30.8 GEOGRAPHY (312)

30.8.1 Geography Paper 1 (312/1)

1. (a)
   - It explains the current position of the continents/ theory of continental drift.
   - It enables one to understand the creation of structural landforms.
   - It explains the destruction of structural landforms.
   - It helps one to understand how the earth maintains balance/isostasy.
   - It explains the causes of earthquakes/ volcanicity. ***(3 marks)***

   (b)
   - Divergency /extension/constructive.
   - Converging/compressional/destructive.
   - Transform/conservative. ***(2 marks)***

2. The diagram below shows a six's thermometer.

   (a) ***P***: Mercury.
   Q: Alcohol.
   R: Metal index. ***(3 marks)***

   (b)
   (i) the diurnal range of temperature for Tuesday.
   $27 - 18 = 9^{\circ}C$ ***(1 mark)***

   (ii) the mean temperature for Saturday.
   $\frac{29 + 21}{2} = 25^{\circ}C$ ***(1 mark)***

3. (a)
   - Coal, Nitrates, graphite, sulfur, potash.
   - Asbestors, Sodium, diamond, silicon.
   - Petroleum.
   - Fluorspar. ***(2 marks)***

   (b) Because it is the hardest mineral/it does not break easily. ***(1 mark)***

4. (a)
   - Dust particles.
   - Pollen grains.
   - Gases.
   - Salt particles/sodium chloride.
   - Smoke. ***(2 marks)***

   (b) (i)
   - Height.
   - Shape/form.
   - Appearance. ***(2 marks)***

   (ii)
   - Cumulo – nimbus.
   - Cumulus.
   - Nimbostratus. ***(2 marks)***

5. (a) ***V***: The sun
   W:The moon ***(2 marks)***

(b)

- The gradual emergence of a ship approaching the shore.
- Circumnavigation of the earth along a straight path leads one to the starting point from the opposite direction.
- The different times during which the sun rises and sets in different parts of the world.
- The appearance of the middle pole to be relatively higher than other poles placed along a straight line on a level ground at equal distances/ curved horizon.
- The circular shape of the earth seen on photographs taken from satellites.
- The circular shadow cast by the earth during a lunar eclipse.
- The earth is a planet and all planets are spheres. ***(4 marks)***

6. (a) (i) 35º 15′ E to 35º 25′ E ***(1 mark)***

(ii) Map scale 1: 50, 000
that is, 1 cm represents 50,000 cm
50,000cm = $\frac{50,000}{100,000}$ Km
= 0.5 km
Statement scale is 1cm represents 0.5 km/½ km ***(2 marks)***

(iii) Just over 2120m/below 2140m ***(2 marks)***

(iv) 10.5 – 11.0 km^2 ***(2 marks)***

(b) (i)

- Scrubs.
- Woodland.
- Scattered trees.
- Thicket.
- Papyrus/papyrus swamp vegetation. ***(3 marks)***

(ii) 305º ***(2 marks)***

(iii)

- All weather road loose surface.
- Dry weather road.
- Motorable tracks/ main tracks.
- Foot paths/other tracks. ***(3 marks)***

(c)

- There are few settlements/labour lines within the tea estates and no settlements in forested areas.
- To the north and west of Kericho-Lumbwa road, the settlements form a dispersed pattern.
- To the north of Tugenon river, there are few or no settlements.
- There are nucleated settlements in the market/shopping centres/labour lines/villages.
- Some areas such as the steep slopes and river valleys have few or no settlements.
- Kericho town is the main settlement area/forms a large cluster of settlement/ dense settlement.

(4 marks)

(d)

- The high relief as evidenced by contours that rise between 1900 - 2400m modifies temperatures making the area suitable for the growing of tea bushes.
- The relatively undulating slopes as evidenced by widely spaced contours allow proper drainage of soils making it ideal for tea farming/ allow mechanization.
- Presence of forests/ many permanent rivers and high relief show that the area receives high rainfall which is suitable for tea growing.
- The area has fairly dense settlements which indicates availability of labour needed in tea farming.
- The area is well served by all weather roads which are needed for the transportation of tea from the farms to the factor/transportation of labour. ***(6 marks)***

7. (a) ***Magma*** is the molten rock material which originates from the interior of the earth, cools while below the earths surface and has large crystals while ***lava*** is the molten rock materials that has reached the surface, has solidified and has small crystals.
(2 marks)

(b) ***E*** : Dyke
F : Lopolith
G : Sill ***(3 marks)***

(c) (i) ***A crater***

- Eruption of lava through a central vent causes building up of a cone.
- The lava in the vent cools and contracts.
- The cool lava withdraws into the vent leaving a shallow depression at the top of the cone.
- Gas explosions may blow away surface rocks causing a crater on the surface.

