

TRENDING-GHANA EXAMINATIONS CONSULTS

(INTELLIGENCE IS OUR HALLMARK)

NAME:

INDEX NUMBER:

DATE:

FIRST TERM MOCK ASSESSMENT I

FORM THREE (3)

MOCK ONE (1)

SOCIAL STUDIES 2 & 1

1 HOUR 45 MINS

*This examination consists of two papers. Paper 2 which lasts for 1 hour consists of sections A, B and C.
Answer one question from each section. Paper 1 contains the objectives.*

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so
- While you are waiting, read the instructions carefully
- Write your **name, index number and date**
- Do not talk to your friends during exams
- Leave space between every sub – question
- Direct all questions to the invigilator during exams
- Do not start work until you are told to do so.

This paper consists of three sections: A, B and C. Answer three questions only, choosing one question from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A THE ENVIRONMENT

Answer one question only from this section

- Q1a) State **four** ways by which our waterbodies can be polluted in Ghana. [8marks]
- b) Highlight **four** ways of protecting the environment in Ghana. [12marks]
- Q2a) What is the meaning of *chastity*? [2marks]
- b) Explain **four** advantages of chastity among adolescents [12marks]
- c) State **three** ways of promoting chastity among youth in Ghana. [6marks]

SECTION B GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY

Answer one question only from this section

- Q3a) Explain the concept of *citizenship* [2marks]
- b) Explain **four** ways by which a person can become a citizen of Ghana. [12marks]
- c) State **three** responsibilities of a good citizen. [6marks]
- Q4a) What is the *Poll Tax Ordinance of 1852*? [4marks]
- b) State **two** effects of a Poll Tax Ordinance of 1852? [4marks]
- c) Highlights **four** reasons why the Poll Tax Ordinance failed? [12marks]

SECTION C SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Answer one question only from this section

- Q5a) Define the following terms: [8marks]

- i) *settlement* ii) *layout* iii) *slum* iv) *natural disasters*

b) Explain **four** advantages of a good layout of a settlement. [12marks]

Q6 a) Highlights **four** contributions of the primary production to the economy of Ghana [12marks]

b) Discuss **three** avenues of saving towards the future [6marks]

c) Differentiate between *natural resources* and *human resources* [2marks]

PAPER 1

45 MINS

1. We can earn foreign exchange in Ghana by promoting
a) foreign culture b) foreign goods c) girl child education d) tourism
2. Landmarks are usually identified on maps by the use of
a) colored pictures b) cardinal points c) conventional signs d) keys
3. A good social environment can be promoted through
a) conflicts b) inter-tribal rivalry c) tolerance d) competition
4. One way of spending money responsibly is to
a) buy anyhow b) save all earnings c) buy all needs d) draw a budget
5. A person can become a citizen of a country by conferment if he or she
a) has contributed positively to the country b) was born and bred in the country
c) attended school up to the university level d) holds the position of a minister of state
6. Which of the following is an abuse of human rights in Ghana?
a) keeping suspected armed robbers in police custody for one week
b) Reporting the hideout of suspected armed robbers to the police
c) Belonging to a foreign religion
d) Detaining suspected robbers for forty -eight hours before taking them to court
7. The right to movement **cannot** be legally taken away by
a) Kidnapping b) imprisonment c) imposition of curfew d) house arrest
8. National symbols play the following significant roles **except**
a) promoting national unity b) portraying our taboos
c) reflecting the wisdom of the people d) serving as a means of communication
9. The imposition of curfew limits the individual's right to
a) worship b) movement c) association d) ownership
10. Because Ghana is a non-religious state, everybody has the right to freedom of
a) movement b) education c) worship d) association
11. A common feature of people associated with the same ethnic group in Ghana is

26. Which of the following workers are involved in primary production?
 a) miners b) carpenters c) goldsmiths d) accountants
27. Parallel cultures in Ghana are seen in the institution of
 a) chieftaincy b) Trokosi c) puberty rites d) marriage rites
28. The first Europeans to arrive in Gold Coast came from.....
 a) Germany c) Denmark c) Britain d) Portugal
29. 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 council only
30. Peaceful co-existence among ethnic group is important for
 a) sustainable development b) population growth
 c) increasing government revenue d) reducing crime society
31. Which of the following features is **not** part of the physical environment?
 a) Air b) buildings c) music d) rivers
32. A good social environment can be promoted through.....
 a) bravery b) competition c) individualism d) tolerance
33. Adolescence is a period of transition from
 a) childhood to adulthood b) childhood to old age c) infancy to adulthood d) infancy to childhood
34. Adolescent chastity is important because it prevents
 a) contraction of HIV/AIDS b) frequent malaria among the youth
 c) peer pressure among the youth d) the occurrence of broken home
35. Adopting a foreign way of life in one's native country implies
 a) cultural assimilation b) foreign domination c) parallel culture d) rapid modernization
36. Trokosi and female genital mutilation are cultural practices that must be abolished because
 a) some people become rich b) the police dislike them
 c) they are against the rights of the victim d) they are practiced all over the country
37. Adolescent who engage in early sex may.....
 a) contract HIV/AIDS b) increase in weight c) grow old early d) grow to love sex
38. The ratio between distance measured on a map and real distance on ground is termed
 a) a sketch b) a statement c) layout d) scale
39. If a scale of a map is 1: 10,000 and the distance on the map is 20cm then the actual distance on the ground is
 a) 0.2km b) 2km c) 20km d) 20,000km
40. The first capital the Ga-Adangbes was
 a) Pusiga b) Ayawaso c) Ewe d) Mono – Manso