WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES

2019 • PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE TEST

1. Which of the following statements best explains self concept? The

A. inborn characteristics of a person

B. personal and physiological abilities of a person

C. physical and psychomotor nature of a person

D. whole nature of a person

2. The basic level of Abraham Maslow's Theory of Needs is

A. physiological.

B. safety.

C. self-actualization.

D. social.

3. Which of the following statements is accurate about practicing chastity as an adolescent?

A. Absence of risks related to sexual activities

B. Becoming sexually inexperienced in marital life

C. Keeping your sexuality confidential from everybody

D. Preserving one's energy for work

4. To foster good gender relations in Ghana, there is the need to

A. discourage discrimination against women.

B. establish more single-sex schools.

C. expunge laws on violence against women.

D. make reproductive concerns the sole responsibility of women.

5. Which of the following statements is not accurate about some Ghanaian cultural practices?

A. Celebration of festivals facilitate clean-up communities

B. Chieftaincy promotes traditional heritage

C. Female genital mutilation ensures chastity of the adolescent girl

D. Naming ceremony promotes communal living

6. Which of the following is not a symbol of national identity in Ghana?

A. National Anthem

B. Flag of Ghana

C. Coat of Arms of Ghana

D. Adinkra patterns

7. One significance of socialization is that it enables the individual to acquire

A. cultural values.

B. social status.

C. popularity.

D. prestige.

8. Which of the following types of marriage is the foundation of all other marriages in Ghana?

A. Concubines contracts

B. Marriage by Ordinance

C. Customary marriage

D. Religious marriage

9. Couples who want to sustain their marriages should always

A. avoid pointing out the mistakes of each other.

B. hide their past lifestyles from each other.

C. maintain constant communication with each other.

D. report each others behaviour to his or her parents.

10. Which of the following options must not be pursued as a purpose of marriage in the Ghanaian society?

A. A means for the couple to provide support for each other

B. Avenue for companionship among the couples

C. Provision of opportunity to have sexual relations with anybody

D. Provision of legitimate avenue for procreation

11. The Intestate Succession Law in Ghana was promulgated to

A. allow the deceased's nephews to inherit property.

B. allow the surviving spouse to share the property.

C. enable the extended family to control the property.

D. enable survivors get their share of the property.

12. A group of people who are related through birth, marriage and adoption is described as

A. community.

B. couple.

C. family.

D. society.

13. Parenthood starts as soon as a child is

A. adopted.

B. born.

C. conceived.

D. named.

14. The agency that is responsible for the primary socialization of the child is the

A. extended family.

B. matrilineal family.

C. nuclear family.

D. patrilineal family.

15. Better interpersonal relationship can be achieved in a society through the existence of

A. civil rights.

B. democratic ideas.

C. gender equality.

D. common religion.

16. Which of the following activities is detrimental to the environment?

A. Afforestation

B. Aqua culture

C. Bush burning

D. Irrigation

17. Which of the following statements best describes the physical environment? The

A. building and other structures in our communities.

B. landforms, vegetation and climate conditions.

C. mountains, lowlands and rivers in our communities.

D. external surroundings within which all living things live.

18. A significant alteration of the structures of society that brings about differences in the lives of the people is referred to as

