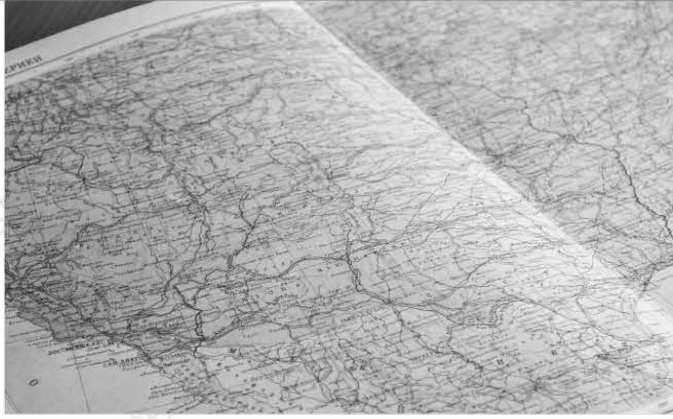


Practice Questions and Answers



GEOGRAPHY

FOR

Senior Secondary School

1



EDUBASE



© 2019 All rights reserved.

AkadaLearn

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without either the prior written permission of the publisher or a license permitting restricted copying.

All trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners. The use of any trademark in this text does not vest in the author or publisher any trademark ownership rights in such trademarks, nor does the use of such trademarks imply any affiliation with or endorsement of this book by such owners.

AkadaLearn though not direct author/publisher has sought the right to distribute this publication from respective authors and content owner, in case of infringement from our partner, we will not bear such liabilities but transfer to the content providers.

For detail referencing and credit please see www.akadalearn.com/publication_credits

QUESTIONS

TOPIC: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answers from the lettered options.

1. Which location is best for a bakery?
 - A. Near a source of good clean water
 - B. Near a large market for bread
 - C. In an area of cheap labour
 - D. Near a regular source

2. Which of the options is not under the classification of industries?
 - A. Heavy industries.
 - B. Light industries.
 - C. Producer goods industries.
 - D. Consumer goods industries.

3. A theory of management that analyses and synthesizes processes to improve labour productivity is _____.
 - A. scientific management
 - B. Fordism
 - C. paradigm shift
 - D. holistic approach

4. What is the name for the process whereby a manufacturing enterprise produce goods which form raw materials for other manufacturing enterprises?
 - A. Forward linkage
 - B. Value added
 - C. Backward linkage
 - D. Sub-contracting

5. What can hinder the dominance of light industries in developing countries?

- A. Inadequate light industries
- B. Inadequate capital
- C. High energy consumption
- D. No land for industries

6. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Industrial development in West African countries is usually concentrated in a few zones within the country.
- B. The industrial areas mainly manufacture goods for exportation.
- C. Industrial development in West Africa is most prominent in Nigeria.
- D. Many of the industries in West Africa are manufacturing industries and not assembling plants.

7. What are the world's three leading countries in manufacturing?

- A. Japan, USA and Israel
- B. Japan, USA and Western Germany
- C. China, Japan and Korea
- D. USA, Britain and Hong-kong

8. Which of the following is not a factor that limits Industrialization?

- A. Inadequate skilled manpower
- B. Availability of capital
- C. Shortage of raw materials
- D. Transportation network

9. Limestone is mined by a method called _____

- A. quarrying

- B. open cast method
- C. fractional distillation
- D. drilling method

10. The backbone of a modern industrial economy can be regarded as

- A. the textile industry
- B. the iron and steel industry
- C. the ship-building industry
- D. the cement manufacturing industry

11. In industries, which one of the following sources of power is the most economical?

- A. Electricity
- B. Petroleum
- C. Nuclear power
- D. Coal

12. The textile industry is characteristically ____ .

- A. labour intensive
- B. high energy consuming
- C. raw material-oriented
- D. capital intensive

13. What type of industries is located in the rural areas?

- A. Transport oriented
- B. Raw materials oriented
- C. Market oriented
- D. High energy consumers

14. Primary industries include _____.

- A. manufacturing and construction
- B. fishing and mining
- C. transportation and administration
- D. trade and construction

15. The reasons for the location of textile industries are the following except one?

- A. The presence of cotton in the area.
- B. High level of skills available in the area.
- C. It is part of the culture of the people.
- D. To sell and pay tax for materials.

16. The towns: Newcastle (UK), Sudbury (Canada), Enugu (Nigeria), Potosi (Bolivia) and Kalgoorlie (Australia) can be categorically referred to as _____.

- A. market towns
- B. mining towns
- C. commercial towns
- D. industrial towns

17. The location of most of the light manufacturing industries in Africa is determined primarily by the location of _____.

- A. labour

- B. raw materials
- C. aesthetics
- D. markets

18. Which of these falls into light industries?

- A. Petroleum, sugar and block making
- B. Tobacco, chemicals and automobiles
- C. Iron and steel, cement and sugar
- D. Textile, clothing, footwear and printing

19. Which of the following is not a classification of industries?

- A. Primary industries.
- B. Secondary industries.
- C. Tertiary industries.
- D. Post tertiary industries.

20. Which of these is the major use to which the by products of timber is put?

- A. Cosmetics
- B. Matches
- C. Varnishes
- D. Dyes

21. Which European country split in 1993 to form two other countries

- A. Yugoslavia
- B. Czechoslovakia
- C. Germany
- D. United Kingdom

22. The least essential reason for promotion of manufacturing industries by West African countries is _____.

- A. to reduce dependence on agriculture
- B. to earn more foreign exchange
- C. to raise the level of employment
- D. to produce local things needed

23. What is the major factor responsible for Japan's unparalleled industrial growth in the last few decades?

- A. Availability of abundant coal and petroleum.
- B. Japan's proximity to mainland Asia.
- C. Technological proficiency.
- D. Japan's large population.

24. What does heavy engineering involve?

- A. Location of industries near sources of raw materials
- B. Use of unskilled labour force
- C. Assembling of motor vehicles
- D. Manufacture of household utensils

25. Industrialization in Nigeria has objectives, which among these is NOT?

- A. Encouraging migration from the rural areas
- B. Providing a source of income
- C. Earning foreign exchange
- D. Absorbing rural labour

26. What is the difference between "hides" and "skins"?

- A. "Hides" is most frequently used to describe the skin of cattle, while "skin" is most frequently used to describe the skin of donkey.

B. They are both derived from cattle skin; there exists no difference between them.

C. A "Hide" is an animal skin treated for human use while "Skin" is the soft outer covering of vertebrates.

D. "Hides" is usually rougher in texture than "skins" which is softer and smooth to the touch.

27. Where can the three Nigeria's steel rolling mills be found?

A. Ilesha, Ilorin and Kaduna

B. Aladja, Ajaokuta and Gombe

C. Enugu, Asaba and Ajaokuta

D. Kastina, Oshogbo and Jos

28. In the development of heavy industries, the natural resources that are important are _____ and _____

A. natural gas and copper

B. gold and diamonds

C. bauxite and chrome ore

D. iron-ore and coal

29. Which of these factories is located where the source of its raw materials is?

A. Cement manufacturing

B. Shoe manufacturing

C. Stone dressing

D. Brewing

30. Which of these statement is NOT a demerit of concentration of industries in urban areas?

A. Encourages rural - urban migration

B. Development of slums and ghettos

C. Loss of farmlands

D. Improvement in the standard of living

TOPIC: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (TRANSPORTATION)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answers from the lettered options.

1. What is the busiest shipping route in the world?
 - A. North Atlantic
 - B. Trans pacific
 - C. South Alantic
 - D. Panama canal

2. What is meant by the term gauge in rail transport?
 - A. It is the length of the rails in a country.
 - B. It is the weight of the vehicles that the rails can bear.
 - C. It is the amount of rainfall experienced along the rails.
 - D. It is the distance between rails of a track.

3. The group of products that is transported in large quantities to the St Lawrence Great lakes water - ways are _____, _____ and _____.
 - A. crude oil, wheat, cotton
 - B. iron ore, bauxite, cattle
 - C. wheat, iron ore, crude oil
 - D. wheat, iron ore, banana

4. Which of the following countries operated its railways on three different gauges?
 - A. Australia
 - B. India
 - C. South Africa
 - D. U.S.A

5. Major African rivers have limited value for transportation because_____ .

- A. the river channels are interrupted by rapids, falls and sandbars
- B. the river courses are too narrow for vessels
- C. rail transport is cheaper than water transport
- D. the rivers flow through sparsely populated areas

6. In an effort to improve road transportation in Nigeria, bridges have been built across the river Niger at Jebba, Koton karfe, Onitsha and _____ .

- A. Ajaokuta
- B. Patani
- C. Baro
- D. Idah

7. What is the sea route that carries the heaviest traffic?

- A. The North Atlantic route between Europe and North America
- B. The Cape route between Europe and Asia
- C. The Suez canal route between Europe and Asia
- D. The Panama canal route between Europe and Asia

8. Which is an advantage of road transport?

- A. Low operating costs.
- B. Capacity for the transportation of heavy goods.
- C. Flexibility and maximum access along transport routes.
- D. Fastest and safest passenger transportation type.

9. Which of the following statements is not true about railway lines of Africa?

- A. Few railway lines in Africa cross from one country to another.

- B. The railway lines in Africa generally run from the coast inland.
- C. A dense railway network exists in the Republic of South Africa.
- D. Africa's railway lines are all of uniform gauge.

10. Which of the following is regarded as the cheapest mode of transportation?

- A. Rail
- B. Road
- C. Air
- D. Water

11. Which of the following is an advantage of inland water-ways?

- A. Inland waterways are very cheap.
- B. They have all year round navigation.
- C. They are very fast.
- D. They impede navigation.

12. The easiest way to transport crude petroleum over extensive land mass is _____ .

- A. through pipe
- B. by rail
- C. by water
- D. by road

13. What is the advantage of water transportation over road transportation?

- A. It is suitable for carrying bulky and heavy cargo.
- B. Its not affected by bad weather.
- C. Ability to link all parts of any country.
- D. Capacity for passenger traffic only.

14. Which of the following accounts for the decline in the importance of rail transport in Africa?

- A. High competition from road transport.
- B. Low volume of goods available for transportation.
- C. Threat of retrenchment of railway workers.
- D. Frequent accidents recorded on railways.

15. Types of ocean industrial carriers include all but one of the following.

- A. Banana carrier
- B. Grain ships
- C. Colliers
- D. Maize carrier

16. What is the primary purpose of establishing the railway system in most of the West African countries?

- A. To supplement river transport.
- B. To transport export goods to the coast.
- C. To distribute locally produced commodities.
- D. To provide cheap means of moving passengers.

17. The world's shipping routes that carries heaviest ocean traffic are _____

- A. Western Europe - Southern Africa - Australia
- B. Western Europe -Caribbean
- C. Eastern-North America - Western Europe
- D. West coast united state - Panama canal

18. Why is ocean navigation more significant than river transport?

- A. River transport involves transportation within a country alone.
- B. River transportation involves the carrying of lighter goods.
- C. Ocean liners carry heavier cargoes.
- D. None of the above.

19. What brought down the railway transport system in Nigeria in the last two decades?

- A. The slow speed of trains.
- B. The competition from road transport.
- C. The competition from air transport.
- D. The decline in agricultural exports.

20. Ghana has a railway link with which of these adjacent countries?

- A. Togo
- B. Nigeria
- C. Gambia
- D. Senegal

21. Which of these waterways is NOT an African waterway?

- A. Mackenzie
- B. Orange
- C. Nile
- D. Zambezi

22. Which is an advantage of transcontinental railways in Europe and North America?

- A. Promotion of industrial activities
- B. Political integration

- C. Employment of labour
- D. Easy evacuation of mineral products

23. What is the standard railway gauge?

- A. 160cm
- B. 150cm
- C. 153cm
- D. 143cm

24. How does a good overland transportation system promote economic development?

- A. Reduces fuel consumption.
- B. Faster interregional trade.
- C. Provides employment for drivers.
- D. Reduces depreciation of motor vehicles.

25. Which of the following is not an inland navigation or waterway?

- A. Rivers
- B. Ocean
- C. Lakes
- D. Lagoons

TOPIC: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (WORLD TRADE)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answers from the lettered options.

1. Japan is leading in the world's production of _____.
 - A. petroleum
 - B. timber
 - C. groundnut
 - D. columbite

2. Which of these options has the most density of roads and rail line networks in the world and which facilitates its trading activity?
 - A. Africa
 - B. Asia
 - C. Western Europe
 - D. South America

3. Where is the world's richest fishing grounds?
 - A. On the continental shelves
 - B. On the deep sea platforms
 - C. In river estuaries
 - D. In coral seas

4. Which of the following is a true statement about petroleum production for marketing?
 - A. Nigeria is a leading importer with large reserves.
 - B. U.K is a leading producer with the largest reserves.
 - C. U.S.A is a producer with large reserves.
 - D. Kuwait is the leading producer with the lowest reserves.

5. A tertiary service in a typical urban centre or area is ____ .

- A. logs assembling
- B. market gardening
- C. petrol retailing
- D. food processing

6. Which of the following countries has the lowest potential for production of steel?

- A. India
- B. Japan
- C. Germany
- D. Cuba

7. Which commodity is noted in countries like China, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Turkey, Greece and Syria for its large-scale production?

- A. Tobacco
- B. Citrus
- C. Rice
- D. Cotton

8. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

- A. Cote d'Ivoire : diamond
- B. Mauritius : sugar
- C. Libya : Petroleum
- D. Zambia : copper

9. Fishing is the mainstay of the economy of _____.

- A. Argentina

- B. Libya
- C. Ice land
- D. Kuwait

10. The leading exporter of crude oil among the countries in the Middle East is _____

- A. Saudi Arabia
- B. Kuwait
- C. Qatar
- D. Iran

11. Market in the rural areas are important in domestic production process because they _____.

- A. serve as collecting and distributing centres for rural products
- B. bring people together from far and near
- C. enable people buy their needs
- D. make it necessary to build rural road

12. The sea route through which Nigeria and America exchange their products is the _____ .

- A. South Atlantic route
- B. North Atlantic route
- C. Panama canal route
- D. Mediterranean - Asiatic route

13. World Trade Organisation (WTO) officially commenced on _____.

- A. January 1, 1985
- B. October 1, 1960
- C. January 31, 1988

D. January 1, 1995

14. The factors that accounts for large scale fishing of the east coast of Canada is _____ .

- A. the presence of warm currents
- B. the high technological development
- C. the presence of cold ocean water
- D. abundance of plankton

15. An entrepot is a port _____ .

- A. where ships are kept
- B. which acts as an intermediary centre of trade between countries
- C. at the entrance of a river
- D. through which only certain goods are permitted to pass

16. Which of the following country's land is being reclaimed from the sea intensively and used for cultivation?

- A. Finland
- B. Belgium
- C. Holland
- D. England

17. The sea route 'Lagos - Antwerp' is the route through which Nigeria and _____ exchange their products.

- A. Netherlands
- B. Britain
- C. West Germany
- D. Belgium

18. The primary sets of economic activity are_____ .
- A. Fishing, lumbering, farming and mining
 - B. Mining, trading, farming and lumbering
 - C. Farming, transportation, fishing and manufacturing
 - D. Lumbering, banking, transportation and farming
19. Which country is the highest producer of Zinc and Uranium?
- A. Germany
 - B. Nigeria
 - C. Japan
 - D. Canada
20. The highest volume of shipping across the Atlantic ocean is found _____ .
- A. between Europe and Africa
 - B. between North America and South America
 - C. between Africa and South America
 - D. between Australia and Austria
21. Trade creditor nations are _____ .
- A. countries that import mainly manufactured products
 - B. countries where the total value of exports is greater than the total value of imports
 - C. countries in which the total value of imports is greater than the total value of exports
 - D. None of the above
22. Which one of these is the largest beef producer in the world?

- A. U.S.A
- B. Nigeria
- C. India
- D. Egypt

23. Which of the following country accounts for 50% of the world's output of newsprint?

- A. USA
- B. Canada
- C. Finland
- D. Norway

24. Which of these systems of agriculture will you expect to see around a big city in Europe?

- A. Fish farming
- B. Animal husbandry
- C. Dairy farming
- D. Grain farming

25. The imposition of prohibitive import duties on certain categories of goods is regarded as _____ .

- A. balance of payment
- B. import substitution
- C. import trade regulations
- D. import tariff

26. What are Uganda's three traditional export crops?

- A. Tobacco, Banana and Kolanut
- B. Tea, Cotton and Coffee

- C. Coffee, Cotton and Tobacco
- D. Sugarcane, Cassava and Cotton

27. The exchange of commodities for money or other commodities is referred to as _____.

- A. career
- B. marketing
- C. surplus division
- D. trade

28. Japans export into Nigeria is likely to include_____

- A. television set, iron ore and computers
- B. motor vehicles, cameras and industrial machines
- C. motor vehicles, television sets and coal
- D. wrist watches, chemicals and crude oil

29. The port terminal of the Atlantic - far East sea routes are _____.

- A. Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila and Tokyo
- B. Bombay, Colombo, London and Vancouver
- C. Rotterdam, London, Singapore and Hamburg
- D. London, Bombay, Rotterdam and Colombo

30. The main export for Uganda is _____ .

- A. banana
- B. tobacco
- C. sisal
- D. coffee

31. Several large industrial areas in the U.S.A are congregated around which of these states?

- A. New York, Florida and Alabama
- B. Thailand, India and Botswana
- C. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore
- D. California, Alaska and Connecticut

32. What is the major feature of wheat producing regions of the world?

- A. Extensive continental plains with loamy soil.
- B. Undulating low lands with clayed soils.
- C. Coastal plains with alluvial soils.
- D. Marginal lands with sandy soils.

33. Commercial grain agriculture is an important occupation to _____.

- A. Spain
- B. Canada
- C. Brazil
- D. Kenya

34. Which of the following is NOT one of the great agricultural regions in the world?

- A. The corn belt of USA
- B. The pampas of Argentina
- C. The sahel of West Africa
- D. The high veldt of South Africa

35. Which of the following is not a remedy for unfavourable balance of trade?

- A. Import restriction
- B. Tax relief for young industries

- C. Export restriction
- D. Exporting semi finished goods

36. Why are fruits produced in the mediterranean region of Africa exported mostly to Western Europe rather than to African countries?

- A. Africans do not need as much fruits as Europeans.
- B. Better transportation facilities in Western Europe.
- C. Such fruits are needed more in regions around the mediterranean sea.
- D. There is higher demand for fruits in Western Europe than in Africa.

37. International trade is usually sud-divided into _____ and _____ trade.

- A. export,import
- B. national,regional
- C. regional,interstate
- D. None of the above

38. Which of these does the Netherlands export?

- A. Beverages
- B. Plastics
- C. Fish
- D. Cocoa

39. The leading exporters of commodities such as industrial machinery, transport equipment and electrical machinery are

- A. U.S.A, Japan, Nigeria
- B. Kenya, India, U.K
- C. Japan, West Germany, South Africa
- D. Japan, U.S.A, U.K

40. Why is the development of coal as a source of energy relatively on the low state?

- A. Its bulkiness.
- B. Increasing demand.
- C. The development of new sources of energy.
- D. It is relatively untidy in its handling.

41. The three leading countries in the production of iron ore and steel are?

- A. Japan, Brazil and USA
- B. USSR, Brazil and India
- C. USA, Japan and India
- D. USSR, USA and Japan

42. Which of the following countries is most dependent on international trade?

- A. Poland
- B. Japan
- C. USSR
- D. The people's Republic Congo

43. Which of these regions account for over 60% of the world's international trade?

- A. Western Europe and Anglo America.
- B. Asia and Australia.
- C. West Africa and South Africa.
- D. Western Europe and Asia.

