WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES 2017

PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE

1. The whole being of an individual which makes him or her unique is referred to as:

1. Character
2. Confidence
3. Ego
4. Personality

2. Which of the following factors is the most effective way of helping the individual to develop his or her capabilities?

1. Education and training
2. Financial assistance
3. Guidance and counselling
4. Personal foresight

3. The most useful aspect of Maslow's Theory of Needs for an individual worker in Ghana is:

1. Esteem needs
2. Security needs
3. Self-actualization
4. Social needs

4. An identifiable social characteristic of the adolescent is the:

1. Ability to think about the future
2. Concern for physical changes in the body
3. Desire to be self-independent
4. Desire to gain popularity among members

5. Responsible adolescent social behaviour can best be encouraged through:

1. Good preparation for life
2. Good preparation for marriage
3. Knowledge of the reproductive system
4. Knowledge of the risks of premarital sex

6. One activity that must be encouraged in modern Ghana because it complements the work of the police is:

1. Communal labour
2. Funeral rites
3. Neighbourhood watch
4. Puberty rites

7. The National Flag is important because it:

1. Demonstrates the culture of the country
2. Depicts the authority of the land
3. Fosters unity among the people
4. Shows our colonial past

8. The call for the abolishing of widowhood rites and the trokosi system is mainly because:

1. The United Nations says so
2. They are practised in rural areas
3. They are old-fashioned
4. They violate human rights

9. The main purpose of marriage in Ghanaian society is to:

1. Create an avenue for legitimate childbearing
2. Give adult status and a sense of importance to people
3. Provide an opportunity for the woman to collect bride wealth
4. Provide an opportunity to engage in economic activities

10. One consequence of the breakdown of marriage in Ghanaian society is:

1. Brain drain
2. Child delinquency
3. Excessive quest for wealth
4. High infant mortality

11. One major characteristic of matrilocal marriage is that the:

1. Couple moves to live in a residence provided by the man
2. Couple moves to live in a residence provided by the woman
3. Man moves to live in the woman's family house
4. Woman moves to live in the man's family house

12. The first step in the process of contracting customary marriage in Ghana is:

1. Knocking
2. Payment of bride wealth
3. Period of courtship
4. Seeking consent of people

13. A group of people who are related by blood, marriage or adoption is known as:

1. A clan
2. A family
3. A lineage
4. An ethnic group

14. Which of the following options relates to the Intestate Succession Law (PNDC Law 111) in Ghana?

1. Chieftaincy
2. Employment
3. Inheritance
4. Marriage

15. Ideally, genuine love and affection for the child best come from:

1. Aunts
2. Friends
3. Parents
4. Teachers

16. One way of improving the moral standard of the youth is by:

1. Encouraging peer influence
2. Guidance and counselling
3. Promoting access to nightclubs
4. Promoting free social media

17. Religious organizations are agencies of socialization because they help their followers to:

1. Discover hidden truths
2. Gain eternal life
3. Live virtuous lives
4. Search for the Creator

18. The family is failing in the socialization process because of:

1. Inadequate infrastructure
2. Impartation of cultural values
3. Influence of foreign culture
4. Provision of character training

19. Which of these factors does not compromise the quality of the environment?

1. Afforestation
2. Construction
3. Deforestation
4. Urbanization

20. Which of the following measures would you primarily recommend for the protection of the physical environment?

1. Application of research findings
2. Ensuring environmental education
3. Ensuring environmental conservation
4. Promulgation of environmental laws

21. Education is more useful when the individual is able to acquire knowledge and:

1. Abundant wealth
2. A university degree
3. Professional skills
4. Social prestige

22. A country is said to be self-reliant when she:

1. Controls her co-operation with other nations
2. Controls the world's major financial institutions
3. Relies mainly on foreign capital for development
4. Relies on her own resources and efforts for development

23. The challenges of political independence in Ghana can best be met through:

1. Cultural heritage
2. Electing experienced leaders
3. Formulating policies
4. Positive attitude to work

24. Which of the following factors is not a cause of conflict in Ghana?

1. Chieftaincy disputes
2. Ethnicity
3. Incorruptibility
4. Partisan politics

25. The process by which a neutral party is involved in the resolution of conflict between two feuding groups is referred to as:

