

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (SC) 2021

SOCIAL STUDIES 2
FINAL MARKING SCHEME

Total number of questions set - 6

Section I: 1, 2

Section II: 3, 4

Section III: 5, 6

Candidates were to answer three questions, choosing only one question from each section.

Maximum mark for each question - 20 marks

Total mark for entire paper - $20 \times 3 = 60$ marks

SCHEME 1

(A) (i) Forms in which the scale of a map can be expressed with the aid of an example each

** Always start from 1 to small*

(a) Statement scale eg. 1cm to 5metres

2 marks

1cm to 1km *1 mark*

1inch to 1mile

or

or

}

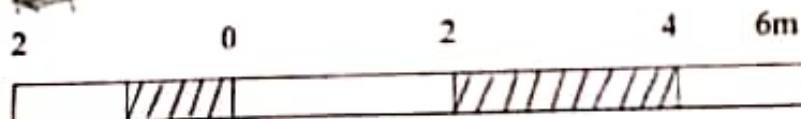
(3 marks)

(b) Representative fraction/ Ratio scale eg. 1: 500 or 1/500 *1 mark* (3 marks)

R.F - 1 mark 2 marks

(c) Linear scale Eg.

2 marks



(3 marks)

Any 3 points at 3 marks each = 9 marks

(ii) Calculate the distance between town A and town B on a map.

Scale = 1cm to 4 km

Distance on the map = 12.5cm (1 mark)

Therefore, Actual distance = 4km x 12.5cm (1 mark)

Answer = 50 km (1 mark)

(3 marks)

(a)(i) = 9 marks, (a)(ii) = 3 marks

Total = 12 marks

(ii) Benefits that can be derived from the relief features of Ghana.

- i) Highlands and mountains are sources of minerals Eg. Gold, Diamond and Bauxite;
- ii) Used as tourist attractions eg. Mt. Afadjato, Kwahu/Odweanoma mountains for Para gliding, Beaches etc.;
- iii) As a source of construction materials eg. Rocks and sand at Shai hills;
- iv) As sources of employment – people engage in quarrying;
- v) Highlands aid in relief rainfall;
- vi) Highlands serve as wind breaks;
- vii) Highlands serve as sites for communication masts;
- viii) Lowlands provide good grounds for farming activities, especially mechanized farming;
- ix) Highlands serve as settlements for defensive purposes;
- x) Serves as regional boundaries;
- xi) Highlands moderates climate;
- xii) Highlands serves as sources of rivers and springs;
- xiii) Highlands are areas of research;
- xiv) Lowlands provide good sites for grazing;
- xv) Lowlands facilitate road constructions;
- xvi) Grounds for religious activities e.g. Atwea mountains, Aburi mountains;
- xvii) Source of foreign exchange;
- xviii) Revenue through fees paid at the site to District Assemblies;
- xix) Habitat for animals eg. Caves;

Any 4 points well explained at 2 marks each = 8 marks

Mere listing = 1 mark

Total = 8 marks

(a)= 12 marks, (b)= 8 marks, Total= 20 marks

SCHEME 2

(a) (i) Ways in which Ghanaians demonstrate their culture.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| (a) Festivals | (h) Language |
| (b) Dance | (i) Games |
| (c) Music | (j) Values |
| (d) Staple food | (k) Chieftaincy |
| (e) Occupation | (l) Initiation rites eg. Puberty rites, etc. |
| (f) Religion | (m) Funerals |
| (g) Dress / fashion. | (n) Art and crafts. |

Any 4 points at 1 mark each

(ii) Examples of ways in which Ghanaians demonstrate their culture as listed in

2(a) (i) above

- (a) Festivals: Aboakyer, Kundum, Homowo, Damba, Hogbetsotso etc.;
- (b) Dance: Adowa, Boboobo, Kpanlogo, Takai etc.;
- (c) Music: Dirges, occupational songs, highlife songs, gospel songs etc.;
- (d) Staple food: Fufu, Kenkey, Akple, Tuozaafi etc.;
- (e) Occupation: Fishing, farming, carving, rearing, weaving etc.;
- (f) Religion: Islamic, Christian, Traditional etc.;
- (g) Dress/fashion: Kente, Smock, torso, jompa etc.;
- (h) Language: Ga, Ewe, Akan, Dagbani, Nzema etc.;
- (i) Games: Onyina, draught, oware, ampe, tuutare etc.;
- (j) Values: respect for authority, hospitality, friendliness, hardwork, loyalty etc.;
- (k) Chieftaincy: ^{Ex: Ewe, Nzema} Installation/enskinment etc.;
- (l) Initiation rites: puberty rite, naming ceremony;
- (m) Funerals: waking-keeping, burial, 40 days observation, 1 year observation;
- (n) Art and crafts: Pictorials, carvings etc.;

