

# GB ASSESSMENT TEST

## VIRTUAL MOCK EXAMINATION (2)

### SOCIAL STUDIES- APRIL 2020

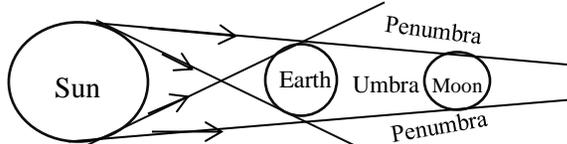
#### MARKING SCHEME - OBJECTIVE TEST

[40 marks]

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

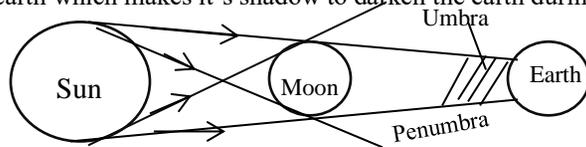
#### SECTION B – 60 marks

1. (a) Lunar Eclipse: this type of eclipse occurs when the earth comes between the sun and the moon. The shadow of the earth darkens the moon's face. This type of eclipse is also called eclipse of the moon.



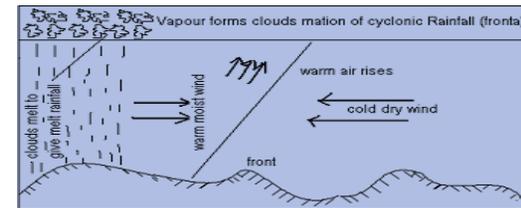
Well explanation = 2 marks  
Diagram = 1 marks

Solar Eclipses: this type of eclipse occurs when the moon comes between the sun and the earth. The moon covers the sun's light from reaching the earth which makes its shadow to darken the earth during the day.



Well explanation = 2 marks  
Diagram = 1 marks

- (b) \* Frontal rainfall is also referred to as cyclonic rainfall, this type of rainfall occurs when warm wind and cold winds meet from opposite directions.  
\* the warm winds are forced to rise into the clouds by the cold air since the warm wind is lighter in weight.  
\* The wind condenses and form heavy clouds and subsequently rainfall  
\* This type of rainfall occurs in showers and could last for the whole day, and can cover a wide area.



Well explanation = 4 marks  
Diagram = 2 marks

- (c) Factors that causes cultural change in Ghana

- i. The influence of the media
- ii. Introduction of formal education
- iii. Urbanization
- iv. Break down in traditional system
- v. Conflicts
- vi. Trade
- vii. Inter-marriage
- viii. Modernization
- ix. Migration or travelling
- x. Religion

Any 4 points well explained x 1 mark = 4 marks

*Mere mentioning of point -0.5mark*

- (d) Advantages of parallel culture

- i. it promotes peace
- ii. it promotes national unity and social integration
- iii. it increase production
- iv. it improves standard of living
- v. it allows freedom of worship and expression

Any 4 points well explained x 1 mark = 4 marks

*Mere mentioning of point -1mark*

2. (a) Challenges associated with population census

- i. Financial problems
- ii. Illiteracy
- iii. Inexperienced enumerators
- iv. Over and under estimation of figures.
- v. Traditional beliefs.

**[Any 4 points x 1 mark = 4marks]**

(b) Factors causing high population growth

- i. High fertility rate.
- ii. Cultural factors.
- iii. Multiple marriages (polygamy)
- iv. Low usage of contraceptive
- v. Early marriages.

**[Any 4 points x 1.5 marks = 6marks]**

**[Mere mention of point=0.5 mark]**

(c) Negative effects of superstitious belief

- i. it brings extreme or irrational ear
- ii. it slows down progress
- iii. it prevents scientific growth and development
- iv. it allows human right abuse
- v. It brings conflict between family members and society
- vi. it creates suspicions or mistrust
- vii. it creates tensions in society

**Any 4 points well explained x 1 marks = 4 marks**

(d) Effects of FGM

- i. FGM reduces sexual pleasure
- ii. It exposes the individual to infections
- iii. Infertility
- iv. Weakening of urinary bladder due to infection
- v. Exposure to sexually transmitted diseases

**Any 4 points well explained x 1.5 marks = 6 marks**

*Mere mentioning of point -0.5mark*

3. (a) Composition of executive arm of government

- i. The President
- ii. The Vice President.
- iii. The council of state.
- iv. The cabinet
- v. Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

**[4 x 0.5 = 2 marks]**

(b) Functions of judiciary

- i. The judiciary settles disputes.
- ii. The judiciary punishes those whose actions are against the laws of the state.
- iii. The judiciary makes laws.
- iv. The judiciary interprets the constitution.
- v. The judiciary makes judicial review
- vi. The judiciary protects the judicial power of the states.

**[Any 4 points x 2 marks = 8mark]**

**[Mere mention of point=1 mark]**

(c) Function of the Arms of Government:

i. LEGISLATURE (PARLIAMENT)

- The legislature makes or amends laws for the country
- The legislature amends laws for the country
- The legislature is responsible for the control of public funds
- The legislature is responsible for checking the executive
- The legislature performs certain judicial functions
- The legislature serves as a forum for educating the public on many national issues
- The legislature can investigate any matter of public interest

**[Any 2 points x 1 mark = 2 Marks]**

ii. THE EXECUTIVE (PRESIDENCY):

- The Executive is responsible for drawing the annual budget
- The Executive ensures that national integration is maintained
- The Executive is responsible for making laws
- The Executive is responsible for formulation and implementation of national policies
- The Executive is responsible for the day-to-day running (administration) of the country.
- The Executive is responsible for implementing decisions of the other organs of government.

**[Any 2 points x 1 mark = 2 Marks]**

iii. THE JUDICIARY:

- The Judiciary settles disputes
- The Judiciary punishes those whose actions are against the laws of the state
- The Judiciary makes laws
- The Judiciary interprets the constitution
- The Judiciary makes judicial review
- The Judiciary protects the judicial power of the state
- THE Judicial protects human rights and freedoms

**[Any 2 points x 1 mark = 2 Marks]**

(d) Problems facing District Assemblies in Ghana

- i. Financial Problems
- ii. Inadequate facilities to work with
- iii. Personal problems
- iv. Political interference
- v. Areas with prolonged ethnic conflicts

- vi. Non-cooperating attitude of the public
- vii. Inadequate policy direction **Any 4 points well explained x 2 marks = 8 marks**

4. (a) Political parties in GH

- i. National Democratic Congress
- ii. New Patriotic Party
- iii. Convention Peoples Party.
- iv. United Ghana Movement
- v. Democratic People's Party.
- vi. New Vision Party.
- vii. Ghana National Party.

*[4 x 0.5 = 2 marks]*

(b) Factors promoting democracy

- i. A good and workable constitution.
- ii. Respect for human rights and freedom.
- iii. Observance of the rule of law.
- iv. Multi-party
- v. Democratic temper
- vi. Free and fair election.

*[Any 4 points x 1.5 marks = 6mark]  
[Mere mention of point=0.5 mark]*

(c) Reasons why Ghana is not Self-Reliant

- The love for foreign things than those made in Ghana
- Over dependence on primary products
- Inadequate and untapped resources
- Low savings and capital
- Inadequate manufacturing industries
- Lack of national priority

**Any 4 points well explained x 1.5 marks = 6marks**

*Mere mentioning of point -0.5mark*

(d) Causes of political instability

- i. Military coup d'état
- ii. Inadequate democratic structures
- iii. Political intolerance and conflicts
- iv. Human right abuse
- v. Power drunkenness
- vi. Economic mismanagement
- vii. Corruption
- viii. External factors

**Any 4 points well elaborated x 1.5 marks = 6 marks**

*Mere mentioning of point -0.5mark*

5. (a) Rural development programs

- i. Provision of basic amenities.
- ii. Establishment of cottage industries.
- iii. Realistic market pricing of agro products.
- iv. Modernization of agriculture.
- v. Birth control programs.
- vi. Intensification of Non-formal education.

*[Any 4 points x 1.5 marks = 6mark]*

*[Mere mention of point =0.5 mark]*

(b) Measures taken to sustain the forest

- i. Afforestation programs
- ii. Alternative source of energy.
- iii. Construction of biogas digesters
- iv. Control of bush fire.
- v. Arresting and punishing chain saw operators
- vi. Increased use of solar energy.
- vii. Creation of more natural parks and forest reserves.

*[Any 4 points x 1.5 marks = 6mark]*

*[Mere mention of point=0.5 mark]*

(c) Indiscipline of an individual may lead to the following

- i. Possible death of the individual
- ii. Banishment from the community/ society
- iii. May lead to prosecution and imprisonment
- iv. It may lead to disgrace
- v. It can result to injury
- vi. May lead to the contraction of certain diseases or illness

**Any 4 points each x 0.5 Mark = 2 Marks**

(d) Ways by which improved health care can lead to natural development

- i. Increased life expectancy.
- ii. Government expenditure on health will be reduced.
- iii. Ready supply of labour
- iv. High labour productivity
- v. Reduces absenteeism on the job
- vi. Improve personal savings.

**Any 4 points well explained x 1.5 marks = 6 marks**

*Mere mentioning of point -0.5mark*

6. . (a) i. **Productivity** – It is the effectiveness of productive effort measured in terms of the rate of output per unit input.  
ii. **Technology** – It is a scientific knowledge used in practical ways in industry. **[2 marks each for well defined = 4marks]**

(b) Advantages of technology

- i. Technology enhances speed and efficiency at the work place
- ii. It solves complex and delicate challenges
- iii. It enhances accuracy and efficiency
- iv. It deals with dangerous and risky situation.
- v. Efficient use of human resource

**Any 4 points well explained x 1 marks = 4 marks**

Disadvantage:

- i. It creates a lot of waste
- ii. It creates unemployment
- iii. It has contributed to the destruction of the environment
- iv. It has contributed to the collapse of indigenous (local) industries.
- v. Technology has impacted negatively in Ghanaian culture.

**Any 4 points well explained x 1 marks = 4 marks**

(c) Problems facing the primary industries in Ghana

- i. Lack of credit facilities
- ii. Lack of storage facilities
- iii. Post harvest loses
- iv. Inadequate fixed capital or machinery
- v. Inadequate transportation and communication facilities

**Any 4 points well explained x 2 marks = 8 marks**

*Mere mentioning of point -1mark*