

**DAS BECE BOOSTER**

SOCIAL STUDIES

**2&1**

Essay and Objective

1hr: 45 minutes

Name: .....

Index number: .....

**DAS B.E.C.E PERFORMANCE BOOSTER**

**BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE MOCK**

**SOCIAL STUDIES 2&1**

1hr: 45 minutes

**ESSAY AND OBJECTIVES**

*Write your **name** and **index number** in **ink** in the spaces provided above*

*This booklet consists of two papers. Paper 2 is in three sections: **I, II and III**. Answer one question each section.*

*Answer paper 2 in the answer booklet.*

*Paper 2 will last 1 hour after which the answer booklet will be collected*

*Answer paper 1 on your objective test answer sheet*

*Do not start paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes*

This paper consists of **three** sections: **A, B** and **C**. Answer **three** questions **only**, choosing **one** question from **each** section.

All questions carry **equal** marks.

Answer all the questions in your answer booklet.

Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material.

**SECTION A**  
**THE ENVIRONMENT**

Answer **one** question **only** from this section

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. (a) List the four rainfall pattern in Ghana          | [4marks]   |
| (b) Outline four of the types of vegetations in Ghana   | [4mark]    |
| (b) Outline four benefits of forest vegetation in Ghana | [12 marks] |
|   |            |
| 2. (a) What is desertification?                         | [4marks]   |
| (b) Highlight <b>four</b> causes of desertification     | [16 marks] |

**SECTION B**  
**GOVERNANCE, POLITICS and STABILITY**  
Answer **one** question **only** from this section.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 3. (a) Explain the term constitution  | [4 marks]  |
| (b) List four countries in African which practice constitutional governance | [4 marks]  |
| (c) Outline four reasons why the constitution of a country is important     | [12 marks] |
|   |            |
| 4. (a) Briefly describe the 1948 riots                                      | [4 marks]  |
| (b) List four of the members of the Big six                                 | [ 4 marks] |
| (b) Explain four causes of the 1948 riots                                   | [12 marks] |

**SECTION C**  
**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC**  
**DEVELOPMENT**

Answer **one** question **only** from this section

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 5. (a) Explain the following terms                          |            |
| (i) Slum  |            |
| (ii) Layout of settlement                                   |            |
| (iii) Settlement  |            |
| (iv) Natural disaster                                       | [8marks]   |
| (b) Highlight four benefits a good layout                   | [12 marks] |
|   |            |
| 6. (a) Define production                                    | [2 marks]  |
| (b) List the three types of production                      | [3 marks]  |
| (c) Outline four contributions of production to the country | [16marks]  |

Answer all the questions.

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

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this question paper. *Now answer the following questions.*

1. The best way to help adolescent experiencing psychological problem is
  - A. Provision of adequate care
  - B. Provision of educational needs
  - C. Counselling and guidance
  - D. Proper inferiority complex
  
2. The main goal of Ghana as a nation is to achieve
  - A. Economic, political and social self-reliance
  - B. Economic, political and international recognition
  - C. Political, social and cultural reliance
  - D. Economic independence
  
3. The Ewe king Agorkorli treated his people badly at a town called
  - A. Keta
  - B. Ketu
  - C. Notsie
  - D. Tado
  
4. Internally, the local people aided the slave trade through
  - A. Mediation
  - B. War and conquest
  - C. Trade
  - D. Child birth
  
5. The Dagomba people are descendants of Gbewa because
  - A. The state was for Gbewa
  - B. Gbewa conquered the state
  - C. The state was founded by the son of Na-Gbewa
  - D. The state was founded by the brother of Na-Gbewa
  
6. The set of regulations governing an institution or a local authority is a
  - A. Bye-law
  - B. constitution
  - C. rule
  - D. constitution
  
7. On the compass, when a person wants direction of North-East, what angle will determine the direction.
  - A.  $090^\circ$
  - B.  $045^\circ$
  - C.  $12\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
  - D.  $270^\circ$
  
8. The cycle of production ends with the
  - A. Producer

- B. Originator
  - C. Consumer
  - D. Seller
9. Which of the following pair of diseases are common in slum communities?
- A. Malaria and HIV/AIDS
  - B. Malaria and cholera
  - C. Tuberculosis and tetanus
  - D. Fever and typhoid.
10. Most part of the country was added to the British colony through
- A. War
  - B. Agreement
  - C. Persuasion
  - D. Petition
11. Lines drawn on map to show places of equal height above sea level is
- A. Scale
  - B. Map
  - C. Topographical height
  - D. Contour
12. Longitude zero degrees is called great circle because it
- A. The biggest longitude
  - B. Divides the earth into two
  - C. Divides the earth into two equal halves
  - D. Is the same as the equator
13. The arms of government responsible for formulation of policies and drawing of national budget is the
- A. legislature.
  - B. executive.
  - C. judiciary.
  - D. cabinet.
14. In order to promote tourism in Ghana, there must be
- A. Tax rebates for tourism industries.
  - B. Advertisement and promotion of tourist site to outside world
  - C. Peace and stability
  - D. Digitization of tourist sites
15. Ghana is part of equatorial countries because
- A. It is situated on the equator
  - B. It is closer to latitude zero degrees
  - C. It is above the equator
  - D. It is below the equator
16. The last resort for settling disputes in the country is
- A. Arbitration
  - B. Conflict

- C. Strike
  - D. Mediation
17. The main source of conflict in urban areas is
- A. Selection of chief
  - B. Land ownership
  - C. Family issues
  - D. Chieftaincy
18. The main effect of defacing currency notes and coins is
- A. Spread of diseases
  - B. Cost of printing more money
  - C. Accident
  - D. Scarcity of money
19. Ghana uses cedi as currency which was coined from the local name of
- A. Cowry
  - B. Metal
  - C. Forest
  - D. Money
20. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah became the president of Ghana in the year
- A. 1957
  - B. 1961
  - C. 1954
  - D. 1960
21. Which vegetation type in Ghana is noted for the growing of cocoa
- A. Savanah
  - B. Mangrove
  - C. Rain forest
  - D. Grass land
22. The main advantage of tourism in Ghana is the provision of
- A. Foreign exchange
  - B. Food
  - C. Culture assimilation
  - D. Entertainment
23. Which of the following is non-material culture?
- A. Language
  - B. Building
  - C. Clothing
  - D. Tools
24. One of the factors hindering people from setting up their own business is
- A. Unemployment
  - B. Lack of raw materials
  - C. Lack seed capital
  - D. Lack of collateral security

25. Which of the following is the first capital town of Gold Coast
- A. Accra
  - B. Cape Coast
  - C. Kumasi
  - D. Takoradi
26. Which of the following national symbols denotes the wealth of the nation?
- A. National Flag
  - B. National Anthem
  - C. Coat of arms
  - D. State sword
27. The representation of a whole or any part of the earth on a piece of paper using scale helps in
- A. Farming
  - B. Navigation
  - C. Digitization
  - D. Accounting
28. Bills are assented by the president of a country to help in
- A. Drafting the bill
  - B. Making of the bill
  - C. Documentation and amendments
  - D. Making the bill law
29. The main financier of the United Gold Coast Convention was
- A. Edward Akuffo Addo
  - B. William Ofori Atta
  - C. George Paa Grant
  - D. Kwame Nkrumah
30. Which political event happened in Gold Coast immediately after the second world war?
- A. The 1948 riots
  - B. The Poll tax Ordinance
  - C. Independence of Gold Coast
  - D. The Yaa Asantewaa war
31. If Ghana and USA are having agreement, then the two countries are into
- A. Mutual agreement
  - B. Multi-lateral agreement
  - C. Binding agreement
  - D. Bi-lateral agreement
32. High cost of electricity in Ghana may be due to
- A. Illegal electricity connection
  - B. Over-population
  - C. Draught
  - D. Floods
33. The highest and the longest peak in Ghana is

- A. Adanse highlands
  - B. Akuapim – Togo Range
  - C. Kwahu scarp
  - D. Northern Highlands
34. Kofi Abanga is selling chips on the street of Ghana. Kofi's work is under
- A. Primary production
  - B. Manufacturing industry
  - C. Tertiary production
  - D. Marketing
35. The purpose of establishing state farms during CPP's administrations is to provide
- A. Employment
  - B. Raw materials
  - C. Exportation
  - D. Revenue to government
36. Which of the following is renewable source of energy?
- A. The sun
  - B. Mineral deposit
  - C. Sand
  - D. Electricity
37. The type of business entity owned and controlled by two or more people is
- A. Partnership
  - B. Joint Stock company
  - C. Sole proprietorship
  - D. Public corporation
38. The type of investment made against future losses is
- A. Treasury bill
  - B. Bond
  - C. Insurance
  - D. Bank savings
39. The territorial waters of Ghana are protected by the
- A. Police
  - B. Army
  - C. Navy
  - D. Military
40. The Ga-Adangbe ethnic group migrated from a town in Nigeria called
- A. Ile-Ife
  - B. Lagos
  - C. Enugu
  - D. Ifele

# KING'S HEART SCHOOL

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KING'S HEART SCHOOL  
[Date]



**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A: OUR ENVIRONMENT**

**Question 1a.**

- i. South-Western Equatorial region
- ii. Dry Equatorial region
- iii. Wet semi-Equatorial region
- iv. Tropical continental or interior region

**4 marks, one mark each**

Note:

- ❖ **Mere point, one point for 1 mark**
- ❖ **Correct spellings to score otherwise award zero**

**Question 1b.**

- i. Tropical evergreen rainfall
- ii. Moist semi deciduous forest
- iii. Guinea Savanna
- iv. Sudan Savanna
- v. Mangrove
- vi. Coastal thicket and grassland

**any 4 four points, 1mark each, 4marks**

Note:

- ❖ **Mere point** **award ½ mark each, 2 marks**
- ❖ **Sentences answers** **award 1 marks each, 4marks**

**Question 1c.**

- i. Provision of timber for foreign exchange
- ii. Provision of timber for construction and furniture
- iii. Provision of raw materials for production
- iv. Provision of medicinal benefits
- v. Provision of habitat for animals
- vi. Creation of employment
- vii. Tourist attraction
- viii. Source of fuel
- ix. Etc.

