WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES 2015

PAPER ONE • OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE TEST

1. An individual's self-concept includes his/her

A. conventions
B. customs
C. decrees
D. perceptions

2. The following options are conditions that false identity can create except

A. hatred and mistrust
B. rejection of such people
C. social vices
D. urbanization

3. One factor that can inhibit the development of an individual's capabilities is

A. awareness of one's capabilities
B. education and training
C. inferiority complex
D. self-determination

4. Adolescent reproductive health risks include

A. cholera
B. dysentery
C. HIV and AIDS
D. jaundice

5. In the traditional society, the ceremony performed to mark the transition from childhood to adulthood is

A. adolescent rite
B. fertility rite
C. initiation rite
D. puberty rite

6. Adolescent chastity is beneficial because it

A. enhances interpersonal relations
B. contributes to population growth
C. leads to the creation of employment
D. produces responsible parents

7. Which of the following ceremonies does not involve a rite of passage?

A. Birth
B. Death
C. Festival
D. Puberty

8. It is necessary to preserve our cultural heritage because it

A. ensures continuity of society
B. makes culture unique
C. promotes national reconciliation
D. creates more employment

9. The effect of childlessness in marriage can be overcome when there is

A. abundant financial resources
B. genuine love and commitment
C. no external family interference
D. periodic personal diagnosis

10. The residential arrangement in which the husband and wife live separately in the respective houses of their parents is

A. duolocal
B. matrilocal
C. neolocal
D. patrilocal

11. In a nuclear family, the wife is considered a breadwinner because she

A. ensures the moral upbringing of the children
B. protects the image of the family
C. supplements the income of the family
D. supports the extended family

12. An essential role of the family as a social institution is that it

A. ensures maintenance of cultural heritage
B. ensures progress and social stability
C. provides affection, belongingness and security
D. provides opportunity for inheritance

13. Parent-child conflict is minimized when parents

A. listen to the views of the child
B. report the child to school authority
C. report the child to religious authority
D. reprimand the child instantly

14. The process by which the individual learns the norms, values and patterns of behaviour which enable him/her to fit into society is known as

A. acculturation
B. assimilation
C. indoctrination
D. socialization

15. Good interpersonal relations are best achieved through

A. dialogue
B. generosity
C. submissiveness
D. tolerance

16. One effect of global warming on the physical environment is the

A. burning of fossil fuel
B. increase in industrial pollution
C. increase in volcanic eruptions
D. rise in sea levels and flooding

17. Provision of environmental education helps us to

A. keep our environment clean
B. realize the implications of large population
C. understand environmental pollution
D. understand ways of fighting fire

18. Which of the following factors is an impediment to rapid social change in Ghana?

A. culture
B. education
C. technology
D. urbanization

19. In the Ghanaian society, the value of an individual's education is measured by his/her

A. ability to speak in public
B. contribution to development
C. level of intelligence
D. stock of wealth

20. Political independence demands that

A. citizens adopt a laissez-faire attitude to work
B. citizens work hard to salvage the economy
C. the government seeks donor support always
D. the nation severs all ties with her colonial master

21. A show of superiority of one ethnic group over the other in Ghana is dangerous because it

A. brings about religious intolerance
B. creates chieftaincy disputes
C. generates indiscipline in the media
D. threatens peace and national cohesion

22. Which of the following leadership styles involves irregular and strict supervision of followers?

A. Autocratic
B. Democratic
C. Laissez-faire
D. Paternalistic

23. A member of a group who accepts to be led and guided with rules and regulations is

A. a follower
B. a leader
C. an association
D. an overseer

24. A leader performs the following roles except

A. arresting deviants
B. decision making
C. enforcing rules
D. strategic planning

25. Which of the following options is a feature of the rule of law?

A. enjoyment of fundamental human rights
B. establishment of courts and tribunals
C. institution of chieftaincy
D. representation in parliament

26. The practice of democracy promotes unity and development mainly because of the

A. existence of an independent judiciary
B. involvement of the people in decision making
C. provision of social amenities
D. regular inflow of foreign aid

27. Which of the following principles of democracy places emphasis on equality of all persons?

A. checks and balances
B. free press
C. rule of law
D. separation of powers

28. Services that individuals are obliged to perform to the state are

A. conventions
B. occupations
C. responsibilities
D. rights

29. Fundamental human rights are protected by governments because they are

A. democratic in nature
B. inherent in the very nature of man
C. pronounced by the Chief Justice
D. provided by the president of the country

30. One benefit of being a member of an international organization is

A. achievement of autonomy
B. economic development
C. promotion of neocolonialism
D. reduction in population

31. The avenue through which the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) fosters stability, economic growth and development is the

A. institution of peer review mechanism
B. organization of African games
C. organization of trade fairs
D. setting up of African Investment Bank

32. Guidance and counselling services provided to the youth help prepare them to

A. be individualistic
B. make informed choices
C. join political parties
D. organize social clubs

33. To be able to transform and modernize the economy, the youth need

A. management certificates
B. requisite skills
C. to consult the internet for vacancies
D. to acquire leadership skills and belong to pressure groups

34. The use of appropriate technology in developing countries results in

A. decrease in production
B. depletion of the ozone layer
C. destruction of natural resources
D. high standard of living

35. The ultimate goal for making science a compulsory subject in Ghanaian schools is to

A. encourage interest in the subject
B. facilitate the process of technological development
C. help establish more research institutions
D. produce more artisans for the local industries

36. The skills of workers and management that a country has constitute the

A. capital resources
B. human resource
C. managerial resource
D. natural resource

37. The most essential factors that contribute to effective utilization of natural resources are

A. capital and technical know-how
B. planning and budgeting
C. research and exploration
D. vision and commitment

38. A positive change in attitudes and values which help in improving the standard of living of the people in an area is referred to as

A. community development
B. cultural assimilation
C. cultural improvement
D. socio-cultural practice

39. An individual can contribute to the development of his or her community through the following ways except

A. felling trees for charcoal production
B. offering technical advice
C. participation in communal labour
D. participation in decision making

40. Countries industrialize mainly because they want to

A. encourage individuals to own businesses
B. improve the standard of living of the people
C. make credits and inputs readily available
D. seek foreign technical assistance

41. National development can be explained as

A. finding white-collar jobs for the people
B. making resources available to the people
C. opportunities available to expand the economy of the nation
D. progress made to improve the standard and quality of life

42. Which of the following measures should Ghana adopt to attain food sufficiency?

A. dependence on rain-fed agriculture
B. importation of food from abroad
C. intensification of mechanised farming
D. reliance on traditional methods of farming

43. When a country's development is uninterrupted over a long period of time it is described as

A. flexible
B. reversible
C. sustainable
D. vulnerable

44. It is important to plan for the future for the following reasons except

A. maintaining one's loyalty to a political party
B. maintaining one's standard of living
C. preventing borrowing to meet one's needs
D. registering with an insurance company

45. Inadequate supply of fertilizer to farmers can result in

A. migration of farmers
B. poor crop harvest
C. post-harvest losses
D. spread of pests

46. Rapid population growth can lead to

A. high dependency burden
B. high standard of living
C. low employment rate
D. low mortality rate

47. Spacing childbearing

A. encourages rivalry among siblings
B. increases medical cost of families
C. reduces a country's labour force
D. safeguards the life of the child

48. Poor attitude to work leads to

A. high financial losses
B. low prices of goods
C. low technology
D. poor communication

49. One advantage of a Joint Stock Company is that its shareholders have

A. company code
B. large capital
C. limited liability
D. secure tenure

50. The democratic method of selecting representatives is mostly employed in

A. Co-operative society
B. Partnership
C. Private Joint Stock Company
D. Public Corporations