

UNIVERSITY OF BADAN

Post UTME Past Questions and Answers

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.
POST-UTME PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

GEOGRAPHY

1. A map drawn to a scale of 1:180 000 is reduced three times. What is the scale of the new map? (A) 1:60 000 (B) 1:90 000 (C) 1: 360 000 (D) 1:540 000 D
2. A map with a scale of 1:60,000 was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$, the scale of the new map will be? (A) 1:90,000 (B) 1:120,000 (C) 1:30,000 (D) 1:60,000 (E) 1: 40,000 B
3. Closed (circular) contours with increasing height inwards indicate a (A) Valley (B) Conical hill (C) Spur (D) Waterfall B
4. If the distance between two points on a map with a scale 1:50 000 is 35mm, what is the distance between them on the ground? (A). 1.50km (B). 1.55km (C) 1.75km (D). 1.85km C
5. Lines joining places of equal sunshine hours on a map are called (A) isobars (B) isotherms (C) isohels (D) isohyets C
6. The topographical map is a ___ (A) map showing physical and socio-cultural features of a rather small area. b Maps generally published in the books and atlases (C) Large sized wall map of large territories showing political and economic detail (D) Large scale map using a variety of colours and shades to show economic activities A
7. The main purpose of any ground survey is to (A) measure and record lines and angles of places (B) derive accurate baseline data for urban planning (C) have a detailed knowledge of the geology of a place (D) make an accurate map of a part of the earth's surface. D
8. The main use of Abney level in survey is to determine the (A) Angle of inclination (B) Relative A

- location (C) Area coverage (D) Spot height
9. Two points on a river are 10.4 km apart and one stands 400 meters above the other. What is the gradient along the river between the points? (A) 1 in 20 (B) 1 in 24 (C) 1 in 32 (D) 1 in 36 C
 10. Which of the following scales should show the greatest amount of detail on a map? (A) 1:2500 000 (B) 1:63 360 (C) 1:32 (D) 1:2 D
 11. A major feature of the tropical continental climates is the (A) relatively low annual range of temperature (B) regular and reliable rainfall (C) excess of evaporation over rainfall (D) excess of rainfall over evaporation C
 12. A ship radioed message on the high sea at 5.45 pm was heard at Abidjan (5°W) at 11.15 am on the same day. Find the position of the ship. (A) 90°E (B) 92°30'E (C) 95°E (D) 87°30'E D
 13. A soil sample consisting of 49% sand, 28% silt and 23% clay is classified as (A) sand (B) loam (C) sandy clay (D) clay A
 14. A solution to wind erosion in semi-arid areas is the establishment of (A) Crop strips (B) Terrace bounds (C) Shelter belts (D) Diversion channels C
 15. A traveler crossing the International Date Line from America to Asia at 12 midnight on Sunday would have to change his watch to 12 midnight on (A) Sunday (B) Monday (C) Tuesday (D) Saturday B
 16. After condensation, the rate of cooling of a rising air mass decreases because it becomes (A) stable (B) lighter (C) denser (D) warm C
 17. All the following are causes of mechanical weathering except— (A) Temperature changes (B) Rain action (C) Alternate wetting and drying (D) Frost action (E) Action of plants and animals B

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.
POST-UTME PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
GEOGRAPHY

