WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES 2016

PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE

1. In Abraham Maslow's theory of needs, realization of the individual's potential at the ultimate is:

1. Love and acceptance
2. Self-actualization
3. Self-esteem
4. Physiological needs

2. The sum total of a person's perceptions, beliefs, qualities and behaviour constitute his or her:

1. Attitude
2. Conscience
3. Development
4. Self

3. The most effective way of developing one's capabilities is through:

1. Education, training and self-control
2. Education, training and self-determination
3. Guidance, counselling and self-discipline
4. Guidance, counselling and self-reliance

4. Irresponsible adolescent sexual behaviour needs to be controlled through:

1. Family planning
2. Marital stability training
3. Physical education
4. Reproductive health education

5. Which of the following factors does not contribute to the increase in adolescent pregnancy?

1. Broken homes
2. Lust for marital possession
3. Poverty
4. Sex education

6. An adolescent who indulges in premarital sex risks:

1. Being an orphan at an early age
2. Being thrown out of school
3. Facing police prosecution
4. Losing employment

7. Which of the following factors can be regarded as a threat to national integration efforts?

1. Adoption of a common national language
2. Encouragement of ethnocentrism
3. Encouragement of inter-ethnic marriages
4. Upholding the cultural values of the people

8. A cultural practice which clearly identifies each ethnic group in Ghana is:

1. A code of dressing
2. Family life
3. Music and dance
4. System of inheritance

9. Marriages can best be sustained when there is:

1. Adequate financial resources
2. Guidance and counselling
3. Mutual respect, love and trust
4. Regular communication

10. The arrangement where newly married couples live in their own household helps to:

1. Limit family interference
2. Prevent divorce
3. Prevent domestic violence
4. Promote unending love

11. A family composed of a couple and their immediate offspring is referred to as:

1. Extended family
2. External family
3. Nuclear family
4. Composite family

12. The system of inheritance in Ghanaian traditional society is relevant because it:

1. Ensures stability of marriage
2. Protects external family property
3. Preserves cultural identity
4. Promotes continuity of procreation

13. Parenthood refers to a man or woman who:

1. Cares for a younger child
2. Cares for his or her biological child
3. Is influenced by the mass media
4. Works at a nursery school

14. Flouting the authority of parents can result from:

1. Constant scolding of the child
2. Hereditary traits of the child
3. Influence of the mass media
4. Regular parental control

15. Socialization basically helps the individual to:

1. Adjust to his or her environment
2. Acquire an academic certificate
3. Have access to higher education
4. Obtain a well-paid job

16. The basic requirement for living harmoniously in a community is to:

1. Develop the spirit of co-existence
2. Have many good friends
3. Obtain formal education
4. Participate fully in communal labour

17. An activity that does not contribute to deforestation is:

1. Construction of roads
2. Expansion of settlements
3. Mining of minerals
4. Promotion of agroforestry

18. The major cause of global warming is:

1. Fire outbreaks in market places all over the world
2. Polluting the sea with waste materials from industries
3. Burning bushes in preparation for agricultural production
4. Burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas

19. Education can bring about change in Ghanaian society if it is structured to meet the needs of the:

1. Educated elite
2. Family
3. People
4. Private businesses

20. Self-reliance for economic growth in a country calls for the development of:

1. Democratic governance
2. Human resources
3. Import trade
4. Natural resources

21. Peace building is mainly aimed at creating:

1. A forum for national integration
2. Equity in society
3. Freedom and justice
4. Harmonious living in society

22. Which of the following factors is not a source of conflict in a society?

1. Discrimination
2. Greed
3. Suspicion
4. Tolerance

23. A leader and a follower are inseparable mainly because the:

1. Follower accepts responsibility from the leader
2. Follower accepts to be guided by the leader
3. Leader and follower are partners in development
4. Leader has the authority to guide the follower

24. Democratic leadership style is widely accepted at workplaces because it:

1. Brings about competition among workers
2. Encourages worker participation in decision-making
3. Ensures dependency of followers on the leader
4. Sacrifices quality for greater work

