

MAY 2023 BECE HOME MOCK ANSWERS TO OBJECTIVES

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

SECTION B

Q1A:

The North-East Trade winds of Africa are a part of the global wind pattern that blows from the subtropical high pressure belt towards the equator in the Northern Hemisphere.

In Africa, these winds are known as the Harmattan winds, and they blow across the Sahel region, which spans from Mauritania to Sudan.

The Harmattan winds are characterized by their dryness, as they blow across the Sahara desert and carry dust particles and sand with them.

These winds typically start in November and last until March, bringing cool and dry weather to the region. The winds are strongest in December and January and can cause visibility problems due to the dust and sand they carry.

The Harmattan winds are important to the people of West Africa, as they can have both positive and negative impacts.

On one hand, they bring much-needed relief from the intense heat of the dry season and can help dry out crops and prevent disease.

On the other hand, they can cause respiratory problems and damage to crops and infrastructure due to the dust and sand they carry.

Q1B:

Characteristics of the North-East Trade winds.

- (i) It is dry (ie, it has low water vapour content / low humidity)
- (ii) It feels hot during the day and cold at night
- (iii) It carries a lot of dust particles
- (iv) Blows from the north-east towards the south-west

(v) Usually most severe within the months of November to

(vi) February

It is hazy and therefore reduces visibility

[any five]

Q1C

Negative effects /Disadvantages

Causes destruction of lives and property, when it is heavy and accompanied by

(vii) storms

(viii) Causes flooding of communities

(ix) Causes erosion – the washing away of the top soil

(x) Can reduce productivity, when people are not able to go to work due to heavy

(xi) rainfall

Can cause crops to go bad or rot, when it wets them and prevents drying

Q2A: Urban-rural drift is the movement (migration) of people from the urban centers to rural areas. This often happens when workers are of old age or people travel back to their villages for festivals, funerals among others. Often this is for a short stay of less than one year.

(b) Effects of rural-urban migration on the villages of Ghana.

(i) It brings about population decrease.

(ii) It reduces the workforce / human resource supply in the villages

(iii) It causes broken homes and families

(iv) It causes low yields from agriculture and other economic

(v) ventures

(vi) It leads to reduced food supply

(vii) It slows down the rate of development

(viii) It encourages promiscuity (casual sexual habits), due to absence of spouses (husbands or wives)

(ix) It can promote the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) due to increased promiscuity

It can lead to increased waywardness of children, in cases of absent parents or guardians.

(x) It may cause a breakdown in the cultural / traditional systems.

[any four]

(c) Ways of reducing rural-urban migration in Ghana.

(i) Creation of more job opportunities in the rural areas

- to encourage those who move from the rural to the urban areas in search of jobs to stay and work in the rural areas and still earn sufficient income to cater for themselves and their families.

(ii) Attractive government incentives for corporate bodies and firms

- to entice them to set up branches / agencies of their businesses in the rural areas.

Some of these incentives could be tax rebates, tax holidays, manpower training, subsidies, award schemes, etc, which would eventually draw lots of businesses / industries to the rural areas. This should serve as motivation for rural dwellers to stay and work there.

(iii) Provision of more/ better social amenities in rural areas

- such as public toilets, schools, potable water, electricity, information and

communication services, recreational centres, etc, in the rural areas. This would make life in the rural areas more attractive and interesting. Rural dwellers would therefore be enticed to stay

(iv) Amendment of negative cultural practices

- Such as puberty rites, widowhood rites, forced marriages, female genital mutilation, etc. Certain aspects, of these practices, which are painful, shameful, humiliating or dehumanising must be either stopped or modified to more acceptable forms. If this is done it would take away the fear that makes some people escape and hence encourage them to stay in the rural areas.

(v) Modernisation of agricultural industry in the rural areas

- This ensures higher interest in agric as well as increased yield / productivity, which would mean increased financial income for the agriculturists in the rural areas.

(vi) Educating the rural populace on dangers involved with urban migration and opportunities in rural areas.

- Some of these challenges could be lack of accommodation, lack of employment opportunities, getting of infectious diseases, involvement in social vices due to peer pressure or stress and hence danger of being arrested and being sent to prison, etc. Some of the opportunities in rural areas are ease of accommodation, acquisition of land for business or residence, lesser temptation for social vices, etc.

