

**UMMUL - QURA HIGH SCHOOL**  
**AROWONA BUS - STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN.**  
**2020/2021 SECOND TERM EXAMINATION**  
**SUBJECT: Geography      CLASS: SS1      DURATION: 2<sup>1</sup>hrs**  
**OBJECTIVE (SECTION A)**  
**INSTRUCTION: Answer All Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_ is the angular distance of a point on the earth's surface  
A. Latitude  
B. Longitudinal  
C. Equator  
D. Great circle
2. \_\_\_\_\_ divide the earth into two equal halves  
A. Northern hemisphere  
B. Southern hemisphere  
C. Equator  
D. Parallel of latitude
3. Important lines of latitude include \_\_\_\_  
A. The equator  
B. Tropic  
C. Arctic square  
D. Antarchi square
4. Lines of \_\_\_\_ are used to calculate the distance between two places on the earth's surface  
A. Longitudes  
B. Latitudes  
C. Parallel  
D. Meridian.
5. One degree ( $1^0$ ) of latitude is approximately \_\_\_\_\_ on land  
A. IIIIkm  
B. IIIkm  
C. IIkm  
D. IIIIIkm
6. The distance between the equator (lat  $0^0$ ) and Egypt ( $30^0$ N) is \_\_\_\_  
A. 4430km  
B. 330km  
C. 3330km  
D. 3030km
7. Longitude is an imaginary line drawn on the globe (earth) running from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ at right angle to the parallels  
A. North to south  
B. South to north  
C. West to east  
D. North – north.
8. The longitude passing through London (Britain) and Accra (Ghana) is called the  
A. Equator  
B. Greenwich meridian  
C. Parallel of latitude  
D. Greenwich median
9. Line of longitude are used to calculate \_\_\_\_ between two places on the earth  
A. Distance  
B. Local line  
C. Angle  
D. Meridian.
10. Lines of latitude are called \_\_\_\_  
A. Meridian  
B. Parallel  
C. Mirinder  
D. Great circle
11. The following are the characteristics of lithosphere except \_\_\_\_

- A. The solid portion of the earth
  - B. It represents 70% of the earth surface
  - C. It made up of rocks and solid mineral materials
  - D. It forms the land mass which is about 10 – 50km thick
12. The outermost layer of the land mass is made up of loose rock materials like \_\_\_\_
- A. Granite
  - B. Gravel
  - C. Lithosphere
  - D. Liquid.
13. Lithosphere is the \_\_\_\_ layer of the earth crust
- A. Innermost
  - B. Outermost
  - C. Mantle
  - D. Core.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ forms the basis of all human settlement
- A. Atmosphere
  - B. Hydrosphere
  - C. Lithosphere
  - D. Biosphere.
15. All farming activities are carried out on \_
- A. Atmosphere
  - B. Irrigation
  - C. Lithosphere
  - D. Biosphere
16. In the hydrosphere, which sources of water is salty
- A. Lakes
  - B. Rivers
  - C. Ocean
  - D. Water vapour
17. Ocean water accounts for about \_\_\_\_ of the hydrosphere
- A. 21%
  - B. 97%
  - C. 0.03%
  - D. 79%
18. The density of \_\_\_\_ decreases progressively with elevation
- A. Atmosphere
  - B. Hydrosphere
  - C. Lithosphere
  - D. Biosphere
19. In the relationship within the lithosphere, the rocks change to minerals like \_\_\_\_
- A. Silica
  - B. Gold
  - C. Tin
  - D. calcium
20. The upper part of the earth crust consist of
- A. Graphite rocks
  - B. Igneous rock
  - C. Granite rocks
  - D. Sand.
21. The upper earth crust has average density of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. 23
  - B. 27
  - C. 37
  - D. 30
22. The main mineral of mantle is \_\_\_\_
- A. Scal
  - B. Olivine
  - C. Sima
  - D. Gold.
23. The temperature of the core is estimated to be as high as \_\_\_\_
- A. 3500<sup>0</sup>C
  - B. 2000<sup>0</sup>C
  - C. 3000<sup>0</sup>C
  - D. 5000<sup>0</sup>C
24. \_\_\_\_\_ contain crystal
- A. Sedimentary rocks
  - B. Igneous rock
  - C. Sand stone

