

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD**  
General Certificate of Education Examination

**JUNE 2026**

**ADVANCED 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 “Advanced Level – 0750 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 Number and Name, Centre Number and Name.**  
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*

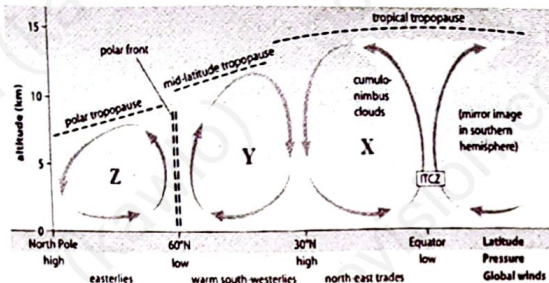
6. Answer **ALL** the 50 questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide on which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the 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]**
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet after. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

**Turn Over**

### SECTION A: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. Which of the following best explain why the troposphere is described as the weather making layer?
- A Temperature changes with height.
  - B It contains gases and water vapour which regulate temperature
  - C It contains the ozone gas that traps ultra-violet rays.
  - D It has little quantities of carbon dioxide and dust which generate heat

2. Study Figure 1 on the general atmospheric circulation

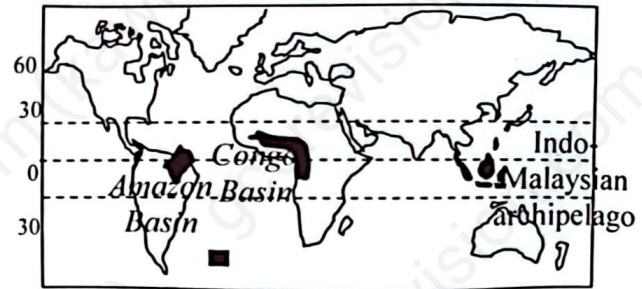


**Fig 1: Model of general atmospheric circulation**  
Source: Adapted from Complete Physical Geography (Nchangvi, 2020)

Identify the air circulation model represented by X, Y, and Z respectively.:

- A Ferrel cell, Hadley cell and Polar cell
  - B Hadley cell, Ferrel cell and Polar cell
  - C Polar cell, Ferrel cell and Hadley cell
  - D Hadley cell, Ferrel cell, and Tricellular model
3. It is a type of fog formed when warm air moves over a cold land or water surface.
- A Steam fog
  - B Advection fog
  - C Frontal fog
  - D Inversion fog

4. Figure 2 shows the distribution of a certain climate.



**Fig 2: Areas of a given climate**  
Identify the climate whose distribution is shown on figure 2.

- A Equatorial climate
  - B Tropical continental climate
  - C Tropical hot desert climate
  - D Tropical monsoon climate
5. The data below compares the climates of two towns in Cameroon.

| Location | Mean Temp (°C) | Mean annual precipitation (mm) |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Town X   | 26.3°C         | 4,230                          |
| Town Y   | 32.5°C         | 900                            |

Which statement best explains the climatic variation between the two towns?

- A Town X and Y are located on the same latitude
  - B Town X is located at a lower altitude and Y at a higher altitude
  - C Town X is located far inland and Y near a large lake
  - D Town X is located in coastal zone and Y far inland
6. A measure of the atmosphere to remove water from the earth's surface assuming no limitation of water supply describes:
- A Evaporative loss
  - B Actual evapotranspiration
  - C Potential evapotranspiration
  - D Evaporating pans

7. Which type of river regime is typical of rivers which flow in the Western Highlands of Cameroon?

A Simple regime  
B Double regime  
C Complex regime  
D Tropical regime

8. Study Figure 3, which shows stages in the break-up of Pangaea.

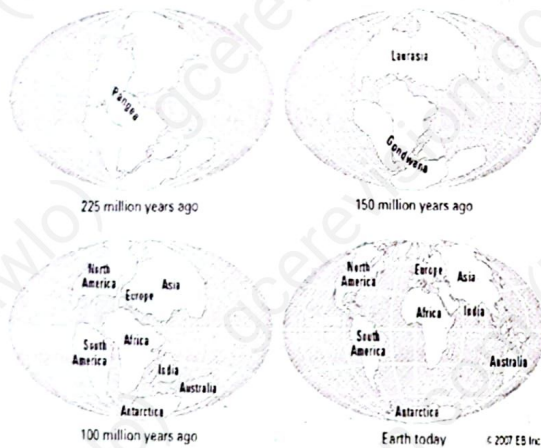


Fig 3: Stages in the break-up of Pangaea.

In which era of the geological timescale did Pangaea split into two main blocks?

