**PATFIN HIGH SCHOOL, AKESAN, LAGOS STATE.**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [2019 / 2020]**

**CLASS: S. S. S. 1**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: Commerce**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS DURATION: 1 Hour 3o mins**

1. Trade can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts. (a)2 (b)5 (c)4 (d)6
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is concern mainly buying of goods in small quantity from the wholesaler and selling in unit to the consumer. (a)wholesaling (b)retailing (c)consuming (d)exchanging
3. The sales of goods and services to other country is refers to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade. (a)export (b)foreign (c)home (c)import
4. Any productive activities that a person engages in to earn a living and create goods and services is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)occupation (b)commerce (c)working (d)all
5. Occupation can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)5 (b)3 (c)8 (d)2
6. One of the following is not a division of extractive occupation. (a)fising (b)plumbering (c)mining (d)farming
7. The following are factors that determine type of occupation except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)policies (b)salary and wages (c)education and skill (d)none
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the creation of goods and services which satisfy human want. (a)creation (b)production (c)conversion (d)changing
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of production. (a)2 (b)10 (c)7 (d)9
10. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors of production. (a)8 (b)2 (c)4 (d)7
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a free gift of nature (a)land (b)capital (c)soil (d)house
12. The reward for labour as a factor of production is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)interest (b)salary (c)loss (c)rent
13. Labour can be grouped into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)2 (b)4 (c)8 (d)6
14. The origin of modern division of labour was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Adam John (b)Adam Jude (c)Adam Smith (d)Adam Smith John
15. The theory of division of labour was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year. (a)1777 (b)1976 (c)1976 (d)1677
16. The following are advantages of division of labour and specialization except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)time saving (b)increase in production (c)increase in craftsmanship (d)it leads to specialization
17. Specialization can be grouped into \_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)10 (b)7 (c)4 (d)9
18. Which of these factors that does contribute to the growth of commerce. (a)political instability (b)warehousing (c)Insurance (d)development of modern technique
19. Trade by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the genesis of commerce in Nigeria. (a)barter (b)Banter (c)Barta (d)all
20. Which of these factors of production is man-made? (a)entrepreneur (B)capital (C)land (d)labour
21. The middleman between the producer and the retailer is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Wholesaler (b)consumer (c)customer (d)all
22. Retailers can be classified into small-scale retailers and large-scale retailers. (a)True (b)Yes (c)No (d)A & B
23. The wholesalers can be classified into broad groups. (a)2 (b)9 (c)6 (d)1
24. The reward of entrepreneur as a factor of production is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Profit (b)Rent (c)capital (d)wages
25. Village stores and supermarkets are sub-divisions of large-scale retailers. (a)False (b)No (c)true (d)All

**SECTION B**

**Fill in the gaps**

1. Foreign trade is divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and entrepot. (a)export, import (b)retail, export (c)import, export (d)none of the above
2. The forefather of economics who introduced Division of Labour is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controls other factors of production.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are types of production.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of commercial workers.

**THEORY**

**Answer 3 questions only**

1. What do you understand by commerce?

ii. State 3 functions of commerce.

1b. Explain the factors that contributed to the growth of commerce.

1. With the aid of a detailed diagram, show the various divisions and sub-divisions of occupation

b. Distinguish between direct services and indirect services

1. What is division of labour?

i. List 2 factors that encourage or discourage division of labour.

3b. Enumerate 2 merits and demerits each of specialization.

1. Who is a retailer?

i. State 3 characteristics of a retailer

ii. Enumerate 4 functions of a retailer.

1. Explain these factors of production

i. Land: - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ii. Labour: - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

iii. Capital: - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

iv. Entrepreneur: - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. State two features of each factors
2. List two importance of each factor.

