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Geography 2
0550

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 2020 GCE REVISION **ORDINARY LEVEL**

Subject Title	**Geography**
Paper No.	**Paper 2**
Subject Code No.	**0550**

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Two and a Half (2½) hours

Answer FOUR Questions choosing ONE from each section.

Questions ONE carries 30 marks. All the other Questions carry 20 marks each.

Each question that is sub-divided has the sub marks in brackets.

In questions involving calculations, all steps of the working MUST be shown.

If an outline MAP and/or GRAPH are used, they must be tied inside your answer booklet, opposite the written part of the answer.

NB-ONLY THE FIRST FOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED WILL BE MARKED

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

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SECTION A
MAP WORK

This question constitutes 33.3% of the marks in the paper and 21.5% of the marks for the whole subject. You are advised to spend about One Hour on this question.

1. Study the Ordnance Survey Map Extract of Barmouth (1:50,000) provided, and answer the questions that follow:

(a) State:
(i) The height of the highest point at 623185.
(ii) The dominant woodland in grid square 6311.
(iii) The meaning of the feature marked at the grid reference 612082.
(iv) The nature of the slope in grid square 6510.
(v) The length of Fairbourne railway stretching from 611120 to 616150.
(vi) The bearing of Morfa Mawddach Station from Fairbourne Station. **(10 marks)**

(b) Copy the portion of Barmouth between northing 11 and 16 and insert:
(i) The water body at 6614.
(ii) The A 493 road.
(iii) A picnic site.
(iv) Harbour.
(v) The disused quarry near the railway station.
(Add the title, key, scale.)
(8 marks)

(c) From **TWO** map evidences, state what the land is used for. **(4 marks)**

(d) Comment on:
(i) The relief of the landscape.
(ii) The distribution of woodland.
(4 + 4 = 8 marks)

(Total = 30 marks)

SECTION B
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

2. (a) Briefly define the following in relation to earth:
Solstice, Equinox, revolution and rotation **(4 marks)**
(b) Describe **THREE** measures that can be used to solve the problems of water shortages. **(6 marks)**

(c) Write a message to your friends explaining to them **WHY** global temperature is increasing and **HOW** the situation can be reduced. **(6 marks)**
(d) Why should man conserve the soil? **(4 marks)**

(Total = 20 marks)

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3. (a) Briefly describe the hydrological cycle. **(4 marks)**

(b) Name the climatic type in which each of the following biomes are dominant:

Xerophytes, savanna grassland, steppe grassland, rainforest, temperate deciduous woodland, coniferous forest **(3 marks)**

(c) The following are some pairs of landforms:

- **Rock pedestal and Zeugen**
- **V-shaped valley and waterfall**
- **Arête and pyramidal peak**
- **Arch and stack**

(i) For each pair, state the agent of erosion involved. **(2 marks)**

(ii) Select **ONE** pair and draw well labelled diagrams to show their characteristics. **(4 marks)**

(iii) For any **ONE** of the features drawn, describe its formation process. **(3 marks)**

(d) Describe **TWO** proofs to show that the earth is spherical. **(4 marks)**

(Total = 20 marks)

SECTION C
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

4. (a) (i) Classify the following terms or phrases in an agricultural system under **inputs, processes, and output, using a table:**

Building of paddocks, young animals, beef, skin, marketing, lush vegetation, planting of fodder, animal dung, suitable climate, sowing of seeds **(5 marks)**

(ii) State **TWO** ways by which human activities bring about global warming. **(2 marks)**

(b) On the outline map of the world provided, **locate** and **name** the following:

(i) an area in the temperate lands where forestry is important.

(ii) **TWO** important fishing grounds in the northern hemisphere. **(6 marks)**

(c) (i) Outline **THREE** ways by which the government of a country can encourage the development of tourism. **(3 marks)**

(ii) State **FOUR** reasons for the creation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). **(4 marks)**

(Total = 20 marks)

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5. (a) Identify the industry in **column one** and match it with the pull factors in **column two** that attract it.