Any 4 examples at 1 mark each = 4 marks

(b) Ways in which education can cause change in the society

- (i) Through music and dance;
- (ii) Through fashion;
- (iii) Change in Language/Learning other languages.
- (iv) Acquisition of skills;
- (v) Acquisition of new ideas such as the ICT/ Internet,
- (vi) Cultivation of new attitudes and ideas eg. Nuclear family system and gayism;
- (vii) Through the acquisition of new farming techniques and technology;
- (viii) Change in taste or diet;
- (ix) Changes in religious beliefs;
- (x) Mental liberation and transformation e.g. Superstition, Misconception;
- (xi) Health: traditional medicine and scientific medicine
- (xii) New system of governance- Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

monogamous marriage

**Any 4 points well explained at 2 marks each = 8 marks
Mere listing = 1 mark each**

(c) Symbols of national unity

- (i) The National Flag;
- (ii) The Ghana Coat of Arms;
- (iii) The National Anthem;
- (iv) The National Pledge;
- (v) The State Sceptre;
- (vi) The State sword;
- (vii) The National Currency;
- (viii) The Parliamentary Mace;
- (ix) Postage stamp;
- (x) Independence Arch.

Accept flag.

Any 4 points at 1 mark each = 4 marks

(a)=8 marks, (b)=8 marks, (c)= 4 marks

Total= 20 marks



SCHEME 3

(a) Ways by which the unity of the various ethnic groups of Ghana can be sustained.

- (i) Respecting the culture of other ethnic groups;
- (ii) Encouraging inter-ethnic marriages;
- (iii) Encouraging celebration of national festivals;
- (iv) Promoting local music and dance;
- (v) Valuing peace and stability;
- (vi) Practicing fair or impartial treatment;
- (vii) Respecting and tolerating the views of others; *Tolerance*
- (viii) Promoting traditional dress codes;
- (ix) Having an equal representation of ethnic groups in government;
- (x) Promoting uniform development in all parts of the country;
- (xi) Discouraging people from stereotyping;
- (xii) Promoting religious tolerance;
- (xiii) Need for forgiveness.

Any 4 points well explained at 2 marks each = 8 marks

Mere listing at 1 mark each

(b) Negative effects of colonization on the people of Ghana

- (i) Depopulation through slave trade/exploitation of human resource;
- (ii) Loss of self-esteem and respect;
- (iii) Having changes in the culture of Ghanaians such as marriages, games, dressing, family system, food, music and dance;
- (iv) Introduction of new system of governance;
- (v) Increased taste for European goods and services;
- (vi) Overdependence on Europe/colonial masters for economic support and assistance in infrastructure;
- (vii) Loss of minerals, land and capital resources due to disease and wars;
- (viii) Generation of conflicts amongst tribes who were once allies/friendly;
- (ix) Weakened the traditional authority;
- (x) Loss of Ghanaian identity;
- (xi) Loss of communal Spirit/Loss of sense of belonging.

Any 4 points well explained at 3 marks each = 12 marks

Meaningful sentence = 2 marks each

Mere listing = 1 mark each

(a)=8 marks, (b)=12 marks, Total= 20 marks

SCHEME 4

(a) (i) Definition of political stability

This is a situation in a country where governance, peace and security as well as harmonious living exist for a long time without any violent interruption.

[4 marks]

(ii) List of factors that can promote political stability in Ghana

- a) There should be freedom of speech;
- b) There should be the existence of free and fair elections/ periodic elections;
- c) There should be the existence of constructive criticism of government policies and programmes;
- d) The avoidance of dictatorial rule;
- e) The avoidance of discriminatory policies by government;
- f) Respecting and tolerating all ethnic groups;
- g) Independence of state institutions in performing their roles eg. Judiciary, electoral commission, the Police service etc;
- h) The enforcement of existing laws/Rule of Law;
- i) The existence of opposition parties/Multi Party System.

Any 4 points at 1 mark each = 4 marks

(b) Ways in which conflicts can be resolved in the society

- (i) Mediation – A third party assists to resolve problems;
- (ii) Arbitration – A third party declares the one who is right or wrong;
- (iii) Negotiation – Each party in the conflict is ready to sacrifice part of its interest so that compromise or consensus is reached for sound resolution;
- (iv) Adjudication- Parties resort to court of law to determine who is right or wrong according to the facts of the case and also the application of the law;
- (v) Peace-Keeping – This is where armies are sent to the warring areas to calm conflicts; (curfew)
- (vi) Peace enforcement – This is where peace-makers are made to arrest those who break or disrupt the peace in the area;

vii) Total Surrender – when the warring parties voluntarily withdraw.

viii) Reconciliation – that is the stage at which opposing parties unite.