**PATFIN HIGH SCHOOL, AKESAN, LAGOS STATE.**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [2019 / 2020]**

**CLASS: S. S. S. 1**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: Account**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS DURATION: 1 Hour 3o mins**

1. The doyen of accounting profession in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Chief Akintolu Williams (b)Dr. Akintola Williams (c)Chief Akintola Williams (d)prof. Akintolu Williams
2. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria was established in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)1960 (b)1690 (c)1890 (d)1980
3. The Nigerian Accounting Standard Board contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members. (a)10 (b)50 (c)15 (d)30
4. The preparation of Balance Sheet annually was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1665. (a)suvery (b)survey (c)survery (d)none
5. The following are accounting concept and convention except one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)timeliness (b)comprehensiveness (c)summary (d)dual-aspect
6. In double entry principle, debit is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ account. (a)giving (b)receiving (c)collecting (d)all
7. The following are source documents except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a)invoice (b)credit note (c)ledger (d)receipts
8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an evidence of payment. (a)receipts (b)cheque (c)receipt (d)all
9. Ledger can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)6 (b)8 (c)15 (d)12
10. The two account that are combined in double column cash book are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accounts. (a)cash and bank (b)cheque and cash (c)credit and debit (d)all of the above
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ types of cash book. (a)8 (b)4 (c)3 (d)7
12. Contra is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ word. (a)Greek (b)Latin (c)Nigerian (d)British
13. A reduction in the price of goods in order to encourage bulk purchase and prompt payment is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)discounts (b)reduction (c)increment (d)all
14. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of discounts. (a)2 (b)5 (c)3 (d)9
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books are the books of original or prime entry. (a)transaction (b)subsidiary (c)cash (d)none
16. The subsidiary books can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)10 (b)15 (c)13 (d)8
17. Which of the following is not a use of books of prime entry? (a)aids to memory (b)Controls account (b)controls account preparation (c)ascertainment of debtors and creditors (d)helps in controlling cash
18. One of the following is not an importance of double entry. (a)it shows the financial position (b)it reveals the profit or loss (c)useful for decision making (d)it shows incomplete records
19. The users of accounting information are the following except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)shareholders (b)owners of business (c)employees (d)shoe cobblers
20. Bookkeeping is only a small part of the field of accounting while Accounting has a wider scope. (a)Yes (b)No (c)True (d)A & C
21. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, reverend luca paciolo, came out with the first published work on double entry. (a)1944 (b)1494 (c)1485 (d)1835
22. In 1605, a Dutchman, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advocated the preparation of profit and loss account at yearly internal. (a)Steven Simeon (b)George Simeon (c)Simeon Steven (d)none of the above
23. Which of the following is not a member of Nigerian Accounting Standard Board? (a)Nigeria Stock Exchange (b)Federal Ministry Of Commerce (c)Central Bank (d)Federal Ministry Of Agriculture
24. An asset equals liabilities + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)creditors (b)capital (C)debtors (d)liabilities
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shows a complete summary of transactions. (a)invoice (b)credit note (c)receipt (d)debit note

**SECTION B**

**Fill in the gaps**

1. The balance in cash account is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Complete this “for every debit entry\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
3. Purchase day book is used in recording \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purchases.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of subsidiary books.
5. The cash book is divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sides.

**THEORY**

Answer three questions only, No 5 is compulsory

1. What is book-keeping?
2. Give three reasons why accounting records are kept
3. List five users of accounting information.
4. Write short note on the following:
5. Invoice: - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Receipt : - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Cheque: - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Statement of account: - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Explain the term double entry system of book-keeping
10. List six source documents and explain the use of two of it.
11. Complete the following table showing which account should be debited and which to be credited

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Account to be Debited | Account to be Credited |
| Bought furniture by cheque |  |  |
| Good sold on credit to Mr. Ayo |  |  |
| Goods bought by cheque |  |  |
| Bought a motor van by cheque |  |  |
| Sold goods for cach |  |  |
| Biodun lent us N80 |  |  |
| We paid creditor Mr Olu by cheque |  |  |
| Paid further cash into the business as capital |  |  |
| Goods were returned to Olotu |  |  |
| Took N20 of the cash and paid into the bank |  |  |

