

**GHANA EDUCATION NEWS (GEN MOCK)**

**HOME MOCK SEPTEMBER 2022**

**SOCIAL STUDIES 1 & 2**



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Index Number.....

**GHANA EDUCATION NEWS (GEN MOCK)**

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**GHANA EDUCATION NEWS MOCK – SEPTEMBER 2022 EDITION**

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**PERFORMANCE BOOSTER - MOCK NUMBER 4**

**SEPTEMBER 2022**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**1 Hr 45 MIN**

*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; I and II. Answer Paper 2 which comes first in your answer booklet and Paper 1 on your Objective Test answer sheet. Paper 2 will last for 1 hr after which the answer book let will be collected. Do not start Paper until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 MINS .*

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**TURN OVER**

# SOCIAL STUDIES 2

## ESSAY

1 HOUR

Answer **three** questions **only**, choosing **one** question from **each** section.

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

All questions carry equal marks.

### SECTION I

#### THE ENVIRONMENT

Answer one question only from this section.

1. (a) List five characteristics of the North East Trade winds in Ghana. [5 marks]
- (b) Describe five effects of the North East Trade winds in Ghana. [15 marks]
2. (a) State four negative effects of rapid population growth on the development of Ghana. [4 marks]
- (b) Highlight any four ways by which rapid population growth can be reduced in Ghana. [16 marks]

### SECTION II

#### GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY

Answer one question only from this section.

3. (a) List four ways through which Ghana co-operate with other nations. [4 marks]
- (b) Outline four reasons for which Ghana co-operates with neighbouring countries. [16 marks]
4. Highlight five ways of ensuring political stability in Ghana. [20 marks]

### SECTION III

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Answer one question only from this section

- 5.** (a) (i) Define primary production. [3 marks]
- (ii) List two examples of a primary production industry in Ghana. [2 marks]
- (b) Identify five problems facing the primary production industries in Ghana. [15 marks]
- 6.** (a) State four advantages of saving money with the bank [8 marks]
- (b) Highlight four effects of poor handling of currency. [12 marks]

# SOCIAL STUDIES 1

## OBJECTIVE TEST

45 minutes

1. A long narrow stretch of hills is called
  - A. Ridge
  - B. Spur
  - C. Mountain
  - D. Valley
  
2. The ratio between measurement on a map and the actual corresponding distance on the ground is
  - A. a longitude
  - B. a latitude
  - C. a scale
  - D. a contour
  
3. The layer of gases which surrounds the earth is known as
  - A. Atmosphere
  - B. Cloud
  - C. Ozone
  - D. Temperature
  
4. The revolution of the earth around the sun is the main cause of
  - A. the rise and fall in the sea level
  - B. the four seasons
  - C. changes in the direction of the ocean current
  - D. day and night
  
5. The world's largest ocean is the
  - A. Atlantic
  - B. Pacific
  - C. Arctic
  - D. Antartic
  
6. Which organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has the highest authority?
  - A. General Secretariat
  - B. The Council of Ministers
  - C. The Assembly of Heads of States and Governments
  - D. The Commission of Peace

7. The time in Ghana is different from the time in Nigeria because of differences in
- A. latitudinal position
  - B. longitudinal position
  - C. climate condition
  - D. geological size
8. Ethnic conflicts must be avoided because they slow down
- A. economic development
  - B. urban-rural migration
  - C. rural-urban migration
  - D. tribal disintegration
9. Lunar eclipse occurs when the
- A. sun comes between the earth and the moon
  - B. earth rotates on its axis from West to East
  - C. moon comes between the sun and the earth
  - D. earth comes between the sun and the moon
10. Public corporations are set up by the government mainly to provide
- A. youth employment
  - B. emergency services
  - C. entrepreneurial skills
  - D. utility services
11. The main institution that helps the Executive arm of government to implement its policies is the
- A. Civil Service
  - B. Judicial Service
  - C. Audit Service
  - D. Statistical Service
12. The practice of checks and balances prevents
- A. Favouritism
  - B. Dictatorship
  - C. Sectionalism
  - D. Ethnicity
13. When two air masses of different temperatures meet, the result is,
- A. thunder and lightning
  - B. rain shadow zone
  - C. cyclonic rainfall
  - D. relief rainfall
14. The principle of separation of powers ensures that
- A. political parties do not work together
  - B. the police and military do not work together

