

PB PAGEZ MOCK 2

AUGUST 2021

SOCIAL STUDIES
Essay And Objective

1 Hour 45 Minutes

2&1

Name.....

Index Number.....

PB PAGEZ EXAMINATION

Private Mock Examinations For BECE Candidates

AUGUST 2021

SOCIAL STUDIES 2 & 1

1 Hour 45 Minutes

All answers must be provided on clean sheet of papers (Answer booklet).

Write your name and index number on the sheets.

This booklet consists of two papers. Answer Paper 2 which comes first in your answer booklet and Paper 1 on your Objective Answer Sheet. Paper 2 will last for **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.

Answer all questions in your answer booklet.

MORE MOCK QUESTIONS @

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PAPER 2

Essay

*This paper consists of **three** sections: I, II and III. 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 I
THE ENVIRONMENT

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

1. (a) State **four** causes of irresponsible adolescent behaviour [8 marks]
(b) Explain **four** benefits of adolescent chastity [12 marks]
2. (a) Mention **four** causes of environmental degradation [8 marks]
(b) Outline **four** ways by which the environment can be protected from degradation [12 marks]

SECTION II:

GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY

3. (a) Define colonization. [2 marks]
(b) List **five** negative effects of colonization. [10 marks]
(c) List **four** ways in which the negative effect of colonization in Ghana can be reduced. [8 marks]
4. (a) Describe **four** attitudes and values needed to prevent conflicts in the community. [12 marks]
(b) Explain **two** effects of conflicts on the community. [4 marks]
(c) List **two** peaceful ways by which conflicts in society can be resolved. [4 marks]

SECTION III:

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5. In what **five** ways can Ghana reduce her dependency on foreign financial support? [20 marks]
6. (a) Describe **four** ways through which human resource can be developed in Ghana. [16 marks]
(b) State **two** reasons why labour is not fully used in Ghana. [4 marks]

**DO NOT TURN OVER
THIS PAGE
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

PAPER 1

45 MINUTES

OBJECTIVE TEST

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

1. Use **2B** pencil throughout.
2. On the pre-printed answer sheet, check that the following details are correctly printed:

Your surname followed by your other names, the subject Name, your Index Number, Centre Number and the Paper Code.
3. In the boxes marked *Candidate Name*, *Centre Number* and *Paper code*, reshave each of the shaded Spaces.

SOCIAL STUDIES 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

45 MINUTES

1. The environment can best be described as
 - A. man and his surroundings
 - B. animals and non-living things
 - C. vegetation and non-living things
 - D. man and the vegetation around him
2. The social environment includes
 - A. settlements, churches and rivers
 - B. settlements, festivals and political parties
 - C. festivals, political parties and religious groups
 - D. festivals, churches and tourist sites
3. Which of the following statements is true? The
 - A. social and physical environments are inter-dependent
 - B. physical environment is independent of the social environment.
 - C. physical environment is never affected by the social environment
 - D. social environment is more important than the physical environment
4. A major environmental problem facing municipal and metropolitan assemblies in Ghana is
 - A. waste management
 - B. air pollution
 - C. deforestation
 - D. gully erosion
5. Adolescent reproductive health aims at providing education on
 - A. good nutrition
 - B. sexuality
 - C. good marriage
 - D. security
6. The period of adolescence is
 - A. 10 – 19 years
 - B. 10 – 14 years
 - C. 15 – 19 years
 - D. 12 – 19 years
7. One way of managing conflict in the Ghanaian society is
 - A. arbitration
 - B. confrontation
 - C. meditation
 - D. consultation
8. Adolescent chastity is important because it prevents
 - A. contraction of HIV/AIDS by the youth
 - B. contraction of malaria by the youth
 - C. the effect of peer pressure on the youth
 - D. the occurrence of broken homes
9. Adolescents who engage in early sex, risk
 - A. dropping out of school
 - B. increasing the size of their family
 - C. looking older than their age
 - D. losing their parents
10. The part of one's income that is not spent is one's
 - A. insurance
 - B. account
 - C. deposit
 - D. savings
11. 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. the president appoints different ministers
 - D. various organs of government work independently
12. A representation of the earth's surface not drawn to scale is known as
 - A. map
 - B. plan
 - C. sketch
 - D. globe
13. 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
14. The best way of settle disputes is through the