A Precambrian  
B Paleozoic  
C Mesozoic  
D Cenozoic

9. Which crustal theory has as evidence the increasing ages of rocks on both sides of ridges and paleomagnetism?

A Isostasy  
B Continental drift  
C Sea-floor spreading  
D Plate Tectonics

10. Which type of volcano is formed at constructive plate margins?

A Shield cone  
B Cumulo-dome  
C Ash and cinder cone  
D Composite cone

11. The Mindif, Rhumsiki and Kapsiki are all landforms in which of the following major relief regions of Cameroon?

A The Coastal Lowlands  
B The Mandara Mountain  
C The Western Highlands  
D The Northern Lowlands

12. Study Figure 4 below on weathering regions according to Peltier.

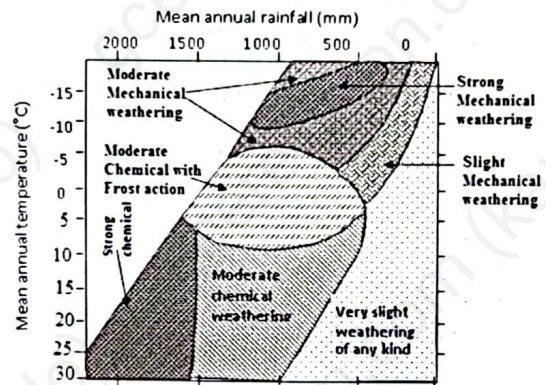


Fig. 4: Weathering regions according to Peltier

Source: *Complete Physical Geography and Environmental Issues for Advanced Learners* (Nchangvi, 2020)

Using the graph above, what are the optimum conditions for intense chemical weathering?

A temperatures above  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and rainfall above 1000mm  
B temperatures above  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and rainfall below 1500 mm  
C temperatures above  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and rainfall above 0mm  
D temperatures above  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and rainfall above 1500 mm

13. One of the following best explains why the lower course of a river is characterized by high deposition of sediments.

A A delta sometimes develops in the lower course  
B Rapids are rare in the lower course  
C The velocity of a river reduces in its lower course.  
D The valley of a river is widest in the lower course.

14. Figure 5 shows the formation process of some coastal landforms:

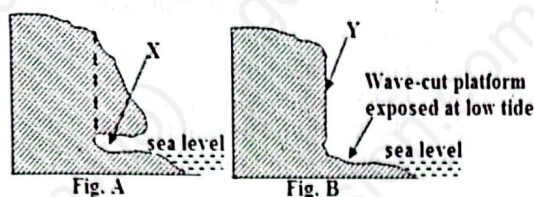


Fig 5: Some coastal landforms

Which of the following is a correct explanation for the formation of feature Y?

- A wave erosion deepens a notch and eventually cause the overhang to collapse to form a steep face cliff
- B wave erosion erodes areas of less resistant rocks more rapidly to create bays or inlets
- C wave erosion through corrasion widens the weaknesses along coast lines to create caves
- D wave erosion widens and deepens a wave cut platform to reduce sea level and create high cliff
- 
15. In a field trip on a Highland area, students observed some portions with tree trunks, fences and telephone poles tilting downslope; and accumulation of soil at the foot of slopes. Which of the following types of mass movement is taking place?
- A Rotational slip
- B Mudflow
- C Solifluction
- D Soil creep
- 
16. A type of soil water that occupies the micro pores; less tightly held and so available for use by plants:
- A Gravitational water
- B Capillary water
- C Hygroscopic water
- D Field capacity
- 
17. Identify the correct pair of relief aspects that contribute to produce a soil catena (sequence of soils down a slope):
- A Gradient, high temperature, aspect
- B Drainage, gradient, parent material
- C Bedrock, slope steepness, aspect
- D Gradient, height of land, aspect
- 
18. As a general rule, downward translocation would result in
- A Fertile and neutral soils
- B Infertile and acidic soils
- C Development of duricrust on soil surface
- D Neutral and alkaline soil
- 
19. Identify the pair that constitutes the relevant vegetation type and zonal soil type of the South Cameroon Low Plateau:
- A Savanna, ferrallitic soil
- B Scrubland savanna, tropical black earth
- C Tropical rainforest, ferrallitic soils
- D Mangrove forest, ferrallitic soils
- 
20. Isolate the ecosystem with the highest mean net production of energy, largest biomass and biodiversity:
- A Selva
- B Savanna
- C Taiga
- D Steppe
- 
21. It is a plant succession on a site that was previously inhabited by vegetation but the original vegetation has been destroyed:
- A Subsera
- B Priserre
- C Climax community
- D Plagio-subclimax
- 
22. In the management of ecosystems, priority should be given to the largest store of nutrients. Which management strategy is most appropriate for the conservation of the selva ecosystem?
- A Contour ploughing
- B Application of fertilisers
- C Creation of forest reserves
- D Crop rotation
- 
23. Which is the main cause of urban floods in Cameroon?
- A Poor road maintenance
- B Frequent landslides
- C Poor drainage
- D Blockage of channels or culverts
-

