

**PAPER – 2**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES [J.H.S. 3]**

*This paper consists of three sections I, II, III. Answer three questions only, choosing one question from each section.*

**SECTION – I**  
**THE ENVIRONMENT**

*Answer one question only from this section*

1. a. Differentiate between adolescence and reproductive health [6 marks]  
b. State two characteristics that mark adolescence in [4 marks]  
i. boys ii. girls  
c. State four effects of irresponsible adolescent behaviour on the nation [10 marks]
2. a. With the aid of a diagram explain the following: [6 marks]  
i. Rotation of the earth ii. Revolution of the earth [2 marks]  
b. State two types of rocks [12 marks]  
c. Explain four benefits of rainfall

**SECTION – II**  
**GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND STABILITY**

*Answer one question only from this section*

3. a. State four functions of the executive arm of government [4 marks]  
b. Outline four problems facing the District Assemblies in Ghana [8 marks]  
c. Suggest four ways of solving or reducing the problems facing the District Assemblies [8 marks]
4. a. Mention four sources of revenue to the District Assemblies in Ghana [8 marks]  
b. State four functions of the District Assemblies in the development of your area [12 marks]

**SECTION – III**  
**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

*Answer one question only from this section*

5. a. What is non-governmental organization? [4 marks]  
b. Identify any three non-governmental organization operating in Ghana. [6 marks]  
c. Explain any four contribution of non-governmental organization to the development of Ghana [10 marks]
6. a. What is technology? [4 marks]  
b. State three examples of modern technology used in workplaces [6 marks]  
c. State four reasons why the productivity of the public sector is often lower than in the private sector [10 marks]

*End of People*



### OBJECTIVE TEST - SECTION 'A'

Each question is followed by four options lettered A-D. Find the correct option for each question and shade in pencil on your answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only one answer to each question.

1. The revolution of the earth results in
  - A. the four seasons
  - B. day and night
  - C. wind direction
  - D. high and low tides
2. The sun is vertically overhead on the tropic of cancer on ----
  - A. 21<sup>st</sup> March
  - B. 21<sup>st</sup> January
  - C. 23<sup>rd</sup> September
  - D. 21<sup>st</sup> June
3. What name is given to molten rock that reaches the surface of the earth?
  - A. clay
  - B. sandstone
  - C. magma
  - D. lava
4. Which type of rain occurs when cold and warm air masses meet?
  - A. thunderstorm
  - B. cyclonic
  - C. convectional
  - D. orographic
5. Which of the following rock types is formed in layers?
  - A. clay
  - B. granite
  - C. marble
  - D. sandstone
6. The first capital of the Ga-Adangbe was
  - A. Krobo-Odumase
  - B. Dodowa
  - C. Accra
  - D. Ayawaso
7. The most common way of becoming a citizen of a country is ----
  - A. registration
  - B. birth
  - C. marriage
  - D. adoption
8. The model of the earth is called ---
  - A. an atlas
  - B. a globe
  - C. a map
  - D. a longitude
9. Which of the following cereals grows well in the Guinea Savanna area ----
  - A. cocoa and rice
  - B. plantain and cola
  - C. shallots and rice
  - D. millet and groundnuts.
10. Latitude 66.5° south is also known as -
  - A. Greenwich Meridian
  - B. Arctic Circle
  - C. Great Circle
  - D. Antarctic Circle
11. The main vegetation type found in the Northern part of Ghana is ----
  - A. semi-deciduous forest
  - B. evergreen forest
  - C. mangrove swamp
  - D. Savanna grassland
12. An imaginary line which divides the earth into two hemispheres is called
  - A. meridian
  - B. Longitude
  - C. equator
  - D. latitude