**3 points, 3 marks each, 12marks**

Note:

- ❖ **Mere point** **award ½ mark each**
- ❖ **Sentences answers** **award 1 ½ marks each**
- ❖ **Explanation, examples** **award 3marks each**

**Question 2a.**

- i. Desertification the process by which the land is made bare near a desert by activities of man and natural mechanism which reduces the quality of the land use

Note:

❖ Similar definition only	award	1 mark
❖ Definition with examples	award	1mark
❖ Definition with types	award	2marks
❖ Definition, explanation, types and examples	award	4marks

**Question 2b.**

- i. Bad farming practices  
ii. Overgrazing  
iii. Bush burning  
iv. Deforestation  
v. Illegal mining  
vi. Construction  
vii. Etc.

any four points, well explained 4marks each, 16marks

Note:

❖ Mere point	award 1 mark each
❖ Sentences answers	award 1 ½ marks each
❖ Explanation, examples	award 4marks each

## SECTION B

### GOVERNANCE, POLITICS and STABILITY

#### ANSWER ONE QUESTION

**Question 3a.**

Constitution is a set of rules for governing a country

❖ Similar definition only	award	1mark
❖ Definition with examples	award	2marks
❖ Definition with types	award	2marks
❖ Definition, explanation, types and examples	award	4marks

**Question 3b.**

- i. Ghana  
ii. Nigeria  
iii. South Africa  
iv. Kenya  
v. Benin  
vi. Etc.

any four points, 4marks, 1mark each, correct spellings to score

**Question 3b.**

- I. Easier maintenance of law and order
- II. Assurance of rights and freedoms
- III. Establishment of organs and institutions of state
- IV. Setting the political direction of the country
- V. Making government accountable
- VI. Development and progress of the country
- VII. Etc. **any 4 points, 3marks each, 12marks**

Note:

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ❖ Mere point            | award ½ mark each    |
| ❖ Sentences answers     | award 1 ½ marks each |
| ❖ Explanation, examples | award 3marks each    |

#### Question 4a.

1948 riots were a disturbance which took place in Gold Coast. It was started by the shooting of the ex-servicemen.

- |   |       |        |
|---|-------|--------|
| ❖ Similar definition only                 | award | 1mark  |
| ❖ Immediate causes                        | award | 2marks |
| ❖ Remote causes                           | award | 2marks |
| ❖ Immediate causes, remote cause, effects | award | 4marks |

#### Question 4b.

- i. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
- ii. Dr. J. B Danquah
- iii. Ako Adjei
- iv. Obetsebi Lamptey
- v. Akuffo Addo
- vi. Ofori Atta

**any four points for 4marks, 1 mark each, correct to score**

#### Question 4c.

- i. The shooting of ex-servicemen
- ii. Cutting down of cocoa trees affected by swollen shoot disease
- iii. Inadequate health and educational facilities
- iv. Unemployment
- v. Inflation or increase in general price level
- vi. Etc. **any four points , 3marks each, 12marks**

Note:

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ❖ Mere point            | award ½ mark each    |
| ❖ Sentences answers     | award 1 ½ marks each |
| ❖ Explanation, examples | award 3marks each    |

### SECTION C

### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## ANSWER ONE QUESTION

### Question 5a.

- i. Slum is an overcrowded and filthy area where buildings are not arranged in any order.
- ii. Layout of settlement is the arrangement of a sit for settlement
- iii. Settlement is a place where people put up their homes
- iv. Natural disaster is any misfortune that occurs from a natural phenomenon leading to destruction of the natural environment

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ❖ <b>Similar definition only</b>  | <b>award 1mark each</b>  |
| ❖ <b>Definition with examples</b> | <b>award 2marks each</b> |

### Question 5c.

- i. Layout makes movement withing settlement easier
  - ii. It makes it easy for distribution of supply in the settlement
  - iii. It ensures proper location of facilities
  - iv. It reduces natural disasters
  - v. It minimizes crimes
  - vi. It improves sanitation
  - vii. It prevents the spread of diseases
  - viii. Etc.
- 4points, 3marks each, 12 marks**

#### Note:

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ❖ <b>Mere point</b>            | <b>award 1/2 mark each</b>    |
| ❖ <b>Sentences answers</b>     | <b>award 1 1/2 marks each</b> |
| ❖ <b>Explanation, examples</b> | <b>award 3marks each</b>      |

### Question 6a.

Production is the process of creating goods and services with factors of production to benefit mankind

#### Note:

- |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| ❖ <b>Similar definition only</b>  | <b>award 1mark</b>  |
| ❖ <b>Definition with examples</b> | <b>award 2marks</b> |

### Question 6b.

- i. Primary production
  - ii. Secondary production
  - iii. Tertiary production
- 3 points, mere points, 1mark each, correct spellings to score**

### Question 6c.

- i. Provision of food
- ii. Employment creation
- iii. Foreign exchange



1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. A
17. B
18. A
19. A
20. D
21. C
22. A
23. A
24. C
25. B
26. C
27. B
28. D
29. C
30. A
31. D
32. A
33. B
34. C
35. B
36. A
37. A
38. C
39. C
40. A

BECE BOOSTER  
SOCIAL STUDIES  
Essay and Objective  
1hr: 45 minutes

2&1

Name: .....

Index number: .....

## DAS B.E.C.E PERFORMANCE BOOSTER

**BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE MOCK**

### SOCIAL STUDIES 2&1

1hr: 45 minutes

#### ESSAY AND OBJECTIVES

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Paper 2 will last 1 hour after which the answer booklet will be collected

Answer paper 1 on your objective test answer sheet

Do not start paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes

## PAPER 2

This paper consists of three sections. Answer one question from each section.

*Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentations of materials*

### SECTION I OUR ENVIRONMENT

*Answer one question from this section*

#### QUESTION 1

- a) What is illegal mining? (4marks)
- b) Describe four(4) effects of illegal mining on the environment (12 marks)
- c) Outline two(2) measures to control illegal mining (4 marks)

#### QUESTION 2

- a) With the aid of diagrams, describe the formation of any two of the types of rainfall (12 marks)
- b) State four(4) importance of rainfall in the country (8marks)

### SECTION II GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY

*Answer one question in this section*

#### QUESTION 3

- a) State four (4) characteristics of a good law (8 marks)
- b) Briefly explain four (4) reasons why law and order is needed in the country (12marks)

#### QUESTION 4

- a) What is citizenship? (4 marks)
- b) Describe four (4) possible ways of becoming a citizen of a country (16marks)

### SECTION III SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*Answer one question in this section*

#### QUESTION 5

- a) What is manufacturing industry (4marks)
- b) List four(4) manufacturing industries in Ghana (4 marks)
- c) Highlight three(4) problems facing manufacturing industries in Ghana (12marks)

#### QUESTION 6

- a) Explain the term productivity (4 marks)
- b) Explain four (4) factors affecting the productivity at the workplace (16 marks)

**PAPER 1**  
**OBJECTIVE TEST**

45 minutes

1. One of the effects of the industrial revolution in the cities of Ghana is---  
A. Armed robbery    B. Pollution  
C. Poverty            D. Child labour
2. Fishermen in Ghana are mostly from ----  
A. Forest zone  
B. Mangrove vegetation zone  
C. Savanna zone  
D. Middle belt
3. The adolescent transition period last ----  
A. 18 years          B. 19 years  
C. 20 years          D. 17 years
4. Menstruation usually stops between---  
A. 40-45 years      B. 40-48 years  
C. 40-50 years      D. 40-60 years
5. The Ga –Adangbe migrated from Ile-Ife, which can be found in –  
A. South –Eastern Nigeria  
B. South –Wesstern Nigeria  
C. Eastern Nigeria  
D. North Nigeria
6. Which of the following leaders was named, the Red Hunter  
A. Tohogu    B. Tohazie    C. Na-Gbewa    D. Zirile
7. The first Europeans came to Gold Coast in the year—  
A. 1470    B. 1571    C. 1471    D. 1572
8. One of the reasons for the colonization of Gold Coast was----  
A. Trade            B. Peace  
C. Exploration    D. Education
9. The first training college in Ghana was opened in which year---  
A. 1848    B. 1871    C. 1872    D. 1876
10. The first government secondary school in Ghana was established in 1924. What was the name of the school?  
A. Prince of Wales  
B. Mfantsipim college  
C. Adisadel college  
D. Pope Johns
11. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was introduced into the UGCC by Ako Adjei from  
A. USA    B. Canada    C. Britain    D. Denmark
12. Which of the following group of persons suffer most from human right abuses?  
A. Men    B. Boys    C. Girls    D. Women
13. Which of the following diseases attract a lot of stigmatization from people?  
A. HIV/AIDS  
B. Malaria  
C. Tuberculosis  
D. Cholera
14. The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) was formerly called?  
A. Women and Jubilation Unit (WAJU)  
B. Women and Juvenile Unit (WAJU)  
C. Women and children Unit (WACU)  
D. Women and Human Abuse (WAHA)
15. Who assent bills to be passed into laws in Ghana?  
A. Prime minister    B. President  
C. Chief Justice      D. Speaker of parliament
16. One of the disadvantages of separation of power in democratic governance is that, the concept is--  
A. Efficient            B. Dictatorship free  
C. Theoretical        D. Fair in administration
17. Laws made by the military Government are called  
A. Acts of parliament            B. Decree  
C. Draft                            D. Bill
18. The dry season in Ghana starts in November and ends ----  
A. January    B. February    C. March    D. June
19. The Akosombo Dam is on river—  
A. Pra            B. Ankobra  
C. Volta            D. Volta lake

