WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES

2024 — PAPER ONE: OBJECTIVE

1. Positive work attitude most brings about

A. social change.

B. wage increase.

C. increased output.

D. improved in technology.

2. One advantage of tolerance to the Ghanaian society is that it brings

A. hard work.

B. indifference.

C. harmony.

D. impatience.

3. Harnessing the natural resources for construction works is a way by which man

A. accepts what God has given him.

B. adapt the environment to his need.

C. accomplishes his aim in life.

D. displays knowledge of science.

4. One of the problems associated with high population growth rate in Ghana is

A. discrimination against women.

B. low quality of life.

C. negative ethnic sentiments.

D. religious conflicts.

5. In patrilocal marriage, the couples live in the

A. husband father's compound.

B. paternal uncle's compound.

C. man's compound.

D. woman's parents compound.

6. One becomes more self-conscious of the physical changes in the body at the stage of

A. adolescence.

B. adulthood.

C. childhood.

D. old age.

7. Which of the following is not an objective of the New Partnership for Africa's Development?

A. Accelerating the empowerment of women

B. Halting the marginalization of Africans

C. Eradicating poverty from Africa

D. Maintaining universal unity

8. The ultimate goal of an individual in life, according to Abraham Maslow's theory of needs, is

A. active participation in community work.

B. parents providing their children's needs.

C. encourage his/her children to study.

D. aspiring to realize their full potential.

9. Irresponsible parenting may result mainly from

A. disrespect for parent.

B. truancy in school.

C. illiteracy of parents.

D. lack of appreciation to parents.

10. The institution responsible for reforming social deviants is the

A. school.

B. courts.

C. prisons.

D. shrines.

11. One of the major ways of solving the problem of improper waste disposal in our society is through

A. drainage systems.

B. recycling of waste.

C. desilting of gutters.

D. burning of waste.

12. Socialization is important because it helps the individual to

A. become dependent.

B. become disciplined.

C. avoid peer influence.

D. adapt to Western culture.

13. Which of the following will help address the challenges of nepotism in Ghana?

A. Denying graduates private sector jobs

B. Recruiting quality personnel for public sector jobs

C. Denying political opponents of managerial duties

D. Providing conducive environment for self-employment

14. Inadequate preparation for marriage may result in

A. a break-down of the union.

B. production of many children.

C. re-studying the background of each other.

D. psychological and emotional immaturity.

15. One of the ways by which youth unemployment can be reduced in Ghana is by

A. attending job fairs.

B. devoting oneself to prayer.

C. reading job advertisements.

D. encouraging entrepreneurship.

16. The enjoyment of rights and freedoms go with

A. hard work and determination.

B. duties and responsibilities.

C. payment of taxes.

D. transparency and accountabilities.

17. The activities of illegal mining is having a heavy toll on our environment one of which is

A. boycotting of farming activities.

B. urban-rural migration of the youth.

C. infrastructure and development.

D. pollution of water bodies.

18. Effective resource distribution and utilization in Ghana may lead to

A. improvement in the quality of life.

B. maximization of productivity.

C. creating super rich society.

D. reduction in utility tariffs.

19. To promote science and technology in Ghana, government should

A. invest more in science education.

B. ensure commercialization of technological innovations.

C. encourage science students to travel abroad.

D. employ foreign science teachers in schools.

20. A breakdown of constitutional rule may lead to

A. influx of foreigners.

B. high level of illiteracy.

C. non-existent development.

D. general insecurity.

21. The constitution of a country establishes

A. patterns of democracy.

B. governance procedures.

C. boundaries of the state.

D. democratic failings.

22. One major challenge that has bedeviled our development agenda after independence is that

A. education continues to be knowledge based.

B. indigenous industries spring up everywhere.

C. jobs are being offered on merit bases.

D. value is being added to our primary product for export.

23. The family of orientation refers to the

A. family in which the individual is raised.

B. nuclear family in which the individual is a parent.

C. family started by the individual.

D. extended family with many young children.

24. When suspicion and mistrust build-up between parents and their children, there is high incidence of

A. frequent misunderstanding.

B. rivalry between parents.

C. lack of respect for the family.

D. constant admonishing.

25. False identity is associated with

A. pressure on children.

B. deviant behaviour.

C. stigmatization.

D. emotional problems.

26. Which of the following is likely to hinder growth and development in Ghana?

A. Encouraging maintenance culture

