WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES

2025 • PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE TEST

1. One of the ways by which national integration can be fostered in Ghana is

A. promoting the interests of majority ethnic groups.

B. encouraging ethnic consciousness on resources.

C. promoting equitable distribution of national resources.

D. protecting the identity of the majority groups.

2. An individual can ensure sustainability in life by

A. being enthusiastic about his or her responsibilities.

B. developing the attitude of self-reliance.

C. protecting his or her property and those of society.

D. cultivating relationship in his or her community.

3. One of the ways by which children cause their parents to be seen as irresponsible is

A. performing excessive chores.

B. promoting parental neglect.

C. engaging in gross misconduct.

D. engaging in domestic service.

4. Conflicts in Ghana can best be resolved through

A. debates.

B. Social Studies dialogue.

C. conviction.

D. security agencies.

5. High level of , good working conditions, good investments, competent legal system and effective security services are components of

A. an efficient maintenance culture.

B. human resource development.

C. national socio-economic life.

D. sustainable development.

6. Individuals need to perform their responsibilities in society because

A. taxes need to be paid

B. rights can be enjoyed through public funds.

C. state property must be protected.

D. national development is a collective responsibility

7. Which of the following conditions can best help improve the quality of a nation's human resource?

A. Encouraging people to display their capabilities during trade fairs

B. Educating the individual to acquire oratory skills

C. Identification of opportunities for development

D. Training of workers to maintain old techniques

8. Fostering good relations is primarily based on the principle of

A. freedom and social justice.

B. equity and mutual respect.

C. societal virtues.

D. peaceful co-existence.

9. Under the Interstate Succession Law (PNDCL 111), extended family members are forbidden to eject surviving spouse and children from the

A. matrilocal residence.

B. matrimonial residence.

C. paternal home.

D. patrilocal residence.

10. The most effective way of abolishing outmoded socio-cultural practices is through

A. public .

B. traditional rulers.

C. law enforcement.

D. political campaigns

11. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) originated from the mandate given by

