

# GB ASSESSMENT TEST

## VIRTUAL MOCK EXAMINATION (4)

### SOCIAL STUDIES- MAY 2020

#### MARKING SCHEME - OBJECTIVE TEST

[40 marks]

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

#### SECTION B – 60 marks

##### Q1.(a) i. Demerits of the harmattan

- Most river bodies dry up during the harmattan.
- It creates health hazards like the spread of influenza and C.S.M
- There is a frequent bush fire especially in the savannah areas of the country.
- There is poor visibility
- Harmattan comes with the feeling of un-comfortability.
- Plants wither and die resulting in shortage of food and pastures for livestock.

[Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks]

ii.

Element of Climate	Instrument of measurement
Sunshine	Sunshine Recorder
Rainfall	Rain gauge
Wind speed	Anemometer
Humidity	Hygrometer
Atmospheric pressure	Barometer
Temperature	Thermometer
Cloud	Octal

[Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks]

##### (b) Climate regions in Ghana

- South – Western Equatorial Climate
- Dry equatorial climate
- Wet – semi equatorial climate
- Tropical continental climate

[Any 4 well explained x 2 marks= 8 marks]

*Mere mentioning of points = 1 marks*

##### (c) Importance of Mountains

- i. They serve as source of rocks for constructions
- ii. Most rivers originate from mountains and plateaus.
- iii. They induce the formation and distribution of rainfall. ie. Relief rainfall
- iv. They contain mineral resources i.e gold, bauxite, among others.
- v. Mountains serve as very important tourist destinations. i.e afadjato mountain
- vi. They offer cooler climate for human settlement i.e environs around kwahu and Aburi.
- vii. Mountains also act as windbreaks

[Any 4 well explained x 2 marks= 8 marks]

*Mere mentioning of points = 1 marks*

##### Q2. (a) i. Elements of the National flag of Ghana

The national flag is the uniform or cloth of the country. It presence anywhere in the world means that the country is being represented there. It was designed by Mrs Theodosia Salome Okoh to replace the “union jack” upon the attainment of independence.

The elements are

**RED:** This colour in the flag represents the blood and toil of our forefathers that was shed during our struggle for independence with our colonial masters.

**YELLOW/ GOLD:** This colour also represents the mineral wealth (resources) of the country. It reminds us of a nation blessed with numerous mineral resources such as gold, bauxite, diamond, manganese among others.

**GREEN:** The green denotes the natural vegetation of Ghana. This nation is blessed with rich natural vegetation which consists of grassland, forest belt and fertile land for the cultivation of crops.

**BLACK STAR:** This is a five pointed black star located in the center of the yellow/gold colour. It represents our association with Africa or our hope and aspirations as Africans

and the continent at large.

[6 marks]

ii. **Importance of Ghana Flag**

- National flag helps to distinguish Ghana and Ghanaians from other countries and people.
- National flag represents the colours of the nation.
- It is the symbol for nationhood.
- It symbolizes the history and culture of Ghanaians.
- It promotes patriotism.

[Any 4 well explained x 1 marks= 4 marks]

*Mere mentioning of points = 1 marks*

(b) i. **The Parliamentary mace**

The mace is the symbol of Authority of parliament, entrusted to the speaker. The mace signifies the ceremonial opening of each sitting day in the house.

[2 marks]

ii. **The State Sword**

The State sword is the symbol of presidential Authority. It is held by the president as he takes the oath of state at his inauguration.

[2 marks]

iii. **The Coat of Arms**

The coat of arms is the badge or Emblem of the Nation. It is found on all government properties especially government letter heads, Government departments and agencies. It's a shield which carries the colours and the symbols of the traditions and hopes of the nation. The coat of Arms on anything you see means that things belong to the people of people of Ghana or it belongs to the Nation.

[2 marks]

(c) **Components on the shield in the coat of arms**

- i. Sword and a staff- signifies traditional authority of Ghana. [1 mark]
- ii. Osu castle/presidential palace ---National government. [1 mark]
- iii. Cacao tree – Agriculture wealth of Ghana. [1 mark]
- iv. Gold mine – stands for the richness of industrial minerals and natural resources in Ghana. [1 mark]

Q3. (a) **Checks and balances** are constitutional controls that are exercised by each of the three arms of government in order to prevent tyranny, dictatorship and abuse of power. The theory of checks and balances emphasis on the power of any of the three organs checking the activities of the other. Example the executive presents national budget to the legislature for approval, and the Judiciary also swears in the President (Executive). [Concept well explain = 4 marks]

(b) **Merits of Checks and Balances**

- i) It prevents the possibility of the emergence of a dictatorship.
- ii) It safeguards the interest and rights, and freedom of the individuals in the country

iii) Checks and balances reduce the tendency for one arm of government to be too powerful at the expense of the other.

iv) It helps in controlling power among the three arms of government.

v) It helps in a good and proper decision-making process in the country.

vi) It ensures orderliness and efficiency in running of the country.

[Any 4 points x 1 marks = 4 marks]

(c) i. **Functions of RCC**

- It monitors the implementation of programs and projects within the region.
- It formulates and co-ordinates the plans and programs of the district assemblies in the region.
- It put together or harmonies all departmental programs in the region.
- It allocates appropriate public funds and grants to the various districts in the region.
- It reviews and co-ordinate public services generally in the region.
- It may perform any other function assigned to it by the government.
- It inspects and evaluates the performance of projects being undertaken in the region.

[Any 4 points well explain x 2 marks = 8 marks]

ii. **Functions of the Presiding Member**

- He maintains order among the assembly members.
- He convenes and signs notices of all meetings of the assembly except the inaugural meeting.
- Plays the function of the chief law-making officer of the district assembly
- He acts as the chairman of all assembly meetings except that of the executive meeting.
- He ensures that all meetings of the district assembly are conducted according to the laid-down procedure.

- [Any 4 points x 1 marks = 4 marks]

Q4. (a) **Source of Conflicts**

- i. Intolerance among people
- ii. Suspicion.
- iii. Infringing on the rights of people
- iv. Chieftaincy disputes.
- V. Tribalism
- Vi. Influence of the media
- Vii. Location of public facilities.
- Viii. Unacceptable ways of choosing leaders.

[4 points x 1 = 4 marks]

(b) i. **Conflict Management** is the use of various methods and actions to reduce fear during periods of conflict to enable the conflict to be resolved. [4 marks]

ii. **Effect of conflict on the Nation**

- High government expenditure on peace keeping
- Life and properties are lost
- It creates insecurity
- People becomes refugees
- It affects social and economic life.
- People is internally displaced in the country.
- It increases poverty rate in the country.

[Any 4 points well explain x 2 marks = 8 marks]

(c) **Factors that help in conflict resolution.**

**I. Law enforcement**

When conflict occurs, there is the need to restore law and order at the conflict zone.

Therefore this can happen by dispatching security personnel to the area. This will reduce tension and pave way for peace. A state of emergency (curfew) can be enforced when the situation is beyond control.

[Concept well explain = 2 marks]

**II. Negotiation**

This is a process of open discuss between the factions in a conflict to pave way for an agreement. Both factions concern must use dialogue to arrive at an amicable solution. A fact-finding mission must lead the negotiations separately.

[Concept well explain = 2 marks]

Q5. (a) i. **A limited liability company** is a kind of business entity, were people (shareholders) are entitled to shares as a form of ownership to the company through their money contribution. **[2 marks]**

ii. **Features of a Joint stock company**

- Legal status
- Limited Liability
- Continuity
- Membership
- Publication of accounts
- Sources of funds

[Any 4 points x 1/2 mark = 2 marks]

(b) **Problems faced by most private corporations**

- High cost of production
- High import duties
- Increased taxes
- Lack of Capital
- Inadequate Credit facilities
- Unfavorable Competition.

[Any 4 points well explain x 2 marks = 8 marks]

(c) **Merits of state-owned enterprise**

- i. Employment generation.
- ii. Protection of national interest.
- iii. Provision of services and goods at reasonable prices.
- iv. Provision of equal economic development.
- v. Helps government control all strategic sectors of the economy.
- vi. Protect the country against foreign domination.

[Any 4 points well explain x 2 marks = 8 marks]

Q6. (a) **Uses of Land.**

- farming
- settlement
- wildlife parks and forest resources
- mining and quarrying
- commercial purposes
- road and rail construction
- educational institutions
- recreational facilities

[Any 4 points x 1 marks = 4 marks]

(b) i. **Layout** : is the arrangement of a site for settlements and other activities

**[2 Marks]**

ii. **Zoning** : it refers to how facilities such as houses schools, roads and parks are located or placed on the land. **[2 Marks]**

(c) **Effects of flooding in our communities**

- loss of lives
- destruction of property
- increases in water – borne diseases
- breeding of mosquitoes
- food shortages and famine
- increased government expenditure

[Any 4 points x 1 marks = 4 marks]

(d) **importance of a good layout**

- A good layout makes it easy for people and vehicles to move about.
- it makes it very easy for electricity, telephone and water to be provided in towns and cities.
- It makes settlement appear beautiful and clean.
- It helps to prevent disasters
- It ensures good sanitation and a healthy environment.

[Any 4 points well explain x 2 marks = 8 marks]