Column One	Column Two
(i) Manufacturing of electronics	A) Large market and transport
(ii) Iron and steel industry	B) Large number of work force and market
(iii) Baking of bread	C) Large source of raw material and power supply
(iv) Textile industry	D) Large number of highly skilled labour, power and market

(4 marks)

(b) Describe **FOUR** strategies used by governments of NICs in developing their industries. **(4marks)**

(c) On the outline map of the world provided, **Locate** and **name: Two areas of low population densities; TWO highly industrialised regions, a major world shipping route.** **(6 marks)**

(d) Describe the differences in the level of development between AICs, and LICs by using the following measurements: **birth rate, death rate, GNP per head, literacy rate, population growth rate** and **Life expectancy.** **(6 marks)**

(Total = 20 marks)

SECTION D
CAMEROON GEOGRAPHY

6. (a) On the outline map of Cameroon provided, **locate** and **name** the following:

(i) A main River. (ii) One area of dense population

(iii) One area of sparse population. (iv) The Adamawa Plateau.

(v) An area of dense vegetation cover. **(5 marks)**

(b) (i) Outline **six** tourist resource facilities of the country. **(3 marks)**

(ii) Briefly describe **TWO** measures the government has used to promote tourism and leisure in the country. **(4 marks)**

(c) Suggest to the government what should be done to improve on her:

(i) Trade with other countries

(ii) Agricultural output.

(4 + 4 = 8 marks)

(Total = 20 marks)

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7. (a) On the outline map of Cameroon provided, **locate** and **name** the following:

(i) An area of grassland (ii) The northern industrial zone

(iii) An area of volcanic soils (iv) One area of dense and one area of sparse population. **(5 marks)**

(b) Describe **THREE** ways by which the primary resources of Cameroon are being developed for economic emergence. **(6 marks)**

(c) Explain **THREE** problems faced by urban areas in Cameroon. **(6 marks)**

(d) Suggest how the transport sector of Cameroon can be made more efficient. **(3 marks)**

(Total = 20 marks)

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BARMOUTH

ROADS AND PATHS

Not necessarily rights of way

- Motorway (dual carriageway) — Service area M 1, Junction number 1, Elevated, En Viaduc, überhöht
- Motorway under construction
- Trunk road — Unfenced, A 470 (T), Footbridge, Passerelle, Fussgängerbrücke
- Main road — Sans clôture, A 496, Dual carriageway, Chaussées séparées, Zweibahnig
- Main road under construction
- Secondary road — Uneingehegt, B 4410
- Narrow road with passing place — A 855, B 885
- Road generally more than 4m wide — Bridge, Pont, Brücke
- Road generally less than 4m wide
- Other road, drive or track
- Path
- Gradient : 1 in 5 and steeper / 1 in 7 to 1 in 5
- Gates
- Road tunnel
- Ferry (passenger) — Ferry P
- Ferry (vehicle) — Ferry V

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

(Not applicable to Scotland)

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Road used as a public path
- Byway open to all traffic

Extent of available information

Public rights of way indicated by these symbols have been derived from Definitive Maps as amended by later enactments or instruments held by Ordnance Survey on 1st February 1988 and are shown subject to the limitations imposed by the scale of mapping

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

Danger Area — MOD Ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices

TOURIST INFORMATION

- Information centre
- Parking
- Camp site
- Picnic site
- Caravan site
- Viewpoint
- Youth hostel
- Selected places of tourist interest
- Telephone, public/motoring organisation
- Golf course or links
- PC — Public convenience (in rural areas)

Diagrammatic only: Magnetic North, Grid North, True North

RAILWAYS

- Track multiple or single
- Track narrow gauge
- Bridges Footbridge
- Tunnel
- Viaduct
- Freight line, siding or tramway
- Station (a) principal (b) closed to passengers
- Level crossing — LC
- Embankment
- Cutting

WATER FEATURES

- Marsh or salting
- Towpath, Lock, Ford, Aqueduct, Canal, Weir, Bridge, Footbridge, Lake, Normal tidal limit, Canal (dry)
- Slopes, Cliff, Flat rock, Sand Dunes, Mud
- High water mark, Low water mark
- Lighthouse (in use), Lighthouse (disused), Beacon, Shingle

GENERAL FEATURES

- Electricity transmission line (with pylons spaced conventionally)
- Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
- Buildings — ruin
- Public buildings (selected)
- Bus or coach station
- Coniferous wood — P L F
- Non-coniferous wood — D B F
- Mixed wood
- Orchard
- Park or ornamental grounds
- Quarry
- Spoil heap, refuse tip or dump
- Radio or TV mast
- Church or Chapel — with tower / with spire / without tower or spire
- Chimney or tower
- Glasshouse
- Graticule intersection at 5' intervals
- Heliport — H
- Triangulation pillar
- Windmill with or without sails
- Windpump

