

GB ASSESSMENT TEST

VIRTUAL MOCK EXAMINATION (3)

SOCIAL STUDIES- APRIL 2020

MARKING SCHEME - OBJECTIVE TEST

[40 marks]

1. A	6.B	11. C	16.D	21.B	26.D	31.C	36.D
2. D	7. D	12. B	17.A	22.D	27. D	32.C	37. B
3. C	8. C	13. D	18.B	23. A	28.D	33.B	38.B
4. B	9. B	14. C	19.C	24. C	29.C	34.D	39. C
5. C	10. C	15. C	20.C	25. A	30.D	35.A	40.A

SECTION B – 60 marks

1. (a) How the two types of environment affect each other

The two types of environment are,

- Physical environment
- Social environment

Rain fall (physical environment) affects farming, fishing and vice versa.

Human activities are under the social environment and it affects certain natural things under the physical environment (Bush burning affects the ozone layer)

[mere statement of point = 1 mark each, explanation = 3 mark each] = 6 marks]

- (b) ways of minimizing pollution.

- Public education
- Use of modern technology in industry
- Control bush fire
- Enforcement of laws and regulations
- Banning the burning of materials
- Regular maintenance of vehicles
- Monitoring the activities of industries and farms

[Any 4 points x 1 mark = 4 marks]

- (c) Importance of rocks

- They serve as tourist attraction sites
- They are used in building and construction e.g. roads, dams, bridges
- Most water bodies take their source from rocks. Eg spring
- Rocks are weathered for soil formation
- Rocks provide raw materials eg. Limestone and marble for sculpturing.

[Any 4 points x 1 mark = 4 marks]

- (d) Formation of the three types of rocks

IGNEOUS ROCKS

Igneous rocks are rocks that are formed when molten materials from a volcanic eruption or from deep inside the earth cools down and become hard. They can either be intrusive or extrusive. Example includes granite, quartz and gabbro. [Well explanation = 2 marks]

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Sedimentary rocks are formed as a result of a long period of accumulation of sediment. These sediments are loose materials such as broken rocks, mineral grains and plants and animal remains. These rocks are formed in layers. Eg are limestone, coal, sandstone etc.

[Well explanation = 2 marks]

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Metamorphic rocks are formed from already existing rocks such as igneous or sedimentary rocks as a result of intense heat, pressure, or a combination of heat and pressure. E.g. are slate, gneiss and graphite.

[Well explanation = 2 marks]

2. (a) A **dynamic culture** is a type of culture which certain portion of it is subjected to revision and review to suit reality while **superstition** is the irrational fear of the unknown. [4 marks]

- (b) Reasons why the trokosi system should be abolished

- It leads to sexual abuse
- It brings about forced marriage
- It promote forced labor
- Deprive girls from obtaining education
- The lives of the girls are wasted

[Any 4 points x 1 marks = 4 marks]

(c) Benefits of lowlands to Ghanaians

- i. It serves as grounds for breeding animals.
- ii. They are used for agriculture activities
- iii. They are used for contraction means
- iv. It serves as grazing grounds for cattle's
- v. They are used in setting up of settlement

[Any 4 points x 2 marks = 8 marks]

- (d) i. 0 – Equator
ii. 23 ½ N – Tropic of cancer
iii. 66 ½ S – Antarctic Circle
iv. 90s – South Pole

[4 marks]

3. (a) i. An ethnic group is a community of population made of people who share common national or cultural activities [2 marks]
ii. Ethnicity is the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition. [2 marks]

(b) Positive Effects of ethnicity to economic development of Ghana

- i. National Identity (common historical past)
- ii. Social cohesion
- iii. Culture diversity (respect for each other's tribe)
- iv. Tourist attraction (various recreational sites found in the country.
- v. Human resource (different people coming together to work as one)

[Any 4 points x 1 marks = 4 marks]

(c) Differences between written and unwritten constitution

Written Constitution	Unwritten Constitution
1. A written constitution is easy to refer	i. An unwritten constitution is not easy to refer
2. A written constitutions ensures stability in governance	2. Ununwritten constitution enhances manipulation which leads to instability in governance
3. A written constitution is not flexible	3. An unwritten constitution is flexible
4. A written constitution is difficult to amend	4. An unwritten constitution can be amended without difficulty.

[Any four (4) points x 2 marks = 8 marks]

- (d) i. Children
ii. Women
iii. The uneducated (illiterates)
iv. Minority groups in communities

v. The physically challenged.

vi. The mentally handicapped

[4 points x 1 marks =4 marks]

4. (a) i. Metropolitan Assembly: It is an assembly which is part of the local government system. A metropolitan assembly has a population of over 250000. It is tasked with the responsibility of bringing about integration in the area of politics, administration and development in its geographical area. [2 marks]

- ii. Municipal Assembly: It is an assembly which is part of the local government of 95000 and above. [2 marks]

- (b) i. To offer advice on regional strategies for development.
ii. To represent regional interests in the formulation of central government policy relevant for growth and development
iii. To facilitate a joined-up approach across government development
iv. To champion the region on events. [4 points x 1 marks =4 marks]

(c) Law making process in Ghana

- i. First reading
- ii. Second reading
- iii. Committee stage
- iv. Report stage
- v. Third reading
- vi. Promulgation or signing.

Any 4 points well explained x 2 marks = 8 marks

Mere mentioning of point -1mark

- (d) i. Promoted/ increased trade
ii. Free movement of citizens of member's states.
iii. Improvement in transport and communication sectors.
iv. Industrial growth
v. Reduction in taxes and duties among member state
vi. Improvement in agriculture
vii. Establishment of ECOMOG for peacekeeping

[4 points x 1 marks =4 marks]

5. (a) Democratic governance is a system of government in which the wishes of the people are taken into consideration in the process of governance.

[4 marks]

(b) Four effects of democratic governance for the development of Ghana

- i. It facilitates accountability by governments
- ii. It allows peaceful change in governance
- iii. it protects the rights and freedom of the people.
- iv. It ensures constitutional rule
- v. It facilitates local participation in governance.

Any 4 points well explained x 2 marks = 8 marks

Mere mentioning of point -1mark

- (c) i. ADRA – Adventist development and relief Agency
- ii. National board for small scale industries (NBSSI)
- iii. Techno serve
- iv. ACTION Aid Ghana
- v. EMPRETEC Ghana foundation
- vi. Planned parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG)
- vii. International federation of women lawyers (FIDA)
- viii. The Ark foundation
- ix. Domestic violence and victims support unit (DOVVSU)
- x. Ghana social marketing foundation. (GSMF)

[Any 4 points x 1 mark = 4 marks]

- (d) i. Inadequate time for leisure
- ii. Poverty
- iii. Under-development of most tourist sites
- iv. Poor infrastructural facilities
- v. Traditional beliefs or superstition
- vi. High population growth rate.

[4 points x 1 mark = 4 marks]

6. (a) Features of a slum

- i. Slum settlements easily spread diseases
- ii. Slum mostly harbors criminals.

- iii. The environment is mostly filthy.
- iv. The place is completely congested
- v. Slum areas often experience disasters e.g flooding

[Any 4 x 1 mark = 4 marks]

- (b) i. Settlement: A settlement is a place or an area where people live or reside. There are three (3) types of settlement. Examples include Madina estate and Adenta. [2 marks]
- ii. Slum: A slum is an over-crowded settlement where houses are built without any plan. Slums are commonly found in cities where rural dwellers migrate to the cities. Eg. Nima and Ashiaman. [2 marks]
- iii. Natural disaster: A natural disaster refers to any unfortunate event which is not caused by man but causes suffering and pain to human beings. Eg. Earthquakes, flooding and drought [2 marks]

(c) Roles NGO's play to promote development in Ghana.

- i. They provide scholarships to needy but brilliant children.
- ii. Provide rural communities with social amenities.
- iii. They educate adolescents and women on reproductive health.
- iv. Provide seedlings and seeds to poor farmers.
- v. They encourage farmers to adopt better farming methods.
- vi. Provide start-up capital to mostly widows and women.

[Any 4 well explained x 2.5 marks = 10 marks]

Mere mentioning of points = 1 marks