. Parent rock
* It determines the soil color
* It determines the rate of soil formation by determining how fast the parent rock withers down.
* It determines mineral content hence fertility.
* It determines soil texture whether course textured or fine texture.

Topography

* It determines the formation and depth on gentle slopes; soils are deep while on steep slopes thin.
* Gentle slopes retain water longer therefore poorly drained.
* Gentle slopes are more fertile due to soil deposition while sleep slopes are infertile due to erosion. (3marks)
* Prismatic structure
* Crumb structure
* Platy structure
* Columnar structures. (4marks)
* It provides plants with food mineral nutrients eg calcium, magnesium, nitrogen and phosphorus.
* It provides food for soil micro-organisms.
* Provides habitat / home for soil micro- organisms.
* It provides acids (organic acids which help in weathering )
* It helps to retain soil moisture.
* It helps to prevent soil erosion.
* Promotes the development of soil structure.
* It helps in water and air circulation.
* They are thin and shallow.
* They are sandy or rocky.
* The soils have low human content
* Desert soils are mainly saline. (4marks)