

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD**General Certificate of Education Examination****JUNE 2025****ORDINARY LEVEL**

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification Number	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER****Duration: 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. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Non-programmable 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 your 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.

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Turn Over

1. The scale of a map expressed as 2cm to 1 km is a
 - A Ratio scale.
 - B Representative Fraction scale.
 - C Statement scale.
 - D Linear scale.

2. An area with closely spaced contour lines indicates:
 - A Steep slope.
 - B Gentle slope.
 - C Uneven slope.
 - D Even slope.

3. A six figure grid reference gives:
 - A The exact location of a feature.
 - B The area of location of a feature.
 - C The direction of location of a feature.
 - D The situation of location of a feature.

4. The presence of residence on a map is an indication of
 - A Industrial land use.
 - B Recreational land use.
 - C Waste land use.
 - D Settlement land use.

5. Study the following land uses on a landscape and answer question 5.
 (i) Sand Pit (ii) Caravan Site (iii) Police Station (iv) View Point (v) Parking.
 Which of the combinations of land uses indicates the tourist services of the settlement?
 - A i, iii, and v.
 - B i, ii, and iii.
 - C ii, iv, and v.
 - D ii, iii, and iv.

6. The most convincing proof for the shape of the earth is
 - A Aerial photographs.
 - B Circumnavigation.
 - C Ship's visibility.
 - D Circular Horizon.

7. Russia and the USA have more than one time zone because they
 - A Lie across the equator.
 - B Spread across more than 15° of longitudes.
 - C Spread across more than 15° of latitudes.
 - D Lie across great circles.

8. During the revolution of the earth (on its orbit), the date 21st March indicates:
 - A Summer Solstice.
 - B Spring Equinox.
 - C Autumn Equinox.
 - D Winter Solstice.

9. The following are components of the hydrological cycle:
 (i) Soil Moisture (ii) Precipitation (iii) Runoff (iv) Ground Water
 Which of the combinations represents only stores in the hydrological cycle?
 - A i, and iv.
 - B i, and ii.
 - C ii, and iv.
 - D iii, and iv.

10. The lateral movement of water within the zone of permanent saturation and rocks is called:
 - A Percolation.
 - B Base flow.
 - C Through flow.
 - D Infiltration.

11. The stratosphere is an important layer of the atmosphere because
 - A Water vapour is found there.
 - B Weather is made there.
 - C Ultraviolet rays are absorbed there.
 - D Temperature reduces there.

12. Rainfall is measured with a rain gauge and recorded in millimetres while cloud cover is
 - A Measured by eye observation and recorded in oktas.
 - B Measured by hygrometer and recorded in percentages.
 - C Measured by barometer and recorded in millibars.
 - D Measured by Campbell Stokes and recorded in hours.

13. The process by which all forms of condensation fall back to the earth surface is
 - A Evaporation.
 - B Saturation.
 - C Precipitation.
 - D Sublimation.

14. The prevailing wind blowing over Cameroon that is associated with the rainy season is:
 - A The hurricane.
 - B The harmattan.
 - C The monsoon.
 - D The cyclone.

15. Inland areas have high diurnal temperature ranges because of:
 - A High insolation.
 - B Continentality.
 - C Cold Ocean currents.
 - D Warm Ocean currents.

16. Mountains modify climate in that as height increases
 - A Pressure reduces.
 - B Wind speed reduces.
 - C Temperature increases.
 - D Sunshine hours increase.

17. One importance of waste management are:
 - A Free flow of surface runoff.
 - B Environmental protection.
 - C Soil contamination.
 - D Resource conservation.

