

0405022/2&1 B.B.E.K.O

May 2022

SOCIAL STUDIES 2&1

Essay and Objective

1 hour 45 minutes

2 & 1

Name.....

Index Number.....

**BEST BRAIN EXAMINATIONS KONSORTIUM
GHANA**

Special Private Mock Examinations For BECE Candidates

May 2022

SOCIAL STUDIES 2 & 1

1 hour 45 minutes

Essay and Objective

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

This booklet consists of two papers. Answer Paper 2 which comes first, in your answer booklet and Paper 1 on your Objective Test answer sheet. Paper 2 will last 1 hour after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do not start Paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes.

ESSAY I

This paper consists of three sections: I, II, and III. Answer three questions choosing one question from each section.
All questions carry equal marks. Answer all the questions in your answer book. Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of answers.

**SECTION I
THE ENVIRONMENT**

Answer one question only from this section

1. (a) Differentiate between *rotation* and *revolution* of the earth.
(b) Explain how day and night are caused by rotation of the earth.
(c) Give **four** benefits of water bodies in Ghana.
(d) Outline **four** ways by which we can defend the integrity of Ghana.
2. (a) Mention **four** acts of irresponsible adolescent behaviour
(b) State **four** effects of irresponsible adolescent behaviour on the individual
(c) Highlight **four** effects of superstitious beliefs on society.
(d) Give **four** reasons why female genital mutilation must stop.

**SECTION II
GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY**

Answer one question only from this section

3. (a) Give **four** contributions of District Assemblies to national development.
(b) State **six** challenges facing district assemblies in Ghana.
(c) Give **four** characteristics of a democratic country.
(d) Suggest **four** ways every citizen of Ghana can help promote democracy.
- (a) Differentiate between *conflict prevention* and *conflict management*.
(b) Mention **four** sources of conflicts in the community.
(c) Give **four** ways in which we can prevent human rights abuses in Ghana.
(d) Identify **four** acts of human right abuses under the constitution of Ghana.

**SECTION III
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Answer one question only from this section

- (a) Give **four** causes of the low literacy rate in Ghana.
(b) In what **four** ways can high literacy rate accelerate national development?
(c) Suggest **four** ways of improving the health of Ghanaians.
(d) State **four** possible effects of better health on the development of Ghana.

D. Timber

The correct answer is labour, which is lettered C and therefore answer space C would be shaded

A.

B.

C.

D.

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces. Erase completely any answer you change.

Do all rough work on this paper.

Now answer the following questions

1. Which of the following is **not** a primary activity?
 - A. Mining of salt.
 - B. Drilling of Petroleum.
 - C. Processing of gari.
 - D. Cultivation of shea nut.
2. Which of the following cannot be considered as a natural resource?
 - A. Lake Bosomtwi.
 - B. Wli Waterfalls.
 - C. Mole Game Reserve.
 - D. Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum.
3. The kind of settlement where buildings are arranged in a compact manner is
 - A. nucleated settlement.
 - B. dispersed settlement.
 - C. linear settlement.
 - D. nuclear settlement.
4. Female genital mutilation can cause the following **except**
 - A. increase in sexual pleasure.
 - B. exposure to infections.
 - C. normal menstruation.
 - D. infertility
5. Which of the following is **not** a reason for budgeting?
 - A. To plan for wise spending.
 - B. To avoid buying on impulse.
 - C. To make provisions for savings.
 - D. To stop all financial problems.

6. When we save and invest money today,
A. we are preparing for future security.
B. it helps us to spend much.
C. it benefits us today.
D. we are being good citizens.
7. During national elections, the people exercise their
A. legal right.
B. economic right.
C. political right.
D. natural right.
8. A good layout is necessary for a decent settlement because
A. it prevents overcrowding
B. It helps to prevent natural disasters
C. it helps to prevent crime
D. It brings respect to the individuals
9. The most important right of the individual is the right to
A. education.
B. life.
C. work.
D. own property.
10. One positive effect of the coming of the Europeans to the Gold Coast is the
A. development of architecture
B. abolishing of slave trade
C. development of taste of foreign goods
D. lost of true identity
11. A person's right can be taken away lawfully by a
A. parliamentary act.
B. presidential charter.
C. court ruling.
D. press coverage.
12. Distances on a map drawn to scale are
A. longer than distances on the ground.
B. shorter than distances on the ground.
C. equal to distances on the ground.
D. not comparable to distances on the ground.
13. Symbols on a map must be interpreted in the
A. scale
B. key
C. cardinal points.
D. sketch