1. Enter the following in a two-column cash book of Patfin Enterprises LTD. Balance off at the end of the month.

July 1: started business with cash N3,200

July 2: The following paid us by cheque: Okay N500, Akapo N600

July 3: Cash sales paid directly into the bank N700

July 5: Paid rent by cash N180

July 6: We paid the following accounts by cheque: Sewa N520, Emmanuel N300

July 7: Withdrew cash from the bank for business use N70

July 8: Commission received by cheque N450

July 10: Banked cash N150

July 12: Withdrew cash from bank for personal use N30

July 15: Paid wages by cash N250

July 16: Bought motor van by cheque N20

July 18: Cash sales N1,000

July 20: Bought stationery paying by cash N170

July 22: Received N200 cheque from Tijani

July 23: Cash purchases N550

July24: Cash drawings N120

July 25: Bought goods by cheque N115

July 27: Jude lend us N1, 020 cash.

July 28: Paid motor expenses by cheque N18

July 30: The proprietor put further cash N1,320 into the business as capital.

**PATFIN HIGH SCHOOL, AKESAN, LAGOS STATE.**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [2019 / 2020]**

**CLASS: S. S. S. 1**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: Data Processing**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS DURATION: 1 Hour 3o mins**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generations of computers. (a)7 (b)5 (c)4 (d)8
2. The UNIVAC was developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)John Von Neumann (b)Charles (c)John Prosper Ekect (d)Blaise Pascal
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are also known as personal computer. (a)Micro computer (b)mainframe computer (c)hybrid computer (d)digital computer
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computers are designed to solve a particular problem. (a)General Purpose (b)Special Purpose (c)Mainframe Purpose (d)Multi Purpose
5. ICT stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)information communication technology (b)information and commercial technology (c)international communication and technology (d)information and communication technology.
6. Based on types, computers can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)4 (b)2 (c)3 (d)5
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of output devices. (a)joystick (b)monitor (c)scanner (d)ruler
8. The only language the computer understands is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)percentage (b)decimal (c)octal (d)binary
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generation computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory. (a)First (b)Second (c)Fifth (d)Last
10. Robots are products of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generation computers. (a)Third (b)Fourth (c)Fifth (d)Last
11. The EDSAC was invented in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)1949 (b)1983 (c)1950 (d)1920
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computers are best used for measuring things. (a)Analog (b)Mainframe (c)Digital (d)Super
13. IBM means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Individual Business Method (b)International bank machine (c)industrial business machine (d)international business machine
14. The keyboard is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices. (a)Input (b)Output (c)Software (D)peopleware
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a version of Windows. (a)UNIX (b)XENIX (c)Userware (d)Windows XP
16. Internet simply means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)international network (b)industrial network (c)internet environment (d)international nets
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a major software required by all computers before they can function. (a)Operators system (b)operating System (c)system software (d)operating disk
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of graphic software. (a)games (b)Ms. Word (c)Corel Draw (d)Dbaseiv
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computers are used by meteorologists for weather forecast. (a)Mini (b)Micro (c)Hybrid (d)Super
20. The thermometer and weight and weight scale are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_computer. (a)Analog (b)Digital (c)Hybrid (d)Super
21. E-Commerce means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Entertainment Commercial (b)Electronic Commerce (c)Electronic Commercial (d)Education Commerce
22. Computers may harm users if frequently used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Playing (b)l
23. We can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to minimize eyestrain. (a)screen touch (b)light pen (c)screen guide (d)screen filter
24. The development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marks the beginning of third generation computers. (a)Integrated (b)Integrated conductor (c)Vacuum Tubes (d)Robots
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of computer science that deals with making computers behave like humans. (a)artificial network (b)artificial computers (c)artificial intelligence (d)artificial integrator

**Fill in the gaps**

1. The Microsoft was invented by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Facebook was invented by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. EDVAV means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Artificial Intelligence was coined in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. DOS means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THEORY**

**Answer any 3 questions.**

1. List the generations of computers and their years of development.

b. Write one example of first generation computers.

1. List the classification of computers based on:
2. Type
3. Size
4. Purpose

b. List two early counting devices.

