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MARCH 2022

<b>The Teachers' Resource Unit and the Regional Inspectorate of Pedagogy, in collaboration with NOWEGTA</b>	<b>SUBJECT CODE NUMBER</b> 0750	<b>PAPER NUMBER</b> 1
	<b>GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION</b>	
CANDIDATE NAME: .....	<b>SUBJECT TITLE GEOGRAPHY</b>	
CANDIDATE NUMBER: .....		
CENTRE NUMBER: .....		
<b>ADVANCED LEVEL</b>		

**Time Allowed: One and a half hours**  
**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

Mobile phones are **NOT ALLOWED** in the examination room.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THIS 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 "Advanced level -0750 code and subject title—GEOGRAPHY Paper 1".
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Without opening the booklet, pull out the answer sheet carefully from inside the front cover of this booklet. 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.
6. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

**Candidate Name, Centre Number, Candidate Number, Subject Code Number, and Paper number**

**How to answer questions in this examination:**

7. Answer ALL the 50 questions in this examination. All questions carry equal marks.
8. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
9. For each question there are four suggested answers, A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is correct. 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]
10. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, and then mark your new answer.
11. Avoid spending much time on any question. If you find a question difficult, move to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
12. Do all rough work in this booklet using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
13. You must not take this booklet and answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.

## SECTION A : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. The process of heat transfer by rapid upward movement of heated air molecules is known as,

- A) Terrestrial radiation
- B) Ground surface radiation
- C) Convection
- D) Conduction

2. Identify the prevailing or planetary winds which originate from the sub tropical high pressure belt and blow polewards into the temperate low pressure belt in the northern hemisphere.

- A) The Trade Winds.
- B) The South Westerlies
- C) The East Polar Winds
- D) The North Westerlies.

3. Isolate from the pairs below the best combination of atmospheric components, whose variation is responsible for different weather conditions?

- A) Nitrogen and Oxygen
- B) Ozone and Oxygen
- C) Water vapour and Aerosols
- D) Water vapour and Argon

4. In Cameroon, the Adamawa Plateau experiences which of the following climatic types?

- A) The Humid Tropical Climate
- B) The Dry Tropical Climate
- C) The Semi Desert Climate
- D) The Sahel Climate

5. All of the following factors favour the development of heat island in the large urban and industrial cities of temperate latitudes, except one. Identify the exception.

- A) Low clouds over the city increase counter radiation
- B) Gardens and parks increase the greenhouse effect
- C) Tarred and concrete surfaces retain a lot of heat.
- D) Domestic, industrial and transport activities generate more heat

6. Which of the following hydrological elements contribute the least amount of water to basin run off during the dry season?

- A) Through flow
- B) Channel flow
- C) Base flow
- D) Overland flow

7. The Mezam River basin was investigated using a topographic map and the following data was collected from the main stream and its tributaries.

Stream Order	1	2	3	4
Stream	18	9	4	2
Frequency				

The average Bifurcation Ratio for the basin is,

- A) 1.33
- B) 6.25
- C) 2.08
- D) 8.25

8. Recent floods noticed in some towns in Cameroon can be attributed to the following reasons, except one.

- Isolate the exception.
- A) Deforestation
  - B) Height of the water table
  - C) Poor drainage
  - D) Climate change

9. Which of the following groups of forces is responsible for the development of the major land forms on the earth surface?

- A) Tectonic forces
- B) Denudational forces
- C) Compressional forces
- D) Tensional forces.

10. Isolate the pairs whose elements are chemical weathering processes?

- A) Oxidation and Solution

- B) Hydrolysis and exfoliation
- C) Carbonation and block disintegration
- D) Hydration and exfoliation.

11. Which of the following list of processes are in the proper sequence of occurrence in nature?

- A) Deposition, erosion, transportation, and weathering.
- B) Weathering, deposition, erosion, and transportation.
- C) Weathering, erosion, deposition, and transportation.
- D) Weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition.

12. The following are characteristics of convergent plate margins, except one. Which is the exception?

- A) They contain the major orogenic or mountain building belts of the continent.
- B) Subduction results in the development of submarine trenches.
- C) Convergence causes out pouring of basic lava.
- D) A denser oceanic plate is forced under a lighter continental plate.

13. The following are mass movement processes. Identify the set that is entirely slow types.

- i) solifluction    ii) earth flow    iii) land slides
- vi) slumping
- A) i and ii
- B) iii and iv
- C) ii and iv
- D) i and iii

14. It is a coastal erosional process involving bouncing and scraping of rock fragments against the base of a cliff by breaking waves.

