2021 SOCIAL STUDIES PAST QUESTIONS

PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE TEST

1. The basic capability of a person is the ability to

A. create.

B. invent.

C. remember.

D. think.

2. People who exhibit false identity do so in order to

A. achieve higher goals.

B. escape the realities of life.

C. obtain gainful employment.

D. please their peers.

3. Inappropriate behaviour of an individual is likely to result in

A. child labour.

B. inferiority complex.

C. justifiable actions.

D. strain family ties.

4. The knowledge of reproductive features of adolescent enables them to be aware of

A. their realities for reproduction.

B. the needed care and hygiene of the body.

C. how to practice sex.

D. how to select the right partner.

5. To promote national identity, it is important to

A. ensure high standard of living.

B. maintain a strong cultural heritage.

C. provide avenues for social mobility.

D. protect the young generation.

6. National symbols instil in the Ghanaian a sense of

A. ethnicity.

B. modesty.

C. patriotism.

D. royalty.

7. Puberty rite should be institutionalized in Ghana because it

A. acts as a check on pre-marital sex.

B. grants undue freedom for sex.

C. enables people to get married.

D. promotes adolescent fertility.

8. One outstanding socio-cultural practice in Ghanaian society is

A. sense of individual values.

B. nuclear family system.

C. problem-solving skills.

D. communal living.

9. Marriage can be sustained by

A. fulfilment of the responsibility of the people.

B. incompatibility of the people.

C. infatuation of the couple.

D. interference in the affairs of the people.

10. One reason for which people contract marriage is to

A. escape from hard work.

B. bear and nurture children.

C. gain permanent employment.

D. secure traditional inheritance.

11. A consequence of broken home is

A. child delinquency.

B. domestic violence.

C. incompatibility.

D. infidelity.

12. Provision of financial and physical needs of the family by the father helps to ensure

A. control over members.

B. effective use of leisure time by children.

C. equitable distribution of property.

D. harmonious living among members.

13. The family as an institution is important because it

A. caters for both nuclear and extended members.

B. gives financial support to members.

C. provides for children's education.

D. provides identity and sense of belonging.

14. The term parenting refers to the

A. act of feeding a child.

B. act of giving birth to a child.

C. activity of bringing up a child.

D. state of being a biological mother.

15. Provision of security, sense of belonging, language acquisition and character formation are all socialization roles primarily played by the

A. church.

B. family.

C. peer group.

D. school.

16. A role that is inseparable and shared by all agencies of socialization is

A. skills development.

B. language acquisition.

C. intellectual development.

D. character formation.

17. Which of the following options is not part of the physical environment?

A. Buildings

B. Landforms

C. Tourism

D. Vegetation

18. A major environmental problem facing towns and cities in Ghana in recent times is

A. land degradation.

B. sound pollution.

C. waste disposal.

D. water pollution.

19. Which of the following statements best describes social change? The process of

A. altering the behaviour of people in society.

B. modifying the political system of a society.

C. transforming society to meet new challenges and aspirations.

D. transforming the society through education and training.

20. One major impact of formal education on national development is

A. cross-cultural understanding and national unity.

B. intellectual upbringing of the girl-child.

C. preservation of our cultural heritage.

D. respect for our traditional institutions.

21. One way of applying independence and self-reliance to one's life is

A. insisting on doing things all by oneself.

B. leaving the care of parents early in life to fend for oneself.

C. having good education and professional skills to improve one's life.

D. soliciting votes from friends to become a leader.

22. Political independence means gaining

A. freedom from one-party rule.

B. freedom from autocratic leaders.

C. self-rule from colonial masters.

D. self-rule from European traders.

23. Declaration of state of emergency by governments is a

A. lasting solution for resolving conflicts.

B. partisan way of ensuring peace.

C. short-term solution to conflict.

D. way of testing the efficiency of the people.

24. Peace building is effectively realized when the feuding parties are

A. generous.

B. humble.

C. patriotic.

D. tolerant.

25. The most disastrous effect of ethnic conflicts in Ghana is

A. destruction of property.

B. displacement of people.

C. interruption of projects.

D. loss of human life.

26. Which of the following statements best explains laissez-faire leadership? The leader

A. treats followers like children who could least reason for themselves.

B. involves followers in decision about the affairs of the organization.

C. does not interfere in activities, plans and decisions of followers.

D. gives orders without consulting but expects his or her orders to be obeyed.

27. An autocratic leadership must be avoided in society because

A. followers are granted complete freedom.

B. of its inability to handle emergency situations.

C. it identifies problems for followers.

D. it makes subordinates feel discontented.

28. Unity and development are more sustainable in democracy because the people

A. are given the right to form political parties.

B. are actively involved in decision-making.

C. elect their own local government officials.

D. enjoy high standard of living.

29. Which of the following options is a feature of democracy?

A. Constitutional rule

B. Controlled media

C. Primary socialization

D. Unitary party system

30. Regular payment of taxes mainly helps the government to

A. pay internal revenue workers.

B. pay treasury bills.

C. prevent internal borrowing.

D. provide social amenities.

31. Prohibition against the entry into military security zones curtails the individual's

A. freedom of expression.

B. freedom of movement.

C. right to privacy.

D. right to self-confidence.

32. Sharing of ideas, cultures and increased interaction among peoples facilitated by technological skills refers to

A. co-operating.

B. globalization.

C. modernization.

D. peace building.

33. The term international community refers to

A. all other countries aside Ghana.

B. all countries outside Africa.

C. the industrialized countries.

D. the platform of all nations and their people.

34. Which of the following statements is not an objective of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)?

A. Accelerating the empowerment of women in Africa

B. Eradicating poverty in African countries

C. Establishing a single government in Africa

D. Halting the marginalization of Africa in the global world

35. Which of the following options is a good avenue for saving in Ghana?

A. Colleagues at workplace

B. Credit Unions

C. Family members

D. Susu Collectors

36. Which of the following options is not an avenue for youth training in Ghana?

A. Educational institutions

B. Political vigilante groups

C. Religious youth organizations

D. Youth wing of political parties

37. One benefit of financial security to the individual is the ability to

A. grow money through lending to friends.

B. meet both unexpected and planned expenses.

C. borrow from other places to keep for the future.

D. regulate one's expenses without a budget.

38. The body of knowledge acquired through systematic enquiry and considerable mental effort is termed

A. research finding.

B. technical knowledge.

C. science.

D. technology.

39. The promotion of science and technology education has reduced Ghana's dependence on

A. Commonwealth scholarship awards.

B. expatriate skilled labour.

C. foreign consumer goods.

D. World Bank loans.

40. One factor that best explains insufficient exploitation and utilization of national resources in Ghana is the lack of

A. capital to purchase equipment.

B. indigenous human resource in the rural areas.

C. industrial companies to employ more people.

D. training and retraining programmes for the people.

41. Which of the following measures is an appropriate way of preventing the loss of quality human resource in Ghana?

A. Adopting road safety measures

B. Providing more recreational facilities

C. Improving quality food security

D. Encouraging in-service training for workers

42. A major source of development problem in Ghana is

A. foreigners working in the country.

B. inadequate international grants.

C. poor prioritization.

D. World Bank loans.

43. The most essential factor needed in accomplishing a community computer laboratory project is

A. financial resources.

B. identification of the project.

C. sensitization of the people.

D. the support of the youth.

44. In order to overcome high cost of living in Ghana,

A. interest on bank loans must be maintained.

B. the rate of inflation must be allowed to adjust itself.

C. the population growth should remain at the present rate.

D. there must be an increase in the production of goods and services.

45. Ghana's economy is currently not buoyant because it is

A. heavily dependent on export of synthetic products.

B. heavily dependent on primary products.

C. highly industrialized.

D. highly politicized.

46. High level of education is cited as one of the causes of low population growth because

A. educated men are selective in their marriage partners.

B. highly educated women usually avoid marriage.

C. school years encourage young men to marry.

D. school years push childbirth to a later age.

47. The youthful nature of Ghana's population implies

A. adequate skilled human resource for exportation.

B. low dependency burden for the country.

C. potential manpower for industrial growth.

D. reduced unemployment in the country.

48. People work mainly for

A. financial reward and donation to the needy.

B. financial reward and unplanned expenses.

C. money to promote national development.

D. money for personal use and charity.

49. An entrepreneur can ensure sustainability of business through

A. dependence on bank loans.

B. maintenance of high-quality products.

C. reliance on unskilled labour.

D. sales of shares to the public.

50. Ploughing profit back enables the entrepreneur to

A. benefit from tax exemptions.

B. pay back bank loans.

C. pay workers attractive wages.

Note: Question 50 was supplied with options A–C only.