NAME	
SUBJECT	GEOGRAPHY

INSTRUCTIONS : Attempt all questions from this section SECTION A

[OBJECTIVE QUESTION] 20marks
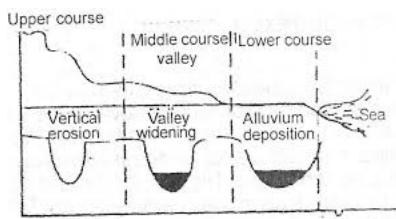
Use the above diagram for question1

1. Which of the following is a feature of the upper course of a river?

A. Delta

B. Meander

C. V-shaped valley

D. Oxbow lake

2. River capture is most likely to occur in areas of:

A. High rainfall

B. Differential erosion

C. Desert climate

D. Coastal plains

3. The process by which a river carries dissolved minerals is called:

A. Suspension

B. Traction

C. Solution

D. Saltation

4. A river's load is mainly deposited when:

A. Gradient increases

B. Velocity decreases

C. Volume increases

D. Rainfall is high

5. A meander is best described as:

A. A waterfall

B. A river bend

C. A floodplain

D. A delta

6. The mouth of a river entering a lake may form:

A. Oxbow lake

B. Alluvial fan

C. Levee

D. Rapids

7. The main process by which wind moves fine sand is:

A. Traction

B. Suspension

C. Solution

D. Saltation

8. A mushroom rock is formed mainly through:

A. Corrosion

B. Abrasion

C. Attrition

D. Deflation

9. In desert regions, wind is most effective as an agent of erosion because:

A. Vegetation is abundant

B. Rainfall is heavy

C. The soil is loose and dry

D. There are many rivers

10. A depositional feature of wind action is:

A. Yardang

B. Sand dune

C. Inselberg

D. Cliff

11. The removal of loose particles from the ground by wind is called:

A. Deflation

B. Attrition

C. Abrasion

D. Sedimentation

12. Which of these is a product of wind abrasion?

A. Loess

B. Barchan

C. Zeugen

D. Ventifact

Study the diagram below to attempt question13
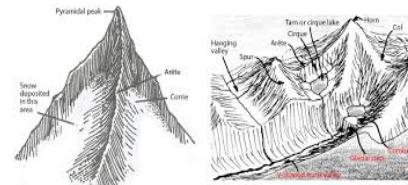
13. The process of plucking in glaciation refers to:

A. Freezing of meltwater

B. Uprooting of rocks by moving ice

C. Abrasion of rock surfaces

D. Deposition of moraine

14. Which of the following is formed in the upper course of a glacier?

A. Drumlin

B. Cirque

C. Outwash plain

D. Esker

15. The unsorted material deposited directly by glacier ice is called:

A. Till

B. Alluvium

C. Loess

D. Scree

16. Which feature is associated with glacial deposition?

A. Arete

B. Moraine

C. Pyramidal peak

D. Crevasse

17. U-shaped valleys are formed as a result of:

A. Glacial erosion

B. River erosion

C. Wind abrasion

D. Wave action

18. Hanging valleys are formed when:

A. Ice retreats

B. Tributary glaciers join the main glacier

C. Snow accumulates

D. Moraines block river flow

19. The main cause of waves in the ocean is:

A. Tides

B. Wind

C. Earthquake

D. Rainfall

20. A spit is formed by:

A. Longshore drift

B. Plucking

C. Suspension

D. Solution

21. Which of the following is a feature of marine

erosion?

A. Lagoon

B. Cliff

C. Tombolo

D. Beach

22. Which process is responsible for the retreat of cliffs?

A. Abrasion and hydraulic action

B. Deposition and transportation

C. Corrosion and attrition

D. Deflation and traction

23. A bay is usually formed in:

A. Resistant rocks

B. Soft rocks

C. Desert areas

D. Glacial valleys

24. Which of these is a depositional feature of wave action?

A. Stack

B. Spit

C. Cave

D. Blowhole

25. The Köppen classification of climate is based

mainly on:

A. Rainfall and vegetation

B. Temperature and rainfall

C. Pressure and temperature

D. Wind and pressure

26. The tropical rainforest climate is also called:

A. Af

B. Aw

C. Cs

D. Cw

27. The Mediterranean climate is characterized by:

A. Dry winter, wet summer

B. Wet winter, dry summer

C. Heavy rainfall all year

D. No distinct wet or dry season

28. The steppe climate is classified in Köppen as:

A. Bs

B. Bw

C. Cf

D. Cw

29. Which of these is a cold climate type?

A. Af

B. Am

C. ET

D. Aw

30. The savanna climate is common in:

A. Equatorial regions

B. Mid-latitudes

C. Tropical grasslands

D. Polar regions

31. Which of these is an example of a renewable resource?

A. Coal

B. Crude oil

C. Forest

D. Gold

32. Which of the following is NOT an environmental resource?

A. Soil

B. Minerals

C. Technology

D. Water

33. Which resource is essential for photosynthesis?

A. Nitrogen

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Oxygen

D. Sulphur dioxide

34. The two main types of natural resources are:

A. Renewable and non-renewable

B. Physical and human

C. Land and water

D. Soil and minerals

35. Which of the following is a biological resource?

A. Iron ore

B. Fish

C. Limestone

D. Coal

36. Which is an example of a mineral resource?

A. Timber

B. Petroleum

C. Soil

D. Wind

37. Which of these is a renewable energy source?

A. Solar

B. Natural gas

C. Coal

D. Uranium

38. The main disadvantage of non-renewable resources is that they:

A. Are expensive to exploit

B. Cannot be replaced once used

C. Cause no pollution

D. Are found everywhere

39. Which of the following is NOT a renewable resource?

A. Wind

B. Water

C. Crude oil

D. Forest

40. Hydroelectric power is classified as:

A. Non-renewable

B. Renewable

C. Fossil fuel

D. Nuclear

41. The thinning of the ozone layer is mainly caused by:

A. CO_2 emissions

B. CFCs

C. Methane gas

D. Nitrogen oxides

42. Which of the following is NOT an effect of deforestation?

A. Soil erosion

B. Desertification

C. Increased rainfall

D. Loss of biodiversity

43. The term "desertification" refers to:

A. The expansion of deserts into formerly productive areas

B. Planting trees in deserts

C. The creation of sand dunes

D. The drying up of lakes only

44. The main cause of acid rain is:

A. Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Chlorofluorocarbons

D. Methane

45. Which of these is a greenhouse gas?

A. Oxygen

B. Methane

C. Nitrogen

D. Helium

46. Oil spillage is a common environmental problem in:

A. Sun

B. Satellite

C. Areas

D. Trick

47. Which of these is an effect of air pollution?

A. Soil fertility

B. Respiratory diseases

C. Increase in biodiversity

D. Groundwater recharge

48. Flooding in urban areas is often caused by:

A. Poor drainage systems

B. Deforestation

C. Heavy rainfall

D. All of the above

49. Global warming is primarily caused by:

A. Decrease in solar activity

B. Increase in greenhouse gases

C. Volcanic eruptions

D. Ocean currents

50. Which of these is a method of controlling soil erosion?

A. Bush burning

B. Overgrazing

C. Afforestation

D. Deforestation

SECTION B :[THEORY 40 MARKS]

INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT FOUR QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION EACH QUESTION CARRIES EQUAL MARK

1(a) List **THREE** processes of wind erosion [3msrks]

Use the above diagrams for questions 1b

(b) Highlight

(i)THREE similarities of Zeugen and Yardang [3msrks]

(ii) **FOUR** differences between Zeugen and Yardang **[5msrks]** WAEC2025
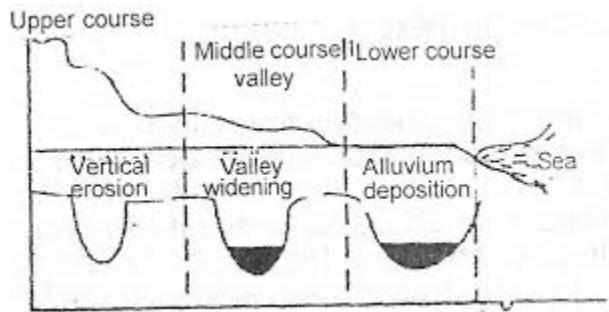
2(a) Describe **THREE** stages of a river [6msrks]

(b) Explain **TWO** factors that determine the regime of a river [4msrks] **NECO 2022**

3(a) Define the term glaciation [1mark]

(b) Explain how each of the following features is formed:

i. Cirque (corrie)

ii. U-shaped valley

iii. Moraine [9msrks]

4 (a) On what **TWO** elements is Köppen's classification of climate based? [2msrks]

(b) Outline **FOUR** characteristics each of the following climate types:

i. Savanna (Aw)

ii. Mediterranean (Cs) [8msrks] **WAEC2002**

5(a) Define environmental resources [9msrks]

(b) Identify **FOUR** types of environmental resources

(c) Outline **FOUR** ways by which forest resources are important to man.NECO 2025

Use the above diagram for question 6

6(a) Write explanary note on the following

 (i) Inselberg

(ii) Delta

(iii) Water fall [10msrks] **WAEC2004**