24. Isolate a strategy to mitigate global warming.
- Develop alternative sources of energy
  - High use of underground water to solve water problems
  - Protecting low lying coasts from flooding.
  - High use of irrigation in dry areas

25. Which is the most recent legislative action taken in Cameroon to fight pollution?
- Banning the use of metals
  - filtering and treatment of water
  - Planting of trees
  - Banning the use of non-biodegradable plastics

### SECTION B: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

26. Which is the most populous country in the World today?
- India
  - China
  - USA
  - Indonesia
27. A country with a population pyramid that has a triangular shape depicts:
- Expanding population
  - Stationary population
  - Regressive population
  - Declining population
28. A given locality had a population of 200,000 in 2020, and recorded 23,400 births, 21,507 deaths, while 7000 people came in and 6,000 people travelled out of the area. What would be the growth rate given that population growth rate is
- $$\text{Growth Rate} = \frac{\text{BR} - \text{DR} + \text{Net Migration}}{\text{Total population}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$
- 2.5%
  - 1.2%
  - 1.4%
  - 4.1%

29. Figure 6 shows a simplified version of the Demographic Transition Model

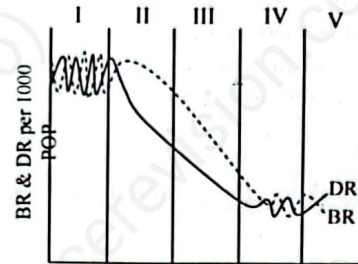


Figure 6: Simplified graph of Demographic Transition Model

Source : Adapted from Garrett Nagle (2000) *Advanced Geography*

Which of the following set of countries is likely to be in stage three of this model?

- Mali, Brazil, United Kingdom
  - Cameroon, China, France
  - China, India, Singapore
  - Spain, Japan, Sweden
30. Which of the following aspects exhibits the highest selectivity in migration?
- Age structure
  - Marital status
  - Occupation
  - Ethnic group

31. Figure 7 shows the relationship between Population and Resources.

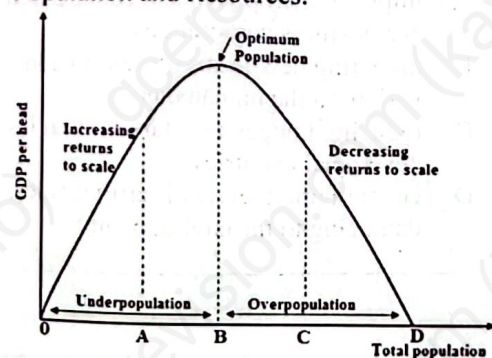


Fig. 7: Population/resource relationship  
Which of these letters best illustrates a theoretical situation where the quantity of resources matches the population of an area?

- O
- A
- C
- B

Turn Over

32. Which of the following is the main reason for high population density in the Western Highlands of Cameroon?
- Rapid industrial growth
  - Hydromorphic soils
  - Centralized chiefdoms
  - Suitable relief

33. Fig 8 below shows the Economic rent curve for 3 crops

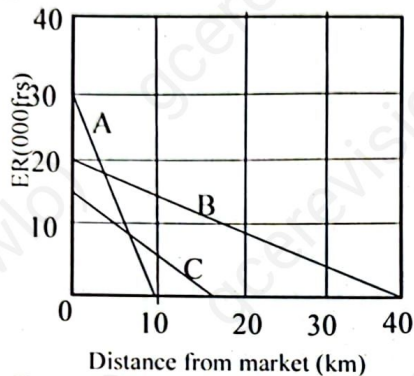


Fig 8: Economic rent curve for 3 crops

Source: Nkemasong N et al (2009) *Advanced Integrated Human Geography*. P300

What is the margin of transference from crop A to B

- 4 km
  - 10 km
  - 40km
  - 18000 frs
34. The main focus of the Green Revolution was:
- improving crop yields in commercial agribusiness corporations
  - inventing new forms of food to add variety to the human diet
  - reducing hunger and starvation in less-developed countries
  - encouraging the use of fertilizers less damaging to the environment

35. Study Fig 9, which shows how locational rent decreases with distance from the market. Why is point 'X' considered as the Break – even point?

