

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION FOR LEVEL 200, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 353

COURSE TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY
GHANA

Instruction: Answer All questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. The resources that are present in a specific region can be classified as _____ resources
- A. actual
 - B. future
 - C. potential
 - D. present

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2. Natural resources which can be replaced or regenerated by man or by nature when utilized are known as _____ natural resources

- A. inexhaustible
- B. non-renewable
- C. recyclable
- D. renewable

3. The extensive planting of trees to increase forest cover is called _____

- A. afforestation
- B. agroforestry
- C. deforestation
- D. social forestry

4. The following are examples of non-renewable natural resources EXCEPT _____

- A. coal
- B. petroleum
- C. soil
- D. uranium

5. The destruction of a habitat of biodiversity is called habitat _____

- A. degeneration
- B. degradation
- C. fragmentation
- D. loss

6. Biodiversity is the term that is given to describe the variety of life on earth and the natural patterns it forms. It occurs as a result of all of the following EXCEPT through _____

- A. evolution
- B. fragmentation processes
- C. human influence
- D. natural processes

7. Human excreta has been implicated in the transmission of many infectious diseases including _____

- A. Cholera, Cryptosporidiosis, Bronchitis, and Ascariasis
- B. Cholera, Typhoid, Bronchitis and Infectious hepatitis,
- C. Infectious hepatitis, Polio, Cryptosporidiosis, and Ascariasis.
- D. Typhoid, Bronchitis Ascariasis, and Cholera

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8. Which of these diseases can be contracted from drinking contaminated water?

- A. Cholera
- B. Malaria
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Small pox

9. Which of these terms best describes adolescence?

- A. Beginning
- B. Endpoint
- C. Maturity
- D. Transition

10. Three main problems that cause species extinction are _____

- A. Fermentation, degradation, and fragmentation
- B. habitat loss, degradation, and fermentation
- C. habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation

11. Which of the following is an example of a reproductive right for adolescents?

- A. Access to alcohol and tobacco products
- B. Access to comprehensive sexual education
- C. Mandatory early marriage
- D. Restriction of freedom to choose contraceptive methods

12. Electricity produced from natural resources like water is _____

- A. solar
- B. wind
- C. geothermal
- D. hydroelectric

13. Which of the following means of transportation uses a renewable natural resource for its energy source?

- A. Coal-powered steam train
- B. Gasoline truck
- C. Natural gas car
- D. Solar powered car

14. Some species are very rare and can be found in a particular ecosystem. These species are called _____

- A. endemic species
- B. extinct species
- C. pandemic species
- D. special species

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15. Environmental health is broader than hygiene and sanitation.

- A. True
- B. False

16. Logging which has become a common activity in our communities is a huge problem because it causes _____

- A. Air pollution
- B. Deforestation
- C. Depletion of the ozone layer
- D. Water pollution

17. The process of extracting minerals from the earth is _____

- A. cloning
- B. condensing
- C. decomposing
- D. mining

18. Which action is most typical of an adolescent boy?

- A. allowing his mother to pick out his clothes
- B. obeying every request from his teachers
- C. Spending lots of time with his parents
- D. spending most of his time with his friends

19. Human health and the ecosystem can be dramatically affected by declining air quality and changes in the climate. Communities can contribute to controlling the sources of air pollution by all of the following EXCEPT _____

- A. Bush burning for farm land
- B. Continuous use of insecticides in crop production
- C. Encouraging the use of CFC gas
- D. Limiting the use of harmful chemicals in the air.

20. How does puberty differ between boys and girls?

- A. Boys begin puberty slightly later than girls
- B. Girls begin puberty slightly later than boys
- C. Girls grow pubic hair during puberty, boys don't
- D. Girls grow tall during puberty, boys don't

21. How does the brain change during adolescence?

- A. It grows bigger
- B. It develops more nerve endings
- C. It develops better impulse control, judgment, and reasoning
- D. It develops new glands

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22. The protection, management, and preservation of genetic diversity, species, and ecosystem is called _____

- A. conservation of biodiversity
- B. destruction of biodiversity
- C. management of biodiversity
- D. restoration of biodiversity

23. Which of the following is **NOT** part of the biodiversity?

- A. Birds
- B. Humans
- C. Monkeys
- D. Sun

24. Which of the following best explains environmental protection?

- A. Controlling activities of pollution and degradation.
- B. Planting of food crops
- C. Preventing deviant behavior
- D. Protecting school buildings

25. Climate change is due to increased atmospheric concentrations of _____ which causes increased land and ocean temperature and changes in precipitation and the rise of sea level.

- A. carbon dioxide
- B. nitrogen
- C. oxygen
- D. rare gasses

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. State and discuss any five (5) importance of natural resources to the development of the country. (25 marks)
2. Discuss five (5) human activities that result in poor environmental sanitation. (25 marks)
3. Discuss five (5) effects of irresponsible behavior of the adolescent in the country. (25 marks)
4. Discuss any five (5) changes that occur during the adolescence period. (25 marks)
5. Identify and explain five (5) ways by which sanitation can be improved in our communities in Ghana. (25 marks)