OBJECTIVE TEST FOR BASIC 8

1. Which of the practices below is harmful to aquatic life?
2. Bush burning
3. Burying wastes
4. Littering
5. Dumping toxic chemicals in water bodies
6. Any substance that poisons the air, water and soil is referred to as
7. Fertilizer
8. Pollutant
9. Insecticide
10. Chemical
11. ……………… is the indiscriminate cutting of trees and other vegetation from the land.
12. Afforestation
13. Bush fallow
14. Deforestation
15. Over grazing
16. ………………. is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes.
17. Good health
18. Reproductive system
19. Personal Hygiene
20. Reproductive health
21. Which one of the underlisted is a reason for adolescents to abstain from sex?
22. To avoid getting malaria
23. To shun bad friends
24. To avoid termination of education
25. To become good parents
26. The Gonja in Ghana migrated from
27. Mande
28. Gambaga
29. Mamprugu
30. Gao
31. Which of the following ethnic groups is not Akan?
32. Asante
33. Anum
34. Akyem
35. Bono
36. The Dagomba are believed to have come from
37. Northern Mali
38. East of Lake Chad
39. Western Nigeria
40. Southern Ghana
41. The first training college to be established in the Gold Coast was
42. Wesley College
43. Mfantsipim School
44. Abetifi Training College
45. Presbyterian Training College
46. The Adisadel College at Cape Coast was built by the …………… Missionaries in 1910.
47. Roman Catholic
48. Basel
49. Methodist
50. Anglican
51. Who set the slave boy free, James Somerset free?
52. The Queen
53. William Wilberforce
54. Granville Sharp
55. Lord Mansfield
56. Before World War 1, Togoland was a colony of …………
57. France
58. Germany
59. Britain
60. Portugal
61. The Bond of 1844 was a peace agreement signed between the Southern people of Ghana and …………….
62. Captain George Maclean
63. Sir Allan Burns
64. Commander Hill
65. Sir Charles MacCarthy
66. Who was the commander of the British forces in the war of 1874 between the Asante and British?
67. Commander Hill
68. Garnet Wolseley
69. Allan Burns
70. Sir Charles MacCarthy
71. Who was the chairman of the United Gold Coast Convention?
72. George Grant
73. Arko Adjei
74. Obetsebi Lamptey
75. Dr. J. B. Danquah
76. Who was the President of the third Republic of Ghana?
77. Dr. Hilla Liman
78. Dr. K. A. Busia
79. Dr. J. B. Danquah
80. Victor Owusu
81. The Governor in the Gold Coast during the 1948 riots was……………..
82. Sir Aiken Watson
83. Sir Gerald Creasy
84. Sir Charles Noble-Arden Clarke
85. Sir Henley Coussey
86. Which of these refers to layout?
87. A farming community
88. An overcrowded filthy area
89. A group of people living together
90. An arrangement of a site for settlement
91. …………….. is a place where people have put up their homes.
92. A layout
93. A slum
94. A land
95. A settlement
96. Diamonds and gold obtained from river-beds are known as……….
97. Ore
98. Ornaments
99. Jewels
100. Alluvial ore
101. Which of the underlisted is not a salt mining town in Ghana?
102. Songhor
103. Kumasi
104. Elmina
105. Daboya
106. The vegetation part of the northern part of Ghana is called
107. Savanna
108. Rainforest
109. Coastal scrub
110. Mangrove
111. The most effective agency of cultural agency is …………….
112. Education
113. Drama
114. Language
115. Music
116. The use of orthodox and traditional medicine for the treatment of the same disease is an example of ……………..
117. Outmoded culture
118. Cultural lag
119. Parallel culture
120. Cultural change
121. Widowhood rites practiced in Ghana should be abolished because……………..
122. It prevents the widow from sex
123. They violate the rights of the widow
124. It deprives orphans their inheritance
125. They are very costly to the bereaved family
126. The symbol of political authority among the northern people of Ghana is the …………..
127. Sword
128. Stool
129. Skin
130. Crown
131. Adopting a foreign way of life in one’s native country implies ……………
132. Cultural assimilation
133. Foreign domination
134. Parallel culture
135. Rapid modernization
136. The ratio between the distance measured on a map and the actual distance on the ground is termed as…………………
137. A sketch
138. A statement
139. Layout
140. Scale
141. A drawing of any part of the earth on a flat surface to scale is called ………………
142. Globe
143. Scale
144. Map
145. Compass
146. When the needle of a compass is at rest, it points to the ………….
147. North
148. South
149. East
150. West
151. The location of an object measured in degrees is known as ………………
152. Cardinal point
153. Landmark
154. Bearing
155. Survey location
156. On a relief map, the colour brown usually represents………..
157. Plains
158. Lowlands
159. Mountains
160. Water bodies
161. When the scale of a map is expressed in the form of a ratio, it is known as ……..
162. Linear
163. Diagonal
164. Statement
165. Representative function
166. The mangrove swamps in Ghana are found mainly in the……………
167. Afram plains
168. Coastal areas
169. Oti basin
170. Highland areas
171. A hill with a steep slope on one side and a gentle slope on the other side……………
172. A ridge
173. A knoll
174. A plateau
175. An escarpment
176. The most suitable physical feature for the construction of a dam is a ………..
177. Gorge
178. Ridge
179. Valley
180. Plateau
181. Axim in the Western Region of Ghana is influenced by the …………..
182. South-East Polar winds
183. South-West Monsoon winds
184. North-Polar winds
185. North-East Monsoon winds
186. The main type of vegetation found in the south-western part of Ghana is the ……………
187. Guinea savannah
188. Coastal scrub and grassland
189. Mangrove forest
190. Rain forest
191. The principle of separation of powers prevents
192. Ethnic conflicts
193. Coalition governments
194. Political associations
195. Dictatorial governments
196. The constitution of a country is endorsed by the people through ……
197. Census
198. Acclamation
199. A referendum
200. Bye-election
201. Writing a bill into a legal language is done by the ….............
202. Judicial Council
203. Attorney-General’s Department
204. Council of State
205. Registrar-General’s Department
206. The primary function of the legislature is to ………………….
207. Administer justice
208. Make laws
209. Protect wrong doers
210. Register citizens
211. A constitution may be defined as the ………………………..
212. Bye-laws of a country
213. Decrees of a country
214. Customary laws of a country
215. Highest law of a country
216. Lawlessness results in the following except ……………..
217. Child immaturity
218. Corruption
219. Human right abuse
220. Increased crime wave
221. Maintenance of law and order in the country is the main function of the …………..
222. Air force
223. Army
224. Navy
225. Police
226. Laws are mainly made to ensure ……………..
227. Instant justice
228. Better education
229. Social conformity
230. Family unity
231. The basic institution that helps an individual to learn the moral values of the society is the ……….
232. Media
233. Family
234. Church
235. School
236. Proper management of conflicts often leads to…………….
237. Deaths
238. Poverty
239. Lawlessness
240. Human development
241. Effects of violent conflicts include the following except………..
242. Economic growth
243. Destruction of life and property
244. Insecurity
245. Human right abuse
246. Efficiency of the labour force is achieved through
247. Poor work attitude
248. Sacrificial work
249. Moral education
250. Training and retraining

ANSWERS

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