

1. A common feature of people associated with the same ethnic group in Ghana is

- A. name
- B. occupation
- C. clothes

D. language

2. The main benefit of tourism to Ghana is

- A. political stability
- B. inter-tribal marriage

C. foreign exchange

D. cultural change

3. The physical environment of Ghana can be protected through

A. recycling of waste materials

- B. re-directing river channels
- C. practising traditional farming
- D. burning of industrial waste

4. When two air masses of different temperatures meet, the result is,

- A. thunder and lightning
- B. rain shadow zone

C. cyclonic rainfall

D. relief rainfall

5. Where did the Akans first settle during their migration?

A. Dormaa Ahenkro

B. Bono Manso

C. Denkyira

D. Asante Manso

6. The period which marks the beginning and the end of adolescence is

A. 12 – 19 years

B. 10 – 19 years

C. 10 – 14 years

D. 15 – 19 years

7. The social environment include

A. festivals, political parties and religious groups

B. festivals, churches and tourist sites

C. settlements, churches and rivers

D. settlements, festivals and political parties

8. An effect of land degradation is

A. bad farming practices

B. excessive quarrying

C. improper layouts

D. loss of soil fertility

9. An advantage of chastity to the adolescent is

A. avoiding contracting typhoid fever

B. gaining approval from adults

C. knowing blood group easily

D. getting the best school to attend

10. People who visit places of interest to enjoy the facilities are called

A. experts

B. travellers

C. tourists

D. socialites

11. The principle of separation of powers ensures that

A. political parties do not work together

B. the police and military do not work together

C. the president appoints different ministers

D. various organs of government work independently

12. A representation of the earth's surface not drawn to scale is known as

A. map

B. plan

C. sketch

D. globe

13. The right to enjoy social amenities goes together with the responsibility of

A. attending communal labour

B. offering voluntary service

C. paying of taxes regularly

D. attending political meetings

14. The best way to settle disputes is through the

A. Electoral Commission

B. District Assembly

C. parliamentary committee

D. court system

15. State-owned enterprises provide

A. foreign exchange

B. unemployment

C. public service

D. insurance

16. A major reason for developing a good layout settlement is to reduce

A. free movement and ethnic conflicts

B. overcrowding and criminal activities

C. rural-urban migration and street hawking

D. truancy and illiteracy rate

17. If the scale of a map is 1 : 50,000 and the distance between two points on the map is 10 cm, what is the actual distance on the ground?

A. 2.5 km

B. 5.0 km

C. 10.0 km

D. 20.0 km

18. For a society to develop faster, there is the need for

A. progressive changes in its culture

B. indiscriminate exploitations

C. increase in population

D. decline in good health

19. Productivity increase in Ghana can be achieved through

A. showcasing Ghana's rich culture

B. frequent absence from work

C. application of modern technology

D. lack of supervision

20. Conflicts that destroy lives and property must be prevented by

A. security agents

B. all citizens

C. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

D. National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)

21. The fundamental laws by which a country is governed is known as

A. bye-laws

B. legislative instruments

C. constitution

D. court ruling

22. The ocean that washes the coast of Ghana is the

A. Arctic

B. Atlantic

C. India

D. Pacific

23. Emotional characteristics of adolescents include the following except

A. worry

B. love

C. pimples

D. shyness

24. Which of the following practices is the best way of conserving Ghana's forest?

A. Growing of cover crops

B. Replanting of trees

C. Promoting the use of charcoal

D. Deforestation

25. When a person uses an orthodox and traditional medicine together for the treatment of diseases, he is said to be practising

A. outmoded culture

B. cultural lag

C. cultural change

D. parallel culture

26. Motivation and supervision help in the efficient use of

A. human resource

B. national resource

C. mineral resource

D. capital resource

27. Tourism in Ghana promotes the growth of the

A. hotel industry

B. film industry

C. textile industry

D. health industry

28. The main work of the members of parliament under the 1992 constitution is to

A. execute laws

B. draw manifestos

C. interpret laws

D. make laws

29. An individual whose rights have been infringed upon seeks justice from the

A. court

B. president

C. police

D. teachers

30. Which of the following types of rock is suitable for road construction?

A. Marble

B. Granite

C. Slate

D. Quartzite

31. The human resource of a country refers to

A. skills and trade unions

B. teachers only

C. skills of workers and management

D. members of local councils only

32. Peaceful co-existence among ethnic group is important for

A. sustainable development

B. population growth

C. increasing government revenue

D. reducing crime in society

33. Which of the following was established to find the causes of the 1948 riots?

A. Justice Annan Committee

B. Watson Commission

C. Burns Commission

D. Coussey Commission

34. To sustain the operation of a business, one must

A. have a group of managers

B. join national pension schemes

C. produce quality goods

D. relate with businesses abroad

35. Land in most rural communities in Ghana is mainly used for

A. farming activities

B. recreational facilities

C. human settlements

D. football fields

36. A society may refuse to accept cultural change when the change

A. comes from people outside

B. conflicts with its traditions

C. comes from its members

D. is gradually introduced

37. One positive effect of colonization on Ghana is the

A. contribution to peace-keeping missions

B. engagement in national trade

C. foundation for infrastructural developments

D. excessive use of foreign goods

38. The Coussey Committee was set up by

A. Sir Alan Burns

B. Sir Gordon Guggisberg

C. Sir Arden Clarke

D. Sir Gerald Creasy

39. The main purpose of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is to

A. achieve economic integration

B. expand the size of West Africa

C. achieve political unity

D. achieve political freedom

40. Bush fires occur very often during the

A. rainy season

B. cold season

C. planting season

D. dry season