

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. Which of the following can aid economic independence of a nation?
 - A. Giving more aid to needy countries
 - B. Generating enough revenue locally
 - C. Increasing imported goods
 - D. Defending the 1992 constitution
2. Which of the following does **not** constitute a right of a Ghanaian according to the 1992 constitution?
 - A. Right to unlawful assembly
 - B. Right to personal liberty
 - C. Right to life
 - D. Freedom of Association
3. The application of science to improve upon the quality of life or work is also known as
 - A. education.
 - B. technology.
 - C. computers.
 - D. machine.
4. The following activities bring disgrace to the people and Ghana as a whole **except**
 - A. the chieftaincy institution.
 - B. female genital mutilation.
 - C. armed robbery.
 - D. galamsey mining.
5. Which of the following activities is a duty of a citizen of Ghana?
 - A. Attending religious meetings
 - B. Instigating mass boycott of development
 - C. Owning huge property
 - D. Defending the 1992 constitution
6. Which of the following measures **cannot** improve the quality of life in the rural areas of Ghana?
 - A. Unregulated family planning
 - B. Extending good roads to the rural communities
 - C. Greater access to improved formal education
 - D. Establishment of industries in the rural areas
7. The early introduction of formal education by the colonialists in the Gold Coast, led to
 - A. improvement in foreign trade.
 - B. increase in population.
 - C. increase in labour force.
 - D. improvement in crop production.

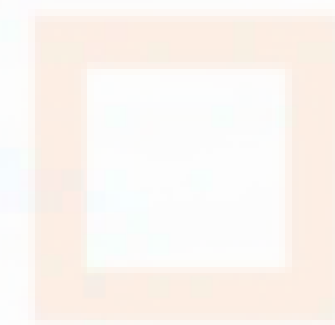
8. The following are aspects of culture **except**
- beliefs.
 - ceremony.
 - language.
 - food.
9. The growth rate of Ghana's population can be reduced **mainly** through
- family planning.
 - legislation.
 - public education.
 - abortion.
10. The revolution of the earth around the sun causes
- day and night.
 - deflection of winds and ocean currents.
 - the four seasons.
 - the rise and fall of the tides.
11. The scale on the map is 200,000. If the distance on the map is 2 cm, find the actual distance on the ground?
- 1.2 km
 - 20 km
 - 2 km
 - 4 km
12. Why are laws made? For
- family unity
 - conformity
 - instant justice
 - better education
13. Which of the following is **not** an element of the weather?
- Wind
 - Humidity
 - Tide
 - Thermometer
14. The **safest** place to save money is the
- susu.
 - bank.
 - credit union.
 - money box.
15. Increasing opportunities for employment in the Ghanaian society can help to reduce
- acts of indiscipline.
 - the cost of living.
 - responsibility to the state.
 - influx of foreign materials into the country.
16. Which of the following activities show interaction between the physical and social environments?
- A father advising the child
 - A mother breastfeeding the baby
 - Man listening to music
 - Elephants drinking water from the river
17. The Ghana Coat of Arms was designed by
- Amon Kotei.
 - Philip Gbeho.
 - Ephraim Amu.
 - Sophia Doku.
18. An account which is operated with the use of cheque, is known as
- Current account.
 - Moneybox savings.
 - Post office savings.
 - Savings account.
19. One of the ways of promoting unity among the ethnic groups in Ghana is through
- Christian and Islamic rights.
 - consulting the gods.
 - adult education.
 - inter-ethnic marriages.
20. Which principle is used to check abuse of power in governance?
- Rule of law
 - Separation of powers
 - Executive Veto
 - Parliamentary immunity

Turn over

21. The savanna vegetation zones produce cattle because of the
- fulani herdsmen.
 - extensive grassland.
 - hot climate.
 - abundant rainfall.
22. The process of identifying signals of conflict and encouraging people to work out their differences is known as conflict
- resolution.
 - prevention.
 - involvement.
 - management.
23. Which of the following factors can **best** make private sector businesses more profitable?
- Availability of ready market
 - Construction of improved roads
 - Stability in the supply of adequate electricity
 - Adequate supply of labour
24. The colour blue is used on topographical maps to indicate
- buildings and constructions.
 - rivers and lakes.
 - mountains and hills.
 - rocks and stones.
25. Which of the following does **not** reflect the importance of festivals in Ghana?
- Plans are made for developmental projects
 - Chiefs are enstooled
 - Family members come together
 - Disputes are encouraged
26. One factor that can affect the academic performance of students negatively is
- effective supervision.
 - loitering and truancy.
 - large number of school prefects.
 - having co-curricula activities.
27. Laws in the country are made by the
- Parliament.
 - Government.
 - Judiciary.
 - District assembly.
28. The statement scale 1cm to 5 km can be converted to representative fraction to read
- 1 : 50,000.
 - 1 : 500,000.
 - 1 : 50.
 - 1 : 5,000.
29. The health of the people of Ghana can be improved through the
- supply of electricity to all rural areas.
 - application of proper environmental sanitation activities.
 - expanding non-formal education in the country.
 - setting up of industries to process agricultural products.
30. For Ghanaians to come out of negative influence of colonial mentality, they should
- develop high sense of self-reliance.
 - stop foreigners from coming into Ghana.
 - develop taste for European goods.
 - adopt foreign cultures.
31. Which of the following levies is imposed by the District Assemblies in Ghana?
- Income tax
 - Driving licenses
 - Market tolls
 - Court fines
32. The person who combines the factors of production such as land, labour and capital is called
- shop keeper.
 - operator.
 - producer.
 - entrepreneur.

33. In Ghana, festivals usually serve all the following purposes **except**
- A. outdoorings of new-born babies.
 - B. community development planning.
 - C. providing entertainment.
 - D. pouring of libation to the ancestors.
34. Which of the following is associated with a scale of a map?
- A. Linear
 - B. Tilted
 - C. Compass
 - D. Balanced
35. The sole proprietor enjoys all the following advantages **except**
- A. high profits.
 - B. privacy.
 - C. quick decisions.
 - D. unlimited liability.
36. Which of the following factors is one of the **major** reasons for Ghana's cultural diversity?
- A. Colonization
 - B. Migration
 - C. Foreign trade
 - D. Internal trade
37. Which of the following accounts for the presence of the equatorial forest in south-western Ghana?
- A. Lumbering
 - B. Afforestation
 - C. Cloud cover
 - D. Rainfall
38. Food production in Ghana faces the problem of
- A. access to foreign exchange.
 - B. post-harvest losses.
 - C. all year round rainfall.
 - D. loss of valuable trees.
39. Which of the following measures can increase tomato yield in Ghana?
- A. Improved marketing strategies
 - B. Availability of credit to farmers
 - C. Reliance on rainfed agriculture
 - D. Establishment of related processing factories
40. Ghana's exports are **highly** dominated by
- A. capital goods.
 - B. primary products.
 - C. finished goods.
 - D. crude exports.

END OF PAPER



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