44. What are the regions of Iceland, Norway and British Columbia noted for?

- A. Fishing
- B. Power generation

- C. Mining
- D. Lumbering

45. Which of the following is not an example of heavy industries?

- A. Aluminium smelting
- B. Furniture making
- C. Iron and steel
- D. Ship building

46. The sea route 'Lagos - Rotterdam' is the route through which Nigeria and _____ exchange their products.

- A. Belgium
- B. Netherlands
- C. Britain
- D. West Germany

47. Vegetable oil is a product of the following except _____ .

- A. cotton
- B. silk
- C. groundnut
- D. flax

48. The famous economic activities of Argentina's pampas is _____ .

- A. subsistence agriculture and ranching
- B. lumbering and manufacturing
- C. Mining and fishing
- D. ranching and commercial grain farming

49. The main exporting and importing route of Kenya is through _____

- A. Matadi
- B. Mogadishu
- C. Mombassa
- D. Dar-es-salam

50. Which of the following is not among countries that mine gypsum?

- A. Canada
- B. Mexico
- C. USA
- D. Spain

51. Which of these is Israel known for exporting?

- A. Fruit products
- B. Textiles
- C. China ware
- D. Utensils

52. The famous pair of economic activities of the Ukraine in U.S.S.R. are _____ and _____.

- A. fishing and Lumbering
- B. agriculture and industry
- C. plantation agriculture and livestock ranching
- D. Nomadic herding and primitive subsistence agriculture

53. The sea of Japan is noted for _____ .

- A. recreation
- B. naval training
- C. mining
- D. fishing

54. Canada is known for the exportation of _____ .

- A. wheat
- B. groundnuts
- C. wool
- D. hides and skins

55. What is responsible for the movement of some industries from Europe to South East Asia in recent time?

- A. Declining labour productivity in Europe.
- B. Availability of cheap raw materials in South East Asia.
- C. Lower production costs in South East Asia.
- D. High land values in Europe.

56 Which of these West-African countries production of groundnut covers almost 70% of their country's exporting income or earning?

- A. Liberia
- B. Nigeria
- C. Senegal
- D. Ivory Coast

TOPIC: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF NIGERIA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answers from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following explains the drift of population from rural areas to the cities in Nigeria?

- A. There is food scarcity in the rural areas.
- B. The cost of living in the cities is very high.
- C. There are more job opportunities in the cities.
- D. Better recreational facilities are available in the cities.

2. What are the main determinants of the spacial distribution of agricultural crops in Nigeria?

- A. Temperature and soil.
- B. Climate and soil.
- C. Air pressure and soil fertility.
- D. Rainfall and air pressure.

3. The town that is not on the railway line from Port Harcourt to Kaduna in Nigeria is _____.

- A. Oturkpo
- B. Makurdi
- C. Jebba
- D. Kafanchan

4. Which of the following areas in Nigeria covers one-fifth of the country and has a generally flat surface dotted with granitic hills?

- A. North-Eastern highlands.
- B. North-central highland.
- C. Cross-River basin.
- D. Western highlands.

5. Which of the following vegetation belts carries the largest concentration of domesticated livestock in Nigeria?

- A. Sudan savannah
- B. Montane Grassland
- C. Sahel Savannah
- D. Guinea Savannah

6. Why does Jos in Nigeria experience a moderate temperature?

- A. It receives relief rain most of the time.
- B. It is on a high altitude.
- C. It is surrounded by dense vegetation.
- D. It is close to River Niger which exerts some moderating influence on its weather.

7. Abuja is in what vegetation zone?

- A. Northern Guinea savannah
- B. Central zone savannah
- C. Montane grassland
- D. Southern Guinea savannah

8. Oil prospecting in Nigeria started in the year _____.

- A. 1920
- B. 1938
- C. 1945
- D. 1940

9. What do the Föhn winds and the Chinook winds have in common?

- A. They are both compressed and cooled.
- B. They are both dry winds.
- C. They are both experienced in Canada during winter.
- D. None of the above.

10. What is the total land boundary of Nigeria in Kilometers?

- A. 2,672
- B. 3,560
- C. 4,047
- D. 4,135

11. The human occupations that was mostly responsible for early growth of Kano is _____.

- A. hunting
- B. trading
- C. fishing
- D. agriculture

12. Which of these is the location of the hydrological centre of the Northern rivers in Nigeria?

- A. Biu, Plateau
- B. Eastern Highland
- C. Jos, Plateau
- D. Northern uplands

13. The area in Nigeria that has problem of severe gully erosion is _____ .

- A. Warri
- B. Degema
- C. Okitipupa
- D. Uyo

14. The southern regions in Nigeria are mainly known for _____ .

- A. Hunting
- B. Fishing
- C. Cattle rearing
- D. Basket weaving

15. Bauchi in Nigeria was formed in the year _____.

- A. 1965
- B. 1972
- C. 1976
- D. 1977

16. Which of the following is not a refinery in Nigeria?

- A. Kaduna refinery
- B. Port Harcourt refinery
- C. Bayalsa refinery
- D. Warri refinery

17. Which of these crops is the middle belt of Nigeria most famous for?

- A. Cassava
- B. Maize
- C. Millet
- D. Yam

18. What factor does NOT contribute to the growth of Kaduna, Lagos and Benin?

- A. Employment opportunity
- B. Commercial activity
- C. Mining
- D. Industrial production

19. The town that is paired with a wrong environmental hazard is_____ .

- A. Lagos - flooding
- B. Maiduguri - desert encroachment
- C. Kano - earthquake
- D. Akure - deforestation

20. The purpose why Shiroro Dam was built on River Kaduna was _____

- A. for urban supply of water.
- B. for generating electricity.
- C. for the development of a fishing industry.
- D. for irrigation.

21. The main system of agriculture among rural farmers of Nigeria is _____.

- A. plantation agriculture
- B. mixed farming
- C. irrigation farming
- D. bush fallowing

22. Where is the location of the Shiroro Hydro Electric power station?

- A. Niger
- B. Abia
- C. Benue
- D. Kaduna

23. Which of these minerals is almost entirely restricted to Nigeria?

- A. Tin
- B. Gold
- C. Diamond
- D. Coal

24. Port Harcourt is a typical example of _____.

- A. a terminal town
- B. a confluence town
- C. a gap town
- D. a satellite town

25. What is the most common traditional method of restoring soil fertility in Nigeria called?

- A. Crop rotation
- B. Farm yard manuring
- C. Mulching
- D. Bush fallow

26. Why is Jos Plateau so important to Nigeria's industrial development effort?

- A. Because it is the source of tin
- B. Because it is the source of limestone
- C. Because it is the source of cooking coal
- D. Because it is the source of glass sand

27. Where can coal production be found in Nigeria?

- A. Calabar
- B. Kano
- C. Port-Harcourt
- D. Enugu

28. Nigeria shares land border with the republic of Benin in the

- A. North
- B. West

- C. South
- D. East

29. Which of the following is an intensive livestock breeding type found around most Nigerian cities?

- A. Fish farming
- B. Dairy farming
- C. Cattle ranching
- D. Poultry farming

30. What is the Niger Benue trough of Nigeria made up of?

- A. Basement complex rocks
- B. Younger sedimentary rocks
- C. Volcanic rocks
- D. Crystalline rocks

31. Where can Nigeria be located?

- A. Latitude 6oN and 16oN
- B. Latitude 4oN and 14oN
- C. Longitude 18oN and 8oN
- D. Equator 4oN and 14oN

32. What is the problem of Nigeria's over dependence on petroleum?

- A. Discovery of new trading partners.
- B. Increase in world oil prices.
- C. Competition from other OPEC members.
- D. Increased local use of petroleum products.

33. Nigeria shares land border with Chad in the _____.

- A. North east
- B. South west
- C. North west
- D. South south

34. Which of these is the worlds greatest fishing nation?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Japan
- C. Denmark
- D. Britain

35. The region in Nigeria that has an average height of over 100 metres above sea level is _____

- A. Udi plateau
- B. Biu plateau
- C. Western Highlands
- D. Adamawa Highlands

36. Which of the following is a type of vegetation found in Port Harcourt, Rivers state?

- A. Salt water swamp
- B. Fresh water swamp
- C. Softwood vegetation
- D. Harwood growth

37. What type of soil favours the growth of cocoa in Nigeria?

- A. Well drained porous soil

- B. Deep acidic soil
- C. Deep nitrate soil
- D. Regosols

38. Which of the following statement is true about rural and urban life in Nigeria?

- A. Rural people have nothing to do with the town.
- B. Features of rural living exists only in the valleys.
- C. Some towns contain features of rural living.
- D. Urban centres are more peaceful than rural area.

39. The major physical factor restricting the cultivation of perennial crops in the Sudan Savannah of Nigeria is the _____ .

- A. high mean annual temperature
- B. seasonal regime of many streams
- C. low temperature values during the harmattan
- D. seasonal pattern of rainfall

40. The least industrialized zones in Nigeria is?

- A. Lokoja - Ajaokuta
- B. Port Harcourt - Aba
- C. Kaduna - Zaria
- D. Abeokuta - Ibadan

41. The low level of economic development of the Eastern scarplands of Nigeria is due to its_____.

- A. high temperature
- B. low rainfall

- C. rugged topography
- D. over population

42. What is the greatest problem of agriculture in the North - Eastern part of Nigeria?

- A. Lack of mechanized tools
- B. Desert encroachment
- C. Land tenure system
- D. Inadequate capital

43. What are the two major groups of weak and immature soils in Nigeria?

- A. Regosols and lithosols
- B. Regosols and ferrisols
- C. Lithosols and ferrisols
- D. Ferrisols and ferrasols

44. The minerals usually found in the Itakpe area of Central Nigeria are _____ and _____.

- A. iron ore, manganese
- B. gold, silver
- C. salt, phosphate
- D. iron, zinc

45. Kainji dam can serve the following purposes except

- A. provision of research facilities
- B. provision of water for domestic uses
- C. provision of recreation facilities
- D. provision of fishing facilities

46. The best quality cotton produced in Nigeria comes from

- A. Enugu - Asaba - Onitsha area
- B. Sokoto - Zaria - Katsina area
- C. Ikeja - Agege - Ota area
- D. Ibadan - Ijebu - Ondo area

47. Where does Nigeria have her own second sea port in terms of goods tonnage?

- A. Calabar
- B. Bonny
- C. Warri
- D. Port Harcourt

48. The distribution of mineral resources in Nigeria is related to it's _____.

- A. climate
- B. relief
- C. geology
- D. vegetation

49. Why is the Muturu kind of cattle reared in the Western highland region of Nigeria?

- A. It produces a lot of milk.
- B. Because of the harsh weather of the North-Central highlands.
- C. Because of the luxuriant pasture there.
- D. It is resistant to tse tse flies.