[any three]

PART III

MARKING SCHEME

Q3A:

Cultural change is the gradual alteration or adaptations that occur in the way people live. It includes changes in dressing, language, food, clothing, music, religion, beliefs, values, festivities and other expressions of culture

Q3B:

Factors responsible for cultural change in Ghana

(i) Migration

Migration refers to movement of persons or groups of people from a place to settle in another place, either temporarily or permanently. When this happens it may affect the way they do things due to the difference in culture / natural environment of the new place. Eg a person who moves from a warm climatic region to a colder one may be compelled to change his/her dressing from light and scanty clothes to heavier body covering ones.

(ii) Education

Both formal and informal education is aimed at changing one's way of doing things as a result of acquired knowledge, skills and attitudes. As people learn, they acquire new knowledge, which tends to change the way they think / perceive things, which usually leads to a change in the way they live and therefore a change in culture. Eg, change in one's diet due to knowledge of importance of taking balanced diet.

(iii) Religion

One's religion usually defines what is acceptable or unacceptable. Different religions have different belief systems which impact on the way the followers live. For instance, people who change their religions may be compelled to also change the way they dress, the songs

they can sing or listen to, the way they pray, sometimes the food they can eat or even the language they speak.

(iv) Urbanisation

People who move from rural areas to urban areas experience drastic changes in the way things are done. As time goes on, they forget about their old belief systems, values and traditional ethics. They now adopt the city lifestyle, which could mean changes in how they dress, how they dance, the songs they sing, the food they eat and even the good manners and polite behaviour they used to have.

(v) New technology and innovation

Swift changes in current technologies and innovative ideas have brought about rapid changes in culture. These changes happen because most of these modern technologies are more interesting, less tiresome, much faster and more user-friendly. Eg, these days, spending days and weeks to clear / plough a piece of land with a hoe / cutlass can now be done in a much better way by a tractor within a few minutes or hours. Children would rather surf the internet, play computer or video games rather than enjoying storytelling. Letter writing has now been replaced by emails, phone calls, text messaging, chatting on social internet networks.

(vi) Inter-marriages

When people marry they usually change some of the way they do things, out of compulsion, mutual understanding or the love they have for their spouses. Eg, they learn how to prepare and eat different kinds of food. There may also be changes in the way they talk, dress, work, worship God, relate with others, etc.

(vii) The Media

Both the print and electronic media play very significant roles in changing cultures of people. The more people see and hear a particular thing / behaviour, the more accustomed they get to that thing / behaviour. With time, these viewers and listeners gradually change from their old cultural ways of doing things to what they have been seeing / hearing. Many times, such changes are actually unconscious – ie, they don't intentionally decide to change, however they suddenly find themselves doing it. Eg, using a swear word (profane language) or unconsciously humming a song one heard on radio / TV.

[any four]

Q3C:

Benefits of water bodies in Ghana

Means of Transportation - Canoes, boats, ferries, etc are used to transport

(i) persons and

goods on certain rivers, lakes and the sea.

(ii) **Source of Water for Domestic Purposes** – People fetch water from streams, rivers, ponds, etc, for domestic uses, such as bathing, cooking, washing, and drinking. The Ghana Water Company also gets water from our rivers and lakes for treatment and supply as potable water

(iii) **Source of Water for Industrial Purposes** – Certain industries rely on water from water bodies for some of their industrial operations

(iv) **Source of Food (Fish / Protein)** – Fishermen in Ghana obtain fish from our streams, rivers, lakes, lagoons, ponds and the sea.

(v) Source of Employment – Water bodies provide employment and therefore income both directly and indirectly to people such as fishermen, tour guides, Volta River Authority workers, farmers, etc.

(vi) Generation of Hydroelectric Power – The Akosombo dam generates electricity for the entire country using water from the Volta River. The Bui dam, also for generation of hydroelectric power is still under construction.

(vii) Tourist Attraction Sites – Certain rivers and lakes serve as tourist attractions, which help to generate income and foreign exchange for the country.