20. The river Bia takes its source from Ghana and enters the sea at---
- A. Togo                      B. Burkina faso  
C. Ivory coast      D. Mali
21. The farthest point of Ghana in the south is----
- A. Cape three point      B. Keta  
C. Tema                      D. Accra
22. Longitude 0 degrees is called ---
- A. Equator                      B. Meridian  
C. Temperate zone      D. Arctic circle
23. Given a scale of 1cm to 20km, what will be the actual distance a map of length of 60cm?
- A. 100km                      B. 130km  
C. 120km                      D. 150km
24. Which of the following is source of superstition?
- A. Education                      B. Book reading  
C. Kumawood movies      D. Dancing
25. Witch camps in the country are established base on ---
- A. Suspicion      B. Evidence      C. Culture      D. Science
26. One of the ways of improving productivity of the agriculture sector is through –
- A. Educating farmers**  
B. Introducing technology progression  
C. Introducing technology backwardness  
D. Farming on large scale
27. One of the modern technologies that aids transaction in our community is –
- A. Banking services**  
B. Phones  
C. Mobile money transfer services  
D. Facebooking
28. The board of authority responsible for supervising tourism activities in Ghana is----
- A. Ministry of trade**  
B. Ministry of finance  
C. Ministry of tourism  
D. Ghana tourism board
29. One of these tourist sites helps to project our history
- A. Akosombo Dam      B. Elmina castle  
C. Lake Bosomtwe      D. Adomi Bridge
30. The highest human organization on earth is –
- A. United Nations Organizations (UNO)  
B. African Union(AU)  
C. Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)  
D. European Union (EU)
31. The highest court in Ghana is the ---
- A. High court                      B. Supreme court  
C. Appeal court                      D. Tribunal court
32. The laws of Ghana allow elections to run in every---
- A. 3years      B. 4 years      C. 8 year      D. 5 years
33. Kofi sells chips on the streets of Accra. What kind of work is selling?
- A. Secondary work                      B. Primary work  
C. Services work                      D. Agriculture work
34. The part of the river that enters the sea is its--
- A. Mouth                      B. Basin  
C. Source                      D. Tributary
35. One of the newest sources of export of Ghana is ---
- A. Petrol      B. Gold      C. Cocoa      D. Crude oil
36. One of the flaws of the CPP government of 1960 was ---
- A. Freedom of expression  
B. Freedom of association  
C. Denial of existence of opposition party  
D. Unification of the chiefs
37. In which year did Dr. Kwame Nkrumah declare positive action in the country
- A. 1960      B. 1951      C. 1946      D. 1949
38. In order to achieve economic prosperity, Ghana should encourage—
- A. More export against less import  
B. Equal proportion of export and import  
C. More export and more import  
D. Less export and more import
39. One of the economic problems affecting youths in Ghana is---
- A. Financial crisis                      B. Unemployment  
C. Booming goods                      D. Educational problems
40. Which of the following countries is a developed nation?
- A. China                      B. Brazil  
C. South Africa                      D. United states of America

# SOCIAL STUDIES MARKING SCHEME

## PAPER 2

### Part 1

#### Question 1

- (a) Illegal mining is the improper method of extracting precious minerals from the land by using simple tools. It commonly refers to as galamsey which destroys the land and properties

Note:

1. Mere definition-----2marks
2. Explanation -----2marks

- (b) (i) it destroys the forest  
(ii) it destroys the farms  
(iii) it leads to low productivity of farm products  
(iv) it leads to water born disesaes  
(v) it leads to high cost of treating water  
Any four for 8marks, 2marks each

- (c) (i) public education  
(ii) legislation  
(iii) rural employment  
(iv) training of rural youths with skills

Note:

1. Mere answers -----1 mark each
2. Sentence answers-----2marks each
3. Expalnation-----4marks each

#### Question 2

- (a) (i) conventional rainfall is form warm air rising from the land(vegetation and water bodies)  
As the warm air rises, it cools and condenses and form clouds in the atmosphere. When the clouds becomes heavy(saturated) it fall as water droplet .

Well labelled diagram of convectional rainfall

- (ii) Relief rainfall is the type of rainfall which aoccur as a result of warm air rising against high lands such as mountains. As air rises into the atmosphere, it cools condenses to form clouds. As the clouds become saturated it falls back as rain

Well labelled diagram of relief rainfall

- (iii) Cyclonic rainfall is the type of rainfall whiach occurs as aresult of two air masses(cold and warm air) meeting. As they meet, the warm rises into the atmosphere to cool andcondesnse to form clouds. As the clouds become heavy it fall as rain.

A well labelled diagram of cyclonic rainfall.

Note:

1. Only explanation-----2marks
2. Explanation and diagrams-----4marks each, 12marks

- (b) (i) it helps in domestic work such cooking  
(ii) it helps in farming such irrigation

- (iii) it helps in power generation such as hydro-electric power
- (iv) it helps in industrial work such as tanning and dyeing
- (v) etc. -----sentences, 2marks each, 8marks

**PART 2(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND STABILITY)**

**Question 3**

- a. (i) It must serve the interest of the people(public)  
 (ii) It must be reasonable  
 (iii) It must apply to everybody equally  
 (iv) It should be publicized and made known to the public  
 (v) It must be capable of being enforced  
 (vi) It should be flexible  
 (vii) The law must not be backdated  
 (viii) etc. -----2mark each, marks
- Answers must be in full sentences

- b. (i) promotion of peace and stability  
 (ii) It leads to economic and social progress  
 (iii) Protection of lifes and property  
 (iv) it protects human rights abuse  
 (V) it helps to control crimes in the country  
 (V) etc.

Note:

- 1. Mere points -----1mark
- 2. Only sentence ----- 1 ½ marks
- 3. Explanation answers-----3marks,12marks

**Question 4**

- a. (i) Citizenship is a membership of a country.  
 Note:
- 1. Mere definition----- 1mark
  - 2. Definition and expalnation with examples-----4marks

- b. (i) Birth  
 (ii) Adoption  
 (iii) Descent  
 (iv) Registration/Naturalization  
 (v) Founding  
 (vi)Conferment  
 (vi) etc.

Note:

- 4. Mere points -----1mark
- 5. Only sentence -----2marks
- 6. Explanation answers-----4marks,16marks

**PART 3**

# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## Question 5

- (a) Manufacturing industry is a group of establishment or factories that turns raw materials into finished and semi-finished goods/products

Note:

1. Mere definition-----2marks
2. Definition and explanation-----4marks

- (b) (i) wood processing industry  
(ii) craft industry  
(iii) fruit processing industry  
(iv) canning and bottling industry  
(v) chemical industry  
(vi) etc.

Note:

1. Mere points-----1 mark each, 4marks

- (c) (i) financial problems  
(ii) lack of technical know how  
(iii) foreign competition  
(iv) low local patronage of local goods  
(v) lack of raw materials etc.

Note:

1. Mere points -----1 mark each
2. Sentence answers----- 1 ½ marks
3. Expanation and examples-----3marks each, 12marks

## Question 6

- (a) Productivity is output per man's hour

1. Mere definition .....1 mark
2. Definition with examples.....2marks
3. Definition with explanation, examples.....4marks

- (b)

1. Planning and target setting
2. Education
3. Technology
4. Work ethics
5. Supervision
6. Etc.

Note:

1. Mere point-----1 mark each
2. Sentence answers-----2marks each
3. Explanations with examples-----4marks, 16marks

## PAPER 1

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. C
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. D
29. B
30. A
31. B
32. B
33. C
34. A
35. D
36. C
37. D
38. A
39. B
40. D

## **DAS B.E.C.E PERFORMANCE BOOSTER**

### **BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE MOCK**

SOCIAL STUDIES

1hr: 45 minutes

[100 marks]

*Write your **name** and **index number** in **ink** in the spaces provided above*

*This booklet consists of two papers. Paper 2 is in three sections: **A, B and C**. Answer one question each section.*

*Answer paper 2 in the answer booklet.*

*Paper 2 will last 1 hour after which the answer booklet will be collected*

*Answer paper 1 on your objective test answer sheet*

*Do not start paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes*

## PAPER 2

This paper consists of three sections. Answer one question from each section.

*Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentations of materials*

### SECTION I

#### OUR ENVIRONMENT

Answer **one** question from this section

1. (a) What is population? 4marks
- (b) Explain four factors responsible for rapid population growth in the country 16marks
- 2(a) What is environmental degradation 4marks
- (b) Outline four activities of which destroy the environment 4marks
- (c) Highlight four measures to control environmental degradation 12marks

### SECTION II

#### GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND STABILITY

Answer **one** question from this section

- 3(a) What is the term constitution? 4marks
- (b) Explain four (4) importance of a constitution to a nation 16marks
- 4(a) List five (5) types of human rights. 5marks
- (b) Outline five (5) duties of a Ghanaian 15marks

### PART III

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Answer **one** question from this section

- 5(a) Differentiate between education and training 4marks
- (b) State four(4) ways by which education can be improved in the country 8marks
- (c) Explain two(2) ways by which improved education can improve the economy of Ghana 8marks
6. (a) Explain the term savings 4marks
- (b) List four avenues of saving towards the future 4marks
- (b) Outline four (4) benefits of savings 12marks

1. Which of the following features is not part of the physical environment?
  - A. Air
  - B. Buildings
  - C. Music
  - D. Rivers
  
2. A good social environment can be promoted through
  - A. bravery
  - B. competition
  - C. individualism
  - D. tolerance
  
3. Adolescence is a period of transition from
  - A. childhood to adulthood
  - B. childhood to old age
  - C. infancy to adulthood
  - D. infancy to childhood
  
4. Adolescent chastity is important because it prevents
  - A. contraction of HIV and AIDS
  - B. frequent malaria among the youth
  - C. peer pressure among the youth
  - D. the occurrence of broken home
  
5. Adopting a foreign way of life in one's native country implies
  - A. cultural assimilation
  - B. foreign domination
  - C. parallel culture
  - D. rapid modernization
  
6. Trokosi and female genital mutilation are cultural practices that must be abolished because
  - A. some people become rich through their performance
  - B. the police dislike them
  - C. they are against the rights of the victim
  - D. they are practised all over the country
  
7. The four cardinal points are
  - A. East, South-West, North, West.
  - B. North, South, North-East, South-West
  - C. North, South, East, West
  - D. West, South-East, North-East, South
  
8. The ratio between distance measured on a map and the actual distance on the ground is
  - A. a sketch
  - B. a statement
  - C. layout
  - D. scale

