

1. Write a geographical account of rail transport under the following headings:

- (a) economic importance;
- (b) problems;
- (c) solutions.

ANS: (b) Problems of rail transportation included:

- slow speed in developing countries;
- derailment due to flooding;
- poor time schedule;
- poor standard coaches;
- competition from other modes of transportation e.g. road and air;
- high cost of construction affected by steep gradient/terrain;
- high cost of spare parts, etc.

(c) The solutions to those problems included:

- wider gauges to increase speed;
- faster engines and coaches;
- proper planning and timing of movement schedules;
- improved management techniques;
- loans from banks;
- internal manufacturing of spare parts, etc.

2. a) Highlight any three main characteristics of each of the following settlement types:

- i) village;
- ii) town.

b) State any four factors which are responsible for the growth of urban centres.

3. (a) Name: (i) two major export items from your country;

(ii) two major import items to your country;

(iii) two major trading partners of your country.

(b) Highlight four benefits your country derives from trading with other countries.

(c) Identify three problems encountered by your country in international trade.

4. (a) Highlight any five factors that have accounted for the world's rapid population growth.

(b) Outline any five problems of rapid population growth.

ANS: (a) The factors that have accounted for the world's rapid population growth include:

- polygamy;
- early marriage;
- advancement in science and technology;
- improved medical care;
- low mortality rate;
- industrialization
- poor family planning.

5. (a) State four reasons for the concentration of manufacturing industries in the capital cities of Tropical African Countries.

(b) Give three reasons for the predominance of consumer oriented industries in Tropical Africa.

(c) Describe three contributions of manufacturing industries to the economic development of Tropical African Countries.

6. Draw an outline map of Nigeria. On the map, mark and name

(a) Two areas of low population density;

(b) Two areas of high population density;

(c) One town in one of the high population density areas shown in a (ii) above.

(d) Highlight any three problems associated with high population density in Nigeria.

(e) Explain the ways of solving any two of the problems of population density highlighted in 6(b) above.

7. (a) Describe any three causes of air pollution.

(b) Outline three major effects of air pollution.

(c) Suggest two ways of controlling air pollution.

Ans: The candidates were expected to describe the following causes of air pollution:

- odour as a result of improper disposal
- emission of smoke from domestic sources
- fumes from exhaust of vehicles and aeroplanes
- industrial waste and fumes
- dust from explosion of bombs and other dangerous weapons
- artificial cloud seeding
- chloroflouro carbon (CFC) from cooling system and sprays
- noise from loud speakers and aeroplanes.

8. (a) Draw an outline map of West Africa. On it locate and name:

(i) one area of dense population;

(ii) one area of sparse population;

- (iii) an important town in each area;
- (iv) the River Niger.
- (b) Explain four factors that have led to the high population in the area shown on your map.
- (c) Highlight two problems of sparse population density.

9. Describe the savannah belt of Africa under the following headings:

- (a) location;
- (b) vegetation characteristics;
- (c) uses.

Waec Geography Objective Questions:

1. Villages develop into urban centres when they ____
 - A. attract more people
 - B. produce enough food
 - C. establish educational institutions
 - D. grow in commerce and industry.
2. By how many times will a map measuring 12cm by 7cm be enlarged to make its area 336cm²?
 - A. Twice
 - B. Three times
 - C. Four times
 - D. Five times.
3. Eluviation is the process by which ____
 - A. Soluble substances are removed from the upper layers of the soil
 - B. soluble substances are deposited in the upper layers of the soil
 - C. fine particles are removed from one layer of the soil to another
 - D. fine particles are deposited in the upper layers of the soil.
4. Transhumance is the seasonal migration of livestock ____
 - A. from the lowlands to the uplands
 - B. from the north to the south following the rains
 - C. in the semiarid steppes
 - D. in search of water and pasture.
5. Variations in the lengths of day and night over the earth's surface are due to the ____
 - A. earth's inclination to the sun and its revolution
 - B. earth's inclination to the sun and its rotation
 - C. length of the earth's orbit
 - D. thickness of the earth's atmosphere.
6. The progressive widening of joints and cracks in limestone by solutions, initially leads to the formation of ____
 - A. grikes and clints
 - B. stalactites and stalagmites
 - C. caves and caverns
 - D. cliffs and dry valleys.
7. When condensation occurs in a rising air mass, latent heat is ____
 - A. absorbed by carbon dioxide
 - B. lost to the atmosphere
 - C. stored in the water molecules
 - D. released as sensible heat.
8. Two cloud types of great vertical extent that produce much rainfall are ____
 - A. cumulus and stratus
 - B. cumulus and cumulo-nimbus
 - C. cumulo-nimbus and nimbostratus
 - D. strato-cumulus and nimbo-stratus.
9. The cheapest means of transport for long distance travel is by ____
 - A. rail
 - B. water
 - C. air
 - D. road.
10. If the distance between two points on a map with scale 1: 50,000 is 35mm, what is the distance between them on the ground?
 - A. 1.50 km
 - B. 1.55 km
 - C. 1.75 km
 - D. 1.85 km.