50. The longest distant internal water way River in Nigeria is _____.

- A. River Siluko
- B. River Benue

- C. River Ogun
- D. River Niger

51. The Nigerian Electric Power Authority (NEPA) was formed by government decree number 24 in what year?

- A. 1963
- B. 1953
- C. 1972
- D. 1974

52. What is the major impediment for rearing in parts of Anambra and Abia states?

- A. High incidence of tsetse flies infestation.
- B. High population density in the region.
- C. Shortage of land.
- D. Non-availability of labour.

53. Of the tropical deciduous trees, the leading producer of teak is _____.

- A. Malaysia
- B. Indonesia
- C. Burma
- D. China

54. Where is Bakolori irrigation scheme?

- A. Funtiea
- B. Sokoto
- C. Argungu
- D. Talata mafara

55. Oyo state in Nigeria is partly bounded in the West by which of these states?

- A. Rivers state
- B. Kwara state
- C. Ogun state
- D. Ondo state

56. Which of the power plants in Nigeria is paired with the wrong energy source?

- A. Afam - sun
- B. Oji - coal
- C. Egbin - gas
- D. Kainji - water

57. What is the major effect of flooding in Nigeria?

- A. High yield per hectare of agricultural land.
- B. Cooling of adjacent areas.
- C. Destruction of farms and houses.
- D. Increase of the volume of water available for domestic use.

58. The major product of Kano is groundnut with _____.

- A. millet and yam
- B. rice and kolanuts
- C. millet and sorghum
- D. potatoes and tea

59. What are the economic activities in the Chad Basin?

- A. Fishing and ship building.
- B. Fishing and irrigation agriculture.

- C. Tourism and livestock production.
- D. Forestry and livestock production.

60. How can the Niger-Benue trough of Nigeria be best described?

- A. It occupies the North-Western part of Nigeria.
- B. It is bounded on the East and West sides by a strip of low-lying coastal plain.
- C. It is located North of the scraplands of South-Central Nigeria.
- D. It is underlain by young sedimentary formations with a well-drained surface.

61. The obvious evidence of over population in some parts of south eastern Nigeria is the_____.

- A. scarcity of potable water
- B. high rate of urbanization
- C. low crop yield
- D. extensive land degradation

62. The main lumbering areas in Nigeria include which of these?

- A. Sapele, Akure, Onitsha, Calabar
- B. Sapele, Imo, Akure, Sokoto
- C. Calabar, Kebbi, Sapele, Port Harcourt
- D. Adamawa, Port Harcourt, Ondo, Imo

63. Why can't farmers in Nigeria produce adequate food for the country?

- A. Poor methods of agricultural production
- B. Poor quality of the soil
- C. Low demand for agricultural products
- D. Shortage of agricultural land

64. Petroleum is refined by a method called _____.

- A. fractional distillation
- B. drilling
- C. open cast
- D. quarrying

65. Which of the following has the least influence of the population density in Nigeria?

- A. Thick forest vegetation
- B. Fertile agricultural land
- C. Mining
- D. Industrialization

66. What three places in Nigeria are oil refineries situated?

- A. Kwara, Ondo and Borno States.
- B. Lagos, Imo and Bauchi State.
- C. Sokoto, Rivers and Niger States.
- D. Kaduna, Delta State and Rivers states.

67. Which of the following is not a geographical region in Nigeria?

- A. Niger Delta
- B. Tarkwar
- C. Eastern highland
- D. Southern Coast land

68. Among which of these places in Nigeria is a steel rolling mill?

- A. Jos
- B. Enugu
- C. Bauchi
- D. Aladja

69. The major problem for incoming aircraft at Sokoto airport is _____

- A. location within the city centre.
- B. smoke from industrial building.
- C. presence of soft, marshy land.
- D. poor visibility.

70. What contributes least to the growth of Ibadan?

- A. It is situated on a hill.
- B. It is located on a route junction.
- C. It is a collection centre within the cocoa belt.
- D. It has various industries.

71. The area in Nigeria where maize is mostly grown is

- A. Cross River
- B. Niger-Benue trough
- C. Delta state
- D. Savannah lands of South - Western Nigeria

72. Which four states share boundaries with Abuja?

- A. Kano, Kaduna, Niger and Kwara
- B. Gongola, Bauchi, Kwara and Niger
- C. Niger, Benue, Kwara and Kano
- D. Plateau, Kwara, Niger and Kaduna

73. Where does 70% of Nigerian total rubber production come from?

- A. Imo state
- B. Ogun state
- C. Ondo state
- D. Delta state

74. What is the major effect of drought in Nigeria?

- A. Population migration
- B. Temperature inversion
- C. Increased solar energy
- D. Increased harvest yield per hectare

75. What is the most important agent in the transformation of the natural vegetation of Nigeria?

- A. Environmental activities
- B. Industrial pollution
- C. Climatic change
- D. Agricultural practices

76. What activities can a farmer in Sudan savannah of Nigeria be doing in June?

- A. Clearing snow from his/her farm
- B. Taking part in fishing festival
- C. Clearing his farmland for planting
- D. Harvesting his main cash crop

77. What do these mentioned manufacturing industries have in common?

Garri processing industry at Nekede,

Iron and steel industry at Ajaokuta,

Cement manufacturing industry at Ukpilla

Raffia works of Ikot Ekpene

- A. They are tertiary activities.
- B. They are located near their major markets.
- C. All their raw materials are locally sourced.
- D. They are located near their sources of raw materials.

78. Which town is located at the confluence of two rivers in Nigeria?

- A. Aboh
- B. Lokoja
- C. Onitsha
- D. Bussa

79. The most important cereal crop cultivated in Nigeria and produced in large volumes is ____.

- A. Rice
- B. Maize
- C. Wheat
- D. Millet

80. Why are textile industries located in the northern part of Nigeria?

- A. The availability of cotton.
- B. The availability of capital.
- C. The availability of heavy machinery.
- D. The easy accessibility to the area.

81. The Niger Delta region of Nigeria is sometimes called the ____.

- A. South-South
- B. Igbo land
- C. South - East
- D. Eastern region

82. Which of these towns is not a pre-colonial town?

- A. Enugu
- B. Ibadan
- C. Bida
- D. Ilorin

83. Where can "fadamas" be found in Nigeria?

- A. Enugu and Calabar
- B. Ibadan and Lagos
- C. Sokoto and Niger valleys
- D. Jos and Maiduguri

84. Where is the highest hydro - electricity potential in Nigeria found?

- A. Eastern highlands
- B. Chad Basin
- C. Niger - Benue Trough
- D. Cross - River Basin

85. Taraba state in Nigeria was created out of which of these states?

- A. Plateau
- B. Kebbi
- C. Gongola
- D. Sokoto

86. The major reason for not locating a steel rolling mill in Katsina was the lack of_____

- A. adequate unskilled labour for production
- B. a proper machinery for production
- C. an appropriate means of transporting the raw material and finished product
- D. a suitable market for finished products

87. Which of the following is not a hill found in the Western highlands of Nigeria?

- A. Epeme hills

- B. Kukuruku
- C. Apata hills
- D. Udi hills

88. Which of the following are not good fishermen?

- A. Ijaw
- B. Nupe
- C. Wolof
- D. Fanti

89. In importation, what is the most imported good to Nigeria?

- A. Pharmaceuticals
- B. Perishable goods
- C. Consumer goods
- D. Raw material

90. The hydro-electric and thermal energy in Nigeria are generated in _____.

- A. Kura falls and kainji
- B. Kainji and Oji River
- C. Afam and Ijora (Lagos)
- D. Ughelli and Sapele

91. Which of the following states cannot grow wheat in large quantities?

- A. River state
- B. Adamawa
- C. Kwara
- D. Plateau

92. The bulk of economic activities in Nigeria is centered around the following states except?

- A. Niger State
- B. Lagos State
- C. Kaduna State
- D. Abuja

93. The cash crop which Nigeria does not export at present is _____.

- A. Coffee
- B. Cocoa
- C. Coconut
- D. Kaolri

94. Which of the following is the true statement of manufacturing industries in Nigeria?

- A. They were established in pre-colonial times.
- B. They are evenly distributed throughout the country.
- C. Large quantities of their products are exported.
- D. Most of them produce consumer goods.

95. What is the main objective of the Green Revolution programme in Nigeria?

- A. Large scale mechanization
- B. Large scale production of cereals
- C. Irrigation agriculture
- D. Improvement in crop yield and total output

96. Where are major dam projects located in Nigeria?

- A. Aswan, Tiga, Akosombo and Kariba
- B. Kainji, Tiga, Kariba and Akosombo
- C. Kainji, Bakolori, Shiroro and Tiga
- D. Shiroro, Aswan, Kariba and Kainji

97. The capital of Kogi state as at 2009 was _____ .

- A. Ilorin
- B. Lokoja
- C. Jebba
- D. Maiduguri

ANSWERS

TOPIC: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answers from the lettered options.

1. Which location is best for a bakery?

- A. Near a source of good clean water
- B. Near a large market for bread
- C. In an area of cheap labour
- D. Near a regular source

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Which of the options is not under the classification of industries?

- A. Heavy industries.
- B. Light industries.
- C. Producer goods industries.
- D. Consumer goods industries.

The correct answer is option [C]

3. A theory of management that analyses and synthesizes processes to improve labour productivity is _____ .

- A. scientific management
- B. Fordism
- C. paradigm shift
- D. holistic approach

The correct answer is option [A]

4. What is the name for the process whereby a manufacturing enterprise produce goods which form raw materials for other manufacturing enterprises?

- A. Forward linkage

- B. Value added
- C. Backward linkage
- D. Sub-contracting

The correct answer is option [A]

5. What can hinder the dominance of light industries in developing countries?

- A. Inadequate light industries
- B. Inadequate capital
- C. High energy consumption
- D. No land for industries

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Industrial development in West African countries is usually concentrated in a few zones within the country.
- B. The industrial areas mainly manufacture goods for exportation.
- C. Industrial development in West Africa is most prominent in Nigeria.
- D. Many of the industries in West Africa are manufacturing industries and not assembling plants.