(viii) Salt Production from Sea Water – Salt can be obtained from sea water through evaporation

(ix) Irrigation of Farmlands – In areas where there is little or no rainfall, farmers rely on water bodies to grow their crops

(x) Drainage System to Prevent Flooding - When rain falls, the water runs into gutters / drains, which carry them into water bodies. This prevents flooding of communities, which could have caused destruction of life and property.

(xi) Habitat for Aquatic Organisms – Several organisms and micro organisms in the ecosystem live in various water bodies

(xii) Source of Minerals – Certain rivers have mineral deposits in them, eg, alluvial gold in Rivers Birim, Pra and Offin, alluvial diamond in the Birim River . Currently, crude oil is drilled from beneath the sea (off shore Western Region)

(xiii) Helps in Rain Formation – Large amounts of water vapour in the atmosphere come from water evaporation from the surface of water bodies. The water vapour rises higher, becomes cooler, condenses and falls as rain.

[any five]

Question 4

Superstition

A belief system based on perceptions of the supernatural or the spiritual realm rather than on factual reasoning

(ii) Explain any four [4] superstitious beliefs in Ghana

- The belief that certain animals must not be killed
- The belief that some particular plants/ trees must not be cut
- The belief that one must not sweep at night
- The belief that one must not whistle while taking a bath
- The belief that a child's tooth that comes out must be thrown on a rooftop.
- The belief that one must not work on ones farm on certain days
- The belief that a couple must not have sex outdoors (even when no one is watching)
- The belief that one must not go fishing on specific days

Give any five [5] effects of superstitious beliefs on a community

Positive Effects

- (i) They help to facilitate safety of the community
- (ii) They help to inculcate acceptable social habits in the
- (iii) society
- (iv) They help to uphold law and order

- (v) They support the preservation of the environment
They help to maintain personal hygiene

Negative Effects

- They discourage scientific advancement and technology
- (vi) They generate conflicts among members of the community
- (vii) They create intense and unreasonable fear in the community
- (viii) They slow down development / progress in the community
- (ix) They sometimes permit abuse of one's human rights
- (x) They create suspicions among persons in a community
- (xi) They discourage creativity concerning innovative solutions to societal problems
- (xii) [any five]

QUESTION 5

[a] Outline the steps of law making in the parliament of Ghana (10 marks)

The major steps of law making in Ghana's parliament are...

- A A proposal or a bill is introduced to parliament
- B The speaker refers the bill to an appropriate committee to study and make recommendations.
- 2. The chairman of the committee presents the bill to the house.
- 3. A motion is put to the house for the bill to be read the second time.
- e. The bill is debated and voted upon.
- f. At the consideration stage, only the details of the bill are discussed and changes are made if necessary
- g. Parliament votes to approve or reject the bill
- h. The bill is sent to the Attorney General's Department to be written in a legal language
- i. The speaker sends the bill to the president to be signed into law
- j. The President signs the bill in law.
- K. The law is Gazette

(10 marks)

b. Describe four roles of law making by the Executive Arm of Government. (10marks)

- i. Formulating and sending bills to parliament for law making
- ii. Imposing curfews on troubled or conflict areas in the country
 - 1 Training and arming the security services
 - 2 Building more law courts to judge offences
 - 3 Building prison houses to contain prisoners
 - 4 Appointment of high court judges to sit on cases
 - 5 Assenting bills passed by parliament into laws
 - 6 Setting up commissions of enquiry to investigate serious cases

Note any function of law making by the president or the ministers of state or security services falls under this

QUESTION 6

6A:

- Having a working constitution
- Ensuring the rule of law
- Respecting the rights and freedoms of the people
- Existence of political parties

- Conducting free and fair elections
- Free Press and media etc.

Explain any four briefly.

6 B:

[a] By birth – A child born in Ghana whose parents or grandparents are Ghanaians etc.

[b] By founding – Child who are mission and found within Ghana's boundaries. Such children must be seven or less in years whose parents cannot be traced or found.

[c] By adoption: A child under 16 years adopted by a Ghanaian

[d] By registration – A foreigner married to a Ghanaian can registered to become a Ghanaian.

[e] By conferment: when the citizenship is confirmed on an individual by the President.

[f] Ancestry/ Decent: If one can trace his or her ancestry to Ghana

[g] Naturalization - A foreigner who stays in Ghana for a long time can apply to naturalize as a Ghanaian by renouncing his or her former citizenship.