

Grade1 PUBLISHERS
FEBRUARY, 2020
SOCIAL STUDIES
2 & 1
ESSAY & OBJECTIVES

NAME:

INDEX NUMBER:.....

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Grade1 PUBLISHERS

Ghana's Leading Educational Consult & Publishers

BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MOCK

FEB, 2020

SOCIAL STUDIES I

1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, carefully read and observe the following instructions. Write your name and index number in the ink in the spaces provided above.

This booklet consists of two papers. Answer paper 2 which comes first in your answer booklet and paper 1 on your objective test answer sheet. Paper 2 will last 1 hour after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do not start paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

QUESTION NUMBER

MARK

TOTAL

Answer **three** questions **only**, choosing **one** question from **each** section.
Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material

All questions carry equal marks

SECTION I

THE ENVIRONMENT

Answer **one** question **only** from this section

1. a. Explain the following
 - i. cardinal points 4 marks
 - ii. scale of a map 4 marks
 - b. Draw a diagram to show the four cardinal points of a compass 4 marks
 - c. Describe how one can use the four cardinal points to determine direction without the use of a compass 8 marks
-
2. a. Define the following
 - i. national unity 2 marks
 - ii. national integrity 2 marks
 - b. Outline four ways by which the integrity of the nation can be defended 16 marks

SECTION II

GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY

Answer **one** question **only** from this section

3. a. Define Colonization 3 marks
 - b. List five negative effects of colonization on the Ghanaian society 5 marks
 - c. Highlight four ways by which the negative effects of colonization in Ghana can be reduced 12 marks
4. a. Describe four attitudes and values needed to prevent conflicts in the community 12 marks

- b. Explain two effects of conflicts on the community 6 marks
c. List two peaceful ways by which conflicts in society can be resolved. 2 marks

SECTION III

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Answer **one** question **only** from this section

5. a. Differentiate between tourism and leisure 4 marks
b. Name the national capitals in which the following tourist sites can be located in Ghana
- i. Lake Bosomtwe 1 mark
 - ii. Volta Estuary 1 mark
 - iii. Mole National Park 1 mark
 - iv. Boti Falls 1 mark
- c. Describe four ways by which tourism can be promoted in Ghana 12 marks
6. a. Describe **four** ways through which human resource can be developed in Ghana 12 marks
b. State **two** reasons why labour is **not** fully used in Ghana. 8 marks

END OF ESSAY

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

YOU WILL BE PENALIZED SEVERELY IF YOU ARE FOUND LOOKING AT THE NEXT PAGE BEFORE YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

SOCIAL STUDIES 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 minutes

1. The purpose of naming ceremonies in traditional Ghanaian homes, is to
 - A. give the child an identity
 - B. offer gifts to the parents by friends and relatives
 - C. make parents popular
 - D. let the child taste alcohol for the first time

2. Which of the following officials are **not** elected through general elections in Ghana?
 - A. Members of Parliament
 - B. President of Ghana
 - C. Assembly members
 - D. Ministers of state

3. Festivals are important in Ghana because they enable the people to
 - A. remember important past events
 - B. show their wealth
 - C. appoint traditional priests for the shrines
 - D. determine the number of people in the community

4. The instrument used in measuring the rate of evaporation is
 - A. barometer

- B. hygrometer
 - C. anemometer
 - D. hydrometer
5. In which vegetational belt is Ghana's cocoa mostly grown?
- A. Mangrove swamp
 - B. Sudan savanna
 - C. Semi-deciduous forest
 - D. Guinea savanna
6. Equal hours of day and night are experienced in Ghana when the sun is overhead on
- A. Latitude 0°
 - B. Latitude $23 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North
 - C. Longitude 180°
 - D. Longitude 0°
7. The British colonized parts of the Gold Coast largely through
- A. conquest
 - B. persuasion
 - C. bribery
 - D. invitation
8. The outermost part of the earth is called the
- A. core
 - B. mantle
 - C. atmosphere
 - D. crust
9. The Europeans came to the Gold Coast purposely to
- A. engage in trading activities
 - B. spread the gospel

- C. explore the land
 - D. establish schools
- 10.** The adoption of modern cultural practices enables a society to
- A. develop economically
 - B. lead good moral lives
 - C. abandon its traditional values
 - D. respect individual human rights
- 11.** The use of orthodox and traditional medicine for the treatment of the same disease is an example of
- A. outmoded culture
 - B. cultural lag
 - C. parallel culture
 - D. cultural change
- 12.** Water bodies on a physical map are represented by
- A. blue colour
 - B. green colour
 - C. yellow colour
 - D. brown colour
- 13.** The earth experiences equal day and equal night each year on
- A. 21st March and 21st September
 - B. 21st June and 23rd September
 - C. 21st June and 22nd December
 - D. 22nd March and 22nd December
- 14.** Which of the following is a regional capital in Northern Ghana
- A. Navrongo
 - B. Wa

