

# SSSCE/WASSCE SOCIAL 2005

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1. The practice whereby people marry within the clan is referred to as

- A. Exogamy
- B. Endogamy
- C. Polygyny
- D. Polyandry

2. The performance of full marriage rites in the traditional society is very important because it

- A. Enhances the status of the children in the family
- B. Gives the children the opportunity to be educated
- C. Gives opportunity to the children to acquire wealth
- D. Enhances the status of the family

3. Marriage under the ordinance requires all the following except that the

- A. Banns are published for a period of twenty –one days
- B. Couple should come from the same country
- C. Man must not be legally married to any woman .
- D. Woman must be more than eighteen years old

4. The fundamental rights of couples to decide on the number of children they want to have and their spacing are referred to as

- A. Birth rights
- B. Family rights
- C. Natural rights
- D. Reproductive rights

5. The nuclear family is a primary group because

- A. Members have affections for each other
- B. It is the smallest unit in any society
- C. It is the first unit that the child interacts with
- D. All the children are taken good care of .

6. Which of the following statements is not true of the intestate succession law in Ghana?

- A. It is used to share part of a deceased's property not covered by the will
- B. It is used to share the property of a deceased who died without leaving a will
- C. It has been introduced to replace the will
- D. Surviving spouse, children and members of the extended family have a share in the property of the deceased

7. The inheritance process under the nuclear family system is simple because property is

- A. Passed on to the eldest son
- B. Given to the children of the deceased
- C. Passed on to family head
- D. Taken care of by the law courts.

8. The spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) can be limited through

- A. Conducting frequent STD tests
- B. Having regular vaccination
- C. Isolation STD patients
- D. Discouraging promiscuity

9. One of the major reasons for the high rate of population growth in traditional societies is that in such societies

- A. Infant mortality rate is high
- B. The men are generally well-to-do
- C. A woman's prestige is determined by the number of her children

- D. The fertility of women is very high
10. Physiological needs of an individual consist of
- A. Food, shelter, clothing and water.
  - B. Love, affection, togetherness and acceptance
  - C. Security and protection from physical harm
  - D. Respect, honour and praises
11. Self-identity refers to
- A. The sum total of a person's education and training
  - B. The sum total of person's perception and beliefs
  - C. The sum total of a person's wealth and position in society
  - D. one's name and the tribe one belongs
12. If one wants to develop oneself, one must begin with
- A. identifying one's potential
  - B. getting support from family members
  - C. acquiring formal education
  - D. establishing one's own personality
13. What a person is at any moment is called
- A. other self
  - B. real other
  - C. real self
  - D. ideal other
14. Which of the following account for the high productivity in the private sector?
- I. Effective supervision
  - II. Provision of incentives
  - III. Institution of long service award
  - IV. Strong labour union
- A. I and II only
  - B. I,II and III only
  - C. III and IV only
  - D. II,III and IV only

15. The efficiency of a country's labour force is determined by

- A. Availability of jobs
- B. Level of education
- C. Higher wages
- D. Welfare service

16. The status of a person in a traditional society depends on one's

- A. Own achievements
- B. Ethnic affiliation
- C. Religious beliefs
- D. Physical structure

17. The most important aim of formal education to the society is

- A. Acquiring higher academic excellence
- B. Acquiring vocational skills
- C. Helping the individuals secure a well paid job in the community
- D. Making the individual fit well into the community

18. Which of the following ensures peaceful co-existence in the society?

- A. Sacrificing personal desires for the collective good of society
- B. Insisting on individuals rights
- C. Ensuring that laws made by leaders are obeyed
- D. Everyone contributing equally to the progress of society

19. Which of the following social problems is Ghana likely to experience if the population continues to grow rapidly?

- A. Negative ethnic sentiment
- B. General poverty
- C. Religious conflicts
- D. Discrimination against woman

20. Most often the youth are not actively involved in decision-making in the society because they are

- A. Impatient and arrogant
- B. Not knowledgeable

- C. Inexperienced in life
- D. Immature to work

21. The poor conditions in Ghana's prisons tend to

- A. Harden inmates
- B. Reform inmates
- C. Minimize crime
- D. Eradicate crime

22. One of the major functions of the electoral commission is

- A. Appointing members of parliament
- B. Nominating cabinet ministries
- C. Making arrangement for the conduct of elections
- D. Selecting political parties representatives

23. The most important benefit of traditional festivals is

- A. Enabling members of the community to make merry
- B. Bringing citizens together to plan the development of their area
- C. Generating income for individuals
- D. Providing opportunities for the people to meet their loved ones

24. In a traditional society, people who lead exemplary lives are dead are referred to as

- A. Heroes
- B. Martyrs
- C. Gods
- D. Ancestors

25. Which of the following are means of controlling moral degeneration among the youth?

- I. Providing guidance and counseling
- II. Promoting religious education
- III. Promoting tertiary education
- IV. Organizing cultural festivals

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and IV only

D. III and IV only

26. The golden lion at the centre of the coat of arms of Ghana represents the country's link with the

- A. Commonwealth
- B. United Nations
- C. Africa Union
- D. Non-Aligned Movement

27. Ghanaians can contribute their quota to nation-building through all the following ways except

- A. Payment of taxes
- B. Obedience to the law
- C. Commitment to work
- D. Adherence to religious rites

28. According to the constitution of Ghana, any group of individuals who make an attempt to overthrow a constitutional government can be charged with

- A. Misdemeanor
- B. Murder
- C. Felony
- D. Treason

29. National integration can best be achieved through

- A. Religion and customs
- B. Tolerance and understanding
- C. Sports and language
- D. Educational and skills training

30. The practice of separation of powers as well as checks and balances under constitutional rule is meant to

- A. Prevent the opposition from winning elections
- B. Prevent arbitrary and tyrannical rule
- C. Control freedom of speech and movement
- D. Give absolute power to president

31. What leaders require from their followers in order to achieve success is to

- A. Singing their praises
  - B. Avoid criticizing them
  - C. Be loyal and cooperative
  - D. Have formal education
32. Which of the leadership styles allows followers to fully participate in decision-making?
- A. Democratic
  - B. Authoritarians
  - C. Paternalistic
  - D. Laissez-faire
33. Social harmony under multi-party democracy depends on
- A. Faithfulness
  - B. Honesty
  - C. Humility
  - D. Tolerance
34. The doctrine which ensures that no two arms of government are entrusted to the same person or group of persons is known as
- A. Rule of law
  - B. Checks and balances
  - C. Separation of powers
  - D. Constitutional rule
35. One of the factors which prevent the realization of the rule of law is
- A. A high rate of illiteracy
  - B. Low incomes for workers
  - C. Entrenchment of regimes
  - D. A high rate of unemployment
36. A major problems facing the Economic community of west Africa states (ECOWAS) is the
- A. Poor weather condition in the sub – region
  - B. Lack of an African high command
  - C. Poor attendance at summit meeting
  - D. Non-payments of duties
37. The basic aim of international trade is to

- A. Generate funds for local government
  - B. Exchange goods for other goods
  - C. Get resources to build more schools
  - D. Enable many people to be employed
38. Protecting the environment can best be done through
- A. Drying industrial waste
  - B. Practicing traditional farming
  - C. Redirecting river channels
  - D. Re-cycling waste
39. A natural cause of desertification is
- A. Annual bush burning
  - B. Dry weather condition
  - C. Over-cultivation
  - D. Over-grazing
40. The term environment refers to
- A. The cultural and social surroundings of human beings
  - B. The occurrence and interaction of animals
  - C. Living organisms and their surroundings
  - D. The immediate social and physical surroundings
41. A good member of a community is the one who
- A. Keeps the laws and customs of the community
  - B. Is gainfully employed in the country
  - C. Learns the customs and laws of the community
  - D. Knows all the customs and laws of the community
42. The natural resources of Ghana have not been not sufficiently exploited mainly because of
- A. Limited market for the products
  - B. Inadequate finance
  - C. Low technical know-how
  - D. Insufficient foreign investment

43. Which of the following most adversely affects the development of Ghana?
- A. Underdevelopment natural resources
  - B. High brain drain
  - C. Low interests rates
  - D. Trade liberalization policy
44. Which of the following is responsible for the low standard of living in Ghana?
- A. Autocratic leadership
  - B. High dependency ratio
  - C. High mortality rate
  - D. Inadequate basic education
45. The principle of self –reliance implies
- A. Consuming what is produced locally
  - B. Producing what you need
  - C. Using only local raw materials production
46. A major advantage of irrigation is that it ensures
- A. Quick maturing of plants
  - B. Bumper harvest
  - C. Soil enrichment
  - D. All–year round farming
47. All the following are functions of the entrepreneur except
- A. Managing the enterprise
  - B. Providing capital for investment
  - C. Promoting trade union activity
  - D. Seeing to the welfare of workers
48. The destruction of the vegetative cover contribute to
- A. Global warming
  - B. Acid rain formation
  - C. Depletion of mineral deposits
  - D. Decrease in the ultra-violet rays

49. In a country where democracy is practiced,

- A. The president has absolute power
- B. Decisions are quickly taken
- C. Members of parliament are appointed
- D. Fundamental human rights are protected

50. The values and customs passed on to people from their ancestors are referred to as

- A. Folklore
- B. Heritage
- C. Lineage
- D. Taboos

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**God, having raised  
up His servant  
Jesus, sent Him  
to bless you...**

**Acts 3: 26**