

Answer **all** the questions.

Each question is followed by **four** options lettered **A** to **D**. Find the **correct option** for each question and shade **in pencil** on your answer sheet the space which bears the **same letter** as the option you have chosen. Give only **one** answer to each question. An example is given below.

The capital city of Ghana is

- A. Accra.
- B. Cape Coast.
- C. Kumasi.
- D. Tamale.

The correct answer is Accra, which is lettered **A** and therefore answer space **A** would be shaded.



☐ B ☐

☐ C ☐

☐ D ☐

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this question paper.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Private enterprises are established to
 - A. make profits for themselves.
 - B. provide for the needy.
 - C. provide insurance.
 - D. pay tax to government.
2. Which of the following languages is **not** found in the Northern parts of Ghana?
 - A. Gonja
 - B. Sisala
 - C. Dagbani
 - D. Nzema
3. The power to rule a democratic country is determined by the
 - A. majority of the citizens.
 - B. members of the judiciary.
 - C. majority of military chiefs.
 - D. majority of paramount chiefs.
4. Cocoa farming is classified under which of the following industries?
 - A. Secondary industry
 - B. Primary industry
 - C. Tertiary industry
 - D. Cottage industry
5. Thick dark clouds, thunder and lightning are characteristics of
 - A. Relief rainfall.
 - B. Convectional rainfall.
 - C. Cyclonic rainfall.
 - D. Frontal rainfall.

6. A national obligation which ensures peace and harmony of citizens at all times is
- A. paying of taxes.
 - B. solving internal problems.
 - C. being law abiding.
 - D. attending communal labour.
7. Which of the following **best** defines economic development?
- A. Increase in the population
 - B. Increase in the national income
 - C. Improvement in the conditions of the people
 - D. Building of more roads
8. Which of the following vegetation is found in Northern Ghana?
- A. Mangrove swamp
 - B. Deciduous forest
 - C. Guinea Savannah
 - D. Semi-deciduous forest.
9. The **highest** authority in the traditional area is the
- A. Divisional chief.
 - B. Clan head.
 - C. Paramount chief.
 - D. Lineage head.
10. Flooding in **major** towns and cities can be reduced by
- A. empowering the youth.
 - B. keeping drains clean.
 - C. weeding along drains.
 - D. payment of taxes.
11. Ghana cooperates with other nations in order to
- A. eradicate hunger.
 - B. reduce rapid population growth.
 - C. increase growth in foreign trade.
 - D. receive help in times of need.
12. Which of the following attitudes is **not** positive?
- A. Accountability
 - B. Punctuality
 - C. Idleness
 - D. Honesty

13. The **most** effective agent of cultural change is
- A. music.
 - B. drama.
 - C. language.
 - D. education.
14. In which year did British Togoland join Gold Coast (Ghana)?
- A. 1948
 - B. 1951
 - C. 1956
 - D. 1957
15. The form of education aimed at making the individual acquire expertise in a particular vocation is called
- A. training.
 - B. productivity.
 - C. work.
 - D. profession.
16. Some societies resist cultural change because
- A. of the western style of contracting marriage.
 - B. of colonization and the use of foreign language.
 - C. the new ways of life fail to solve their problems.
 - D. the change occurs in a gradual manner.
17. Government policies are implemented at the District level by the
- A. Presiding Member.
 - B. Chief Executive.
 - C. Co-ordinating Director.
 - D. Regional Minister.
18. Government supports private businesses because it can derive
- A. income.
 - B. security.
 - C. taxes.
 - D. profits.
19. Which of the following is **not** a man-made feature?
- A. Bridge
 - B. Settlement
 - C. Farm
 - D. River
20. A fundamental right of a Ghanaian is
- A. personal liberty.
 - B. personal attention .
 - C. personal democracy.
 - D. personal accommodation.

21. Productivity of workers can be low because of
- high level of employment.
 - adequate resources.
 - poor work attitudes.
 - poor housing.
22. In which of the following vegetative belts is cocoa commonly grown?
- Mangrove forest
 - Tropical rain forest
 - Sudan Savannah
 - Guinea Savannah
23. The District Assemblies in Ghana are headed by
- District Executive Members.
 - District Presiding Members.
 - District Assembly Executives.
 - District Chief Executives.
24. A business enterprise formed by two to fifty people is
- Sole proprietorship.
 - Co-operative society.
 - Partnership.
 - Private joint stock company.
25. The **best** way to protect the environment is
- obeying environmental laws.
 - legislation of flexible laws.
 - planting of more trees.
 - legalizing national sanitation day.
26. Which of the following factors promotes political stability in a country?
- Food security
 - Rule of law
 - Free education
 - Rigid constitution
27. Ghanaians can be educated on the benefits of leisure through
- beautifying tourist sites.
 - providing adequate security.
 - publicity and access to information.
 - reducing entry fees to tourist sites.
28. Latitude $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South is also known as
- Arctic Circle.
 - Antarctic Circle.
 - Greenwich Meridian.
 - Great Circle.

21. Productivity of workers can be low because of
- high level of employment.
 - adequate resources.
 - poor work attitudes.
 - poor housing.
22. In which of the following vegetative belts is cocoa commonly grown?
- Mangrove forest
 - Tropical rain forest
 - Sudan Savannah
 - Guinea Savannah
23. The District Assemblies in Ghana are headed by
- District Executive Members.
 - District Presiding Members.
 - District Assembly Executives.
 - District Chief Executives.
24. A business enterprise formed by two to fifty people is
- Sole proprietorship.
 - Co-operative society.
 - Partnership.
 - Private joint stock company.
25. The best way to protect the environment is
- obeying environmental laws.
 - legislation of flexible laws.
 - planting of more trees.
 - legalizing national sanitation day.
26. Which of the following factors promotes political stability in a country?
- Food security
 - Rule of law
 - Free education
 - Rigid constitution
27. Ghanaians can be educated on the benefits of leisure through
- beautifying tourist sites.
 - providing adequate security.
 - publicity and access to information.
 - reducing entry fees to tourist sites.
28. Latitude $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South is also known as
- Arctic Circle.
 - Antarctic Circle.
 - Greenwich Meridian.
 - Great Circle.

29. Who was the head of state of Ghana between 1954 and 1960?
- A. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
 - B. Dr. J. B. Danquah
 - C. The Queen of England
 - D. Dr. K. A. Busia
30. An important feature that can **easily** be identified in a locality is a
- A. cardinal point.
 - B. conventional sign.
 - C. land mark.
 - D. physical map.
31. Which of the following **cannot** be considered as an example of environmental hazard?
- A. Desertification
 - B. Bush fire
 - C. Afforestation
 - D. Soil erosion
32. The institution which approves the nation's budget is the
- A. executive.
 - B. legislature.
 - C. judiciary.
 - D. finance ministry.
33. Which of the following economic activities is primary production?
- A. Food canning
 - B. Soap making
 - C. Sand winning
 - D. Peer teaching
34. As the earth rotates on its axis, it spins from
- A. East to West.
 - B. West to East.
 - C. South to North.
 - D. West to South.
35. Ghana is still **not** self-reliant because the country depends on
- A. foreign financial support.
 - B. crude agricultural tools.
 - C. primary industries.
 - D. subsistence agriculture.

36. The **major** benefit of tourism in Ghana is
- A. promotion of peace.
 - B. promotion of culture.
 - C. foreign exchange earnings.
 - D. bilateral trading.
37. Ghana approximately lies between latitudes
- A. 4° North and 12° North.
 - B. 5° North and 11° North.
 - C. 6° North and 12° North.
 - D. 7° North and 11° North.
38. One of the characteristics of a good law is that it should be
- A. applied equally.
 - B. approved by the electorate.
 - C. sympathetic to the poor.
 - D. favourable to the rich.
39. An effective approach to solving socio-economic problems of a country is through
- A. superstition and magic.
 - B. science and technology.
 - C. magic and witchcraft.
 - D. technology and magic.
40. The way of life of a group of people is their
- A. culture.
 - B. festival.
 - C. language.
 - D. food.

END OF PAPER