Entrance Examination Academic Year 2011

ENS Annex Bambili **Time Allowed 3hrs**

PAPER: GEOGRAPHY Duration 3hrs coef. 4

Instructions: answer both questions. Candidates are advised to present their facts orderly, clearly, precisely and in good English.

Question 1

Examine the forest resources in Cameroon under the following heading

a) the location (5mrks)
b) the exploitation and importance to the economy of Cameroon (10mrks)
c) the environmental impacts of its exploitation (5mrks)

Question 2

a) Numerate ad say where the hot deserts of the world are found (6mrks)
b) Select any one of them and explain the factors that have caused its existence (6pts)
c) What is the general vegetation type found in these deserts? (2mrks)
d) Describe the major type of soils common in hot deserts (2mrks)
e) Name ad describe two physical features in hot deserts caused by Hu vial action (4pts)

UNIVERSITY OF BAMENDA
ECOLE NORMALE SUPPERIEURE DE BAMBILI

COMMON ENTRANCE EXAMINATION JULY 2011 SESSION
CYCLE: 1ST CYCLE CAMPUS: ENS ANNEX BAMBILI
SERIES: GEOGRAPHY
GENERAL EDUCATION
PAPER: PAPER 1 GEOGRAPHY MAJOR
DURATION: 3 HOURS COEFFICIENT: 4

CTION A
ach of these questions answer
f 1, 2 and 3 are true
1 and 2 are true
2 and 3 are true
only 1 is true
only 3 is true

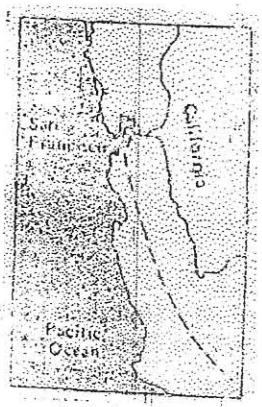
The temperature of a place is influenced by its
1 latitude
2 altitude
3 distance from the sea.

Winds always blow from
1 land to sea
2 sea to land
3 high pressure to low pressure.

Which of the following types of rain occur in Britain?
1 relief rain
2 cyclonic rain
3 conventional rain.

Which of the following was NOT formed by faulting?
A East African Rift Valley
B Vosges
C Black Forest
D Red Sea
E Rhine Gorge.

The broken line on the sketch map marks the
A Sierra Nevada Mountains
B Great Valley
C Coast Range
D San Andreas Fault
E Rocky Mountains.

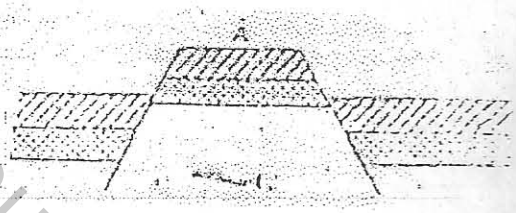


The main effects of a cool current which washes the coast of a hot desert are to
A reduce temperature and increase rainfall
B reduce temperature and decrease rainfall
C increase rainfall and cause fogs
D increase rainfall and strong winds
E intensify winds and cause fogs.

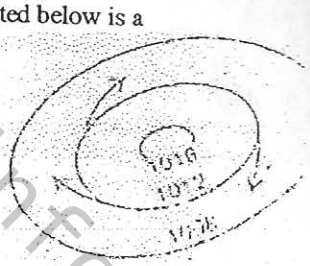
7 The factor that the Alps, Andes and Rockies have in common is th they are all
A over 6096 metres
B chiefly formed by faulting
C fold mountains of approximately the same are
D composed of sedimentary rocks only
E composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks only.

8 Which fact is NOT true of the world's fold mountains? They
A are some of the highest mountains
B are associated with volcanic activity
C mark zones of earthquakes
D occur near plate boundaries
E were caused chiefly by vertical earth movements.

9 Feature A is called a
A rift
B scarp
C horst
D peneplain
E anticline.



10 The pressure system illustrated below is a



A tropical cyclone
B depression
C trough of low pressure
D anticyclone
E ridge of high pressure.

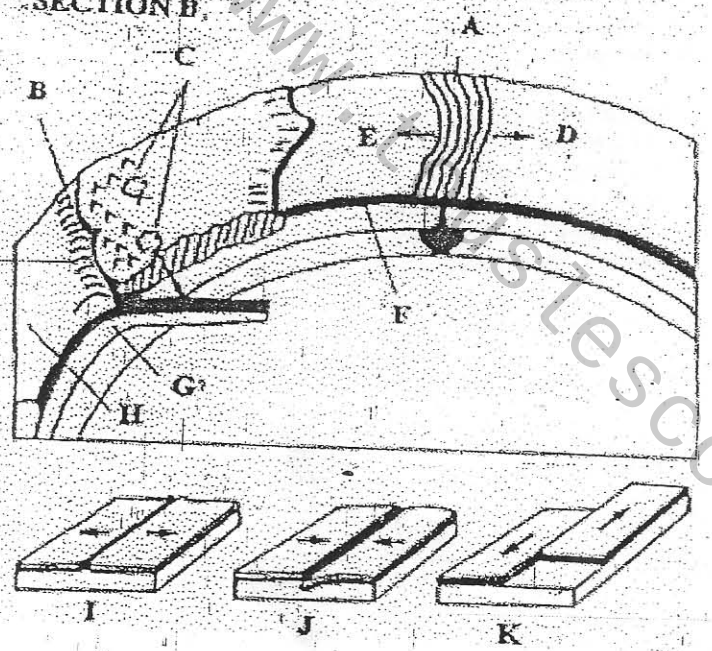
11 The following diagram illustrates
A an anticyclone
B a cold front
C a ridge of high pressure