14. For sustainable development, we must promote
- one-party state.
 - one ethnic language.
 - peaceful coexistence among ethnic groups.
 - competition among ethnic groups.
15. Parallel culture may be encouraged because it
- is less costly.
 - is usually very convenient.
 - promotes unity in diversity.
 - can be less time consuming
16. Which of the following is based on superstition?
- Blaming low harvest on anger of the gods.
 - Planning your expenditure.
 - Discarding outmoded farming practices.
 - Adopting modern technology.
17. Ghana is bounded on the east, west and north by
- English-speaking countries.
 - French-speaking countries.
 - Portuguese-speaking countries.
 - members of the Commonwealth.
18. Ghana shares boundary with
- an ocean.
 - a forest.
 - a desert.
 - a mountain.
19. Witches Homes should be abolished because
- witchcraft is based on pure superstition.
 - they do not take good care of witches.
 - it is a way of uprooting evil from society
 - the witches are well catered for.
20. In Ghana, manganese is chiefly mined in
- Awaso.
 - Akwatia.
 - Nsuta.
 - Accra
21. The level of development of a country **cannot** be measured by its
- per capita income.
 - level of literacy.
 - level of communication systems.
 - number of rich people.
22. Which of the following planets is farthest from the sun?
- Jupiter.
 - Uranus

23. An important feature of Antarctica is that it is
- near the polar regions.
 - inhabited by all races.
 - closest to the equator.
 - warmer than Africa.
24. The driest part of Ghana is
- Accra.
 - Axim.
 - Bawku.
 - Sefwi-Bekwai.
25. The wettest part of Ghana is
- Accra.
 - Axim.
 - Bawku.
 - Sefwi-Bekwai.
26. The three ex-servicemen who were shot on 28th February, 1948 were on their way
- overthrow the British government.
 - demand for independence.
 - present a petition to the government.
 - ask for job from government.
27. Which of the following areas in Ghana is **not** associated with slum?
- Nima.
 - Ashaiman.
 - Chorkor.
 - Akuse.
28. Economic growth cannot be achieved if we encourage
- tribal integration.
 - rural electrification.
 - ethnic conflicts.
 - urbanization.
29. 70% of the earth surface is covered by
- air.
 - land.
 - water.
 - minerals.
30. The Superior Courts in Ghana do **not** include the
- Circuit Court.
 - Supreme Court.
 - Appeal Court.

32. If we want to have order in our homes, school and community, we must
- obey rules and regulations.
 - attack each other.
 - work independently of each other.
 - depend on one another for existence.
33. The official law journal of government is the
- constitution.
 - gazette.
 - log book.
 - white book.
34. The following are sources of conflict in the community **except**
- stereotyping.
 - suspicion.
 - infringing on the rights of a section of the people.
 - tolerance.
35. Decision-making at the local government level is made through
- district assemblies.
 - parliament.
 - regional coordinating councils.
 - cabinet.
36. Differences in longitudinal positions of various countries is the reason for the differences in
- poverty.
 - temperature.
 - political activities.
 - local time.
37. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of culture?
- Culture is dynamic.
 - Culture is universal.
 - Culture is shared.
 - Culture is fixed.
38. The main duty of the legislature is to
- enforce law and order.
 - implement policies.
 - conduct elections.
 - make laws
39. Which of the following is **not** a negative cultural practice?
- Female genital mutilation.
 - Widowhood rites.
 - Incest taboos.
 - Expensive funerals
40. Which of the following do **not** have it as an obligation to defend the constitution?
- The citizens.
 - The judiciary.
 - Aliens.
 - The security agencies.