9. If the scale of a map is 1:10,000 and the distance on the map is 20 cm, then the actual distance on the ground is
- A. 0.2 km
  - B. 2 km
  - C. 20 km
  - D. 20,000 km
10. The crop types which grow well in the Guinea Savanna are
- A. cocoa and rice
  - B. millet and groundnut
  - C. plantain and cola
  - D. shallots and cassava
11. The mangrove swamps in Ghana are found mainly in the
- A. Afram plains
  - B. coastal areas
  - C. highland areas
  - D. Oti basin
12. The integrity of the nation can be defended by
- A. cleaning the environment
  - B. educating the youth
  - C. encouraging immigration
  - D. reporting saboteurs
13. A hill with a steep slope on one side and a gentle slope on the other side is
- A. a ridge
  - B. a knoll
  - C. a plateau
  - D. an escarpment
14. The moon is a satellite of the
- A. Earth
  - B. Jupiter
  - C. Mars
  - D. Mercury
15. Relief rainfall is experienced in
- A. equatorial forest areas
  - B. guinea savanna areas
  - C. highland areas
  - D. lowland areas
16. Encouraging a greater participation of girls in education in Ghana will help reduce
- A. adultery in society
  - B. number of maternal health care centres
  - C. population growth rate
  - D. urban-rural drift

17. One negative effect of rural-urban migration is
- A. breakdown of family ties
  - B. chieftaincy disputes
  - C. ethnic conflicts
  - D. high infant mortality
18. Unity among Ghanaians can best be promoted through
- A. formal education
  - B. good environmental practices
  - C. inter-ethnic marriages
  - D. opinion leaders
19. An effect of the slave trade on Africans was that they
- A. acquired much wealth
  - B. travelled far
  - C. abandoned their religion
  - D. were humiliated
20. The Europeans came to the Gold Coast purposely to
- A. engage in trading activities
  - B. establish schools
  - C. explore the land
  - D. spread the gospel
20. The West Coast of Africa is washed by the
- A. Pacific Ocean
  - B. Antarctic Ocean
  - C. Indian Ocean
  - D. Atlantic Ocean
21. The interpretation of the constitution of Ghana is a function of the
- A. Legislature
  - B. Executive
  - C. Judiciary
  - D. cabinet
22. Free movement of goods and services is one of the main aims of the
- A. Non-Aligned Movement
  - B. United Nations Organization
  - C. Economic Community of West African States
  - D. Commonwealth
23. Industries must be located outside residential areas to
- A. avoid pollution
  - B. encourage competition among firms
  - C. reduce cost of production
  - D. reduce industrial accidents
24. Which of the following vegetation types experiences high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout the year?
- A. Mangrove forest
  - B. Tropical vegetation forest
  - C. Semi deciduous forest
  - D. Woodland savanna

25. The state can promote the growth of private enterprises by
- taking over their control and management
  - increasing taxes on their earnings
  - increasing imports of similar products
  - organizing training sessions for their managers
26. When a scale of a map is expressed in the form of a ratio, it is known as
- diagonal
  - statement
  - linear
  - representative fraction
27. The **main** reason for encouraging farmers in Ghana to produce more cocoa is to
- generate more foreign exchange
  - help determine the best cocoa farmer
  - set up more cocoa factories
  - promote the manufacturing of more cocoa products
28. Which of the following is **not** a product of the forest zone in Ghana?
- Palm-nut
  - Shea-nut
  - Cocoa
  - Coffee
29. One moral value that is stressed during an outdoor and naming ceremony of a child is
- truthfulness
  - love
  - hard work
  - respect
30. The tertiary sector of the Ghanaian economy provides
- services
  - raw materials
  - finished goods
  - industrial machinery
31. The Djebobo and Torogbani mountains are located in the
- Gambaga escarpment
  - Atiwa-Atwredu ranges
  - Akwapim-Togo ranges
  - Kwahu plateau
32. Productivity in the mining sector can be increased in Ghana through
- improvement in the land tenure system
  - the employment of more labourers
  - the application of modern technology
  - the use of locally manufactured tools
33. One **main** reason for the abolition of the slave was
- lack of finance for the traders
  - lack of market for slaves
  - the inhuman nature of the trade
  - lack of cultural support
34. The first African country to allow herself to be assessed under a New Partnership for African's Development (NEPAD) was
- Ghana
  - South Africa
  - Nigeria

35. The African union (AU) was officially launched on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2002 in
- A. South Africa
  - B. Libya
  - C. Nigeria
  - D. Ethiopia
36. One problem hindering effective functioning of district assemblies and Ghana is
- A. rapid population growth
  - B. mobilizing funds for development
  - C. interference by traditional rulers
  - D. maintaining law and order
37. Which of the following economic activities does not cause deforestation in Ghana?
- A. Crop growing
  - B. Lumbering
  - C. Fishing
  - D. Charcoal burning
38. A major effect of lateness to school and work is that it
- A. increases the cost of living
  - B. takes away leisure time
  - C. causes ill feeling among colleagues
  - D. reduces productivity
39. Which of the following business units raises its capital through the sale of share?
- A. Public Corporations
  - B. Joint-stock Companies
  - C. Partnership
  - D. Co-operative Societies
40. One benefit that Ghana derives from co-operating with international bodies is
- A. payment of dues to such bodies
  - B. contributing soldiers to peace keeping
  - C. accepting refugees
  - D. technology transfer

**DAS EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE BOOSTER**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**MOCK**

**QUESTION 1**

(a) Population is the number of people living in a particular geographical area at a given point in time

**Marking notes:**

- 1. Mere definition .....1mark**
- 2. Definition and examples.....2marks**
- 3. Definition, types if any, explanation..... 4marks**

- (b) (i) Birth rate  
(ii) Death rate  
(iii) Migration  
(iv) social factors  
(v) Religious factors  
(vi) etc.

**Marking notes:**

- 1. Mere points mark the whole question over 4marks**
- 2. Complete sentences answers mark all the essay over 8 marks**
- 3. Explanations, examples and more elaborations mark the essay over 16marks**

**QUESTION 2**

(a) Environmental degradation refers to the gradual destruction or reduction in quality and quantity of things around us by the activities of man.

**Marking notes:**

- 1. Mere definition .....1mark
- 2. Definition and examples.....2marks
- 3. Definition, types if any, explanation..... 4marks

b.

- i. emitting of smoke which pollute the environment.
- ii. Harmful gases from factories
- iii. Deforestation
- iv. overgrazing
- v. Improper of excessive use of fertilizers
- vi. Improper disposal of waste
- vii. Logging or destruction of the vegetation.
- viii. Mining or quarrying.
- ix. bad farming practices

Marking notes:

**Mere points, correct to score.....4marks**

c.

- i. Legislation
- ii. Afforestation
- iii. Recycling of waste products
- iv. Setting up conservation agencies
- v. Recycling solid and liquid waste.
- vi. Encouraging proper disposal of industrial waste.
- vii. Encourage farmers to use appropriate farming methods.
- viii. Fishermen should use proper fishing method.

**Marking notes:**

- 1. Mere points mark the whole question over 4marks
- 2. Complete sentences answers mark all the essay over 8 marks
- 3. Explanations, examples and more elaborations mark the essay over 16marks

**SECTION II**

**QUESTION 3**

(a) Constitution is a set of rules for governing a country. --

**Marking notes:**

- 1. Mere definition .....1mark
- 2. Definition and examples.....2marks
- 3. Definition, types if any, explanation..... 4marks

(b)

- 1) Easier maintenance of law and order
- 2) Rights and freedoms of the people are assured
- 3) Establishment of organs of government
- 4) Setting of the political directions of the country
- 5) Determine the functions of the organs of government
- 6) Helps to prevent human right abuse
- 7) Creation of institutions of government. etc.

**Marking notes:**

- 1. Mere points mark the whole question over 4marks**
- 2. Complete sentences answers mark all the essay over 8 marks**
- 3. Explanations, examples and more elaborations mark the essay over 16marks**

**QUESTION 4**

(a)

- i. legal rights
- ii. Political rights
- iii. Economic rights
- iv. Social rights
- v. Natural rights
- vi. Religious rights

**Mere points, correct spellings to score otherwise award zero.....5marks**

(b)

- i. payments of taxes
- ii. law abiding
- iii. prevention of criminal acts
- iv. protection of states' property
- v. defending the state
- vi. Offering voluntary service to the state
- vii. defending the 1992 constitution of Ghana
- viii. honouring communal labour

**Marking notes:**

- 1. Mere points mark the whole question over 5marks**
- 2. Complete sentences answers mark all the essay over 7 ½ marks**
- 3. Explanations, examples and more elaborations mark the essay over 15marks**

### SECTION III

#### QUESTION 5

- (a) **Education** is the general learning process either formal or informal geared assisting individual to acquire skills, knowledge and attitude towards the future *Whiles* **training** is the learning process geared towards the individual to acquire a specific skills, expertise, vocation, trade or profession.

#### **Marking notes:**

1. Mere definition with contrast .....1mark
2. Definition and examples with contrast .....2marks
3. Definition, types if any, explanation with contrast ..... 4marks
4. Without contrast award zero, table award zero

(b)

- i. Training of teachers
- ii. Building educational facilities
- iii. Good condition of service to teachers
- iv. The use of teaching and learning aids
- v. The use of ICT in teaching and learning
- vi. Research
- vii. Giving incentives to parents to send their wards to school
- viii. Government policies

#### **Marking notes:**

1. Mere points mark the whole question over 4marks
2. Complete sentences answers mark all the essay over 8 marks

(c)

- i. Reduction of illiteracy rate and ignorance
- ii. Increment in improved human resources
- iii. Reduction of social problems such as teenage pregnancy
- iv. Increase in productivity
- v. Reduction of superstition
- vi. Increase inventions to solve problems

#### **Marking notes:**

1. Mere points mark the whole question over 2marks
2. Complete sentences answers mark all the essay over 4 marks
3. Explanations, examples and more elaborations mark the essay over 8marks

QUESTION 6

(a) Savings refers to keeping money for future use.

**Marking notes:**

1. Mere definition .....1mark
2. Definition and examples.....2marks
3. Definition, types if any, explanation..... 4marks

(b)

- i. Money box
- ii. Saving with “susu” or non-bank financial institutions.
- iii. Credit unions
- iv. Bank savings account
- v. Government bonds.
- vi. Purchase of shares
- vii. Treasury bill.
- viii. Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)
- ix. Other insurance
- x. Investing in immovables properties.

**Mere points, correct spellings to score otherwise award zero.....5marks**

c.

- i. to offset eventuality
- ii. to further education
- iii. to undertake projects
- iv. for profit making
- v. for investment
- vi. for retirement
- vii. to avoid unnecessary spending
- viii. etc.