- A) Hydraulic action
- B) Corrasion
- C) Solution
- D) Attrition.

15. All of the following are features of coastal deposition, except one. Identify the exception.

- A) Stack
- B) Tombolo
- C) Bar
- D) Spit.

16. Which of the mountain peak is NOT found on the Cameroon Volcanic Line (CVL).

- A) Mt Oku
- B) Mt Bambutos
- C) Mt Tchabal Gangdaba
- D) Mt Guumbiri

17. A soil which is formed under water logged conditions has undergone one of the following pedogenic processes.

- A) Leaching
- B) Podzolisation
- C) Gleying
- D) Ferralitisation.

18. The classification of soils as mature and immature is on the bases of:

- A) Climate
- B) Time
- C) Organic matter
- D) Relief

19. The soils along the River Menchum were found to be coarse-textured, shallow and free draining, with low nutrient content. Which type of parent material does such soil type originate?

- A) Limestone
- B) Shales
- C) Basalt
- D) Granite

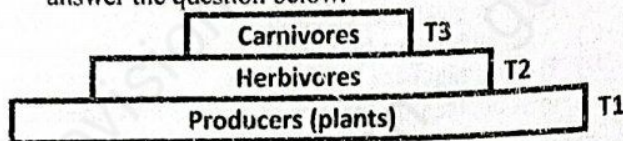
20. The term which refers to the various patterns in which soil particles are naturally grouped together to form larger peds is;

- A) Soil texture
- B) Soil structure
- C) Soil consistency
- D) Soil porosity

21. A plant community which had reached its climax but latter deteriorated and is maintained for considerable period of time in a different form by persistent human activity is known as,

- A) Sub climax community
- B) Plagio-climax
- C) Climatic climax community
- D) Delayed climax community

22. Study the figure below which shows a simplified trophic energy pyramid for a lake ecosystem and answer the question below.



Identify the best explanation to the shape of the trophic energy pyramid

- A) There is a fall in biomass with an increase in trophic level.
  - B) The biomass ratio between various trophic levels is not uniform.
  - C) The smaller organisms are the most numerous.
  - D) Waste energy occurs at each stage as heat and decomposition.
23. The amount of energy made available by plants to animals at the herbivores level is known as:
- A) Primary productivity
  - B) Net primary productivity
  - C) Net ecosystem productivity
  - D) Secondary productivity
24. Which of the following is a major cause of deforestation on the South Cameroon Low Plateau and Coastal Lowlands?
- A) Extraction of tropical hard wood for more economically developed countries.
  - B) Agricultural expansion projects.
  - C) Construction of road infrastructure.
  - D) Mining operations by foreign companies.
25. Construction of dams, straightening of river channels and the building of levees and retaining walls are some mitigation strategies to control.
- A) Soil erosion
  - B) Coastal erosion
  - C) Desertification
  - D) Flooding

#### SECTION B: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

26. Zero population growth can best be described as:
- A) When Death Rate and Birth Rates are increasing and the number of children per family is 4.2.
  - B) When Birth Rates are declining but Death Rates are increasing, with an average family size of 3.
  - C) When Birth Rates and Death Rates are equal and the average number of children per family is 2.1.
  - D) When both Death Rates and Birth Rates are declining, with an average family size of 1.
27. The rate at which population density declines with increasing distance from a central point is referred to as:
- A) Population decline
  - B) Population Density Lapse Rate

- C) The Lorenz Curve
- D) Population Exponential Rate

28. The ratio between the total number of people engaged in agriculture in an area and the total cultivable area is known as:

- A) Crude Density
- B) Physiological Density
- C) Nutritional Density
- D) Population Density

29. The regular daily movement of people from their residences to work places and back is best known in geography as;

- A) Daily Mobility
- B) Periodic Movement
- C) Daily Circulation
- D) Commuting

30. "The volume of migration is inversely proportional to the distance travelled by the migrants." This statement relates to:

- A) Stouffers theory of intervening Opportunities
- B) Zip's Inverse distance law
- C) Olsson's model
- D) Malthus' theory

31. In Cameroon the most significant type of inter regional migration in terms of volume is;

- A) Movement from the Western Highlands to the Coastal Lowlands.
- B) Movement from Bamenda to Douala.
- C) Movement from Bamenda to Yaoundé.
- D) Movement from the Mandara Mountains to the Diamarie plains.

32. According to Malthus, there are two types of checks on rapid population growth, namely the negative and positive checks. Identify from the list below one negative check.

- A) Diseases
- B) Floods
- C) Famine
- D) Late marriages.

