WASSCE SOCIAL STUDIES

JUNE 2023 — PAPER ONE: OBJECTIVE

1. One primary objective of the New Partnership for Africa's Development is to

A. create structures to monitor progress of development in Africa.

B. create peer review mechanism among African nations.

C. sign an agreement with African nations.

D. eradicate poverty through accelerated growth and development in Africa.

2. A constitutional rule ensures that the

A. citizens can act in any manner.

B. executive acts within the law.

C. legislature is above the other organs of government.

D. judiciary cannot be checked.

3. The symbol that best helps to foster allegiance to the state of Ghana is

A. Gye Nyame.

B. Sankofa.

C. The independent Ark.

D. The National Flag.

4. When there is conflict between personal and national interest in the existence of rights and responsibilities, the individual must place

A. social interest first.

B. personal interest first.

C. political party interest first.

D. ethnic interest first.

5. The constitution is important in nation building effort because it

A. allocates powers to the organs of government.

B. prevents criticism of the government.

C. is approved by parliament.

D. can be written or unwritten.

6. The best way of resolving parent-child conflict is

A. being consistent in dealing with children.

B. avoiding over-protection of children.

C. adhering to the rules of the home.

D. keeping children away from misbehaviour.

7. To ensure stability in marriage, couples must

A. pamper their children.

B. encourage consensus building.

C. resort to divorce.

D. have more children.

8. Which of the following options is not an agency of socialization?

A. Family

B. Mosque.

C. Youth clubs.

D. Peers.

9. To make education play its proper role in changing society, the following measures must be taken except

A. improving technical and vocational education.

B. placing emphasis on literacy education.

C. providing infrastructural facilities in Ghana.

D. making the content of education institutions reflect the needs of society.

10. Irresponsible parenting results in

A. large family size.

B. child abuse.

C. poverty.

D. peer pressure.

11. Democratic governance can best be sustained in Ghana through the

A. expansion of compulsory basic education programme.

B. intensification of national service programme for the youth.

C. enhancement of periodic free and fair election.

D. institution of entrepreneurial training programmes for the unemployed.

12. Which of the following elements of our culture is common to all the ethnic groups in Ghana?

A. The language we speak

B. Music and dance

C. The institution of chieftaincy

D. Names given to people

13. Improvement in the manufacturing of medicine has led to the

A. reduction in mortality rate.

B. development of the varieties of herbs.

C. increase in contagious diseases.

D. advent of high medical bills.

14. Which of the following is not a reason for people's right to be curtailed?

A. When the decisions and policies of the government are opposed.

B. When a state of emergency is declared.

C. When there is an outbreak of war.

D. When there is an epidemic of a contagious disease.

15. The conscious effort to create an atmosphere of harmonious living in a society is known as

A. peace building.

B. conflict management.

C. peace keeping.

D. conflict resolution.

16. A leadership style which does not promote personal initiative among followers is

A. Delegative.

B. Democratic.

C. Autocratic.

D. Laissez-faire.

17. When deviant behaviour is not punished, it has the tendency of encouraging

A. tolerance of law breakers.

B. recruitment into the security services.

C. apathy among law-abiding citizens.

D. respect for human rights.

18. One of the implications of neglecting one's family is

A. loss of one's identity.

B. high cost of living for the individual.

C. inability to achieve self-actualization.

D. inadequate care for dependents.

19. The best way to create sustainable financial security for the future is by

A. receiving and keeping money on behalf of others.

B. investing money into a productive venture.

C. joining pressure groups to draw resources together.

D. improving standard of living through hard work.

20. In arriving at a decision to bring development to a community, the first thing to consider is

A. availability of resources.

B. needs of the community.

C. interest of the leaders.

D. support of the community.

21. The desire of an adolescent to assume false identity could influence the person to

A. act irresponsibly.

B. stay focused.

C. act responsibly.

D. act reasonably.

22. The ultimate aim of socio-economic development is to

A. improve the standard of living of the people.

B. enhance the cost of living.

C. create more job opportunities.

D. establish more industries.

23. When the larger percentage of the country's population is under the age of fifteen, it implies

A. a higher dependency burden in future.

B. an increase in the labour force.

C. a lot of people are in the working class.

D. a decrease in the labour force.

24. Social development in Ghana is usually measured by the

A. quality of life of the people.

B. population increase in the country.

C. employment in the security services.

D. economic growth of the country.