**Marking notes:**

1. Mere points mark the whole question over 4marks
2. Complete sentences answers mark all the essay over 6 marks
3. Explanations, examples and more elaborations mark the essay over 12marks

PAPER 1

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. B
11. B
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. C
17. A
18. C
19. C
20. A
21. C
22. C
23. A
24. B
25. D
26. D
27. A
28. B
29. A
30. A
31. C
32. C
33. C
34. A
35. A
36. B
37. C
38. D
39. B
40. D

BECE BOOSTER  
SOCIAL STUDIES  
Essay and Objective  
1hr: 45 minutes

2&1

Name: .....

Index number: .....

## DAS B.E.C.E PERFORMANCE BOOSTER

### BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE MOCK

SOCIAL STUDIES

1hr: 45 minutes

[100 marks]

*Write your **name** and **index number** in **ink** in the spaces provided above*

*This booklet consists of two papers. Paper 2 is in three sections: **A, B and C**. Answer one question each section.*

*Answer paper 2 in the answer booklet.*

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*Answer paper 1 on your objective test answer sheet*

*Do not start paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes*

## PAPER 2

This paper consists of three sections. Answer one question from each section.

*Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentations of materials*

### SECTION A : OUR ENVIRONMENT

*Answer one question in this section*

1. (a). Explain the term rural urban drift 4 marks  
(b). Outline four (4) effects of rural urban drift 16 marks
  
2. (a). Define adolescent irresponsible behaviour 2 marks  
(b). List three (3) adolescent irresponsible behaviours 3 marks  
(c). Highlights five (5) causes as adolescent irresponsible behaviours in the community  
15 marks

### SECTION B: GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY

*Answer one question in this section*

3. (a). Define the term migration of ethnic group 2 marks  
(b). List three (3) of the major ethnic groups in Ghana 3 marks  
(c). Outline five (5) benefits of migration of ethnic groups into Ghana? 15 marks
  
4. (a). What is constitution? 4 marks  
(b). Explain four(4) benefit of a constitution to a country. 16 marks

### SECTION C: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*Answer one question in this section*

5. (a). Explain the following  
i. Education 2 marks  
ii. Training 2 marks  
(b). Outline four (4) factor responsible for low productivity at the workplace. 16 marks
  
6. (a). Differentiate between natural resources and human resources 4 marks  
(b). Explain four (4) ways by when human resources of a country could be developed  
16marks

1. The relationship between distance measured in a map and the actual distance on the ground
  - A. A sketch
  - B. A statement
  - C. Layout
  - D. Scale
2. If the scale of a map is 1:100,000 and the distance on the map is 20cm, then the actual distance on the ground is
  - A. 0.2km
  - B. 2km
  - C. 20km
  - D. 20,000km
3. The integrity of the nation can be defended by .....
  - A. Cleaning the environment
  - B. Educating the youth
  - C. Encouraging immigration
  - D. Reporting saboteurs
4. The..... is a satellite of the Earth
  - A. Sun
  - B. Jupiter
  - C. Mars
  - D. Moon
5. Ghana lies between latitudes
  - A. 5° South And 11° North
  - B. 5° North And 11° North
  - C. 5° North And 11° South
  - D. 5° South And 11° South
6. To promote national unity Ghanaian are expected to be .....
  - A. Hard working
  - B. Patriotic
  - C. Highly educated
  - D. Well paid
7. The first castle school to be established in the Gold Coast (Ghana) was in
  - A. Accra
  - B. Cape coast
  - C. Elmina
  - D. Akropong
8. The people of British Togoland joined Ghana through .....
  - A. Conquest
  - B. Declaration
  - C. Permission

- D. Voting
9. Which of the following human activities destroys habitat of animals
- A. Bush burning
  - B. Bush following
  - C. Inter cropping
  - D. Mixed farming
10. The transition from childhood to adulthood is referred to as
- A. Adolescence
  - B. Manhood
  - C. Parenthood
  - D. Puberty
11. Which of the following methods is not a way of managing conflicts?
- A. Arbitration
  - B. Negotiation
  - C. Reconciliation
  - D. Suppression
12. The most economical way to disposing domestic and industrial waste is by
- A. Burning
  - B. Dumping
  - C. Recycling
  - D. Sieving
13. Which of the following factors least affects vegetation in Ghana?
- A. Climate
  - B. Human activities
  - C. Relief
  - D. Soil
14. The 1957 general election granted Ghana
- A. Political independence
  - B. Republican status
  - C. Membership of commonwealth
  - D. Internal self – government
15. The organs of government that initiates policies to be passed into law is the
- A. Media
  - B. Judiciary
  - C. Parliament
  - D. Executive
16. Which of the following natural resources is being over exploited in Ghana?
- A. Mineral
  - B. Water
  - C. Timber

- D. Sand
17. The state supports private businesses because they.....
- A. Make a lot of profit
  - B. Organize trade fairs
  - C. Produces essentials goods
  - D. Pay taxes for development
18. The cape coast castle is a national asset because it promotes
- A. Trade
  - B. Education
  - C. Tourism
  - D. Civilization
19. The area with the highest amount of rainfall in Ghana is.....
- A. Cape coast
  - B. Koforidua
  - C. Kumasi
  - D. Axim
20. Which of the following constitute human right abuse?
- A. Child labour
  - B. Sex trade
  - C. Truancy
  - D. Favouritism
21. Environmental degradation in Tarkwa and Prestea is mainly due to.....
- A. Sand winning
  - B. Illegal mining
  - C. Timber lumbering
  - D. Palm wine tapping
22. A bill passes by parliament becomes law when the president gives his.....
- A. Accord
  - B. Veto
  - C. Advice
  - D. Assent
23. Parallel cultures in Ghana are seen in the institute of.....
- A. Marriage rite
  - B. Puberty rite
  - C. Trokosi
  - D. Chieftaincy
24. The 1992 constitution of Ghana was given public approval through.....
- A. Bye elections
  - B. At home
  - C. General elections
  - D. Referendum

25. The amount imposed on people of Gold Coast under the poll tax ordinance was.....
- A. One shilling
  - B. Two shilling
  - C. Three shilling
  - D. Four shilling
26. Socialization of the child begins.....
- A. At school
  - B. At home
  - C. At church
  - D. With the peer group
27. The first Europeans to arrive in Ghana in 1471 came from
- A. France
  - B. Spain
  - C. Switzerland
  - D. Portugal
28. Writing a bill into a legal language is done by the .....
- A. Attorney general's department
  - B. Registrar department
  - C. Judicial council
  - D. Council of state
29. Ghana is not economically independent because of her
- A. Poor natural resource
  - B. Low per capital income
  - C. Poor banking practices
  - D. Over reliance on foreign loans
30. Which of the following tertiary industries is a leading foreign exchange earner in Ghana?
- A. Insurance
  - B. Tourism
  - C. Transport
  - D. Banking
31. Which of the following countries has at least per capita income
- A. Japan
  - B. Ghana
  - C. Britain
  - D. Canada
32. Water bodies on a physical map are represented by
- A. Blue colour
  - B. Green colour
  - C. Yellow colour
  - D. Brown colour

33. The British colonized parts of the gold coast largely through
- A. Conquest
  - B. Persuasion
  - C. Bribery
  - D. Invitation
34. The head of state of Ghana from 1957 to 1960 was.....
- A. Kwame Nkrumah
  - B. Queen of British
  - C. K.A Busia
  - D. Gordon Guggisberg
35. The west coast of Africa is washed by the.....
- A. Pacific ocean
  - B. Antarctic ocean
  - C. Indian ocean
  - D. Atlantic ocean
36. Tourism in Ghana promotes the growth of the.....
- A. Film industry
  - B. Hotel industry
  - C. Textile industry
  - D. Health services
37. A credit union is an example of a .....
- A. Joint stock company
  - B. Cooperative society
  - C. Partnership
  - D. Public corporation
38. The regular payments which individuals and organizations make to insurance companies are .
- A. Premium
  - B. Salaries
  - C. Taxes
  - D. Wages
39. The practices of check and balances prevents
- A. Dictatorship
  - B. Favoritism
  - C. Ethnicity
  - D. Sectionalism
40. One benefit that Ghana derives from co – operating with international bodies is .....
- A. Payment of dues to such bodies
  - B. Cost to the country
  - C. Accepting refugees
  - D. Technology transfer

DAS BECE PERFORMANCE BOOSTER  
BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE MOCK  
SOCIAL STUDIES

SECTION A: OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. (a) Rural-Urban drift is the movement of people from the rural areas to the urban areas.

**Note: 4 marks, mere definition award not more than 2marks**

**Definition, explanation, types examples if any**

(b).

- i. There is increased incidence of broken homes in the villages
- ii. There is lack of supervision of children in the villages
- iii. There will be pressure on social amenities
- iv. There will be increase in crime waves
- v. Loss of population in the Rural Areas
- vi. Streetism
- vii. Increase in the spread of diseases
- viii. Etc.

**16 marks, any 4 points Mere points mark over 4marks**

**Points and explanations, with examples**

2. (a) Adolescent irresponsible behaviour refers to the behaviours of the adolescence that are contrary to the norms of the society. In other words, it refers to the behaviour that goes against the accepted norms and value of a community or society.

**2 marks Mere definition with examples to score**

(b)

- i. Prostitution
- ii. Drug abuse
- iii. Abortion
- iv. Armed robbery
- v. Truancy
- vi. Disrespectfulness
- vii. Disobedience of rules and regulations
- viii. Masturbation
- ix. Watching of pornographies
- x. Etc.

**Any 3 points for 3 marks 1 mark each**

- (c)
- i. Refusal of parents to provide children with their needs (physical )
  - ii. Pressure from their peers to engage in bad behaviour
  - iii. Failure of parents in showing respect to the children
  - iv. Parents engage in irresponsible behaviours themselves
  - v. Some parents fail to show affection to their children
  - vi. Curiosity and adventurous nature of some children
  - vii. Broken homes

**15 marks, 3marks each, any 5 points Mere points mark over 4marks  
Points and explanations, with examples**

#### SECTION B: GOVERNANCE, POLITICALS AND STABILITY

3. (a) Migration of Ethnic groups is the movement of an ethnic group from one place to settle in another place.

**2 marks Mere definition with examples to score**

- (b)
- i. Akan.
  - ii. The Ewe.
  - iii. The Ga-Adanbge.
  - iv. The Mole Dagbon .
  - v. The Guan.

