

**UMMUL - QURA HIGH SCHOOL**  
**AROWONA BUS - STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN.**  
**2020/2021 SECOND TERM EXAMINATION**

**SUBJECT: Geography      CLASS: SS2      DURATION: 2<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>hrs**

**OBJECTIVE(SECTION A)**

**INSTRUCTION: Answer All Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_ is define as the degree of hotness or coldness of a place
  - A. Pressure
  - B. Temperature
  - C. Pleasure
  - D. Wind.
2. Temperature varies from one place to another and depend on the following factors except
  - A. Latitude
  - B. Distance from sea
  - C. Cloud cover and humidity
  - D. wind
3. On maps, line drawn to join places having the same temperature are called
  - A. Ipotherms
  - B. Isotherms
  - C. Ikotherms
  - D. Icotherms.
4. Factor affecting temperature include the following except
  - A. Latitude
  - B. Altitude
  - C. Aptitude
  - D. Prevailing wind
5. Lapse rate is defined as the rate of change in \_\_\_\_ with altitude
  - A. Wind
  - B. Pressure
  - C. Temperature
  - D. Volume.
6. A regular air temperature decreases with an average rate of \_\_\_\_ for every 100 metres of ascent
  - A. 0.65<sup>0</sup>C
  - B. 0.065<sup>0</sup>C
  - C. 65<sup>0</sup>C
  - D. 27<sup>0</sup>C
7. If the temperature at the foot of a mountain is 29<sup>0</sup>C. What will be the temperature at its summits (top) if the mountain is 4000m high?
  - A. 26<sup>0</sup>C
  - B. 3<sup>0</sup>C
  - C. 6.5<sup>0</sup>C
  - D. 7<sup>0</sup>C
8. \_\_\_\_ is defined as the increase in temperature with increasing altitude
  - A. Lapse rate
  - B. Temperature inversion
  - C. Pressure
  - D. Wind.
9. \_\_\_\_ is the opposite of lapse rate
  - A. Temperature.
  - B. Temperature inversion
  - C. Pressure
  - D. Inversion.
10. In temperature inversion
  - A. Wind increases with increasing altitude
  - B. Decrease in temperature with increasing altitude
  - C. Increase in temperature with increasing altitude
  - D. Decrease in pressure with increasing altitude
11. \_\_\_\_ is define as air in motion
  - A. Wind
  - B. Pressure
  - C. Air
  - D. Altitude.

12. \_\_\_\_ is the horizontal flow or movement of air masses in the earth's surface
  - A. Aptitude
  - B. Altitude
  - C. Wind
  - D. Temperature.
13. The following are the factor affecting wind except \_\_\_\_
  - A. Rotation of the earth
  - B. Temperature
  - C. Pressure
  - D. Altitude.
14. Owing to rotation of the earth, winds are deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left, in the southern hemisphere. This is often referred to as the
  - A. Farrel's law of deflection
  - B. Faraday's law of deflection
  - C. Varrey's law of deflection
  - D. Ohm's law of deflection
15. It is always known that high temperature creates \_\_\_\_ in areas where such temperature occurs
  - A. Low pressure
  - B. Low humidity
  - C. Low wind
  - D. pressure
16. north east trade winds is otherwise referred to as \_\_\_\_
  - A. tropical maritime air masses
  - B. tropical continental air masses
  - C. equatorial easterlies
  - D. land breez
17. Winds blow from the sub – tropical high pressure belt in the northern hemisphere towards the equatorial low pressure belt to become\_\_\_\_
  - A. South west trade union
  - B. North east trade winds
  - C. Air in motion
  - D. Sea breez
18. \_\_\_\_ is defined as the force exerted on the earth's surface
  - A. Pressure
  - B. Force
  - C. Temperature
  - D. Wind.
19. On maps, places having equal atmospheric pressure are joined together by lines called
  - A. Isobars
  - B. Force
  - C. Temperature
  - D. wind
20. factors affecting pressure include the following except \_\_\_\_
  - A. Air
  - B. Altitude
  - C. Wind
  - D. Temperature
21. In altitude when air descends, its pressure and temperature \_\_\_\_
  - A. Rise
  - B. Low
  - C. Fall
  - D. Befall.
22. When the temperature of the air increases, the following occur
  - A. Its pressure decreases
  - B. Its temperature remain constant
  - C. Its pressure increases
  - D. Its pressure remain constant
23. Owing to rotation of the earth, differences in pressure result in the deflection of the wind to the
  - A. Right in the northern hemisphere
  - B. Left in the northern hemisphere
  - C. Left in the western hemisphere

