WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES 2018

PAPER ONE — OBJECTIVE

1. According to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory, the basic need on man's scale of preference is:

1. Achievement
2. Food
3. Friendship
4. Stability

2. One factor which hinders the development of the individual's capabilities is:

1. Conducive home environment
2. Education and training
3. Guidance and counselling
4. Reliance on others for initiative

3. To accomplish a task successfully, the individual above all needs:

1. Self-esteem
2. Self-reliance
3. Intelligence
4. Determination

4. The abuse of drugs is considered as:

1. Group interest
2. Social behaviour
3. Deviant behaviour
4. Personal misapplication

5. Responsible behaviour of adolescents often:

1. Leads to early marriage
2. Leads to academic excellence
3. Encourages chastity before marriage
4. Results in human rights protection in society

6. Which of the following options is the main objective associated with the celebration of festivals in Ghana?

1. An occasion to showcase what one has worked for
2. Homecoming of members for development
3. An occasion to attract tourists
4. An opportunity to sell artefacts

7. Which of the following socio-cultural practices infringes on the rights of individuals and should therefore be abolished in Ghanaian society?

1. Ancestral worship
2. Chieftaincy
3. Female circumcision
4. Traditional marriage

8. National symbols play the following significant roles except:

1. Fostering national integration
2. Portraying our taboo
3. Reflecting the wisdom of the people
4. Serving as a means of communication

9. In Ghanaian traditional society, the first stage of contracting marriage is:

1. Family
2. Ordinance
3. Religious
4. Traditional

10. Marriage is best sustained through:

1. Guidance and counselling
2. Love and understanding
3. Money and material wealth
4. Sexual satisfaction and beauty

11. The right to decide on the number of children in marriage is the responsibility of the:

1. Family
2. Couple
3. Husband
4. Wife

12. The initial stage of customary marriage is:

1. Negotiation
2. Knocking
3. Mate selection
4. Payment of dowry

13. The family's function of procreation primarily is to ensure:

1. Effective socialization and orientation
2. Proper parental care and maintenance
3. Transmission of family values
4. Continuity of the family and the lineage

14. In a patrilineal system of inheritance, descent is traced along the line of the:

1. Mother
2. Father
3. Parents
4. Grandparents

15. Parenthood begins when the woman:

1. Is legally joined to the man
2. Undergoes puberty rites
3. Leaves the family home
4. Becomes pregnant

16. Which of the following options is an irresponsible behaviour of parents?

1. Finding fault with the children
2. Provision of physical needs of the children
3. Provision of moral training to the children
4. Socializing the children

17. One factor that does not cause deviant behaviour among the youth is:

1. Frustration and deprivation
2. Hereditary traits
3. Lack of parental care
4. Peer pressure

18. An agent of socialization is the:

1. Chief
2. Family
3. Media
4. School

19. Which of the following human activities helps in protecting the environment?

1. Adoption of appropriate fishing methods
2. Encouraging sand winning for building purposes
3. Increase in agricultural production
4. Intensive production of charcoal

20. To avoid flooding in our cities when it rains, there is the need for:

1. Responsible environmental officers
2. Modern architectural programmes
3. Well-trained artisans
4. Well-planned layouts

21. Education is the total process of:

1. Acquiring book knowledge
2. Attending school
3. Being able to read and write
4. Human learning

22. To be self-reliant, Ghana must begin to:

1. Control her political and economic affairs
2. Build a healthy and prosperous economy
3. Produce internal peace and security
4. Depend on her own efforts for development

23. Which of the following conditions is closely linked with the independence of a country?

1. Globalization
2. Interdependence
3. Self-reliance
4. Self-realization

24. The best condition necessary for peace building in Ghanaian society is:

1. Education and hard work
2. Justice and fairness
3. Religion and politics
4. Independence and productivity

25. The following options are characteristics of a good leader except:

1. Foresight
2. Intelligence
3. Obedience
4. Tolerance

26. One major role a leader is expected to play in nation building is:

1. Having good health
2. Protecting the rights of deviants
3. Organizing his or her people for action
4. Possessing high intelligence

27. A constitution is important in nation building because it:

1. Allows governments to exercise absolute power
2. Defends the country against external aggression
3. Makes the country self-reliant
4. Serves as a basis for good governance