- C. Bawku
- D. Yendi

15. Which of the following towns is noted for the production of gold in Ghana?

- A. Awaso
- B. Nsuta
- C. Prestea
- D. Akwatia

16. One of the following was not a founding member of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)

- A. J. B. Danquah
- B. Ako Adjei
- C. Kwame Nkrumah
- D. George Grant

17. The chief representative of the central government in the district is the

- A. Parliamentarian of the District
- B. District Co-ordinating Director
- C. Presiding Member of the District Assembly
- D. District Chief Executive

18. The Mediterranean lands are known for the production of

- A. citrus
- B. tea
- C. grains
- D. vegetables

19. A medical officer at a government hospital is a

- A. director

- B. civil servant
- C. public servant
- D. consultant

20. The conventional  sign on a topographical sheet represents a

- A. school
- B. church
- C. bridge
- D. settlement

21. The development of communities in your area is the responsibility of the

- A. Member of Parliament
- B. Traditional Council
- C. Unit Committee
- D. District Assembly

22. When the time at Tema is 12 noon, the time at a place on longitude 30°w is

- A. 9 am
- B. 10 am
- C. 11 am
- D. 2 pm

23. One duty of a citizen is to

- A. enjoy free education
- B. join a religious group
- C. assist the police in investigations
- D. support a political party

- 24.** The institution established under the 1992 Constitution to educate the public on their rights is the
- A. National Commission for Civic Education
 - B. National Media Commission
 - C. Electoral Commission
 - D. Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- 25.** Which of the following constitutes human rights abuse?
- A. Being searched by a security agent
 - B. Interrogation by a security agent
 - C. Police detention beyond forty-eight hours
 - D. Lawful imprisonment beyond forty-eight hours
- 26.** When one faces the rising sun, the left hand
- A. always points to the north
 - B. sometimes points to the north
 - C. sometimes points to the west
 - D. always points to the west
- 27.** In order to fully develop our natural resources we must
- A. bring in experts from abroad
 - B. train our human resource
 - C. go for loans from abroad for farming
 - D. compel the youth to undertake farming
- 28.** The 1951 general election granted Ghana
- A. political independence
 - B. republican status
 - C. membership of the Commonwealth
 - D. internal self-government

29. The construction industry is an example of
- A. secondary production
 - B. tertiary production
 - C. primary production
 - D. subsistence production
30. Rocks that have their original features changed through very high temperature and pressure are called
- A. metamorphic
 - B. sedimentary
 - C. volcanic
 - D. igneous
31. The Djebobo and Torogbani mountains are located in the
- A. Gambaga escarpment
 - B. Atiwa-Atwredu ranges
 - C. Akwapim-Togo ranges
 - D. Kwahu plateau
32. Productivity in the mining sector can be increased in Ghana through
- A. improvement in the land tenure system
 - B. the employment of more labourers
 - C. the application of modern technology
 - D. the use of locally manufactured tools
33. One **main** reason for the abolition of the slave trade was
- A. lack of finance for the traders
 - B. lack of market for slaves
 - C. the inhuman nature of the trade
 - D. lack of cultural support

34. The **first** African country to allow herself to be assessed under the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) was
- A. Ghana
 - B. South Africa
 - C. Nigeria
 - D. Rwanda
35. The African Union (AU) was officially launched on 9th July, 2002 in
- A. South Africa
 - B. Libya
 - C. Nigeria
 - D. Ethiopia
36. One problem hindering the effective functioning of District Assemblies in Ghana is
- A. rapid population growth
 - B. mobilizing funds for development
 - C. interference by traditional rulers
 - D. maintaining law and order
37. Which of the following economic activities does **not** cause deforestation in Ghana?
- A. Crop growing
 - B. Lumbering
 - C. Fishing
 - D. Charcoal burning
38. A **major** effect of lateness to school and work is that it
- A. increases the cost of living

- B. takes away leisure time
 - C. causes ill feeling among colleagues
 - D. reduces productivity
- 39.** Which of the following business units raises its capital through the sale of shares?
- A. Public Corporations
 - B. Joint-stock Companies
 - C. Partnership
 - D. Co-operative societies
- 40.** One benefit that Ghana derives from co-operating with international bodies is
- A. payment of dues to such bodies
 - B. contributing soldiers to peace keeping
 - C. accepting refugees
 - D. technology transfer

END OF OBJECTIVE TEST