25. To achieve the goals and aspirations of a group, the leader must have:

1. An attractive personality
2. Support from the youth
3. Vision and foresight
4. Wealth and respect

26. The distribution of power among the institutions of government is known as:

1. Balance of power
2. Checks and balances
3. Separation of powers
4. Rule of law

27. Checks and balances are important in a democratic system of government because they:

1. Discourage dictatorial rule
2. Grant absolute freedom to the electorate
3. Help opposition parties win elections
4. Curtail individuals' rights and freedoms

28. Which of the following options is not a feature of democratic governance?

1. Constitution
2. Decree
3. Human rights
4. Rule of law

29. The fundamental human rights of a citizen may be restricted when:

1. A person is taken to court
2. The executive unilaterally decides so
3. There is a state anniversary
4. There is a state of emergency

30. One right which is not extended to foreigners in Ghana is:

1. Expression of personal views
2. Open trial in a law court
3. Possession of personal property
4. The right to vote in national elections

31. One problem confronting the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is:

1. Insufficient capital within the sub-region
2. The absence of an African High Command
3. The periodic election of its chairperson
4. Poor weather conditions in the sub-region

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

1. Empower women in Africa
2. Eradicate colonialism
3. Quicken economic integration
4. Remove trade barriers

33. The most reliable avenue for the youth to get employment is:

1. Acquisition of skills
2. Consulting the internet for vacancies
3. Making personal contacts
4. Searching newspaper advertisements

34. In Ghana, the contribution of the youth to national development is minimal because they:

1. Are marginalized
2. Do not have sufficient capital
3. Lack self-confidence
4. Lack the right orientation and exposure

35. Scientific knowledge is based on:

1. One's ingenuity
2. Religious beliefs
3. Tested facts
4. Traditional beliefs

36. Scientific and technological knowledge is acquired to solve human problems through:

1. Availability of natural resources
2. Establishment of grammar schools
3. Ingenuity and creativity
4. Stability and unity

37. The natural resources of a country can benefit its people only when they are:

1. Given necessary publicity
2. Kept for future generations
3. Properly exploited
4. Renewable

38. To ensure efficient use of human resources in Ghana, the government should:

1. Appoint only members of the ruling party to occupy positions
2. Appoint only qualified people to occupy positions
3. Pay higher wages and salaries to workers
4. Redeploy more civil servants to rural areas

39. The improvement in the standard of living of people in a given area as a result of positive attitudinal change is described as:

1. Community development
2. National development
3. Self-actualization
4. Social development

40. The most appropriate way to increase food production in Ghana is to:

1. Award prizes to national best farmers
2. Establish state farms to absorb the unemployed
3. Make credit and inputs readily available
4. Recruit more people into the agricultural sector

41. The main goal of national development is to:

1. Ensure good governance
2. Create job opportunities
3. Expand the export base of the country
4. Raise the standard of living of the people

42. A large proportion of the labour force in West Africa is employed in the:

1. Industrial sector
2. Primary sector
3. Secondary sector
4. Tertiary sector

43. One outstanding feature of a buoyant economy is:

1. Borrowing without collateral security
2. Easy access to foreign loans
3. High per capita income
4. Lending with security

44. For individuals to ensure their sustainability in life, they need to:

1. Acquire quality education and training
2. Save all their income in a bank
3. Seek employment in the public sector
4. Register with an insurance company

45. Ghana can sustain her growth and development through the following ways except:

1. Education and training of her citizens
2. Development of a maintenance culture
3. Regular inspection of public property
4. Spending more money on new projects

46. Efficiency of labour in Ghana is mainly influenced by:

1. Education and training
2. Government policies
3. The size of available land
4. The size of the workforce

47. One obstacle to family planning in Ghana is:

1. Puberty rites
2. Naming ceremonies
3. Old age
4. Religious beliefs

48. Which of the following factors will not impede the smooth conduct of a population census in Ghana?

1. Inadequate number of qualified enumerators
2. Inadequate provision of logistics
3. Inaccessibility of remote areas
4. Non-availability of electricity

49. A person who uses available resources and skills to produce goods and services is referred to as:

1. A businessman
2. An entrepreneur
3. A producer
4. A retailer

50. Productivity can be reduced by the following factors except:

1. Inappropriate technology
2. Low dependency
3. Low-quality workforce
4. Poor conditions of service