A. community development.

B. national growth.

C. social change.

D. sustainable development.

19. The main aim of formal education is to

A. help the individual secure a well-paid job.

B. make the individual fit well in the society.

C. provide the individual with higher academic excellence.

D. provide the individual with occupational skills.

20. One responsibility that our political independence has placed on us as Ghanaians is to

A. always carry our complains to people in authority.

B. demonstrate our willingness to solve national problems.

C. show lukewarm attitude to duty and demand for our rights.

D. plan national development from local communities.

21. The ability to depend mainly on one's own resources for survival is referred to as

A. economic independence.

B. self-actualization.

C. self-reliance.

D. political independence.

22. To become independent and self-reliant in society, the individual needs to avoid

A. developing one's self and being productive.

B. engaging in hard work to improve one's life.

C. living in isolation from others.

D. voting for people believed to be effective.

23. Inter-ethnic conflicts interrupt

A. democratic governance.

B. development projects.

C. traditional belief systems.

D. rural-urban migration.

24. Which of the following factors is an effect of ethnic conflict in Ghana?

A. Destoolment and enstoolment of chiefs

B. Deployment of vigilante groups

C. Loss of lives and property

D. Population density and immigration

25. Leadership is best explained as having the authority to

A. determine what should happen to followers.

B. guide others towards the attainment of a group's objectives.

C. guide others towards the attainment of one's objectives.

D. use community resources as one deems fit.

26. One unique attribute of a leader is the

A. exercise of absolute power over followers.

B. insistence on followers allegiance.

C. reliance on followers for directions.

D. respect for the opinions of followers.

27. A leader who relies solely on the followers for decision-making is

A. autocratic.

B. democratic.

C. laissez-faire.

D. paternalistic.

28. Which of the following constitutional provisions prevents autocratic rule?

A. A free press without limitation

B. A judiciary free from checks and balances

C. Formation of more political parties

D. Rule of law and separation of powers

29. A feature of democratic governance that is for stability in a nation is

A. existence of regular army.

B. flamboyant appearance of politicians.

C. peaceful transition of power.

D. provision of social amenities.

30. One reason for which unity and development are more sustainable under democratic governance is that

A. governments reward communities that vote for them with projects.

B. it promotes smooth and peaceful change of government.

C. only views of members of the ruling part are accommodated.

D. rules agreed upon are binding on political leaders.

31. Rights and responsibilities of citizens are

A. comprehensive.

B. political.

C. reciprocal.

D. synonymous.

32. A consumer must be willing to fulfil his or her responsibility of paying electricity bill

A. anytime the cost of living is high.

B. even when power supply is irregular.

C. only when standard of living is high.

D. only when the individual is debt-ridden.

33. The situation where the world is becoming closer in terms of economic and cultural development through improved technology and communication is referred to as

A. global economy.

B. global village.

C. co-operation.

D. globalization.

34. One benefit Ghana derives from co-operating with other nations is that, she

A. expands her trade ties.

B. enjoys minimum utilization of resources.

C. enjoys autonomy from them.

D. dictates development plans for them.

35. A primary function of financial institutions in the country is

A. doubling money for customers.

B. organizing workshops for customers.

C. sharing dividends to customers.

D. taking deposits and lending out monies.

36. The quantitative and qualitative improvement in the standard of living of people in the society is termed

A. change.

B. development.

C. growth.

D. transformation.

37. The movement of the youth to the cities to seek for jobs can result in

A. creating more avenues for employment.

B. enhancing higher productivity in the villages.

C. denying them of economic freedom.

D. weakening their socialization process.

38. The best way of promoting the application of science and technology in our national development process is through the

A. invitation of foreign scientists and technologists to solve problems.

B. establishment of national science research fund.

C. sponsorship of more Ghanaians to study science and technology abroad.

D. funding the commercialization of science and technological innovations.

39. Anything that is available to society and is used for the production of goods and services to satisfy societal needs is

A. capital.

B. goods.

C. material.

D. resource.

40. Which of the following community projects is worth undertaking in a locality prone to outbreak of diarrhoea and cholera?

A. Building of community centre

B. Construction of community library

C. Construction of more schools

D. Sinking of boreholes

41. Which of the following is not a sustainable way of improving the standard of living of Ghanaians?

A. Provision of quality and accessible education

B. Developing good transport and communication systems

C. Giving money to poor households in the country

D. Improvement in the quality of health delivery

42. A major development challenge Ghanaians must resolve to address is

A. inadequate earnings and savings.

B. inadequate natural resources.

C. low illiteracy rate.

D. low productivity in the private sector.

43. The youth can best contribute to national development through

A. early marriages to increase labour force.

B. effective decision-making skills.

C. making provisions for savings.

D. putting pressure on leaders for their needs.

44. One major benefit of sustainable development is

A. expansion of settlements.

B. realization of social peace.

C. exportation of human resource.

D. achievement of high moral standards.

45. A factor that does not contribute to national development in Ghana is

A. implementation of priority projects.

B. importation of good and other needs.

C. protection of national assets.

D. regular maintenance culture.

46. A factor which can hinder the sustainability of growth and development in Ghana is

A. contracting loans for all projects.

B. importing specialized machinery.

C. the influx of foreign experts.

D. the lack of maintenance culture.

47. Why was Ghana's population described as youthful from the 2000 population census?

A. Age group 15 - 64 represented 51% of the entire population

B. Age 15 and above represented 54% of the entire population

C. 60% of the population was made up of people above 20 years

D. 45% of the population was under the age of 15

48. Which of the following qualities can make an entrepreneur successful?

A. Drive, provision of capital and supervision

B. Evaluation, flexibility and diligence

C. Organization, co-ordination and risk bearing

D. Vision, courage and good judgement

49. Increase in the general output levels of goods and services over a period of time would lead to

A. physical development.

B. political development.

C. social development.

D. economic development.

50. A country with large population size enjoys the benefit of

A. skilled labour.

B. large market.

C. huge international support.

D. effective use of resources.