- A. Electoral Commission
- B. District Assembly
- C. parliamentary committee
- D. court system

15. State-owned enterprises provide

- A. foreign exchange
- B. unemployment
- C. public service
- D. insurance

16. A major reason for developing a good layout settlement is to reduce

- A. free movement and ethnic conflicts
- B. overcrowding and criminal activities
- C. rural-urban migration and street hawking
- D. truancy and illiteracy rate

17. If the scale of a map is 1:50,000 and the distance between two points on the map is 10 cm, what is the actual distance on the ground?

- A. 2.5 km
- B. 5.0 km
- C. 10.0 km
- D. 20.0 km

18. For a society to develop faster, there is the need for

- A. progressive changes in its culture
- B. indiscriminate exploitations
- C. increase in population
- D. decline in good health

19. Productivity increase in Ghana can be achieved through

- A. showcasing Ghana's rich culture
- B. frequent absence from work
- C. application of modern technology
- D. lack of supervision

20. Conflicts that destroy lives and property must be prevented by

- A. security agents
- B. all citizens
- C. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- D. National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)

21. The fundamental laws by which a country is governed is known as

- A. bye-laws
- B. legislative instruments
- C. constitution
- D. court ruling

22. One reason for the migration of many ethnic groups into Ghana is

- A. education
- B. security
- C. marriage
- D. religion

23. Which of the following is a symbol of national unity in Ghana? The

- A. National anthem
- B. Akosombo Dam
- C. Gye Nyame
- D. Judiciary

24. The integrity of the nation can be defended by

- A. encouraging immigration
- B. reporting saboteurs
- C. educating the youth
- D. cleaning the environment

25. Ghana lies between latitudes

- A. 5°S and 11°N
- B. 5°N and 11°N
- C. 5°N and 5°S
- D. 5°N and 11°S

26. To promote national unity, Ghanaians are expected to be

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

27. The people of British Togoland joined Ghana through

- A. conquest
- B. persuasion
- C. voting
- D. declaration

28. The Head of State of Ghana at independence in 1957 was

- A. Kwame Nkrumah
- B. The Queen of Britain
- C. Gordon Guggisberg
- D. Edward Akuff-Addo

29. The process by which one country takes control of the administration of another is known as

- A. acculturation
- B. colonization
- C. socialization
- D. assimilation

30. One way by which Ghana cooperates with other countries is by

- A. sending ambassadors and commissioners to them
- B. lending large sums of money to them
- C. allowing them to establish military bases in Ghana
- D. removing all taxes on goods imported from them.

31. The first political event leading to the formal establishment of British colonial rule in the Gold Coast was the

- A. signing of the bond of 1844
- B. declaration of Sagrenti war
- C. introduction of the Poll Tax Ordinance
- D. disturbances of 1948

32. To ensure their continuous survival, private enterprises must do all the following except

- A. producing quality goods
- B. keeping proper records
- C. paying taxes regularly
- D. using only foreign labour

33. Workers in Ghana are required by law to contribute towards their future upkeep through

- A. Company shares
- B. Treasury bills
- C. Government bonds
- D. Social Security schemes

34. A constitution may be defined as the

- A. bye-laws of a country
- B. decrees of a country
- C. customary laws of a country
- D. highest law of a country

35. An advantage of a good layout for settlement is that

- A. it reduces overcrowding of families
- B. it promotes trading and church activities
- C. it makes the inhabitants very rich
- D. modern houses and schools are built

36. One responsibility of the Ghanaian citizen is to

- A. protect the police
- B. pay taxes
- C. work and earn a living
- D. worship freely

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 personalities was a member of the United Gold Coast Convention?