1. Define digitalization

b. Write the acronyms for the following abbreviations

1. PDP
2. RAM
3. ROM
4. PDA
5. GOOGLE
6. GUI
7. Define data

b. Define information

c. Identify the two ways of handling data and give two examples each

1. Define ICT
2. Outline four uses of ICT
3. Identify five impacts of ICT on the society.

**PATFIN HIGH SCHOOL, AKESAN, LAGOS STATE.**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [2019 / 2020]**

**CLASS: S. S. S. 1**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: Biology**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS DURATION: 1 Hour 3o mins**

1. The scientific name of rice is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Canis domestica (b)Carica Papaya (c)Oryza Sativa (d)Cacao
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are microscopic in nature (a)Animals (b)Plants (c)Water (d)Virus
3. Living things are first split into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)class (b)kingdom (c)species (d)fungi
4. The mode of feeding in animals is (a)heterotrophic (b)autotrophic (c)holozoic (d)nutrition
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an irreversible increase in size or weight of an organism. (a)change (b)growth (c)respiration (d)observation
6. Biology is basically grouped into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main branches. (a)5 (b)4 (c)3 (d)2
7. The first step in making enquiries about an object of thing under study in science is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Measurement (b)Experiment (c)Observation (d)Hypothesis
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves the study of external features of plants and animals. (a)morphology (b)Science (c)Agriculture (d)Biology
9. The term Biology is coined from two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words. (a)Latijn (b)Spanish (c)Greek (d)German
10. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major groups used in classification of living things. (a)7 (b)8 (c)9 (d)10
11. Aves are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)mammals (b)fishes (c)b9rds (d)virus
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of protozoa (a)Euglena, Mushroom (b)Volvox, Moss (c)Paramecium, Rhizophus (d)Amoeba, Paramecium
13. The Euglena uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for movement. (a)Eye spot (b)Flagellum (C)Nucleus (d)pellicle
14. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an organism sharing both the characteristics of plants and animals. (a)euglena (b)amoeba (c)paramecium (d)none of the above
15. Poikilothermic means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)warm-blooded animals (b)cold-blooded animals (c)semi-cold blooded animals (d)none
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us an example of reptile. (a)Fish (b)Man (c)Agama Lizard (d)Octopus
17. The scientific name of man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Homo leo (b)Homo habilis (c)Homo sapiens (d)Homo rattus
18. The mode of feeding in plants is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)heterotrophic (b)autotrophic (c)holozoic (d)nutrition
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of living things to struggle for all the necessities of life in order to survive in their various environments. (a)survival (b)reprooducion (c)Aluta (d)competition
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is also known as sensitivity. (a)Growth (b)Adaptation (c)Irritability (d)Feeding
21. Human being breathe in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and breathe out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Oxygen, Carbordioxide (b)Nitrogen, Sodium (c)Carbondioxide, Oxygen (d)none
22. The scientific study of heredity and variation in living things is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Anatomy (b)Genetics (c)Medicine (d)Science
23. The word ‘bios’ simply means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Life (b)Logus (c)Study (d)basic
24. Animals store carbohydrates as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)glucogen (b)glucose (c)cellulose (d)starch
25. Snails can be classified under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)insecta (b)mollusca (c)reptilian (d)animalia

**Fill in the gaps**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ introduced the binomial system of Nomenclature.
2. DNA means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the stud y of animals
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of living things to respond to stimuli in their environment.
5. Toads and frogs are classified under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**THEORY**

1. Write the scientific names of the following: -
2. Rice
3. Rat
4. Orange
5. Man
6. Dog

b. Write the acronym of DNA and RNA

c. Draw a chart showing the arrangement of living things

1. Draw and label the amoeba

b. Amoeba belong to the group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In a tabular form, state five differences between plants and animals