Which fact is NOT true about the measurement of wind speed?
A Wind sped is measured by an anemometer
B The anemometer has three to ten cups rotated by the wind
C Wind speed can be estimated by using the Beaufort Scale
D Wind speed can be measured by a wind vane
E Beaufort number is a strong gale

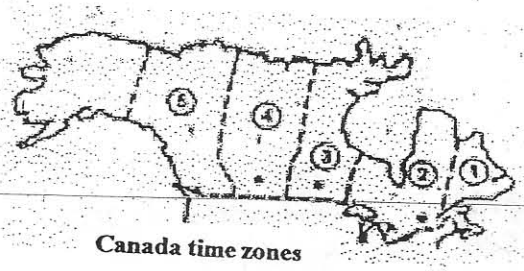
Isohyets are lines (on a map) which join places with the same mean
A temperature
B pressure
C rainfall
D humidity
H hours of sunshine

Which factor has the LEAST influence on the mean temperature of a place?
A latitude
B altitude
C length of day
D distance from the sea
E vegetation cover

SECTION B



15 Which is NOT true of the Time Zone shown?



Canada time zones

A The boundaries are approximately 15^0 apart
B The time in the whole of area 5 is the same
C The time zone 4 is one hour behind 3
D Zone 1 is one hour ahead of 5
E At breakfast time in England, it is still night time in Canac

16 When it is 8 am in zone 1 the time in zone 3 is
A 4 am
B 6 am
C 8 am
D 10 am
E noon

The above diagram shows plate boundary. Name the following

17 A =
18 B =
19 C =
20 D =
21 E =
22 F =
23 G =
24 H =
25 I =
26 J =
27 K =

Describe and account for the origin of

*28. A.

*29. B.

*30. C.

*Use your answer booklet (maximum of 10 lines each)

Paper 1 (Major) Geography (Time 3hours)

Answer all questions. Write the letter corresponding to the correct answer in the answer booklet. You must submit your question paper together with the answer booklet. Nothing should be written on the question paper.