BOUNDARIES

- National
- County, Region or Islands Area
- London Borough
- District
- National Park or Forest Park
- National Trust — NT — NT always open / NT opening restricted
- Forestry Commission — FC — Pedestrians only -observe local signs

SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK

Limit of area Confirmation Order 1951

ABBREVIATIONS

P	Post office	CH	Clubhouse
PH	Public house	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
MS.	Milestone	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent
MP	Milepost	CG	Coastguard

ANTIQUITIES

- VILLA — Roman
- Castle — Non-Roman
- Battlefield (with date)
- Tumulus
- Position of antiquity which cannot be drawn to scale

Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in the care of the Secretaries of State for the Environment, for Scotland and for Wales and that are open to the public

The revision date of archaeological information varies over the sheet

HEIGHTS

Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval

•144 Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the station height at ground level and not necessarily to the summit.

ROCK FEATURES

outcrop, cliff, scree

1:50 000

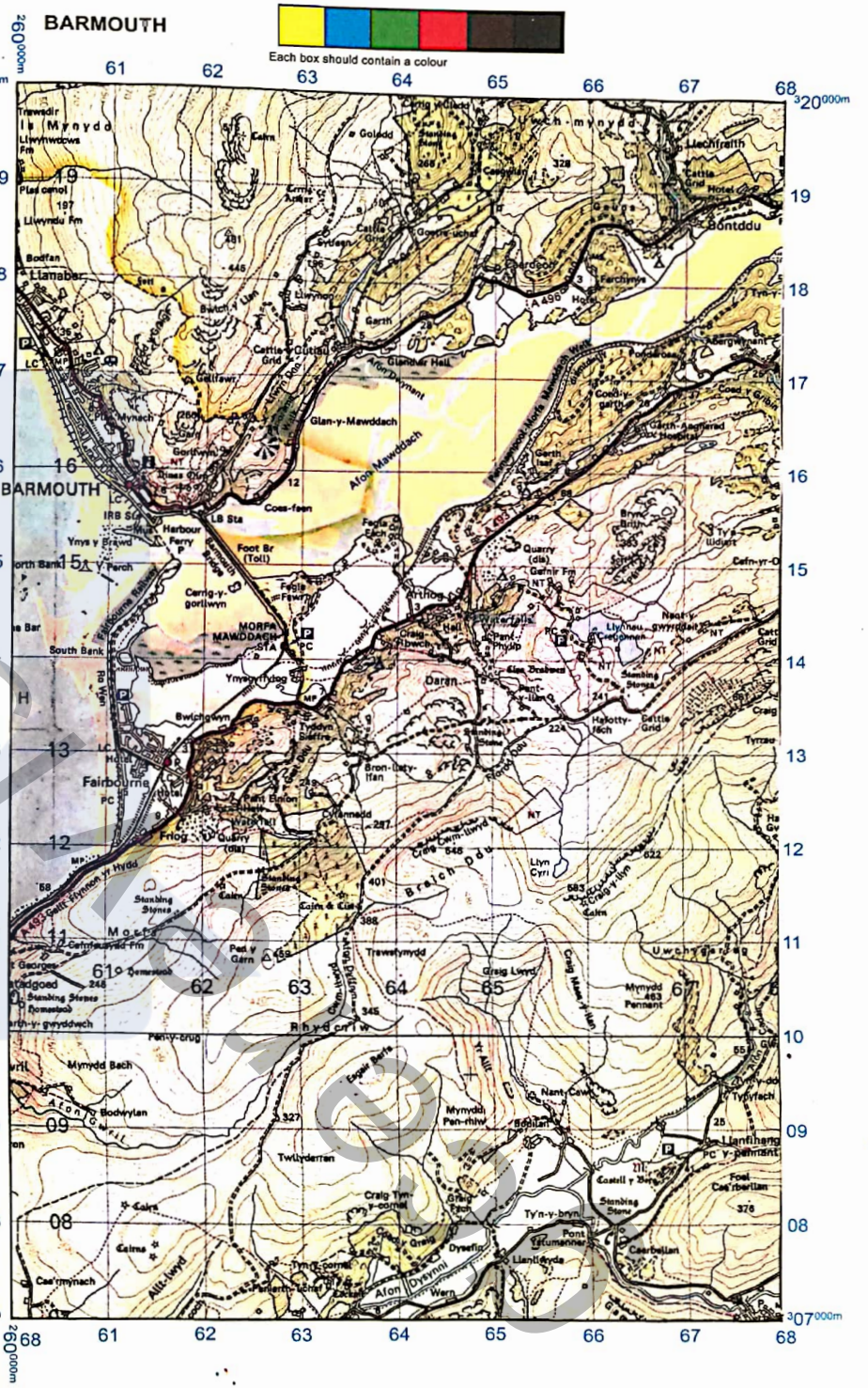
2 centimetres to 1 kilometre (one grid square)