b. What is the acronym of MR NIGER CAD

1. Define biology

b. Highlight and explain briefly the branches of biology

c. List five examples of non-living things

1. Give two examples of: -

(a)Mollusca (b)Arthropoda (c)Pisce (d)Amphibia

(e)Aves (f)Reptilia (g)Mammalia (h)Annelida (i)Nematoda

(j)Coelenterata

**PATFIN HIGH SCHOOL, AKESAN, LAGOS STATE.**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [2019 / 2020]**

**CLASS: J. S. S. 1**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: Agric**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS DURATION: 1 Hour 3o mins**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of ornamental crops (a)Guava (b)Tree (c)Cocoa (d)Sunflower
2. The earlymen were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)doctors (b)hunters (c)tailors (d)shoe cobblers
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is also known as apiculture. (a)bee farming (b)ranching (c)livestock farming (d)snail farming
4. The Nomadic herding is commonly Practiced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Nigeria. (a)Yorubas (b)Fulanis (c)Foreigners (d)Igbos
5. The part of the plant below the ground is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)flower (b)leaf (c)rout (d)stem
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of bees. (a)Bumble bees (b)Robot Bees (c)Sugar Bees (d)Lady Bees
7. Carrot is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)vegetables (b)fruits (c)flowers (d)food
8. Agriculture is coined from two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words. (a)French (b)Greek (c)Latin (d)English
9. One of the basic necessities of life is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)school (b)books (c)money (d)shelter
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the reproductive organ of plant. (a)flower (b)shoot (c)root (d)plant
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of aquatic plants. (a)rose flower (b)Guava tree (c)mango tree (d)Water lily
12. Snail farming is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Pastoral Farming (b)Heliculture (c)Apiculture (d)Agriculture
13. Animals Feaces serve as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)manure (b)food (c)fruits (d)raw materials
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_crops are used for beautifying our environment. (a)cash (b)food (c)ornamental (d)flowers
15. One of the tools used by the early men is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)sickle (b)tractor (c)planter (d)stone

**Fill in the gaps**

1. Agriculture is coined from two words which are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The three basic necessities of life are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Those who specialize in the production of fruits, vegetables and flowers are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. In West Africa, snail meat is popularly known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The early men were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (their major occupation)

**THEORY**

1. Define Agriculture.

b. List the stages of agriculture

c. List the types of agriculture.

d. Highlight the forms of agriculture.

1. Write two examples of the following group of crops: -

(a)Ornamental crops (b)Oil crops (c)Fruit Crops (d)Tuber crops

(e)Cereal Crops

1. Define Annual, Biennial and Perennial crops

b. List two examples of each crop

1. Define Bee farming

b. Identify three types of bees.

c. State one importance of bee farming

1. Draw and label parts of a plant
2. State three importance of agriculture

b. Identify five animals that serve as beast of burden to farmers.

c. List three things we can produce from hides and skin of animals.

**PATFIN HIGH SCHOOL, AKESAN, LAGOS STATE.**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [2019 / 2020]**

**CLASS: J. S. S. 2**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: Agric**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS DURATION: 1 Hour 3o mins**

1. The system of farming where a farmer raises both crops and animals on the same farm is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)shifting cultivation (b)pastoral farming (c)Mono farming (d)Mixed farming
2. The reward for land is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)school building (b)rent (c)labour (d)management
3. The first and basic problem of a farm manager is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)where to produce (b)how to produce (c)what to produce (d)for whom to produce
4. Cultural practices can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)3 (b)4 (c)5 (d)6
5. The best soil for planting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)clay soil (b)sandy soil (c)humus soil (d)loamy soil
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the shape and position of the land. (a)Topogrphy (b)Climate (c)Land area (d)drainage
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of removing unwanted plants found growing among cultivated crops is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Thinning (b)Mulching (c)Weeding (d)Supplying
8. Crop rotation saves land, time, energy and money. (a)True (b)False (c)Maybe (d)None
9. Which one of the following crops is raised in nursery beds? (a)Pumpkin (b)Cassava (c)Yam (d)Potatoes
10. The first step in planting is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Spacing (b)seed selection (c)planting (d)seed rate.
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors of production. (a)3 (b)4 (c)5 (d)6
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ structures include wells, dams, irrigation canals etc. (a)Utility (b)Processing (c)Maintenance (d)Storage
13. In pre-planting operation, the first step is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Bush burning (b)Selection of site (c)Weeding (d)Planting
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of modern farm tools. (a)Cutlass (b)sickle (c)Hoe (d)Tractor
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the settled form of livestock. (a)ranching (b)Nomadic (c)Pastoral (c)None

