



KITH & KIN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

7/1/1 Kaoli Olusanya Street, Owode Ibeshe, Ikorodu, Lagos State.

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025/2026 ACADEMIC SESSION

NAME					
SUBJECT	COMMERCE	CLASS	SS1	DURATION	1 HOUR

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions in Part A and four questions in Part B

PART A (MULTIPLE CHOICE- 20 MARKS)

- Commerce can best be defined as the study of how ____
 - goods and services are produced
 - man earns a living
 - goods and services are exchanged
 - money is used in buying and selling
- Which of the following is not a branch of commerce?
 - Trade
 - Aids to trade
 - Industry
 - Transportation
- The main aim of commerce is to ____
 - make profit
 - bridge the gap between producers and consumers
 - produce goods
 - create employment
- Commerce helps a country to improve its standard of living by ____
 - reducing exports
 - encouraging specialization
 - promoting subsistence farming
 - discouraging competition
- Which of these is an example of “aids to trade”?
 - Retail trade
 - Transport
 - Wholesale trade
 - Production
- Which of the following is a career in commerce?
 - Teaching Biology
 - Accounting
 - Farming
 - Tailoring
- A person who keeps financial records for a business is a ____
 - Marketer
 - Banker
 - Accountant
 - Economist
- The act of promoting and selling products is done by a ____
 - Cashier
 - Clerk
 - Sales representative
 - Messenger
- Which of the following is a career opportunity in banking?
 - Teller
 - Driver
 - Mechanic
 - Carpenter
- A customs officer mainly works in the area of ____
 - Local government
 - International trade
 - Road transport
 - Domestic service

11. The term “E-commerce” refers to ____

- A. Electronic business transactions conducted online
- B. Buying goods in local markets
- C. Manual record keeping
- D. Face-to-face trading

12. One major advantage of e-commerce is that it ____

- A. discourages communication
- B. operates only during office hours
- C. allows global trade 24/7
- D. requires no internet access

13. Which of these is a platform for e-commerce?

- A. WhatsApp
- B. Amazon
- C. MTN
- D. Radio Nigeria

14. Payment in e-commerce can be made through ____

- A. Barter
- B. Online banking and debit cards
- C. Postal orders
- D. Exchange of goods

15. A major challenge of e-commerce is ____

- A. Fast delivery
- B. Cyber fraud
- C. Low internet speed
- D. Increased customer trust

16. Tourism refers to ____

- A. Travelling for fun, education, or relaxation
- B. Migration for work
- C. Travelling for war
- D. Trading activities only

17. Which of the following is a type of tourism?

- A. Agricultural tourism
- B. Industrial tourism
- C. Domestic tourism
- D. Academic tourism

18. Which of the following encourages tourism?

- A. Insecurity
- B. Good transport system
- C. Poor communication
- D. Lack of hotels

19. The Nigeria Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) was established to ____

- A. regulate trade unions
- B. promote tourism in Nigeria
- C. control immigration
- D. issue passports

20. A tourist travelling from Lagos to London is engaging in ____

- A. Domestic tourism
- B. International tourism
- C. Local tourism
- D. Regional tourism

21. Commerce helps in reducing ____

- A. Employment
- B. Specialization
- C. Wastage of goods
- D. Transportation

22. The presence of commerce promotes ____

- A. Exchange of goods and services
- B. Monopoly
- C. Hoarding
- D. Self-sufficiency

23. Which of the following is an economic benefit of commerce?

- A. Encourages isolation
- B. Improves foreign exchange earnings
- C. Reduces productivity
- D. Increases unemployment

24. Commerce assists producers by ____

- A. helping them distribute goods
- B. discouraging advertisement
- C. limiting production
- D. reducing demand

25. Commerce enhances the standard of living through ____

- A. higher production costs
- B. efficient distribution of goods
- C. reduced consumption
- D. reduced trade

26. Tourism contributes to a nation's economy by ____

- A. increasing foreign exchange earnings
- B. discouraging cultural exchange
- C. reducing employment
- D. limiting investment

27. A well-developed tourism sector leads to

-
- A. Decrease in government revenue
- B. Increase in infrastructural development
- C. Decline in employment
- D. Reduction in local business

28. Which of the following is a social benefit of tourism?

- A. Promotes cultural understanding
- B. Increases crime
- C. Encourages laziness
- D. Promotes tribalism