25. A leadership style that allows for free expression of views to arrive at a decision through consensus is

A. Paternalistic.

B. Democratic.

C. Laissez-faire.

D. Autocratic.

26. When an individual develops to the highest potential, one is said to have achieved

A. self-actualization.

B. self-determination.

C. self-confidence.

D. self-identity.

27. One of the benefits of sex education is

A. treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

B. promotion of social relationship.

C. promotion of good gender relationship.

D. termination of unwanted pregnancies.

28. Which of the following condition does not constitute a challenge in marriage?

A. Spousal abuse

B. Interference by in-laws

C. Sexual compatibility

D. Separation of couple

29. A social implication of Ghana's youthful population structure is the

A. high dependency burden.

B. need for more schools.

C. low savings from earnings.

D. low capital accumulation.

30. The reason for which governments give support to small-scale enterprises is to

A. encourage entrepreneurship.

B. create access to markets.

C. encourage savings.

D. gain popularity.

31. Positive change in attitude at the workplace ultimately

A. improves living standards.

B. promotes peaceful co-existence.

C. improves upon job creation.

D. promotes social initiatives.

32. Extended family support is best realized during

A. funerals.

B. festivals.

C. marriage ceremonies.

D. outdooring ceremonies.

33. Farming activities in Ghana are largely influenced by

A. tree felling.

B. vegetation growth.

C. shifting cultivation.

D. seasonal changes.

34. The ability to think, create, control the environment and solve problems refers to one's

A. capabilities.

B. determination.

C. development.

D. achievement.

35. The term chastity refers to

A. having sexual intercourse once a while.

B. abstaining from sexual intercourse.

C. refraining from immoral activities.

D. abstaining from sexually related activities until marriage.

36. Ghana's independence is not absolute because of her over dependence on

A. The Commonwealth.

B. foreign financial aid.

C. educational facilities.

D. The United Nations Organization.

37. To avoid incurring unmanageable debts, the individual

A. use loans productively.

B. contract only soft loans.

C. take unnecessary loans.

D. borrow from friends only.

38. To meet the energy demands of households, more emphasis should be laid on the use of

A. kerosene.

B. diesel.

C. firewood.

D. Liquefied Petroleum Gas

39. Any alteration in the structure of society's social organizations, institutions and behavioural patterns is known as

A. physical change.

B. educational change.

C. cultural change.

D. social change.

40. For education to play its transformation role in society, it should be structured to

A. produce personnel for clerical jobs.

B. meet the needs of the society.

C. enable people to acquire book knowledge.

D. promote the extended family system.

41. A condition which does not help in resolving conflict in our communities is

A. tolerating one another's views.

B. respecting one another's views.

C. socializing with one another.

D. insisting on an individual's views.

42. In the globalization process, businesses cooperate through

A. networks.

B. computers.

C. banks.

D. education.

43. An individual can contribute to community development in Ghana by

A. developing the get-rich-quickly attitude.

B. promoting high population growth.

C. exhibiting a positive attitude to work.

D. promoting sentiments of individualism.

44. Ghana can make great strides in her development agenda through the application of

A. science and technology.

B. traditional education.

C. cultural practices.

D. indigenous technology.

45. Countries which are poorly endowed with natural resources are able to build strong economies through

A. skilled labour force.

B. foreign loans.

C. foreign exports.

D. general education.

46. One of the surest ways by which a state can develop is when

A. the state allows religious sects to operate freely.

B. citizens do not sit on the fence.

C. when the military intervenes at will.

D. leaders operate without the input of the public.

47. The process of ensuring that development projects keep operating effectively is termed

A. resource development.

B. political stability.

C. maintenance culture.

D. sustainable development

48. An individual can best ensure sustainability of life in the future by

A. adopting precautionary measures at work place.

B. living a religious life.

C. joining prestigious social clubs.

D. maintaining financial plan.

49. Which of the following statements is true about the concept of resources?

A. Availability of efficient human resources does not matter in economic productivity.

B. Human resource is indispensable in the production of goods and services.

C. Human resources interact with capital resources to produce natural resources.

D. The exploitation and utilization of natural resources depends solely on capital resources.

50. A major factor that hinders sustainable development in Ghana is

A. apathy towards protecting government property.

B. using good quality materials for execution of projects.

C. establishment of single sex schools.

D. developing positive attitude to work.