- D. Right in the eastern hemisphere
24. Nigeria is located between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ of the equator
- 3°N and 11°N
  - 4°N and 14°N
  - 2°N and 3°N
  - 5°N and 11°N
25. The latitude extent of Nigeria is about
- 10°N
  - 14°N
  - 4°N
  - 3°N
26. Nigeria is in \_\_\_\_ Africa
- East
  - North
  - South
  - West.
27. Nigeria is bounded on the west by \_\_\_\_ and in the north by \_\_\_\_
- Benin republic and Niger republic
  - Mali republic and Kenya republic
  - Congo and Congo Dr
  - Accra and Cameroon.
28. Nigeria is the \_\_\_\_ largest country in west Africa in terms of land after Niger, Mali and Meuritania
- First
  - Second
  - Third
  - Fourth.
29. The total land area of Nigeria is approximately
- 823,789sqkm
  - 923,768sqkm
  - 444,923sqkm
  - 543,923sqkm
30. The greatest distance from east to west is approximately
- 12000km
  - 13000km
  - 14000km
  - 15000km
31. As at 200C, Nigeria population is
- 160,000
  - 140,003,542
  - 170,000
  - 180,000
32. Nigeria came into existence in \_\_\_\_ as a result of the amalgamation of the northern and southern protectorates
- 1814
  - 1816
  - 1914
  - 1906
33. The northern region of Nigeria had its headquarters in
- Kano
  - Kaduna
  - Katsina
  - Maiduguri.
34. In \_\_\_\_, Nigeria became a republic
- 1960
  - 1950
  - 1965
  - 1970
35. Western region of Nigeria has its headquarters in
- Benin city
  - Kano
  - Ibadan
  - Warri.
36. In \_\_\_\_, the country was further divided into 19 state
- 1914
  - 1976
  - 1990
  - 1980

37. In September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1987, \_\_\_\_ more states were created
- Two
  - Three
  - Four
  - Five.
38. \_\_\_\_ refers to the surface features of land above the sea level
- Relief
  - Highland
  - Lowland
  - Wind.
39. \_\_\_\_ refers to the areas below 300m above the sea level
- Lowlands
  - Highlands
  - Valley
  - Soil.
40. Sokoto plain is in the
- North west
  - North east
  - South east
  - South west
41. The following are importance of highland except
- Sources of minerals
  - Formation of rainfall
  - For transhumance
  - As air – breaks.
42. The largest river in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_
- River Niger
  - River Benue
  - Hadeifa
  - River Osse
43. River Benue has its source from \_\_\_\_
- Western highland
  - Eastern highland
  - Northern highland
  - North central highland
44. Lokoja is known as a \_\_\_\_
- Confluence town
  - Concord town
  - Concave town
  - Convention town
45. Western highlands have the following rivers except
- Ogun
  - Osun
  - Osse
  - Hadeija.
46. The following are characteristics of Nigerian rivers except
- The volume of the rivers changes with season
  - Presence of rapids and cataracts
  - Construction of Hydro – Electric Power (H. E. P)
  - Presence of debris
47. The following are importance of Nigerian rivers except
- Medium of transportation
  - Generation of Hydro – Electric Power (H. E. P)
  - Provision of employment
  - Provision of fishermen
48. Sub – equatorial climate is found in the following area except \_\_\_\_
- Worri
  - Lagos
  - Calaba
  - Ilorin.
49. Effect of sub – equatorial climate on agriculture include the following except
- Heavy rainfall give rise to growth of tree crops like cocoa
  - Heavy rainfall causes soil erosion in the area affected

- C. Heavy rainfall also gives rise to the growth of tuber crops like yam
- D. Heavy rainfall (i.e two peaks of rainfall) gives rise to double cropping

50. Tropical hinterland (wet) climate is formed in the forest area like the following except
- A. Ibadan
  - B. Ilorin
  - C. Akure
  - D. oweri

## **SECTION B**

### **THEORY**

Instruction: answer any three question from this section

1. Describe Nigeria in the following heading
  - i. Location
  - ii. Position
  - iii. Size.
2. Write short notes on the following
  - i. Tropical maritime Airmass (south west trade wind)
  - ii. Tropical continental Airmass (northern east trade wind)
  - iii. Equatorial easterlies.
3. Draw an outline map of Nigeria and on it show and name
  - i. The rivers Niger, Benue, Sokoto, Cross river and Ogun
  - ii. One natural lake and one artificial lake
  - iii. The Jos Plateau, the udiltills, the western highland and the obudu plateau
  - iv. Describe 4 importance of the river Niger to the economy of Nigeria (SSCE Nov.,1989)
4. Describe the characteristics of wet season in Nigeria.