18. An example of a set of chemically formed sedimentary rocks is (A) sandstone and grit (B) dolomite and gypsum (C) peat and coal (D) flint and shale B
19. An avalanche is a (A) mass of glacial debris transported to the sea (B) mass of snow and rocks moving downslope under gravity (C) broad crack in the upper part of a glacier (D) steep rock in the coastal area made by wave erosion B
20. At which of the following latitudes would you expect more than 24 hours of continuous sunshine or darkness at a particular time of the year? (A) 40° N and S (B) 50° N and S (C) 60° N and S (D) 70° N and S D
21. Basaltic plateau are usually formed by a lava that is (A) basic and fluid (B) acidic and fluid (C) acidic and viscous (D) basic and viscous D
22. Geomorphology is the study of (A) Surface features of the earth (B) Interior of the earth (C) The earth as biosphere (D) Earth as a planet A
23. In the hydrological cycle, the transfer of water from the earth surface to the atmosphere is (A) precipitation (B) infiltration (C) evaporation (D) condensation C
24. In the interior of the earth (A) The temperature falls with increasing depth (B) The pressure falls with increasing depth (C) The temperature rises with increasing depth (D) Pressure remains constant with varying depth C
25. Koppen's classification of climate is based on (A) Temperature and pressure (B) Pressure only (C) Precipitation and temperature (D) Rainfall only (E) Temperature only C
26. Lakes formed as a result of landslides, slides or avalanches are known as (A) Man-made lakes (B) Barrier lakes (C) Caldera lakes (D) Rock-hollow lakes B
27. Mountains formed as a result of compressional forces in the earth's crust are (A) Block mountain (B) Fold mountain (C) Volcanic mountain (D) Residual mountain (E) Rocky mountain B
28. Plant growth normally ceases, when the temperature falls below (A) 0°C (B) 6°C (C) 10°C (D) 15°C A
29. Rainfall caused by the movement of air over a mountain is called (A) Orographic rainfall (B) Cyclonic rainfall (C) Frontal rainfall (D) Thunder shower A
30. Rotation of the earth is (A) The movement of the earth in the atmosphere (B) The movement of the earth on its axis (C) The movement of the earth round the sun (D) The movement of the moon round the earth B
31. Seasons are recognized within the tropics primarily on the basis of (A) air masses (B) temperature (C) rainfall (D) evaporation (E) wind velocity C
32. Soil formation includes 1. Weathering, 2. organic activity, 3. Erosion, 4. leaching. (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1 and 3 (C) 1, 2 and 4 (D) all the four D
33. Temperature is usually depicted by the line graph because it is a property that (A) fluctuates over space (B) varies continuously over time (C) measures sensible heat (D) is measured in terms of quantity B
34. The circulations of the oceans and the atmosphere, primarily help to redistribute and equalize global (A) Heat (B) Flora (C) Oxygen (D) Fauna A

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.
POST-UTME PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
GEOGRAPHY

35. The cold current that flows northwards through the coast of West Africa is known as (A) Canaries current (B) Cayenne current (C) Benguela current (D) South equatorial current A
36. The fundamental role played by the decomposers in the functioning of the ecosystem is the (A) disposal of plant and animal waste products (B) release of energy and nutrients locked up in organic litter (C) precipitation of organic and mineral elements from the soil (D) cycling of water and chemical elements B
37. The Gulf stream is a (A) cold current in southern Atlantic (B) warm current in north Pacific (C) warm current in north Atlantic (D) cold current in southern Pacific C
38. The intensity of the sun's heat is not much in polar regions because (A) the earth is flat at the poles (B) the atmosphere is thick at the poles (C) the angle of insolation is low (D) the angle of insolation is high C
39. The major constituents of a typical soil are (A) gravel, sand, silt and clay (B) mineral matter, organic matter, air and water (C) stone, mineral matter, pore spaces and micro-organism (D) calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium B
40. The most important environmental resource that sustains natural processes in an ecosystem is (A) light (B) water (C) air (D) energy B
41. The north pole experience continuous dark at the time of (A) Summer solstice (B) Winter solstice (C) Vernal equinox (D) Autumnal equinox B
42. The pedogenic regime of podzolization is typical in areas of (A) coniferous forests (B) high temperature and humidity (C) dry climate (D) tropical monsoon regions A
43. The period when the earth is furthest from the sun is (A) Aphelion (B) Summer (C) Perihelion (D) Spring A
44. The polar radius of the earth measures (A) 6400km (B) 6357km (C) 6227km (D) 6340km B
45. The portion of the earth that contains life is the (A) atmosphere (B) hydrosphere (C) lithosphere (D) biosphere D
46. The processes by which materials are physically transferred from one soil layer to another is called (A) leaching (B) physical weathering (C) illuviation (D) eluviation A
47. The processes of weathering include all but one of the following (A) Alternate heating and cooling of rocks (B) Peeling off of exposed layers of rounded crystalline rocks (C) Rock rotting because of chemical changes (D) Movement of rock particles downslope because of pull of gravity D
48. The stars are not scattered regularly in space but occur in clusters described as (A) Elliptical bank (B) Galaxies (C) Solar system (D) Star Condensation (E) The milky way B
49. The sun is vertical over the Tropic of Cancer on (A) March 21 (B) June 22 (C) Sept. 23 (D) Dec. 22 B
50. The term 'catena' describes the (A) effect of topography on soil series (B) sequence of modified soils along a slope profile (C) changes in soil fertility along a slope profile (D) colour differences in soils along a slope profile A
51. The time difference between new Orleans on longitude 90° W and Cairo on longitude 30° E is (A) 4 hours (B) 8 hours (C) 12 hours (D) 16 hours B

