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EDUCATION-NEWS CONSULT MOCK – NOV 2023 EDITION FOR 2024 BECE

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1ST MOCK EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL STUDIES

QUESTION 1

a. Explain any *four* ways water pollution can be prevented in Ghanaian environment.

- * Improved Sanitation Infrastructure: Invest in better sanitation systems and sewage treatment plants to ensure that wastewater is properly treated before it is discharged into water bodies.
- * Education and Awareness: Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about the importance of proper waste disposal and the hazards of water pollution.
- * Regulatory Measures: Enforce and strengthen environmental laws and regulations, including those related to industrial emissions and waste disposal, to hold polluters accountable.
- * Waste Management: Implement effective solid waste management practices, such as recycling and safe disposal of hazardous materials, to reduce the amount of pollution entering water sources.
- * Community Involvement: Encourage local communities to actively participate in clean-up initiatives and the monitoring of water quality to identify and address pollution sources.

1 mark for point and 1 mark for explanation × any 4 = 8 marks

b. **Importance of mountains to a nation.**

- * Mountains are rich in valuable resources like minerals, timber, and freshwater, contributing to a nation's economic development.
- * They support unique ecosystems, preserving diverse flora and fauna, which is essential for ecological balance and research.
- * Mountainous regions attract tourists, boosting local economies through revenue from adventure sports, hospitality, and cultural exchanges.
- * Mountains act as natural reservoirs, providing freshwater for agriculture, industry, and domestic use downstream.

* Mountains often hold cultural and spiritual significance, shaping traditions and identities within a nation.

1 mark for a point × any 3 = 3 marks

c. i. Description of linear scale

A linear scale, also known as a linear measurement scale, is a system of measurement that represents values in a straightforward, evenly spaced manner. In a linear scale, equal intervals on the scale correspond to equal differences in the quantity being measured. This means that if you move from one point to another on the scale, the numerical difference between the two points is consistent.

For example, a ruler with markings at evenly spaced intervals is a linear scale. Each mark represents an equal increase in length, making it easy to measure distances accurately.

Linear scales are commonly used in various fields, including physics, engineering, and everyday life, to quantify and compare values in a straightforward and predictable way.

3 marks for detailed explanation

ii. Description of statement scale

A statement scale, in the context of maps, is a numerical representation that indicates the ratio or proportion between a unit of distance on the map and the actual distance on the Earth's surface. It helps users understand how much the map has been scaled down or enlarged. For example, a statement scale of 1:10,000 means that one unit on the map represents 10,000 of the same units in real-world distance. This scale is crucial for accurate measurements and navigation when using maps.

3 marks for detailed explanation

iii. Description of Representative Fraction:

A representative fraction, often abbreviated as "RF," is a numerical representation used in cartography and mapmaking to indicate the scale of a map. It consists of two numbers separated by a colon (e.g., 1:25,000). The first number represents the map's unit of length (e.g., 1 inch or 1 centimeter), and the second number represents the equivalent length on the actual ground (e.g., 25,000 inches or 25,000 centimeters). It helps users understand the relationship between distances on the map and distances in the real world, making maps useful for navigation and measurement.

3 marks for detailed explanation

QUESTION 2

a. i. Explanation of landmarks.

Landmarks are prominent and easily recognizable physical or cultural features in the landscape. They serve as reference points for navigation and are often significant for historical, geographical, or cultural reasons. These distinctive points help people find their way, whether they're navigating a city or exploring the natural world.

3 marks for detailed explanation

ii. Importance of landmarks.

Navigation Aid: Landmarks are essential for wayfinding and navigation. They provide recognizable reference points that help people find their way in unfamiliar places. Whether it's using a famous building or a natural feature as a point of reference, landmarks make it easier to navigate cities, landscapes, and even the open sea.

Cultural Significance: Many landmarks have cultural or historical significance. They can represent the identity and heritage of a region or a nation. Landmarks like the Eiffel Tower, the Great Wall of China, or the Pyramids of Giza are not only symbols of their respective countries but also attract tourists from around the world, contributing to cultural exchange and tourism revenue.

Tourism and Economy: Landmarks often drive tourism, bringing in visitors who spend money on accommodation, food, transportation, and souvenirs. This tourism revenue can boost the local economy, create jobs, and support businesses, making landmarks economically valuable assets for a region.

Education and Research: Landmarks are valuable for educational purposes. They can be used as teaching tools to educate people about history, geography, architecture, and culture. Researchers may also study landmarks for various purposes, such as architectural analysis, archaeological investigations, and environmental studies.

Emergency Services and Safety: Landmarks play a crucial role in emergency response and safety. They help emergency services locate and assist people in distress more quickly. Landmarks can also serve as meeting points during emergencies, making it easier for people to reunite with their loved ones or receive assistance.

