

WASSCE / WAEC Social Studies May/June 2011 Past Question Paper 1 (Objectives)

S2141 WASSCE
May/June 2011
SOCIAL STUDIES 1
Objective Test
50 minutes

1

Name.....

Index Number.....

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
West African Senior School Certificate Examination

May/June 2011

SOCIAL STUDIES 1

50 minutes

OBJECTIVE TEST

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, read and observe the following instructions. Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.

Answer all the questions on your Objective Test answer sheet.

- Use 2B pencil throughout.
- On the pre-printed answer sheet, check that the following details are correctly printed:
 - In the space marked *Name*, check your **surname** followed by your **other names**.
 - In the spaces marked *Examination, Year, Subject* and *Paper*, check 'WASSCE May/June', '2011', 'SOCIAL STUDIES', and '1' in that order.
 - In the box marked *Index Number*, your **index number** has been printed vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side, and each numbered space has been shaded in line with each digit. **Reshade** each of the shaded spaces.
 - In the box marked *Subject Code*, the digits 214112 are printed vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side. **Reshade** the corresponding numbered spaces as you did for your index number.
- An example is given below. This is for a female candidate whose *name* is Araba Dede NAFISA. Her *index number* is 7102143958 and she is offering *Social Studies 1*.

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ANSWER SHEET

PRINTED IN BLOCK LETTERS.	
Name: NAFISA ARABA DEDE	GHA
Examination: WASSCE May/June	Year: 2011
Subject: SOCIAL STUDIES	Paper: 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES
1. Use grade 2B pencil throughout.
2. Answer each question by choosing one letter and shading it like this: A B C D E
3. Erase completely any answer you wish to change.
4. Leave extra spaces blank if the answer spaces provided are more than you need.
5. Do not make any markings across the heavy black marks at the right hand edge of your answer sheet

INDEX NUMBER	SUBJECT CODE
7 0 1 0 2 1 4 3 9 5 8	2 1 4 1 1 2

For Supervisors only
If candidate is absent shade this space

Answer all the questions.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find the correct option for each question. Shade in pencil on your answer sheet the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only one answer to each question. An example is given below

The administrative head of a public corporation is the

- A. speaker.
- B. chairman.
- C. director-general.
- D. managing director.

The correct answer is managing director which is lettered D and therefore answer space D would be shaded.

A B C D E

Now answer the following questions.

1. The liberty of the individual in the Ghanaian society can be curtailed when one
 - A. speaks one's mind.
 - B. refuses to vote.
 - C. joins the opposition party.
 - D. deserts national service.
2. The extended family system in the Ghanaian society has been undermined by
 - A. formal education.
 - B. lack of educational facilities.
 - C. rural-urban migration.
 - D. influx of foreigners.
3. The bringing together of all individuals in a nation, based on common cultural traits, is termed national
 - A. allegiance.
 - B. indentity.
 - C. co-operation.
 - D. pledge.
4. The best way to ensure proper handling of currency notes is
 - A. encouraging more savings.
 - B. providing wallets to workers.
 - C. intensifying public education.
 - D. printing of more currency notes.
5. A society is said to be dynamic when its culture
 - A. undergoes constant change.
 - B. varies from others.
 - C. is preserved.
 - D. is homogenous.
6. A leader and a follower are inseparable because
 - A. both are partners in the development process.
 - B. they belong to the same religion.
 - C. they have the same level of education.
 - D. they have the same ethnic background.

7. The greatest employer of labour in Ghana is the
- A. telecommunication industry.
 - B. banking industry.
 - C. public enterprise.
 - D. construction industry.
8. The process of production is said to be complete when the goods
- A. reach the warehouse.
 - B. reach the final consumer.
 - C. have been packaged.
 - D. are ready for distribution.
9. Which of the following is **not** a cultural value of Ghana?
- A. Celibacy
 - B. Tolerance
 - C. Modesty
 - D. Sympathy
10. One result of a breakdown in constitutional rule is that it leads to
- A. illiteracy.
 - B. depletion of natural resources.
 - C. decrease in mining activities.
 - D. insecurity.
11. A common feature of the extended family system in Ghana is
- A. high level of poverty.
 - B. security for all members.
 - C. prosperity for all.
 - D. formal education for all.
12. One of the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative is to
- A. eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa.
 - B. accelerate the empowerment of women.
 - C. promote peace in Africa.
 - D. remove all trade barriers.
13. The organ charged with the administration of the African Union (AU) is the
- A. Commission.
 - B. Assembly.
 - C. Executive Council.
 - D. Pan African Parliament.
14. Which of the following is **true** about autocratic leadership?
- A. Sharing of responsibilities with followers
 - B. Ability to carry people along
 - C. Encouragement of divide and rule
 - D. Readiness to take quick decisions
15. The **most** important agency of primary socialization is the
- A. community.
 - B. school.
 - C. media.
 - D. home.