- A. Kojo Botsio
- B. J.B. Danquah
- C. Krobo Edusei
- D. K. A. Gbedemah

39. The primary function of the legislature is to

- A. administer justice
- B. make laws
- C. register citizens
- D. protect wrong doers

40. People who buy company shares receive

- A. profits
- B. dividends
- C. loans
- D. overdrafts

FREE MOCK QUESTIONS_2

SOCIAL STUDIES Marking Scheme

OBJECTIVE TEST (40 MARKS)

PAPER ONE

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

PAPER TWO

[60 MARKS]

1. (a) Causes of irresponsible adolescent behaviour

- (i) Lack of proper parental guidance
- (ii) Broken homes
- (iii) Poverty of both parent and child
- (iv) Peer pressure
- (v) Low self-esteem of adolescent
- (vi) Fallen standards of social morality
- (vii) Lack of knowledge of dangers involved
- (viii) Disrespect shown to adolescent by parents
- (ix) Lack of self-control of adolescents
- (x) Irresponsible behaviours of parents, eg, smoking, womanizing, etc
- (xi) Curiosity of adolescents

[any four]

(b) Benefits of adolescent chastity

(i) Honour to adolescent's family

An adolescent who stays chaste brings honour to both him/herself and the family, since it would mean that the family trained him/ her and brought him/ her up properly.

(ii) High social reputation (how society sees one)

Chastity is a virtue that society strongly upholds. Those who stay chaste are therefore held in high esteem. Everyone respects an adolescent who is chaste.

(iii) High self-esteem / confidence (how one sees himself/herself)

A chaste adolescent has a high level of self esteem / confidence, knowing very well that others respect him/ her due to his/ her chastity.

(iv) Peace of mind (sound mind) to focus on education.

A chaste adolescent does not have to bother about the things that may bother his/ her unchaste friends. There are no worries by him/ her/ the family concerning whether she may be pregnant, may have acquired a sexually transmitted disease, or even what others

think of him/ her. He/ she enjoys a sound mind in these regards and therefore can focus better on his/ her education.

(v) Smooth progress of education of adolescent

Unlike unchaste adolescents who may have to suspend or even stop their education entirely due to problems related to pregnancy / STDs / social stigma, the chaste adolescent enjoys a smooth progress in his/ her education. He/ she does not have to stop school due to pregnancy, or STDs or stigma of being unchaste.

(vi) Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) can be gotten if only one has had any form of sexual contact. For that matter, it is practically impossible for a chaste adolescent to be infected with an STD (except he/ she obtained it through other means, which have very low probabilities)

(vii) Avoidance of teenage pregnancy and related problems

A female can get pregnant in the natural way only by having sexual intercourse. A chaste adolescent therefore avoids teenage pregnancy and its related problems as long as she stays so.

(viii) Greater trust and respect from spouse in marriage

An adolescent who stays chaste till marriage earns the trust and respect of his/ her spouse in marriage. The thinking is that if he/ she stayed chaste all the while, then chances are that he/ she would continue to remain faithful in marriage.

(ix) Higher chance of attracting responsible partner for marriage

Most responsible people would want to marry people who have maintained their chastity. A chaste adolescent therefore has a higher prospect as regards attracting a responsible partner. (A widely held belief is that, we reap what we sow. If that is true, then, chaste people are most likely to marry equally chaste partners) **[any four]**

2. (a) Causes of environmental degradation

- (i) indiscriminate sand winning
- (ii) indiscriminate mining
- (iii) timber lumbering
- (iv) heavy rainfall causing erosion
- (v) overgrazing
- (vi) indiscriminate dumping of refuse
- (vii) Excessive use of fertilizers
- (viii) Excessive use of pesticides
- (ix) oil spillage
- (x) Dumping of industrial waste in water bodies
- (xi) indiscriminate sewage disposal
- (xii) toxic gases from industries
- (xiii) Dumping of industrial waste in water bodies
- (xiv) smoke from bush/refuse burning
- (xv) Smoking of cigarettes, marijuana, etc