28. Socio-economic development is more sustainable under a democratic system of governance because:

1. Of the existence of a maintenance culture
2. There is increased funding of projects
3. Minority and majority views are accommodated in decision-making
4. There is increased provision of incentive packages to workers

29. Which of the following responsibilities of a citizen is not highly obligatory?

1. Obedience to the law
2. Payment of taxes
3. Protection of state property
4. Standing for national election

30. One responsibility that is likely to conflict with an individual's right to enjoy public social amenities is:

1. Defending the state
2. Going to school
3. Paying one's taxes
4. Voting during elections

31. Ghana's membership of the NEPAD initiative is to help:

1. Address her economic challenges
2. Institute a union government
3. Bring all heads of state institutions together
4. Bring all security agencies together

32. When many countries decide to work together to enhance development, they promote:

1. Bilateral co-operation
2. Economic co-operation
3. Technical co-operation
4. Multilateral co-operation

33. A major benefit which the individual would derive from savings is to:

1. Buy luxurious cars
2. Ensure educational development
3. Undertake infrastructure development
4. Undertake a leisure trip

34. The most important amenity to be considered for a community dominated by the youth is:

1. A court complex
2. An entertainment spot
3. A market square
4. A trend of migration

35. Effective use of scientific knowledge is through:

1. Experimentation
2. Analysis
3. Research
4. Technology

36. In which of the following ways does the world use science and technology for development?
I. Development of communication gadgets
II. Employment of skilled labour
III. Introduction of agricultural machines
IV. Manufacturing of drugs, food and chemicals

1. I and II
2. II and IV
3. II, III and IV
4. I, III and IV

37. Ghana's resources are used mainly to promote:

1. Consumption of industrial products
2. Pollution of the environment
3. Social and economic development
4. Technological development

38. Which of the following decisions should be a priority for social development?

1. Maintaining squatters for votes
2. Sacking squatters for personal benefits
3. Sacking squatters to construct a school building
4. Sacking squatters to settle personal scores

39. A key feature of a buoyant economy is:

1. Effective political education
2. High rate of industrialization
3. High rate of population growth
4. Quality tertiary education

40. Ghana's effort to attain national economic development is hindered by:

1. Low dependency on primary products
2. Low population growth
3. Low rate of literacy
4. Positive attitude to work

41. A major factor which affects sustainable development in Ghana is:

1. Frequent declaration of public holidays
2. Inadequate foreign assistance
3. Inadequate natural resources
4. Insufficient scientific knowledge

42. One of the measures to adopt in sustaining growth and development in Ghana is:

1. Ensuring an increase in population growth
2. Ensuring improvement in skills
3. Increasing access to potable water
4. Providing better incentives to people

43. Moral degeneration among the youth in Ghana can be addressed by:

1. Placing emphasis on science education
2. Increasing resources beyond availability
3. Providing guidance and counselling services
4. Focusing mostly on people below 18 years

44. The phenomenon of underpopulation occurs when the number of people in a country is:

1. Less than the available resources
2. More than the available resources
3. Mostly made up of middle-aged people
4. Mostly made up of people below 18 years

45. A factor that must promote people's preference for an ideal family size is:

1. Free distribution of contraceptives
2. Free distribution of school uniforms to pupils
3. Large compensation paid by government to small families
4. Quality rather than quantity of children

46. The youthful nature of Ghana's population implies:

1. Affordable housing for the youth
2. High dependency burden of the country
3. Low percentage of school-going people
4. Widespread unhygienic environment

47. Punctuality, diligence and regularity are recipes for:

1. Fast productivity
2. High productivity
3. Low productivity
4. Moderate productivity

48. In a joint-stock company, risk is borne mainly by the:

1. Brokers
2. Employees
3. Employers
4. Shareholders

49. For an individual to be gainfully employed in Ghana, he or she must initially:

1. Learn to write a good curriculum vitae
2. Make personal contacts
3. Read newspapers for advertisements
4. Acquire the relevant education and skills

50. One effect of a positive attitude to work in Ghana is the:

1. Attraction of foreign investment
2. Creation of more leisure time for workers
3. Extension of working hours
4. Increase in labour union activities