

PAPER 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

Answer *All* Questions

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

1. District Assemblies of Ghana construct the following projects **except**

- A. school buildings.
- B. feeder roads.
- C. trunk roads.
- D. clinics.

2. One factor which results in high birth rate in Ghana is

- A. effective use of contraceptives.
- B. rifting of the youth to urban centres.
- C. ineffective birth control measures.
- D. failure of the youth to acquire skills.

3. Which of the following business enterprises raise capital through the sale of shares?

- A. Partnership
- B. Sole proprietorship
- C. Joint stock companies
- D. Co-operative societies

4. Which of the following is **not** a business enterprise?

- A. Rural banks.
- B. Joint stock companies.
- C. Financial savings.
- D. Co-operative societies.

5. Movement and supply of utilities in settlements become easier and faster when the

- A. layout is good.
- B. layout is haphazard.
- C. settlement is compact.
- D. settlement is linear.

6. The best way of disposing industrial and domestic waste is by

- dumping.
- burning.
- burying.
- recycling.

7. Sustainable development in Ghana depends upon

- A. peace and stability.
- B. untapped natural resources.
- C. unskilled labour.
- D. University graduates.

8. Conflicts in the community cannot be properly managed when there is

- A. forgiveness.
- B. mediation.
- C. reconciliation.
- D. land disputes.

9. The main reason for producing cocoa in Ghana is to

- A. promote the manufacture of more cocoa products.
- B. generate more foreign exchange.
- C. make the farmers happy.
- D. set up more factories.

10. Which of the following business enterprises is the commonest and easiest to form in Ghana?

- A. Partnership
- B. Sole proprietorships
- C. Public joint stock companies
- D. Co-operative Societies

11. Ghana is bordered in the west by

- A. Côte d'Ivoire.
- B. Burkina Faso.
- C. Togo.
- D. Nigeria.

12. Which **one** of the following **may** cause unemployment in Ghana?

- A. Greater use of locally made goods
- B. Reduction in tax on imported goods
- C. Development of inter-regional trade
- D. Extension of electricity to rural communities

13. The **best** way of increasing productivity in the agricultural sector is through

- A. effective supervision.
- B. the use of modern technology.
- C. instituting best farmers' awards.
- D. planning and target setting.

14. One benefit Ghana derives from her co-operation with other countries is the

- A. prevention of dumping of expired goods.
- B. introduction of foreign culture.
- C. prevention of the spread of communicable diseases.
- D. country's ability to access international funds.

15. In a working environment, productivity means

- A. output of the country.
- B. management of workers.
- C. output per worker.
- D. quantity of resource.

16. A general pardon for an offence against the state is known as

- A. amnesty.
- B. freedom.
- C. permit.
- D. plebiscite.

17. Which of the following is not a feature of a sketched map?

- A. Title
- B. Key
- C. Scale
- D. Land mark

18. If Ghana is to be self-reliant, it must adopt the following methods *except*

- A. less dependent on foreign goods.
- B. use of expertise from Ghana.
- C. overdependence on foreign assistance.
- D. improve agriculture.

19. When the sun is overhead on the Tropic of Capricorn, areas in the southern hemisphere experience

- A. Winter.
- B. Spring.
- C. Summer.
- D. Autumn.

20. National unity in Ghana can be promoted through

- A. formal education.

B. freedom of worship.

C. use of made in Ghana goods.

D. religious tolerance.

21. Latitudes and Longitudes can be used to

- A. show contour lines on maps.
- B. locate objects on maps.
- C. show the direction of a stream.
- D. show heights of mountains.

22. Rivers meander in their lower course because, the

- A. valley is almost flat.
- B. valley is very steep.
- C. rivers erode vertically.
- D. deposition is very low.

23. Ghana's population can best be described as youthful because a large portion of its people are between ages

- A. 45-59.
- B. 30-44.
- C. 15-29.
- D. 0-14

24. The Head of the Traditional Government in Ghana is

- A. District Chief Executive.
- B. Paramount Chief.
- C. Regional Co-ordinator.
- D. Divisional Chief.

25. Which of the following was a positive effect of the 1948 riot in the Gold Coast?


- A. Led to the release of the Big Six.
- B. Increased political awareness among the people.
- C. The 1951 constitution was replaced.
- D. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was

26. The outbreak of Cholera can be prevented by

- A. supplying drugs.
- B. improving nutrition.
- C. providing clinics.
- D. improving sanitation.

27. Public corporations are set up mainly to provide

- A. money for development.
- B. emergency services.
- C. utility services.
- D. trading services.

28. The conventional sign  on topographical maps represents

- A. Church.
- B. Mosque.
- C. Chief's palace.
- D. Fort

29. An example of positive effects of colonization in Ghana is

- A. barter trade.
- B. formal education.
- C. Christian marriage.
- D. human sacrifice.

30. Which of the following factors cannot promote political stability in Ghana?

- Dictatorship in administration
- Freedom of speech
- Multiparty democracy
- Open government

31. The Sagrenti War of 1874 was fought between the

- A. Fante and Asante.
- B. British and Fante.
- C. Akyem and Asante.
- D. British and Asante.

32. The Latitudinal position of Ghana on the map

- 60° North and 130° North approximately.
- 50° North and 110° North approximately.
- 40° North and 130° North approximately.
- 30° North and 120° North

33. Indiscipline among the youth can be reduced through

- A. increasing health care.
- B. enriching the youth with money.
- C. encouraging desire for wealth.
- D. public education.

34. Industries which are controlled and managed by the state are called

- A. cottage industries.
- B. public corporations.
- C. government departments.

D. co-operative societies.

35. The **main** function of the executive organ of government is

- A. interpretation of the law.
- B. passing of laws.
- C. implementation of policies.
- D. approval of budget.

36. Which of the following tourist attractions is **mostly** associated with Kintampo in the Bono East region?

- A. Monkey sanctuary
- B. Bird viewing
- C. Savanna Vegetation
- D. Waterfalls

37. An individual who behaves in an honest and just manner is said to be performing

- A. civic responsibility.
- B. civic right.
- C. natural responsibility.
- D. political responsibility.

38. Which of the following values promotes unity among Ghanaians?

- A. Logic
- B. Tolerance
- C. Humility
- D. Hospitality

39. Which of the following is **not** a coastal feature?

- A. Cliff
- B. Beach
- C. Tide
- D. Valley

40. Political conflicts in Ghana can best be minimized through

- A. tolerating opposing views.
- B. adopting a common language.
- C. banning of private newspapers.
- D. voting for a strong President.

END OF PAPER