Turn over

16. The arrangement whereby newly married couples establish their own household helps to
- prevent divorce.
 - limit in-law interference.
 - promote mending love.
 - prevent domestic violence.
17. Which of the following can **not** promote sustained growth and development in Ghana?
- Reliance on foreign aid
 - Good quality resources
 - Maintenance culture
 - Education and training
18. A rapid population growth in a country
- reduces the size of the older group.
 - reduces the size of the working group.
 - expands the size of the young group.
 - expands the size of the older group.
19. A citizen can play a key role in nation building by
- being a member of a political party.
 - constructively criticising the policies of the government.
 - being a member of a voluntary organization.
 - making donations to religious bodies.
20. In order to fully exploit her natural resources, Ghana needs to
- train more skilled manpower.
 - expand her foreign trade.
 - reduce the rate of population growth
 - employ more foreign administrators.
21. Underpopulation occurs when a country's population is
- made up mostly of people under eighteen years.
 - declining at a fast rate.
 - less than the available resources.
 - more than the available resources.
22. Which of the following performs a parenthood role?
- A woman who works in a nursery
 - A woman who has her own child
 - A couple who adopts a child
 - An older sibling who takes care of a younger one
23. In the Ghanaian traditional society, a family is defined as a set of people
- who practise the same religion.
 - who speak the same language.
 - living in the same community.
 - who are related by blood.
24. The values and customs passed on to a people from their ancestors are referred to as
- heritage.
 - taboos.
 - folklore.
 - lineage.

25. The privileges conferred by law and nature on an individual because of his/her membership in a community are regarded as
- inheritance.
 - rights.
 - honours.
 - reward.
26. The ultimate goal of Maslow's theory of needs is the
- desire for self-actualization.
 - need for security.
 - need to satisfy hunger and shelter.
 - need for self-esteem.
27. The process of parenthood stops only when
- parents give out their children in marriage.
 - parents are no longer alive.
 - children start to work.
 - children complete their education.
28. Environmental protection involves
- giving farmers extension services.
 - keeping animals in the zoo.
 - controlling the destructive activities of man.
 - controlling population growth.
29. The role of an individual in a community includes all the following **except**
- volunteering information.
 - taking part in communal labour.
 - voting at elections.
 - collection of taxes.
30. A book containing all cash and bank transactions of a business enterprise is called
- Bank Statement.
 - Purchase Day Book.
 - Sale Day Book.
 - Cashbook.
31. When two countries decide to work together on economic, political and social basis to enhance progress and development, they are promoting
- bilateral co-operation.
 - economic co-operation.
 - international co-operation.
 - multi-lateral co-operation.
32. In a limited liability company risks are borne by the
- shareholders.
 - partners.
 - government.
 - directors.
33. To ensure efficient use of human resource in Ghana, the government should
- appoint only members of the ruling party to key positions.
 - appoint only qualified people to occupy key positions.
 - redeploy more civil servants to the rural areas.
 - pay higher wages and salaries.

34. One advantage of an adolescent girl abstaining from pre-marital sex is
- getting a better marriage partner.
 - protection from unwanted pregnancy.
 - giving birth to intelligent children.
 - getting better employment.
35. A body of knowledge about our physical world acquired through systematic enquiry and mental effort is
- technology.
 - invention.
 - innovation.
 - science.
36. A youthful population with a high fertility rate implies
- high employment rate.
 - low cost of living.
 - better understanding of family planning methods.
 - high dependency burden.
37. A characteristic of a traditional government is that
- there is no organized opposition.
 - there is no consensus-building.
 - the chief is a dictator.
 - the chief serves for a definite period.
38. A leader who capitulates on old age to determine policies and procedures for the group is
- democratic.
 - paternalistic.
 - charismatic.
 - autocratic.
39. To be enstooled as a chief in the traditional Ghanaian society the candidate must
- possess a strong physique.
 - be affiliated to the ruling party.
 - have a good character.
 - be generous to people.
40. To meet the man power needs of the Ghanaian society
- salaries of workers must be increased.
 - the government must invite more foreign workers.
 - educational goals must be geared towards acquisition of skills.
 - adequate incentives should be given to workers.
41. Open political competition is commonly associated with a system of government known as
- oligarchy.
 - monarchy.
 - democracy.
 - communism.
42. Which of the following does **not** constitute social development?
- Protecting visitors
 - Setting up industries
 - Being sensitive to societal norms
 - Better attitudes towards one another

43. In which of the following sectors would you place an individual employed to serve customers in a bank?
- A. Primary
 - B. Tertiary
 - C. Secondary
 - D. Extractive
44. The classification of marriage by residence whereby the couples live separately in their homes is
- A. neolocal.
 - B. duolocal.
 - C. patrilocal.
 - D. matrilocal.
45. Partnership is more preferred to sole proprietorship in Ghana because
- A. there is spread of risk.
 - B. it encourages quick decision making.
 - C. it is easy to form.
 - D. there is absence of conflict.
46. A major benefit Ghana derives from trading with other countries is
- A. improvement in foreign relations.
 - B. getting aid for disaster victims.
 - C. getting goods which she is unable to produce.
 - D. creating employment avenues for her people.
47. A business enterprise can **best** be sustained by
- A. producing high quality goods at affordable prices.
 - B. producing more goods and services.
 - C. often changing prices of goods.
 - D. employing more workers in the industrial sector.
48. Which of the following **best** explains the term *technology*?
- A. Knowledge acquired through the use of computers.
 - B. The use of sophisticated machinery to produce weapons of war.
 - C. The use of scientific knowledge to satisfy human needs.
 - D. The knowledge acquired through systematic enquiry.
49. One procedure for the settlement of labour disputes is through
- A. confrontation.
 - B. arbitration.
 - C. agitation.
 - D. intimidation.
50. Primary production involves
- A. extraction of goods from natural resources.
 - B. distribution of goods to consumers.
 - C. rendering of services to people.
 - D. the use of machines to add value to goods.

END OF OBJECTIVE TEST

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Good luck!