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CHAPTER ONE THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

1. *Explain the term environment and name four components of it.*

The environment is the social, physical, artificial and natural surroundings within which man dwells.

2. *List six (6) constituents/components of the environment.*

Air , water , mountains and valleys, living organisms, buildings, land

3. *State five(5) components of the physical environment*

i. Air which is mainly from trees (Oxygen).

ii. Weathered or broken down rocks (soil).

iii. Drainage features which include the sea, rivers, lakes and the like.

iv. Climate which is the average weather condition of a place for at least 30 years.



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- v. Relief features such as highlands or mountains and lowlands or valleys.

4. *What is the social environment?*

The social environment is the interpersonal relationship or interrelationship between human beings, their natural surroundings and the environment they create.

5. *What is the physical environment?*

The physical environment is the surroundings within which man, animals and plants dwell is termed the physical environment. Plants, animals, buildings are all found in the physical environment.

6. *Explain the term natural environment and give two reasons why we fail to protect our natural environment.*

The natural environment is all free gifts of nature including land, things on, above and beneath the land which are made available to man. Examples of



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components of the natural environment are relief features, resources beneath the earth crust such as mineral deposits.

7. *Explain the following environmental terms.*

- i. *Pollution*
- ii. *Desertification:*
- iii. *Re-Afforestation*

vi. Pollution is the introduction of harmful substances into the atmosphere (thus into the air, land, or water).

vii. Desertification is the destruction of the natural vegetation cover leading to the exposure of the land to agents of erosion.

viii. Reforestation the restoration (replanting) or restocking of existing forests and woodlands which have been depleted by fire or tree cutting to rebuild the ecosystems.

8. *What is air pollution?*

Air pollution is the introduction of chemicals, particulate matter, or biological materials that cause harm or discomfort to the atmosphere including living things.



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9. State four (4) causes of air pollution or air degradation.

- i. Fumes from the stacks of power plants, manufacturing facilities (factories) and waste incinerators, as well as furnaces and other types of fuel-burning heating devices.
- ii. Bad odour from dead and decomposing animals left unattended to pollute the air greatly.
- iii. Fumes from the exhaust of motor vehicles (Cars, trucks, jet airplanes and) other combustion engine vehicles like marine vessels and aircrafts cause air pollution.
- iv. Waste deposition in landfills, which generate methane and smog.

10. State four effects of air pollution.

- i. Air pollution causes respiratory diseases which affect the lungs.
- ii. Skin diseases such as rashes are caused by air pollution.



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- iii. Air pollution leads to the destruction of the vegetation cover of the land through acid rain.
- iv. Each year people die from cardiopulmonary disease linked to breathing in of degraded air.
- v. The health effects caused by air pollution include difficulty in breathing, wheezing, coughing and aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiac conditions.
- vi. Global Warming. The earth traps more heat due to the presence of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere. Consequently, the planet is getting warmer which may lead to drastic climatic changes such as disturbances in rainfall patterns, melting of ice and rise of sea levels.
- vii. Depletion of Ozone Layer. The ozone layer absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation thereby protecting the surface of the earth from its exposure. Air pollutants called chlorofluorocarbons (or CFCs) deplete the ozone layer, allowing more ultraviolet radiation through to the surface of the planet.



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viii. Acid rain, a direct result of pollutants, causes lakes and streams to be acidic. This poses a threat to aquatic life as well as the food chain in general. It is also harmful to plants and degrades buildings and monuments.

11. What is land degradation?

Land degradation is the gradual process by which the natural state and quality of land or soil is degraded or damaged making it less economically useful and less biologically diverse through man's activities.

12. Explain three causes of land pollution or degradation.

- ix. Indiscriminate bush burning through slash and burn farming method, palm wine tapping, and hunting destroy the land, habitat of animals and render it unfit for agriculture purposes.

- x. The indiscriminate disposal of solid waste such as Industrial waste, Quarry waste, sand, ore and minerals and domestic waste in the form of garbage, faeces, cans and plastics cause extensive damage to land.



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- xii. Overgrazing by Livestock contributes greatly to land degradation leading to erosion.
- xiii. The excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers in the form of pesticides, weedicides and fertilizers contribute to land degradation.
- xiv. Urban sprawl and commercial development leads to the clearing of arable land and virgin forest which contributes to the vulnerability of land and causes extensive damage and misuse of land.
- xv. Excessive sand winning, mining activities both legal and illegal (Galamsey operations) done through open cast method and deep shaft methods get rid of vegetation leaving the soil to the mercy of erosion.

13. State five (5) effects of land degradation.

- xv. Excessive sand winning, overgrazing poor farming practices speed up soil erosion with the help of agents of erosion such as wind and water.



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- xvi. Soil acidification and alkalinisation; the formation of acid sulfate soil results in barren or poor soil structure which reduces crop yields.

- xvii. The destruction of vegetation (habitat) through bush burning and indiscriminate felling of trees lead to the extinction of wildlife.

- xviii. The destruction of vegetation speeds up the evaporation of rivers and streams near water bodies leading to shortage of water.

- xix. The destruction of vegetation leads to the loss of useful and medicinal herbs.

14. Suggest four (4) solutions to land degradation.

- xx. Farmers should practice good farming practices such as mixed farming, growing of cover crops and planting in rolls.

- xxi. Illegal mining activities (galamsay operations) and sand winning should be discouraged as they destroy the land.



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- iii. Governments through town and country planning offices should help plan and maintain communities to prevent the wasting or misuse of land.
- iv. There should be intensified education on the effects of land degradation.
- v. Stiff punishment must be given to illegal miners (Galamsay) to deter like minded people from engaging in the same activity .

15. What is water pollution?

Water pollution is the destruction or contamination of water bodies (lakes, rivers, lagoon and others) through the introduction of harmful substances into the aquatic environment resulting in the reduction in the quantity and quality water and its ability to sustain aquatic life.

16. State four causes of water pollution or degradation.

- i. The disposal of solid and liquid waste in the form of garbage, toxic liquid from industries and homes, human



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excreta and the like into rivers and lagoons contaminate the water bodies. Example Odor river and the Korle lagoon are both contaminated water bodies in Ghana.

- ii. The over application of agro-chemicals in the form of pesticides, insecticides and weedicides may be washed by rain into nearby rivers and streams and make the water bodies impure.
- iii. Water pollution can also be caused by the spilling of petroleum products (oil) from outboard motors, oil tankers and oil extraction plants on the high seas can easily contaminate water and put aquatic and human life in danger.
- iv. Animals allowed to drink from water bodies end up introducing dirt and germs into the water thereby making the water unsafe for human use.
- v. Human activities such as washing and bathing in streams and rivers pollute water sources in Ghana. .
- vi. The use of bad fishing practices such as the use of DDT and dynamites contaminate water bodies.



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- vii. Acid rains caused by a combination of harmful gasses emitted into the atmosphere form water vapour, condenses, falls as rain and contaminates water bodies.

17. State four effects of water degradation or pollution

- i. The disposal of liquid and solid waste such as garbage and toxic liquid may cause shortage of clean and safe water for domestic and industrial use.
- ii. When water is polluted it makes it more expensive to treat water for human use.
- iii. Aquatic animals like fish, crabs and lobsters are killed by DDT and the dynamite used in fishing. Such fishes are unwholesome for human consumption.
- iv. Water bodies may “die” through the disposal of refuse, scrap metals, and human excreta into streams and rivers.



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- v. Contaminated water exposes people to health hazards such as cholera, guinea worm, typhoid fever and other waterborne diseases.

18. Suggest five possible solutions to water degradation or pollution?

- i. Fishermen should learn to use the right fishing methods which do not pollute the water bodies and crop farmers should also apply agro-chemicals properly or avoid its usage altogether.
- ii. The populace should be educated on the effects of destroying vegetation that hold the soil together and prevent water bodies from drying up.
- iii. The mass media should help enlighten the public on proper disposal of both liquid and solid waste.
- iv. People caught polluting water bodies should be punished through the power of the courts to deter like minded individuals from repeating the same.
- v. We must clear weeds in and around water bodies regularly and ban farming along water bodies to help maintain the quantity and quality of available water.



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19. What is desertification?

Desertification is the process whereby the natural vegetation cover or biological potential of land or the environment is destroyed by man.

20. State four causes of desertification.

- i. Deforestation or the indiscriminate clearing of the natural vegetation (forest) either for farming, logging, firewood and charcoal contributes to desertification.
- ii. Bush burning is not controlled, caused by hunting and the slash and burn system of land clearing destroys the forest making the land vulnerable.
- iii. Unfavourable weather conditions in the form of prolonged drought makes the vegetation dry and easily catch fire causing extensive destruction of plant life.
- iv. The use of bad farming methods including land rotation, shifting cultivation and the excessive application of agro-chemicals gradually lead to desertification.



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- v. The rapid growth of towns and cities (urbanization) puts great pressure on land for building settlement, industries and other offices.

21. State four effects of desertification.

- i. The soil is left loose due to the absence of plant roots to hold the soil together. This leads to the eroding of the top soil which supports plant growth.
- ii. The destruction of the vegetation makes the land bare. This speeds up evaporation leading to the drying of water bodies such as rivers, streams and lakes.
- iii. Health hazards such as influenza increase due to the dry weather condition and dust.
- iv. Food may become scarce since its production is hampered by the absence of rain, the dry nature of land and the reduced fertility of arable land.

22. Suggest three solutions to desertification

- i. Afforestation or re-stocking of depleted forest must be encouraged and practiced.



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- ii. Education should be intensified to inform farmers of better farming practices such as planting on rolls and crops rotation.
- iii. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LP Gas) should be used instead of Wood fuel and burnt wood fuel (charcoal).
- iv. We must create fire belts when burning the bush to avoid the spreading of such fires which cannot be controlled.
- v. Strict laws must be enacted to minimize the felling of trees and burning of bushes in the country.

23. What is bush fire?

Bush fire is the indiscriminate setting of fire to the vegetation leading to destruction.

24. Briefly explain four causes of bushfires.

- i. The slash and burn method of farming in which the farmer clears the land and burns the debris without a fire belt contributes to bush fire and its associated dangers.



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- ii. Fire set by palm wine tappers with embers to heat the head of palm trees to prevent them from rotten if left carelessly may spark off a bush fire.
- iii. A hunter's fire set to smoke out rats and cigarette butts left or dropped carelessly may contribute to bush fire.
- iv. Fire used for cooking in farms left unattended to and festivals like bugum (fire festival) by the moshie and dagarti people to some extent contribute to bush fire.

25. State four effect of bushfires.

- i. The vegetation (plants and trees) is greatly destroyed especially during the dry season of the year. This exposes the land to harsh climatic conditions leading to desertification.
- ii. Human life and properties in the form of crops on farms are destroyed by fire leading to food shortage or scarcity.
- iii. Bush burning causes a rise in atmospheric temperature and also contributes to the destruction of the ozone layer thereby putting human life in danger.



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- iv. Land loses its fertility as a result of the burning of plants and nutrients. This makes it difficult for crops to grow well in the long run leading to drought and food shortage.

26. Suggest four ways by which bush fires can be brought under control in Ghana.

- i. Education on the dangers of indiscriminate setting of fire and fire control education should be intensified in schools, through the help of opinion leaders and the mass media.
- ii. Laws made to protect the environment should be applied to the latter to punish those who flout these laws or are caught in the act in the form of heavy fines and imprisonment to deter like minded people from following suit.
- iii. Farmers should be well educated on the need to create fire belts through the clearing of enough space between farms to prevent fire from going beyond the intended area to be burnt.



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- iv. Farmers should embrace proper farm clearing methods and do away with the slash and burn method of land preparation.

27. What is a poor drainage system?

Poor drainage system refers to inefficient means of getting rid of liquid and solid waste (garbage, night soil and sewage)

28. List four causes of poor drainage system in Ghana.

- i. The lack or inadequate litter bins at vantage locations in cities and towns.
- ii. The absence of gutters or drains along streets to speed up the draining of rain water.
- iii. The inability of people to de-silt choked gutters and maintain drains.
- iv. The unavailability of suitable places for waste (solid and liquid) disposal.

29. List four effects of poor drainage systems in Ghana.

- i. When it rains , the communities are flooded since rain water is not easily drained away due to choked



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gutters caused by solid waste and lack of de-silting on the part of the community.

- ii. Improper disposal of waste, choked gutters and stagnant water lead to the breeding of mosquitoes which cause malaria.
- iii. Bad odour emanating from decomposing waste causes discomfort when breathing and can lead to the outbreak of an epidemic.
- iv. The disposal of solid waste into water bodies make water unsafe for usage and put human and aquatic lives in danger.

30. List four measures to be taking to address the poor drainage system in Ghana.

- i. Litter bins should be provided at regular intervals throughout the country with institutions like Zoom Lion Ghana Ltd. emptying bins regularly.
- ii. The public should be educated to use bins instead of littering the streets.
- iii. Damaged drains and choked gutters must be cleaned to prevent their negative effect from surfacing.
- iv. Severe sanctions should be meted out to people who break sanitation laws to deter others.
- v. Larger drains should be constructed to accommodate the huge volumes of water during heavy rains.



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CHAPTER 2 ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

31. Who is an adolescent?

An adolescent is an individual between the ages of 10-19 years who is making the gradual transition from childhood to adulthood.

32. What is adolescence?

Adolescence is the (period between 10-19 years) process through which an individual makes the gradual transition from childhood to adulthood.

33. Tabulate the physical changes that take place between adolescent boys and girls.

ADOLESCENT BOYS	ADOLESCENT GIRLS
1. There is a dramatic increase in height	1. There is a dramatic increase in height



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,weight and growth of bones.	,weight and growth of bones.
2. Enlargement and growth of genitals or sex organs (penis and testicles)	2. Enlargement and growth of genitals or sex organs(vagina and other reproductive organs)
3. There is growth of pubic hairs including armpit, and facial (beard and moustache)	3. There is growth of pubic hairs including the armpit.
4. Acquisition of excess energy to do fatigue.	4. Acquisition of excess energy to do fatigue.



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5. Acne or pimples may develop on the face.	5. Acne or pimples may develop on the face.
6. Voice breaking takes place leading to deeper and hoarse voice.	6. They develop breasts including the areola form of the secondary mound of the breast.
7. Boys develop broadened chest and shoulders.	7. Girls develop enlarged buttocks and hips and narrow waist lines.
8. Boys ejaculate during sleep and see traces of semen in their urine.	8. There is the onset of ovulation and menstruation (menarche -first menstruation)



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34. Identify five (5) psychological and emotional characteristics exhibited by adolescents.

- i. Adolescents are easily irritated or annoyed over trivial or insignificant issues.
- ii. Adolescents take opposing or resistance stands to authority and become defensive about their own actions.
- iii. They seek independence and freedom from adult control.
- iv. They develop strong boy-girl relationships or feeling towards the opposite sex.
- v. Adolescents may become either shy hence not expose their body as before or excited over changes in the body.
- vi. They become greatly adventurous, curious and practice what they hear or see.

35. What is reproductive health?



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Reproductive health 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.

36. *State six irresponsible adolescent behaviour.*

- a. Engaging in sexual activities which may result in death as a result of contracting STD's / HIV AIDS.
- b. Teenage pregnancy and parenthood.
- c. The abuse of drugs such as marijuana cannabis and wee.
- d. Poverty and streetism.
- e. Bad or negative peer influence leading one into social vices like crime.
- f. Abortion leading to barrenness or death.

37. *State four causes of irresponsible adolescent behaviour among the youth.*

- i. The lack of parental care and control due to heavy work schedules leading to long hours of absence from home.



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- ii. Poor financial conditions of the family may force children, especially girls, to fall victim to men or boys who help them financially with hidden motives.
- iii. Deceptive commercial advertisements on drugs and sex through wrong information influences the youth negatively.
- iv. Curiosity (A state in which you want to learn more about something) among the youth leads them into drugs and sex which they find difficult to come out of.
- v. Bad or negative peer influence that leads the youth into criminal acts and fornication.

38. State five effects of irresponsible adolescent behaviour on the adolescent.

- i. School girls who become pregnant end up dropping out of school out of disgrace.
- ii. Irresponsible adolescent sex and drug abuse make the individual the talk of town and making him or her lose respect.



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- iii. Growing adults who indulge in sex and its related activities are at risk of contracting Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's).
- iv. Those who indulge in irresponsible behaviour become street children.
- v. Adolescents who take to drugs like marijuana may suffer mental problems or imbalance or insanity.
- vi. Adolescents who engage in drugs and illegal abortions can die just as those into armed robbery may be lynched to death by an angry mob.

39. Identify five effects irresponsible adolescent behaviour would have on the nation.

- i. Irresponsible adolescent behaviours lead to the fall in the active or economically active labour force needed for national development.
- ii. The cost of health care delivery increases due to the need to provide medication for STD's patients.
- iii. There is an increase in the population in the poverty bracket due to loss of the economically active population.



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- iv. Crime and other social vices such as prostitution increase leading to fear and insecurity.
- v. Development is hampered as scarce resources have to be diverted towards the treating of mentally retarded and HIV / AIDS patients.

40. As an adolescent who has been educated on the effects of irresponsible adolescent behaviour, enumerate five possible remedies or solutions to the problem in Ghana.

- i. Parents must care for their children, provide their needs and spend quality time with them.
- ii. Sex and family life education must be integrated into teaching in schools.
- iii. Adolescent must dress modestly to avoid enticing the opposite sex.
- iv. The sexual freedoms and rights of others must be respected by adolescents.



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- v. Adolescents must be counselled by good and responsible adults who are morally upright.
- vi. Adolescents must develop assertiveness to be able to say no to sex and drugs which can destroy their lives.
- vii. Parents should provide moral training to instill good religious virtue in children to enable them lead morally upright lives.
- viii. Parent should educate their children on sex and drugs and their effects on their children so that they do not go looking for answer elsewhere.

41. Define chastity

Chastity is the total abstinence from sexually related activities. Roman Catholic Priests, Monks and Nuns are individuals who are to remain chaste as a result of their vows.

42. Who is a chaste person?

A chaste individual or person is a person who has decided or vowed to total abstain from sex and sexual related activities. Example Nuns.



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43. Identify five benefits of being chaste.

- i. A chaste person brings honour and self dignity unto him or herself.
- ii. It leads to trust in marriage, respect among couples and happy marriage.
- iii. A chaste individual enjoys uninterrupted education due to avoidance of sex and its related problems.
- iv. The individual is free from reproductive health risks such as STIs including HIV/ AIDS.
- v. The chaste individual develops good self-confidence and the ability to say No to sex.
- vi. The individual becomes a role model for his / her peers due to adult approval, acceptance and respect.
- vii. It helps prevent unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortion that come with complications.



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44. List six effects of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) of the health of people;

- a. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) can cause sharp pain in the lower abdomen.
- b. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) cause menstrual problems in women.
- c. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) contribute to infertility in both men and women.
- d. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) can lead to ectopic pregnancy thus pregnancy outside the womb.
- e. Sexually Transmitted Diseases can also cause miscarriage in women.
- f. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) cause pain in passing urine among males.
- g. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) lead to defects and brain damage in babies at birth.



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- h. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) can cause blindness.
- i. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) can cause death.

45. State four symptoms of Transmitted Diseases (STD's)

- i. The developing of sores around genital organs.
- ii. Itching in and around genital organs.
- iii. Growth or lumps or other skin changes.
- iv. Discharge of milky liquid from the penis or vagina.
- v. Burning or pain when passing urine.

46. List four ways by which HIV/ AIDS can be contracted.

- a. HIV/ AIDS can be contracted through unprotected sex.
- b. HIV/ AIDS can be contracted by reusing sharp objects like blade syringe and needle and shaving stick already used by an infected person.



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- c. HIV / AIDS can be contracted through blood transfusion.
 - d. HIV / AIDS can be contracted by an unborn baby from the mother.
47. *Mention five demerits or disadvantages of not being chaste.*
- i. It may lead to stigmatization since the individual loses love, affection and respect as people gossip making the individual feel inferior and disgraced.
 - ii. The individual can contract Sexually Transmitted Infections (STD's) such as HIV / AIDS, gonorrhea, syphilis and others.
 - iii. Indulging in irresponsible adolescent acts such as sex may in the future lead to mistrust and suspicion in marriage.
 - iv. Unchaste lifestyle can lead to early pregnancy and adolescent parenting which comes with a of health complications.



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- v. Mothers of unwanted babies or pregnancy may be forced to drop out of school.

48. As an informed adolescent, identify five ways of staying chaste.

- i. One can stay chaste by being assertive or self confident to reject pre-marital sex.
- ii. One can stay chaste by avoiding bad company since "bad friends corrupt good manners".
- iii. One can stay chaste by committing oneself to religious and moral values.
- iv. One can stay chaste by receiving good counseling from adults instead of peers.
- v. One can stay chaste by obeying parental advice on sexual behaviour and issues.



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CHAPTER THREE

OUR CULTURE

49. What is culture?

Culture is a way of life of a society. Culture include material things (food, work tools and clothing) and non material things (beliefs, customs, rites, festivals and religion)

50. Differentiate between material and non material aspects of culture

Material things in culture are the visible and tangible things or aspects of a given culture. Which includes the food we eat; Gas eat kenkey, work tools – farmers use hoes and cutlass while fishermen use nets and baskets.

Non – material aspect of culture consists of the invisible but noticeable aspect of our culture such as rites – puberty rites (Dipo) and naming rites, the language we speak –Ga, Ewe, Akan, Dagati and others.

51. Explain the characteristics or features of culture.



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- i. Culture is dynamic and cumulative. It is considered that no culture remains permanent. Culture is changing constantly as new ideas and new techniques are added in time to modify or change the old ways. It does not remain static but changes with time.
- ii. Culture is progressive as it brings improvement into the lives of people.
- iii. Culture is flexible and changes helping to do away with bad aspects. Knowledge; thoughts or traditions are done away with while new cultural traits are added.
- iv. Culture is learned by any individual, especially if he/ she grows up with that particular culture. He/ she can learn behavior patterns including language and many other attributes. We can learn the culture of others especially if we become acquainted with them and get influenced with their personality and lifestyle.
- v. Culture is diverse; culture is formed by many separate cultures. It is a system that has several mutually interdependent parts. Although these parts are



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separate, they are interdependent with one another forming culture as a whole.

- vi. "Culture is ideational". Culture forms an ideal pattern of behaviors that are followed by individuals expectedly. It provides guidelines that must be followed by members to gain social acceptance from the people with the same culture.
- vii. Culture is shared by a group of people. We can consider a thought or an action as a culture if it is commonly shared and believed or practiced by a group of people. If it is commonly shared and believed by a group of individuals then it can be considered as their culture.
- viii. Culture is diverse. It was considered that culture was formed by many separate cultures. It is a system that has several mutually interdependent parts. Although these parts are separate, they are interdependent with one another forming culture as a whole.
- ix. Culture gives us a range of permissible behavior patterns. Culture provides us with the norms of



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appropriate behavioral patterns. It involves how an activity should be conducted, how an individual should appropriately act, as husband, wife, parents, child, and others. It tells us how to dress based on gender, occasions, statue and many more.

52. *State five characteristics of culture*

- i. Culture is dynamic and cumulative. It does not remain static but changes with time.
- ii. Culture is progressive as it brings improvement into the lives of people.
- iii. Culture is flexible and changes helping to do away with bad aspects.
- iv. Culture is learned by any individual, especially if he/ she grows up with that particular culture.
- v. Culture is diverse; culture is formed by many separate cultures.
- vi. Culture is “ideational” and helps form ideal patterns of behaviour.



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- vii. Culture is commonly shared and believed by a group of individuals.
- viii. Culture is dynamic and all aspects are interdependent on each other.
- ix. Culture gives us a range of permissible behavior patterns.

53. List eight ways by which Ghanaians express their culture

- i. The languages they speak such as Ga and Akan
- ii. The food they eat. This includes Kenkey for Gas and Fantes
- iii. The way they dress. They wear cloth, batakari and kente
- iv. Games such as ampe, tuutare and oweare
- v. Music which they use to express their feelings.
- vi. Ghanaians express their culture through religion; how they worship.
- vii. Occupations such as fishing, farming and craft by fantes, Gas and Ewes help express our culture.
- viii. Festivals like Aboakyri by the Winneba people and Fetu - Afatye by the people of Oguaa help express the culture of the Ghanaian.



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54. Name five festivals and those who celebrate each.

- i. Aboakyir - Winneba
- ii. Bugum - Mamprusi
- iii. Hogbetsotso - Anlo
- iv. Odwira - Akwamu / Akyem/ Akuapem
- v. Kobine - Lawra

55. Name five festivals and the time each is celebrated in the year.

- i. Homowo -August
- ii. Kakube -Last week of November
- iii. Fetu-Afahye-September
- iv. Aboakyir -May
- v. Hogbetsotso-November

56. Name five festivals and give one reason for the celebration of each.

- i. The people of Winneba celebrate Aboakyir to honour the Penkye Otu Shrine.



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- ii. Odwira is celebrated by the Akwamu people to cleanse and purify the people and the town.
- iii. Homowo by the Gas is celebrated in memory of a bumper harvest which saved the people from famine.
- iv. Kakube is celebrated by the people of Namdom to thank the gods of the land and ancestors for the year's harvest.
- v. Hogbetsotso is celebrated by the Anlo people to remember how the people escaped from Agokorli, their wicked king.

57. State five reasons why festivals are celebrated

- i. Festivals are celebrated to mark the beginning or harvesting of stable food such as maize.
- ii. Festivals are also celebrated to purify the land and its people by the chiefs and Traditional Priests.
- iii. They are also celebrated to renew our loyalty to chiefs and pay them homage.
- iv. Festivals are celebrated to review the past year's mistakes and plan for the future.



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- v. Festivals are celebrated to educate the youth about their traditions and customs.

58. State five importance of festivals.

- i. Festivals help mark the beginning or harvesting of stable food such as maize.
- ii. Festivals are also held to purify the land and its people by the chiefs and Traditional Priests.
- iii. They also help to renew our loyalty to chiefs and pay them homage.
- iv. Festivals help to review the past year's mistakes and plans for the future.
- v. Festivals help to educate the youth about their traditions and customs.

59. Briefly explain four common traits which make the Ghanaian different from people of other countries.

- i. The desire of the Ghanaian to succeed in everything when given the chance makes the Ghanaian different from other people of the world.



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- ii. Ghanaians have the ability to tolerate the views and feelings of others on issues. This is why all the ethnic groups in Ghana are able to live together.
- iii. Ghanaians are sympathetic and show concern for those in trouble.
- iv. The Ghanaian is hospitable as he / she welcomes and receives visitors warmly.

60. *What does the term culture change mean?*

Culture change is the adaptation and shift in social, economic, and general cultural life to be able to cope with development around us.

61. *Explain five factors that bring about change in culture.*

- i. Education can help bring about change because it broadens the minds of people, changes their way of thinking and helps them analyze issues concerning their customs, norms and practices more critically.
- ii. Trading in different towns and travelling to other cities, towns and countries help us to learn new languages, norms and values which are introduced into our culture to change our old culture thereby leading to change in culture.



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- iii. Inventions and technology which help create new things and discover better ways of doing things help make our lives better and bring about change in culture.
- iv. Civil wars and political conflict bring about change in the culture of the displaced people since they turn to adopt their way of life in their new found home. Liberians have had their culture affected in a certain way as most of those born in Ghana speak English like Ghanaians.
- v. Improved communication which is easy to assess brings about change in culture since it makes it easy for one to know what is taking place in another part of the world. Due to the Ghanaians access to the TV and internet he/ she knows how American ladies and men dress today hence it has affected the kind of clothing our youth fancy and wear.

62. *What is the difference between “internal factors of change in culture” and external factors of change in culture?*



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Internal factors of change in culture are the actions and decisions of the people themselves which bring about change in their culture. Example the decision of members of an ethnic group to war among themselves over simple issues would end up bringing change in culture.

External factors of change in culture are the actions and decisions of external forces or people which bring about change in the culture of a different group of people. Example the decision of Europeans to bring Christianity to Africa led to a change from traditional African religion to Christianity hence causing change in (worship and belief) culture.

63. Explain four internal factors that have brought change in culture in Ghana.

- i. Tribal and political conflicts that have erupted in the past as in the case of the Kokomba –Nanumba conflict of 1994 over a black guinea fowl, have brought change in the culture of the Kokomba –Nanumba people as people were forced to leave their traditional homes to seek refuge in other towns. Those who migrated due to the conflict ended up learning and acquiring new



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values, customs and ways of doing things from their new environment.

- ii. Research has led to the changing or abolition of most of our Ghanaian customs and ways of doing things such as Trokosi system, Female Genital Mutilation and others which are presently tagged as outmoded.
- iii. Education which has helped the Ghanaian to critically think and assess his or her culture on scientific basis. This has helped us do away with superstitious beliefs and the belief that women are only good at the kitchen.
- iv. Identification of new and better ways of doing things has brought about change in our culture as a people. Presently, all festivals celebrated in Ghana are used to plan the development of our towns and villages. This was never part of our original festivals.

64. Explain four external factors that have brought change in culture in Ghana.

- i. The introduction of formal education by Europeans during the colonial era in Ghana has brought change in



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our culture and way of impacting knowledge, helped to deal with superstition and opened the way for new forms of employment such as accountants and lawyers in addition to traditional occupations like farming and carving.

- ii. The introduction of foreign religions such as Christianity and Islam has led to change in beliefs hence creating Christian and Islamic converts. In Ghana today most people either belong to the Christian or Islamic faith living just a handful under the African Traditional Religion.
- iii. Inter-tribal and inter-religion marriages have brought about change in culture because the couples learn from each other's culture and religion just as their children learn from both of them.
- iv. Colonization which is the controlling of the administration of a given country by foreign power has brought changes into the Ghanaian culture in the areas of Language and our method of ruling ourselves. Example colonization introduced English language which has become our official language just as our



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traditional system of ruling through the chiefs has been replaced by the western means of ruling a state.

65. What is acculturation or culture assimilation?

It is the practice whereby a society or country adopts the entire culture or an aspect of another society or country's culture. Example western marriage called wedding which has been adopted by Ghana.

66. Identify four aspects of the Ghanaian culture which were adopted from the western culture.

- i. Ghanaians have adopted foreign clothes and ways of dressing such as the wearing of suits, neck ties and mini skirt in place of cloth, kaba and slit.
- ii. Languages such as French, English and Arabic are commonly spoken in Ghana today. English has become our official language while French is the second foreign language taught in most Ghanaian schools.
- iii. The African traditional religion has been replaced by Christianity and Islam.
- iv. We have also adopted all kinds of food such as fast foods and beverages of all kind whisky in place of



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local foods and drinks like Banku and Pito(locally brewed beer)

67. Outline four reasons why some societies develop faster than others.

- i. The absorption of good aspects of cultural practices of other cultures promotes faster development while societies that fail to adopt these foreign cultures lack behind in terms of development.
- ii. Societies that embrace education discover new and better ways of living leading to swift development just as those societies that do not embrace education end up with snail paced development.
- iii. Visionary leaders bring about quick development since such individuals look into the future, identify problems and needs , plan and provide solutions but societies that do not have leaders with vision are bound to remain underdeveloped

68. Outline three reasons why some societies resist change in culture.



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- i. Some societies resist cultural change because the new culture or change is different from their present culture.
- ii. The failure of a new culture to solve existing problems would lead to its rejection.
- iii. If a new way of doing things creates more problems such as putting life at risk then the people would prefer their old way of doing things to the new one.

69. Mention five cultural changes that have been resisted and one reason for the resistance. / State five reasons why some cultural changes were resisted in Ghana

- i. The change of Trokosi system was resisted because the people who practiced it were resistant to change and wanted to continue with their culture.
- ii. People opposed the changing of tribal marks practice because they feared they would lose their members and identity.
- iii. The changing of female genital mutilation since they feared its abolition would lead to pre-marital sex and its related problems such as teenage pregnancy.
- iv. People resisted the changing of widowhood rites because they were ignorant of the numerous harm it was causing them.



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- v. The changing of the witches' camp was resisted due to the fact that the change was not in line with their culture and the people feared the ancestor would punish them for not practicing their culture.

70. *What is parallel culture?*

Parallel culture is the act of doing one thing in two different ways but with only one outcome.

71. *Mention five examples of parallel culture in Ghana.*

- i. The performance of traditional and Islamic or Christian naming rites or ceremonies.
- ii. The performance of a traditional and Islamic or Christian marriage ceremony.
- iii. The offering of traditional, Islamic and Christian prayers at state functions like the independent day and Workers day celebrations.
- iv. The performance of Traditional and Islamic or Christian funeral rites or ceremonies during one funeral.
- v. The wearing of traditional dress and western dresses to the same function. Example Ghanaians now wear long sleeve shirts and batakari to programmes and events.

72. *State five merits of parallel culture.*



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- i. Parallel culture helps provide better health care delivery through the combination of western and local or traditional herbal medicine.
- ii. Parallel culture also helps promote national unity and integration by bringing all religions and ethnic groups together during national celebrations and anniversaries. This makes all the groups feel important and respected.
- iii. The practicing of all the recognized forms of religion in Ghana at National levels helps promote the right of worship or religion in Ghana.
- iv. The practice of parallel culture in Ghana makes the various ethnic and religious groups see each other as friends, understand each other and live in peace.
- v. It helps us learn the culture of others and enjoy the benefits of the diversity of our cultural and religious differences.

73. *State four demerits of parallel culture.*

- i. Parallel culture is expensive because the cause incurred is huge as a result of organizing the same event twice.
- ii. Those involved in the practice can disagree over which of the two ways of doing the same thing should



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be done first and this can bring about conflict and its negative effects.

- iii. The practice leads to waste of productive time as invited guests have to witness the two events instead of only one.
- iv. People get frustrated and give up since they cannot bear the cost involved. Example young men who want to marry but can afford only one may not be able to complete the ceremony hence they may even give up.

74. List Six outmoded practices you know.

- i. Trokosi system / vestal virgins
- ii. Tribal marks
- iii. Cruel widowhood rites
- iv. Witch camp
- v. Female genital mutilation/ Female circumcision/ clitoridectomy

75. What is Trokoso system?

Trokoso system also known as vestal virgins is a socio-cultural practice in which virgin girls are sent to the shrines mostly against their will to atone for the sins or as repayment of debts owed by their relatives. During her stay in the shrine she becomes a slave to the priest



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of the shrine and finally becomes the wife of the priest. She walks barefooted and half naked and her right of movement and education are taken from her. This is mostly practiced in the Volta region in Ghana.

76. State five reasons why the Trokoso system or vestal virgins practice should be abolished.

- i. It infringes on the fundamental rights of the girls who become captives, slaves and victims of sexual abuse.
- ii. Girls sent to the shrine as "lambs for atonement" are denied their education and the development of their God given talents.
- iii. Sexual abuse in the shrine by the priest can lead to the contracting of STD's.
- iv. The practice is a deliberately offensive act against women which reduces them two second rated citizens.
- v. The girls become a burden on society since she does not get the chance to acquire any employable skill.
- vi. The act is humiliating and dehumanizing because of the ordeals the girls go through.

77. What are tribal marks?

Tribal marks are identifiable or visible bodily marks that distinguish members of an ethnic group from members of



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other ethnic groups. The marks range from a single scratch to several marks found on the cheeks, face, chest, abdomen, back, arms and legs. Knives, blades, sharp edge metals and broken bottles are some of the tools used to make the cuts. Some people may apply powdery substances on the cut. It is practiced in most Ghanaian communities especially in the north.

78. State five reasons why the tribal mark practice should be abolished.

- i. Tribal marks expose the child to many health hazards because the instruments used in operation are unsterilized. This may lead to the contraction of HIV/ AIDS and Tetanus leading to death.
- ii. The marks mar the god given beauty of the child making him or her ugly.
- iii. It's a painful act that traumatizes the child especially if it is than at an early age.
- iv. The act violates the child's fundamental human rights because it is than without the consent of the child.
- v. Children with tribal marks are very often ridiculed, teased and laughed at by his or her colleagues at school. Even adults suffer this same problem.



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79. *What is cruel widowhood rite (women)?*

This is a rite or a practice that a woman or man goes through following the death of the husband or a wife respectively. During the rite, the living spouse is made to sleep with the corpse of the dead husband, the woman walks barefooted, and she is not fed.

She is also made to use stone as her pillow, forbidden to shake hands with any one and is give a clean shave. To worsen her troubles, she is pulled with a rope made to swallow the saliva of the dead husband as well as drink the water collected after the corpse has being bathed.

These things are done with the believe that, it would strengthen the living spouse, make her release the difficulties she would go through without the husband and ensure that she is not hunt by the ghost of the dead husband.

80. *What is witches camp?*

It is a practice where women, usually old women are accused of being witches and as a result are bound, beaten and confined in a camp outside their traditional abode. They are forced to accept what they are being



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accused of in other to save themselves from more torture. Pepper may be sprinkled in her eyes just to increase the pain she has to endure. Gambaga witch camp in the northern region has become the home of hundreds of both young and old females accused of witchcraft.

81. State five reasons why the witches camp practice should be abolished.

- i. The practice has superstitious bases and since it can't be scientifically proven, it must be abolished.
- ii. It infringes on the fundamental human rights of the falsely accused women.
- iii. Innocent women both young and old are falsely accused of being beaten and taken through all kinds of inhuman treatment.
- iv. The accused get stigmatized and their children are ridiculed in school forcing them to become dropouts without any future.



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- v. The accused become lonely due to neglect by friends and family members.

82. What is Female Genital Mutilation?

Female Genital Mutilation or Female Circumcision or Clitoridectomy is a genital operation in which the clitoris of the female is cut off or removed normally by a skillful woman using a hook and a razor or blade or any sharp object available. In some cases a greater portion of the virginal is sewn leaving a small open for urinating and menstruation.

This practice makes the circumcised girl loose the urge or desire for sexual act. Those who practice it believe the clitoris is made clean through the act.

83. State five reasons why the Female Genital Mutilation practice should be abolished.

- i. The cutting off of the most sensitive part of the female genital organ denies them their sexual satisfaction and enjoyment during marriage.
- ii. It infringes on the fundamental human right of the girls.
- iii. The victims go through excruciating and agonizing pain which affects them psychologically and also



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creates menstrual complications as a result of the sharp tools used in the barbaric act.

- iv. It is a criminal act under the laws of Ghana and society frowns on it.
- v. It leads to complicated and difficult childbirth which causes the death of mother and child or either of the two.
- vi. The unsterilized crude tools and instrument used may lead to the spread of diseases such as HIV/ AIDS and tetanus

84. What are superstitious beliefs?

Superstitious beliefs are fears of the unknown which cannot be proved scientifically or logically. Examples of such beliefs are the belief in juju, witchcraft and curses and the like.

85. Identify six sources of superstitious beliefs.

- i. Fetish priests, juju men, soothsayers and false prophets exhibit supernatural powers which cannot be proven.
- ii. Taboos which are inhibition or ban resulting from social custom is a source of superstitious beliefs. Example in



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Ghana some people do not sweep at night or go to sea on Tuesdays.

- iii. African movies contain great levels of superstition no wonder most of the Ghanaian and Nigerian movies have to do with witchcraft and juju men.
- iv. Fairy or folk tales told to children about small imaginary creatures with magical powers and abilities are sources of superstition since such stories are not true.
- v. Illiteracy they say is a disease and it is another source of superstition as uninformed people end up believing every cock and bull story they hear.
- vi. Myths are traditional stories of ancient times accepted as true and are believed but do not exist.

86. Briefly explain three positive effects of superstitious beliefs.

- i. It provides our generation the chance to know how our forefather thought and their beliefs in an age when science was not known to them.
- ii. Superstition helps protect our environment as it prevents us from farming in certain places just to preserve the natural vegetation.
- iii. Superstition helps maintain law and order as well as the respect for authority through taboos enforced by chiefs and elder with the community as the watchdog.



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- iv. Taboos that prohibit working on certain days help provide rest for workers such as farmers, hunters and fish folks.

87. State five negative effects of superstitious beliefs.

- i. Superstitious beliefs lead to illogical fear as people become afraid of being harm.
- ii. It does not permit the search for logical and scientific solutions to problems of society thereby killing development initiative
- iii. It creates tension and a state of deep-seated ill-will among people if they are made to believe that their troubles are caused by another person.
- iv. It brings about unnecessary spending and waste of scarce financial resource and time on mallam, false prophets and juju men.



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- v. It promotes crime in the form of ritual killings as may be demanded by the juju man for sacrifice.

88. What is dynamic culture?

A dynamic culture is the culture that is continually re-examined and changed by adapting good parts of other cultures into it to keep it in line with the modern needs while its uniqueness is maintained by improving and keeping the aspects that make it unique and respected.

89. State four factors that make a culture dynamic.

- i. Dynamic culture constantly researches, investigates and applies results or findings of research thereby introducing adopted culture which enriches their culture.
- ii. A culture is made dynamic as a result of embracing scientific thinking and application as it tries to do away with superstition to find the root cause of societal problems.
- iii. Lifelong learning makes culture dynamic as it helps appreciate the good aspects of other cultures, removes the wrong perceptions and attitudes as well as help modernize it.



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- iv. Education and professional training helps in identifying and harnessing other resources, examining culture and improving it.

MAPPING OUR ENVIRONMENT

90. Differentiate between a compass and a compass rose.

A compass is a navigational instrument consisting of a marked self aligning magnetized pointer used for determining direction relative to the Earth's magnetic poles but a compass rose is a figure or a symbol displayed on a map showing the direction of North relative to the other cardinal points of the compass – north, south, east, and west.



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This is a compass rose.

91. i. *What is the angular difference between all cardinal points on a four(4) cardinal point compass?*

$$360^{\circ} / 4 \text{ cardinal point} = 90^{\circ}$$

- ii. *What is the angular difference between all cardinal points on an eight (8) cardinal point compass?*

$$360^{\circ} / 8 \text{ cardinal point} = 45^{\circ}$$

- iii. *What is the angular difference between all cardinal points on a sixteen (16) cardinal point compass?*

$$360^{\circ} / 16 \text{ cardinal point} = 22 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$$

92. 0List five factor to consider when giving direction

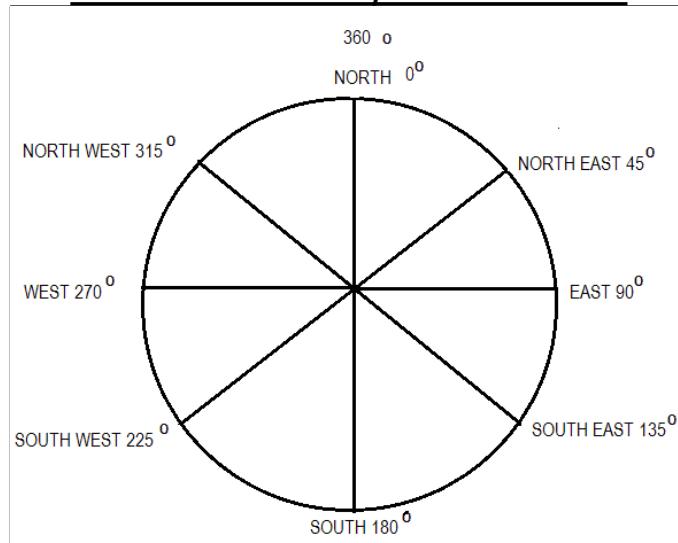
- i. The direction shown on a prismatic compass.
- ii. Prominent or important land marks such as church, mosques and community centre.
- iii. Direction and location of the sun.
- iv. Characteristics of the environment one is coming from.



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93. Draw and completely label the eight(8) and sixteen cardinal points.

The EIGHT cardinal points COMPASS

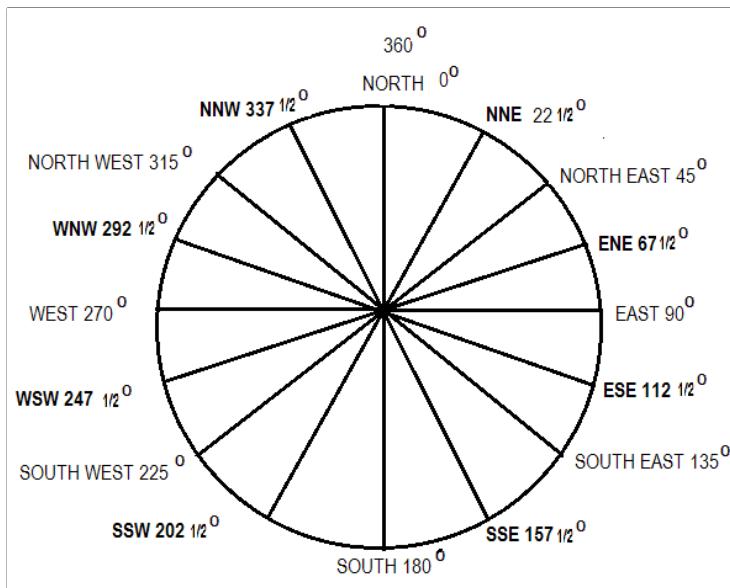


(Not drawn to scale)



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The SIXTEEN cardinal points COMPASS



(Not drawn to scale)

94. *What is bearing?*

Bearing is the direction or position or location of one object from another object measured clockwise from



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the north direction in degrees. Example the bearing of West from North is 90 degrees whiles the bearing of East from North is 270 degrees

95. *What is the difference between landmark and conventional symbols?*

A landmark is any anything or feature or object that is easily recognizable, such as a monument, building such as a church, or other structures while conventional symbols are symbols on maps used to represent certain features or landmarks which are not landforms.

96. Draw and name ten (10) conventional signs.

97. Draw and name ten (10) landmarks as used in map reading.

98. *What is the difference between a sketch and a map?*

A map is a representation of the entire earth's surface or part of it drawn to scale usually on a flat surface like paper whiles a sketch is a roughly drawn map usually not drawn to scale.

99. List four features of a quality or good map.



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- i. A quality map should always have a title which tells the map reader what the map is all about. Example a map titled “The Relief Map of Ghana” tells the map reader the map in question is about high lands and low land in Ghana.
- ii. A quality or good map has scale to which a map is drawn. It represents the **ratio** of the distance between two points on the earth and the distance between the two corresponding points on the map. They help in calculating distance.
- iii. A good map has a key or a legend. This helps the map reader to read the map by interpreting conventional signs and landmarks used on the map. Example Fm is a conventional sign which represents a farm.
- iv. A good map has a compass rose. This is usually an arrow with “N” at the top of it to represent the North and help the map reader location other places using cardinal points and bearings.



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- 100. Name and explain seven types of maps.**
- i. Climate maps give general information about the climate and precipitation (rain and snow) of a region. Cartographers, or mapmakers, use colors to show different climate or precipitation zones.
 - ii. Economic or resource maps show the type of natural resources or economic activity that dominates or goes on in an area. Cartographers use symbols to show the locations of natural resources or economic activities. For example, oranges on a map of Ghana tell you that oranges are grown there.
 - iii. Relief maps illustrate the physical features of an area, such as the mountains and valley or low-lying areas, rivers and lakes. Colors are used to show relief – differences in land elevations. Green is typically used at lower elevations, and orange or brown indicate higher elevations.
 - iv. Vegetation maps show the vegetation types in a giving area or region. Wet equatorial, dry equatorial and tropical interior are vegetation types in Ghana and colours are used to show them on maps.



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- v. Drainage maps are maps that show the water bodies in a giving area. The water is usually shown in blue. The sea, lakes, rivers and lagoons are all found on drainage maps.
- vi. Political maps do not show physical features. Instead, they indicate state, region and national boundaries as well as boundaries of capital and major cities. A capital city is usually marked with a star within a circle.
- vii. Topographic maps include contour lines to show the shape and elevation or height of an area. Lines that are close together indicate steep slopes, and lines that are far apart indicate flat or gentle sloping areas.

101. *How can one tell if a contour depicts a hill or a valley?*

All contours have height values indicated mostly in metres. If the first contour or outer contour has the highest contour value then it represents a valley or a low-lying area but if the outer contour has the lowest contour values then it is a high land or mountain.

102. *What is a scale?*



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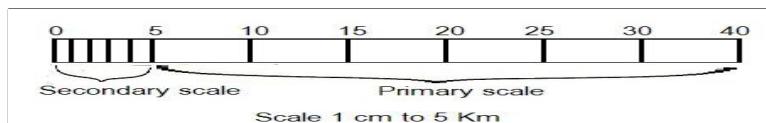
It is the relationship between a distance measured between two points on the map and the actual distance on the ground.

103. *With the help of examples differentiate between the three types of scale.*

- i. A ratio or representative fraction (RF) indicates how many units on the earth's surface is equal to one unit on the map. It can be expressed as $1/100,000$ or $1:100,000$. In this example, one centimeter on the map equals 100,000 centimeters (1 kilometer) on the earth. Other common RFs include $1:63,360$ (1 inch to 1 mile) and $1:1,000,000$ (1 cm to 10 km).
- ii. A word statement or statement scale gives a written description of map distance, such as "One centimeter equals one kilometer" or "One centimeter equals ten kilometers." Obviously, the first map would show much more detail than the second because one centimeter on the first map covers a much smaller area than on the second map.
- iii. Linear scale is a scale drawn on a line and looks like a ruler. Linear scale is divided into equal parts with zero (0) placed after the first division from the left. The portions from the zero to the right are called the primaries whiles the division before the zero (0) are termed the secondaries



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104. Convert the following scales to representative fraction scale.

Know that $100,000 \text{ cm} = 1\text{km}$

$$1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$$

i. $1\text{cm to } 20\text{k} = 1: 20 \times 100,000 \text{ cm}$

$$= 1: 2,000,000$$

ii. $1\text{cm to } 10000 \text{ m} = 1: 10000 / 1000\text{m}$
 $= 1: 10 \times 100,000 \text{ cm}$
 $= 1: 1,000,000$

iii. $1\text{cm to } 1250 \text{ m} = 1: 1250 / 1000\text{m}$
 $= 1: 1.25 \times 100,000 \text{ cm}$
 $= 1: 125,000 \text{ cm}$



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OUR COUNTRY GHANA

105. *What are symbols of National unity?*

Symbols of National unity are symbols and colours that identify us as one people with a common vision and destiny. Examples of such symbols are The National pledge, National anthem, The Coat of Arms, National flag and The State Sceptre.

106. *Write the verse one and any other verse of Ghana's anthem*

Verse 1 and 2

God bless our homeland Ghana
And make our nation great and strong,
Bold to defend forever
The cause of Freedom and of Right;
Fill our hearts with true humility,
Make us cherish fearless honesty,
And help us to resist oppressors' rule
With all our will and might for evermore.

Hail to thy name, O Ghana,



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To thee we make our solemn vow:
Steadfast to build together
A nation strong in Unity;
With our gifts of mind and strength of arm,
Whether night or day, in the midst of storm,
In ev'ry need, whate'er the call may be,
To serve thee, Ghana, now and evermore.

OR

Verse 1 and 3

God bless our homeland Ghana
And make our nation great and strong,
Bold to defend forever
The cause of Freedom and of Right;
Fill our hearts with true humility,
Make us cherish fearless honesty,
And help us to resist oppressors' rule
With all our will and might for evermore.

Raise high the flag of Ghana
And one with Africa advance;
Black star of hope and honour
To all who thirst for liberty;
Where the banner of Ghana freely flies,



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May the way to freedom truly lie;
Arise, arise, O sons of Ghana land,
And under God march on for evermore!

107. *Identify four places and functions where the Ghana National Anthem is song.*

- i. During national anniversaries and events such as Independence Day.
- ii. During State of the Nations address by the president.
- iii. During sports competitions that involve Ghanaians.
Examples are the World cup, African cup of Nations and Olympic games (athletics).
- iv. During school assemblies in our various schools.

108. *Write the National pledge of Ghana.*

I promise on my honour to be faithful and loyal to Ghana my motherland.

I pledge myself to the service of Ghana with all my strength and with all my heart.

I promise to hold in high esteem our heritage, won for us through the blood and toil of our fathers; and

I pledge myself in all things to uphold and defend the good name of Ghana.

So help me God.



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109. State five things faithful and loyal Ghanaians do.

- i. They protect and defend the 1992 republican constitution by reporting coup plotters.
- ii. They are hardworking at all times at their respective work places.
- iii. They respect the National symbols like the anthem and pledge.
- iv. They pay their tax to support the development of the Nation.
- v. They protect state properties at all times.

110. What is the meaning of the colours of Ghana's flag?

The Ghanaian Flag was designed by Mrs. Theodosia Okoh, a Ghanaian, to replace the flag of the United Kingdom upon attainment of independence in 1957. The Flag of Ghana consists of the colours RED, GOLD and GREEN in horizontal stripes with a five-pointed star in the centre of the gold stripe.



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RED represents the blood of those who died in the country's struggle for independence. Such as the three ex-service men who died during the 1948 riot.

GOLD represents the mineral wealth of the country which includes gold, diamond, and crude oil also known as black gold.

GREEN symbolizes the country's rich forest resources such as timber, cocoa and the like.

THE BLACK STAR stands for the lodestar of African freedom.

111. What do the symbols that make up Ghana's Coat of Arms mean?

The Ghana Coat of Arms is composed of a shield, divided into four quarters by a green St. George's Cross, rimmed with gold. The following are the symbols in the quarters and their meanings.

- i. Crossed linguist staff and ceremonial sword on a blue background located at the top left-hand quarter representing local administration.



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- ii. A heraldic castle on a heraldic with a light blue background located at the top right-hand quarter representing National Government.
- iii. A Cocoa Tree at the bottom left hand quarter which represents the Agricultural wealth of the country.
- iv. A Mine Shaft bottom at the right hand quarter represents the mineral wealth of the country.
- v. The Gold Lion in the centre of the green St. George's Cross represents the continued link between Ghana and the Commonwealth.
- vi. The black five pointed star rimmed with gold standing on the wreath of red, gold and green colours which is surmounting (On top of) the shield represents the lone star of African Freedom.
- vii. Two Eagles, around each of whose neck hangs a black star suspended from a ribbon of Ghana colours - red,



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gold and green which is supporting the shield (Coat of Arms) signifies a protector with strength, very clear and attentive eyes keeping watch over the country.

viii. The motto FREEDOM AND JUSTICE is found under the shield.

112. *Describe any two National symbols you know.*

The National Flag of Ghana. The national flag of Ghana was adopted in the year 1957 and officially hoisted on 6th March, 1957. Designed by Mrs. Theodosia Okoh, this patriotic symbol of Ghana consists of the Pan-African colors of Ethiopia, viz the red, golden yellow, and green in horizontal stripes with a black five-pointed star in the centre of the golden yellow stripe. It was the first African flag after the flag of Ethiopia to feature these colors. This current flag was replaced with the flag of the United Kingdom upon attainment of independence in 1957.

The Coat of Arms of Ghana. This Ghanaian national symbol was introduced on 4th March, 1957 by Elizabeth II. The symbol shows a blue shield divided into four parts by a St George's Cross with a golden edge. The golden



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lion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is present in the middle of the cross, symbolizing the close relationship of Ghana to the Commonwealth and the Kingdom. One of the important national symbols of Ghana, the coat of arms consists of a sword, known as the 'oky eame', a castle on the sea, that is the presidential palace in Accra on the Gulf of Guinea, a cacao tree and a gold mine. The national colors, the red, golden yellow, and green are

also present in this Ghanaian national symbol, which the flag of Ghana also bears. The symbol for the freedom of Africa, the black five-pointed star with a golden border is also present at the top of the shield. The coat of arms is held by two golden eagles and they are sitting on top of the motto ribbon, which carries the national motto of Ghana, "Freedom and Justice".

113. Identify four other national symbols and one importance or use or what each symbolizes.

- i. The state sword is a symbol of presidential authority held by the president when he or she takes the oath during his inauguration. It also takes the place of the



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Mace during the presence of the president in parliament when he is performing a constitutional function.

- ii. The Mace is a symbol of Authority of Parliament, entrusted to the speaker of parliament. It leads the procession of the speaker into the parliamentary chamber each day parliament meets.
- iii. The Independence Arch in Accra is built to mark the year Ghana attained her liberty or independence from foreign colonial administration or power.
- iv. Postage stamps of Ghana serve as National symbols, they portray our culture, places of interest and important events in the country.

114. *What is National unity?*

National unity means uniting all individuals, ethnic groups and religious bodies into one common society with a common belief and sense of togetherness to form one nation with a common destiny.

115. *State eight ways by which National unity can be achieved.*



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- i. National unity can be achieved through the promotion of indigenous National language that will dissolve ethnic boundaries and conflicts.
- ii. National unity can be achieved by promoting of Ghanaian dishes in our homes, schools, public and state functions to bridge the gap caused by ethnicity .
- iii. National unity can be achieved through the encouraging of inter-tribal marriage which would make individuals have family member in the various ethnic groups which would make it difficult for ethnic conflict to erupt.
- iv. National unity can be achieved if Ghanaians develop a sense of nationalism (love and strong feeling of pride and allegiance to Ghana) in place of ethnicity .
- v. National unity can be achieved through the participation of various people of different ethnic backgrounds in common social activities such as marriage, funeral and naming ceremonies.



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- vi. National unity can be achieved through the promotion of the National Service Scheme which migrates people from their natural environment to other communities to work for the nation after completion of University or polytechnic education.
 - vii. National unity can be achieved through the organization of inter district or regional sports festivals which would bring people from different districts together to have fun.
 - viii. National unity can be achieved by encouraging the boarding school idea which brings students from different ethnic background to live and learn in one environment.
116. State five benefits or reason why National unity is important.
- i. National unity helps tap available natural and human resources from all areas of the Nation for the common benefit of the country.
 - ii. It helps build a nation devoid of ethnic conflict as it promotes peace and National harmony.
 - iii. It helps to forge into the future in unity and togetherness.



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- iv. It makes people love and have strong feelings of pride and allegiance to Ghana as tribalism and nepotism are defeated making way for the pursuit of National goals.
 - v. It leads to National unity and political stability needed for smooth economic growth and proper utilization of scarce resources.
- 117. List five ways of defending the integrity of the Nation.**
- i. We can defend the integrity of the Nation by patronizing made in Ghana goods and not cheap foreign substitutes. Patronizing or buying of foreign goods only makes foreign companies and the countries richer and make Ghana poorer.
 - ii. We can defend the integrity of the Nation by defending and protecting our hard earned independence through our patriotism, tolerance and other values such as these.
 - iii. We can defend the integrity of the Nation by respecting our National symbols such as our anthem, pledge and the like.



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- iv. We can defend the integrity of the Nation by responding to National assignments such and voting during national elections.

118.