Examples:- Mt Longonot, Menengai, Mt Suswa, Lake Chala, Central island of lake Turkana and Mt Marsabit ***(3 marks)***

(ii) ***A geyser***

- Rainwater percolates down through cracks in the rocks.
- The water gets into contact with hot igneous rocks.
- The water is super heated and gases/steam form.
- Pressure builds up in the cracks.
- The pressure causes steam and water to be ejected explosively as jets to the surface.
- The water and steam are emitted intermittently as pressure level changes.

Example: Lake Bogoria ***(5 marks)***

(iii) ***A lava plateau***

- It is formed when magma reaches the surface of the earth through a single vent or series of vents/fissures.
- The lava is extremely fluid/ultra-basic.
- The lava spreads evenly over a large area.
- The lava cools slowly and solidifies.
- Successive eruptions lead to more and more layers building up the landscape into a plateau.

Example:- Yatta plateau, Uasin Gishu plateau, and Laikipia plateau. ***(4 marks)***

(d)

- Volcanic highlands/mountains are sources of rivers which provide water for domestic/agriculture/industrial use.
- Volcanic rocks weather down to form fertile volcanic soils which support agriculture.
- Volcanic rocks are important building materials in the construction industry.
- Volcanic features are tourist attractions which promote tourism.
- Volcanic mountains/highlands have forests which provide valuable timber used in building and construction industries.
- Volcanic mountains/highlands influence formation of relief rainfall which encourages agricultural activities.
- Volcanic highlands/mountains modify temperatures making them attractive to human settlements.
- Volcanic features such as steam jets and geysers provide suitable sites for geothermal power generation.
- Volcanic features act as barriers to development of transport lines.
- Some volcanic pipes have valuable minerals which can be mined.

(8 marks)

8. (a) (i)

- Lakes.
- Melting ice/snow.
- Springs.
- Swamps.
- Surface run off. ***(2 marks)***

(ii)

Youthful stage:-

- Rapids/water fall/cascades/catarcts.
- V-shaped valleys/canyons/gorges.
- Potholes.
- Plunge pools.
- Interlocking spurs. ***(2 marks)***

Mature stage:-

- Meanders.
- River cliff/bluff.
- Slip-off – slopes.
- Alluvial fans.
- Wide v-shaped valleys.
- Braids. ***(2 marks)***

Old stage:-

- Meanders.
- Ox-bow lakes.
- Braided channel/isles.
- Flood plain.
- Levees.
- Deferred tributaries.
- River terraces.
- Distributaries/deltas.
- Bluffs/ meander scars. ***(2 marks)***

(b)

- ***Traction process:-*** the large and heavy loads of the river are rolled/dragged along the river bed by the force of the moving water and gravity.
- ***Saltation:-*** some large fragments that cannot remain suspended in the water are momentarily lifted and dropped by water turbulence. The series of leaps and hops move the load down the river.
- ***Suspension:-*** light insoluble materials such as sand and silt grains are carried and maintained within the water by river turbulence and transported downstream.
- ***Solution process:*** the soluble minerals/materials are dissolved in the river water and carried away.

(6 marks)

(c) (i) ***Dendritic pattern:-***

- It developes in areas where rocks have uniform structure.
- The direction of flow is influenced by the slope of the land.
- The tributaries join the main river at acute angles.
- The tributaries converge on the main river forming a shape like that of a tree and its branches.

(3 marks)

(ii) ***Trellis pattern:-***

- The pattern develops where soft and hard rocks alternate vertically.
- The tributaries join the main river at right angles.
- The consequent streams are parallel to the main river.
- Some obsequent streams flow to the opposite direction from the main river.
- The main river and its tributaries form a rectilinear pattern. ***(3 marks)***

(d) (i)

- Observation/digging up the deposits to expose the inner layers.
- Collecting samples.
- Taking photographs.
- Interviewing. ***(2 marks)***

(ii)

- It enables one to collect first hand information.
- It promotes development of practical skills.
- It promotes application of acquired knowledge.
- One is able to develop skills of data analysis.
- It makes the study of rivers more interesting.
- It creates awareness of the environment. ***(3 marks)***

9. (a) (i)

- Due to low temperatures, water vapour freezes and forms snow.
- Snow falls and accumulates on the mountain top/higher slopes.
- Snow continues pilling and new layers exert pressure on the lower layers.
- Lower layers become compressed as air is expelled from the spaces between snow particles.
- The compacted layers are ice. ***(3 marks)***

(ii)

- Ice caps.
- Cirque glaciers. ***(2 marks)***

(b) (i)

- Glaciers move faster in summer/when the temperatures are higher because the ice melts due to the warm conditions, whereas in winter/when temperatures are low, ice movement is slow due to cold conditions.
- The temperature of the bottom of the valley glacier rises with increased pressure thereby thawing and enabling its movement down slope. ***(2 marks)***

(ii) When the channel is wide, ice movement is slow, that is, because ice spreads out forming a thin layer, hence there is less pressure to cause thawing that would facilitate ice movement/when the channel is narrow. ***(2 marks)***

(c) (i)

A corrie:-

- Is a deep rock basin.
- Has steep sides.
- Is arm-chair in shape/semi circular.
- Has a high back wall.
- Has a reverse slope on the lower side. ***(3 marks)***

(ii)

A pyramid peak:-

- Has steep sides.
- Is surrounded by cirques.
- Is a sharp rock pinnacle/horn.
- Has a radiating system of arêtes. ***(3 marks)***

(iii)

A fiord (fjord):-

- Has steep walls.
- Is narrow sea inlets.
- Is u-shaped.
- Has hanging valleys.
- Has deep waters.

- It is shallow seawards / deeper landwards. ***(3 marks)***

(d) (i) ***M***: Hanging valley.
N: Water fall.
P: U-Shaped valley/glacial trough. ***(3 marks)***

(ii)
- A large block of rock stands on the path of on coming glacier.
- The moving ice plucks off/erodes weak rock fragments from the upper side of the rock.
- As the ice moves round and over the resistant rock it carries the eroded materials to the lee side.
- The lee side does not experience erosion.
- Eroded materials are deposited on the lee side of the rock.
- With time the moving ice smoothens the side of the on coming ice while deposited materials increase on the lee side.
- The resistant rock is the crag while the materials deposited on the lee side form the tail.

(4 marks)

10. (a) (i) ***H***: Trough
J: Crest
K: Swash ***(3 marks)***

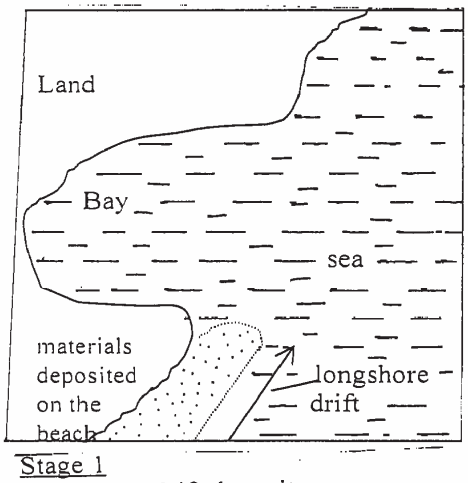
(ii) It is the return flow of water down the beach to the sea after a wave has broken.
(2 marks)

(b)
- Rock fragments carried by waves are used as a tool to grind against the cliff face as the waves break./Rock fragments carried by the back wash erodes the sea floor.
- The solvent and chemical action of the sea water dissolves and removes the soluble minerals that are found in the cliff/sea floor especially where there are limestone rocks.
- The swash/breaking waves hit against the cliffs shattering the rocks./ The force of breaking waves compress air into the cracks/joints in the cliff face. This enlarges the cracks and parts of the rocks may break off.
- Particles that are carried by waves are constantly colliding against each other. This wears them into smaller sizes. ***(Any 3x2=6 marks)***

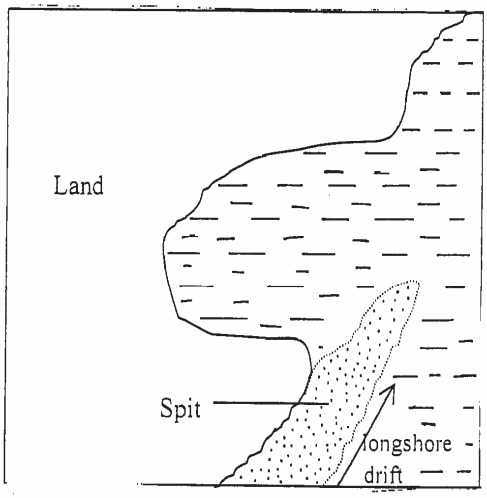
(c) (i)
- A shore with a gentle gradient reduces the velocity/speed of the flow of the backwash causing the waves to deposit the load on the shore.
- Where the shore is steep, the velocity/speed of flow of the backwash will be higher causing the sediments to move from the shore back into the sea. There will be little or no deposition at the shore. ***(4 marks)***

(ii) Shallow water causes waves to break thus encouraging deposition because the swash is stronger than the backwash. Where the sea is deep, there is less deposition because the sea bed is not in contact with the waves carrying deposits
(4 marks)

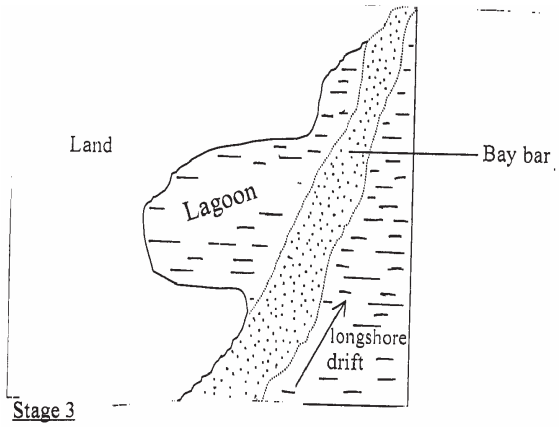
(d)



Stage 1
Longshore drift deposits
Materials at the entrance
Of the bay



Stage 2
A spit forms at the entrance of the bay



The longshore drift continues to deposit materials and the spit extends towards the other end of the lagoon. Eventually the spit reaches the other end thus forming a bay bar.

(6 marks)

30.8.2 Geography Paper 2 (312/2)

1.

- Vegetation is cleared by slashing and burning.
- There is the use of little or no manure.
- The land is communally owned.
- The yields decline after a certain period of continuous use/the land is abandoned when the yields decline.
- Both the settlements and plots are temporary.
- Farming depends mainly on family labour.
- The farmers use simple implements.
- It is mainly for subsistence.
- Plots are small and scattered. ***(Any 4x1=4 marks)***

2.

(a) ***Distribution of softwood forests:***

- In Kenya, softwood forests are found mainly in the highlands while in Canada they are found both in highland and lowland areas.
- In Kenya, softwood forests cover a small percentage of the total land area while in Canada they cover large tracts of land. ***(Any 1x2=2 marks)***

(b) ***Transportation of the logs:***

- In Kenya, logs are transported by road/trucks while in Canada transport is mainly by water/by rivers.
- In Kenya, transportation is expensive while in Canada it is cheap.

(Any 1x2=2 marks)

3. (a) ***Land reclamation*** is the process of converting less productive land into a more productive state for agricultural or settlement purposes while ***land rehabilitation*** is the process of restoring degraded/impoverished/damaged land back to a useful state.

(2 marks)

(b)

(i) ***Low prices of rice.***

- Diversifying the crops produced in the scheme.
- Improving the quality of the rice produced through research.
- The government should restrict the importation of rice to reduce competition.

