WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES 2014

PAPER ONE • OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE TEST

1. A person with a positive self-image

A. believes in himself/herself
B. does his/her work
C. loves to argue with others
D. takes delight to compete

2. One benefit Ghana derives from her membership of the Commonwealth of Nations is

A. education and training
B. effective supervision of the civil service
C. legal representation at the International Court of Justice
D. stabilization of the local currency

3. In Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, a footballer who realizes his dream of playing for a foreign team will be described as having satisfied his

A. physiological need
B. self-actualization need
C. self-esteem need
D. social need

4. A feature of democratic governance is

A. development of good international relations
B. rapid improvement of the economy
C. the emergence of strong leadership
D. the existence of the rule of law

5. Members of the Commonwealth of Nations were once governed by

A. Canada
B. Germany
C. Great Britain
D. Portugal

6. Traditional festivals are important in Ghana because they serve as

A. avenues for chiefs to display their wealth
B. avenues for outdooring newborn babies
C. occasions for chiefs to receive royalties
D. occasions for promoting social solidarity

7. When people are forced to leave their country as a result of conflict, they become

A. detainees
B. dissidents
C. mercenaries
D. refugees

8. Ghana has not been able to exploit her natural resources fully due to

A. excessive bureaucracy
B. high rate of inflation
C. high rate of population growth
D. lack of technical know-how

9. Any legitimate, lawful and socially acceptable act one performs to earn a living is

A. bureaucracy
B. contribution
C. cooperation
D. work

10. An independent judiciary in Ghana is necessary because it

A. allows the government to have its own way
B. ensures equality in the salaries and wages of workers
C. protects the fundamental rights of the citizens
D. provides the people with the right information

11. One major activity that threatens the physical environment in Ghana is

A. beach sand extraction
B. compost farming
C. land reclamation
D. recycling of waste

12. Knowledge of the effect of the vicious cycle of rapid population growth enables people to

A. exhibit national consciousness
B. give birth to many children
C. pay their taxes promptly
D. plan well for the future

13. Rights of citizens of Ghana can be curtailed when there is

A. a general election
B. a national population census
C. a new government in place
D. an outbreak of an epidemic

14. The most important stage in the process of contracting marriage in the Ghanaian society is

A. adoption of children
B. celebration of puberty rites
C. consummation of the union
D. knocking at the door

15. To increase productivity, people in leadership positions must

A. employ only relations
B. enhance their salaries
C. create effective channels of communication
D. create more job opportunities

16. One characteristic of people who achieve self-actualization is that they

A. accept all views
B. excel in academics
C. seek self-recognition
D. stick to their beliefs

17. It is necessary for couples to respect each other’s reproductive rights because

A. men are considered family heads
B. they are equal partners in marriage
C. they need many children
D. women resist attempts to be intimidated

18. One consequence of marriage break-ups is

A. disagreement between the couple
B. that child care becomes the responsibility of only one partner
C. the inability of the husband to maintain the family
D. the irresponsible behaviour of one of the couple

19. One benefit of sustained development in Ghana is that it

A. ensures saving of funds for other projects
B. enhances the improvement of human resources
C. ensures the effective prioritization of projects
D. promotes the cultivation of a positive attitude to work

20. Reproductive health education for adolescents aims mainly at helping them to

A. cope with their emotional problems
B. increase their physical fitness level
C. increase their social contacts
D. obtain good grades in school

21. One way of sustaining marriage in the Ghanaian society is for the couple to

A. amass wealth
B. be faithful to each other
C. practice family planning
D. take part in family meetings

22. International cooperation is based on the principle of

A. inter-dependence
B. neutrality and peace
C. self-reliance
D. self-sufficiency

23. One objective of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is to

A. eradicate poverty
B. improve trade
C. manage public revenue
D. promote production

24. One effect of global warming on the environment is the

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

25. A leader who takes advantage of his old age and experience to determine policies and decisions for a group is

A. autocratic
B. democratic
C. laissez-faire
D. paternalistic

26. The main aim of education is to

A. enable the individual to acquire certificates
B. enable the individual to secure a job
C. equip the individual with requisite skills
D. prepare the individual to participate in governance

27. A condition for the smooth functioning of the principle of the rule of law is

A. declaration of a state of emergency
B. delegated legislation
C. immunities and privileges of ministers
D. the assumed innocence of the accused before conviction

28. A significant measure taken in sustaining growth and development in Ghana is

A. acquisition of certificates in liberal education
B. improvement in the skills of workers
C. promotion of higher population growth
D. provision of better incentives for workers

29. The main goal of national development effort is to

A. ensure the acquisition of foreign aid
B. create an elite society
C. make cities more attractive
D. raise citizens' living standards

30. To resolve parent-child conflict effectively, the parent must

A. be overprotective
B. be very strict
C. listen to the child
D. punish the child

31. Which of the following business enterprises has the capacity to raise huge capital by floating shares?

A. Co-operative societies
B. Joint Stock Companies
C. Partnership
D. Public Corporations

32. The best way to resolve conflicts in the Ghanaian society is through

A. consensus-building
B. harsh sanctions
C. peaceful demonstrations
D. the law courts

33. Cultural practices such as widowhood rites and the 'trokosi' system need to be abolished mainly because

A. the United Nations said so
B. they are practiced only in remote communities
C. they are too old-fashioned
D. they violate human rights

34. Economic activities found in most parts of Ghana are dictated by the

A. effects of globalization
B. level of technology
C. physical environment
D. trend of migration

35. Peace building in the Ghanaian society can best be promoted through

A. demonstrations
B. the imposition of curfew
C. the use of the army
D. tolerance

36. The ultimate result of positive work attitude is

A. competent human resources
B. improvement in technology
C. increased output
D. hard work

37. One effect of excessive logging and lumbering in Ghana is

A. cash crop production
B. industrialization
C. loss of fertility
D. re-afforestation

38. One characteristic of autocratic leadership is that

A. the leader is chosen by majority of the people
B. the leader takes decisions on behalf of the followers
C. there is lack of communication between the leader and the followers
D. power is shared equally between the leader and the followers

39. The process of bringing up and looking after children to be useful citizens is

A. education
B. parenthood
C. parenting
D. socialization

40. The government of Ghana undertakes industrialization in order to

A. diversify the economy
B. control internal trade
C. increase the cost of production
D. improve bilateral trade

41. A characteristic of a buoyant economy is the existence of

A. high birth rate
B. high infant mortality
C. low birth rate
D. low level of literacy

42. Most HIV/AIDS patients do not come out for treatment because

A. the society stigmatizes them
B. there are no hospitals to treat them
C. they believe it is a spiritual disease
D. treatment is very expensive

43. The process by which society is transformed to enable it meet new challenges is referred to as

A. education
B. empowerment
C. socialization
D. social change

44. A situation where a person hides his/her true identity and pretends to be what he/she is not is referred to as

A. false identity
B. false order
C. image hiding
D. second image

45. The negative aspect of culture has the tendency to

A. change society's festivals
B. influence only the illiterate
C. promote urban-rural migration
D. reduce human dignity

46. A major characteristic of informal education is that

A. much of the learning is unsystematic
B. it is carried out for people who are in business
C. it is carried out in organized institutions
D. it is well structured

47. According to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory, man's basic needs are

A. self-esteem
B. physiological
C. self-actualization
D. social

48. Which of the following factors does not help an individual to develop self-confidence?

A. Cultural beliefs
B. Low satisfaction of needs
C. self-determination
D. The type of training

49. A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being with regard to the reproductive system is

A. adolescent chastity
B. adolescent morality
C. reproductive health
D. reproductive rights

50. Generation of power from water and the sun are indications of

A. increased productivity
B. man's control of the environment
C. national needs and aspiration
D. the wonder of nature