A drawing showing any part of the earth to scale	Map
The model of the earth	Globe
Imaginary lines from North to South on the globe	Longitudes
Imaginary lines are assumed and don't exist	Trues
Positions or locations of places are known with the help of	Imaginary lines
Imaginary lines from West to East are known as	Latitudes



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Latitude 0 degrees is also known as	The Equator
The only imaginary line that divides the earth into two halves –North and south is	The Equator
The parallel imaginary lines which do not meet	Latitudes
All longitudes meet at two points	The North and south poles
The Prime meridian (Greenwich meridian or First meridian) is also known as	Longitude 0 degrees
All longitudes divide the earth into two equal halves	True
The earth is divided into two equal halves by	The equator and all longitudes
The equator and all longitudes are	Great circles



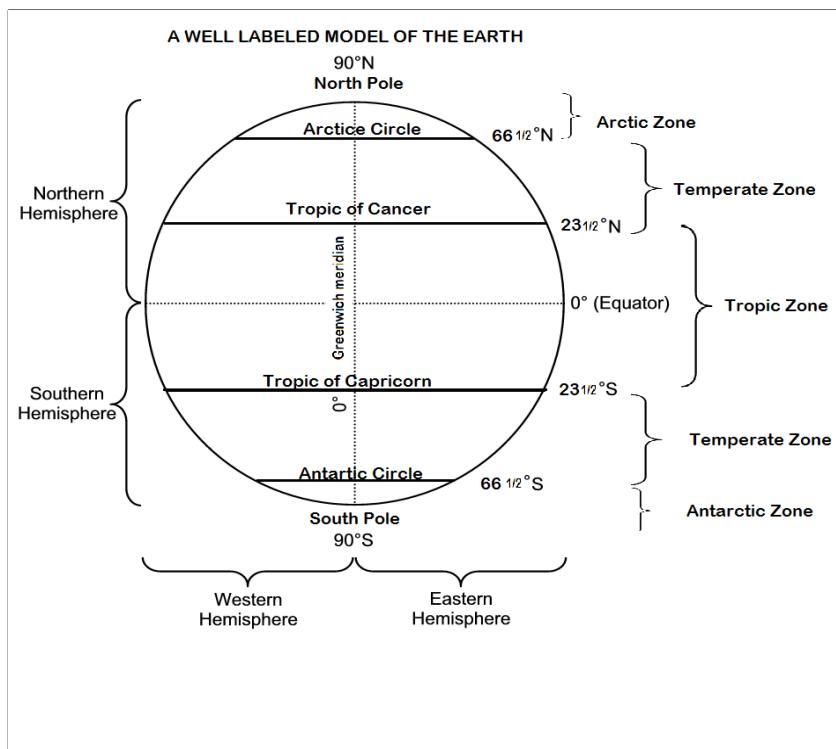
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Areas North of the equator	Northern Hemisphere
Areas South of the equator	Southern Hemisphere
Latitude 66 ½ degrees North	Arctic circle
Latitude 23 ½ degrees North	Tropic of Cancer
Latitude 66½ degrees South	Antarctic circle
Latitude 23 ½ degrees South	Tropic of Capricorn
The area between latitude 23 ½ South and 23 ½ North	The tropics
Latitude 66 ½ South to the south Pole and Latitude 66 ½ North to the North pole	Temperate Zones

119. Draw and label the globe



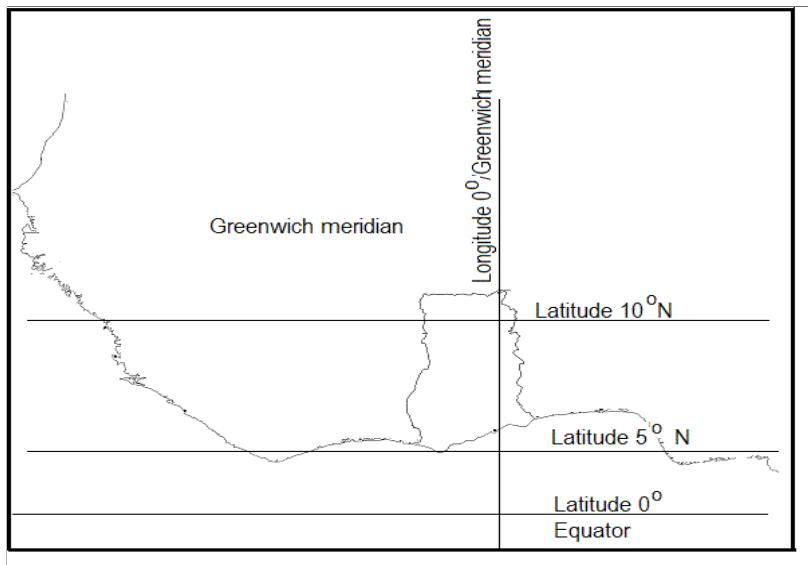
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120. Draw the map of West Africa and locate Ghana on it.



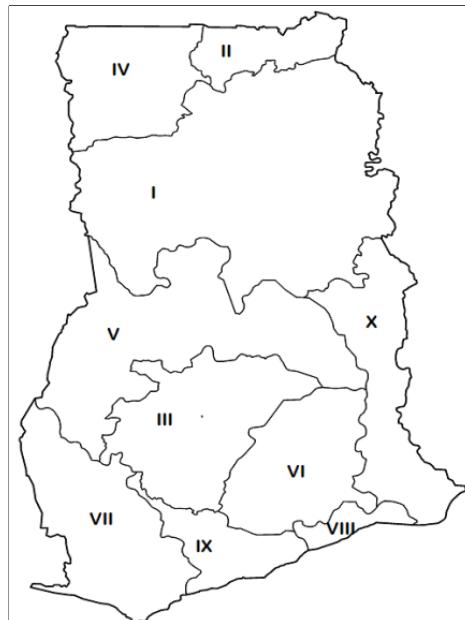
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121. Use the map to answer the questions that follow.



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i. ***Suggest a heading or title for the map.***

A map showing the administrative regions of Ghana.

122. ***Differentiate between highlands and lowland.***



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Low lands are stretches of land that are relatively flat or below sea level whiles high lands are land areas that are higher than their surrounding lands.

123. Tabulate five highlands in Ghana, their height and locations

High land/ mountain	Height	Location(region/ town)
Afaja	885 metres	Volta region
Agumasato	840 metres	Volta region
Kwamisa	767 metres	Ashanti region
Ejuanema	775 metres	Eastern region
Bosumkese	712 metres	Brong – Ahafo region

124. Tabulate four groups of highlands in Ghana, one mountain which is part of it and the location of the highland group.

HIGHLAND GROUP	ONE MOUNTAIN	LOCATION



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Central highlands	Busumkesi	Koforidua-kwahu-Manpong
Gambaga highlands	Gambaga escarpment	Northen Region-Gambaga
North-West highlands	Wa scarp	Upper West region
Akwapim-Togoland	Agumasato/ Afaja	Akwapim –Togo

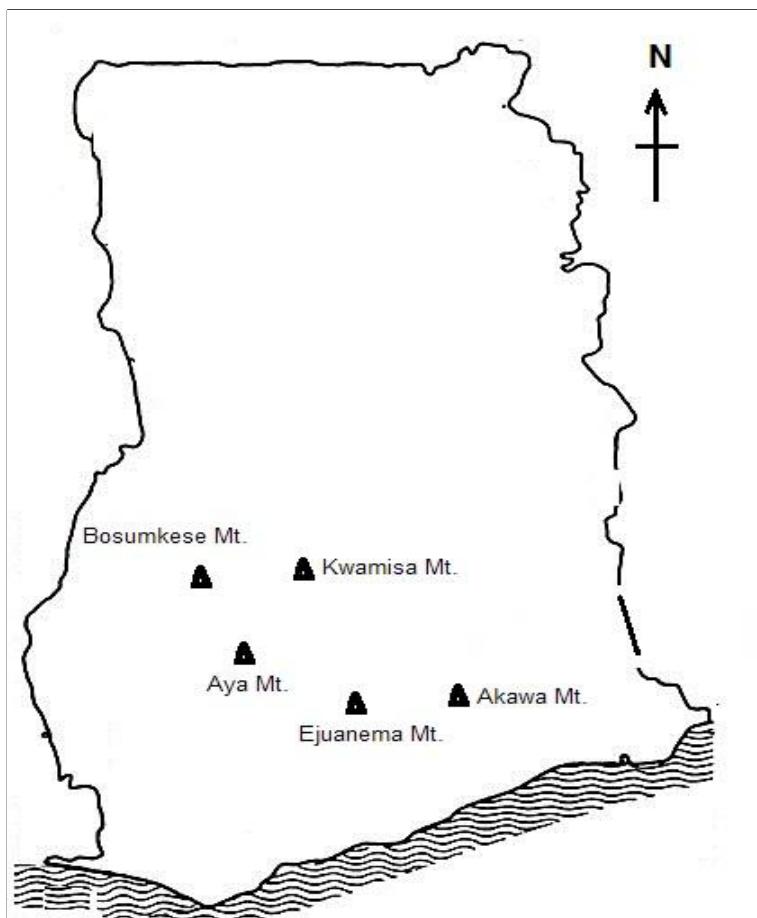
125. Draw the map of Ghana and locate or show five mountains or highlands and their heights.(Note that two different answers have being provided based on the arrangement of the high lands to make it easy for you. Choose the one you prefer.)

Answer one:

A MAP OF GHANA SHOWING MOUNTAINS IN GHANA



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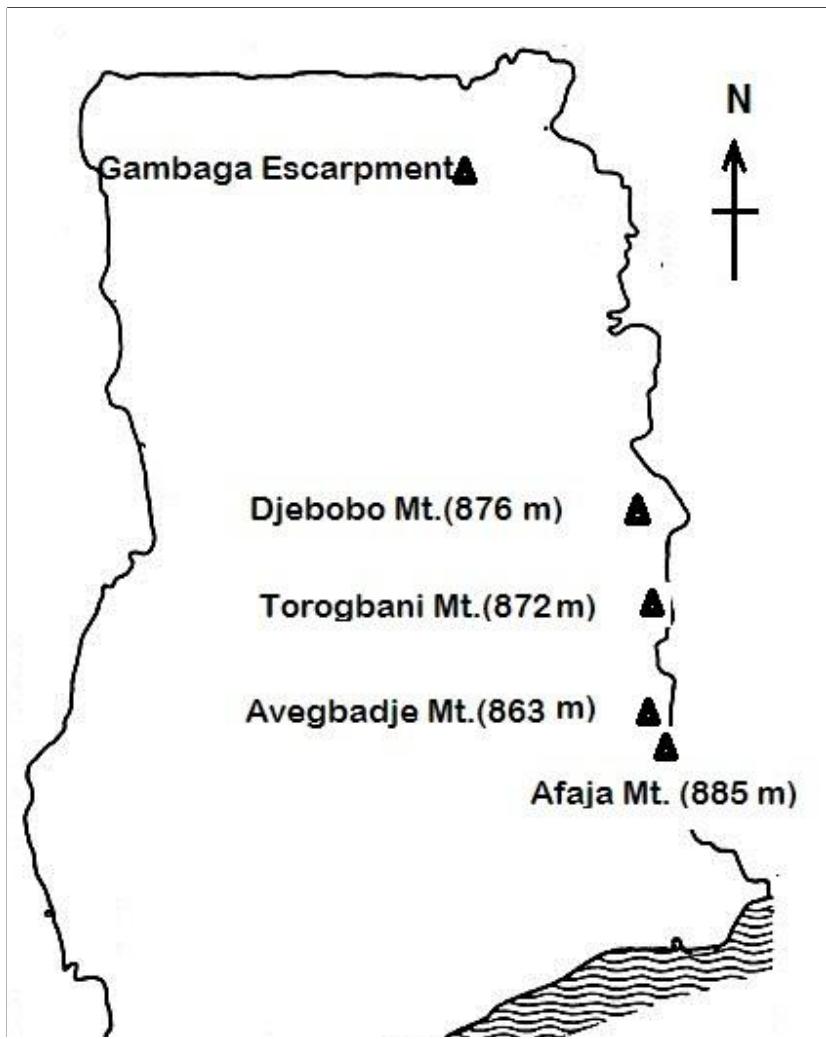


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Answer TWO:
A MAP OF GHANA SHOWING MOUNTAINS IN GHANA



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126. Explain five benefits of highland to the socio-economic development of Ghana.

- i. Mountains including Afaja (885 metres tall) provide very attractive tourist sites and attract tourists from within and outside Ghana. This brings in a lot of foreign exchange and revenue for development.
- ii. Mountains serve as a source of rocks that are quarried for road as well as building construction.
- iii. Mountainous areas like Amedzofe in the Volta region provide cooler climate for settlement. This attracts a lot of Europeans to such areas each year.
- iv. Mountains help in the formation of relief or orographic rain when the mountain forces humid air to rise, condense, cool and fall as rain.



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- v. Some mountains such as Ejuanema near Mpreaso contain Bauxite mineral resources. Such minerals when mined help provide foreign exchange needed for development.

127. Name lowlands in Ghana and state three benefits of low lands.

Low Lands in Ghana.

- j. The Volta lowlands or the Volta Basin lowlands (From Akosombo to West of Bolgatanga.
- k. Costal lowlands in Accra, Shai, Osudoku and Krobo

Benefits

- i. Low lying lands or valley provide fertile lands for farming since a lot of plant nutrients are deposited there by rains.
- ii. Valleys provide good and conducive place of flow for rivers and streams thereby reducing the occurrence of floods.
- iii. Valleys serve as good and cheap places for the location or construction of roads since the cost of road construction in such areas are cheap compared to mountainous areas.

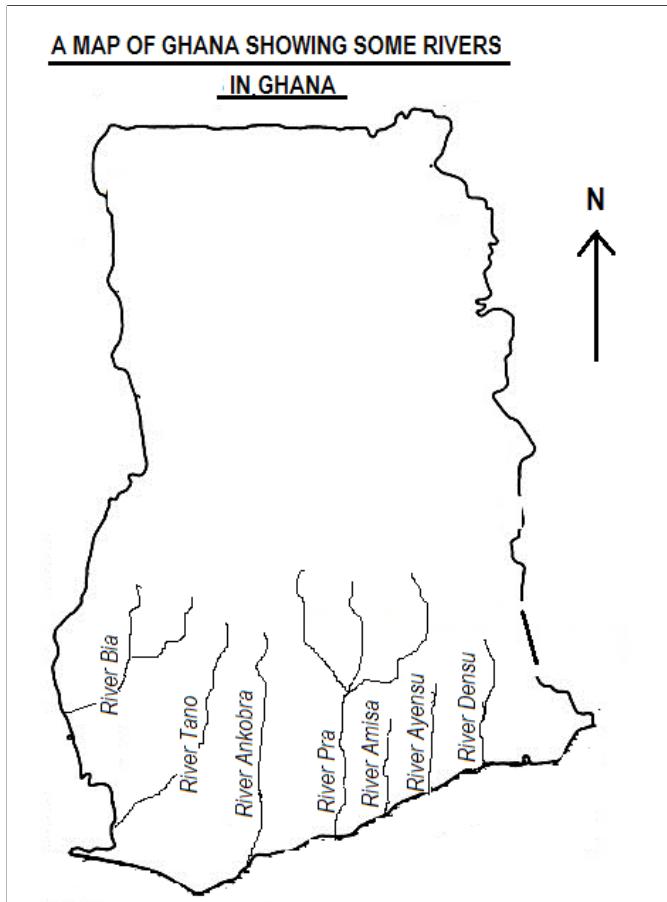


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128. Draw the map of Ghana and locate five rivers



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Acronym for rivers indicated (B-TABAAD)



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129. *Name five water bodies in Ghana which are not rivers.*

- i. Lake Bosomtvi
- ii. Lake Volta
- iii. Keta Lagoon
- iv. Korle Lagoon
- v. Chemu Lagoon

130. *Name eighteen rivers in Ghana.*

Clue: Acronym for eighteen rivers in Ghana.
(B-TAPAAD TO KNOW KASOA)

River Bia	River Ofin
River Tano	River Kulpawn
River Ankobra	River Nasia
River Pra	River Obosum
River Amisa	White Volta
River Ayensu	River Kalarakun
River Densu	River
River Tain	Asuokawkaw



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River Sene
River Oti

River Afram

131. *Explain five importance of water bodies to the development of Ghana.*

- a. Rivers like river Ofin and river Volta provide water for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes such as washing, cooling of industrial machines and drink for livestock.
- b. Rivers like river Pra and Afrom provide home for aquatic animals such as fish and crocodiles.
- c. Rivers, including river Tain and river Volta serve as chief source of fish which provides a chief source of protein.
- d. Water bodies such as Lake Volta, Ankobra and Pra serve as means of transporting passengers and goods. The Akosombo Queen transports goods and passengers between Akosombo and Yepe in the north.
- e. Water bodies like River Oti and river Sene provide a natural means of draining excess rain water thereby reducing floods.

132. *Differentiate between weather and climate and list five elements of weather.*



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Weather is the day-to-day atmospheric condition of a place at a given time but climate is the average weather condition of a place over a period of between 30 and 35 years.

133. *With the aid of diagrams describe the two seasons experience in Ghana or the tropics.*

THE WET SEASON

- a. Ghana experience only two season; wet and dry seasons because she is located within the tropics.
- b. Ghana's wet season which is caused by the South-West Trade Winds (SWTD) blows from the Atlantic Ocean located South of Ghana.
- c. The rainy or wet season in Southern Ghana begins in March and ends in October whiles that of the Northern regions begins in May and also ends in October.
- d. The difference in time of rain commencement is because southern Ghana is closer to the Atlantic Ocean than the Northern regions



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- e. The season is characterized by frequent rains and clouds
- f. June and July experience rainfall throughout the day.
- g. The occurrence of flood is common as most rivers get filled to their banks and overflow.
- h. Temperature may drop to as low as 20° or low due to increased humidity (Wetness in the atmosphere).
- i. Ghana's main or major wet season begins in September and ends in October with August being the coolest month. The map below gives a vivid illustration.

THE DRY SEASON

- a. Ghana experiences only two seasons; wet and dry seasons because she is located within the tropics.
- b. Ghana's dry season (Harmattan) which is caused by the North East Trade Winds (NETD) blows from the Sahara Desert in far north of Africa.
- c. The dry or Harmattan season of Ghana begins in November and ends in March while that of the Northern regions begins earlier than the south because



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the Northern regions are closer to the Sahara than the south.

- d. The Harmattan is more intense in the North than in the South and there are few or no clouds in the sky.
- e. The dry season comes with a lot of dust in the atmosphere.

- f. The sun shines the strongest causing a rise in temperature as high as 39° in the afternoons and the drying up of water bodies are common.
- g. The weather cools down at night with temperature dropping as low as 20°
- h. The foggy or blurry weather condition makes visibility at night and down very difficult.
- i. The map below gives a vivid illustration.



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Maps of Ghana showing the Dry and Wet seasons

Wet Season

Map of Ghana showing the wet season. Arrows indicate wind blowing from the south-west towards the interior of the country. Labels include 'August-September' at the top and 'May-June' at the bottom. A north arrow is in the top right.

Rain bearing South Western monsoon winds blowing from the Atlantic ocean from May to October

Dry Season

Map of Ghana showing the dry season. Arrows indicate wind blowing from the north-east towards the interior of the country. Labels include 'December' at the top and 'February' at the bottom. A north arrow is in the top right.

North-East trade winds blowing from the Sahara desert from November to April.

134. State five characteristics of the Harmattan.

- The dry or Harmattan season of Ghana begins in November and ends in March.
- The dry season comes with a lot of dust in the atmosphere.



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- c. It comes with foggy or blurry weather condition which makes visibility at night and down very difficult.
- d. It is blown from the North East to the South West.
- e. Cool weather at night early mornings are experienced with temperature dropping as low as 20°

135. *State four importance or benefits of the dry season.*

- i. Hunting becomes easy during the dry season.
- ii. Malaria and water borne disease fall since water bodies dry up.
- iii. Laundry becomes easy as cloths dry quickly.
- iv. It provide a good time for the drying of crops like cocoa and maize.



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136.

Describe how rain is formed.

- a. Water bodies get heated on the surface by the sun.
- b. Warm air (vapour) rises (Evaporation).
- c. Air cools and turns into drops of water (Condensation).
- d. Clouds form in the sky and fall as rain.

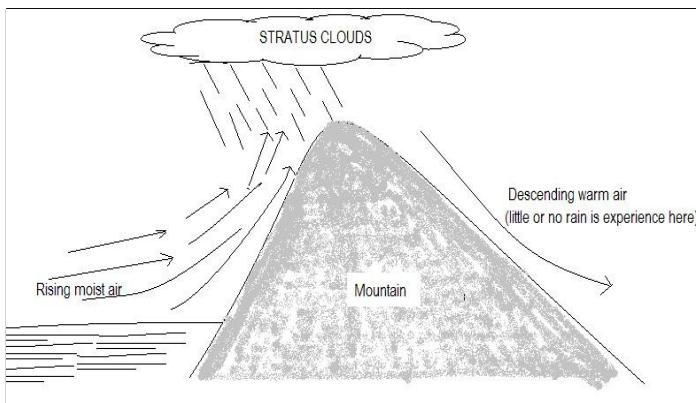
137. ***With the aid of diagrams describe the three types of rain.***

RELIEF RAINFALL

- a. Warm moist air from the sea blows.
- b. Warm is forced to rise over the mountains.
- c. Air cools as it is forced to rise and condenses.
- d. Stratus clouds form in the sky and fall as rain.
- e. Leeward side receives little or no rain.



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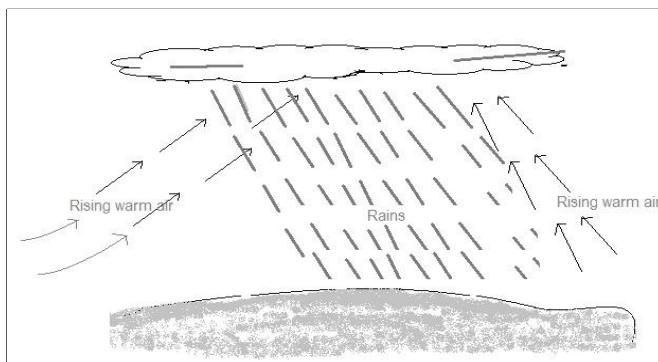
CONVECTIONAL RAINFALL

- The sun heats the ground which heats the air.
- Warm air rises on its own convection.
- Air cools as it is forced to rise and condenses.



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- d. Cumulonimbus clouds form in the sky and the moisture falls as rain.
- e. Convectional rains come with thunder and lightning
- f. Convectional rains fall last a while and fall in the afternoons.

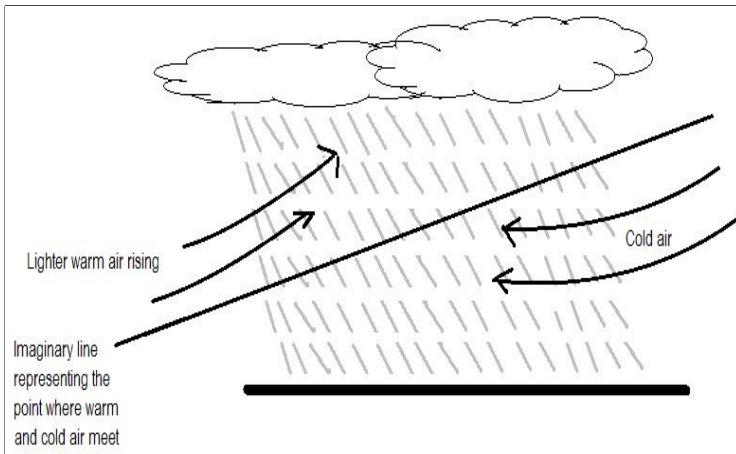


CYCLONIC RAINFALL

- a. Mass of warm air meets a mass of colder air
- b. Lighter warm air rises over heavier cold air.
- c. Air cools as it is forced to rise and condenses.
- d. Clouds form in the sky and fall as rain.
- e. Cyclonic rains fall mostly in the tropics and temperate zones and over wider areas.



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138. List four benefits or uses or importance of rain.

- Rains serve as a good source of water for domestic uses such as cooking, drinking and washing.
- Rain supports irrigation for the cultivation of crops in the dry season.
- Rains help cool the atmosphere which makes the weather friendlier.
- Rains help in the cultivation of a variety of crops during the rainy season.

139. Name five elements of weather and their measuring instruments.



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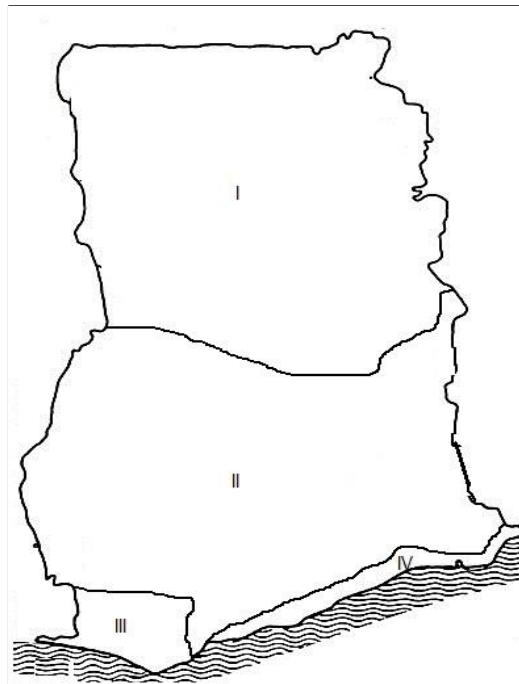
Instrument for Measuring – Element of climate

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Barometer | Atmospheric Pressure |
| b. Octal | Cloud |
| c. Thermometer | Temperature |
| d. Hygrometer | Humidity |
| e. Wind vane | Wind direction |
| f. Anemometer | Wind direction |
| g. Rain gauge | Rainfall |
| h. Sunshine Recorder | Sunshine |

140. *Identify the climatic regions as shown on the map of Ghana and name one area or region where the climatic condition is experienced.*



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I = Tropical interior / Interior Savanna – Northern part of Ghana.

II = Semi Equatorial – Accra

III = Wet Equatorial - Axim

IV = Dry Equatorial – Abetifi, Mampong and Kwahu



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141. State three characteristics of each of the climates you identified in the question above.

I – Tropical interior / Tropical Continental / Interior Savanna

- a. It is characterized by a long dry season with a rainfall season from June to October.
- b. Total annual and mean rainfall are less than 1200mm and 100mm respectively.
- c. Temperature varies from 30 degrees in March to 27 degrees in August.

II - Semi Equatorial

- a. Dry season is experienced from November to March
- b. Double maximum precipitation is experienced from April to July and September to October with the heaviest rainfall in June.
- c. Temperature varies from about 30 degrees in March to 26 degrees in August.

III - Wet Equatorial (South Western Equatorial)

- a. Precipitation or rain falls all year round.
- b. Temperature varies from about 30 degrees in March to 26 degrees in August.



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- c. It is the wettest area with heavy rainfall.

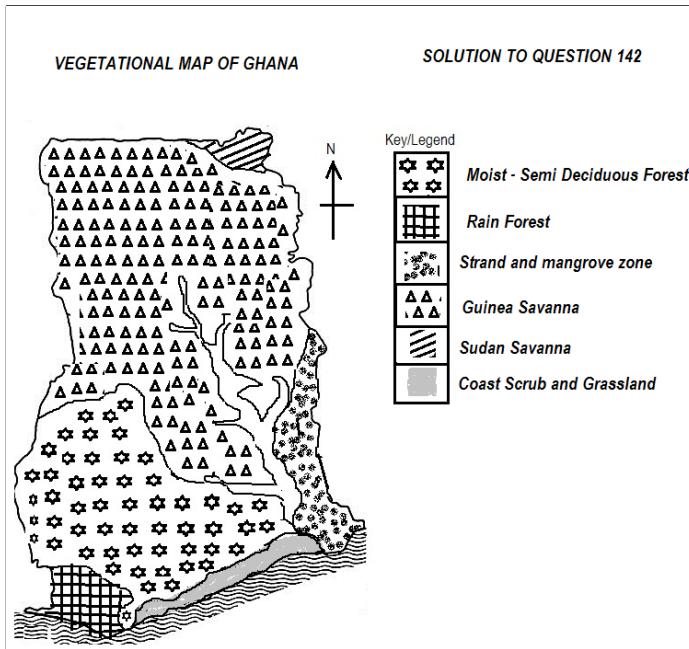
IV - Dry Equatorial

- a. Dry equatorial experiences long dry season compared to the wet season
- b. Double maximum rainfall is experienced.
- c. Average annual rainfall is between 74mm and 98mm.

142. Identify the vegetation types as shown on the map of Ghana.



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143. State three characteristics of each vegetation zone in Ghana.

TROPICAL EVERGREEN RAIN FOREST

- Rainfall is experienced all year round. Up to over 2000mm



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- ii. It has three layers of tall tree known as tiers with buttress roots.
- iii. Trees like mahogany, Sapela, Wawa and Odum are common.
- iv. Crops like cocoa, plantain and fruits grow well while sheep and goats can be reared in the rain forest and not cattle due to the presence of tsetse fly.

SEMI -DECIDUOUS FOREST

- I. It's the home of big and tall trees that are close to each other.
- II. Trees like mahogany and Odum are common here.
- III. Trees like mahogany, Sapela, Wawa and Odum are common.
- IV. Crops like cocoa, plantain and fruits grow well while sheep and goat can be reared in the rain forest and not cattle due to the presence of tsetse fly.

MANGROVE

- i. Trees are green all year round
- ii. Trees have long and thick green leaves
- iii. Shallot and shrimps are common products of the mangrove vegetation.



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SCRUB AND GRASSLAND

- i. The vegetation is short scrub and grass
- ii. Annual rainfall is low between 74 – 90 mm
- iii. Coconut, rafflia, oil and fan palms are common here.

GUINEA SAVANNA

- i. Its scattered trees have strong roots that grow deep into the soil.
- ii. It is the largest vegetation in Ghana.

SUDAN SAVANNA

- iii. The vegetation is short umbrella like trees mixed with grass
- i. Trees have thick barks which make them fire drought resistant.
- ii. Food crops like millet and guinea corn do well in Sudan savanna.

144. Explain three factors that influence vegetation types in Ghana.



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Climate or Climatic conditions affect vegetation type in a given area. High rainfall with low temperature as in Axim in Ghana contributes to the evergreen vegetation type. On the other hand low rainfall and high temperature contributes to the savanna type of vegetation.

Also, the type of soil available in a given area affects the vegetation type of the area. Areas with loam soil which are rich in plant nutrients have forest vegetation while areas that have sandy and clay soil or soil with less plant nutrient may have other vegetation types.

Last but not least, human activities including clearing land for farming activities and settlement, bush burning and hunting activities destroy the type of vegetation and reduce the quality of the vegetation to secondary vegetation such as savanna.

145. List seven minerals and a town where each is mined or found in Ghana.

Mineral	Place of mining
Gold	- Konongo



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Bauxite - Awaso

Diamond - Akwetia

Limestone - Nauli

Stone/ Gravel - Shai Hills

Crude Oil - Cape tree point

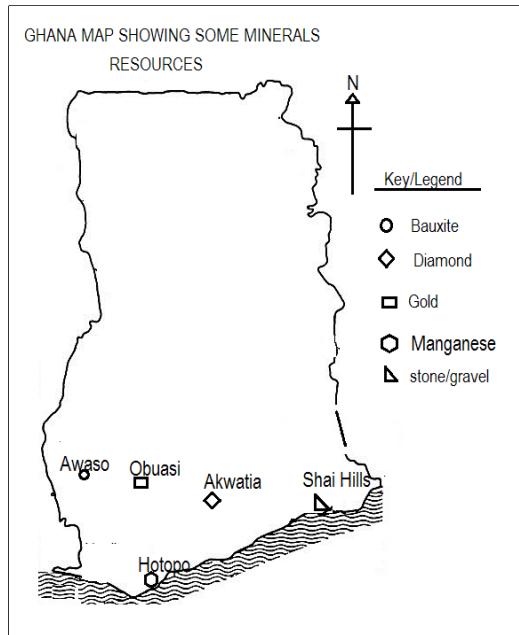
Manganese - Mpreaso

146. On the map of Ghana locate one place each where any five minerals in Ghana are mined. (Two different solutions have been provided.)

Solution 1:



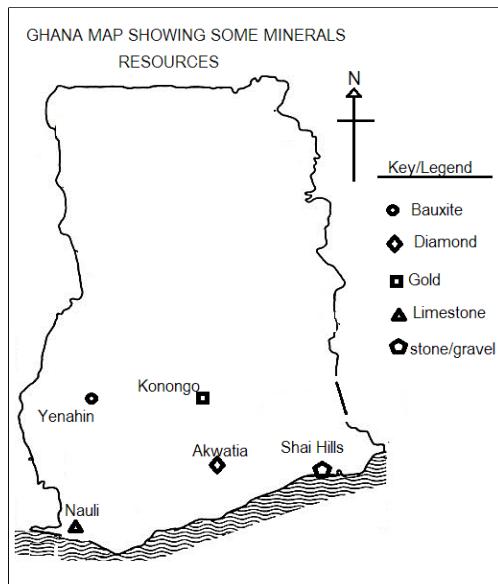
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Solution 2:



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147. Explain five importance of mining or minerals to Ghana's economic growth.
- i. Mining provide employment to many people including engineers, Accountants, miners and drivers.
 - ii. Ghana earns huge foreign exchange from the export of minerals like gold, diamond and crude oil with gold being the highest foreign exchange earner.



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- iii. Infrastructure like schools and hospitals in mining areas are provided and developed by mining companies like Gold field Ghana Ltd.
- iv. Jewelleries in the form of regalia for chiefs, crowns, earrings and bracelets are made from gold and diamond.
- v. Mining companies and mining workers pay royalties and tax to the government from their profits and income. This revenue is used to develop the country.

148. Explain any two methods of mineral extraction.

Drilling is a method of mining used to drill oil as is being done at Cape Three Points in Ghana. In drilling long pipes are drilled or bored to the interior of the earth where the oil deposit is located. When the pipe reaches the crude oil, it flows to the surface through the pipe for refining.

Deep shaft mining method as used in Obuasi involves the digging of deep vertical shafts which serve as passage to the rock containing the minerals then dynamites are used to explode or break the rocks for the extraction of the minerals.

Open cast mining method as used in Awaso involves the use of mechanical shovels to remove top soil and to



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uncover rocks containing mineral deposits. The rocks are collected, crushed or broken up with machines then chemicals are used to extract the minerals.

149. Identify five problems facing the mining industry in Ghana.
- i. The smuggling of minerals to neighbouring countries leading to loss of revenue.
 - ii. The lack of all year-round good motorable roads makes mining more challenging.
 - iii. The lack of skilled labour and machines to help in the discovery and exploitation of minerals
 - iv. Poor working conditions such as low salaries and other incentives like free health care lead to strikes which lead to a fall in production and revenue.
 - v. Inadequate funds and investors to invest in the mining sector.
150. Suggest four solutions to problems of mining in Ghana.
- 151.



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- i. Cocoa produce buying companies like the COCOBOD must buy cocoa from farmers at very attractive prices to prevent smuggling.
- ii. All year-round good motorable roads must be provided in mining areas by the government.
- iii. In-service training should be provided by mine workers while new technicians and engineers should be trained from our polytechnics and universities.
- iv. The working conditions of mine workers in the areas salaries and other incentives like free health care should be introduced to make them work hard.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SOME NATURAL FEATURES OF THE EARTH

152. What is the difference between the solar system and planets?



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The Solar system consists of the sun with the celestial bodies (moon, stars, comets and satellites) that revolve around it in its gravitational field.

Planets are celestial bodies (other than comets or satellites) that revolve around the sun in the solar system.

153. Name the planets and state how long it takes each to orbit the sun.

PLANET	ORBIT DURATION
Mercury	88 days
Venus	225 days
Earth	365 ¼ days
Mars	686.9 days
Jupiter	11.86 years
Saturn	290 ½ years



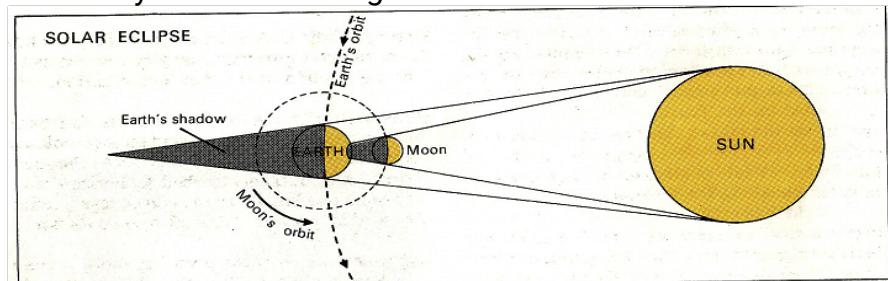
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Neptune	164 years
Pluto	248.42 years

154. What is the difference between eclipse, eclipse of the sun and eclipse of the moon?

Eclipse is the total or partial obscuration of light of a heavenly body by another passing before it.

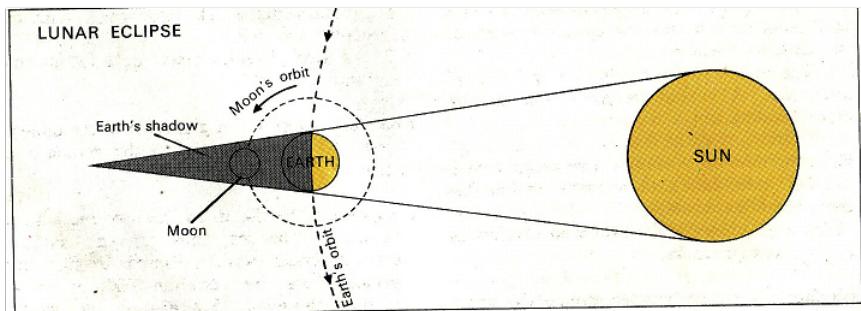
Eclipse of the sun / Solar eclipse occurs when the moon passes between the earth and the sun, blocking the sun's rays from reaching the earth.





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Eclipse of the moon / Lunar eclipse occurs when the earth passes between the moon and the sun leading to the earth's shadow falling on the moon.



155. Explain rotation of the earth and state three effects of it.

The turning of the earth on its own axis from West to East is termed rotation.

Effects of the earth's rotation

- i. Rotation of the earth causes day and night.
- ii. Rotation causes tides (the fall and rise in sea levels) under the gravitational pull of the moon.



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- iii. It contributed to the earth been divided into 24 time zones.
156. Explain revolution of the earth and state three effects of it.
- Revolution is the earth's travel around the sun from West to East on its round-like (elliptical) orbit.
- Effects of the earth's Revolution.
- Revolution of the earth results in the seasons' winter, Autumn, Spring and Summer in the temperate Zone as well as the wet and dry seasons experienced in the tropics.
 - It also leads to changing length of day and night.
 - Its leads to differences in the altitudes of the mid-day sun.

157. Calculate the local time
- What will be the time in Nigeria [longitude] 15°E when the time in Ghana is 7:45 GMT?
- Solution: Longitudinal Difference (LD) = $15^{\circ}\text{E} - 0^{\circ}$
- $$\begin{aligned} \text{Time Difference} &= 15^{\circ} / 15^{\circ} \\ &= 1 \text{ hour} \end{aligned}$$



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Since Nigeria is to the east of Ghana therefore add time difference
The time in Nigeria is ahead of Ghana

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Local time in Nigeria is} &= 7:45 \text{ am} + 1 \text{ hr} \\ &= 8:45 \text{ am}\end{aligned}$$

- ii. What will be the time in Sri Lanka [longitude 80°E] when the time in Nigeria is 12 mid day?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sol: Longitudinal Difference(LD)} &= 80^{\circ}\text{E} - 15^{\circ}\text{E} \\ \text{Time Difference} &= 65^{\circ}\text{E} / 15^{\circ}\text{E} \\ &= 4 \text{ hours} + (5^{\circ} \times 4 \text{ minutes}) \\ &= 4 \text{ hours } 20 \text{ minutes}\end{aligned}$$

Since Sri Lanka is to the east of Nigeria therefore add time difference

The time in Sri Lanka is ahead of Nigeria.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Local time in is Sri Lanka} &= 12:00 \text{ pm} + 4 \text{ hours } 20 \text{ minutes} \\ &= 4: 40 \text{ pm}\end{aligned}$$

- iii. At what time will a call made in Alaska, USA [longitude 160°E] at 2 pm be received in Nigeria?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sol: Longitudinal Difference (LD)} &= 160^{\circ}\text{E} - 15^{\circ}\text{E} \\ \text{Time Difference} &= 145^{\circ}\text{E} / 15^{\circ}\text{E} \\ &= 9 \text{ hours} + (10^{\circ} \times 4 \text{ minutes}) \\ &= 9 \text{ hours } 40 \text{ minutes}\end{aligned}$$

Since Nigeria is to the west of Alaska, USA subtract time difference
The time in Nigeria Sri Lanka is behind that of Alaska, USA.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Local time in is Nigeria} &= 2:00 \text{ pm} - 9 \text{ hours } 40 \text{ minutes} \\ \text{Call will be received at} &= 8: 20 \text{ am}\end{aligned}$$



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(Note that 2 pm is the same as 14 hours)

- iv. The time in country X on longitude 40°W is 12 noon. What is the time at the same time for country Z on longitude 27°E ?

Sol: Longitudinal Difference (LD) $= 40^{\circ}\text{W} - 0^{\circ} + 27^{\circ}\text{E} - 0^{\circ}$

Time Difference $= 67^{\circ} / 15^{\circ}\text{E}$

$$= 4 \text{ hours} + (7^{\circ} \times 4 \text{ minutes})$$

$$= 4 \text{ hours } 28 \text{ minutes}$$

Since Country Z is to the East of add time difference

The time in Z is ahead of that of X.

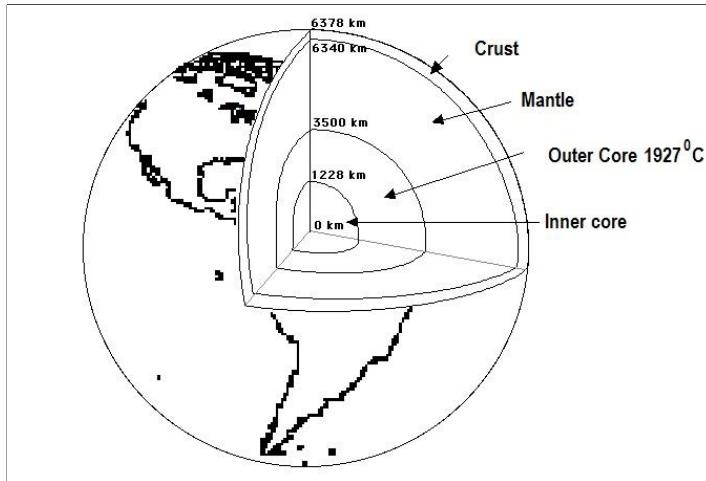
Local time in is $= 12:00 \text{ pm} + 4 \text{ hours } 28 \text{ minutes}$

$$= 4:28 \text{ pm}$$

158. Draw the structure of the earth and state two facts about each part.



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Crust - the rigid, rocky outer surface of the Earth composed mostly of basalt and granite. The crust is thinner under the oceans.

Inner core - the solid iron-nickel center of the Earth that is very hot and under great pressure.

Mantle - a rocky layer located under the crust - it is composed of silicon, oxygen, magnesium, iron, aluminum, and calcium. Convection (heat) currents carry heat from the hot inner mantle to the cooler outer mantle.



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Outer core - the molten iron-nickel layer that surrounds the inner core.

159. List four characteristics of rocks.
- Agents of denudation find it difficult to break certain rocks like gneiss
 - Permeable rocks allow water to pass through them.
 - Impermeable rocks do not allow water to pass through them.
 - Soluble rocks are easily dissolved by water like limestone.
 - Rocks come in diverse colours such as grey, black and red.
160. Name and describe the three types of rocks.
- Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling and solidification of molten rock (magma) from beneath the earth's crust. Examples are granite and basalt.
- Sedimentary rocks are rocks formed in layers as a result of successive deposition of sediments by sea, rivers,



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lakes, glacier or wind. Examples are sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, shale and coal.

Metamorphic rocks are formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks undergo heat and pressure leading to a change in their appearance and qualities.

161. Describe the types of sedimentary rock.

Mechanical sedimentary rocks are formed when materials derived from other rocks cemented. An example is Sandstone.

Organic sedimentary rocks are formed from the remains of living organisms' like shellfish. Examples are chalk and limestone.

Chemical sedimentary rocks are formed when chemicals are left behind when the liquid containing the mineral evaporates leaving the hardened chemical. Examples are potash and rock salt.

162. Describe how any two types of igneous rocks are formed.



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Volcanic igneous rocks are formed when molten magma reaches the earth surface, cools solidifies when it comes into contact with air. Basalt is an example.

Plutonic rocks are formed when molten magma gets locked up within the earth crust, cools and solidifies.

163. Name six rocks and the new rock they form when they undergo heat and pressure.

Original rock	Metamorphic rock formed
Clay	Slate
Coal	Graphite
Granite	Gneiss
Limestone	Marble
Sandstone	Quartzite
Shale	Schist



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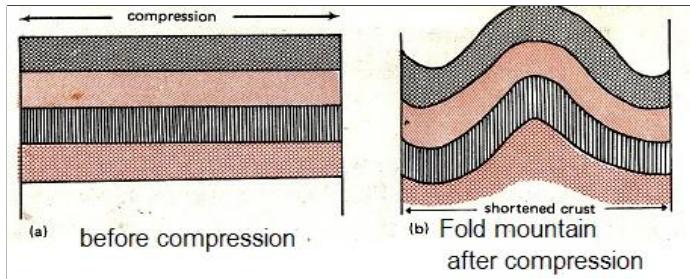
164. State four importance of rocks.
- i. Rocks such as metamorphic rocks serve as chief raw materials for the construction of houses and offices, bridges and roads, seaports and industrial plants.
 - ii. Mountains and rocky places like the shai hills and the umbrella rock at Boti serve as attractive tourist destination Nations through which the country earns revenue and foreign exchange.
 - iii. Precious minerals like gold and diamond are obtained from some rocks.
 - iv. Rocks serve as parent material in soil formation when they are weathered or broken down through denudation.
165. What is the difference between fold , block, residual and mountains of accumulation?

Fold Mountains

Fold Mountains are formed when the earth's crust bends under compressive forces causing the rocks to wrinkle or fold or push up along lines of weakness. The Akwamim-Togo range of mountains are the results of compressive forces at work in the earth.

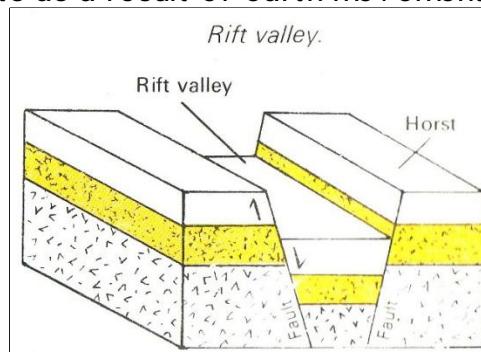


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Block Mountains

Block Mountains is a block of land raised between two parallel faults as a result of earth movements.