The correct answer is option [A]

7. What are the world's three leading countries in manufacturing?

- A. Japan, USA and Israel
- B. Japan, USA and Western Germany
- C. China, Japan and Korea
- D. USA, Britain and Hong-kong

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Which of the following is not a factor that limits Industrialization?

- A. Inadequate skilled manpower
- B. Availability of capital
- C. Shortage of raw materials
- D. Transportation network

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Limestone is mined by a method called _____

- A. quarrying
- B. open cast method
- C. fractional distillation
- D. drilling method

The correct answer is option [A]

10. The backbone of a modern industrial economy can be regarded as

- A. the textile industry
- B. the iron and steel industry
- C. the ship-building industry
- D. the cement manufacturing industry

The correct answer is option [B]

11. In industries, which one of the following sources of power is the most economical?

- A. Electricity
- B. Petroleum
- C. Nuclear power
- D. Coal

The correct answer is option [A]

12. The textile industry is characteristically ____ .

- A. labour intensive
- B. high energy consuming
- C. raw material-oriented
- D. capital intensive

The correct answer is option [C]

13. What type of industries is located in the rural areas?

- A. Transport oriented
- B. Raw materials oriented
- C. Market oriented
- D. High energy consumers

The correct answer is option [B]

14. Primary industries include _____.

- A. manufacturing and construction
- B. fishing and mining
- C. transportation and administration
- D. trade and construction

The correct answer is option [B]

15. The reasons for the location of textile industries are the following except one?

- A. The presence of cotton in the area.
- B. High level of skills available in the area.
- C. It is part of the culture of the people.
- D. To sell and pay tax for materials.

The correct answer is option [D]

16. The towns: Newcastle (UK), Sudbury (Canada), Enugu (Nigeria), Potosi (Bolivia) and Kalgoorlie (Australia) can be categorically referred to as _____.

- A. market towns
- B. mining towns
- C. commercial towns
- D. industrial towns

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The location of most of the light manufacturing industries in Africa is determined primarily by the location of _____.

- A. labour
- B. raw materials
- C. aesthetics
- D. markets

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Which of these falls into light industries?

- A. Petroleum, sugar and block making
- B. Tobacco, chemicals and automobiles
- C. Iron and steel, cement and sugar
- D. Textile, clothing, footwear and printing

The correct answer is option [D]

19. Which of the following is not a classification of industries?

- A. Primary industries.
- B. Secondary industries.
- C. Tertiary industries.
- D. Post tertiary industries.

The correct answer is option [D]

20. Which of these is the major use to which the by products of timber is put?

- A. Cosmetics
- B. Matches
- C. Varnishes
- D. Dyes

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Which European country split in 1993 to form two other countries?

- A. Yugoslavia
- B. Czechoslovakia
- C. Germany
- D. United Kingdom

The correct answer is option [B]

22. The least essential reason for promotion of manufacturing industries by West African countries is _____.

- A. to reduce dependence on agriculture
- B. to earn more foreign exchange
- C. to raise the level of employment
- D. to produce local things needed

The correct answer is option [D]

23. What is the major factor responsible for Japan's unparalleled industrial growth in the last few decades?

- A. Availability of abundant coal and petroleum.
- B. Japan's proximity to mainland Asia.

- C. Technological proficiency.
- D. Japan's large population.

The correct answer is option [C]

24. What does heavy engineering involve?

- A. Location of industries near sources of raw materials
- B. Use of unskilled labour force
- C. Assembling of motor vehicles
- D. Manufacture of household utensils

The correct answer is option [A]

25. Industrialization in Nigeria has objectives, which among these is NOT?

- A. Encouraging migration from the rural areas
- B. Providing a source of income
- C. Earning foreign exchange
- D. Absorbing rural labour

The correct answer is option [A]

26. What is the difference between "hides" and "skins"?

- A. "Hides" is most frequently used to describe the skin of cattle, while "skin" is most frequently used to describe the skin of donkey.
- B. They are both derived from cattle skin; there exists no difference between them.
- C. A "Hide" is an animal skin treated for human use while "Skin" is the soft outer covering of vertebrates.
- D. "Hides" is usually rougher in texture than "skins" which is softer and smooth to the touch.

The correct answer is option [C]

27. Where can the three Nigeria's steel rolling mills be found?

- A. Ilesha, Ilorin and Kaduna
- B. Aladja, Ajaokuta and Gombe
- C. Enugu, Asaba and Ajaokuta
- D. Kastina, Oshogbo and Jos

The correct answer is option [D]

28. In the development of heavy industries, the natural resources that are important are _____ and _____

- A. natural gas and copper
- B. gold and diamonds
- C. bauxite and chrome ore
- D. iron-ore and coal

The correct answer is option [D]

29. Which of these factories is located where the source of its raw materials is?

- A. Cement manufacturing
- B. Shoe manufacturing
- C. Stone dressing
- D. Brewing

The correct answer is option [A]

30. Which of these statement is NOT a demerit of concentration of industries in urban areas?

- A. Encourages rural - urban migration
- B. Development of slums and ghettos
- C. Loss of farmlands
- D. Improvement in the standard of living

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (TRANSPORTATION)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answers from the lettered options.

1. What is the busiest shipping route in the world?

- A. North Atlantic
- B. Trans pacific
- C. South Atlantic
- D. Panama canal

The correct answer is option [A]

2. What is meant by the term gauge in rail transport?

- A. It is the length of the rails in a country.
- B. It is the weight of the vehicles that the rails can bear.
- C. It is the amount of rainfall experienced along the rails.
- D. It is the distance between rails of a track.

The correct answer is option [D]

3. The group of products that is transported in large quantities to the St Lawrence Great lakes water - ways are _____, _____ and _____.

- A. crude oil, wheat, cotton
- B. iron ore, bauxite, cattle
- C. wheat, iron ore, crude oil
- D. wheat, iron ore, banana

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Which of the following countries operated its railways on three different gauges?

- A. Australia
- B. India
- C. South Africa
- D. U.S.A

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Major African rivers have limited value for transportation because_____.

- A. the river channels are interrupted by rapids, falls and sandbars
- B. the river courses are too narrow for vessels
- C. rail transport is cheaper than water transport
- D. the rivers flow through sparsely populated areas

The correct answer is option [A]

6. In an effort to improve road transportation in Nigeria, bridges have been built across the river Niger at Jebba, Koton karfe, Onitsha and _____

- A. Ajaokuta
- B. Patani
- C. Baro
- D. Idah

The correct answer is option [B]

7. What is the sea route that carries the heaviest traffic?

- A. The North Atlantic route between Europe and North America
- B. The Cape route between Europe and Asia
- C. The Suez canal route between Europe and Asia
- D. The Panama canal route between Europe and Asia

The correct answer is option [A]

8. Which is an advantage of road transport?

- A. Low operating costs.
- B. Capacity for the transportation of heavy goods.
- C. Flexibility and maximum access along transport routes.
- D. Fastest and safest passenger transportation type.

The correct answer is option [C]

9. Which of the following statements is not true about railway lines of Africa?

- A. Few railway lines in Africa cross from one country to another.
- B. The railway lines in Africa generally run from the coast inland.
- C. A dense railway network exists in the Republic of South Africa.
- D. Africa's railway lines are all of uniform gauge.

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Which of the following is regarded as the cheapest mode of transportation?

- A. Rail
- B. Road
- C. Air
- D. Water

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Which of the following is an advantage of inland water-ways?

- A. Inland waterways are very cheap.
- B. They have all year round navigation.
- C. They are very fast.
- D. They impede navigation.

The correct answer is option [A]

12. The easiest way to transport crude petroleum over extensive land mass is _____.

- A. through pipe
- B. by rail
- C. by water
- D. by road

The correct answer is option [A]

13. What is the advantage of water transportation over road transportation?

- A. It is suitable for carrying bulky and heavy cargo.
- B. It's not affected by bad weather.
- C. Ability to link all parts of any country.
- D. Capacity for passenger traffic only.

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Which of the following accounts for the decline in the importance of rail transport in Africa?

- A. High competition from road transport.
- B. Low volume of goods available for transportation.
- C. Threat of retrenchment of railway workers.
- D. Frequent accidents recorded on railways.

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Types of ocean industrial carriers include all but one of the following.

- A. Banana carrier
- B. Grain ships
- C. Colliers
- D. Maize carrier

The correct answer is option [D]

16. What is the primary purpose of establishing the railway system in most of the West African countries?

- A. To supplement river transport.
- B. To transport export goods to the coast.
- C. To distribute locally produced commodities.
- D. To provide cheap means of moving passengers.

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The world's shipping routes that carries heaviest ocean traffic are _____

- A. Western Europe - Southern Africa - Australia
- B. Western Europe -Caribbean
- C. Eastern-North America - Western Europe
- D. West coast united states - Panama canal

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Why is ocean navigation more significant than river transport?

- A. River transport involves transportation within a country alone.
- B. River transportation involves the carrying of lighter goods.
- C. Ocean liners carry heavier cargoes.
- D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [C]

19. What brought down the railway transport system in Nigeria in the last two decades?

- A. The slow speed of trains.
- B. The competition from road transport.
- C. The competition from air transport.
- D. The decline in agricultural exports.

The correct answer is option [B]

20. Ghana has a railway link with which of these adjacent countries?

- A. Togo
- B. Nigeria
- C. Gambia
- D. Senegal

The correct answer is option [A]

21. Which of these waterways is NOT an African waterway?

- A. Mackenzie
- B. Orange
- C. Nile
- D. Zambezi

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Which is an advantage of transcontinental railways in Europe and North America?

- A. Promotion of industrial activities
- B. Political integration
- C. Employment of labour
- D. Easy evacuation of mineral products

The correct answer is option [C]

23. What is the standard railway gauge?

- A. 160cm
- B. 150cm
- C. 153cm
- D. 143cm

The correct answer is option [D]

24. How does a good overland transportation system promote economic development?

- A. Reduces fuel consumption.
- B. Faster interregional trade.
- C. Provides employment for drivers.
- D. Reduces depreciation of motor vehicles.

The correct answer is option [B]

25. Which of the following is not an inland navigation or waterway?

- A. Rivers
- B. Ocean
- C. Lakes
- D. Lagoons

The correct answer is option [B]

Ocean is an example of ocean navigation or waterways.