- Improve the marketing strategies to enable farmers to source for market outside Kenya. ***(Any 2x1=2 marks)***

(ii) ***Fluctuating water levels in the irrigation canals.***

- Continuous dredging of canals/deepening of canals.
- Construction of dams to store water for use during dry seasons.
- Government to enforce laws on proper land use in the catchment areas of the rivers that supply water to the scheme. ***(Any 2x1=2 marks)***

4.

- To maintain the genetic diversity/genetic pool.
- To preserve wildlife for future generation/posterity.
- To protect the endangered species of plants and animals
- To ensure sustainable utilization of species.
- To attract tourists.
- To use wildlife for research/for education.
- To maintain aesthetics for recreation. ***(Any 5x1=5 marks)***

5. (a)

- It has created a large market for goods produced in member countries.
- It has resulted in the availability of a variety of goods.
- It has led to the establishment of common tariff.
- The removal of visa requirements has made it easier for traders to move across borders within the region. ***(Any 2x1=2 marks)***

(b)

- Membership to different trading blocks by different countries.
- Lack of a common currency.
- Underdeveloped infrastructure.
- Restriction of movement of people and goods.
- Production of similar goods.
- Political instability.
- Ideological differences. ***(Any 4x1=4 marks)***

6. (a) (i) Ground/ground close up. ***(1 mark)***

(ii)

- On the foreground there is bare ground with cattle browsing.
- In the middle ground there is a herdsman and some cattle on the move.
- There is a road in the middle ground.
- At the background there are some patches of grass and some trees.
- Some parts of the background are bare surface. ***(Any 3x1=3 marks)***

(iii)

- The cloudless sky.
- The malnourished/thin animals.
- Dust raised by moving animals.
- Bare ground/scarce vegetation/patches of vegetation.

(Any 3x1=3 marks)

(b) (i) The cattle breeds kept: The pastoralists keep mainly indigenous breeds such as Zebu and Boran. ***(2 marks)***

(ii) ***Pattern of movement***:

- Their movement is seasonal
- During the dry season the pastoralist migrate with the livestock to the highlands where

there is pasture and water.
- During the wet season they move to the plains since pasture is available.

(2 marks)

(iii) ***Marketing of animals***:
- Some cattle are sold to slaughter houses/to individuals.
- Some pastoralists sell their livestock through community groups.
- Some livestock are sold to the livestock Marketing Department.
- Some pastoralists sell their animals to Kenya Meat Commission.

(Any 3x1=3 marks)

(c) (i)
- It is a form of insurance against natural calamities such as diseases and drought.
- Animals are kept as a sign of wealth/prestige/social status.
- Animals are kept for use to pay dowry.
- Animals are used as a source of food/milk meat and blood. ***(3 marks)***

(ii)
- It encourages the cross-breeding of traditional cattle breeds with exotic ones. This improves the quality of the animals/cross breeds are more resistant to diseases than pure exotic breeds.
- It strengthens community education to teach beef cattle farmers better livestock management.
- It sets up demonstration ranches for farmers to learn new trends in livestock management.
- It has constructed roads to make services accessible to farmers/make transportation of animals to markets easier.
- It encourages the replacement of the coarse grass with nutritious pasture to improve the quality of animals.
- It has sunk bore holes/dug wells/constructed dams to provide water for the animals.
- It has revived the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC), a government parastatal that buys animas from farmers for slaughter. ***(Any 4x2=8 marks)***

7. (a) (i)
- National census report.
- Text books.
- Magazines.
- Periodicals.
- Statistical abstracts. ***(Any 2x1=2 marks)***

(ii)
- The number of males and females is almost equal at all ages.
- The aging population is low/from age 65 and above.
- The dependency ratio is high.
- The number of infants from age 0-4 is high/the population has a high birth rate.
- The middle age/working population is low. ***(Any 3x1=3 marks)***

(b) (i) - 28.7 – 21.4 = 7.3

$$\frac{7.3}{21.4} \times \frac{100}{10} = 3.4\%$$ ***(2 marks)***

(ii)
- ***Early marriages***:- Many people in Kenya get married early and this allows them a longer period of fertility resulting in many children being born.
- ***Improved medical care***:- This leads to higher chances of survival for both the mothers and infants as well as the general population, thus increasing the survival rates.
- ***Improved diet***:- This results into better health for the entire population hence reducing

the mortality rate.