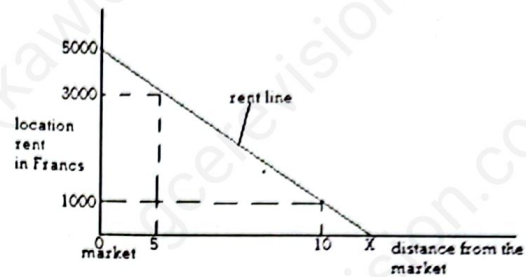


Fig 9: Decrease in locational rent with distance

- Total revenue is greater than total cost
  - Total cost is very high
  - Total revenue is less than total cost
  - Total revenue equal to total cost
36. Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?
- Solar energy
  - Aeolian energy
  - Nuclear energy
  - Biomass energy

37. What is the Beta Index (B) of the network illustrated in figure 10 below, where  $B = e/v$ ?

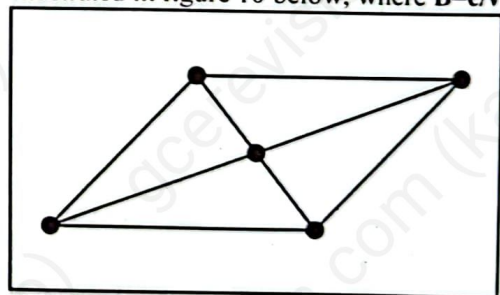


Fig 10: Hypothetical transport network

- 1.8
- 1.6
- 1.5
- 1.4

38. In transport studies, the term transshipment means:
- The transfer of goods from one means of transport to another
  - The loading and unloading of goods at transport modes
  - The exchange of goods between carriers of the town
  - The transfer of goods from a consignor to a consignee.

39. Why are Cameroon's exports made up mostly of primary products?
- Cameroon is a less developed country
  - Cameroon is a member of CEMAC
  - Colonial heritage
  - Her location in the tropics

40. The location of the cement factory in the town of Figuil in Cameroon is mainly because of:
- The presence of other industries hence industrial agglomeration
  - The presence of raw material on the Diamare plain
  - Limestone and clay deposits in the area
  - Market and labour potentials

41. Which of these factors constitute the strongest determinant of early settlement location?
- Fuel supply
  - Defence needs
  - Nature of land
  - Water supply

42. Which of the following conditions would favour a dispersed rural settlement pattern?
- Exploitation of a point bound resource
  - Availability of water at specific points
  - Absence of feudalism
  - Need for collective security

43. Isolate the pair of factors which aptly explain why the differences between rural and urban settlements are becoming less clear:
- Urban expansion and the incorporation of former villages into urban areas
  - Countries maintain strict government definitions of what is rural and what is urban.
  - Changing services and lifestyles in rural settlements
  - Urban infrastructure is more sophisticated than rural settlements
- i) and ii)
  - ii) and iii)
  - i) and iv)
  - i) and iii)

44. Fig 11 shows bid rent curves for some urban functions

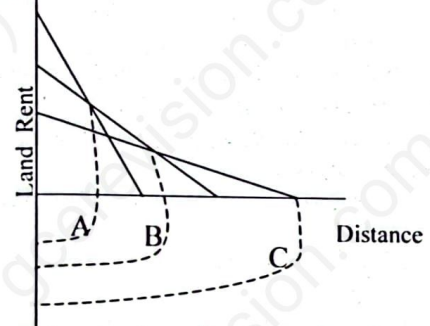


Fig 11: Bid rent curves for some urban functions

Source: Nkemasong N et al (2009) *Advanced Integrated Human Geography*

Identify the functions labelled A,B,C

- Industrial, commercial, residential
  - Retail, industrial, residential
  - Retail, commercial, residential
  - Commercial, residential, industrial
45. One of the deviations from zipf's model of city size distributions within a country or region holds that the largest city, often the capital, completely dominates a country's urban system both in terms of population size and function. Which of the following patterns suits the description above?
- The normal pattern
  - The stepped order pattern
  - The primary pattern
  - The binary pattern

Turn Over

46. Study Fig 12, which shows Walter Christaller's Central Place Model.

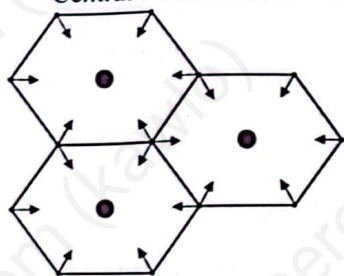


Fig 12: Walter Christaller's Central Place Model  
Identify the K-value represented above..

- A K = 3  
B K = 4  
C K = 7  
D K = 9
- 
47. Which of the following constitute the main factors for the rapid urbanization in Cameroon since 1960s?
- A Rural-urban drift and natural increase in urban population  
B Social amenities and agricultural development  
C Transport development and improved wellbeing  
D Historical factor and creation of schools

48. Isolate the best and most current index in measuring the level of development between countries?
- A Poverty index  
B Per capita income  
C Human development index  
D Gross national product

49. All of the following factors have been responsible for globalization in recent decades. Isolate the most important factor.

- A Emergence of trans-national corporations  
B Growth of seasonal economic trading blocks  
C Advance in information and communication technologies  
D Development of modern and cheaper transport networks

50. It is aid in the form of food, medicine and other basic necessities given to countries struck by a natural disaster:

- A Military aid  
B Humanitarian aid  
C Project or technical aid  
D Foreign aid

**STOP**

**GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK**