Mock Examination
SOCIAL STUDIES 2 & 1
Essay and Objective Test
1 hour 45 minutes **2 & 1**

Name:.....

Index Number:.....

SUPERB MOCK

Basic Education Certificate Examination

SOCIAL STUDIES 2 & 1 **1 hour 45 minutes**

*Do **not** open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, read and observe the following instructions carefully. Write your **name** and **index number** in **ink** in the spaces provided above.*

*This booklet consists of two papers. Answer Paper **2** which comes first, in your answer booklet and Paper **1** on your Objective Test answer sheet. Paper **2** will last **1** hour after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do **not** start Paper **1** until you are told to do so. Paper **1** will last **45** minutes.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBJECTIVE TEST

Answer all the questions on your Objective Test answer sheet. **45 minutes**

1. Use 2B pencil throughout.
2. On the pre–printed answer sheet, check that the following details are **correctly** printed: Your **surname** followed by your **other names**, the Subject Name, your Index Number, Centre Number and the Paper Code.
3. In the boxes marked *Candidate Number; Centre Number* and *Paper Code*, **reshade** each of the shaded spaces.
4. An example is given below. This is for a candidate whose name is Ben Kobby ISSAH. His *index number* is 772384188 and he is writing the examination at *Centre Number* 77234. He is offering *Social Studies* 1 and the *Paper Code* is 0201.

BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
OBJECTIVE ANSWER SHEET

CANDIDATE NAME:	SUBJECT
ISSAH BEN-KOBBY	SOCIAL STUDIES 1

1 Use 2B pencil, press firmly
2 Answer each question by choosing one letter and then shade through the letter chosen like this [A] [B] [C] [D] [E]
3 If you want to change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
4. If only four alternative answers are given for each question, ignore the letter E
5. Your question paper may have fewer than 60 questions.

CANDIDATE NUMBER								
7	7	2	3	8	4	1	8	8
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	■	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	■	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	■	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	■	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
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[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	■	[8]	[8]	■	■
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

CENTRE NUMBER				
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PAPER CODE			
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For Supervisors only
If candidate is absent shade this space ☐

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PAPER 2
Essay 1 hour

*This paper consists of **three** sections: **I, II** and **III**. Answer **three** questions **only**. **One** compulsory question and **two** other questions from sections **II** and **III** respectively. **All** questions carry **equal** marks*

SECTION I: (COMPULSORY)
THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Ghana has faced a persistent energy crisis from 2013 to 2023, marked by frequent power outages that have affected households, businesses and industries. The country's energy demand has surpassed its supply, resulting in a shortfall. To address this, Ghana has had to import energy from other countries and rely on additional power plants to supplement its production levels. To mitigate this crisis, it is essential to invest in renewable energy sources, improve energy efficiency, and develop a comprehensive energy strategy
   (a) Apart from hydroelectric power, Ghana can explore other sources of energy to produce electricity. List four of these sources and briefly explain where they are generated from. (8 marks)
   (b) Identify four attitudes of Ghanaians that contribute to energy wastage. (4 marks)
   (c) Ghana sometimes imports energy from neighbouring countries. Explain four reasons. (8 marks)

SECTION II
LAW, ORDER AND NATION BUILDING
*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

2. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana indeed outlines Separation of Powers and the roles of each Arm of Government. The day-to-day administration of the country is in the hands of the Executive Arm of Government.
   (a) List four institutions or bodies and their functions that make up the Executive Arm of Government in Ghana. (6 marks)
   (b) State four duties of the Executive Arm of Government as enshrined in the 1992 Constitution of Ghana. (6marks)
   (c) Ghanaians have numerous expectations from the government, explain four of them (8marks)

3. Kofi Mensah scrolled through social media, his eyes widening as he stumbled upon pictures of his old school mates. Their posts showcased successful careers, luxurious lifestyles, and happy families. Kofi's mind began to racing, his thoughts consumed by feelings of inadequacy. He couldn't help but compare his own life to theirs, feeling like he was stuck in a rut. His shoulders slumped, and his eyes dropped, as the weight of his perceived shortcomings settled in.
   (a) Using Kofi Mensah as a case study, outline four reasons people may struggle with feelings of inadequacy or low self–worth. (4 marks)
   (b) State four attitudes Kofi Mensah should put up to enhance his self-worth or esteem. (8 marks)
   (c) Explain four ways individuals can develop their capabilities and regain self-worth or esteem (8 marks)

SECTION III
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
*Answer **one** question **only** from this section*

4. (a) Differentiate between Human Resource and Human Resource Development. (4 marks)
   (b) What four factors can prevent the efficient use of human resources. (8 marks)
   (c) Suggest four reasons why companies should employ the services of educated and trained human resources. (8 marks)

5. As the Senior Financial Advisor to one of the big commercial banks in Ghana. Your bank is committed to providing financial education and guidance to students across various educational levels, including Junior High Schools (JHS), Senior High Schools (SHS), and Tertiary Institutions.
   (a) Outline five ways students can effectively manage and save the allowance they receive from their parents. (5 marks)
   (b) Mention five investment options that will help students grow their savings (5 marks)

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SOCIAL STUDIES
OBJECTIVE TEST

1. The capabilities, skills and technical knowledge of a country's population constitute her
   A. technical base
   B. capital resource
   C. human resource
   D. productivity

2. All the following statements best describe the physical environment except
   A. building and other structures in our communities
   B. mountains, lowlands and rivers in our communities
   C. land forms, vegetation and climate conditions
   D. external surroundings within which all living things live

3. Akosua has been asked by her Geography teacher to explain certain features on the map to her classmates. Which of these aspects of the map will guide Akosua to do this task effectively?
   A. Title
   B. Legend
   C. Scale
   D. Conventional signs

4. Mr. Mensah has been contributing to social security throughout his working life. What is the reason behind Mr Mensah's action?
   A. To buy more properties for his family
   B. To give loans to his colleagues when they are sick
   C. To increase his credit worthiness
   D. To have a life support when he retired from active work

5. The people in Ghana is made up of different cultures and backgrounds. The primary importance of uniting as one people is .....
   A. to strengthen our social cohesion
   B. to improve national security
   C. to increase economic growth
   E. to improve international reputation

6. Every individual in one way or the other went through raising, supporting and socializing throughout their lives. This process is one of the arts of
   A. parenting
   B. motherhood
   C. up–bringing
   D. parenthood

7. The sunlight, air and rainfall make up a/an .....
   A. Social environment
   B. Natural environment
   C. Atmospheric environment
   D. Socio– physical environment

Use the scenario below to answer Questions 8, 9 and 10.

During the struggle for independence, major events happened and one was the nationwide strike and boycott in protest to force the British government to grant Gold Coast its independence.

8. What was the name of the said nationwide strike and boycott?
   A. Positive Change
   B. Positive Movement
   C. Positive Action
   D. Positive Independence

9. Which of these personalities spearheaded the said nationwide strike and boycott?
   A. Dr. J. B. Danquah
   B. Ebenezer Arko Adjei
   C. Edward Akuffo Addo
   D. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah

10. When did the nationwide strike and boycott occur?
    A. 8th January 1950
    B. 11th June 1949
    C. 8th February1951
    D. 10th July 1953

11. In the concept of decentralization, it allows powers of government to be exercised by different people. Which of these people oversees government businesses at the regional level?
    A. The Member of Parliament
    B. The Regional Co - ordinating Council
    C. The Interior Minister
    D. The Metropolitan Chief Executive

12. Illegal mining activities which is called in our local parlance "galamsey" is a major cause of water pollution in Ghana currently. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the reasons why the youth engage in these illegal activities?
    A. The desire among the youth for quick money
    B. Inadequate employment opportunities for the youth
    C. It is the only source of incorne for the youth
    D. It is politically backed to engage the youth

13. The growth of every country depends on factors such as birth rate, death rate and migration. To reduce death rate, all the following can help except
    A. Proper rest of the body
    B. Regular check up at health centres
    C. Proper exercise of the body
    D. Eating delicious food

14. Democracy is considered as the best practice of governance worldwide. Through free and fair elections, Ghana has chosen this path for the past 30 years. Ghana's democracy comes to test every .....
    A. 4 years
    B. 8 years
    C. 16 years
    D. 32 years

15. For Ghana and every nation to achieve massive development, her cornerstone towards this development is through .....
    A. mining
    B. peace
    C. engineering
    D. competition

16. A modern way parents can punish their children without the use of physical force is by
    A. shouting at them
    B. disgracing them in public
    C. making eye contact
    D. making them kneel

17. In studying the population of developing countries like Ghana, the population structure mostly depicts a wider or broader base which simply means that developing countries have
    A. matured population
    B. under age population
    C. aged population
    D. youthful population

18. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana urges Parliament to make laws that are necessary to ensure special care, assistance and maintenance for a particular group of people. Which of these group qualify for the statement above?
    A. Aged
    B. Women
    C. Children
    D. President

19. Human resource of Ghana is the most important resource we can have as a country. To be able to use our human resources effectively, Ghana must
    A. import more technology for the human resource
    B. place human resources properly
    C. improve on modern technology
    D. imposing ideas on human resources

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20. After attaining independence in 1957, two political events occurred in Ghana in 1960. The first event was the presidential elections in 1960, which political event occurred after that?
A. Ghana was divided into four regions
B. Ghana remained under monarchy rule
C. Ghana gained republican status
D. Ghana had its first Prime Minister

21. Individuals positive attitudes and behaviours help them to achieve all the following except
A. solving problems
B. taking chances for success
C. setting goals in life
D. being overcome by fear

22. Which of the following personalities had Ghanaian citizenship through honorary conferment during Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's reign?
A. W. E. B Du Bois
B. Queen Elizabeth II
C. Bill Clinton
D. Olesegun Obasanjo

23. During the Third Republic of Ghana, an office of ombudsman was created. What was the duty of the ombudsman?
A. To appoint judges to the supreme court
B. To ensure that government officials did not abuse their power
C. To ensure that elections were conducted every four years
D. To appoint the Chief Justice to oversee our court systems

24. The government of Ghana needs more foreign currency to import goods into the country. Which of the following institutions give more foreign exchange to Ghana's economy?
A. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
B. Sporting activities
C. Tourism
D. Exportation of gold and timber

25. When individuals respect the rights of others and perform our duties to the state, it helps to promote .....
A. responsible citizenship
B. national integration
C. building partisan politics
D. development of the community

26. Behaviours of community members are regulated by rules. Which of the following ways does the traditional society use to protect the sanity of human lives and the environment?
A. The use of myths and taboos
B. The banning of disgraceful act
C. The use of prison terms
D. The use of capital punishment

27. The first institution established by God is marriage. Marriages are meant to be sustained by the couples but it can also breakdown as a result of.....
A. incompatibility
B. effective communication
C. forgiveness
D. submissiveness

28. The process where individuals in organizations acquire skills, expertise information and behaviours is termed as
A. organizational development
B. human resource development
C. expertise acquisition
D. organizational behaviour

29. After Dr Kwame Nkrumah's reign was over–thrown by military coup d'etat, the second republican constitution came into effect on .....
A. 24th February 1966
B. 3rd September 1969
C. 1st July 1960
D. 29th August 1969

30. Every community worldwide seeks for improvement, the primary motive for community development is to .....
A. control the community's development
B. create a better life for common members
C. control the flow of funds in the community
D. create a better economy for all

31. When Ghana gained total liberation from the British, the last Governor-General by then was .....
A. Lord Listowel
B. Sir Charles McCarthy
C. Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke
D. Gordon Guggisberg

32. The exact date British gave the people of Gold Coast absolute control of their own affairs was on the
A. 6th March 1957
B. 8th February 19 51
C. 1st July 1960
D. 24th February 1966

33. Ghana has many state symbols meant for different occasions. The highest symbol used by the President in the daily administration of the country is the
A. National flag
B. State Sword
C. Presidential Standard Pole
D. Coat of Arms

34. Every Friday, the teachers and pupils of Nyamebekyere D/A JHS have devoted their last periods for community clean up exercises. This act by the school is to help improve sanitation in the community. This act is a clear example of .....
A. Good citizenship role
B. Sacrificial work
C. Good sanitation practice
D. Volunteerism

35. James was subjected to mob action for being suspected as a thief. Though he was innocent, he was beaten and had severe injuries which nearly resulted in his untimely death. Which of these rights was James denied?
A. Right to fair trial and hearing
B. Right to life
C. Right to defend himself
D. Freedom of expression

36. People in authority are mostly represented with a ..... which expresses an idea, value or quality?
A. symbol
B. crown
C. deity
D. power

37. After Ghana gained independence in 1957, it was soon followed by one of these challenges which was
A. sourcing for external aid and support
B. dealing with internal conflicts and political instabilities
C. undertaking developmental projects
D. building of human resources

38. The current world population is a little above
A. 8 billion
B. 7 billion
C. 9 billion
D. 10 billion

39. The type of climate typically found near the equator characterized by very high temperatures and very low rainfall is
A. temperate climate
B. polar climate
C. desert climate
D. tropical climate

40. Which of the following options will help eradicate the negative impact of plastic waste in our communities
A. placing ban on the use of plastics
B. levying plastic waste producers
C. using jute and paper bags
D. arresting all plastic waste producers

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MARKING SCHEME: SOCIAL STUDIES (OBJECTIVE TEST)

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

PAPER 2 (THEORY) 60 MARKS

1. (a) **Sources of energy apart from hydroelectric power**

(i) **Solar energy**: The energy generated from the sun
(ii) **Wind energy**: Generating energy from the blowing wind
(iii) **Biomass energy**: The energy generated from agricultural waste, forestry and other organic materials
(iv) **Geothermal energy**: The energy harnessed from the heat from the core of the earth
(v) **Nuclear energy**: Generating energy from atomic nuclei
(vi) **Biogas**: Energy generated through aerobic digestion of organic matter **(2 × 4 = 8 marks)**

(b) **Attitudes that constitute to energy wastage**

(i) By leaving electrical appliances on stand by mode when not in use cause energy wastage
(ii) The use of incandescent bulbs that are less energy efficient and consume more energy than the LED or fluorescent bulbs
(iii) Citizens not switching off their bulbs off during day time when natural light is available
(iv) The lack of maintenance culture on electrical appliances which are faulty may lead to energy inefficiency and wastage
(v) The use of old and inefficient electrical appliances that consume more energy to function causing energy wastage
(vi) The use of energy intensive appliances like air conditioners and washing machines without considering energy efficient alternatives **(1×4= 4 marks)**

(c) **Reasons why Ghana sometimes import energy**

(i) There is insufficient local production of power which is not enough to meet the growing demands of the country especially during peak hours, hence the need to import some to supplement local production.
(ii) Some of the power plants in the country are over aged and inefficient which cannot work efficiently to meet the high demands of citizens leading to the reliance on imported energy.
(iii) Ghana has renewable energy in abundance but the limited use has led to the reliance on fossil fuels which are mostly imported
(iv) The rapid increase in the population and urbanization has increased the demand for energy which the locally produced cannot meet demand making it necessary to import energy to supplement it

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(v) The growth of the economy and industrialization require a reliable and adequate energy supply which is currently not met by local production, therefore causing the country to import energy to support it