TOPIC: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (WORLD TRADE)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answers from the lettered options.

1. Japan is leading in the world's production of _____.

- A. petroleum
- B. timber
- C. groundnut
- D. columbine

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Which of these options has the most density of roads and rail line networks in the world and which facilitates its trading activity?

- A. Africa
- B. Asia
- C. Western Europe
- D. South America

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Where is the world's richest fishing grounds?

- A. On the continental shelves
- B. On the deep sea platforms
- C. In river estuaries
- D. In coral seas

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Which of the following is a true statement about petroleum production for marketing?

- A. Nigeria is a leading importer with large reserves.
- B. U.K is a leading producer with the largest reserves.
- C. U.S.A is a producer with large reserves.
- D. Kuwait is the leading producer with the lowest reserves.

The correct answer is option [C]

5. A tertiary service in a typical urban Centre or area is _____.

- A. logs assembling
- B. market gardening
- C. petrol retailing
- D. food processing

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Which of the following countries has the lowest potential for production of steel?

- A. India
- B. Japan
- C. Germany
- D. Cuba

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which commodity is noted in countries like China, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Turkey, Greece and Syria for its large-scale production?

- A. Tobacco
- B. Citrus
- C. Rice
- D. Cotton

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

- A. Cote d'Ivoire: diamond
- B. Mauritius: sugar
- C. Libya: Petroleum
- D. Zambia: copper

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Fishing is the mainstay of the economy of _____.

- A. Argentina
- B. Libya
- C. Ice land
- D. Kuwait

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The leading exporter of crude oil among the countries in the Middle East is _____.

- A. Saudi Arabia
- B. Kuwait
- C. Qatar
- D. Iran

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Market in the rural areas are important in domestic production process because they _____.

- A. serve as collecting and distributing centres for rural products
- B. bring people together from far and near
- C. enable people buy their needs
- D. make it necessary to build rural road

The correct answer is option [A]

12. The sea route through which Nigeria and America exchange their products is the _____.

- A. South Atlantic route
- B. North Atlantic route
- C. Panama canal route
- D. Mediterranean - Asiatic route

The correct answer is option [A]

13. World Trade Organization (WTO) officially commenced on _____ .

- A. January 1, 1985
- B. October 1, 1960
- C. January 31, 1988
- D. January 1, 1995

The correct answer is option [D]

14. The factors that accounts for large scale fishing of the east coast of Canada is _____ .

- A. the presence of warm currents
- B. the high technological development
- C. the presence of cold ocean water
- D. abundance of plankton

The correct answer is option [D]

15. An entrepot is a port _____ .

- A. where ships are kept
- B. which acts as an intermediary Centre of trade between countries
- C. at the entrance of a river
- D. through which only certain goods are permitted to pass

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Which of the following country's land is being reclaimed from the sea intensively and used for cultivation?

- A. Finland
- B. Belgium
- C. Holland
- D. England

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The sea route 'Lagos - Antwerp' is the route through which Nigeria and _____ exchange their products.

- A. Netherlands
- B. Britain
- C. West Germany
- D. Belgium

The correct answer is option [D]

18. The primary sets of economic activity are_____ .

- A. Fishing, lumbering, farming and mining
- B. Mining, trading, farming and lumbering
- C. Farming, transportation, fishing and manufacturing
- D. Lumbering, banking, transportation and farming

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which country is the highest producer of Zinc and Uranium?

- A. Germany
- B. Nigeria
- C. Japan
- D. Canada

The correct answer is option [D]

20. The highest volume of shipping across the Atlantic ocean is found _____.

- A. between Europe and Africa
- B. between North America and South America
- C. between Africa and South America
- D. between Australia and Austria

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Trade creditor nations are _____ .

- A. countries that import mainly manufactured products
- B. countries where the total value of exports is greater than the total value of imports
- C. countries in which the total value of imports is greater than the total value of exports
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

22. Which one of these is the largest beef producer in the world?

- A. U.S.A
- B. Nigeria
- C. India
- D. Egypt

The correct answer is option [A]

23. Which of the following country accounts for 50% of the world's output of newsprint?

- A. USA
- B. Canada
- C. Finland
- D. Norway

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Which of these systems of agriculture will you expect to see around a big city in Europe?

- A. Fish farming
- B. Animal husbandry
- C. Dairy farming
- D. Grain farming

The correct answer is option [C]

25. The imposition of prohibitive import duties on certain categories of goods is regarded as _____ .

- A. balance of payment
- B. import substitution
- C. import trade regulations
- D. import tariff

The correct answer is option [D]

26. What are Uganda's three traditional export crops?

- A. Tobacco, Banana and Kolanut
- B. Tea, Cotton and Coffee
- C. Coffee, Cotton and Tobacco
- D. Sugarcane, Cassava and Cotton

The correct answer is option [C]

27. The exchange of commodities for money or other commodities is referred to as _____.

- A. career
- B. marketing
- C. surplus division
- D. trade

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Japans export into Nigeria is likely to include_____

- A. television set, iron ore and computers
- B. motor vehicles, cameras and industrial machines
- C. motor vehicles, television sets and coal
- D. wrist watches, chemicals and crude oil

The correct answer is option [B]

29. The port terminal of the Atlantic - Far East sea routes are _____.

- A. Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila and Tokyo
- B. Bombay, Colombo, London and Vancouver
- C. Rotterdam, London, Singapore and Hamburg
- D. London, Bombay, Rotterdam and Colombo

The correct answer is option [C]

30. The main export for Uganda is _____ .

- A. banana
- B. tobacco
- C. sisal
- D. coffee

The correct answer is option [D]

31. Several large industrial areas in the U.S.A are congregated around which of these states?

- A. New York, Florida and Alabama
- B. Thailand, India and Botswana
- C. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore
- D. California, Alaska and Connecticut

The correct answer is option [C]

32. What is the major feature of wheat producing regions of the world?

- A. Extensive continental plains with loamy soil.
- B. Undulating low lands with clayed soils.
- C. Coastal plains with alluvial soils.
- D. Marginal lands with sandy soils.

The correct answer is option [A]

33. Commercial grain agriculture is an important occupation to _____.

- A. Spain
- B. Canada
- C. Brazil
- D. Kenya

The correct answer is option [B]

34. Which of the following is NOT one of the great agricultural regions in the world?

- A. The corn belt of USA
- B. The pampas of Argentina
- C. The Sahel of West Africa
- D. The high veldt of South Africa

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which of the following is not a remedy for unfavourable balance of trade?

- A. Import restriction
- B. Tax relief for young industries
- C. Export restriction
- D. Exporting semi-finished goods

The correct answer is option [C]

36. Why are fruits produced in the Mediterranean region of Africa exported mostly to Western Europe rather than to African countries?

- A. Africans do not need as much fruits as Europeans.
- B. Better transportation facilities in Western Europe.
- C. Such fruits are needed more in regions around the Mediterranean Sea.
- D. There is higher demand for fruits in Western Europe than in Africa.

The correct answer is option [D]

37. International trade is usually sud-divided into _____ and _____ trade.

- A. export-import
- B. national, regional
- C. regional, interstate
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

38. Which of these does the Netherlands export?

- A. Beverages
- B. Plastics
- C. Fish
- D. Cocoa

The correct answer is option [C]

39. The leading exporters of commodities such as industrial machinery, transport equipment and electrical machinery are

- A. U.S.A, Japan, Nigeria
- B. Kenya, India, U.K
- C. Japan, West Germany, South Africa
- D. Japan, U.S.A, U.K

The correct answer is option [D]

40. Why is the development of coal as a source of energy relatively on the low state?

- A. Its bulkiness.
- B. Increasing demand.
- C. The development of new sources of energy.
- D. It is relatively untidy in its handling.

The correct answer is option [C]

41. The three leading countries in the production of iron ore and steel are?

- A. Japan, Brazil and USA
- B. USSR, Brazil and India
- C. USA, Japan and India
- D. USSR, USA and Japan

The correct answer is option [D]

42. Which of the following countries is most dependent on international trade?

- A. Poland
- B. Japan
- C. USSR

D. The People's Republic Congo

The correct answer is option [B]

43. Which of these regions account for over 60% of the world's international trade?

A. Western Europe and Anglo America.

B. Asia and Australia.

C. West Africa and South Africa.

D. Western Europe and Asia.

The correct answer is option [A]

44. What are the regions of Iceland, Norway and British Columbia noted for?

A. Fishing

B. Power generation

C. Mining

D. Lumbering

The correct answer is option [D]

45. Which of the following is not an example of heavy industries?

A. Aluminum smelting

B. Furniture making

C. Iron and steel

D. Ship building

The correct answer is option [B]

46. The sea route 'Lagos - Rotterdam' is the route through which Nigeria and _____ exchange their products.

A. Belgium

B. Netherlands

- C. Britain
- D. West Germany

The correct answer is option [B]

47. Vegetable oil is a product of the following except _____ .

- A. cotton
- B. silk
- C. groundnut
- D. flax

The correct answer is option [B]

48. The famous economic activities of Argentines pampas is _____ .

- A. subsistence agriculture and ranching
- B. lumbering and manufacturing
- C. Mining and fishing
- D. ranching and commercial grain farming

The correct answer is option [D]

49. The main exporting and importing route of Kenya is through _____

- A. Matadi
- B. Mogadishu
- C. Mombasa
- D. Dar-es-salam

The correct answer is option [C]

50. Which of the following is not among countries that mine gypsum?

- A. Canada
- B. Mexico

- C. USA
- D. Spain

The correct answer is option [D]

51. Which of these is Israel known for exporting?

- A. Fruit products
- B. Textiles
- C. China ware
- D. Utensils

The correct answer is option [A]

52. The famous pair of economic activities of the Ukraine in U.S.S.R. are _____ and _____ .

- A. fishing and Lumbering
- B. agriculture and industry
- C. plantation agriculture and livestock ranching
- D. Nomadic herding and primitive subsistence agriculture

The correct answer is option [B]

53. The sea of Japan is noted for _____ .

- A. recreation
- B. naval training
- C. mining
- D. fishing

The correct answer is option [D]

54. Canada is known for the exportation of _____ .

- A. wheat

- B. groundnuts
- C. wool
- D. hides and skins

The correct answer is option [A]

55. What is responsible for the movement of some industries from Europe to South East Asia in recent time?

- A. Declining labour productivity in Europe.
- B. Availability of cheap raw materials in South East Asia.
- C. Lower production costs in South East Asia.
- D. High land values in Europe.

