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UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

B.ED. PROGRAMME
END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 200, 2021/2022

COURSE CODE: **TEJS 257**

COURSE TITLE: **POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA**

Instructions:

1. Answer **all** questions in Section A and any **three** questions in Section B.
2. Time allowed: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section

1. The process whereby the country's real national and per capita income increases over a long period of time is termed
 - A. Gross Domestic Product
 - B. Gross National Income
 - C. Economic Development
 - D. Economic Growth
2. A Ghanaian citizen's investment in Togo will account for Ghana's
 - A. Gross Domestic Product
 - B. Gross National Product
 - C. Gross Domestic Income
 - D. Per Capita Income

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3. All these are dimensions of development except
 - A. An economy which improves creation of wealth, improved conditions of material life
 - B. An economy which is measured with well-being in health, education housing and employment
 - C. An economy measured with social attitudes, knowledge, skills as well as cultural development of the nation
 - D. An economy measured with values of human rights, political, freedom, legal enfranchisement of persons and forms of democracy
4. The quest or desire for economic, political and social progress leading to higher standards of living is best referred to as
 - A. developing
 - B. development
 - C. economic development
 - D. economic growth
5. Which of the following is not a difference between economic growth and economic development?
 - A. Economic Growth does not concern with distribution of income but Economic Development concern itself with distribution of income to reduce inequality
 - B. Economic Growth is a narrow concept but Economic Development is a broader concept. Thus, Economic Growth is the subset of Economic Development.
 - C. Economic Growth does not consider the Income from the Informal Economy.
 - D. Positive change in Economic Development leads to economic growth, which leads to a direct relationship between the two
6. Which of the following is correct?
 - A. Measurement of GDP includes investments of Ghanaians in other countries
 - B. Measurement of GDP excludes investments in Ghana by foreigners
 - C. Measurement of GNP includes investments of Ghanaians in other countries
 - D. Measurement of GNP excludes investments of Ghanaians in other countries
7. Which of the following concepts is best explained as the process of increasing the quantity of goods to satisfy human desires or of rendering services capable of satisfying human desires?
 - A. Consumption
 - B. Distribution
 - C. Economic growth
 - D. Production
8. Goods that are required regularly for production, and changes their form entirely after production are best described as
 - A. circulating capital
 - B. fixed capital
 - C. money capital
 - D. social capital

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9. The reward for capital is, as the reward for labour is
 - A. interest, wages
 - B. rent, wages
 - C. salaries, profits
 - D. wages, profits
10. Being productive is about maintaining a steady, average speed on a few things, not maximum speed on everything.
 - A. True
 - B. False
11. The work done by the waiter who brings your food at a local restaurant, the engineer who designed the bus that transports you to school, an artist's creation of a painting as well as the work of the pilot flying the airplane overhead are all providing
 - A. land
 - B. labour
 - C. capital
 - D. entrepreneurship
12. The followings are all characteristics of wholesalers except
 - A. Wholesalers buy goods directly from producers or manufacturers
 - B. Wholesalers buy goods in large quantities and sell in relatively smaller quantities
 - C. They sell different varieties of a particular line of product
 - D. Wholesalers typically have a direct contact with consumers.
13. Attitude of determination and dedication towards one's job is known as
 - A. Productivity
 - B. Competence
 - C. Work ethics
 - D. Eligibility
14. Factors influencing the supply of labour are the following except
 - A. The composition of the population
 - B. The type of work which demand labour
 - C. The remuneration which will be given after the work
 - D. The availability of labour in the area
15. The following are functions of retailers in production except
 - A. Provides after sales service
 - B. Selling in small quantities
 - C. Buy from wholesalers and sell to the consumer
 - D. Give credit to consumers

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16. The code of ethics for teaching profession includes all the following except
 - A. Teachers fulfilling their contracts
 - B. Promoting and upholding good relationship
 - C. Being professional by not giving moral character because of human rights cases
 - D. Never stop learning and showing commitment to the job
17. Mr. Quartey has employed Nelson's nephew to operate his grinding mill which is planted on Nelson's land and pays the nephew 500 Ghana Cedis a month. Mr. Quartey however pays Nelson 1500 Ghana cedis annually as
 - A. Rent
 - B. Interest
 - C. Wage
 - D. Capital
18. Efficiency of labour is mostly influenced by
 - A. Education and training
 - B. Government policies
 - C. The size of land per worker
 - D. The size of the workforce
19. The following are ways to improve agricultural production in Ghana except
 - i. Usage skilled personnel
 - ii. Usage of modern equipment
 - iii. Deal with pests and parasites
 - iv. Establishment of agricultural industries
 - A. i
 - B. ii & iv
 - C. i & iii
 - D. iii & iv
20. Which of the following appropriately explains labour as a factor of production?
 - A. Working population of an economy
 - B. Population aged 18 years and above
 - C. Human effort used for production and that receive wage
 - D. Population of a country
21. The following are characteristics that make land a distinct factor of production
 - i. Limited in supply
 - ii. Geographically mobile
 - iii. Only factor whose service is to provide space for production.
 - iv. Gift of nature
 - A. i, ii, & iii
 - B. ii, iii & iv
 - C. ii and iv
 - D. i, ii & iv

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22. Labour is considered a unique factor in production for all the following reasons except
 - A. Labour is supplied by human beings
 - B. Labour is perishable
 - C. Labour is mobile
 - D. Labour is separable
23. An entrepreneur is someone who is willing to take risk. This means that an entrepreneur
 - A. Participates in motor-racing without any expertise
 - B. A student who studies highly to become a business executive
 - C. Can build his house in a water-way even though aware of flooding
 - D. Invest his/her resources in business dreams without any guaranteed returns
24. Ghana's population structure is described as having a broad-based pyramid, due to the
 - A. Large male population compared to the female population
 - B. Large female population compared to the male population
 - C. High fertility rate
 - D. Large youthful cohort
25. Migration is explained to include the following except
 - A. Movement of people from one geographical area to another
 - B. Involves a change in usual place of residence
 - C. Involves persons with a usual place of residence or abode
 - D. Taking-up life with a new spouse in a new town

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. Examine five (5) contributions of primary production to the socio-economic development of Ghana. (25 marks)
2. Examine five (5) desirable or positive work ethics from employees that promote productivity at work places in contemporary Ghanaian society. (25 marks)
- 3(a). Illustrate with examples the difference between Population density and Population growth? (5 marks)
(b). Explain four factors that contribute to population growth. (20 marks)
4. Discuss five (5) roles of the state in promoting private enterprises in Ghana. (25 marks)
5. Exhibiting positive work ethics by employees ensure efficiency and higher productivity. This can be achieved when the employer provides a conducive atmosphere for employees to give off their best. Discuss with examples five (5) measures an employer can put in place to promote positive work ethics in an organization. (25 marks)