

2015 BECE SOCIAL STUDIES 1

SOCIAL STUDIES 1

1. Which of the following features is not part of the physical environment?
 - A. Air
 - B. Buildings
 - C. Music
 - D. Rivers

2. A good social environment can be promoted through
 - A. bravery
 - B. competition
 - C. individualism
 - D. tolerance

3. Adolescence is a period of transition from
 - A. childhood to adulthood
 - B. childhood to oldage
 - C. infancy to adulthood
 - D. infancy to childhood

4. Adolescent chastity is important because it prevents
 - A. contraction of HIV and AIDS
 - B. frequent malaria among the youth
 - C. peer pressure among the youth
 - D. the occurrence of broken home

5. Adopting a foreign way of life in one's native country implies
 - A. cultural assimilation
 - B. foreign domination
 - C. parallel culture
 - D. rapid modernization

6. Trokosi and female genital mutilation are cultural practices that must be abolished because
 - A. some people become rich through their performance
 - B. the police dislike them
 - C. they are against the rights of the victim
 - D. they are practised all over the country

7. The four cardinal points are
 - A. East, South-West, North, West.
 - B. North, South, North-East, South-West
 - C. North, South, East, West
 - D. West, South-East, North-East, South

8. The ratio between distance measured on a map and the actual distance on the ground is
 - A. a sketch
 - B. a statement
 - C. layout
 - D. scale

9. If the scale of a map is 1:10,000 and the distance on the map is 20 cm, then the actual distance on the ground is
- A. 0.2 km
 - B. 2 km
 - C. 20 km
 - D. 20,000 km
10. The crop types which grow well in the Guinea Savanna are
- A. cocoa and rice
 - B. millet and groundnut
 - C. plantain and cola
 - D. shallots and cassava
11. The mangrove swamps in Ghana are found mainly in the
- A. Afram plains
 - B. coastal areas
 - C. highland areas
 - D. Oti basin
12. The integrity of the nation can be defended by
- A. cleaning the environment
 - B. educating the youth
 - C. encouraging immigration
 - D. reporting saboteurs
13. A hill with a steep slope on one side and a gentle slope on the other side is
- A. a ridge
 - B. a knoll
 - C. a plateau
 - D. an escarpment
14. The moon is a satellite of the
- A. Earth
 - B. Jupiter
 - C. Mars
 - D. Mercury
15. Relief rainfall is experienced in
- A. equatorial forest areas
 - B. guinea savanna areas
 - C. highland areas
 - D. lowland areas
16. Encouraging a greater participation of girls in education in Ghana will help reduce
- A. adultery in society
 - B. number of maternal health care centres
 - C. population growth rate
 - D. urban-rural drift
17. One negative effect of rural-urban migration is
- A. breakdown of family ties
 - B. chieftaincy disputes

- C. ethnic conflicts
- D. high infant mortality

18. Unity among Ghanaians can best be promoted through

- A. formal education
- B. good environmental practices
- C. inter-ethnic marriages
- D. opinion leaders

19. An effect of the slave trade on Africans was that they

- A. acquired much wealth
- B. travelled far
- C. abandoned their religion
- D. were humiliated

20. The Europeans came to the Gold Coast purposely to

- A. engage in trading activities
- B. establish schools
- C. explore the land
- D. spread the gospel

21. The Yaa Asantewaa war of 1900 was caused by

- A. Governor Hudson's demand for the Golden Stool
- B. the closure of the slave trade routes to the coast
- C. the killing of George Ekem Ferguson
- D. the refusal of the Asantes to accept Christianity

22. The Sagrenti war was fought in the year

- A. 1834
- B. 1864
- C. 1874
- D. 1884

23. Protecting national property is the obligation of

- A. all citizens
- B. government officials
- C. the fire service
- D. the police

24. According to the 1992 constitution of Ghana, an individual can claim Ghanaian citizenship if

- A. he or she attends school in Ghana
- B. his or her grandparents are Ghanaians
- C. his or her parents reside in Ghana
- D. he or she works in Ghana

25. One basic right of every Ghanaian is the right to

- A. fair wages
- B. personal liberty
- C. stand for election
- D. vote in general elections

26. The head of the judiciary in Ghana is the

- A. Attorney General
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Director of Public Prosecution
- D. Inspector General of Police

27. A constitution popularly approved by the people ensures

- A. ethnic balance
- B. good governance
- C. rapid development
- D. reduction in crime

28. One way of managing conflict in the Ghanaian society is

- A. arbitration
- B. confrontation
- C. consultation
- D. meditation

29. The highest level of Ghana's co-operation with the international community is through her membership of the

- A. African Union
- B. Economic Community of West African States
- C. Non-Aligned Movement
- D. United Nations Organization

30. Ghana co-operates with other nations to

- A. adopt common code of conduct
- B. create more jobs
- C. foster friendly relationship
- D. increase tax revenue

31. One major environmental problem facing municipal and metropolitan assemblies in Ghana is

- A. air pollution
- B. deforestation
- C. road accidents
- D. waste management

32. Which of the following factors is most important for national development?

- A. Capital resource
- B. Foreign aid
- C. Human resource
- D. Natural resource

33. A good layout and enforcement of town planning laws can help reduce

- A. emergence of slums
- B. influx of immigration
- C. population growth
- D. substance abuse

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. Which of the following conditions was the main aim of all the political parties before independence

- A. Economic development
- B. Federal government
- C. Local government
- D. Self-government

36. The Asante became a British colony through

- A. agreement
- B. appeal
- C. defeat
- D. persuasion

37. For Ghana to be economically independent, she must

- A. educate her citizens well
- B. compete with her neighbours
- C. produce her basic needs
- D. rely on her colonial masters for help

38. Productivity measures

- A. production of goods
- B. production of services
- C. profit made out of production
- D. output per-man-hour

39. Private businesses can contribute to the development of the nation by

- A. making more profits
- B. motivating the workers
- C. paying their taxes as required
- D. registering their businesses

40. The main aim of the National Road Safety Commission in Ghana is to protect

- A. capital resources
- B. human resources
- C. mineral resources
- D. natural resources