WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES

2026 • PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE TEST

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer you wish to change.

Answer all the following questions.

1. A country is described as sovereign when

A. its citizens enjoy fundamental human rights.

B. foreigners can live in it without discrimination.

C. it is not controlled by external power.

D. it has a good international relationship.

2. An acceptable way of avoiding incurring unnecessary debt is by

A. developing maintenance culture.

B. refraining from spending.

C. leading an extravagant life-style.

D. using one's income prudently.

3. Which of the following options is a deviant behaviour?

A. Following the rules of the community

B. Reporting colleagues who do wrong

C. Violating norms of society

D. Living a decent life-style

4. An exemplary quality in parents worthy of emulation is

A. accommodative behaviour.

B. vindictiveness.

C. intolerance.

D. indifferent attitude.

5. Which of the following situations is not an immediate consequence of violent conflicts?

A. Destruction of life and property

B. Emergence of refugees

C. Insecurity and poverty

D. Stereotyping and ethnocentrism

6. Ghanaians need to perform their responsibilities in order to

A. promote the presidential system of government.

B. pay taxes for infrastructural development.

C. promote harmonious and peaceful co-existence.

D. enhance the work of the security services.

7. The standard of living in Ghana can be improved meaningfully by

A. distributing food items to the needy.

B. encouraging people to move to urban centres.

C. providing street lights.

D. providing quality education.

8. Many Ghanaians would prefer an ideal family size for the following reasons except

A. better education for the family.

B. equitable distribution of family property.

C. healthier life for the children.

D. reduction in infant and maternal death.

9. The most important factor to be considered in community development is

A. availability of natural resources.

B. higher education.

C. prioritization of problems.

D. visionary leadership.

10. One factor that best explains inefficient exploitation and utilization of natural resources in Ghana is the inadequate