13. The earth rotates on its axis every ---  
A. 12 hours  
B. 24 hours  
C. 36 hours  
D. 48 hours
14. The arrangement of buildings, hospitals and schools in a place is called ----  
A. layout  
B. slum  
C. residence  
D. settlement
15. An individual whose rights have been infringed upon seeks justice from the --  
A. court  
B. police  
C. military  
D. president
16. The innermost part of the earth is called the  
A. crust  
B. core  
C. atmosphere  
D. mantle
17. The chief representative of the central government in the district is the ----  
A. Parliamentarian of the District  
B. District Co-coordinating Director  
C. Presiding Member of the District Assembly.  
D. District Chief Executive
18. The District Assemblies perform all of the following except to ----  
A. maintain feeder roads  
B. build markets  
C. build school blocks  
D. construct trunk roads
19. Laws made by District Assemblies are called  
A. bye-laws  
B. ordinance  
C. decrees  
D. bills
20. Sources of revenue for District Assemblies in Ghana include ---  
A. sales tax  
B. basic rates  
C. purchase tax  
D. income
21. An administrative clerk at the Ministry of Education is a -  
A. director  
B. public servant  
C. civil servant  
D. diplomat
22. The central government supports District Assemblies through ----  
A. basic rates  
B. market tolls  
C. property rates  
D. the common fund
23. The functions of a Presiding Member of a District Assembly are likened to those of the ----  
A. Speaker of Parliament  
B. Chief Justice  
C. Appeal Court Judge  
D. Clerk of Parliament
24. Which of the following is the lowest level of decentralization in Ghana?  
A. Unit Committee  
B. Area Committee  
C. District Assemblies  
D. Regional Co-coordinating council



25. At the district level, an Assemblyman is equivalent to a ----  
 A. lawyer  
 B. judge  
 C. minister  
 D. parliamentarian
26. Efficiency of the labour force is achieved through -----  
 A. poor work attitude  
 B. training and retraining  
 C. moral education  
 D. sacrificial work
27. Tourism in Ghana promotes the growth of the ----  
 A. film industry  
 B. textile industry  
 C. health service  
 D. hotel industry
28. The shared values which will promote unity among Ghanaians is -  
 A. loyalty  
 B. hospitality  
 C. humility  
 D. tolerance
29. The practice of checks and balances prevents -----  
 A. ethnicity  
 B. dictatorship  
 C. favouritism  
 D. sectionalism
30. General pardon for offences against the state is ----  
 A. amnesty  
 B. grant  
 C. libel  
 D. freedom
31. The constitution of a country is endorsed by the people through a/an  
 A. referendum  
 B. census  
 C. acclamation  
 D. bye-election
32. Which of these bodies was set up to promote and develop micro and small enterprises by providing them small credit facilities?  
 A. NBSSI  
 B. NFED  
 C. CHRAJ  
 D. DOVVSU
33. Free vaccines used for immunization in Ghana are supplied by ----  
 A. International Labour Organization  
 B. World Health Organization  
 C. Ministry of Health  
 D. National Health Insurance Scheme
34. Which of the following is not a social problem in Ghana?  
 A. High birth rate  
 B. Low literacy rate  
 C. Low agricultural production  
 D. Low standard of living
35. One major cause of poverty in Ghana is  
 A. low productivity  
 B. poor health facilities  
 C. small labour force  
 D. corruption



36. One of the measures the government of Ghana can use to reduce poverty is ---  
A. paying higher interest  
B. obtaining world Bank loan  
C. giving away public funds  
D. equipping the unemployed with skills
37. Which of these institutions is most useful in the provision of social amenities in Ghana?  
A. Bank of Ghana  
B. Ghana Highway Authority  
C. District Assemblies  
D. Internal Revenue Service
38. The interpretation of the constitution of Ghana is a function of the ----  
A. judiciary  
B. executive  
C. cabinet  
D. legislature
39. The capital of the Upper East Region is  
A. Bolgatanga  
B. Tamale  
C. Bawku  
D. Wa
40. The colour used for showing rivers and lakes on topographical maps is -  
A. green  
B. brown  
C. red  
D. blue

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