A. AU to develop integrated socio- framework for Africa

B. ECOWAS Summit on threats from terrorist activities in the sub-region.

C. UN to ensure African leaders re-position the continent for integration into the world economy

D. Commonwealth of Nations to ensure countries in Africa unite for development.

12. One positive impact of formal on the Ghanaian society is

A. adoption of western culture.

B. discipline and character building.

C. strengthening of the extended family system.

D. improved standard of living.

13. One effective way of solving post-independence economic problems in Ghana is to

A. stop borrowing from foreign banks.

B. provide affordable housing to the people.

C. export natural resources.

D. invest in local industries.

14. The individual's talent can be tapped and utilized through

A. leadership training.

B. voluntary labour.

C. policy framework.

D. technical .

15. Which of the following statements is true?

A. A self-reliant individual can meet all his needs without support.

B. An individual needs ethics and technical skills to be self-reliant.

C. An independent individual is a self-reliant person.

D. An individual must rely on others to be self-reliant.

16. Separation of powers can be useful when it is backed by

A. rule of law.

B. checks and balances.

C. delegated authority.

D. decentralization.

17. The most important attitude expected of an employee is

A. ability to solve problems.

B. maintenance culture.

C. respect for authority.

D. high sense of duty.

18. Virilocal residence pattern of marriage refers to a couple living in a house provided by

A. the husband.

B. themselves.

C. the wife's relatives.

D. the husband's relatives.

19. Which of the following options springs out of stability in marriage?

A. Agreement on family size

B. Religious pluralism

C. Obedient children

D. Sexual compatibility

20. A leader is paternalistic when he or she

A. encourages initiative and self-development.

B. has answers to all problems.

C. participates actively in decision-making.

D. accepts suggestions from followers.

21. One best way of promoting increased productivity in Ghana is

A. provision of on the job training.

B. ensuring stable leadership at the work place.

C. paying of taxes due promptly.

D. using funds to solve every problem.

22. Which of the following national symbols fosters allegiance to the Ghanaian?

A. Independence Square

B. National Anthem

C. The State Sword

D. The Castle

23. One consideration in community decision-making process is

A. way of doing things.

B. effective leadership in development.

C. sensitization of the people for development.

D. initiative and drive in the process.

24. The most effective way of controlling rapid population growth in Ghana is through

A. promotion of adolescent chastity.

B. provision of vacation jobs for girls.

C. free distribution of contraceptives in rural areas.

D. extensive application of family planning services.

25. One way of growing and sustaining the gains of an economy is by

A. encouraging attitude of complacency.

B. encouraging formation of co-operatives.

C. ensuring capacity building of citizens.

D. promising high standard of living.

26. International community can best be explained as

A. countries relying on one another for survival.

B. all nations that share common boundaries and trade with each other.

C. countries which co-operate among themselves for individual benefits.

D. nations of the world who share common interest, values and goals.

27. The interest of a group of people with similar characteristics is maintained and promoted through

A. family solidarity.

B. marriage ceremony.

C. social interest.

D. peer .

28. To attain good reproductive health, the adolescent girl should

A. have a good sense of sanitation.

B. despise promiscuous behaviours.

C. foster good gender relations.

D. engage in peer group activities.

29. Which of the following problems is associated with false identity?

A. Over-ambition

B. Over-dependence

C. Self-centredness

D. Inferiority-complex

30. Ghana is not yet self-reliant because of

A. inadequate human resources.

B. inadequate natural resources.

C. low level of technology.

D. low level of .

31. An effective national leader is one who is dynamic, selfless, patriotic and always upholds

A. democracy and individual responsibility.

B. democracy and self-determination.

C. rule of law and partisan politics.

D. rule of law and national integration.

32. Human dignity is realized when the individual's

A. desires are known.

B. rights are respected.

C. aspirations are satisfied.

D. goals are achieved.

33. Which of the following processes will enhance peace-building during conflicts?

A. Existence of good relationship

B. Prolonged arbitration

C. Interrupted compromise

D. Stable mediation

34. One reason sustained development thrives in democratic governance is that

A. democracy allows the people to govern themselves.

B. democracy creates the climate for popular participation.

C. democratic governance recognizes the masses.

D. democratic governance is a necessary condition for development.

35. The most important factor that makes it difficult for Ghana to provide sustainable infrastructural facilities is

A. military interventions in the governance of the country.

B. negative attitude of citizens to state resources.

C. delay in carrying out maintenance work.

D. irregular accumulation of financial resources.

36. Which of the following options greatly hinders the realization of community development in Ghana?

A. Inadequate financial resource

B. Chieftaincy dispute

C. Strong-willed chiefs

D. Lack of skilled labour

37. The greatest challenge of the youth in their effort to contribute to national development is

A. religious influence.

B. irresponsible parentage.

C. acquisition of non-skilled oriented .

D. adapting to new socio-cultural environment.

38. Social control mechanism in the extended family is the responsibility of

A. all male members.

B. every family member.

C. elderly members.

D. every family head.

39. Social change refers to

A. a high rate of unemployment.

B. alteration in society's behaviour

C. rural-urban migration.

D. an agent of change in the society.

40. The best way to control bush fires in the country is through

A. continuous public .

B. creation of fire belts.

C. establishment of volunteer groups.

D. punishment of culprits.

41. To ensure adequate volume of water in the Bui dam for constant generation of electric power,

A. irrigation activities must be intensified along the banks of the lake.

B. afforestation programmes must be instituted along the banks of the lake.

C. there must be a programme for periodic de-silting of the dam.

D. settlements along the lake must practice responsible fishing.

42. Which of the following institutions is not an avenue of youth training in Ghana?

A. National Youth Employment Agency (NYEA)

B. National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)

C. Opportunities Industrialisation Centre (OIC)

D. National Youth Association and Clubs (NYAC)

43. Which of the following conditions is a challenge imposed by Ghana's political independence?

A. Living an easy life as citizens

B. Positive attitude to work

C. Development of local languages

D. Non-tolerance of divergent views

44. The best measure for resolving parent-child conflict is

A. ensuring the child obeys his or her parents.

B. helping the child to overcome his or her challenges.

C. ensuring parents discover their own weaknesses.

D. making parents to accept the demands of the child.

45. A major consequence of deviant behaviour is

A. armed robbery and violence.

B. bribery and corruption.

C. non-performance of duty.

D. non-achievement of results.

46. Which of the following statements best differentiates from technology?

A. is an enquiry into the physical world whereas technology is invention of machines.

B. is the acquisition of knowledge about nature but technology is the use of any knowledge to create things.

C. is the knowledge of principles that work in nature but technology on the other-hand is the use of principles to create human needs.

D. is a body of knowledge about nature acquired through systematic study, however, technology deals with materials.

47. Which of the following is not a contribution of enterprises to ?

A. Constant misappropriation of funds by officials

B. Provision of employment opportunities to many people

C. Provision of goods and services at lower rates

D. Engagement of high profile technocrats

48. One notable contribution of and technology to the socio- of Ghana is

A. purification of the environment.

B. high rate of labour employment.

C. management of soil.

D. eradication of the six childhood killer diseases.

49. Which of the following statements best explains courtship in the institution of marriage? A period

A. during which a man tries to win the love of a woman for marriage.

B. when a man and a woman are joined together.

C. when customary procedures are followed to make marriage legal.

D. when a man and a woman are out-doored at the courtyard of a home.

50. Ghana has not been able to achieve the 4th and 5th Millennium Development Goals related to child and maternal mortality because of

A. expansion of community based health services.

B. gender equality and total empowerment of women.

C. introduction of Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compounds.

D. inadequate and poor access to healthcare facilities.