**Fill in the gap**

1. The Nomadic herding is commonly practiced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Nigeria and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of East Africa.
2. The reward for Entrepreneur/Farm Manager is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are designed and constructed to serve different purposes.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system of farming in which a farmer abandons a plot of land after planting on it for two or more years.
5. Farm structures may be built using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**THEORY**

1. Who is a Farm Manager?

b. List the factors of production and their rewards

c. State three problems of a farm manager.

1. Define Cultural Practice.

b. Highlight the types of cultural practices accordingly

c. List five examples of crude tools used by farmers.

1. Identify three examples of farming systems.

b. Identify three examples of cropping systems.

c. Differentiate between nomadic herding and ranching.

1. Define Crop Rotation

b. Plan a five year course crop rotation system.

1. Define Farm Structures.

b. Identify six factors to be considered when sitting farm structures and buildings.

c. State one importance of sitting farm structures and buildings.

1. Highlight the types of farm structures and their uses.

b. Highlight the types of farm building and their uses.

**PATFIN HIGH SCHOOL, AKESAN, LAGOS STATE.**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [2019 / 2020]**

**CLASS: J. S. S. 3**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: Agric**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS DURATION: 1 Hour 3o mins**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of advertising media. (a)Yahoo (b)E-Mail (c)Bill Board (d)None
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives identity to a product. (a)pricing (b)advertising (c)branding (d)Packaging
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to create awareness for a particular products. (a)Advertising (b)Branding (c)pricing (d)packaging
4. The packager which is in direct contact with the contents is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)primary (b)secondary (c)Tertiary (d)None
5. The process whereby a business sets the price at which it will sell its products is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Branding (b)Packaging (c)Pricing (d)Advertising
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advertising is good for introducing new products or job vacancies. (a)employment (b)pricing (c)informative (d)mass
7. One of the factors affecting price of agricultural products is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)Marketers (b)firm (c)producers (d)competition
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves the designing and producing the container or wrapper for a product. (a)labeling (b)packaging (c)branding (d)pricing
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creates customer loyalty. (a)Branding (b)packaging (c)pricing (d)None
10. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ methods of advertising. (a)3 (b)4 (c)5 (d)2
11. The advertisement on bread, salt and sugar is a typical example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)direct (b)indirect (c)mass (d)none
12. One of the factors influencing buying decision is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)packaging (b)loyalty (c)land (d)debit facilities
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promotes the image of the firm. (a)promoters (b)manufacturers (c)producers (d)advertising
14. The type of advertising which emphasizes on the fact that a product is far better than another in terms of quality is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advertising. (a)competition (b)direct (c)indirect (d)informative
15. One of the reasons for packaging is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)barrier protection (b)leakage (c)price inflation (d)high cost of materials

**Fill in the gaps**

1. The consumers are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a product.
2. The advertisement which gives direction to the advertising process to avoid wastage is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ovation is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the act of introducing good container for a product so as to make it look attractive.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of modern ways of packaging items.

**THEORY**

1. Define advertising

b. List the basic concepts of advertising

c. State 2 roles of advertising

1. Define packaging

b. Highlight five modern ways of packaging products.

c. Identify two ways of packaging products in the olden days.