1. Consensus building
2. Mediation
3. Negotiation
4. Power sharing

26. Which of the following options is an important quality of a good leader?

1. Absolutism
2. Foresight
3. Potentiality
4. Rigidity

27. Constitutional rule is an important element in nation building because it promotes:

1. Community development
2. Good governance
3. Self-appraisal
4. Self-reliance

28. In a democratic state, the people express their varied views mainly through:

1. A free press
2. Parliament
3. Public debate
4. Petition

29. An independent body that safeguards the Constitution of Ghana is the:

1. Executive
2. Judiciary
3. Legislature
4. Police

30. Enjoyment of the fundamental human rights of a citizen goes with:

1. Obligation
2. Probity
3. Transparency
4. Reward

31. The main function of commercial banks in Ghana is to:

1. Accept deposits from customers
2. Control foreign exchange transactions
3. Control the supply of money in the country
4. Issue new currencies into the system

32. One benefit of science and technology to society is:

1. Ensuring effective prioritization of projects
2. Production of drugs with the correct concentration
3. Traditional timing of the seasons
4. Use of charcoal to reduce salt content in soup

33. The relationship Ghana has with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is:

1. Bilateral
2. Cultural
3. Multilateral
4. Political

34. The critical need for the contribution of the youth to national development means the youth should:

1. Be given enough money to start a business
2. Be given leadership positions at workplaces
3. Enjoy unrestricted freedom in the community
4. Receive the necessary education and guidance

35. The following statements are objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) except:

1. Eradicating poverty from the continent
2. A holistic approach to Africa's development
3. Regional economic integration
4. Seeking reparation from colonial masters

36. Which of the following co-operations enjoins countries to send troops to restore peace in another country?

1. Economic co-operation
2. Political co-operation
3. Technical co-operation
4. Security co-operation

37. Basically, Ghana's abundant resources can be effectively utilized through:

1. Acquiring sophisticated equipment
2. Attracting foreign support
3. Seeking foreign financial support
4. Training highly skilled personnel

38. The first thing to consider when planning a community project is:

1. Government support
2. Identification of needs
3. Source of funding
4. The people's commitment

39. An attribute which is not a necessity for an individual to contribute to community development is:

1. Initiative
2. Selflessness
3. Vision
4. Wealth

40. To overcome the high cost of living in Ghana:

1. Interest on loans from banks must be increased
2. Production of goods and services must be increased
3. The population growth rate must remain at 3%
4. The inflation rate must be allowed to rise

41. A project that is made to function continuously over a long period of time can be described as:

1. Dependable
2. Profitable
3. Sustainable
4. Valuable

42. When taking a loan from the bank, the borrower must first consider:

1. His or her anticipated income
2. The budget for the nuclear family
3. The rate of inflation in the country
4. The interest rate and terms of payment

43. Many business enterprises incur unmanageable debts because they:

1. Collect loans from the banks
2. Do not plan their income and expenditure well
3. Live or set up businesses in urban centres
4. Work with people outside family circles

44. Which of the following measures cannot be effectively used in breaking the vicious cycle of population growth in Ghana?

1. Family planning programmes
2. Intensive public education
3. The use of contraceptives
4. A total ban on immigration

45. Overpopulation can be explained as a situation where the population of a country:

1. Grows at the rate of 3%
2. Has a high morbidity rate
3. Is less than the available resources
4. Is more than the available resources

46. One major effect of rural-urban migration on rural communities in Ghana is:

1. Collapse of rural industries
2. Improvement in standard of living
3. Rapid growth of rural population
4. Rejuvenation of rural industries

47. The major reason for low productivity in the public sector is:

1. Bureaucracy
2. Lack of skilled personnel
3. Negative work attitude
4. Nepotism

48. A successful business is guided by the principle of:

1. Bureaucracy
2. Duty consciousness
3. Democracy
4. Work ethics

49. Which of the following options is not an important means by which the private entrepreneur can sustain his or her business?

1. Applying higher skills and technology
2. Having a huge amount of capital
3. Maintaining high-quality products
4. Separating personal and business accounts

50. A quality of an entrepreneur is:

1. Decision-making
2. Innovativeness
3. Risk-bearing
4. Supervision