



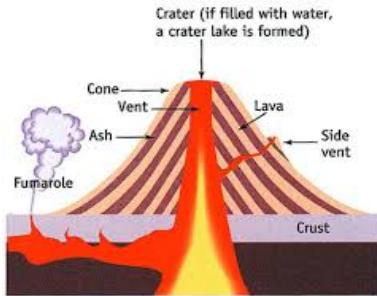
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025/2026 ACADEMIC SESSION

SUBJECT	GEOGRAPHY	CLASS	SS3	DURATION	2 Hours
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INSTRUCTIONS : Attempt all questions from this section SECTION A

[OBJECTIVE QUESTION] 20marks

Use the above diagram for question 1



1. Which of the following is NOT an extrusive volcanic landform?

A. Lava plateau

B. Dyke

C. Ash cone

D. Shield volcano

2. Magma solidifying beneath the earth's crust forms?

A. Extrusive rocks

B. Intrusive rocks

C. Metamorphic rocks

D. Sedimentary rocks

3. Which of these volcanoes is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire?

A. Mauna Loa

B. Mt. Etna

C. Mt. Fuji

D. Mt. Kilimanjaro

4. Which of the following is an effect of volcanic eruption?

A. Tsunami

B. Drought

C. Flooding

D. Cyclone

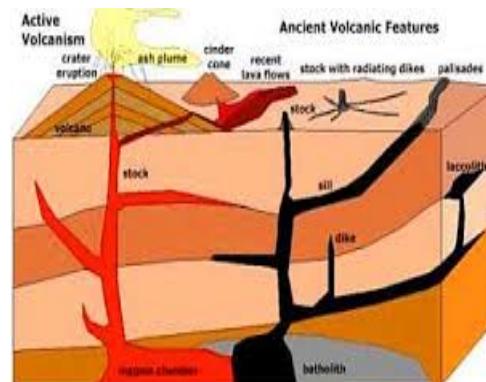
5. A circular depression formed after the collapse of a volcano is a ____

A. caldera

B. crater

C. vent

D. basin



6. Which volcanic feature is formed when magma cools in a vertical crack?

A. Sill

B. Dyke

C. Batholith

D. Laccolith

7. Which rock type dominates Karst landscapes?

A. Basalt

B. Sandstone

C. Limestone

D. Granite

8. Stalagmites grow?

A. Downward from the roof

B. Upward from the floor

C. Horizontally in caves

D. On pavements

9. A steep-sided depression in limestone regions is called:

A. Swallow hole

B. Gorge

C. Rift valley

D. Drumlin

10. Karst topography is common in regions with_____

A. heavy rainfall and limestone rock

B. high temperatures and clay

C. dry conditions and sandstone

D. volcanic activity and basalt

11. Which process is most important in forming Karst landforms?

A. Attrition

B. Solution

C. Abrasion

D. Deflation

12. A wide, flat-floored depression in limestone terrain is a

A. dolomite

B. polje

C. gorge

D. cirque

13. Which process is NOT part of denudation?

A. Weathering

B. Mass wasting

C. Deposition

D. Erosion

14. Denudation results in_____

A. rock formation

B. slope modification

C. mountain folding

D. earthquake occurrence

15. The final stage of denudation results in a_____

A. pediplain

B. plateau



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C. hill

D. basin

16. Denudation occurs due to _____

A. internal earth movements

B. external earth processes

C. plate collision

D. magma intrusion

17. Which factor influences the rate of denudation most?

A. Rock type

B. Earth's tilt

C. Ocean tides

D. Latitude only

18. The breakdown of rocks without chemical change is _____

A. chemical weathering

B. physical weathering

C. biological weathering

D. hydrolysis

19. Which weathering type is caused by alternate heating and cooling?

A. Exfoliation

B. Carbonation

C. Oxidation

D. Hydrolysis

20. Which of these is NOT a chemical weathering process?

A. Solution

B. Carbonation

C. Frost action

D. Oxidation

21. Root action in rocks is an example of:

A. mechanical weathering

B. biological weathering

C. thermal weathering

D. solution

22. Which climate promotes rapid chemical weathering?

A. Hot and wet

B. Cold and dry

C. Cool and humid

D. Hot and dry

23. Hydrolysis is the reaction between minerals and

A. oxygen

B. water

C. carbon dioxide

D. ice

24. Movement of saturated soil down a slope is

A. mudflow

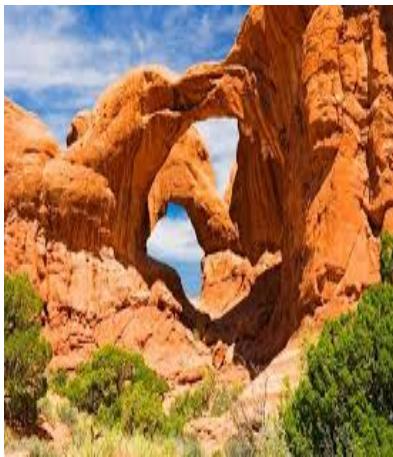
B. soil creep

C. rockfall

D. avalanche



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Use the above diagram to attempt the question below