The correct answer is option [C]

56 Which of these West-African countries production of groundnut covers almost 70% of their country's exporting income or earning?

- A. Liberia
- B. Nigeria
- C. Senegal
- D. Ivory Coast

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF NIGERIA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answers from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following explains the drift of population from rural areas to the cities in Nigeria?

- A. There is food scarcity in the rural areas.
- B. The cost of living in the cities is very high.
- C. There are more job opportunities in the cities.
- D. Better recreational facilities are available in the cities.

The correct answer is option [C]

2. What are the main determinants of the special distribution of agricultural crops in Nigeria?

- A. Temperature and soil.
- B. Climate and soil.
- C. Air pressure and soil fertility.
- D. Rainfall and air pressure.

The correct answer is option [B]

3. The town that is not on the railway line from Port Harcourt to Kaduna in Nigeria is _____.

- A. Oturkpo
- B. Makurdi
- C. Jebba
- D. Kafanchan

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Which of the following areas in Nigeria covers one-fifth of the country and has a generally flat surface dotted with granitic hills?

- A. North-Eastern highlands.
- B. North-central highland.
- C. Cross-River basin.
- D. Western highlands.

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Which of the following vegetation belts carries the largest concentration of domesticated livestock in Nigeria?

- A. Sudan savannah
- B. Montana Grassland
- C. Sahel Savannah
- D. Guinea Savannah

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Why does Jos in Nigeria experience a moderate temperature?

- A. It receives relief rain most of the time.
- B. It is on a high altitude.
- C. It is surrounded by dense vegetation.
- D. It is close to River Niger which exerts some moderating influence on its weather.

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Abuja is in what vegetation zone?

- A. Northern Guinea savannah
- B. Central zone savannah
- C. Montana grassland
- D. Southern Guinea savannah

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Oil prospecting in Nigeria started in the year _____.

- A. 1920
- B. 1938
- C. 1945
- D. 1940

The correct answer is option [B]

9. What do the Föhn winds and the Chinook winds have in common?

- A. They are both compressed and cooled.
- B. They are both dry winds.
- C. They are both experienced in Canada during winter.
- D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [B]

10. What is the total land boundary of Nigeria in Kilometers?

- A. 2,672
- B. 3,560
- C. 4,047
- D. 4,135

The correct answer is option [C]

11. The human occupations that was mostly responsible for early growth of Kano is _____.

- A. hunting
- B. trading
- C. fishing
- D. agriculture

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Which of these is the location of the hydrological centre of the Northern rivers in Nigeria?

- A. Biu, Plateau
- B. Eastern Highland
- C. Jos, Plateau
- D. Northern uplands

The correct answer is option [C]

13. The area in Nigeria that has problem of severe gully erosion is _____ .

- A. Warri
- B. Degema
- C. Okitipupa
- D. Uyo

The correct answer is option [A]

14. The southern regions in Nigeria are mainly known for _____ .

- A. Hunting
- B. Fishing
- C. Cattle rearing

D. Basket weaving

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Bauchi in Nigeria was formed in the year _____.

A. 1965

B. 1972

C. 1976

D. 1977

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which of the following is not a refinery in Nigeria?

A. Kaduna refinery

B. Port Harcourt refinery

C. Bayalsa refinery

D. Warri refinery

The correct answer is option [C]

17. Which of these crops is the middle belt of Nigeria most famous for?

A. Cassava

B. Maize

C. Millet

D. Yam

The correct answer is option [D]

18. What factor does NOT contribute to the growth of Kaduna, Lagos and Benin?

A. Employment opportunity

B. Commercial activity

C. Mining

D. Industrial production

The correct answer is option [C]

19. The town that is paired with a wrong environmental hazard is_____ .

- A. Lagos - flooding
- B. Maiduguri - desert encroachment
- C. Kano - earthquake
- D. Akure - deforestation

The correct answer is option [C]

20. The purpose why Shiroro Dam was built on River Kaduna was _____

- A. for urban supply of water.
- B. for generating electricity.
- C. for the development of a fishing industry.
- D. for irrigation.

The correct answer is option [B]

21. The main system of agriculture among rural farmers of Nigeria is _____.

- A. plantation agriculture
- B. mixed farming
- C. irrigation farming
- D. bush following

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Where is the location of the Shiroro Hydro Electric power station?

- A. Niger
- B. Abia
- C. Benue

D. Kaduna

The correct answer is option [D]

23. Which of these minerals is almost entirely restricted to Nigeria?

- A. Tin
- B. Gold
- C. Diamond
- D. Coal

The correct answer is option [A]

24. Port Harcourt is a typical example of _____.

- A. a terminal town
- B. a confluence town
- C. a gap town
- D. a satellite town

The correct answer is option [A]

25. What is the most common traditional method of restoring soil fertility in Nigeria called?

- A. Crop rotation
- B. Farm yard manuring
- C. Mulching
- D. Bush fallow

The correct answer is option [D]

26. Why is Jos Plateau so important to Nigeria's industrial development effort?

- A. Because it is the source of tin
- B. Because it is the source of limestone

- C. Because it is the source of cooking coal
- D. Because it is the source of glass sand

The correct answer is option [A]

27. Where can coal production be found in Nigeria?

- A. Calabar
- B. Kano
- C. Port-Harcourt
- D. Enugu

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Nigeria shares land border with the republic of Benin in the

- A. North
- B. West
- C. South
- D. East

The correct answer is option [B]

29. Which of the following is an intensive livestock breeding type found around most Nigerian cities?

- A. Fish farming
- B. Dairy farming
- C. Cattle ranching
- D. Poultry farming

The correct answer is option [D]

30. What is the Niger Benue trough of Nigeria made up of?

- A. Basement complex rocks

- B. Younger sedimentary rocks
- C. Volcanic rocks
- D. Crystalline rocks

The correct answer is option [D]

31. Where can Nigeria be located?

- A. Latitude 6oN and 16oN
- B. Latitude 4oN and 14oN
- C. Longitude 18oN and 8oN
- D. Equator 4oN and 14oN

The correct answer is option [B]

32. What is the problem of Nigeria's over dependence on petroleum?

- A. Discovery of new trading partners.
- B. Increase in world oil prices.
- C. Competition from other OPEC members.
- D. Increased local use of petroleum products.

The correct answer is option [C]

33. Nigeria shares land border with Chad in the _____.

- A. North east
- B. South west
- C. North west
- D. South south

The correct answer is option [A]

34. Which of these is the worlds greatest fishing nation?

- A. Nigeria

- B. Japan
- C. Denmark
- D. Britain

The correct answer is option [B]

35. The region in Nigeria that has an average height of over 100 metres above sea level is_____

- A. Udi plateau
- B. Biu plateau
- C. Western Highlands
- D. Adamawa Highlands

The correct answer is option [D]

36. Which of the following is a type of vegetation found in Port Harcourt, Rivers state?

- A. Salt water swamp
- B. Fresh water swamp
- C. Softwood vegetation
- D. Harwood growth

The correct answer is option [A]

37. What type of soil favours the growth of cocoa in Nigeria?

- A. Well drained porous soil
- B. Deep acidic soil
- C. Deep nitrate soil
- D. Regosols

The correct answer is option [A]

38. Which of the following statement is true about rural and urban life in Nigeria?

- A. Rural people have nothing to do with the town.
- B. Features of rural living exists only in the valleys.
- C. Some towns contain features of rural living.
- D. Urban centres are more peaceful than rural area.

The correct answer is option [C]

39. The major physical factor restricting the cultivation of perennial crops in the Sudan Savannah of Nigeria is the _____ .

- A. high mean annual temperature
- B. seasonal regime of many streams
- C. low temperature values during the harmattan
- D. seasonal pattern of rainfall

The correct answer is option [D]

40. The least industrialized zones in Nigera is?

- A. Lokoja - Ajaokuta
- B. Port Harcourt - Aba
- C. Kaduna - Zaria
- D. Abeokuta - Ibadan

The correct answer is option [A]

41. The low level of economic development of the Eastern scarplands of Nigeria is due to its_____.

- A. high temperature
- B. low rainfall
- C. rugged topography
- D. over population

The correct answer is option [C]

42. What is the greatest problem of agriculture in the North - Eastern part of Nigeria?

- A. Lack of mechanized tools
- B. Desert encroachment
- C. Land tenure system
- D. Inadequate capital

The correct answer is option [B]

43. What are the two major groups of weak and immature soils in Nigeria?

- A. Regosols and lithosols
- B. Regosols and ferrisols
- C. Lithosols and ferrisols
- D. Ferrisols and ferrasols

The correct answer is option [A]

44. The minerals usually found in the Itakpe area of Central Nigeria are _____ and _____.

- A. iron ore, manganese
- B. gold, silver
- C. salt, phosphate
- D. iron, zinc

The correct answer is option [A]

45. Kainji dam can serve the following purposes except

- A. provision of research facilities
- B. provision of water for domestic uses
- C. provision of recreation facilities
- D. provision of fishing facilities

The correct answer is option [D]

46. The best quality cotton produced in Nigeria comes from

- A. Enugu - Asaba - Onitsha area
- B. Sokoto - Zaria - Katsina area
- C. Ikeja - Agege - Ota area
- D. Ibadan - Ijebu - Ondo area

The correct answer is option [B]

47. Where does Nigeria have her own second sea port in terms of goods tonnage?

- A. Calabar
- B. Bonny
- C. Warri
- D. Port Harcourt

The correct answer is option [D]

48. The distribution of mineral resources in Nigeria is related to it's _____.

- A. climate
- B. relief
- C. geology
- D. vegetation

The correct answer is option [C]

49. Why is the Muturu kind of cattle reared in the Western highland region of Nigeria?

- A. It produces a lot of milk.
- B. Because of the harsh weather of the North–Central highlands.
- C. Because of the luxuriant pasture there.
- D. It is resistant to tse tse flies.

