

19. Which of the following set of factors affects stream efficiency?
~~A~~ Channel roughness and basin size
~~B~~ Channel size, geology
 C Channel form, channel roughness
~~D~~ Channel size, channel shape, channel roughness
20. The correct sequence of landforms leading to the formation of a sea stack is
 A Arch, blowhole, geo, stack
 B Blowhole, cave, geo, stack
~~C~~ Geo, cave, arch, stack
 D Cave, arch, geo, stack
21. All of the following statements show the role of nutrient supply to the soil except one. Which is the odd statement?
 A Adds nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus to soil
~~B~~ Adds carbon exchange capacity of the soil
 C Adds more iron to the soil
 D Helps to buffer the pH of the soil

Table 1 showing soil textures below relates to questions 22 and 23.

Soil sample	Clay	Sand	Silt
M	75	10	15
N	20	40	40
O	10	70	20
P	73	11	17

Table 1

22. Which of the soil samples is most likely to be vulnerable to drought and nutrient deficiency?
 A Sample N
 B Sample P
 C Sample M
~~D~~ Sample O
23. Which one of the samples would be most ideal for agriculture (cultivation)?
 A Sample N
 B Sample P
 C Sample O
~~D~~ Sample M
24. The soils in some parts of the Mandara Mountains are young, skeletal and immature. The soil forming factors there have not yet operated for long. These soils are definitely
 A Intrazonal
~~B~~ Azonal
 C Hydromorphic
 D Desertic
25. Which of the following factors will NOT arrest a succession from reaching its climax or alter a succession after it has reached the climax?
 A Ample rainfall and snowfall
 B Occurrence of a landslide
~~C~~ Draining marshy areas or wet lands
 D Overgrazing by animals
26. An ecosystem whose vegetation is evergreen thus making possible photosynthesis to take place throughout the year at almost same rate.
 A Semi-evergreen forest
 B Deciduous forest
~~C~~ Rainforest
~~D~~ Temperate forest

27. Which one of the statements below is UNTRUE about the effect of altitude on vegetation distribution? As altitude increases there is,
- A Decrease in the number of plant species
 - ~~B~~ Decrease in the height of plants
 - C Decrease in the growth rate of plants
 - ~~D~~ Decrease in the ability of plants to adapt to the environment
28. In the ecosystem concept which of the following is NOT a component of the abiotic environment?
- ~~A~~ Plants
 - B Water
 - C Light
 - D Temperature
29. Identify the group of organisms which operate at all trophic levels in the food web.
- A Omnivores
 - B Carnivores
 - C Heterotrophs
 - ~~D~~ Detritivores
30. Desertification in the Northern regions of Cameroon is caused by,
- A Scanty rainfall and the reducing size (area) of Lake Chad
 - B High population density and pressure on resources
 - ~~C~~ Water abstraction, overgrazing and frequent droughts
 - ~~D~~ Deforestation and over cultivation of the land.

**SECTION B:
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

31. From the following group of factors, identify the best combination that explains the high population density in South East Asia.
- A Proximity to the ocean, extensive plains and equable mountain climate
 - B Fertile volcanic soils, high birth rates and intensive rice cultivation
 - C Fertile alluvial soils, extensive coastal plains and ancient civilisation
 - ~~D~~ Heavy industrialization, well developed agricultural sector and transport network
32. The geographical boundary where the least survival conditions prevail is known as
- A Ecumene
 - ~~B~~ Non-ecumene
 - C Ecumene frontier
 - D Survival limit
33. Which of the following population pyramids is applicable to the situation in Cameroon?
- A Stationary
 - ~~B~~ Progressive
 - C Regressive
 - D Intermediate
34. If in country X the total population is 10 million, the number of people employed is 1 million and the population of working age is 3 million, what will be the activity rate?
- A 10%
 - B 30%
 - ~~C~~ 33.3%
 - D 40%
- activity rate = $\frac{\text{people employed} \times 100}{\text{work age}}$ = $\frac{1,000,000 \times 100}{3,000,000}$

35. The Malthusian theory of geometric progression in population growth stated that population increases in the units of
 A 1, 2, 6, 18, 56
 B 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 C 1, 2, 4, 16, 64
~~D~~ 1, 2, 4, 8, 16
36. The faster population growth rate in Africa is due mainly to
 A High level of illiteracy
~~B~~ Inadequate birth control measures
 C Importance attached to children and low status of women
 D Dominantly agricultural economy that needs the workforce.
37. Which of the following factors of rural-urban migration does not constitute a pull factor at the destination?
 A Increased employment opportunities
 B Multiple social amenities
 C Lure of urban lifestyle
~~D~~ Increased population pressure
38. In a given year, a country with a population of 20 million, experiences the departure of 150,000 persons, and the entry of 100,000 people. What is the net migration?
 A +125,000
 B +50,000
 C -125,000
~~D~~ -50,000
39. Which of the following is not a proposition of Ravenstein's migration law?
 A People migrate to be reunited with their families
 B Most migrant travel over short distances
 C The longer the journey the more likely that the migrant will end up in a major commercial centre
~~D~~ Migration occurs in waves
- * 40. Under what circumstances can densely populated areas not be considered as overpopulated?
 A An increasing population with increasing living standards.
~~B~~ An increasing population with falling living standards
 C An increasing population with stable living standards
 D An increasing population with fluctuating living standards

Questions 41 and 42 are based on Table 2 which shows the variations in locational rent with intensity of production as distance from the market changes.