B. Effective project implementation

C. Ineptitude in prioritizing projects

D. Protection of government properties

27. One essential measure that can help an entrepreneur to sustain his/her business is to

A. acquire personal effects as future security.

B. link-up with non-governmental organizations.

C. rely on foreign aid for business expansion.

D. plough back profit into the business.

28. One of the major effects of conflict on a nation is the

A. struggle for political power.

B. understanding of the people.

C. displacement of people.

D. rewarding the peace-keepers.

29. Which of the following does not promote the development of science and technology?

A. Allowing only girls to study science at all level

B. Establishment of science resource centers in senior high schools

C. Establishment of institutions to promote science and technology

D. Encourage technology transfer from industrialized nations to Ghana

30. Ghana's inability to achieve the 5th Millennium Development Goal is mostly due to

A. human resource constraints.

B. poor leadership.

C. interference from donors countries.

D. poor attitude to work.

31. A good leader can effectively play his/her role in nation building by

A. initiating valuable projects.

B. organizing sporting activities for the youth.

C. discouraging political opposition.

D. encouraging divide-and-rule techniques.

32. A major cause of low savings in Ghana is

A. low initial deposit requirement.

B. high dependency burden.

C. inadequate banking institutions.

D. long process of withdrawing money.

33. The best way Ghanaians can ensure sustainable financial security is by

A. investing in lottery.

B. saving at home.

C. long term fixed deposit.

D. engaging an accountant.

34. Which of the following cultural practices can best bind Ghanaians together?

A. Initiation rites

B. Marriage

C. Dressing

D. Music

35. One key advantage of the extended family system is

A. the control of behaviour and attitude of members.

B. enjoyment of privacy by members.

C. reliance on one's parents for survival.

D. increase in the right of inheritance by members.

36. A major advantage of partnership is that

A. there are no risk to be borne.

B. there is unlimited liability.

C. partners can raise funds through shares.

D. risk is shared among partners.

37. An important condition for economic development in Ghana is

A. cooperation with international organization.

B. improving the quality of human resources.

C. exploiting our natural resources.

D. encouraging population growth.

38. The process of transforming a society to meet emerging challenges is through

A. formal education.

B. skills training.

C. social change.

D. technological innovations.

39. One of the major reasons for which people come together in a holy matrimony

A. be recognized by the people.

B. share love and companionship.

C. give birth to many children.

D. admire each other and their extended family.

40. Ghana's independence did not only bring about self-governance but also the opportunity to become

A. self-reliant.

B. rivals of the colonialist.

C. grateful to the colonialist.

D. independent of all international organizations.

41. Which of the following leadership style is most appropriate at the work place?

A. Autocratic

B. Laissez-faire

C. Democratic

D. Paternalistic

42. Patience and tolerance are necessary for

A. defeating enemies during conflict.

B. peaceful co-existence.

C. peace keeping and operation.

D. electing political leaders.

43. An enabling environment and self-determination are factors that help to build an individual's

A. self-confidence.

B. self-esteem.

C. self-comfort.

D. self-respect.

44. The following factors limit trade among members of the Economic Community of West African States except

A. inadequate transportation network.

B. language and culture.

C. lack of common currency.

D. political instability.

45. Which of the following is a critical factor in the production process?

A. renewable resources.

B. human resources.

C. financial resources.

D. natural resources.

46. A major reason for which indigenous Ghanaian culture is preserved is to

A. patronize traditional festivals.

B. maintain national identity.

C. discourage the love for foreign products.

D. keep cultural elements under control.

47. The term buoyant economy suggests

A. sufficient production in the agricultural sector.

B. qualitative increase in the manufacturing sector.

C. more generation of foreign exchange.

D. significant improvement in the quality of life of people.

48. Citizens of a nation must perform their responsibilities because it

A. adds to the collective effort towards nation building.

B. helps one to get free reward and promotion.

C. leads to achieving personal satisfaction and praise.

D. prepares the grounds for national disintegration

49. An acceptable adolescent behaviour in a society is

A. insubordination.

B. honesty.

C. truancy.

D. procrastination.

50. One condition which is not an essential feature of democratic governance is the existence of

A. unrestrained executive powers.

B. an independent press.

C. an impartial electoral commission.

D. rule of law.