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BETTER RESULTS
**BRIGHTER
FUTURE**

MARKING SCHEME

✓ ACCURATE | ✓ DETAILED | ✓ EXAMINER APPROVED

★ FOR ALL BECE SUBJECTS – SET BY TOP EXAMINERS ★



EXAMINER
SET QUESTIONS



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★ BE READY FOR BECE SUCCESS! ★

EDUCATION-NEWS CONSULT – DODOWA, ACCRA

AUGUST 2026

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL STUDIES

OBJECTIVES

40 MARKS

1.B
2.C
3.C
4.A
5.B
6.B
7.C
8.D
9.B
10.D
11.C
12.C
13.B
14.B

15.C
16.A
17.C
18.C
19.C
20.B
21.B
22.D
23.B
24.C
25.B
26.B
27.B
28.C

29.C
30.C
31.C
32.C
33.C
34.C
35.C
36.B
37.C
38.C
39.C
40.C

Question 1

a. i. Identification of Climatic Regions

- Region I is identified as the Wet Equatorial zone.
- Region II is identified as the Dry Equatorial zone.
- Region III is identified as the Semi Equatorial zone.
- Region IV is identified as the Tropical Interior zone.

4 marks @ 1 mark each

ii. Characteristics of Climatic Regions

Wet Equatorial (Region I)

- It experiences high rainfall throughout the year.
- The region has dense evergreen forests.
- Humidity levels are generally very high.
- Temperatures remain high and stable all year round.

2 marks @ 1 mark each for any 2

Dry Equatorial (Region II)

- The area has low and irregular rainfall.
- Vegetation is mostly grassland with scattered trees.
- Temperatures are very high during the day.
- The region often experiences dry winds.

2 marks @ 1 mark each for any 2

Semi Equatorial (Region III)

- It has two distinct rainy seasons.
- The region supports both forest and savanna vegetation.
- Humidity is moderately high.
- Temperatures are warm with some seasonal variation.

2 marks @ 1 mark each for any 2

Tropical Interior (Region IV)

- Rainfall is moderate and seasonal.
- The area has a long dry season.
- Vegetation is mainly savanna grassland.
- Temperatures are high during the day and cooler at night.

2 marks @ 1 mark each for any 2

b. Ways of Controlling Flooding in the Society

- Flooding can be controlled by constructing proper drainage systems.
- Flooding can be reduced by planting more trees and maintaining vegetation cover.
- Flooding can be prevented by avoiding the dumping of waste into gutters and drains.
- Flooding can be managed by building settlements away from flood-prone areas.

8 marks @ 2 marks for a point and 2 marks for explanation for any 2

Question 2

a. i. Explanation of Physical Features with Example

Physical features refer to the natural parts of the earth's surface that are formed without human intervention. These features are visible and tangible, and they shape the physical appearance of a landscape. They include elements like mountains, rivers, valleys, hills, and plains. Physical features influence climate, vegetation, and even human activities in a particular area.

Example: The Volta Lake is a physical feature in Ghana, and it is one of the largest man-made lakes in the world, created from a natural river system.

4 marks @ 3 marks for explanation and 1 mark for example

ii. Explanation of Drainage Features with Examples

Drainage features are natural or man-made water channels and bodies that drain water from the land surface into larger water bodies like rivers, lakes, or oceans. These features are part of the hydrological system and play a crucial role in shaping the landscape, supporting agriculture, and supplying water for domestic and industrial use.

Examples of drainage features in Ghana include:

River Volta: The largest river system in Ghana.

River Pra: A major river draining the southern part of the country.

River Ankobra: Located in the Western Region, used for mining and transportation.

Lake Bosomtwe: A natural lake serving as a drainage basin.

4 marks @ 3 marks for explanation and 1 mark for example

iii. Explanation of Relief Features with Examples

Relief features refer to the variations in elevation and landform on the earth's surface. These include highlands, lowlands, valleys, hills, plateaus, and mountains. Relief features are crucial in determining climate conditions, settlement patterns, transportation, and economic activities such as farming and mining.