- (xvi) Excessive dust from construction sites
- (xvii) exhaust fumes from vehicles
- (xviii) Excessive noise-making

[any four]

(b) Ways by which the environment can be protected from degradation

- (i) Reforestation - planting more trees to replace ones cut down
- (ii) Afforestation – planting more trees to create a forest
- (iii) Recycling of waste – Waste materials which are not biodegradable must be recycled.
- (iv) Legislation - Making and enforcing laws to prevent human activities that cause environmental degradation
- (v) Setting up government agencies to control the activities of miners and sand winners.
- (vi) Encouraging miners, farmers, fishermen, etc to use appropriate methods
- (vii) Public education on protection of the environment by government and other organizations
- (viii) Checking erosion by terracing, ridging, planting cover crops and wind brakes
- (ix) Ensuring proper disposal of sewage and industrial waste – by governmental agencies

[any four]

3. (a) Colonization is the process by which one country takes control of the administration of another. The controlling country is termed the colonizer, whereas the country being controlled is the colony. In most cases, the colonizer exploits the markets and resources (human, natural, mineral, financial, etc) of its colony.

- (b)
- (i) Depletion of cultural values
 - (ii) breakdown of traditional systems of government
 - (iii) excessive taste for foreign goods
 - (iv) weak economic systems
 - (v) dependence on colonial masters
 - (vi) exploitation of natural resources
 - (vii) exploitation of human resources

- (c)
- (i) Development of human resource
 - (ii) patronage of made in Ghana goods
 - (iii) Producing foods for self-sufficiency
 - (iv) rejection of negative foreign ideas
 - (v) cultivation of positive attitudes towards work
 - (vi) appreciation of human resource
 - (viii) Restructuring educational structure
 - (ix) encouraging patriotism

4. (a) (i) Tolerance

Tolerance is the willing acceptance of the views and behaviours of other people or groups of people.

When this attitude of tolerance is cultivated, there will be peace and harmony in our communities and conflicts shall be prevented.

(ii) Forgiveness

Forgiveness is the act of pardoning a person or a group of persons for an offence or wrongdoing. Since in any given human society there would always be offence in one way or the other, it is necessary for people to have the willingness to forgive others, just as God also forgives our sins, when we pray and ask Him to.

(iii) Courtesy in speech and actions

Courtesy is a show of politeness or good manners towards others. There is the need to show courtesy when relating to others in order not to offend them. Courtesy is an important element in preventing conflicts.

(iv) Proper investigation

Sometimes people take vengeful actions based only on hearsay. This causes conflicts and must be discouraged. People or groups must always endeavour to do proper investigation into issues so as to ascertain the truth of a matter, and thereafter, take only prudent actions which would prevent conflicts.

(v) Respect for human rights of others

Every human being has basic human rights which must be respected by everyone. Examples of such rights are the right to life, personal liberty, dignity, etc. If people would consider and respect these rights of others, conflicts would be prevented in our communities.

(vi) Discouragement of rumour-mongering

People must desist from spreading rumours about other people or groups, and must rather be careful about what they say and how they speak.

(vii) Respect for cultures and traditions of others

People in communities, especially cosmopolitan ones, have different backgrounds in terms of race, education, religion, etc and therefore have different cultures. It is important to respect the cultures and traditions of others in order to maintain the peace and harmony in our communities.

(viii) Fairness

It is essential for fairness to be upheld by all members of the community in their dealings among themselves. This encourages harmony, discourages resentment and jealousy and therefore prevents conflicts.

(ix) Honesty

Honesty is the character of being sincere and upright. This is a very important value for people to have in order to maintain the bond of mutual trust, harmony and peace.