18. One of the effects of cold ocean currents on the climates of adjacent landmasses is that it causes:
 A Fog development.
 B Abundant rainfall.
 C Desert conditions.
 D Severe winters.
-
19. The best way to solve problems of water shortages is to:
 A Increase cost of water.
 B Cost more rain to fall.
 C Increase the number of rivers.
 D Construct dams.
-
20. Identify the aspect below which is not a factor of soil development.
 A Climate.
 B Temperature.
 C Time.
 D Vegetation.
-
21. Evergreen trees, continuous canopies, multiple layers, are characteristics of the
 A Monsoon forest.
 B Tropical Rainforest.
 C Coniferous forest.
 D Mangrove forest.
-
22. Green plants are considered very important in the ecosystems because they:
 A Generate all energy.
 B Breakdown dead material.
 C Feed from all organisms.
 D Depend on all organisms.
-
23. The layer of the earth's interior composed of the sial and sima is called:
 A Inner core.
 B Mantle.
 C Outer core.
 D Crust.
-
24. Rocks that are formed from the remains of living and non-living things are called:
 A Volcanic Rocks.
 B Metamorphic Rocks.
 C Sedimentary Rocks.
 D Plutonic Rocks.
-
25. Which of the following is an aspect of physical weathering?
 A Frost action.
 B Hydrolysis.
 C Hydration.
 D Carbonation.
-
26. It is not a practical strategy for preserving life in the event of a volcanic eruption:
 A Established evacuation Centres.
 B Create exclusion zones.
 C Coordination of emergent services.
 D Construction of tall and concrete building.
-
27. A drainage pattern in which the tributaries meet the main river at acute angles forming a tree-like pattern describes:
 A Radial drainage pattern.
 B Dendritic drainage pattern.
 C Annular drainage pattern.
 D Trilise drainage pattern.
-
28. Which of the following is a challenge in adopting climate smart agriculture?
 A Livestock management.
 B Foot harvest management.
 C Market barriers.
 D Conservation of agriculture.
-
29. Development that considers the needs of all the people today and those still to come is
 A Economic Development.
 B Sustainable Development.
 C Balanced Development.
 D Social Development.
-
30. Select the list of farming types that are practised in areas with abundant farmland.
 A Dairy, Ranching, Battery Hen.
 B Dairy, Wet Paddy, Horticulture.
 C Viticulture, Market Gardening, Bush Fallowing.
 D Ranching, Shifting Cultivation, Plantation.
-
31. The most common example of intensive commercial farming is:
 A Market gardening.
 B Horticulture
 C Viticulture
 D Mixed farming
-
32. One main assumption of Von Thünen's model on agricultural land use patterns is that:
 A There are many markets on the landscape.
 B Extensive farming is near the city while intensive is far away.
 C Transport types and cost in the area are the same.
 D Intensive farming is near the city while extensive is far away
-
33. The following are referred to as energy for the future: (i) Coal (ii) Solar energy (iii) natural gas (iv) HEP
 A i and iv.
 B ii and iii.
 C ii and iv.
 D i and iii.
-
34. Which of the following industries are all examples of light industry? (i) Brewery industry (ii) Petrochemical industry (iii) Dairy factory (iv) Metallurgical industry (v) Canneries.
 A i, iii and v.
 B i, ii and iii.
 C ii, iii and iv.
 D iii, iv and v
-

35. Which of the following is not a strategy to improve industrialisation in the LICs?
 A Establish a stable banking system.
 B Movement of industries from existing sites.
 C Provide tax holidays for overseas investors.
 D Established a conducive political climate.
-
36. Cheese, butter, wool, linen, watches and jewelries are products of the:
 A Heavy industry.
 B High tech industry.
 C Food processing industry.
 D Light industry.
-
37. Industries are considered as raw material oriented when the material index is:
 A Greater than 1.
 B Less than 1.
 C Equal to 1.
 D Zero.
-
38. Heavy industries are few in the developing countries mainly because of
 A Inadequate capital.
 B Inappropriate technology.
 C Limited skilled labour.
 D Poor transport networks.
-
39. The greatest advantage of water transport over the other modes of transport is that it is
 A More flexible.
 B More comfortable.
 C Bulk carrier.
 D Faster.
-
40. The unfavourable trade balance of the Less Economically Developed Countries is because of:
 A Unfair terms of trade
 B High taxation
 C Political instability
 D Large population
-
41. Examples of high population density areas in the world are the
 A Himalayas and Rockies mountains.
 B Western Australian and Namib deserts.
 C Western Europe and south East Asia.
 D Canada and European tundra.
-
42. The natural change of a population is determined by
 A Births and Deaths;
 B Births and Migrants;
 C Emigrants and Immigrants;
 D Migrants and Deaths.
-
43. Under population occurs when resources are:
 A More than the population.
 B Equal to the population.
 C Less than the population.
 D Stable with the population.
-
44. The location of a settlement relative to its environment is called:
 A Site.
 B Situation.
 C Form.
 D Pattern.
-
45. The largest unit of a settlement on the landscape is
 A Town.
 B Hamlet.
 C Village.
 D Megacity.
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46. Conservation of natural resources refers to
 A No use of resources.
 B Wise use of resources.
 C Stocking of resources.
 D Exhaustion of resources.
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47. In Cameroon, if some regions have population density of less than 10 inha/km² while others have above 60 inha/km², what does this tell about population distribution in the country?
 A A highly uneven distribution.
 B A very dense distribution.
 C A very sparse distribution.
 D A fairly even distribution.
-
48. The main climatic types of Cameroon are:
 A Tropical and Equatorial.
 B Tropical and Temperate.
 C Equatorial and Monsoon.
 D Temperate and Equatorial.
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49. The watershed of the Sanaga River in Cameroon is:
 A Mount Cameroon.
 B Rumpi Highlands.
 C Adamawa Highlands.
 D Mandara Mountain.
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50. Food waste refers to a situation where:
 A Food is prepared far from consumers.
 B Food is served to a large population.
 C Food disposal occurs at home and restaurants.
 D Food does not reach the market because of bad roads.
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STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK