

Centre Number
Centre Name
Candidate Identification No.
Candidate Name

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed "Ordinary Level – 0550 Geography 1"
4. Fill in the information required in the spaces above.

5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number.

Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination

6. Answer **ALL** the 50 questions in this Examination.

7. Calculators are allowed.

8. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is appropriate. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.

For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:

[A] [B] ☒ [C] [D]

9. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.

10. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.

11. Do all rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.

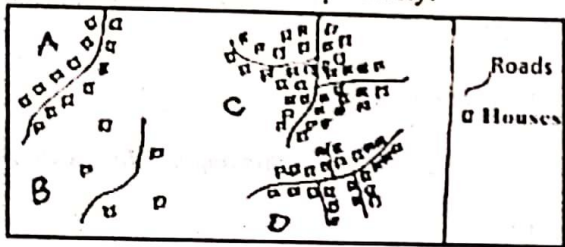
12. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

Turn Over

1. An expression of the relationship between measurements on the map and those actually done on the ground is called:
 - A Scale.
 - B Distance.
 - C Area.
 - D Key.

2. If the distance between Bamenda and Buea on a map is 500 cm. What would be the actual distance if the map has a scale of 1:50,000?
 - A 500 m
 - B 500 km
 - C 250 m
 - D 250 km

3. The settlement patterns shown on the figure labelled A, B, C, D are respectively:



A Linear, dispersed, planned, nucleated.

B Nucleated, linear, dispersed, planned.

C Planned, Linear, Dispersed, Nucleated.

D Linear, Dispersed, Nucleated, Planned.

4. An evidence on the map that indicates a tourist function is:
 - A Church.
 - B Post Office.
 - C Golf Course.
 - D Built-up area.

5. Features on an Ordnance Map Extract are located using:
 - A Bench Marks.
 - B Cardinal Points.
 - C Conventional Signs.
 - D Grid References.

6. Some places on the earth surface have four seasons while others have just two. This is due to the movement of:
 - A The sun round the earth.
 - B Winds on earth.
 - C The earth round the sun.
 - D Water in the ocean.

7. Which of the Latitudes below will experience the shortest length of day during Summer solstice on June 21st
 - A 66½°North.
 - B 90°North.
 - C 66½°South.
 - D 90°South.

8. The earth is divided into two equal halves by:
 - A Latitudes.
 - B Time zones.
 - C Longitudes.
 - D Great Circles.

9. An area of land drained by a main river and its tributaries is the:
 - A Watershed.
 - B Hydrological cycle.
 - C Drainage basin.
 - D Water cycle.

10. The process by which water soaks from the surface into the soil is:
 - A Infiltration.
 - B Percolation.
 - C Base flow.
 - D Through flow.

11. Part of the rain gauge is sunk into the ground so as to prevent:
 - A rain from splashing from the ground into the funnel.
 - B run off from trees and buildings from entering the funnel.
 - C sun's heat from evaporating any rain collected in the glass jar.
 - D Groundwater entering the glass jar.

12. An example of a planetary wind is:
 - A Mountain winds.
 - B Katabatic winds.
 - C Monsoon winds.
 - D Trade winds.

13. A climatic region that has two rainy seasons and two dry seasons is:
 - A Equatorial climate.
 - B Continental climate.
 - C Monsoon climate.
 - D Desert climate.

14. Global warming is considered as an environmental problem because it causes:

- A Burning of fossil fuels.
- B Clearing of the forest.
- C Occurrence of floods.
- D Rapid urbanisation.

15. Many people die in flood plains each year but man still settles there. This is because they have:

- A much water.
- B limited land.
- C Fertile soils.
- D Flat land.

16. Global warming can be caused by:

- A Deforestation.
- B Afforestation.
- C Reforestation.
- D Agroforestry.

17. Limestone areas are beautiful landscapes. But they have the main problem of:

- A Infertile soils.
- B Many rocks.
- C Scarcity of water.
- D Many depressions.

18. The destruction of the natural environment has become very rapid today because of:

- A Over population on resources.
- B Overgrazing of pastures.
- C Over exploitation of resources.
- D Over pollution of rivers.

19. The biotic components of the ecosystem include ONLY:

- A Plants, animals, insects.
- B Plants, air, water.
- C Sunlight, air, animals.
- D Rocks, water, insects.

20. The rainforest vegetation in Cameroon grows under the influence of the:

- A Mountain climate.
- B Sahel climate.
- C Sudan climate.
- D Equatorial climate.

21. An adaptation of plants in the temperate evergreen forest is that trees:

- A Grow very tall.
- B Have deep roots.
- C Have needle-shaped leaves.
- D Are of many species.

22. Igneous and sedimentary rocks are changed to metamorphic rocks by:

- A Earth's movement and pressure.
- B Intense heat and pressure.
- C Cooling and solidification.
- D Dead plants and animals.

23. The weathering type and process dominant in the Arctic and cold temperate regions is:

- A Chemical weathering and solution.
- B Biological weathering and plant roots.
- C Mechanical weathering and temperature change.
- D Physical weathering and Frost Action.

24. The idea from the theory of plate tectonics that talks about the shapes and sizes of continents is called the :

- A Kinetic Concept.
- B Geometric Concept.
- C Drifting Concept.
- D Balancing Concept.

25. Volcanicity produces both intrusive and extrusive features. Select a group that has only intrusive features:

- A Batholith and Lopolith
- B Sill and Crater.
- C Lacolith and Caldera.
- D Hot springs and Volcanic plug.

26. The **MOST RECENT** measure of the levels of development of countries in the world today is:

- A Per capita income index.
- B Industrial development index.
- C Human development index.
- D Energy consumption index.

27. Two methods to conserve and manage the world's forest are by:

- A Deforestation and reforestation.
- B Afforestation and selective cutting.
- C Supply of timber and forest products.
- D Provide permits and limit reforestation.

28. The following are methods of mineral extraction from the ground. Which method is best suited for minerals deep below the surface?

- A shaft mining
- B open cast mining
- C submarine mining
- D Adit mining

29. The most widely used source of energy in the World today is:
 A Coal.
 B Solar.
 C HEP.
 D Biomass.
30. Study the list below and select the combination that gives only a set of forest conservation methods?
 (i) Recycling (ii) Selective cutting (iii) Terracing
 (iv) Granting of lumbering permits (v) Use of substitutes (vi) Education on environmental protection
 A i, ii and iv
 B ii, iii and iv
 C iv, v and vi
 D ii, iv and vi
31. Select the list from below that gives **ONLY** the characteristics of extensive commercial agriculture.
 A Low yield per acre, High yield per man
 B High yield per acre, High yield per man
 C Low yield per acre, low total out put
 D High yield per acre, high total out put
32. Agriculture in the Lowly Industrialised Countries is less productive than that in the Advanced Industrialised Countries of the world because they:
 A Use machines.
 B Do not use fertilizers.
 C Have limited capital.
 D Have harsh climate
33. The major problem caused by agriculture to the environment is the:
 A Overproduction of waste.
 B Overproduction of products.
 C Reforestation.
 D Deforestation.
34. One assumption of the Weber's theory of industrial location is that:
 A Government controls the market.
 B Raw materials are free.
 C Only one mode of transport exist.
 D Monopoly exists in the market.
35. When an industry uses inputs that are light but the products from the industry are heavier, it should be located near the:
 A Market Area.
 B Raw material source.
 C Labour source.
 D Power source.
36. Cameroon's cultural wealth for tourism can be seen in her:
 A Attractive waterfalls and lakes.
 B Beautiful palaces and Annual dances.
 C Good roads and hotels.
 D Forest and Wildlife reserves.
37. The reason why Europe and North America benefit more from global trade is that they have better:
 A Managing skills.
 B Terms of trade.
 C Balance of trade.
 D Purchasing power.
38. Air transport is preferred over long distances because it is:
 A Fast, comfortable and transports perishable goods.
 B Comfortable, flexible and carries a wide range of goods.
 C Not affected by weather, knows no traffic congestion and clean.
 D Fast, accessible to remote areas and cheap.
39. The following processes cause a change in population EXCEPT:
 A Birth rate.
 B Death rate.
 C Migration.
 D Growth rate.
40. Due to droughts in North Cameroon, farmers abandon the area to the Southern parts. The type of migration involved in this movement is:
 A Inter-regional Migration.
 B Rural-Urban Migration.
 C Urban-Rural Migration.
 D International Migration.
41. The largest unit of a rural settlement is:
 A Village.
 B Town.
 C Hamlet.
 D Farmstead.
42. On an urban landscape, the settlement unit that will be fewest in number is:
 A Conurbation.
 B Town.
 C City.
 D Megalopolis.

43. The creation of green belts in cities is out to solve the problem of:
A sprawling in the city.
B Traffic Congestion in the city.
C Shortage of water in the city.
D High crime wave in the city.
-
44. One of the greatest problems encountered when constructing a Multi-purpose River Development Project is
A Provision of basic amenities
B Displacement of many people
C The death of many people
D Influx of unemployed to the site
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45. The Adamawa Highlands are very important to Cameroon because it:
A Has many cattle.
B Is the main watershed.
C Grows both cereals and tubers.
D Has many ethnic groups.
-
46. An argument in favour of the further exploration of oil in Cameroon is that it:
A Contributes to the GDP.
B Protects the environment.
C Provides great employment.
D Has many oil refineries.
-
47. The development of manufacturing industries has been very rapid in the coastal industrial region because of:
A Abundant raw materials.
B Favourable climate.
C Political Stability.
D Government Policy.
-
48. The two largest towns in Cameroon are:
A Douala and Limbe.
B Yaounde and Bamenda.
C Douala and Bamenda.
D Douala and Yaounde.
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49. There are few roads over the southern low plateau of Cameroon because it has:
A Dense population.
B Large mineral deposits.
C Many airports.
D Many rivers.
-
50. Government measure to improve agriculture in Cameroon is through the creation of:
A More industries.
B Research institutes.
C More ministries.
D More HEP dams.

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK