2019 BECE SOCIAL STUDIES 1

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1. Environmental degradation is mainly caused by

A. natural disasters

B. human activities

C. civil wars

D. global warming

2. Respiratory disease can be caused by

A. water pollution

B. land degradation

C. air pollution

D. deforestation

3. The right of a citizen of Ghana does not include

A. equality before the law

B. freedom from taxes

C. right to life

D. right to work

4. Which of the following factors is mostly needed for the continuous existence of map?

- A. Wealth
- B. Family

C. Religion

D. Environment

5. The right to be protected and heard at trials is an example of

A. social right

B. political right

C. legal right

D. natural right

6. The following options are advantages of colonization in Ghana except

A. introduction of formal education

- B. excessive use of foreign goods
- C. introduction of new crops
- D. introduction of paper currency

7. Which of the following do not constitute environmental degradation?

A. DeforestationB. Bush burningC. Air pollutionD. Mixed farming

8. Which of the following factors is a reason for Ghana's cultural diversity?

A. Ethnic grouping

- B. Foreign trade
- C. Internal trade
- D. Colonization

9. Utilities and services are more easily supplied when settlements are

- A. built any how
- B. close together
- C. far apart
- D. well planned

10. The dry season in southern Ghana starts from the month of November and ends in

- A. February
- B. May
- C. June
- D. April

11. One of the problems facing primary production in Ghana is

- A. availability of skilled labour
- B. long period of bush burning
- C. poor road network
- D. the use of complex machines

12. Payments are elected into office of parliament through a process called

- A. taxes
- B. salaries
- C. premiums
- D. bonds

13. People are elected into office parliament through a process called

A. presidential election

- B. appointment taking
- C. referendum
- D. voting

14. The revolution of the earth causes

- A. day and night
- B. differences in length of the day and night
- C. differences in time and between two places
- D. rise and fall of ocean tides

15. The best way to resolve conflicts in Ghana is through

- A. peaceful demonstration
- B. law courts
- C. mediation
- D. harsh sanctions

16. The following are reasons for the migration of ethnic group in Ghana except

- A. peace and security
- B. fertile lands
- C. outbreaks of diseases
- D. trade and commerce

17. One measure that can best help to minimize indiscipline among the youth is

- A. police arrest
- B. long-term imprisonment
- C. corporal punishment
- D. access to quality education

18. The main reason for which Ghana cooperates with other countries is to

- A. benefit in times of need
- B. get free goods for her citizens
- C. maintain political stability
- D. prevent attack on Ghanaians

19. Which instrument is used to measure rainfall amounts?

- A. Wind vane
- B. Barometer
- C. Thermometer
- D. Rain gauge

20. Ghana's contribution to the United Nation (UN) can be seen in the following areas except

A. provision of funds to refugees

B. peace keeping

C. payment of dues

D. sale of produce

- 21. To effectively build the nation, every Ghanaian must
- A. be involved in production process
- B. learn to speak at least one foreign language
- C. join the leading political party
- D. study the 1992 Constitution

22. Which of the following is the highest court in Ghana?

A. Traditional Court

- B. Magistrate Court
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Tribunal

23. Ghana lies between latitudes

- A. 10 North and 110 North
- B. 50 North and 110 North
- C. 110 North and 150 North
- D. 50 North and 110 South

24. Paper money is properly handled when it is

- A. received from church
- B. not crumpled
- C. not spent
- D. spent wisely

25. State Owned Enterprises are established mainly to

- A. make substantial profit
- B. produce goods for export
- C. provide vital services
- D. supervise private businesses

26. Social change in rural areas is slow because of

- A. customs and traditions
- B. poverty and unemployment
- C. rural-urban migration
- D. rural-rural migration

27. Which of the following features is not associated with rivers?

A. Waves

B. Delta

C. Meander

D. Valley

28. If the time 12 noon at longitude 00, what will be the time at a place on longitude 150

A. 12:30 pm

B. 12:30 am

C. 1:00 pm

D. 1:00 am

29. The application of checks and balances in democratic governments to help to prevent

- A. plebiscite
- B. dictatorship
- C. voting
- D. unemployment

30. Which institution is responsible for making the main laws of Ghana?

A. District Assembly

- B. Parliament
- C. Supreme Court

D. Jury

31. Which of the following languages is not indigenous to Ghana?

A. Dagaare

- B. Dagbani
- C. Hausa
- D. Ga

32. The type of settlement where buildings are arranged close to each other is

A. linearB. dispersedC. nodalD. nucleated

33. If the scale of a map is 1:100,000, what will be the actual distance when 4 cm is measured on the map?

A. 44 km

B. 41 km

C. 40 km

D. 4 km

34. Private businesses can ensure their continuous survival mainly through

- A. exporting their products
- B. making more profits
- C. paying less tax to the government
- D. production of quality goods

35. Ghanaians can contribute towards rapid development of the nation by

- A. engaging in domestic trade
- B. importing more food items
- C. participating in festivals
- D. patronizing made in Ghana goods

36. Which of the following conditions will occur when fire breaks out in a poor layout community?

- A. Selling in the streets
- B. Evening markets may spring up
- C. Loss of property and life
- D. Armed robbery cases may rise

37. The financial security of an individual can be assured through

- A. bank loan
- B. borrowing
- C. hard work
- D. money saving

38. Improvement in tourism is important for the rapid development of the nation because, more

- A. local tourists will leave the country
- B. infrastructure will be provided
- C. local tourists will not visit places of interest
- D. tour guides will be unemployed

39. The physical environment can best be protected through

A. building of dams

B. burning of refuse

C. recycling of waste D. underground mining

40. A bill passed by parliament becomes law when the president gives his

A. veto

B. assent

C. accord

D. authority