The correct answer is option [D]

50. The longest distant internal water way River in Nigeria is _____.

- A. River Siluko
- B. River Benue
- C. River Ogun
- D. River Niger

The correct answer is option [B]

51. The Nigerian Electric Power Authority (NEPA) was formed by government decree number 24 in what year?

- A. 1963
- B. 1953
- C. 1972
- D. 1974

The correct answer is option [C]

52. What is the major impediment for rearing in parts of Anambra and Abia states?

- A. High incidence of tsetse flies infestation.
- B. High population density in the region.
- C. Shortage of land.
- D. Non–availability of labour.

The correct answer is option [A]

53. Of the tropical deciduous trees, the leading producer of teak is _____.

- A. Malaysia
- B. Indonesia
- C. Burma
- D. China

The correct answer is option [C]

54. Where is Bakolori irrigation scheme?

- A. Funtiea
- B. Sokoto
- C. Argungu
- D. Talata mafara

The correct answer is option [B]

55. Oyo state in Nigeria is partly bounded in the West by which of these states?

- A. Rivers state
- B. Kwara state
- C. Ogun state
- D. Ondo state

The correct answer is option [C]

56. Which of the power plants in Nigeria is paired with the wrong energy source?

- A. Afam - sun
- B. Oji - coal
- C. Egbin - gas
- D. Kainji - water

The correct answer is option [A]

57. What is the major effect of flooding in Nigeria?

- A. High yield per hectare of agricultural land.
- B. Cooling of adjacent areas.
- C. Destruction of farms and houses.
- D. Increase of the volume of water available for domestic use.

The correct answer is option [C]

58. The major product of Kano is groundnut with _____.

- A. millet and yam
- B. rice and kolanuts
- C. millet and sorghum
- D. potatoes and tea

The correct answer is option [C]

59. What are the economic activities in the Chad Basin?

- A. Fishing and ship building.
- B. Fishing and irrigation agriculture.
- C. Tourism and livestock production.
- D. Forestry and livestock production.

The correct answer is option [B]

60. How can the Niger-Benue trough of Nigeria be best described?

- A. It occupies the North-Western part of Nigeria.
- B. It is bounded on the East and West sides by a strip of low-lying coastal plain.
- C. It is located North of the scraplands of South-Central Nigeria.
- D. It is underlain by young sedimentary formations with a well-drained surface.

The correct answer is option [C]

61. The obvious evidence of over population in some parts of south eastern Nigeria is the_____.

- A. scarcity of potable water
- B. high rate of urbanization
- C. low crop yield
- D. extensive land degradation

The correct answer is option [D]

62. The main lumbering areas in Nigeria include which of these?

- A. Sapele, Akure, Onitsha, Calabar
- B. Sapele, Imo, Akure, Sokoto
- C. Calabar, Kebbi, Sapele, Port Harcourt
- D. Adamawa, Port Harcourt, Ondo, Imo

The correct answer is option [A]

63. Why can't farmers in Nigeria produce adequate food for the country?

- A. Poor methods of agricultural production
- B. Poor quality of the soil
- C. Low demand for agricultural products
- D. Shortage of agricultural land

The correct answer is option [A]

64. Petroleum is refined by a method called _____.

- A. fractional distillation
- B. drilling
- C. open cast
- D. quarrying

The correct answer is option [A]

65. Which of the following has the least influence of the population density in Nigeria?

- A. Thick forest vegetation
- B. Fertile agricultural land
- C. Mining
- D. Industrialization

The correct answer is option [A]

66. What three places in Nigeria are oil refineries situated?

- A. Kwara, Ondo and Borno States.
- B. Lagos, Imo and Bauchi State.
- C. Sokoto, Rivers and Niger States.
- D. Kaduna, Delta State and Rivers states.

The correct answer is option [D]

67. Which of the following is not a geographical region in Nigeria?

- A. Niger Delta
- B. Tarkwar
- C. Eastern highland
- D. Southern Coast land

The correct answer is option [B]

68. Among which of these places in Nigeria is a steel rolling mill?

- A. Jos
- B. Enugu

- C. Bauchi
- D. Aladja

The correct answer is option [A]

69. The major problem for incoming aircraft at Sokoto airport is _____

- A. location within the city centre.
- B. smoke from industrial building.
- C. presence of soft, marshy land.
- D. poor visibility.

The correct answer is option [D]

70. What contributes least to the growth of Ibadan?

- A. It is situated on a hill.
- B. It is located on a route junction.
- C. It is a collection centre within the cocoa belt.
- D. It has various industries.

The correct answer is option [A]

71. The area in Nigeria where maize is mostly grown is

- A. Cross River
- B. Niger-Benue trough
- C. Delta state
- D. Savannah lands of South - Western Nigeria

The correct answer is option [B]

72. Which four states share boundaries with Abuja?

- A. Kano, Kaduna, Niger and Kwara
- B. Gongola, Bauchi, Kwara and Niger

- C. Niger, Benue, Kwara and Kano
- D. Plateau, Kwara, Niger and Kaduna

The correct answer is option [D]

73. Where does 70% of Nigerian total rubber production come from?

- A. Imo state
- B. Ogun state
- C. Ondo state
- D. Delta state

The correct answer is option [D]

74. What is the major effect of drought in Nigeria?

- A. Population migration
- B. Temperature inversion
- C. Increased solar energy
- D. Increased harvest yield per hectare

The correct answer is option [A]

75. What is the most important agent in the transformation of the natural vegetation of Nigeria?

- A. Environmental activities
- B. Industrial pollution
- C. Climatic change
- D. Agricultural practices

The correct answer is option [D]

76. What activities can a farmer in Sudan savannah of Nigeria be doing in June?

- A. Clearing snow from his/her farm

- B. Taking part in fishing festival
- C. Clearing his farmland for planting
- D. Harvesting his main cash crop

The correct answer is option [C]

77. What do these mentioned manufacturing industries have in common?

Garri processing industry at Nekede,
Iron and steel industry at Ajaokuta,
Cement manufacturing industry at Ukpilla
Raffia works of Ikot Ekpene

- A. They are tertiary activities.
- B. They are located near their major markets.
- C. All their raw materials are locally sourced.
- D. They are located near their sources of raw materials.

The correct answer is option [D]

78. Which town is located at the confluence of two rivers in Nigeria?

- A. Aboh
- B. Lokoja
- C. Onitsha
- D. Bussa

The correct answer is option [B]

79. The most important cereal crop cultivated in Nigeria and produced in large volumes is ____.

- A. Rice
- B. Maize

- C. Wheat
- D. Millet

The correct answer is option [B]

80. Why are textile industries located in the northern part of Nigeria?

- A. The availability of cotton.
- B. The availability of capital.
- C. The availability of heavy machinery.
- D. The easy accessibility to the area.

The correct answer is option [A]

81. The Niger Delta region of Nigeria is sometimes called the _____.

- A. South-South
- B. Igbo land
- C. South - East
- D. Eastern region

The correct answer is option [A]

82. Which of these towns is not a pre-colonial town?

- A. Enugu
- B. Ibadan
- C. Bida
- D. Ilorin

The correct answer is option [A]

83. Where can "fadamas" be found in Nigeria?

- A. Enugu and Calabar

- B. Ibadan and Lagos
- C. Sokoto and Niger valleys
- D. Jos and Maiduguri

The correct answer is option [C]

84. Where is the highest hydro - electricity potential in Nigeria found?

- A. Eastern highlands
- B. Chad Basin
- C. Niger - Benue Trough
- D. Cross - River Basin

The correct answer is option [C]

85. Taraba state in Nigeria was created out of which of these states?

- A. Plateau
- B. Kebbi
- C. Gongola
- D. Sokoto

The correct answer is option [C]

86. The major reason for not locating a steel rolling mill in Katsina was the lack of_____

- A. adequate unskilled labour for production
- B. a proper machinery for production
- C. an appropriate means of transporting the raw material and finished product
- D. a suitable market for finished products

The correct answer is option [C]

87. Which of the following is not a hill found in the Western highlands of Nigeria?

- A. Epeme hills
- B. Kukuruku
- C. Apata hills
- D. Udi hills

The correct answer is option [D]

88. Which of the following are not good fishermen?

- A. Ijaw
- B. Nupe
- C. Wolof
- D. Fanti

The correct answer is option [B]

89. In importation, what is the most imported good to Nigeria?

- A. Pharmaceuticals
- B. Perishable goods
- C. Consumer goods
- D. Raw material

The correct answer is option [C]

90. The hydro-electric and thermal energy in Nigeria are generated in _____.

- A. Kura falls and kainji
- B. Kainji and Oji River
- C. Afam and Ijora (Lagos)
- D. Ughelli and Sapele

The correct answer is option [B]

91. Which of the following states cannot grow wheat in large quantities?

- A. River state
- B. Adamawa
- C. Kwara
- D. Plateau

The correct answer is option [A]

92. The bulk of economic activities in Nigeria is centered around the following states except?

- A. Niger State
- B. Lagos State
- C. Kaduna State
- D. Abuja

The correct answer is option [A]

93. The cash crop which Nigeria does not export at present is _____.

- A. Coffee
- B. Cocoa
- C. Coconut
- D. Kaolri

The correct answer is option [D]

94. Which of the following is the true statement of manufacturing industries in Nigeria?

- A. They were established in pre-colonial times.
- B. They are evenly distributed throughout the country.
- C. Large quantities of their products are exported.
- D. Most of them produce consumer goods.

The correct answer is option [D]

95. What is the main objective of the Green Revolution programme in Nigeria?

- A. Large scale mechanization
- B. Large scale production of cereals
- C. Irrigation agriculture
- D. Improvement in crop yield and total output

The correct answer is option [D]

96. Where are major dam projects located in Nigeria?

- A. Aswan, Tiga, Akosombo and Kariba
- B. Kainji, Tiga, Kariba and Akosombo
- C. Kainji, Bakolori, Shiroro and Tiga
- D. Shiroro, Aswan, Kariba and Kainji

The correct answer is option [C]

97. The capital of Kogi state as at 2009 was _____ .

- A. Ilorin
- B. Lokoja
- C. Jebba
- D. Maiduguri

The correct answer is option [B]