29. Tourism encourages local industries by

-
- A. importing foreign goods
- B. increasing local demand for crafts and food
- C. reducing local employment
- D. discouraging trade

30. One problem associated with tourism is

-
- A. Promotion of peace
- B. Environmental pollution
- C. Cultural exchange
- D. Foreign investment

31. Occupation refers to

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- A. any legal activity done to earn a living
- B. only government jobs
- C. leisure activities
- D. voluntary services

32. The three main types of occupation are

-
- A. Industry, commerce, and service
- B. Trade, finance, and transport
- C. Agriculture, mining, and fishing
- D. Primary, secondary, and tertiary

33. A teacher belongs to the ___ sector.

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Manufacturing

34. Which of the following is a secondary occupation?

- A. Banking
- B. Teaching

C. Car manufacturing

D. Fishing

35. A farmer is engaged in a ___ occupation.

- A. Secondary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Primary
- D. Commercial

36. Production is complete when

-
- A. goods are manufactured
- B. goods reach the final consumer
- C. goods are stored
- D. goods are transported

37. The factors of production are

-
- A. Land, labour, capital, and enterprise
- B. Money, time, and skill
- C. Trade, transport, and communication
- D. Goods and services

38. The reward for labour is

- A. Rent
- B. Wages
- C. Profit
- D. Interest

39. The entrepreneur combines all other factors of production in order to

-
- A. consume goods
- B. make profit
- C. provide free services
- D. reduce competition

40. A factory worker is an example of

-
- A. Land
- B. Capital
- C. Labour
- D. Entrepreneur

41. The barter system is the exchange of

-
- A. goods for goods
- B. money for goods
- C. services for wages
- D. coins for paper money

42. One of the major problems of barter is

-
- A. storage of wealth
- B. double coincidence of wants
- C. durability of money
- D. price stability

43. Barter trade was replaced by ____
A. communication
B. money economy
C. government trade
D. currency exchange
44. Which of the following is an advantage of barter?
A. Encourages large-scale production
B. Simple and direct exchange
C. Standard measurement of value
D. Encourages saving
45. Barter trade is mostly practiced in ____
A. developed economies
B. primitive societies
C. industrial societies
D. cities
46. Trade involves ____
A. buying and selling of goods and services
B. manufacturing goods
C. transporting goods
D. storing goods

47. The two main divisions of trade are ____
A. Wholesale and retail trade
B. Home and foreign trade
C. Import and export trade
D. Direct and indirect trade
48. Which of the following is home trade?
A. Selling yam in another state in Nigeria
B. Importing cars from Japan
C. Exporting cocoa to Ghana
D. Selling to foreign tourists
49. A trader who buys in bulk from manufacturers is called a ____
A. Retailer
B. Wholesaler
C. Consumer
D. Producer
50. The exchange of goods between countries is known as ____
A. Domestic trade
B. Foreign trade
C. Local trade
D. Internal trade

PART B

Theory (40 marks)

Answer any four questions, each question carries equal marks

- 1(a) State and explain three branches of commerce. 3marks
 - (b) Mention four ways commerce contributes to the development of a country. 2marks
 - (c) Differentiate between commerce and industry. 1marks
 - (d) List four aids to trade and explain the function of any two. 4marks
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- 2(a) Mention the four factors of production and the reward for each . 2marks
 - (b) State four factors to consider when choosing a career in commerce. 2marks
 - (c) List and explain four advantages of e-commerce to businesses. 3marks
 - (b) Describe three means of online payment. 3marks
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- 3(a) Explain three factors that promote tourism in Nigeria. 3marks
 - (b) Mention and explain four benefits of tourism to a country. 3marks
 - (c) Identify three problems facing the development of tourism in West Africa. 3marks
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- 5(a) State and explain four economic importance of commerce to a nation's development. 4marks
 - (b) Discuss four ways commerce contributes to the standard of living of the people. 4marks
 - (c) State four employment opportunities provided by tourism. 2marks
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- 6(a) Distinguish between primary, secondary, and tertiary occupations. 3marks
 - (b) Explain three factors that determine the type of occupation people engage in. 3marks
 - (c) State four problems associated with barter. 2marks
 - (d) Explain how the introduction of money solved these problems. 2marks