(vi) The transmission and distribution lines of power producers in the country are not up to standard which mostly call for reliance on imported energy which are modern in technology and up to task

(vii) The lack of investment and huge debts owed the power producers by the government and their distribution companies has hindered the development of domestic energy production leading to reliance on imported energy

(viii) Hydroelectric plants produce significant portion of the country's electricity. When there is scarcity of water or drought occurs, it affects power production forcing us to rely on imported energy

(2×4= 8 marks)

2. (a) **Institutions or bodies and their functions that form the Executive Arm of Government**

(i) **The President:** Head of government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

(ii) **The Vice–President:** Supports the President and assumes office in the President's absence

(iii) **Ministers:** Appointed by President to oversee various ministries and departments

(iv) **The Cabinet:** Not more than 19 ministers and assist President in determining the general policy of the government

(v) **The Council of State :** A dvises the President on matters of national importance **(1.5×4= 6 marks)**

(b) **Duties of the Executive Arm of Government**

(i) The Executive Arm of Government initiates bills to be debated by Parliament

(ii) They enforce or implement laws passed by Parliament or legislature

(iii) The Executive through the President make appointments of top government officials

(iv) They prepare the country's financial statement or budget for parliamentary approval

(v) They coordinate all government activities including ministries and departments

(vi) They represent the country internationally and conduct foreign policies **(1.5×4= 6 marks)**

(c) **Expectations of Ghanaians from Government**

(i) **Good governance:** Citizens expect their government to give them good governance by being transparent, ensure accountability and free from corruption in order to win their trust.

(ii) **Safety and security**: Citizens expect a safe and secured environment which is protected from crime, armed robbery and terrorism so they can move freely and do their businesses without fear.

(iii) **Development and maintenance of infrastructure:** Citizens expect government to provide and maintain good and quality

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infrastructure including good roads, electricity, hospitals and other public utilities to make their living comfortable.

(iv) **Education and healthcare:** Provision of quality education and healthcare which are easily accessible are part of key services citizens expect from their government.

(v) **Social welfare:** Citizens expect government to make provision for social welfare net or policy that captures support for the poor, the aged and the vulnerable to ease their living standard.

(vi) **Rule of law:** Citizens expect government to uphold the rule of law ensuring that all citizens are equal before the law and justice is served irrespective of your status in the country.

(vii) **Environmental protection:** The government is expected to protect the environment, preserve natural resources and address issues like illegal mining and climate change. **(2×4= 8 marks)**

3. (a) **Why people struggle with low self- worth or esteem**

(i) Comparing themselves to others
(ii) Negative childhood experiences
(iii) Facing bullying and harassment
(iv) Influence from the society or social media
(v) Talking negative about themselves
(vi) Withdrawing themselves from social interactions
(vii) Continuous dwelling on past mistakes or failures
(viii) Not receiving enough encouragement **(1×4= 4 marks)**

(b) **Attitudes that Kofi Mensah should put up to enhance his self-worth esteem**

(i) Kofi Mensah should accept himself by embracing his strengths and weaknesses
(ii) Kofi Mensah should understand his thoughts, emotions and behaviours
(iii) He should develop and build his self confidence
(iv) He should have positive attitudes towards life
(v) He should value and respect others as respect is reciprocal
(vi) He should be opened to new experiences
(vii) He must link up with people who are willing and able to help him to develop. **(2×4= 8 marks)**

(c) **Ways individuals can develop their capabilities to regain self-worth or esteem**

(i) **Education:** School serves as an opportunity and platform to educate individuals to be self confident, acquire integrity, be truthful and also trains them to be competent and useful which go a long way to strengthen their talents and abilities.

(ii) **Training:** This empowers the individual to grow and improve upon his or her new acquired knowledge and skills to make them better individuals.

(iii) **Constant practice:** As the saying goes, practice makes a man perfect; you need to practice constantly to breed perfection and make individuals achieve mastery in their field of study or work.