(b). (i) loss of property

- (ii) loss of lives
- (iii) Prevents or slows down development
- (iv) discourages local investments
- (v) discourages foreign investments
- (vi) creates instability / insecurity
- (vii) destruction of infrastructure
- (viii) intensifies ethnic hatred and bigotry
- (ix) human rights abuses
- (x) causes suffering among children and women
- (xi) displacement of people and property
- (xii) increase of government expenditure
- (xiii) restriction of goods and services
- (xiv) living with constant fear of attack
- (xv) imposition of curfews / state of emergency
- (xvi) economic activity becomes stagnant
- (xvii) lead to famine
- (xviii) lead to brain drain / loss of professionals
- (xix) lead to emotional and psychological problems
- (xx) retardation of education

(c) (i) Arbitration

- (ii) Negotiation
- (iii) Reconciliation

5. Ways by which Ghana can reduce her dependency on foreign support

- (i) Supporting local industries to produce more local („made-in-Ghana“) goods
- (ii) Encouraging industries to add value to primary goods for both local consumption and export
- (iii) Encouraging Ghanaians to patronise „made-in-Ghana“ goods
- (iv) Increasing locally generated income by widening the tax net
- (v) Fighting corruption in order to conserve locally generated funds
- (vi) Increasing the production of export goods in order to earn more foreign exchange
- (vii) Investing more in the education of Ghanaians in order to provide higher skilled labour / expertise

[any five]

6. (a) Ways through which human resource can be developed in Ghana

(i) Training and retraining

– Staff of institutions and other bodies must be given in-service training on a continuous basis in order to update their knowledge, sharpen their skills and positively improved their work attitudes. This would promote efficiency and higher productivity.

(ii) High quality and specialized education

– Students must be educated in specialized areas that are relevant to the current economic environment, rather than being given mere classical and theoretical lessons/lectures, which may not be beneficial enough to them nor to the nation.

(iii) Improved working condition

– The conditions under which employees work should be significantly improved in order to bring out the best in them. These conditions include the physical, social and political (work policies) environments

(iv) Opportunities for further studies

Organization must create opportunities, scholarship schemes and sponsorships for further studies for their staff based on specified criteria. These would greatly motivate workers to work harder in order to meet the criteria for sponsorship or scholarship awards.

(v) Availability of job opportunities

There is the need for the government and other bodies to create more job opportunities for school leavers. This will enable them to practice what they have learnt, in order to gain experience and perfect their skills.

(vi) Effective monitoring and supervision

Managements of institutions must ensure effective and regular supervision, monitoring, assessment and evaluation. This would keep workers on their toes and motivate them to work more diligently.

(vii) Equitable wages and salaries

It is vital for workers to be paid fair wages and salaries. In this regard, managements should consider paying workers based on performance, rather than on a general basis. If done, this will surely encourage hardworking staff to work even harder and the lazy ones to sit up and work more efficiently.

(viii) Security and welfare services

Every worker desires a certain level of both job and financial security. It is important therefore that worker be given security and welfare services, such as social security scheme, life / fire / motor

insurance, staff welfare packages, etc. This helps to put workers' minds at ease, and therefore the peace of mind to focus on their work.

(ix) Award Schemes

As social beings, we all want to be given the recognition where it is due. Institutions in order to further motivate their staff, should consider setting up various award and reward schemes. The selection of winners must be done in the most transparent and objective manner possible, in order to maintain the credibility of the scheme. This should help to inspire workers to put in more for higher productivity.

(x) Use of efficient working tools

In recent times, there has been an emphasis that for greater productivity, there is the need to work smarter, rather than working harder. This simply stresses the need for using efficient modern tools / technology to produce more in less time. Workers using efficient working tools would do more work, as they would enjoy putting in relatively less effort and having greater output.

[any four]

(b) Reasons why labour is not fully used in Ghana

- Insufficient job opportunities
- Inadequate training
- Lack of effective supervision
- Low quality of education
- Poor working conditions
- Lack of opportunities for further studies
- Unfair wages and salaries
- Lack of award schemes
- Lack of efficient working tools
- Inadequate security and welfare schemes

[any two]