1. Highland temperatures are generally lower than those of the lowland areas. The justification is that: (A) Highlands have snowfall and frost which therefore lowers their temperatures as compared to lowlands. (B) The higher you go, the colder it becomes. (C) Highlands are exposed to strong cold winds while lowlands are protected by the highlands from such cold winds. (D) Highland air is rare and less dense than in the lowlands and traps less energy.
2. Identify the climatological station that corresponds to the description provided below. "The station is in a region with high temperature throughout the year with annual average temperature of about 26°C, rain falls throughout the year, usually accompanied by thunderstorms averaging about 2000mm. the skies are covered with thick clouds." (A) Tripoli (B) Ngaoundere (C) Ebolowa (D) Debunscha
3. The rates of evapotranspiration are a function of meteorological and non-meteorological factors. Which of the following are all meteorological factors. (A) Insolation, soil moisture level, salinity (B) Insolation, cloudiness, winds (C) Winds, type of vegetation, insolation (D) Relative humidity, nature of land surface, soil moisture
4. The geographical belt in Cameroon with a dry season that lasts for 8 months, a rainy season of 4 months, has skies that are frequently blue during most of the year. It rains torrentially during the short rainy season and floods are experienced. The total annual rainfall is 700mm/year. Identify the towns in these belts that experience these conditions. (A) Maroua and Garoua (B) Meinganga and Ngoundere (C) Bafoussam and Bamenda (D) Buea and Douala
5. Low drainage densities may develop in some regions for all of the following reasons, except: (A) Annual rainfall flow is low below 500mm/year (B) The subsoil is permanently frozen and impermeable (C) Rocks of the region are soft and easily eroded (D) Rocks in the region are pervious
6. What do the following tectonic processes have in common: volcanicity, earthquakes, faulting and folding? (A) Are produced at all tectonic plate boundaries (B) Are produced within the lithospheric plates (C) Are produced at convergent plate margins (D) Are produced at constructive plate boundaries
7. Moving outwards from the earth's centre, the correct sequence of the earth's discontinuity is? (A) Mohorovicic, Gutenberg, Conrad, Lehman (B) Lehman, Mohorovicic, Gutenberg, Conrad (C) Conrad, Gutenberg, Mohorovicic Lehman (D) Lehman, Gutenberg, Mohorovicic, Conrad
8. All the following landforms are produced at constructive plate boundaries. What is the exception? (A) Deep ocean trenches (B) Axial rift (C) Faulted block mountains (D) Mid-oceanic ridges
9. The intensity and rate of physical and chemical weathering could be high, moderate or low. The relationship between the mean annual precipitation and mean annual temperature that establishes this relationship is? (A) Constantly proportional (B) Directly proportional (C) Inversely proportional (D) Negatively proportional
10. A new volcanic surface was created on Mount Cameroon in 1999 and 2000 as lava flowed towards Bakingili. The surface is beginning to have plant growth and in the years to come, it would be natural vegetation. What is this type of ecological succession called? (A) Hydrosere (B) Psammosere (C) Lithosere (D) Halosere
11. Consider that the efficiency of energy transfer of the Bambili – Tubah ecosystem is 10%, and that the amount of energy available at Trophic of herbivores is 100000 calories, calculate the amount of energy that will be available to organisms at trophic level three (A) 10,000,000 Calories (B) 1000 Calories (C) 100 Calories (D) 10 Calories
12. The floristic composition or diversity reduces from the low to high latitudes because. (A) Strong violent winds occur in the high latitudes blowing down trees that even suffer from frequent forest fires (B) Snow fall is so abundant in the high latitudes that plant growth is prevented by the ice caps at the South and North Poles. (C) The high altitudes are too cold for plants to survive. (D) Temperatures and energy reduces significantly, limiting soil organisms that recycle nutrients.
13. The cation-exchange capacity can be explained by one of the following? (A) The ability of the soil nutrients to be dissolved in water (B) The ability of plant organic matter to release nutrients in the soil. (C) The ability of the soil colloidal particles to retain nutrients on their surfaces for plant use. (D) The ability of nutrients to be locked up in soil mineral fragments
14. A road construction company BUNS cut through a very dense vegetation and excavated a step hill side creating a roadside artificial cliff of 15m high. The soil at the top was darkish brown but soon became brownish red, then yellowish further down, made up of very fin sticky clay. This profile is that of: (A) Ferruginous soil (B) Ferralitic soil (C) Hard pan (D) Brown earth

15. High latitude regions are characterised by two population ecumene because: (A) They are marshy and often flooded (B) Are mountainous with steep slopes (C) Are extremely hot and desertic (D) Are too cold and dominantly ice covered
16. Which of the following is but a pull and not a push factor? (A) Weak investment in social amenities (B) Abundant job and housing opportunities (C) Food shortage from crop failure (D) Mechanisation of production systems
17. What population variable is measured by the formula: $\frac{\text{Natural resources X Technology}}{\text{Population}}$? (A) Optimum Population (B) Standard of living (C) Over population (D) Population resource density
18. Consider population of the East Region of Cameroon is as follows: Total population = 1.000.000 inhabitants; Youthful population = 1.00.000 inhabitants; Adult population = 600.000 inhabitants; Aged population = 300.000 inhabitants. Calculate the dependency ratio. (A) 67% (B) 10% (C) 40% (D) 30%
19. When a new road is constructed and it passes at the outskirts of the town to solve the problem of congestion, it is called: (A) Feeder route (B) Motor way (C) Negative route deviation (D) Positive road deviation
20. When raw materials or finished products of an industry are linked by lines of equal transport cost, they are called? (A) Isodapanes (B) Space cost curves (C) Critical isodapanes (D) Isotims
21. The following are Von Theunen's agricultural land uses. How do they occur from the market centre outwards? 1. Commercial timber 2. Horticulture 3. Intensive arable rotation (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 1, 3, 2 (C) 2, 1, 3 (D) 3, 1, 2
22. The spatial variation in the distribution of natural and human resources as well as variation in the level of economic development within a country is (A) Economic crises (B) Differential growth (C) Regional inequality (D) Backwash effect
23. Which of the following industries would have the highest weight loss in the manufacturing process? (A) Brewery (B) Motorcar manufacturing (C) Textiles (D) Sugar refinery
24. Soulley and family practice sedentary farming in Northern Nigeria, cultivating maize, beans, okra, groundnuts on the same piece of land seasonally. They shift to another part of the farm every other year. One of their farming practices is to roast crop residue and litter inside the soil to make potash which fertilizes the soil. They, therefore, practice? (A) Subsistence peasant farming with bush fallowing (B) Subsistence farming with cop rotation (C) Subsistence peasant family with shifting cultivation (D) Subsistence farming involving mixed farming
25. The zone where rural and urban characteristics are juxtaposed is best described as: (A) Rural – urban divide (B) Rural – urban fringe (C) Hinterland (D) Transitional zone