Land use type	Market Price	Production cost per ha	Transport cost
Vegetable	60	30	10
Dairying	45	25	20
Wood	24	10	14
Rye	15	5	10

Table 2

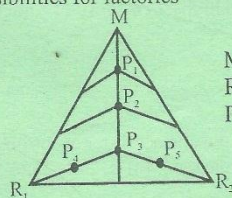
- * 41. From Table 2 what is the return for dairying without transport cost?
 A 30
~~B~~ 20
 C 14
 D 10

42. What is the return for vegetable including transport cost?
- A 10
 - B 14
 - ☒ C 20
 - D 5

43. Identify the view which does not apply to Sinclair's model.
- A The blight effect of urban sprawl
 - B Land speculation within the town
 - ☒ C The bulky and perishable crops are usually produced nearer the urban centre
 - D The urban dwellers interfere with agricultural activities through theft and vandalism

44. Which of the following theories has guided the location of the sugar processing plant at Mbandjock, Cameroon?
- A Weber's least cost location theory
 - B Losch's market area theory
 - ☒ C David Smith's spatial margins of profitability
 - D Fred's behavioural matrix theory

45. Figure 1 below shows Weber's locational triangle with two localized raw materials (R_1 & R_2) and a single market (m) with five locational possibilities for factories



M= market
R1 and R2= raw material sources
P= least cost location point.

Figure 1

Which locational point on the triangle indicates material index of less than 1.

- ☒ A P_1
 - B P_3
 - C P_2
 - D P_5
46. The single most significant factor that has been responsible for the foot-loosing of industries is
- A Land and pleasant environment
 - B Government policy
 - ☒ C Mobility of labour
 - D Emmergence of electricity
47. Given that in the Northwest region of Cameroon, transport network shows 20 edges, and 40 vetices. What is the beta index of the network?
- A 0.6 $\beta = \frac{\text{edges}}{\text{vetices}}$ $\frac{20}{40} = 0.5$
- B 2.0
- C 0.7
- ☒ D 0.5 $\frac{e-v+1}{2v-5} \times 100$ $\frac{20-40+1}{2 \times 40 - 5} \times 100 = 0.5$
48. Which of these constitutes the advantage that railway has over other modes of transport?
- A It is flexible and can carry a wide range of goods
 - ☒ B It can carry heavy bulky goods in large quantities
 - C It has a low running cost and is the cheapest transport mode over long distances
 - D It is suitable for high quality and perishable cargo

Turn Over

49. The following are all the disadvantages for a country or region that relies on a single or limited range of export products except one. Which is the exception?
- A Low productivity
 - ~~B~~ Vulnerability to crop pests
 - C Easily affected by world market prices
 - D Vulnerability to fluctuations in demand
-
50. Identify one of the following characteristics of the following that is not associated with Rostow's second stage of economic development model
- A Increasing exploitation of resources
 - ~~B~~ Diversification of the economy
 - C Development of a distinct core from the surrounding periphery
 - D Developing external links
-
51. A linear settlement that is common within the Upper Nkam and Mungo regions of Cameroon is due to:
- A The presence of the road leading to the Littoral region
 - ~~B~~ The difficult mountainous relief further inland
 - C The presence of the River Nkam
 - D The escape from the interior during the wars of 1950s and 1960s for safety
-
52. Which of the following constitutes the highest category of rural settlements?
- A Farmsteads
 - B Hut
 - C Hamlet
 - ~~D~~ Village
-
53. Arrange the following urban zones in the correct order according to the bid rent concept from the city centre to the periphery. (1) Working class zone (2) Middleclass zone, (3) Commuter zone (4) zone in transition (5) CBD
- A 5, 1, 4, 2, 3.
 - B 5, 2, 3, 1, 4.
 - ~~C~~ 5, 4, 1, 2, 3.
 - D 5, 4, 3, 1, 2.
-
54. Which one among the following characteristics is the least applicable to rural areas everywhere?
- A People highly dependent on agriculture and other primary activities
 - ~~B~~ Population density is lower than in urban areas
 - C Remoteness from urban centres
 - ~~D~~ Lower birth rates coupled with fairly high death rates.
-
55. "It is the process of movement of population, industry, shopping complexes and offices from the inner city locations to the periphery". Which of the following concepts best suits this definition?
- A De-urbanisation
 - B Decentralization
 - ~~C~~ Suburbanization
 - D Re-urbanisation
-
56. Which of the following factors best explains the concentration of retail activities in the CBD?
- A Highest number of buyers
 - ~~B~~ Highest level of accessibility
 - C Area with tallest buildings
 - D Highest number of pedestrians
-
57. Isolate the odd element in the delimitation of the urban sphere of influence
- A Newspaper circulation Index
 - ~~B~~ Accessibility to traffic
 - C Commuter range of towns
 - D Educational catchment area

58. Which of the following best describes the pattern of settlement in which similar settlements occupy one rank and are isolated from those of other ranks in the hierarchy of settlements?
- A Binary pattern
 - B Stepped pattern
 - ☒ C Primate pattern
 - D Central place pattern
59. From the following regional capitals of Cameroon, identify the town that is experiencing the most rapid rate of growth.
- A Ngaoundere
 - B Ebolowa
 - ☒ C Buea
 - D Bamenda
60. What is the normal relationship between settlement size and the number of functions performed?
- A Direct or positive relationship
 - ☒ B Inverse or negative relationship
 - C Static relationship
 - D Stepped relationship
-

SECTION A:
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. In which of the following situations is the hydrological cycle considered as a closed system?
☐ A River basin system
☒ B Global hydrological system
☐ C Continental hydrological system
☐ D Oceanic hydrological system

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the surface of a drainage basin?
☒ A Precipitation or rainfall input
☐ B Soil type
☐ C Drainage density
☐ D Shape and size of the basin

3. Which of the following hydrological elements contributes the least amount of water to basin runoff during the dry season?
☒ A Overland flow
☐ B Through flow
☐ C Channel flow
☐ D Base flow

4. Select from the following rivers the one with a single maximum regime
☒ A Ntem
☐ B Wouri
☐ C Amazon
☐ D Niger

5. The heated earth's surface emits long-wave energy which is absorbed by air molecules especially water vapour. This process of heat transfer is known as:
☐ A Counter radiation
☒ B Terrestrial radiation
☐ C Convection
☐ D Conduction

6. Why does insolation reduce at the poles?
☒ A Angle of sun's rays becomes very low at the poles and the sun's rays are spread over larger areas
☐ B At the poles, there is much absorption from the atmospheric particles
☐ C The poles have a wider surface area than the equator
☐ D The poles are characterised by anomalies

7. The process by which water changes from a solid to a gaseous state is known as
☐ A Evaporation
☐ B Condensation
☒ C Sublimation
☐ D Ablation

8. Which of the sets of weather elements below constitutes the strongest determinants of the climate of a place?
☒ A Temperature and precipitation
☐ B Humidity and temperature
☐ C Air masses and winds
☐ D Temperature and winds

9. The climatic type that is significantly influenced by the presence of large land and ocean masses with a seasonal reversal of wind direction is
☐ A Tropical wet and dry climate
☒ B Equatorial climate
☐ C Warm temperate climate
☐ D Monsoon climate

10. Which of the following conditions is necessary for the formation of land breeze?
A High pressure develops over land while a low pressure develops over the sea.
~~B~~ Low pressure develops over the land while a high pressure develops over the sea
C The sea and land both develop low pressure cells
D The sea and land develop high pressure cells.
11. This layer of the earth's interior is in a semi-plastic or semi-liquid state, with a high proportion of ferromagnesian minerals
A The sima
~~B~~ The core
C The inner core
~~D~~ The mantle
12. Where in Africa could be identified a destructive plate margin?
A The coastal zone of Northern Africa.
~~B~~ The East African Rift Valley
C The Cameroon volcanic line
D The Great lakes region
13. When an earthquake occurs at a place, the extent of damage depends on all of the following factors except one. Which is the exception?
A Population density
~~B~~ Time of the day
C Distance from the epicenter
D Altitude or height
14. Mount Cameroon is a classical example of
A Composite volcano
B Shield volcano
C Dome-shaped volcano
~~D~~ Ash and cinder volcano
15. An almost vertical steep rock wall over a long distance separating upland from lowland, caused by fracture and displacement is what kind of feature?
~~A~~ Rift valley/
B Fault scarp
C Block mountain
D Anticlinal upland
16. Which of the following statements best defines volcanicity?
A A process by which lava is intruded or extruded
B A process which is responsible for the building of volcanic cones
~~C~~ All the processes through which liquid, solid and gaseous material are forced into the earth's crust or ejected onto the surface.
D A process in which the crust cracks open and mountains are built.
17. The coastal region of Caledonia has average annual temperature of -2°C , annual precipitation of 250mm per year low degree of sunshine. The type of weathering that prevails there is.
A Intense mechanical weathering
~~B~~ Intense chemical weathering
C Slight chemical weathering
D Intense freeze-thaw weathering
18. The largest proportion of a river's load is carried by which means?
A Traction
~~B~~ Suspension
C Solution
D Saltation

Turn Over