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(iv) **Counselling:** Seeking advice or counsel from people with expertise in a particular profession or vocation will help you to be more resourceful and useful.

(v) **Target setting**: Individuals should set targets and plan towards how to achieve their goals because one can fail to achieve without a set target and planning

(vi) **Staying focused:** To enhance their self worth, individuals should stay focused and pursue their goals, aims and aspirations.

(vii) **Enhancing self worth demands consistency, dedication, perseverance and patience to achieve a goal.** This is because along the line there would be setbacks but with the aforementioned values individuals can achieve success **(2×4= 8 marks)**

4. (a) Human Resource refers to both the skilled and unskilled labour capabilities, skills and technical knowledge of a country's population towards the production of goods and services to satisfy human wants **WHILST** Human Resource Development refers to effort and measures put in place to improve the skills of personnel through education and training. **(4 marks)**

(b) **Factors preventing efficient use of human resources**

(i) Inadequate training facilities for personnel to broaden their knowledge and sharpen their skills.

(ii) Poor working conditions which deter workers not to put in their best.

(iii) There is inadequate jobs available for workers to exhibit their knowledge and skills acquired.

(iv) There is low technical know how among workers as some are not up to date of modern use of technology and machines.

(v) Poverty can cause some people not to reach their full potentials as they couldn't meet or get the needed financial resources to upgrade themselves.

(vi) Poor or inadequate welfare services of some workers are not encouraging which sometimes discourage them from putting in their best.

(vii) Health conditions of some workers will not allow them to certain jobs that require Hugh energy levels. **(2×4 = 8 marks)**

(c) **Why companies should employ the services of educated and trained human resources**

(i) **Resource development:** Educated and trained human resources have received knowledge and training to acquire skills on how to exploit and manage resources.

(ii) **Identification of resources in the environment:** They have been trained in discovering and exploiting natural resources especially in minerals sector.

(iii) **Exploitation of resources in the environment:** They help to exploit our natural resources efficiently by harnessing other resources for the production of goods and services. This kind of production is best suited for educated and trained personnels.

(iv) **They develop the policy framework and technology for efficient output and development in the country**. They are

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abreast with the use of computers and high sophisticated machines that are used in the production of goods and services within a short period of time.

(v) **Educated and trained human resources are the best** because they serve as government machinery and also take up certain positions and roles in public offices.

(vi) They help us to know the contributions of various resources in the country **(3×4= 12 marks)**

5. (a) **Ways students can save their allowance/money**

(i) Saving in the piggy (susu) box
(ii) Saving with the credit unions and susu companies
(iii) Saving with Savings and loans and microfinance institutions
(iv) Saving with the banks
(v) Saving on Credit Cards
(vi) vi. Saving on Mobile Money account **(1×5= 5 marks)**

(b) **Investment options/avenue to grow their savings/money**

(i) By buying shares or stocks of business companies.
(ii) One can invest his or her money in treasury bills or bonds from government or the Central bank.
(iii) By investing in insurance policy as a form of saving towards future uncertainties.
(iv) By making a fixed deposit account with commercial banks.
(v) One can venture into commercial farming as a way of investing money.
(vi) By investing in ones education and training so as to be a better and a higher income earner. **(1×5= 5 marks)**

(c) **Reasons/benefits for saving/ investing money**

(i) Saving or investing money with banks will attract interest which will serve as an additional source of income.
(ii) Saving or investing money with appropriate financial institutions will keep your money safe from loss through fire destruction, thievery or termites bite.
(iii) Saving or investing money also prevents one from begging and help one to meet his or her needs during retirement when one no longer receive salaries.
(iv) Savings or investment enable an individual to get money to finance his or her career development in the form of education and training.
(v) Savings and investment help individuals to avoid unnecessary spending or impulse buying and rather spend wisely on needs other than wants.
(vi) Savings and investment help individuals to offset any eventualities that come their way being sickness or accidents.

(2×5= 10 marks)

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