2 0 Kilometres 2 3

0 Miles 2

1 kilometre = 0.6214 mile

1 mile = 1.6093 kilometres



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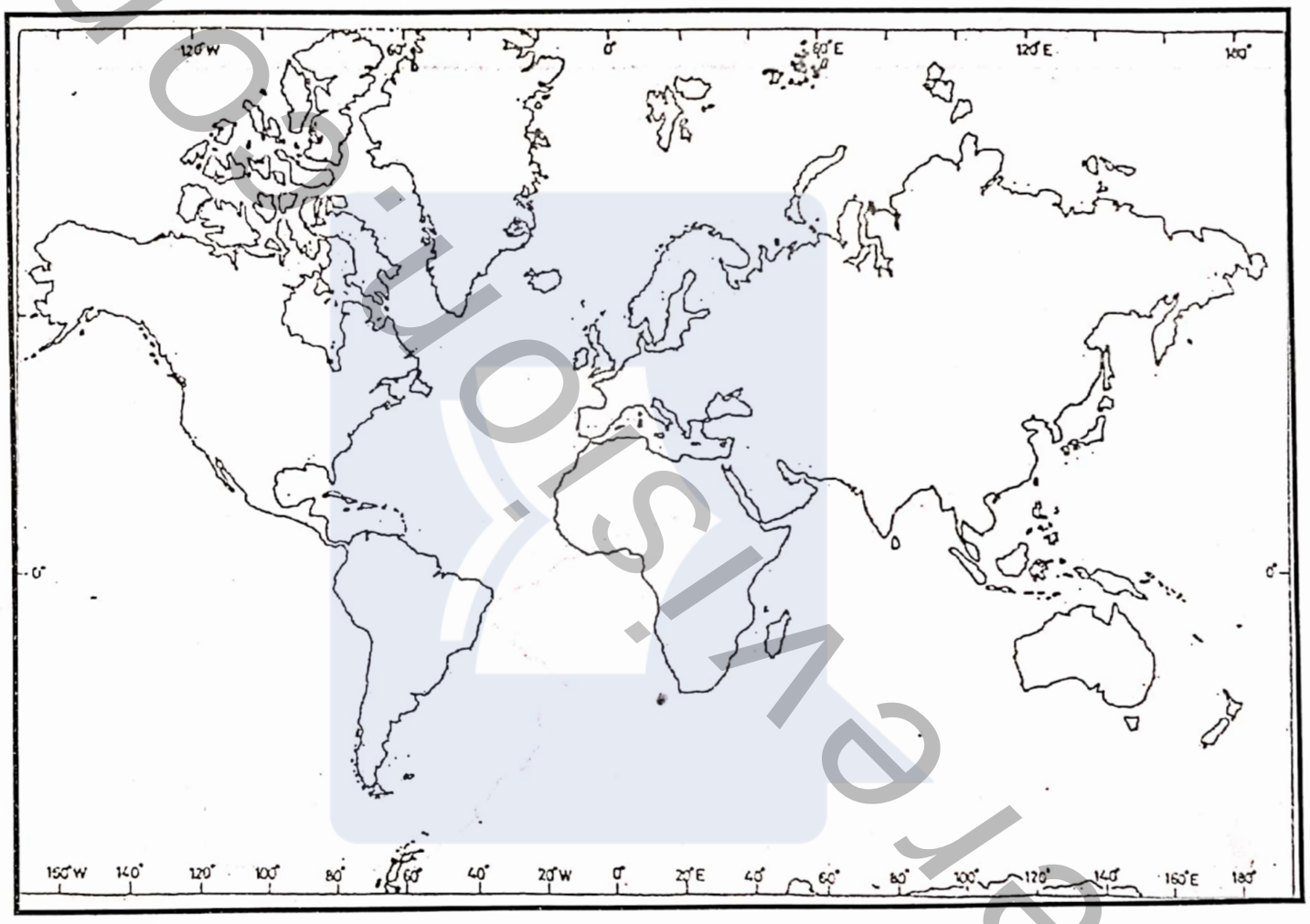

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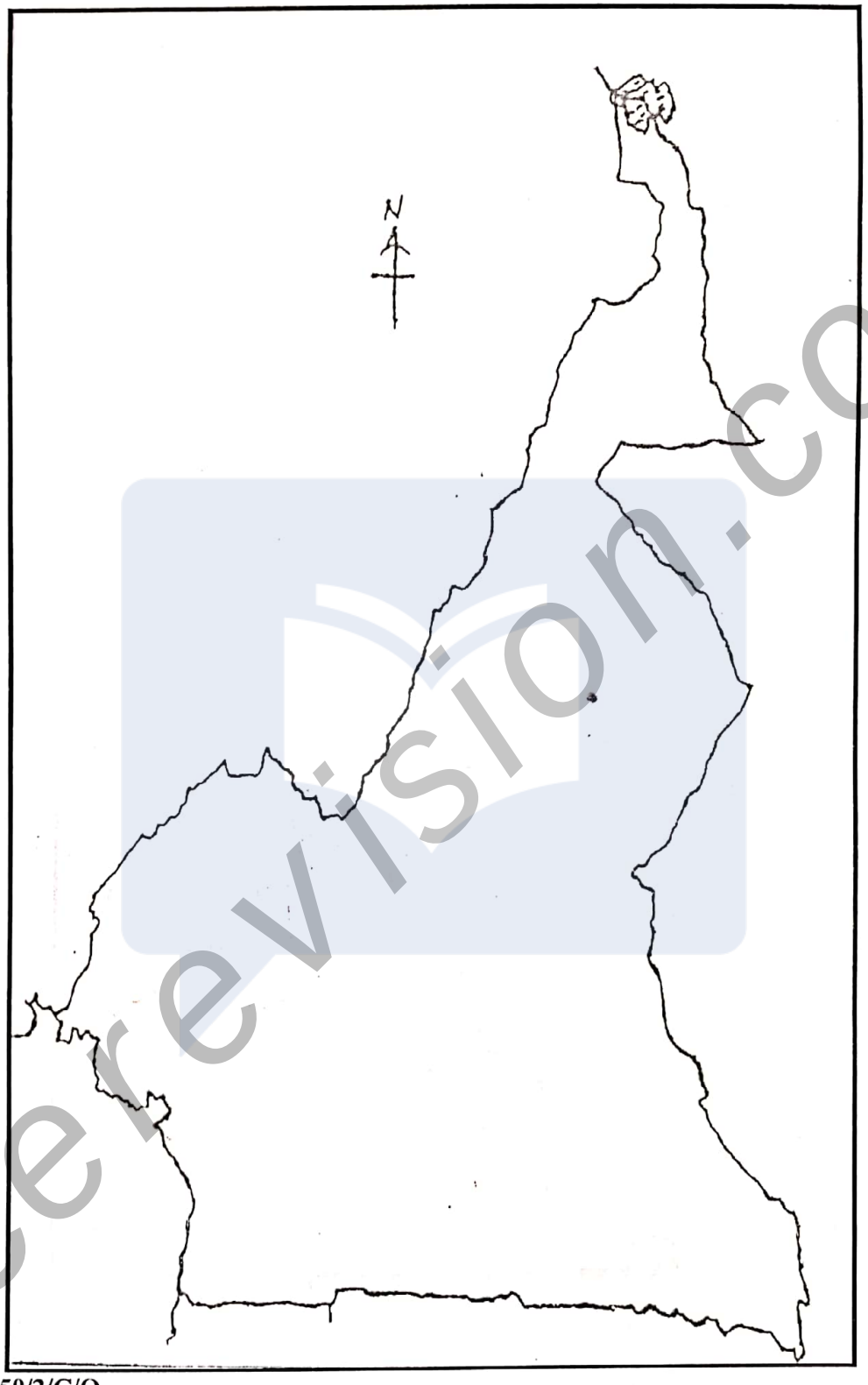

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