A. capital to purchase equipment.

B. indigenous human resources in the rural areas.

C. industrial companies to employ more people.

D. skilled human resource.

11. Voting in elections is a right enjoyed by citizens to

A. join political parties.

B. know political rivals.

C. elect their ministers.

D. make their own choices.

12. A leader and a follower are indispensable because

A. both are employees of a company.

B. they have the same level of education.

C. they have the same career background.

D. both have a common goal to achieve.

13. Science and technology create avenues for

A. training scientists.

B. solving human problems.

C. preventing conflicts.

D. ensuring intellectual development.

14. A worker needs to plan for his or her future mainly to

A. attain higher education.

B. enjoy fruitful retirement.

C. meet the needs of neighbours.

D. provide for the family.

15. The main objective of regional economic integration is to

A. attain self sufficiency.

B. increase trade among member countries.

C. accelerate agricultural development.

D. improve industrialization.

16. To ensure stability in marriage, couples need to

A. pamper their children.

B. encourage consensus building.

C. engage in joint savings.

D. share the chores at home.

17. The role of norms in society is to

A. govern the behaviour of people.

B. protect people against evil forces.

C. keep the environment clean.

D. reduce poverty in the communities.

18. The problem of improper waste disposal can best be resolved through

A. construction of drainage system.

B. desilting of gutters.

C. recycling.

D. burning.

19. In Ghana, the girl child educational policy is aimed at achieving

A. better boy girl relationship.

B. female domination in society.

C. gender equality in the society.

D. middle class status for ladies.

20. An individual who expresses his or her thoughts openly and accepts responsibility for his or her actions is

A. self-ambitious.

B. self-confident.

C. self-determined.

D. self-righteous.

21. The Intestate Succession Law (PNDC Law 111) was enacted to

A. enable the children of the deceased to take all the property.

B. avoid unfair treatment to the spouse and children of a deceased.

C. encourage the family to take proper control of the estate of the deceased.

D. share all the assets and liabilities of a deceased between the extended family.

22. Social control mechanisms are basically meant to

A. ensure conformity to law and customs.

B. encourage irresponsible parenting.

C. encourage rural-urban migration.

D. discourage adolescent chastity.

23. Ghanaians misconstrued the implications of political independence because they thought it had brought

A. answers to all their economic woes.

B. strategies for good planning and dedication.

C. solutions to hardwork and development.

D. panacea to peaceful co-existence.

24. A child can develop a feeling of inferiority when

A. he or she is brought up by foster parents.

B. he or she is often blamed and scolded.

C. the parents die early.

D. there are no siblings.

25. One adverse social effect of conflict in society is

A. displacement of people.

B. derailment of government budget.

C. destruction of forests.

D. destruction of capital resources.

26. A good reason for all citizens to perform their responsibilities is that

A. [option not supplied in the source]

B. national development is the responsibility of opinion leaders.

C. collective efforts result in social development.

D. there is dissatisfaction in fulfilment of individual obligations / our strength lies in achieving individual goals.

27. Which of the following options is the best way of improving the quality of human resource in Ghana?

A. Giving scholarship to every Ghanaian to go and study abroad

B. Increasing the salaries of all public sector workers

C. Instituting training and re-training programmes

D. Making it compulsory for every Ghanaian to study science and technology

28. Enjoyment of services such as education, health and water provided by government is the individual's

A. cultural rights.

B. economic rights.

C. political rights.

D. social rights.

29. The love for foreign goods and low level of technology are reasons for which Ghana finds it difficult to

A. become self-reliant.

B. depend on other countries.

C. control her population growth.

D. transform the educational sector.

30. A major contribution of capital resources to economic development is that it

A. provides machines to work with.

B. facilitates production of goods and services.

C. provides money for the banking sector.

D. enables shares to be floated on the stock market.

31. One major role of democracy in nation building is that it

A. [statement appears before the options in the source; no option text supplied]

B. allows the existence of free media.

C. allows the participation of all citizens in decision-making.

D. promotes competent leadership / promotes competition between political parties.

32. Positive attitudes at the work place ultimately

A. improves job creation.

B. improves livelihood of people.

C. promotes local initiative.

D. promotes peaceful co-existence.

33. One of the qualities of a good leader is

A. maintaining a strong cultural heritage.

B. being able to listen to the followers.

C. overseeing the implementation of government policies.

D. formulating programmes for governmental bodies.

34. Which of the following factors is very necessary in the decisions making process toward community development?

A. The presence of assemblyman

B. Participation of people

C. Consideration of alternatives

D. Informing the youth of resolutions taken

35. In Ghana, science and technology have contributed immensely to improvement in

A. foreign exchange earnings.

B. rainfall patterns.

C. the size of cultivable lands.

D. transport and communication.

36. The falling standard in morals among the youth of Ghana can best be curtailed by

A. closing down all night clubs.

B. joining peers for keep fit exercises.

C. creating more guidance and counselling centres.

D. banning social media use by children.

37. One reason for the institution of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative is to

A. address the current challenges facing the continent.

B. complement the efforts of the African Union.

C. enhance the efficiency of labour in Africa.

D. minimize domestic expenditure in African countries.

38. Marriage is encouraged in the traditional society because it

A. enables a person to gain societal status and respect.

B. enables an individual to show his or her sexual powers.

C. gives the man absolute access to his wife's resources.

D. provides opportunity to have many children.

39. National symbols are important because they

A. complement the values of traditional symbols.

B. enhance the norms of the society.

C. promote allegiance towards the state.

D. promote revenue generation.

40. Family planning policies are designed to

A. weaken some traditional beliefs.

B. control population growth.

C. cut down expenditure on education.

D. reduce congestion in families.

41. Which of the following measures must be adopted to protect the environment?

A. Afforestation

B. Purification

C. Space exploration

D. Underground mining

42. One way by which education has greatly impacted positively on national development is by

A. adopting of local languages.

B. ensuring importing of foreign foods.

C. introduction of institution of marriage.

D. tolerance of divergent views.

43. The capability of man that distinguishes him from other creatures is the ability to

A. satisfy his hunger.

B. reproduce young ones.

C. control the environment.

D. move from place to place.

44. In the traditional Ghanaian society, the greatest responsibility of a man is to

A. [no option text supplied]

B. provide the material needs of the family.

C. receive visitors and relatives.

D. assign domestic chores of the family.

45. One way of promoting national identity is by

A. providing avenues for social mobility.

B. protecting the young generation.

C. ensuring high living standards.

D. maintaining a strong cultural heritage.

46. The best way an entrepreneur can ensure the sustainability of a business is by

A. depending on bank loans.

B. selling shares to the public.

C. maintaining high quality products.

D. searching for cheap labour.

47. The capabilities, skills and technical knowledge of a country's population constitute its

A. capital resource.

B. human resource.

C. productive force.

D. technical base.

48. Taboos in the traditional society are means of

A. serving the gods.

B. honouring the ancestors.

C. promoting religion.

D. social control.

49. Science and Technology promote development in Ghana through

A. low electricity consumption.

B. supply of textbooks.

C. automation of work place.

D. international relations.

50. Engaging children in harmful economic activities is best described as

A. child abuse.

B. child neglect.

C. child labour.

D. child delinquency.