4 pts well-explained @ 3 mks Each = 12 mks
Meaningful sentence – 2 mks

- (vii) Total surrender - when one feuding party voluntarily withdraws;
- (viii) Reconciliation - that is the stage at which opposing parties unite.

Any 4 points well explained at 3 marks each = 12 marks
Meaningful sentence = 2 marks each
Mere listing = 1 mark each
(a)=8 marks, (b)=12 marks, Total= 20 marks

SCHEME 5

(a) Ways of improving the health needs of the youth in Ghana

- (i) Adequate reproductive health education;
- (ii) Parents must take their children for periodic medical check-ups;
- (iii) Encouraging the youth to exhibit good hygienic behaviours;
- (iv) Adequate education on substance abuse and its consequences;
- (v) Adequate education about unsafe abortion;
- (vi) Improvement of health facilities such as hospitals, maternal homes, clinics etc. especially in the rural areas;
- (vii) Improving upon the efficiency of the Health Insurance Scheme;
- (viii) Training and retraining of health personnel;
- (ix) Provision of research centres in the health sector;
- (x) Preventive health education;
- (xi) Supply of drugs and other logistics;
- (xii) Fair distribution of health personnel;
- (xiii) Encouraging alternative medicine eg. Regular exercising and Balanced dieting;
- (xiv) Improving Transport Network;
- (xv) Employment of well trained health personnel.

Any 4 points well explained at 2 marks each = 8 marks
Mere listing = 1 mark each

(b) Ways by which indisciplined behaviour affects the individual in the society

- (i) It can bring illness on the individual;
- (ii) Can bring disgrace/Loss of respect;
- (iii) Can cause injuries to the individual;
- (iv) An individual may get banished from society/Stigmatization/Social misfit;
- (v) Can cause untimely death;
- (vi) An individual can be prosecuted and imprisoned;
- (vii) High rate of school dropouts/ apprenticeship dropout;
- (viii) High rate of poverty;
- (ix) Loss of jobs / unemployment;
- (x) Streetism.

Any 4 points well explained at 3 marks each = 12 marks
Meaningful sentence = 2 marks each
Mere listing = 1 mark each
(a)-8 marks, (b)-12 marks, Total= 20 marks

SCHEME 6

(a) Ways in which Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) contribute to the development of Ghana

- (i) Setting up schools in rural areas;
 - (ii) Assisting with infrastructure to preserve some tourist sites;
 - (iii) NGO's function as implementers to projects, e.g. supply of improved seedlings and fertilizers to farmers;
 - (iv) Working with communities to eradicate poverty, e.g. financial services (SEND GHANA);
 - (v) Offering consultancy and advisory services, E.G Human Rights Issues;
 - (vi) Offer information and skill training;
 - (vii) Provide relief and humanitarian services, eg clothing, food, etc.;
 - (viii) Assisting in the control and eradication of diseases;
 - (ix) Some NGO's provide social amenities to communities, e.g. boreholes to supply potable water;
 - (x) Setting up health facilities in rural areas, e.g. clinics and donation of drugs;
 - (xi) Offer scholarships to students and pupils;
 - (xii) Environmental protection - eg. afforestation / re-afforestation.
 - (xiii) Offer reproductive health services eg. Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana.
- Any 4 pts well explained at 2 mks each - 8 mks
Mere mention - 1 mks.

- (xii) Environmental protection, e.g. afforestation/reafforestation;
- (xiii) Offer reproductive health services, eg. Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana.

Any 4 points well explained at 2 marks each = 8 marks

Mere listing = 1 mark each

(b) Measures that can be taken to improve agricultural output in Ghana

- i) Use of agro-chemicals to increase yield;
- ii) Technical assistance from extension officers / public education of importance of agriculture;
- iii) The use of modern technology;
- iv) Easy access to loans to raise capital/low interest credit facilities to farmers;
- v) Processing of raw materials to add value;
- vi) Provision of storage facilities;
- vii) Packaging must be well done;
- viii) There must ready market;
- ix) Extension of road network to the hinterland;
- x) Provision of irrigation;
- xi) Effective control of pests and diseases;
- xii) Easy access to land/improvement in the land tenure system;
- xiii) Tax exemptions on imported agricultural inputs/subsidies on agricultural inputs.

Any 4 points well explained at 3 marks each = 12 marks

Meaningful sentence = 2 marks each

Mere listing = 1 mark each

(a)=8 marks, (b)=12 marks, Total= 20 marks