**Any 3 points for 3 marks 1 mark each**

- (c)
- i. for fertile land
  - ii. for peace and security
  - iii. For larger market for trade
  - iv. For accessible water supplies
  - v. Increase in population
  - vi. Avoidance of natural disaster
  - vii. Running away from cruel or wicked kings
  - viii. For fishing activities along the seas or river courses

**15 marks, 3marks each, any 5 points Mere points mark over 4marks  
Points and explanations, with examples**

4. (a) A constitution is a set of rules for governing a country. A constitution may be a written document. That is, all the laws may be codified into a single document (as in Ghana). In that case we call it legal documents.

**Note: 4 marks, mere definition award not more than 2marks**

**Definition, explanation, types examples if any**

(b)

- i. Easier maintenance of law and order.
- ii. Assurance of individual's rights and freedoms
- iii. Establishment of Organs of institutions.
- iv. Making government accountable.
- v. Setting political direction of the country.
- vi. Helping prevent Human Right Abuse.
- vii. Determine the functions and powers of state institutions.

**16 marks, 4marks each, any 4 points Mere points mark over 4marks  
Points and explanations, with examples**

#### SECTION C: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Answer one question

5. (a) Education is the process of learning geared or directed towards assisting the individual to acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes that will help him/her to improve his/her life. Education is not only acquired in schools. It is acquired at home and in a variety of other places outside the school.

**2 marks definition with explanations and examples to score**

(ii) Training is a form of education except that training is more specific and geared or directed towards the acquisition of expertise in a particular vocation, trade, work or profession.

**2 marks definition with explanations and examples to score**

(b)

- i. Low Remuneration
- ii. Poor attitude towards work
- iii. Bureaucracy
- iv. Lack of commitment and dedication

- v. Poor supervision
- vi. Too much political interference
- vii. Pilfering and embezzlement.

**16 marks, 4marks each, any 4 points Mere points mark over 4marks**

**Points and explanations, with examples**

6. (a) Natural resources are materials provided by nature which help in the process of production whilst human resource refers to the population, skills and ability to use them to facilitate development.

**4 marks definition with explanations, contrast and examples to score**

(b)

- i. Education
- ii. Training
- iii. Remuneration
- iv. Employment
- v. Efficient tools
- vi. Proper supervision
- vii. Working conditions

**16 marks, 4marks each, any 4 points Mere points mark over 4marks**

**Points and explanations, with examples**

PAPER 2

40 MARKS

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. D
16. A
17. D
18. C
19. D
20. B
21. B
22. D
23. A
24. D
25. A
26. B
27. D
28. A
29. D
30. B
31. B
32. A
33. B
34. B
35. D
36. B
37. B
38. A
39. A
40. D

BECE BOOSTER  
SOCIAL STUDIES  
Essay and Objective

**2&1**

Name: .....

Index number: .....

# DAS B.E.C.E PERFORMANCE BOOSTER

## BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE MOCK

### SOCIAL STUDIES 2&1

1hr: 45 minutes

#### ESSAY AND OBJECTIVES

Write your **name** and **index number** in **ink** in the spaces provided above

This booklet consists of two papers. Paper 2 is in three sections: **I, II and III**. Answer one question each section.

Answer paper 2 in the answer booklet.

Paper 2 will last 1 hour after which the answer booklet will be collected

Answer paper 1 on your objective test answer sheet

Do not start paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes



**PAPER 2**

This paper consists of three sections. Answer one question from each section.

*Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentations of materials*

*This paper consists of three sections A, B, and C. Answer three questions only choosing one question from each section.*

*all questions carry equal marks*

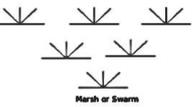
*Answer all questions in your answer booklet*

*Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material*

**SECTION A THE ENVIRONMENT**

*Answer only one question from this section*

- 1) (a) What is population growth? [4 marks]  
 (b) Highlight four factors affecting population growth [16 marks]
2. (a) Identify the following conventional signs [5 marks]

Conventional Signs	Features/Name
12. Map symbol?  <small>Bridge Road Level Crossing Quizdom</small>	
	
 <small>Marsh or Swamp</small>	
	
	

- (b) Outline five economic importance of rocks [15 marks]

**SECTION B GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY**

*Answer only one question from this section*

- 2) (a) (i) What is democracy? [4 marks]  
(ii) List four institutions which promote democracy in the country [ 4 marks]
- (b) Explain four importance of democracy [12 marks]
- 3) (a) Define the following:
- (i) Human right [2 ½ marks]  
(ii) Human right abuse [2 ½ marks]

- (b) List three forms of human right abuse [3 marks]
- (c) Highlight four ways of preventing human right abuse [12 marks]

### **SECTION C**

#### **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

*Answer only one question from this section*

- 4) (a) What is development? [4 marks]  
(b) Highlight four problems facing Ghana [12 marks]
- 5) (a) Define extractive industry [2 marks]  
(b) List three professions in the extractive sector [3 marks]  
(c) Highlight five contributions of the primary production to the development of the country [15 marks]

***END OF PAPER***

***Answer all the questions***

1. Ghana lies between latitudes

- A. 5° South and 11° North
- B. 5° North and 11° North
- C. 5° North and 11° South
- D. 5° South and 11° South

2. To promote national unity Ghanaians are expected to be

- A. hardworking
- B. patriotic
- C. highly educated
- D. well paid

3. The outermost part of the earth is called the

- A. atmosphere
- B. core
- C. mantle
- D. crust

4. Adolescent chastity is beneficial to the girl because it helps her to

- A. enjoy free education
- B. gain automatic scholarship
- C. have uninterrupted education
- D. pass examinations easily

5. When two air masses of different temperatures meet, the condition results in the

- A. rain shadow
- B. cyclonic rainfall
- C. relief rainfall
- D. thunder and lightning

6. The high dependency problem of some families can be solved by

- A. encouraging parents to feed their children properly
- B. practicing family planning
- C. sending the children to school
- D. sharing the responsibility with relatives

7. One way of sustaining unity among the ethnic groups in Ghana is by
- A. allowing people to enjoy free movement
  - B. appreciating cultural practices of other people
  - C. keeping trouble makers in prison
  - D. selecting leaders through election
8. Which of the following is not a function of the Police Service?
- A. Arresting criminals
  - B. Controlling traffic
  - C. Judging cases in court
  - D. Maintaining peace and order.
9. The first castle school to be established in the Gold Coast (Ghana) was in
- A. Accra
  - B. Cape Coast
  - C. Elmina
  - D. Akropong
10. Which of the following men fought for the abolishing of the slave trade?
- A. Andreas Riss
  - B. Gordon Guggisberg
  - C. James Somerset
  - D. William Wilberforce
11. The people of British Togoland joined Ghana through
- A. conquest
  - B. declaration
  - C. permission
  - D. voting
12. Adolescence is a period of transition from
- A. childhood to adulthood
  - B. childhood to old age
  - C. infancy to adulthood
  - D. infancy to childhood

13. Adolescent chastity is important because it prevents
- A. contraction of HIV and AIDS
  - B. frequent malaria among the youth
  - C. peer pressure among the youth
  - D. the occurrence of broken home
14. Adopting a foreign way of life in one's native country implies
- A. cultural assimilation
  - B. foreign domination
  - C. parallel culture
  - D. rapid modernization
15. Trokosi and female genital mutilation are cultural practices that must be abolished because
- A. some people become rich through their performance
  - B. the police dislike them
  - C. they are against the rights of the victim
  - D. they are practised all over the country
16. The four cardinal points are
- A. East, South-West, North, West.
  - B. North, South, North-East, South-West
  - C. North, South, East, West
  - D. West, South-East, North-East, South
17. The ratio between distance measured on a map and the actual distance on the ground is
- A. a sketch
  - B. a statement
  - C. layout
  - D. scale
18. If the scale of a map is 1:10,000 and the distance on the map is 20 cm, then the actual distance on the ground is
- A. 0.2 km
  - B. 2 km
  - C. 20 km
  - D. 20,000 km
19. The Yaa Asantewaa war of 1900 was caused by
- A. Governor Hudson's demand for the Golden Stool
  - B. the closure of the slave trade routes to the coast

- C. the killing of George Ekem Ferguson
- D. the refusal of the Asantes to accept Christianity

20. The Sagrenti war was fought in the year
- A. 1834
  - B. 1864
  - C. 1874
  - D. 1884

21. Private businesses can contribute to the development of the nation by
- A. registering their businesses
  - B. purchasing expensive machines
  - C. paying their taxes as required
  - D. producing expensive goods

22. Floods can best be controlled in our communities through
- A. construction of boreholes
  - B. planned layout
  - C. harvesting of rainwater
  - D. tarring of roads

23. One effect of colonization is that it made Ghanaians to
- A. produce more food crops
  - B. have one common language
  - C. be self-reliant economically
  - D. develop strong taste for foreign goods

24. Ghana co-operates with other countries to
- A. foster friendly relationships
  - B. increase her level of tax revenue
  - C. adopt a common code of conduct
  - D. create more jobs for her citizens

25. The functions of a presiding member of a District Assembly are likened to those of the
- A. Clerk of Parliament
  - B. Chief Justice
  - C. Speaker of Parliament
  - D. Appeal Court Judge

26. The world is divided into Northern and Southern Hemispheres by the
- A. Tropic of Cancer
  - B. Tropic of Capricorn
  - C. Equator
  - D. Greenwich Meridian
27. Relief rainfall is also known as
- A. convectional rainfall
  - B. frontal rainfall
  - C. orographic rainfall
  - D. cyclonic rainfall
28. The Head of State of Ghana from 1957 to 1960 was
- A. Kwame Nkrumah
  - B. Queen of Britain
  - C. K. A. Busia
  - D. Gordon Guggisberg
29. The Supreme Court of Ghana mainly
- A. runs courses for Judges and Magistrates
  - B. remands criminals in prison custody
  - C. interprets the constitution and laws for the country
  - D. makes and implements laws in the country
30. Daboya is noted for the mining of
- A. salt
  - B. gold
  - C. diamond
  - D. bauxite
31. Which of the following is the best way of conserving Ghana's forest cover?
- A. Promoting the use of charcoal
  - B. Vigilance of forest guards
  - C. Encouraging the replanting of trees
  - D. Growing more cover crops
32. If a distance of 40 kilometres on land is represented by 10 centimetres on a map, what is the scale of the map?
- A. 1 centimetre to 2 kilometres
  - B. 1 centimetre to 4 kilometres
  - C. 1 centimetre to 5 kilometres
  - D. 1 centimetre to 8 kilometres

33. Slaves who were sent to the West Indies worked on
- A. coconut plantations
  - B. pineapple plantations
  - C. banana plantations
  - D. sugar-cane plantations
34. The practice of checks and balances prevents
- A. dictatorship
  - B. favouritism
  - C. ethnicity
  - D. sectionalism
35. Motivation and supervision help in the efficient use of
- A. human resources
  - B. national resources
  - C. mineral resources
  - D. capital resources
36. The basic way of promoting savings habit among children is by
- A. adopting an insurance policy
  - B. joining a credit union
  - C. opening a current account
  - D. providing money boxes
37. A credit union is an example of a
- A. joint stock company
  - B. co-operative society
  - C. partnership
  - D. public corporation
38. The regular payments which individuals and organizations make to insurance companies are
- A. premiums
  - B. salaries
  - C. taxes
  - D. wages
39. Indiscipline is a problem to the Ghanaian society because it
- A. reduces productivity
  - B. destroys the educational system
  - C. encourages bribery and corruption
  - D. leads to high birth rate
40. Tourism in Ghana promotes the growth of the
- A. film industry
  - B. hotel industry
  - C. textile industry
  - D. health industry

## ENVIRONMENT: PART 1

### QUESTION 1

a. Population growth is the rate/percentage at population of a country increases or decreases over time.

- **Mere definition 1mark**
- **Mere definition with examples 2marks**
- **Definition, explanation, types, examples 4marks**

#### Question 1b

- Migration
- Death rate
- Birth rate
- Religious factors
- Teenage pregnancy
- Early marriage
- Etc.

- **Mere point 1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
- **Sentence answers 1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
- **Full explanation with examples 4marks each, 4 points 16marks**

### QUESTION 2a

Bridge, church, marshy area , road, foot path

- **Mere listing 1mark each, 5marks**

### QUESTION 2b

- Raw materials for construction
- Wind breaks
- Rainfall formation
- Tourist attraction
- Mineral deposits
- Foreign exchange  
Revenue to government
- Etc.

- **Mere point 1mark each, 5points, 3marks**
- **Sentence answers 1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
- **Full explanation with examples 3marks each, 5points 15marks**

## GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND STABILITY

### QUESTION 3a

Democracy is a system of government in which political power is vested in the people and exercised directly through voting.

- **Mere definition 1mark**
- **Mere definition with examples 2marks**
- **Definition, explanation, types, examples 4marks**

### Question 3b

- i. The court
- ii. The presidency
- iii. The army
- iv. The police
- v. CHRAJ
- vi. NECCE
- vii. ETC.

**Mere points, 4points, 4marks**

### Question 3c

- i. Respect for rules of law
- ii. Periodic and regular free and fair election
- iii. Independent judiciary
- iv. Multi-party system
- v. Good and workable constitution
- vi. Rights of the people are respected

- **Mere point** **1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
- **Sentence answers** **1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
- **Full explanation with examples** **3marks each, 4points 12marks**

### QUESTION 4a

(i) Human right abuse is the infringement on the right and freedoms of individuals in the society.

- **Mere definition** **1 mark**
- **Mere definition with examples** **2 ½ marks**

(ii) Human right abuse is the infringement on the rights of the individuals in the country.

- **Mere definition** **1mark**
- **Mere definition with examples** **2 ½ marks**

### Question 4 b

- i. Child trafficking
- ii. Child kidnapping
- iii. Sex trade
- iv. Bullying
- v. Domestic slavery

- **Mere points, 3 points, 3marks**

### Question 4 c

- i. Public education
- ii. The role of the court
- iii. Political representation
- iv. Women empower
- v. Independent judiciary

- vi. Lack of political representation
  - **Mere point** **1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
  - **Sentence answers** **1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
  - **Full explanation with examples** **3marks each, 4points 12marks**

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### QUESTION 5a

Development is a positive growth which includes a qualitative and quantitative improvement in the lives of the people of a given country

- **Mere definition** **1mark**
- **Mere definition with examples** **2marks**
- **Definition, explanation, types, examples** **4marks**

### Question 5b

- i. Low agricultural production
- ii. High indebtedness
- iii. Aid dependency
- iv. Corruption
- v. Political instability
- vi. Poor infrastructure
- vii. Spread of diseases
- viii. Road accidents
- ix. Rapid population growth
- x. Etc.

- **Mere point** **1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
- **Sentence answers** **1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
- **Full explanation with examples** **3marks each, 4points 16marks**

### QUESTION 6a

The extractive is the process of obtaining raw materials which already exist

- **Mere definition** **1mark**
- **Mere definition with examples** **2marks**

### Question 6b

- i. Farming
- ii. Fishing
- iii. Mining
- iv. Sand wining
- v. Stone quarrying
- vi. Lumbering
- vii. Etc.

**Mere points, 3points, 3marks**

### Question 6c

- i. Creation of employment
- ii. Income generation to the people

- iii. Food to the population
- iv. Revenue to government
- v. Foreign exchange
- vi. Raw materials to the manufacturing sector
- **Mere point** **1mark each, 5points, 5marks**
- **Sentence answers** **1 ½ marks each, 7 ½ marks**
- **Full explanation with examples** **3marks each, 5points 15marks**

PAPER 2

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. B
- 7. B
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. D
- 11. D
- 12. A
- 13. A
- 14. A
- 15. C
- 16. C
- 17. D
- 18. B
- 19. A
- 20. C
- 21. C
- 22. B
- 23. D
- 24. A
- 25. C
- 26. C
- 27. C
- 28. B
- 29. C
- 30. A
- 31. C
- 32. B
- 33. D
- 34. A
- 35. A
- 36. D
- 37. B
- 38. A
- 39. A
- 40. B



BECE BOOSTER  
SOCIAL STUDIES  
Essay and Objective  
1hr: 45 minutes

2&1

Name: .....

Index number: .....

## DAS B.E.C.E PERFORMANCE BOOSTER

**BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE MOCK**

### SOCIAL STUDIES 2&1

1hr: 45 minutes

#### ESSAY AND OBJECTIVES

*Write your **name** and **index number** in **ink** in the spaces provided above*

*This booklet consists of two papers. Paper 2 is in three sections: **I, II and III**. Answer one question each section.*

*Answer paper 2 in the answer booklet.*

*Paper 2 will last 1 hour after which the answer booklet will be collected*

*Answer paper 1 on your objective test answer sheet*

*Do not start paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes*

This paper consists of **three** sections: **A, B** and **C**. Answer **three** questions **only**, choosing **one** question from **each** section.

**All** questions carry **equal** marks.

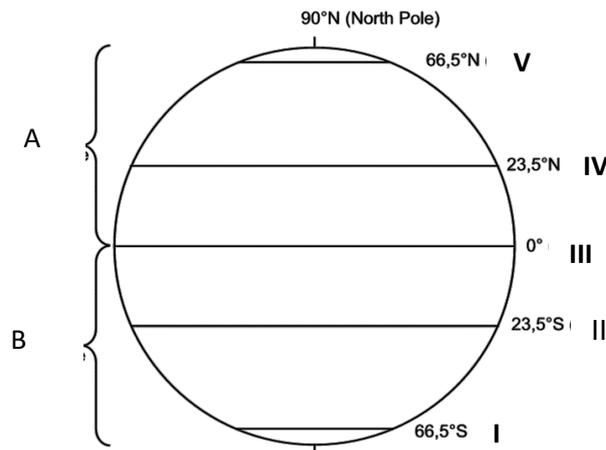
Answer all the questions in your answer booklet.

Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material.

### SECTION A THE ENVIRONMENT

Answer **one** question **only** from this section.

7. (a) Study the diagram below and answer the questions under it



- (i) What does the diagram represents? [1 mark]  
 (i i) Name the parts labelled I to V [5marks]  
 (ii) Name parts A and B [2marks]  
 (b) Outline four effects of environmental degradation [12 marks]
8. (a) Explain the following:  
 i. Parallel culture; [2 marks]  
 ii. Cultural assimilation [2 marks]  
 (b) List four outmoded culture in Ghana [4 marks]  
 (b) Highlight **four negative** effects of outmoded cultures in Ghana [12marks]

### SECTION B GOVERNANCE, POLITICS and STABILITY

Answer **one** question **only** from this section.

9. (a) Explain the meaning of the term cooperation [4 marks]  
 (b) List four examples of international organization which Ghana is a member [4 marks]  
 (c) Outline four benefits Ghana derived from being member of international organizations [12marks]
10. (a) Explain the following  
 (i) Democracy  
 (ii) Political stability [5marks]  
 (b) Explain five factors responsible for political stability [15 marks]

SECTION C SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT

Answer **one** question **only** from this section.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 5. (a) Explain the meaning of saving?                                     | [4 marks]  |
| (b) List four avenues for savings towards the future                      | [4 marks]  |
| (b) Outline four reasons for savings                                      | [12 marks] |
| 6. (a) Explain the term entrepreneurship                                  | [3 marks]  |
| (d) List five types of enterprises in Ghana                               | [5 marks]  |
| (e) Highlight four reasons for more sole proprietorship business in Ghana | [12marks]  |

PAPER 1[45 MINUTES]

Answer all the questions.

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

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this question paper. *Now answer the following questions.*

1. In which war was the British Governor Sir Charles McCarthy killed?
  - A. Yaa Asantewaa
  - B. Sagrenti
  - C. Battle of Nsamankow
  - D. Battle of Akatamanso
  
2. The British Governor who arranged the Bond of 1844 was
  - A. Thomas Birch Freeman
  - B. Commander Hill
  - C. Ekem Ferguson
  - D. George Guggisberg
  
3. Rocks formed by the cooling and hardening of molten magma from the earth's interior are
  - A. Sedimentary
  - B. Metamorphic
  - C. Laterite
  - D. Igneous
  
4. In Ghana slums are mostly found in
  - A. Rural areas
  - B. Urban areas
  - C. Highlands
  - D. Valleys
  
5. The main function of the executive organ of government is
  - A. Interpretation of law
  - B. Passing of laws
  - C. Implementation of policies
  - D. Approval of budget
  
6. In a statement form, the Representative Fraction (RF) scale of 1:600,000 can be written as
  - A. 1 cm to 600km
  - B. 1 cm to 60km
  - C. 1 cm to 6km
  - D. 1 cm to 6,000km

7. Water pollution can lead to the outbreak of
- A. Measles
  - B. Cholera
  - C. Chicken pox
  - D. Small pox
8. The best way of increasing productivity in the agricultural sector is through
- A. Effective supervision
  - B. Planning and target setting
  - C. The use of modern technology
  - D. Instituting best farmer's awards
9. Enjoyment of one's right is always accompanied by
- A. Allowances
  - B. Remunerations
  - C. Entitlements
  - D. Obligations
10. One of the negative effects of rural-urban migration is
- A. Ethnic conflicts
  - B. Breakdown of family ties
  - C. High infant mortality
  - D. Chieftaincy disputes
11. In Ghana, encouraging greater girl's participation in education can help reduce
- A. Adultery in society
  - B. Population growth rate
  - C. Urban- rural drift
  - D. Maternal health care centers
12. The nearest planet to the sun is
- A. Jupiter
  - B. Mars
  - C. Mercury
  - D. Saturn
13. Which of the following professions depend on the use of the compass?
- A. Doctors
  - B. Lawyers
  - C. Pilots
  - D. Farmers
14. Singing the Ghana National Anthem inspires the spirit of
- A. Belongingness

- B. Patriotism
- C. Competition
- D. Merry-making

15. The coastal towns of Elmina and Cape Coast are popular tourist centers due to their

- A. Game and wildlife
- B. Forts and castles
- C. Beautiful lagoons
- D. Natural scenery

16. Cocoa production is classified under which of the following industries?

- A. Secondary
- B. Primary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Cottage

17. Which of the following settlements is a feature of slum?

- A. Dispersed
- B. Linear
- C. Overcrowded
- D. Planned

18. Government policies are implemented at the District level by the

- A. Presiding member
- B. Chief executive
- C. Coordinating director
- D. Regional minister

19. Community conflicts are best settled through

- A. Police action
- B. Court ruling
- C. Arbitration and reconciliation
- D. Government intervention

20. Which of the following options is not a responsibility of a Ghanaian?

- A. Payment of taxes
- B. Participating in political activities
- C. Respecting the rights of others
- D. Engaging in trading activities

21. Trees grow well in south-western Ghana because of

- A. Low humidity
- B. Low temperature

- C. Abundant rainfall
- D. Sandy soil

22. Promoting National unity in Ghana greatly depends on

- A. Tolerance
- B. Kindness
- C. Religion
- D. Politics

23. The moon is a natural satellite of

- A. Mercury
- B. Earth
- C. Jupiter
- D. Mars

24. The most important activity by which an economy can be improved is

- A. Primary production
- B. Secondary production
- C. Tertiary production
- D. Importation of goods

25. Protecting national property is the obligation

- A. The police
- B. All citizens
- C. Government officials
- D. The fire services

26. A constitution popularly approved by the people ensures

- A. Ethnic disunity
- B. Economic prosperity
- C. Good governance
- D. Rapid development

27. A country with an ideal population size enjoys

- A. Good quality of life
- B. Increased foreign aid
- C. Rapid industrialization
- D. Pleasant social environment

28. The transition from childhood to adulthood is referred to as

- A. Adolescence
- B. Parenthood
- C. Puberty
- D. Manhood

29. If the scale of a map is 1: 100,000 and the distance on the map is 30cm, then the actual distance on the map is
- A. 30 km
  - B. 0.3 km
  - C. 3 km
  - D. 30,000 km
30. The integrity of the nation can be defended by
- A. Encouraging immigration
  - B. Reporting saboteurs
  - C. Education the youth
  - D. Cleaning the environment
31. The people of British Togoland joined Ghana through
- A. Conquest
  - B. Persuasion
  - C. Voting
  - D. Declaration
32. Which of the following towns is a tourist center in Northern Ghana?
- A. Paga
  - B. Dolgatanga
  - C. Wa
  - D. Tamale
33. One of the characteristics of a good law is that, it should de
- A. Applied equally
  - B. Approved by the electorate
  - C. Sympathetic to the poor
  - D. Favorable to the rich
34. Rural- urban drift can be minimized by the provision of
- A. Interest free loans
  - B. Social amenities
  - C. Mobile phones
  - D. Musical instruments
35. One of the ways of minimizing indiscipline in Ghana is
- A. Strict enforcement of laws
  - B. Provisions of legal aid
  - C. To pamper the youth
  - D. To approve of capital punishment

36. The smock and the kente worn by many Ghanaian on special occasions form part of Ghana's

- A. Parallel culture
- B. Material culture
- C. Effective culture
- D. Non-material cultures

37. Some ethnic groups in Ghana may resist cultural change if it

- A. Is brought from outside
- B. Is a parallel culture
- C. Does not address their concerns
- D. Allows freedom of worship and expression

38. One benefit of adolescent chastity is that it

- A. Encourage stigmatization
- B. Reduces self-dignity
- C. Increases interrupted education
- D. Enhances acceptance by society

39. One problem hindering the effective functioning of District Assemblies in Ghana is

- A. Rapid population growth
- B. Mobilization of funds for development
- C. Interference by traditional rulers
- D. Maintenance of law and order

40. Private enterprises are established to

- A. Make profit for themselves
- B. Provide for the needy
- C. Provide insurance
- D. Pay tax to the government

# MARKING SCHEME

## ENVIRONMENT: PART 1

### QUESTION 1

b. (i) Globe [2marks, correct spelling to score]

(ii) I.....The Antarctic circle

II.....The Tropic of Capricorn

III.....The Equator

IV.....The Tropic of Cancer

V.....The Artic circle

1 mark each, correct spellings to score, 4marks

(iii) A.....Northern Hemisphere

B.....Southern Hemisphere

[2marks, 1 mark each]

(b) i. spread of diseases

ii. destruction of natural forest

iii. destruction of water bodies

iv. famine

v. desertification

vi. soil infertility

vii. etc.

- **Mere point** **1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
- **Sentence answers** **1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
- **Full explanation with examples** **3marks each, 4 points 12marks**

### QUESTION 2a

i. Parallel culture refers to the practice whereby two ways of doing the same thing are adopted while only one could suffice.

**Definition and explanation with examples to score**

**2marks**

ii. Cultural assimilation is the practice where a society adopt part or whole of other society's culture.

**Definition and explanation with examples to score**

**2marks**

### QUESTION 2b.

- Trokosi system
- Female genital mutilation
- Cruel widowhood rites
- Witch camp
- Etc.

**vi. Any four, mere points, 4marks**

- **Mere listing 1mark each, 5marks**

### **QUESTION 2b**

viii. Human rights abuse

ix. Death

x. Spread of diseases

xi. Social burden

xii. Loss of personal dignity

xiii. It impedes progress

xiv. Low productivity

xv. Etc.

- **Mere point 1mark each, 4points, 3marks**
- **Sentence answers 1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
- **Full explanation with examples 3marks each, 4points 12marks**

## **GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND STABILITY**

### **QUESTION 3a**

Cooperation is the coming together of two or more countries to achieve a common goal

- **Mere definition 1mark**
- **Mere definition with examples 2marks**
- **Definition, explanation, types, examples 4marks**

### **Question 3b**

viii. ECOWAS

ix. UNO

x. AU

xi. NEPAD

xii. Common Wealth

xiii. ETC.

**Mere points, any 4points, 4marks**

### **Question 3c**

i. Assistance in times of trouble

ii. Fiancé of economic development

iii. Advice from experts for development

iv. Maintenance of friendly relation

v. Promotes cultural identity

vi. Humanitarian aid

vii. Etc.

- **Mere point 1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
- **Sentence answers 1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
- **Full explanation with examples 3marks each, 4points 12marks**

### **QUESTION 4a**

- (iii) Democracy is the system of government whereby the wishes of the people are taken into the account in the process of government through periodic election

- **Mere definition 1 mark**
  - **Mere definition with examples 2 ½ marks**
- (iv) Political stability is the situation whereby there is a stable political atmosphere characterised by democratic means of changing government through election
- **Mere definition 1mark**
  - **Mere definition with examples 2 ½ marks**

**Question 4 b**

- vii. Good and workable constitution
  - viii. Independent judiciary
  - ix. Rule of law
  - x. Periodic election
  - xi. Political tolerance
  - xii. Respect for human rights
- **Mere point 1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
  - **Sentence answers 1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
  - **Full explanation with examples 3marks each, 4points 12marks**

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**QUESTION 5a**

Saving is part of income left after consumption for future use

- **Mere definition 1mark**
- **Mere definition with examples 2marks**
- **Definition, explanation, types, examples 4marks**

Question 5b

- i. Bank
- ii. Savings and loan
- iii. Susu company
- iv. Insurance
- v. Credit union
- vi. Etc.
- vii. Mere points, 4points, 4marks, 1mark each**

QUESTION 5c.

- i. To offset eventuality
  - ii. To further education
  - iii. For profit
  - iv. To avoid unnecessary spending
  - v. To minimize borrowing
  - vi. To undertake project
- **Mere point 1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
  - **Sentence answers 1 ½ marks each, 6marks**
  - **Full explanation with examples 3marks each, 4points 12marks**

**QUESTION 6a**

Entrepreneurship is the process of setting up business by combining the factors of production with the aim of making profit

- **Mere definition** **1mark**
- **Mere definition with examples** **2marks**
- **Definition, explanations, example** **3marks**

### **Question 6b**

- Sole proprietorship
- Co-operatives
- Joint stock company
- Partnership
- Public cooperation

**Mere points, 5points, 5marks**

**Correct spellings to score**

### **Question 6c**

- Easy to form
- Small capital needed
- No regulation needed
- Quicker decision making
- More privacy
- Etc.**

- **Mere point** **1mark each, 4points, 4marks**
- **Sentence answers** **1 ½ marks each, 6 marks**
- **Full explanation with examples** **3marks each, 4points 12marks**

### PAPER 2

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- B

- 26. C
- 27. A
- 28. A
- 29. A
- 30. B
- 31. C
- 32. A
- 33. A
- 34. B
- 35. A
- 36. B
- 37. C
- 38. D
- 39. B
- 40. A