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.
POST-UTME PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
GEOGRAPHY

52. The vegetation belt associated with valuable hardwood is the (A) Sahel savannah (B) Tropical rainforest (C) Coniferous forest (D) Mediterranean forest (E) Swampy forest B
53. The wind system that brings the harmattan to West Africa is called (A) The north-east trade (B) The north-west trade (C) The south-west trade (D) The south-east trade A
54. What do the Canaries and Guinea currents have in common? (A) they are warm currents (B) they are cold currents (C) they wash the western coast (D) they flow away from the equator C
55. What is an estuary? (A) stream valley continuing into sea making no delta (B) a part of the stream valley separating delta from sea (C) sand clogged mouth of a river (D) mouth of an aggrading stream A
56. What is the length of the equatorial diameter of the earth? (A) 12,737 km (B) 12,797 km (C) 12,717 km (D) 12,757 km D
57. What is the most accurate description of the shape of the earth? (A) A circle (B) A sphere (C) A geoid (D) An oblate sphere C
58. What is the most important element of climate? (A) rainfall (B) temperature (C) pressure (D) humidity B
59. What is the point of origin of an earthquake called? (A) Quake centre (B) Epicentre (C) Seismic focus (D) Tectonic point C
60. What is the scale of measurement of earthquake based on the amount of energy released during earthquake? (A) Rossi-Forri scale (B) Mercalli scale (C) Richter scale (D) Beaufort scale C
61. 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 B
62. Which of the following climates is characterized by an alternate hot season, wet season and dry season? (A) Equatorial (B) Mediterranean (C) Tropical desert (D) Tropical Monsoon (E) Temperate D
63. Which of the following best explains why wind action is more predominant in arid regions than in humid regions? (A) Loose surface materials and the absence of vegetation cover (B) Excessively high temperatures during the day and night (C) Insufficient and unreliable rainfall (D) Lack of surface drainage and the presence of strong winds (E) Gently rolling terrain and fast-flowing rivers A
64. Which of the following environmental hazards is predominant in the southern Coastlands of Nigeria? (A) Drought (B) Deforestation (C) Pollution (D) Flooding (E) Cyclones C
65. Which of the following features is associated with glacial erosion? (A) Esker (B) Moraine (C) Erratic (D) Cirque D
66. Which of the following is a passive soil former? (A) Temperature (B) moisture (C) time (D) organisms C
67. Which of the following is associated with a rejuvenated river? (A) waterfall (B) meander (C) sand deposits (D) wide U-shaped valley B

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.
POST-UTME PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
GEOGRAPHY