Examples of relief features in Ghana include:

The Akwapim-Togo Range: A series of hills running along the eastern part of the country.

Kwahu Plateau: A highland area that influences rainfall and supports farming.

Gambaga Escarpment: A steep slope in northern Ghana.

The Volta Basin: A lowland area found in the central part of Ghana.

4 marks @ 3 marks for explanation and 1 mark for example

b. Roles of Key National Organizations

i. Roles of the Ghana Meteorological Service

- It provides weather forecasts to guide agriculture, aviation, and marine activities.
- It monitors and records atmospheric and climatic conditions across the country.
- It warns the public about extreme weather events like storms and heavy rains.
- It advises government and industries on climate-related decisions.
- It conducts research on climate change and environmental patterns.

4 marks @ 1 mark each for any 4

ii. Responsibilities of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)

- It coordinates disaster response and relief operations during emergencies.
- It educates the public on disaster prevention and safety measures.
- It collaborates with other agencies to prepare for and manage disasters.
- It provides relief items to victims of natural and man-made disasters.
- It assesses disaster-prone areas and develops early warning systems.

4 marks @ 1 mark each for any 4

Question 3

i. Attitudes for Peacebuilding

- Individuals should show tolerance towards people with different views.
- People must practice patience when dealing with difficult situations.
- Citizens should show empathy and concern for the feelings of others.
- Members of the community should be honest in their dealings with others.
- Everyone must be willing to forgive those who wrong them.

4 marks @ 1 mark each for any 4

ii. Methods for Managing Conflicts

- Conflicts can be managed through peaceful dialogue between the parties involved.
- Community leaders can mediate disputes to find fair solutions.
- Conflicting individuals should be encouraged to compromise for mutual benefit.
- Organizing community forums can help resolve misunderstandings.
- Involving neutral third parties can help settle serious disputes amicably.

16 marks @ 2 marks for point and 2 marks for explanation for any 4

Question 4

a. Reasons Why a Person's Rights May Be Taken Away

- A person's rights may be taken away if they are convicted of a serious crime.
- Rights may be restricted during a state of emergency declared by the government.
- An individual can lose certain rights if they pose a threat to national security.
- A person may be denied rights if they abuse the rights of others.
- Rights may be limited by a court ruling based on legal grounds.

4 marks @ 1 mark each for any 4

b. Ways to Ensure the Protection of Individual Rights

- Citizens should be educated on their rights and responsibilities.
- The law must be enforced fairly and consistently by authorities.
- Human rights institutions must be supported to monitor abuses.
- The media should be used to expose and report rights violations.
- Individuals must speak out and report when their rights are being violated.

16 marks @ 2 marks for point and 2 marks for explanation for any 4

Question 5

a. Difference Between Community Decision and Community Initiative

- A Community Decision refers to a choice or resolution made collectively by members of a community, often through meetings, discussions, or voting. It usually involves identifying and agreeing on actions or solutions to common problems, such as deciding to build a community center or enforce sanitation laws. Community decisions are typically made through formal processes involving leaders and members of the community.
- On the other hand, a Community Initiative is an action or project started by individuals or groups within a community to address a specific need or improve living conditions. It is usually a voluntary effort, often led by motivated community members without waiting for government intervention. Examples include youth-led clean-up exercises or local fundraising to build a borehole. Community initiatives demonstrate the willingness of members to take responsibility for their own development.

8 marks @ 4 marks each

b. Benefits of Community Initiative

- Community initiatives promote unity and cooperation among members.
- They help solve local problems quickly without waiting for outside help.
- Initiatives encourage a sense of responsibility and active citizenship.
- They reduce the burden on local government and public services.
- Community initiatives create employment and skills development opportunities.

12 marks @ 1 mark for point and 2 marks for explanation for any 4