25. Which of these is the slowest type of mass movement?

A. Landslide

B. Mudflow

C. Soil creep

D. Rockslide

26. Slumping often occurs in?

A. Arid areas

B. Coastal cliffs

C. River plains

D. Flatlands

27. Which factor increases the likelihood of mass movement?

A. Gentle slope

B. Heavy rainfall

C. Dry climate

D. Sparse vegetation

28. Rock avalanche is common in?

A. Desert plains

B. Steep mountain slopes

C. River deltas

D. Coastal lowlands

29. The trapping of heat in the atmosphere by gases is called?

A. Global warming

B. Greenhouse effect

C. Ozone depletion

D. Heat retention

30. Which gas is released mainly from burning fossil fuels?

A. Nitrogen

B. Methane

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Ozone

31. A major environmental effect of climate change is

A. increased polar ice

B. rising sea levels

C. shorter summers

D. decreased rainfall everywhere

32. Which renewable energy source can reduce greenhouse gases?

A. Coal

B. Wind

C. Diesel



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D. Natural gas

33. Which continent is most vulnerable to climate change impacts?

A. Europe

B. Africa

C. Australia

D. North America

34. ECOWAS promotes?

A. Military expansion

B. Regional integration

C. Oil exploration

D. Space research



35. ECOWAS was formed in which city?

A. Accra

B. Lagos

C. Abuja

D. Dakar

36. The ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) is responsible for _____

A. Trade

B. Peacekeeping

C. Sports

D. Tourism



ECOWAS

37. Which of the following is a challenge facing ECOWAS?

A. High literacy

B. Political instability

C. Common markets

D. Cultural similarity

38. The official languages of ECOWAS are English, French, and _____

A. Arabic

B. Spanish

C. French

D. Swahili

39. Trade between nations is known as?

A. Domestic trade

B. International trade

C. Internal trade

D. Local trade

40. Which is an example of a secondary product in



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world trade?

- A. Crude oil
- B. Iron ore
- C. Automobiles
- D. Cocoa

41. Terms of trade refers to:

- A. Ratio of export prices to import prices
- B. Amount of exports
- C. Import duties
- D. Market prices

42. One major barrier to world trade is _____

- A. improved communication
- B. free trade zones
- C. trade tariffs
- D. transport links



43. When imports exceed exports, a country has_____

- A. trade surplus
- B. trade deficit
- C. balanced trade

D. positive trade

44. Which is NOT a benefit of tourism?

- A. Employment generation
- B. Environmental conservation
- C. Cultural expression
- D. Foreign exchange earnings

45. Which is a man-made tourist attraction?

- A. Lake Chad
- B. Obudu Cattle Ranch
- C. Yankari Game Reserve
- D. Zuma Rock

46. Tourism can be affected by?

- A. Peace and stability
- B. Poor infrastructure
- C. Good transport
- D. Hospitality services

47. Eco-tourism promotes _____

- A. urbanization
- B. environmental protection
- C. mining
- D. road expansion

48. The World Tourism Organization is an agency of _____

- A. AU



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B. UN

C. ECOWAS

D. EU

49. One major problem of tourism in developing countries is _____

A. rich cultural heritage

B. political unrest

C. Natural attractions

D. Warm climate

50. Which is NOT a type of tourism?

A. Medical tourism

B. Industrial tourism

C. Religious tourism

D. Political tourism

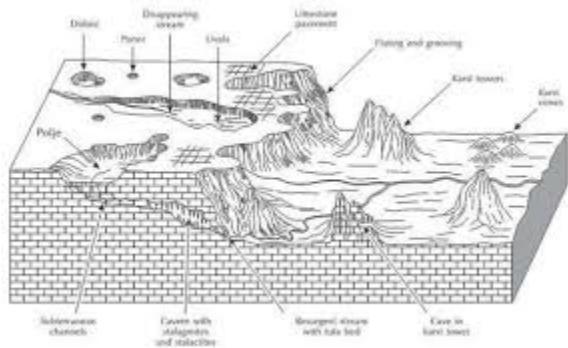
SECTION B :[THEORY 40 MARKS]

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

1(a) Define volcanism.[2marks]

(b) With the aid of a diagram, describe any two intrusive volcanic landforms.[4marks]

(c) State two positive and two negative effects of volcanic activities on man.[4marks] WAEC 2005



2(a) Define Karst region [2marks]

(b) Describe four surface and four underground features of Karst topography [4marks]

(c) State four economic importance of Karst regions [4marks] NECO 2025

3(a) What is denudation?[3marks]

(b) Explain the four processes involved in denudation [4marks]

(c) Outline three effects of denudation on landforms.[3marks] WAEC 2018

4(a) Define climate change.[2marks]

(b) Identify four causes of climate change.[2marks]

(c) Explain three effects of climate change on agriculture in Africa. [6marks]WAEC 2020



5(a) State the full meaning of ECOWAS.[2marks]

(b) Outline four objectives of ECOWAS.[2marks]

(c) Explain six problems facing ECOWAS since its formation [6marks] WAEC 2016



6(a) Enumerate any four reasons for low volume of trade among African Countries [2marks] WAEC 2010

(b) Discuss four factors affecting world trade [2 marks]

(c) Explain three contributions of tourism to the economy of Nigeria [6marks] WAEC 2018



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