68. Which of the following is not a form of precipitation? (A) Snow (B) Sleet (C) Fog (D) Haze D
69. Which of the following rocks is composed of the skeletons of microscopic sea plants and animals? (A) sandstone (B) slate (C) Chalk (D) Clay C
70. Which planet has the largest number known of satellites? (A) Jupiter (B) Saturn (C) Uranus (D) Neptune A
71. In Nigeria, geographical location poses the greatest hindrance to economic development in the (A) Eastern scarplands (B) Eastern highlands (C) Western highlands (D) Niger-Benue Trough B
72. Nigeria's Federal capital territory shares boundaries with four states, namely (A) Benue, Kwara, Niger and Kaduna (B) Kano, Kaduna, Niger and Kwara (C) Nasarawa, Kogi, Niger and Kaduna (D) Gongola, Bauchi, Kwara and Niger C
73. The highest highland area in Nigeria is found in the (a) Eastern part (B) North Central (C) North Eastern (D) South Western C
74. The sequence of savanna vegetation zones in Nigeria towards the northern part is (A) Derived, Sahel, Guinea and Sudan (B) Derived, Guinea, Sudan and Sahel (C) Derived, Sudan, Guinea and Sahel (D) Derived, Guinea, Sahel and Sudan B
75. Which of the following best describes the relief of West Africa? (A) Swamps and lowlands (B) hills and mountains (C) scarp slopes and dip slopes (D) plains and plateau D
76. Which of the following best explains the increasing importation of food to West African countries? (A) Bad soils which cannot produce enough food (B) Progressive neglect of food production (C) Unfavourable climates for enough food production (D) too large populations which cannot be satisfied locally B
77. Three land-locked countries in West Africa are (A) Republic of Benin, Mauritania and Niger (B) Togo, Ghana, and Chad (C) Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger (D) Mali, Chad, Senegal C
78. A country well known for the production of copper in Africa is (A) Egypt (B) Ghana (C) Republic of Benin (D) Zambia D
79. Tropical Africa is slow in industrial development because of (A) Adequate skilled labour (B) Inadequate capital (C) Inadequate essential social services (D) Unavailability of raw materials B
80. A city may be differentiated from a rural settlement by considering its (A) population size and age structure (B) skilled and unskilled manpower (C) population and functions (D) road network and industrial estates C
81. A good example of tertiary industry is (A) Transportation (B) Manufacturing (C) Mining (D) Fishing A
82. A hinterland is (A) the central part of a country (B) an area which is far from the coast (C) a landlocked country (D) an area surrounding a city B
83. A rural settlement is a settlement classified by (A) Site (B) Attitude (C) Pattern (D) Function D
84. A type of industry that is carried on usually at or near the residence and based on largely native skills and simple technology is referred to as a (A) local industry (B) light industry (C) consumer industry (D) cottage industry D
85. Air transportation has a low patronage because it (A) Is fast (B) Is irregular (C) Is useful in war time only (D) Is costly D

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POST-UTME PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
GEOGRAPHY

86. An agricultural practice where water has to be artificially provided during the rainy season is known as (A) full irrigation (B) supplementary irrigation (C) sprinkler irrigation (D) flood irrigation C
87. In a chain of communities in a succession each community is a (A) link (B) step (C) sere (D) climax C
88. One relative advantage of water transport over road transport is its (A) Capacity for passenger traffic only (B) Ability to link all parts of any country (C) Suitability for bulky and heavy cargo (D) Great speed over long distances. C
89. OPEC countries trade in international trade is majorly on (A) Agricultural resources (B) Petroleum resources (C) Platinum (D) Electronics B
90. The area served by a given city is called its (A) Sphere of influence (B) Hinterland (C) Territory (D) Satellite A
91. The driving of cattle from valleys to the pastures on the mountains especially in summer is known as (A) Trans-location of cattle (B) Trans-movement of cattle (C) Transhumance (D) Summer movement of cattle C
92. The G7: the world's top seven trading nations are (A) USA, South Africa, Japan, UK Italy, Canada, France (B) UK, Nigeria, USA Japan, Columbia, Spain, Argentina (C) USA, Germany, Japan, France UK, Italy, Canada (D) USA, Zimbabwe, Germany, France, Russia, South Korea C
93. The greatest world's rice producer is (A) China (B) Indonesia (C) India (D) Japan A
94. The level of utilization of resources in a country does not depend only on the population size but also on the (A) Standard of living (B) Population density (C) Life expectancy (D) Population mobility A
95. The world's principal fishing regions are located on continental shelves where (A) there are no noticeable ocean currents (B) there are cold ocean currents (C) there are warm ocean currents (D) cold and warm currents meet C
96. Which of the following are the advanced market economies of the world (A) EU, the USA and Japan (B) The USA, Nigeria and France (C) Japan, South Africa and Bangladesh (D) Libya, Scotland and Russia A
97. Which of the following groups of industries can be classified as light? (A) textiles, clothing, footwear, and printing (B) Iron and steel, cement and sugar (C) Non-metallic products and chemicals (D) Tobacco, chemicals, and automobiles A
98. 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 D
99. Which of the following is the most critical factor of industrial location in modern world (A) Raw materials (B) Market (C) Transportation (D) Capital B
100. Which of the following represent an urban-rural migration (A) a student from the village school gains admission to the university in the town. (B) Moving to the urban centre for medical services (C) Traveling from Lagos to the village on retirement (D) A civil servant gets transferred from one town to another C