11. If a map has a scale of 1: 50,000 and a cocoa plantation is represented on the map by a rectangle 5 cm by 4 cm, what is the area of the plantation?

- A. 5 km²
- B. 6km²
- C. 20km²
- D. 25km².

12. On which of the following pairs of dates is the length of day and night equal on the earth's surface?

- A. June 21st and September 21st
- B. March 22nd and December 22nd
- C. June 21st and December 22nd
- D. March 21st and September 23rd.

13. Lakes formed as a result of landslides, screes or avalanches are known as _____

- A. man-made lakes
- B. barrier lakes
- C. caldera lakes
- D. rock-hollow lakes.

14. Which of the following is a major environmental problem in heavily industrialized regions?

- A. Accelerated erosion
- B. Water pollution
- C. Frost damage
- D. acid rain.

15. The crossing of a boundary between two countries by a migrant is best described as _____

- A. emigration
- B. Immigration
- C. Out-migration
- D. international migration.

16. A process whereby a plant community is replaced by another is known as _____

- A. colonization
- B. succession
- C. competition
- D. consolidation.

17. The duration of sunshine is measured by the _____

- A. aneroid barometer
- B. Campbell-Stokes recorder
- C. cup-anemometer
- D. minimum-maximum thermometers.

18. Quartz, feldspar and mica are three principal minerals that can easily be seen in _____

- A. basalt
- B. coal
- C. granite
- D. limestone.

19. The rock with the least carbon content is _____

- A. Coal
- B. Sandstone
- C. marble
- D. lignite.

20. The process by which organic matter is decomposed and synthesized to form part of the soil is known as _____

- A. humification
- B. mineralization
- C. laterization
- D. nitrification.

21. Which of the following groups consists of energy resources?

- A. Petroleum, uranium and manganese
- B. Coal, bauxite and uranium
- C. Water, copper and sun
- D. Coal, petroleum and water.

22. A piece of evidence that confirms that the earth is spherical is _____

- A. Standard time
- B. solar system

- C. earth's orbit
- D. moon's eclipse.

23. A tremendous pressure or temperature change may lead to the formation of _____

- A. limestone
- B. granite
- C. gneiss
- D. clay.

24. Which of the following sources of power supply is renewable?

- A. Solar
- B. Coal
- C. Gas
- D. Nuclear.

25. Hygrometer is used to measure _____

- A. rainfall
- B. wind direction
- C. relative humidity
- D. sunshine.

26. The largest ocean in the world is the _____

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Indian Ocean
- C. Arctic Ocean
- D. Pacific Ocean.

27. Rock minerals are said to be crystalline when the atoms forming them are _____

- A. found in sedimentary rocks
- B. found in crystalline rocks
- C. arranged in definite pattern
- D. arranged vertically.

28. The difference in time between two longitudes is approximately _____

- A. 15 hours
- B. 40 minutes
- C. 4 hours
- D. 4 minutes.

29. A slope is said to be even when the contours are _____

- A. equally spaced
- B. concentric
- C. closely spaced
- D. irregularly spaced.

THEORY

Answer eight (8) questions

1. List and explain five factors affecting wind
2. List and explain 10 types of local wind and where they are found
3. Discuss 5 factors affecting climate
4. List and explain 5 factors affecting pressure
5. Explain the 5 distribution of pressure belt
6. Briefly discuss the types of clouds
7. List 5 similarities of weather and climate
8. Diagrammatically list 5 instrument used in the measurement of the element of weather and climate
9. List and explain 10 importance of climate
10. Discuss in details the location and position of Nigeria
11. Diagrammatically discuss the eight geopolitical zones of Nigeria
12. Discuss the following attribute of Nigeria
 - a) ethnic group
 - b) giant of Africa
 - c) Nigeria one hour ahead of GMT
 - d) the country to the western border of Africa