- D. Coal.
25. \_\_\_\_ rocks are formed by the cooling and solidification of molten rock
- Sedimentary
  - Igneous
  - Sand stone
  - Metamorphic.
26. Example of volcanic igneous rocks is \_\_\_\_
- Gabbro
  - Diorite
  - Basalt
  - Granite.
27. \_\_\_\_ rock do occur in layers
- Sedimentary
  - Igneous
  - Metamorphic
  - Granite.
28. \_\_\_\_ rock solidifies slowly before it gets to the surface of the earth to form large crystals
- Sedimentary
  - plutonic
  - Metamorphic
  - Volcanic.
29. Examples of sedimentary rock include \_\_\_\_
- Coal
  - Granite
  - Basalt
  - Gabbro
30. The line between layers of sedimentary rocks is called \_\_\_\_
- Bedding
  - Vent
  - Cracks
  - Crystal.
31. \_\_\_\_ rocks are formed from sediments deposited either by water, by wind or by ice
- Sedimentary
  - Igneous
  - Metamorphic
  - sediment
32. Example of calcareous rocks include \_\_\_\_
- Limestone
  - Coal
  - Peat
  - Petroleum.
33. \_\_\_\_ are changed rock
- Sedimentary rocks
  - Igneous rock
  - Metamorphic rock
  - Granite
34. Graphite is used for \_\_\_\_
- Lead pencil
  - Floor tiles
  - Construction purpose
  - Industries.
35. \_\_\_\_ are great elevated land surface resulting from intense action of internal forces
- Plateaux
  - Mountain
  - Plains
  - Volcanic mountain
36. \_\_\_\_ contain old hard rocks with steep sides
- Fold mountain
  - Block mountain
  - Volcanic mountain
  - Residual mountain
37. \_\_\_\_ have wrinkling or folding appearance and show distinct peaks of great heights
- Fold mountain
  - Block mountain
  - Volcanic mountain
  - Residual mountain
38. \_\_\_\_ have anticlines and syncline
- Fold mountain
  - Block mountain

- C. Plateau mountain  
D. Residual mountain
39. \_\_\_\_\_ associated with rift valleys’  
E. Plain  
F. Block mountain  
G. Volcanic mountain  
A. Plateau
40. Examples of block mountain include \_  
A. Himalay  
B. Hunsruck mountain  
C. Rockies  
D. Arides.
41. It should be noted that land forms produced by faulting are called \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_  
A. Residual mountain and block mountain  
B. Rift valley and Block mountain  
C. Rift valley and Volcanic mountain  
D. Rift valley and Residual mountain
42. \_\_\_\_\_ are elevated upland that have extensive flat or level surface which usually descends sharply to the surrounding lowland  
A. Mountain  
B. Plateau  
C. Plain  
D. Structural plain
43. \_\_\_\_\_ has gentle slopes which are often referred to as table lands  
A. Mountain  
B. Plateaux  
C. Plain  
D. Tectonic plateaux
44. \_\_\_\_\_ are tabular in shape, steep – sided with rough and irregular surfaces.  
A. Mountain  
B. Plateau  
C. Fold mountain  
D. Volcanic mountain
45. \_\_\_\_\_ are formed as a result of earth movement which causes the uplift of some areas and the depression of others  
A. Volcanic plateaux  
B. Tectonic plateaux  
C. Lava plateaux  
D. Dissected plateaux
46. One of the uses of plateaux is \_\_\_\_  
A. A. sources of valuable minerals like tin gold  
B. Barrier to communication as they prevent road, railways and airport construction  
C. Associated with erosion which tends to reduce serious farming activities  
D. Irrigation purpose.
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is an extensive area of land or gentle undulating land, usually a few metres above the sea – level.  
A. Mountain  
B. Plateaux  
C. Plain  
D. Tectonic plateaux
48. Example of structural plains include  
A. Russian platform  
B. Erosion plain  
C. Structural plains  
D. plain
49. The following are agent of denudation  
A. River, sand, wind and rain  
B. River, glacier, loamy and ocean waves  
C. Rivers, wind, rain and glacier  
D. Glacier, wind, pressure and ocean waves
50. Mode of formation of deposition plains are  
A. Plains formed by the deposition of materials transported there by the various agents of transportation

- B. Plains formed by the deposition of minerals
- C. Plains formed by the deposition of sand
- D. Plains formed by the deposition of glacial.

## SECTION B

### THEORY

Instruction: attempt any three question from this section

1. (a) In seven different points, differentiate between lines of latitude and lines of longitudes.  
(b) What is the local time of a place on longitude  $64^{\circ}\text{E}$ , when the GMT is 10.00am.  
(c) When is it 9.00am in Munich, Western Germany (long  $11^{\circ}\text{E}$ ), what will be the time in Calcutta, India (long  $96^{\circ}\text{E}$ )
2. (a) With the aid of a well labeled diagram, describe the structure of the earth.  
(b) List five importance of the hydrosphere to man  
(c) Describe 3 characteristics of biosphere in the diagram
3. (a) Describe 4 characteristics of each of the following rock types
  - i. Granite.
  - ii. Limestone.
4. (a) Name three types of mountains and give a good 2 examples of each.  
(b) Describe the process of formations of any one of the different types of mountains.  
(c) In what four ways are mountain of great importance to man?