1. Define branding

b. State three advantages of branding

c. State two disadvantages of branding

1. List and explain the types of advertising

b. State five advertising media

1. Define pricing

b. Identify six factors affecting the price of agricultural products

c. List the methods of advertising

1. State six factors influencing buying decisions

b. List three examples of magazines

**PATFIN HIGH SCHOOL, AKESAN, LAGOS STATE.**

**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION [2019 / 2020]**

**CLASS: S. S. S. 1**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: English**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS DURATION: 1 Hour 3o mins**

**Section A(20 Marks)**

**Answer one question only from this section**

1. Write a letter to your classmate who on health grounds has been a month away from school; describe at least, three changes that have taken place and how they have affected student’s performance.
2. Write a story that illustrate the saying: “I wish I had listened to my Parents”
3. Write your contribution for or against the preposition: Women Deserve to be Given More Opportunities in Governance

**Section B (20 Marks)**

Answer all the questions in this section.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

When I innocently put my hands in the pockets of my school shorts that day, little did I realize that it would cause an **uproar**. I did this to keep my hands out of mischief and so stay out of trouble. I still remembered a particular day when one classmate of mine was accused of punching another boy on the nose and giving him nose-bleeding, which took some time to stop. Even though the boy had protested that it was not intentional, he was not only thrashed, but also suspended from school for a month. From that incident, I had learnt to restrain my hands by putting them in my pockets.

However, one day, as I had my hands in my pockets as usual, the most feared teacher in my school, nicknamed ‘Mr. Terror’, saw me and **beckoned** to me to come forward, I responded **promptly**, still keeping my hands in my pockets. As I stood in front of him in fright, the look he gave me almost froze me. Then he yelled, ‘where do you think you are? In front of whom do you suppose you’re standing? By the way what’s your name? ‘I am Joe Mensah, Sir’. I muttered frightfully. ‘What work does your father do? He thundered again. ‘he is the permanent secretary in the ministry of works, Sir’ I managed to say. He became all the more infuriated, ‘no wonder, your father’s position has gone into your head’. ‘Excuse me, Sir…’ **Before I could say anything else** he gave me three deadly slaps. And then it happened\_\_\_ I passed out, more from fright than from the slaps!

I later learnt that it took about four hours to resuscitate me. During those four hours the trauma that the teacher went through is better imagined than experienced. **Fear gripped him**. For once, the most feared teacher in the school was visibly shaken. Naturally, my classmates were happy that ‘Mr. Terror’ had found himself in a terrible predicament. However, they were equally concerned about my **plight**. And when I eventually came round, the whole school was full of jubilation.

Questions:

1. What is ironical about the writer putting his hands in his pockets that day?
2. What interpretation did the teacher give to the writer’s action of putting his hands in his pockets?
3. Why could the writer not explain the reason for his action?
4. What caused the writer to pass out?
5. How did the writer know what happened after he had passed out?
6. ‘fear gripped him? What figure of speech is used in the expression above?
7. Before I could say anything else…

a. What grammatical name is given to this expression as it is used in the passage>

b. What is its function?

Find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage

1. Beckoned:
2. Infuriated:
3. Promptly:

**Section c (10 marks)**

Identify the clauses in the following using two bars

1. The boys were eating when the teachers came
2. As soon as the teachers came, the boys stopped eating and put the food away
3. Bunmi loved Tony but Tony did not love her

State the grammatical name and function of the subordinate clauses in:

1. When he saw the principal whom he had been abusing for hours, Adamu kept his mouth shut.
2. I am eager to practice what you told me any where I go

In these sentences, underline the adverbs and identify the elements of the sentences which they modify.

Example:

They always play their instrument (modifies ‘play’)

1. Mary wept quietly when she heard the bad news
2. Children are almost always hungry
3. The choir sang melodiously

Identify the elements of sentence structure in the following sentences by labeling them SVOCA, as the case may be

1. Kazimu is very happy
2. Chioma Ajunwa won Nigeria’s first gold at the Atlanta Olympics

**ORALS(10 Marks)**

Write three words each for the following sound:

1. |j|
2. |z|
3. |i|
4. |n|
5. |ai|
6. From the words lettered A-D, choose the word that contains the sound represented by the given phonetic symbols
7. |n|

a. solemn

b. hymn

c. knot

d. sang

1. |Ʌ|

a. device

b. young

c. wander

d. cough

1. |ʒ:|

a. cursor

b. cure

c. surprise

d. blood

1. |а:|

a. sack

b. search

c. fact

d. mark

1. |Ɵ|

a. health

b. this

c. father

d. thoughSection D