- C. various organs of government work independently
  - D. the president appoints different ministers
- 15.** The right to enjoy social amenities goes together with the responsibility of
- A. attending communal labour
  - B. offering voluntary service
  - C. paying of taxes regularly
  - D. attending political meetings
- 16.** Which of the following practices is the best way of conserving Ghana's forest?
- A. Growing of cover crops
  - B. Deforestation
  - C. Promoting the use of charcoal
  - D. Replanting of trees
- 17.** Which of the following was established to find the causes of the 1948 riots?
- A. Justice Annan Committee
  - B. Burns Commission
  - C. Watson Commission
  - D. Coussey Commission
- 18.** Which of the following measures can help reduce Ghana's dependency on foreign aid?
- A. Relying on Bank of Ghana reserves
  - B. Patronising goods from abroad
  - C. Generating more revenue locally
  - D. Repaying all foreign loans immediately
- 19.** Which of the following governors introduced direct elections in Ghana in 1952?
- A. Hugh Clifford
  - B. Gordon Guggisberg
  - C. Allan Burns
  - D. Arden Clarke
- 20.** A good layout and enforcement of Town Planning laws can help reduce
- A. substance abuse
  - B. population growth
  - C. emergence of slums
  - D. influx of immigrants
- 21.** Relief rainfall is mostly experienced in areas of
- A. highlands.
  - B. Savannahs
  - C. Forests
  - D. Lowlands

22. Which of the following factors promote political stability in a country?
- A. Food security
  - B. Rigid constitution
  - C. Free education
  - D. Rule of law
23. Which of the following human activities destroys habitats of animals?
- A. Bush burning
  - B. Bush fallowing
  - C. Inter-cropping
  - D. Mixed farming
24. 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
25. The Supreme Court of Ghana
- A. interprets the constitution and the laws of Ghana
  - B. remands criminals in custody
  - C. makes and implements laws
  - D. runs courses for judges and magistrates
26. Which of the following methods is not a way of managing conflicts?
- A. Arbitration
  - B. Reconciliation
  - C. Negotiation
  - D. Suppression
27. Which of the following constitutes human rights abuse?
- A. Being searched by a security agent
  - B. Police detention beyond forty-eight hours
  - C. Interrogation by a security agent
  - D. Lawful imprisonment beyond forty-eight hours
28. The construction industry is an example of
- A. secondary production
  - B. tertiary production
  - C. primary production
  - D. subsistence production
29. Another name for the North-East Trade Winds is
- A. Harmattan
  - B. Monsoon

- C. Fohn
- D. Westerlies

30. The first missionaries to introduce secondary education in Ghana were the
- A. Wesleyan
  - B. Catholic
  - C. Breman
  - D. Basel
31. The human resource of a country refers to
- A. skills and trade unions
  - B. teachers only
  - C. skills of workers and management
  - D. members of local councils only
32. Joint stock companies are owned by
- A. government.
  - B. entrepreneurs.
  - C. directors.
  - D. shareholders
33. The life span of water bodies are naturally prolonged through
- A. adequate rainfall
  - B. building of dams
  - C. water sanitation
  - D. irrigation systems
34. The efficiency of labour can be increased if one
- A. reports to work early
  - B. uses appropriate technology
  - C. works for longer hours
  - D. works independently
35. The **major** reason for establishing castle schools by the Europeans was to
- A. educate the people on human rights
  - B. educate their own children
  - C. introduce formal education to the people
  - D. teach religious knowledge.
36. A child of not more than seven years of age found in Ghana, and whose parents cannot be traced is a Ghanaian by
- A. birth



- B. adoption
- C. registration
- D. conferment

**37.** In order to protect one's rights, a citizen should be

- A. a law student
- B. a youth leader
- C. educated on them
- D. an observer at court sittings

**38.** Which of the following business units raises its capital through the sale of shares?

- A. Public Corporations
- B. Joint-stock Companies
- C. Partnership
- D. Co-operative societies

**39.** 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

**40.** Tourism in Ghana promotes the growth of the

- A. film industry
- B. hotel industry
- C. textile industry
- D. health industry