33. From the list below identify the two cultural factors which influence the intensity and type of farming in a place.

i) Land Tenure System    ii) Level Of Technology  
iii) The Rule Of The State    iv) Inheritance Laws and fragmentation

- A) i and ii
- B) i and iv
- C) ii and iii
- D) ii and iv

34. Which of the following is an example of a farming system where labour and capital inputs are small, the land area for cultivation is large, but output is small.

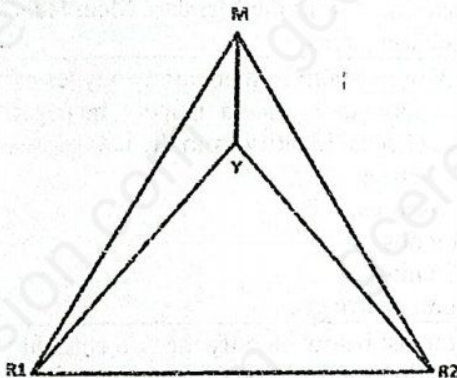
- A) Intensive subsistence.
- B) Intensive commercial.
- C) Extensive subsistence.
- D) Extensive commercial.

35. The table below shows the variation in Locational Rent with intensity of production as distance from the market changes.

Land Use Type	Market price	Production Cost per hectare	Transport Cost
Dairying	45	25	20
Rye	15	05	10
Vegetables	60	30	10
Wood	24	10	14

From the table above, what is the return for vegetables, excluding transport cost.

- A) 10  
B) 30  
C) 20  
D) 40
36. Which of the following best describes Foot Loose industries?  
A) Those located at the coast  
B) Those located at the foot of mountain ranges  
C) Those located near their markets  
D) Those that can be located anywhere
37. In 2014, data obtained from Ndawara Tea Estate showed that 24,000 tons of tea leaves were plucked from the fields and when processed it produced 4,000 tons of consumable tea ready for the market. What was the material index?  
A) 6.0  
B) 2.0  
C) 0.16  
D) 4.0
38. State the type of industry located at point Y from the diagram below



- A) Foot Loose industry  
B) Market oriented industry  
C) Raw material oriented industry  
D) High-tech industry

39. In transport network connectivity, the formula  $\frac{e-v+1}{2v+5}$

Denotes:

- A) The Beta index  
B) The Gamma index  
C) The Alpha index  
D) The Detour index
40. Choose from the list below the transport mode with the highest running cost:  
A) Water  
B) Rail  
C) Pipeline  
D) Road
41. All of the following factors may cause a settlement to become less nucleated, except one. Identify the exception.  
A) Discovery of more mineral resources elsewhere  
B) Provision of pipe borne water system

- C) Presence of a strong communal spirit  
D) Return of peace
42. Water as an essential site factor for rural settlement location provides all of the following uses, except one. Choose the exception.  
A) Domestic uses.  
B) Irrigation for agriculture.  
C) Transport facilities.  
D) HEP generation.

43. The morphology of a town refers to which of the following characteristics?  
A) Pattern and arrangement of functional zones within a Town.  
B) Pattern of arrangement of streets and houses on the landscape.  
C) Pattern of arrangement of houses and surrounding farmlands.  
D) Pattern of arrangement of urban land uses.

44. Which of the following factors adequately explain 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.

45. In Cameroon, identify the type of flow or movement of people that can be described as counter urbanization.  
A) The movement of people from Takou village to Douala.  
B) The movement of people from one village to another.  
C) The movement of people from Bamenda to Douala.  
D) The movement of people from Yaoundé to settle in Atok village on the road to Betoua.

46. Which of the following describes the type of relationship between cities and their spheres of influence?  
A) Independent relationship  
B) Parasitic relationship  
C) Insignificant relationship  
D) Symbiotic relationship

47. Identify the two basic principles which underline Christaller's horizontal hierarchy of Central Places?  
A) Range of goods and market threshold.  
B) Demand and supply.  
C) Population size and distance apart.  
D) Complementarily and Intervening opportunities.

48. The most destructive greenhouse gas which retains the greatest amount of outgoing terrestrial radiation and thus contributing to Global Warming is:  
A) Methane  
B) Carbon Dioxide  
C) CFCs  
D) Nitrous Oxides

49. The quantity of goods and services that are involved in the trade between countries best describes  
A) Direction of trade  
B) Terms of trade  
C) Composition of trade  
D) Volume of trade

50. Sustainable development is best explained as:  
A) Development that sustains high living standards at all cost.  
B) Development which exploits and at the same time conserves natural resources for future generation.  
C) Development by the local community in the planning and projection of development projects.  
D) Development that is culturally accepted and economically affordable.

END