1 mark for point and 1 mark for explanation × any 4 = 8 marks

b. Differentiate between ***weather*** and ***climate***.

Weather refers to the short-term atmospheric conditions in a specific location, including factors like temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind, and atmospheric pressure. It can change from day to day or even hour to hour.

Climate, on the other hand, refers to the long-term patterns and averages of weather conditions in a region over an extended period, typically 30 years or more. It provides a broader perspective on what to expect in terms of weather in a particular area, such as whether it tends to be hot and dry or cold and wet over many years.

2 marks each = 4 marks

c. **Weather elements and their instruments for measuring each of them.**

Weather elements	Measuring Instrument
Temperature	Thermometer
Humidity	Hygrometer
Wind Speed	Anemometer
Wind Direction	Wind Vane
Atmospheric Pressure	Barometer
Sunshine Duration	Sunshine Recorder

Cloud Cover	Ceilometer
Rainfall	Rain Gauge

0.5 mark for each weather element and 0.5 for each measuring instrument × any 5 = 5 marks

QUESTION 3

a. **Factors of high birth rate in Ghana.**

Cultural and Social Norms: Traditional values in Ghana often emphasize the importance of large families. Many communities view having many children as a sign of wealth, prestige, and social status.

Lack of Access to Contraception: Limited access to contraceptives, especially in rural areas, can hinder family planning efforts. This lack of access contributes to unintended pregnancies and higher birth rates.

Low Levels of Education: Lower levels of education, particularly among women, can lead to less awareness of family planning options and a higher likelihood of early and frequent pregnancies.

Desire for a Labor Force: In agrarian societies like Ghana, having more children is seen as an asset because they can contribute to farm work and family income. This encourages larger families.

Religious Beliefs: Ghana is a religiously diverse country, and some religious beliefs and practices discourage contraception or family planning, leading to larger families among adherents of these faiths.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 12 marks

b. **Cognitive changes that occur in adolescents.**

* Adolescents develop the ability to think abstractly and understand complex concepts beyond concrete, tangible ideas.

* They show enhanced problem-solving skills and the capacity to consider multiple perspectives when addressing issues.

* Adolescents often become more critical thinkers, questioning information and forming their own opinions based on evidence and logic.

* They develop a deeper sense of self-awareness, including an understanding of their own thoughts, feelings, and identity.

* Adolescents tend to improve their planning and organizational skills, helping them manage tasks and responsibilities more effectively.

1 mark for a point × any 4 = 4 marks

c. **Advantages of the nuclear family.**

* Nuclear families often have stronger emotional bonds due to their smaller size, leading to closer relationships among family members.

* Decision-making can be quicker and more streamlined in nuclear families, as there are fewer opinions to consider.

* It is often easier to manage finances and allocate resources in nuclear families, leading to increased financial stability.

* Members of nuclear families may enjoy more privacy and personal space, fostering a sense of independence.

* Smaller households are generally easier to maintain and require less space, making daily life more manageable.

1 mark for a point × any 4 = 4 marks

QUESTION 4

a. **Agencies and their roles in socialisation.**

Family: The family is the primary agent of socialization, responsible for teaching children basic values, norms, and societal expectations. It imparts cultural, moral, and social values that form the foundation of a person's identity and behavior.

Schools: Schools play a pivotal role in socializing children into the broader society. They transmit academic knowledge, but also social skills, teamwork, and discipline. Schools expose students to diverse perspectives, promoting tolerance and understanding.

Peer Groups: Peer groups, consisting of friends and peers, have a significant influence on an individual's values, beliefs, and behaviors. They provide a social context where individuals learn to navigate friendships, conflicts, and group dynamics.

Mass Media: Mass media, including television, internet, and newspapers, shape public opinion and values. It introduces individuals to various cultures, norms, and ideologies, impacting their attitudes, beliefs, and lifestyles.

Religion: Religious institutions instill spiritual beliefs, ethics, and moral values in individuals. They provide a framework for understanding the purpose of life, moral conduct, and the concept of right and wrong.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 12 marks

b. **Explanation of the concept reproductive health.**

Reproductive health refers to a state of physical, emotional, mental, and social well-being in all matters related to the reproductive system and its functions. It encompasses not only the absence of diseases or disorders but also the ability to make informed choices regarding reproduction, have access to appropriate healthcare services, and experience safe and satisfying relationships. Reproductive health is a holistic concept that emphasizes the importance of comprehensive care, education, and support to ensure individuals can lead fulfilling and healthy reproductive lives.

4 marks

c. **Ways of managing disasters.**

* Developing and implementing disaster preparedness plans, including evacuation routes, emergency supplies, and communication systems.

- * Implementing measures to reduce the impact of disasters, such as building codes, land-use planning, and hazard-resistant infrastructure.
- * Mobilizing resources and personnel to provide immediate assistance during a disaster, including search and rescue operations and medical aid.
- * Supporting affected communities in the aftermath of a disaster through rebuilding, counseling, and long-term recovery efforts to restore normalcy.
- * Educating the public about disaster risks, safety measures, and evacuation procedures to enhance community resilience.

1 mark for a point × any 4 = 4 marks

QUESTION 5

a. Importance of human resource development in Ghana.

Workforce Skill Enhancement: Human Resource development programs in Ghana improve the skills and competencies of the workforce, making them more productive and adaptable to evolving industries, which is essential for economic growth.

Reducing Unemployment: By providing training and development opportunities, Human Resource Development initiatives can help reduce unemployment rates in Ghana by equipping individuals with the skills needed to secure meaningful employment.

Promoting Innovation: Human Resource development fosters a culture of innovation by encouraging continuous learning and creativity among employees. This is vital for Ghana to remain competitive in the global marketplace.

Enhancing Organizational Efficiency: Effective Human Resource Development improves the efficiency and effectiveness of organizations and institutions in Ghana, leading to better service delivery and overall development outcomes.

Social and Economic Equity: Human Resource Development initiatives can promote social and economic equity by ensuring that marginalized groups, such as women and disadvantaged communities, have equal access to education and training opportunities, thereby reducing inequality.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 12 marks

b. Ways Social Security important to individuals

- * Social Security provides financial support to retired individuals, helping them maintain a basic standard of living during their retirement years.
- * It offers disability benefits to individuals who are unable to work due to a disability, ensuring they have a source of income for their essential needs.
- * Survivor benefits provide financial assistance to the families of deceased workers, helping to support spouses and dependent children.

* Social Security helps protect against the financial risks of outliving one's savings by providing a guaranteed income stream in the form of retirement benefits.

* It serves as a safety net for individuals who may face unexpected financial challenges, offering a crucial source of income security during times of need, such as unemployment or disability.

1 mark for a point × any 4 = 4 marks

c. **Roles of technology in the mining sector of Ghana.**

* Technology in the mining sector of Ghana plays a crucial role in improving safety by enabling remote monitoring of operations and reducing the risks to miners.

* It enhances efficiency through the use of automation and data analytics, optimizing processes like ore extraction and mineral processing.

* Technology facilitates environmental sustainability by enabling better waste management and reducing the ecological impact of mining activities.

* It aids in exploration by utilizing advanced geospatial tools and remote sensing techniques to identify potential mineral deposits.

* Technology also contributes to transparency and governance by providing tools for tracking and auditing mineral production and revenue, helping to combat illegal mining activities.

1 mark for a point × any 4 = 4 marks

QUESTION 6

a. **Benefits of tourism to the economy of economy.**

Revenue Generation: Tourism often brings in foreign currency through spending by international tourists. This revenue can boost a country's balance of payments, strengthen its currency, and contribute to economic stability.

Job Creation: The tourism industry is labor-intensive, creating employment opportunities across various sectors such as hospitality, transportation, entertainment, and local handicrafts. This can help reduce unemployment rates.

Infrastructure Development: To cater to tourists, governments often invest in infrastructure like airports, roads, hotels, and public facilities. These improvements can benefit the local population and enhance overall quality of life.

Diversification of Economy: Relying on a single industry can be risky. Tourism can diversify an economy by offering an alternative source of income, reducing dependence on a specific sector.

Cultural Exchange and Preservation: Tourism can promote cultural exchange, leading to a greater appreciation of local traditions and heritage. Additionally, revenue generated from tourism can support the preservation and maintenance of historical sites and cultural assets.

1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 12 marks

b. **Problems associated with human resource development in Ghana.**

Limited access to quality education and vocational training programs in Ghana has resulted in a shortage of skilled labor, hindering human resource development.

High levels of youth unemployment in the country reflect a mismatch between the skills possessed by graduates and the demands of the job market.

Inadequate investment in employee training and development by businesses and organizations has contributed to a stagnant workforce, limiting opportunities for skill improvement.

Gender inequality persists in the workplace, with women facing barriers to career advancement and equal opportunities for professional growth.

The brain drain phenomenon, where highly skilled Ghanaians seek employment abroad due to better prospects, depletes the country of its valuable human resources.

1 mark for a point × any 4 = 4 marks

c. **Explanation of the concept of Social Security.**

Social Security is a government-run program designed to provide financial support and security to individuals, typically retirees, disabled individuals, and survivors of deceased workers. The core idea behind Social Security is to create a safety net that helps people maintain a basic standard of living and avoid poverty during times when they are unable to work due to retirement, disability, or the loss of a breadwinner.

4 marks

OBJECTIVES

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