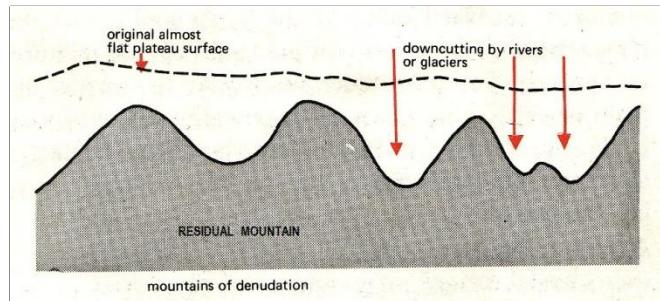


Residual Mountains



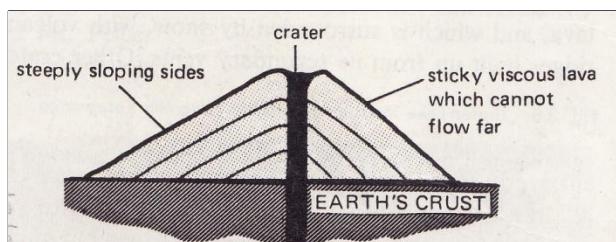
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The continued removal or erosion of weaker rocks of a high land through the process of denudation leaves behind a more resistant rock to form a residual mountain.



Mountain of Accumulation

It is formed when eroded or ejected materials from the long narrow crack in the earth's crust fall around the vent of a volcano in successive layers to build a cone like mountain.





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166. Define plateau and differentiate between lava ,tectonic and dissected plateaus.

A plateau is an upland area with steep slopes and a leveled summit. It is also known as table mountain.

A lava / volcanic mountain is formed when molten lava get to the earth's surface through long narrow crack,spreads over its surface and solidifies.forming a flat surfaced land area. Example Tibetan plateau in Central Asia and Haruj al Aswardin Libya.

Dissected plateau is a flat surface upland formed as a result of erosion of the land surface by rivers leaving

167. Explain the term volcanic eruption and explain how batholiths, dykes(dike) and sills are formed (Intrusive landforms).

Volcanic eruption is an emission of magma , ash, gases and rock materials from the earth's crust onto the surface through a vent either quietly or violently .

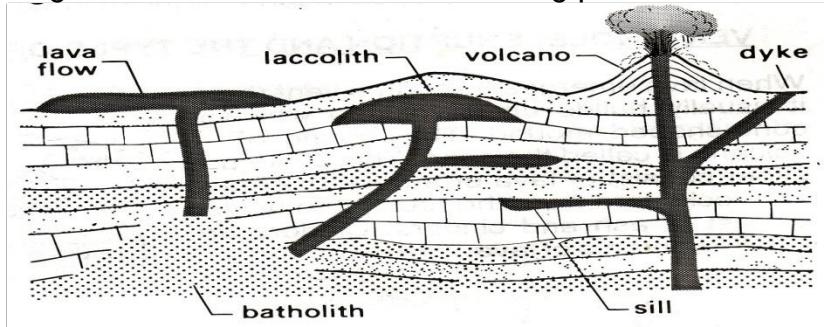


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Batholith is an intrusive landform formed when rising large masses of molten magma metamorphosed at the base of fold mountains and solidify to form a dome shaped rock.

A dyke(dike) is a diagonal intrusive wall-like landform formed when magma solidifies in a vent across the pre-existing bedding planes of rocks.

A sill is an intrusive land feature formed when molten magma solidifies between the bedding planes of rocks



168. List five land features formed on the surface of the crust (Extrusive landforms) and how they are formed.



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Lava is molten magma that has reached the earth's surface.

A vent or fissure is a hole in the earth's surface through which materials like ash, gases and lava reach the earth's surface during an eruption.

A volcano is a cone shaped accumulation of ejected materials resulting from great pressure of molten magma in the interior of the earth

A lava plain or plateau is lava spread over an extensive area after emerging onto the earth's surface.

169. Explain the International Date Line and state three importance of it.

The International Date Line is an imaginary line following approximately 180 degrees meridian in the pacific ocean east of which the calendar date is one day ahead of the calendar date West of the line.

This means travellers who cross the IDL in a westward direction lose a day, while travellers crossing eastward gain a day . Going eastwards from Greenwich clocks are



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12 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. Going westwards clocks are 12 hours behind Greenwich. This means there is a 24 hour difference between clocks on the opposite sides of the Greenwich (180 degrees meridian) representing a difference of one calendar date. Suitable deviations have been made to avoid splitting islands groups or countries into separate calendar zones. This is why the IDL is not entirely straight.

- a. The International Date Line helps travellers to know when they lose or gain a day.
- b. It has aided in the division of the earth into two vertical parts.
- c. It aids the calculating of both local and standard time easily .

170. Tabulate the continents, oceans and indicate their sizes.



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Ocean	Area/ Size	Continent	Area/ Size
Pacific	165 million Km ²	Asia	44 million sq Km
Atlantic	82 million Km ²	Africa	30.3 million sq Km
Indian	75 million Km ²	North and South America	20 million sq Km
Antarctic	25 million Km ²	Europe	10 million sq Km
Arctic	14 million Km ²	Australia	8 million sq Km



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POPULATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA

171. What is population?

Population refers to the number of people living in a specific geographic area at a specific time. Example the numbers of people living in Accra today constitute the population of Accra.

172. State four characteristics of Ghana's population.

- a. There are more females than males in Ghana's populations as indicated by the 2000 and 2010 population censuses.
- b. Ghana's population size stood at 18.4 million (18,400,000) in 2000 and it is currently 24.3 million (24,300,000) provisional 2010 census results.
- c. The population is young and fast growing with less working force and more children.



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- d. The population is growing at an annual rate of 3.3 percent
173. Use the data on Ghana's Age Distribution below to answer the questions that follow.

Age group	Percentage [%]
00-14	46.6
15-29	26.1
30-44	15.0
45-59	8.1
60+	4.2

Ghana's total population stands at 24.3 million

- i. Calculate to find the actual number of people in each age distribution group

Note formulae: Age group % x total population
100%

a. 00-14 age group = 46.6 % x 24,300,000 =
11,323,800
100%



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- b. 15-29 age group = $\underline{26.1\% \times 24,300,000} = 6,342,300$
100%
- c. 30-44 age group = $\underline{15.0\% \times 24,300,000} = 3,645,000$
100%
- d. 45-59 age group = $\underline{8.1\% \times 24,300,000} = 1,968,300$
100%
- e. 60+ age group = $\underline{4.2\% \times 24,300,000} = 1,020,600$
100%

ii. What percentage of Ghana's population is the youth?

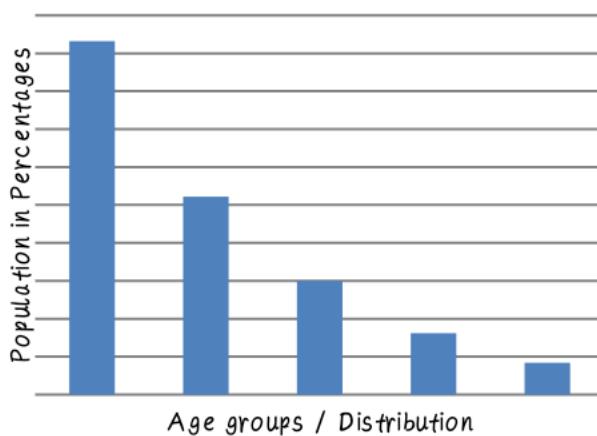
$$\text{Youth \%} = 26.1\% + 15.0\% + 8.1\% = 49.2\%$$

174. Draw a simple bar graph to represent the data



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A BAR CHART SHOWING THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF GHANA



175. Calculate the dependency ratio of Ghana
Dependency Ration = % of Children + % of Aged Youth (Economically viable)
Dependency Ration = 46.6 % + 4.2 %

$$26.1\% + 15.0\% + 8.1\%$$



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Dependency Ration = 50.8%: 49.2% or 50.8%

49.2%

176. State four negative implications of Ghana's population structure.
- Government expenditure on the youth and aged will increase in health and education.
 - As a result of high dependency ratio there will be low savings and investment.
 - Tax revenues would be low since those who are to pay (income) tax are less than those who would not.
 - There would be a high dependency burden on the working population.
177. State four positive implications of Ghana's population structure.
- The nation's growing population would provide ample labour in future.
 - There would be high demand for children and youthful goods like fashionable clothing and toys.
 - Tax revenues would increase in the future the future labour force would be high.
 - There would be increased specialization in various vocations and trade in future.



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178. Explain three factors that influence Ghana's population growth.

- a. Birth rate, which is the number of births per thousand of the population, affects the population. If there are more live births as a result of improved maternal health care and high fertility, the population would increase but if maternal health care is not good or available it would lead to a fall in population.
- b. Death or mortality rate may lead to an increase in population if the number of deaths per thousand of the population is low due to improved health delivery and the availability of qualified health

workers. The population will decrease if deaths per thousand of the population are high due to the absence of a good health system.

- c. Migration which is the movement of people from one place to another such as from Ghana to Togo. If more people migrate or go out of Ghana (emigrate) the population of Ghana would decrease but if more people come into Ghana (immigrate) than those who migrate then the population will increase.



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179. Define :

- a. Migration-Migration is the movement of people from one place to another to settle. Examples from Ghana to Togo or from Kumasi to Tamale.
- b. Emigration: Emigration is the movement of people from or out of a country to another.
- c. Immigration: Immigration is the movement of people into another country. People travelling from Togo to Ghana would be seen as emigrants by the Togo Immigration Service while these same people would be seen as immigrants by the Ghana Immigration Service

180. What is population growth?

Population growth is the rate at which the population of a country increases in size within a given period of time.

181. State two effects of rapid population growth on the family.

- a. Poor maternal and child health due to mothers giving birth to many children leading to waist problems and malnourished children.
- b. Disintegration of the family as a unit as the family becomes smaller due to the migrations of



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c. Parents with many children face high dependency burden leading to malnourished children.

182. State two effects of rapid population growth on the community.
- Rapid population growth leads to accommodation problems thereby creating slums and environmental problems.
 - The increasing population over stretches and puts pressure on social amenities like water, schools, public palaces of convenience and hospitals.

183. State two effects of rapid population growth on the country.

- Rapid population growth will lead to low per capita income hence low standard of living.
- Natural resources are over exploited and depleted to meet the high needed financial resources for development and growth.
- Rapid population growth puts pressure on the nation's scarce resources like arable land to meet the fast growing population's need for food.



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184. State three social problems caused by the rapid population of the youth.
- a. There is an increase in juvenile delinquency like disrespect and misbehaving, which are antisocial misdeed in violation of the law by minors.
 - b. There is an increase in the abuse of drugs such as marijuana and cocaine.
 - c. There is an increase in early marriage sometimes as a result of teenage pregnancy.
185. State three social problems caused by a rapid population in the family.
- i. There is increased sexual promiscuity as couples become unfaithful and flirt for money due to poverty.
 - ii. There is a rise in divorcing because of poverty and this brings about broken homes.
 - iii. Families with many children become poor and poorer leading to malnutrition among children. Kwashiorkor is common in such families.
186. State three social problems caused by rapid population on the country.
- a. The increase in population means more unemployed youth looking for unavailable jobs.



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- b. Social vices like prostitution and armed robbery would be on the increase putting peoples' lives and properties in danger.
- c. Slums and environmental problems like pollution which makes the planning and proper layout difficult.
187. Identify five ways of controlling rapid population growth.
- Whiles unmarried youth must be chaste by abstaining from pre-marital sex, married couples must remain faithful to their partners.
 - Ghana's immigration laws must be made stricter to monitor and control the influx of illegal immigrants into the country.
 - More jobs must be created to meet the teeming graduates from colleges, vocational institutions and tertiary institutions.
 - The public must be educated on the negative effects of rapid population growth such as increase pressure on limited health facilities and schools.



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- v. The populace should be educated in the need to use contraceptives like condom and pills.
188. What is the difference between rural-urban drift, rural – rural drift and urban rural drift?
Rural-urban drift or migration is the movement of people from rural areas to urban centres with the intention to settle there. Migrating from Walewale to Kumasi.
Rural-Rural migration is the movement of people from one rural area to another to settle there. Migrating from Banda Asesewa to Kwame Danso.
- Urban-Rural drift is the movement of people from the urban centres to rural areas to settle there. Moving from Tema to Kogyae in Ahanti region.
189. State four reasons why people migrate to the urban centres.
- Most youths migrate to urban centres like Accra and Kumasi to look for white collar or office jobs such as secretarial that are not available
 - The youth migrate to urban settings like Kumasi and Tema to enjoy social amenities like good drinking water and good health care delivery which are absent in rural areas.



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- iii. Because all the renowned educational centres like Universities and Polytechnics as well as second cycle institutions are located in cities like Accra, Tema and Kumasi, most youth migrate to such place to assess good and quality education.
 - iv. Rural areas lack the needed modern recreational facilities and centres like stadiums and children's parks as can be found in Accra hence the youth migrate to Accra and Kumasi where these facilities are available.
190. Identify four problems faced by urban centre bound migrants.
- a. They face accommodation problems since they are not available and very expensive.
 - b. They do not have jobs to earn a living.
 - c. They get frustrated and regret coming to the urban centres.
 - d. The absence of employment makes them engage in social vices like prostitution and armed robbery.
191. State four problems of rural areas as a result of the migration of its youth to urban centres.



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- a. There is an increased incidence of broken homes since one of the couples may leave the city and never go back home or bring his or her family to the city.
- b. The absence of supervision of children and the negative effects of loose parental control due to the absence of the husband makes the children become delinquent.
- c. Agricultural labour force is lost making the cost of labour in the rural areas very expensive.
- d. The rate at which the rural areas should develop slows down as there is a fall in agricultural production due to the migration of the active or economically viable population to urban centres.

192. Explain five negative effects of rural urban drift on urban centres.

- a. Unemployment in the urban areas increases due to the huge influx of rural youth.
- b. The absence of decent jobs lead to increase in vices like crime and sex trade to earn a living.
- c. Social amenities like public toilets, lorry stations and hospitals get choked up with long winding queues.
- d. The lack of jobs leads to increased hawking along busy streets which causes avoidable road accidents.



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193. Suggest five measures that can help control or eradicate rural urban drift in Ghana.
- Private investors both private and foreign should be given subsidies and tax exemptions to invest in the rural areas so as to open up the rural areas for development and create jobs.
 - The rural areas must be made attractive by providing unavailable infrastructure such as good roads, schools and modern hospitals should be provided to compel the youth to stay.
 - Agriculture which is the main occupation in rural areas should be made more attractive through incentives like eradication of post harvest loses through the provision of produce buying companies, warehouses and manufacturing plants that would buy the produce of farmers.
 - Outmoded customs like female genital mutilation, Trokosi and forcing young girls into early marriages should be eradicated since they force the youth to migrate so as not to go through such barbaric acts.
 - Recreational facilities in the form of parks, stadia and cinema halls must be made available to the rural youth to compel them to stay in the rural areas to work and develop it.



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