- ***Cultural beliefs***: Some cultures encourage large families due to the preference of one gender to other/some cultures discourage the use of contraceptives/family planning leading to couples getting may children.

(Any 2x2=4 marks)

(c)

- It leads to a high dependency ratio resulting into little savings by the working group/low investments.
- There is likely to be a high unemployment rate since job opportunities may not increase at a rate that can cope with the increasing number of job seekers/may increase the rate of crime.
- It increases the demand for social amenities leading to congestion in schools, hospitals, housing, transport facilities.
- It increases demand for food which may lead to food shortage.
- It increases demand for agricultural land causing land fragmentation/landlessness.
- Expenditure while meeting demands for the large population reduces revenue that would be used for development of income generating projects hence slow economic growth.

(Any 3x2=6 marks)

(d)

- ***Climate***:- The cool and wet areas are densely populated because they are suitable for farming/hot dry areas have sparse population because they do not support arable farming.
- ***Relief***:- Mountains and hilly areas have low temperatures/are rugged and this discourages settlement/ development of infrastructure/ agricultural activities/ plains and gently sloping areas are usually densely populated because they are suitable for settlement and other economic activities. Flat areas and depressions are sparsely populated because of poor drainage, which causes swampy conditions/flooding.
- ***Soil***:- Fertile soils are suitable for agriculture thus attracting large populations/areas that have poor soils have sparse population.
- ***Pests and diseases***:- Areas that are infested with pests and disease-carrying vectors discourage settlement since the conditions are unhealthy.
- ***Drainage***: - Low-lying areas that are prone to periodic flooding and water logging have sparse population because they cannot support agriculture and other economic activities/well drained areas attract settlements.

(Any 4x2=8 marks)

8.

(a) (i) = 1668446 ÷ 5

= 333689.2 Tonnes ***(2 marks)***

(ii) 458931 Tonnes ***(1 mark)***

(iii)

- It is a raw material for making glass.
- It is used in making detergents.
- It is used in some chemical industries.
- It is used as a water softener.
- It is used in desulphurising steel.
- It is used in paper industries. ***(Any 3x1=3 marks)***

(b) (i) ***E***: Main shaft/vertical shaft.

F: Tunnel/horizontal shaft.

G: Mineral ore. ***(3 marks)***

(ii)

- Sometimes, mines get flooded with subterranean water.
- There are occasional emission of poisonous gases in the mines.

- The dust produced causes respiratory diseases.
- Sometimes tunnels collapse causing deaths of miners. ***(Any 2x1=2 marks)***

(c)
- Gold is highly priced, thus it earns foreign exchange, which is used to improve other sectors of the economy.
- Gold provides raw materials for industries that make jewellery and other highly valued items thus promoting industrial expansion.
- Gold as a medium of exchange in the world is used in South Africa as a means of paying international debts.
- Gold mining industry has generated employment opportunities, which raises the standard of living of the people.
- Gold mining has led to development of towns in the Rand and the Orange Free State creating a large demand for agricultural products.
- Mining of gold has led to the expansion of infrastructure such as transport and communication which have created linkages between the mining towns and other parts of the country.
- Gold mining has led to the development of industrial mining skills that are useful in other sectors of the economy. ***(Any 4x2=8 marks)***

(d)
- The dumping of rock waste has led to the loss of biodiversity/destruction natural vegetation.
- Dereliction of land with dumping of waste materials is an eye sore/destroys the natural beauty of the land.
- Pollution of the areas by noise, blasts, smoke and water pools are all health hazards.
- Mining disrupts the water table which may lead to shortage of water.
- Mining takes up land that would have been used for agriculture thus interfering with food production.
- Mining displaces human settlements thus disrupting people and necessitating expensive resettlement processes. ***(Any 3x2=6 marks)***

9. (a)
- Well drained fertile soils.
- Gently sloping/undulating landscape.
- High rainfall/1200 to 1400 mm well distributed throughout the year.
- Moderate to high temperature/21ºC - 28ºC.
- Long periods of sunlight. ***(Any 3x1=3 marks)***

(b)
- The land is cleared of its natural vegetation.
- It is ploughed using either tractors or ox-drawn ploughs.
- Harrowing is done to loosen the large lumps of soil.
- Shallow farrows are dug at intervals of 1.2 and 1.8 metres apart.
- Cutting/seed cane are planted in the farrows.
- Top dressing/nitrogen fertilizers are applied.
- Weeding is done regularly/herbicides are applied.
- After 18 months the cane is ready for harvesting.
- The cane is cut/harvested using pangas.
- The harvested cane is loaded into lorries for transportation to the factory.

(Any 6x1=6 marks)

(c)
- Pests such as termites and white grub and diseases such as ratoon stunting and smut attack the plants and lowers the yields leading to low income for the farmers.
- Accidental fires/fires set by arsonists destroy the cane resulting in heavy losses to the farmers.
- Flooding of market by cheap imported sugar results in lowering the prices for the locally produced sugar thus low profit margins for the farmers.
- Delays in harvesting reduces the quality and tonnage of the cane reducing the farmer's earnings.
- Closure of some factories such as Ramisi and Miwani has deprived farmers of their source of

income/annual closures of factories for servicing of machines disrupts the farmers' calendar of activities.

- Poor feeder roads in some areas leads to delayed delivery of the cane to the factory lowering the quality and subsequently the profit to the farmers.
- Prolonged droughts in some areas destroys the crop leading to heavy losses.
- High cost of farm input reduces the farmers' profit margins.
- Mismanagement of factories and cooperatives leads to delayed payments thus discouraging the farmers.

(Any 5x2=10 marks)

(d) (i)

- Weighing of the cane.
- Chopping of the cane.
- Crushing of the cane.
- Boiling.
- Filtering.
- Grading.
- Packing/bagging of sugar. ***(Any 4x1=4 marks)***

(ii)

- Molasses.
- Bagasse.
- Wax.
- Aconitic acid. ***(Any 2x1=2 marks)***

10. (a) (i) Canada ***(1 mark)***

(ii)

- The convergence of the warm and cold currents causes upwelling of ocean water which bring minerals and planktons to the surface attracting large number of fish to the area.
- The convergence of warm and cold currents modifies the temperature of the ocean water making the area ideal for fishing throughout the year.
- The cool waters favour survival of a wide variety of fish species which makes the area an important fishing ground. ***(Any 2x2=4 marks)***

(b)

- The area has a broad shallow continental shelf which provides suitable conditions for the growth of plankton used by fish as food.
- The region experiences low temperatures that are favourable for the survival of fish/for preservation/storage of fish.
- The area is unsuitable for agriculture due to the ruggedness of the land and the short growing seasons. Many people therefore concentrate on fishing as an alternative economic activity.
- The hinterland is densely populated thus providing ready market for the fish.
- Advanced technology has resulted in highly developed ship building/fishing vessels are equipped with modern preservation facilities, thus making it possible for fishermen to carryout large scale fishing.
- The indented coastline provides ideal fish breeding sites/sheltered bays are ideal for setting up fishing villages and ports. ***(Any 3x2= 6 marks)***

(c)

- There are numerous inland fishing grounds such as lakes and rivers which are accessible to many people.
- There is low demand for sea fish compared to fresh water fish making fresh water fishing more preferable.
- The narrow continental shelf along the coast of East Africa limits the growth of plankton thus limiting the breeding of fish/limiting the variety of edible fish.

- The stiff competition in the open sea from the industrialized countries whose fishermen use modern fishing equipment discourages local fisherman.
- The limited technology and inadequate capital makes it difficult to develop marine fishing.

(Any 3x2=6 marks)

(d) (i)

- A bag-shapped net is attached to a trawler/ship.
- The net is cast into the water by the trawler.
- The nets' mouth is kept open by otter boards/head beam.
- The upper part of the net is kept afloat by corks/floats.
- Weights are used to keep the lower part of the net at the sea bed.
- The trawler drags the net along the sea bed.
- After sufficient fish has been caught, the net is hauled to the trawler to empty the fish.

(Any 5x1=5 marks)

(ii)

- Canning.
- Freezing.
- Smoking.
- Salting.
- Sun-drying. ***(Any 3x1=3 marks)***