

SOCIAL STUDIES

FEBRUARY 2023 HOME MOCK

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL STUDIES 1

OBJECTIVE TEST

ANSWERS

1. A festivals, political parties and religious groups
2. B a lot of future labour force
3. B story telling
4. C they are against the right of the victim
5. B indiscriminate sexual relations
6. A man and his surroundings
7. A contraction of HIV and AIDS
8. D crust
9. D equipping the unemployed with skills
10. D voting
11. D cheap labour was needed on American plantations
12. C Paramount chief
13. A Savanna
14. A human resource
15. B the emergence of the Industrial Revolution in Europe
16. D make laws
17. C demand for labour in America and Brazil
18. A took active persons away
19. D taxation
20. C 4 km 500 m
21. C introduction of education
22. B North
23. B escarpment
24. B Family
25. D superstition
26. C Language
27. A Korle-Bu Hospital
28. A give the child an identity
29. B protection of the people
30. C Plain
31. D savings
32. A farming activities
33. A formal education
34. D shareholders
35. D Government subventions
36. D traditional festivals
37. A Conventional signs
38. B patriotic

39. C floods

40. D overcrowded settlement

SECTION B

ANSWERS FOR QUESTION 1

1

[a] Explain the term environment

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

[b] List six (6) constituents/components of the environment.

Air , water , mountains and valleys, living organisms, buildings, land (Any 5) 0.5 mk * 5 = [3]

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

1mks x 5 = 5 mks

[d] Explain four (4) causes of 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.
- v. And others...

2.5mks x 4 = 10 mks

ANSWERS FOR QUESTION 2

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2. (a) (i) A scale of a map is defined as the relationship between the distance

on the map and the actual distance on the ground. **1.5 mks**

(ii) A sketch is a roughly drawn map usually drawn not to scale while a map is a representation of physical features of the earth usually drawn to scale. **1.5 mks**

(b) Scale: 1 cm to 20km. That is if the land is 200km on the ground, it should be 1cm on paper. (2 mks)

Length of plot = 200km

Length on the Paper = $200\text{km} \div 20\text{km} \times 1\text{cm}$

= $10 \times 1\text{ cm}$

= 10cm long

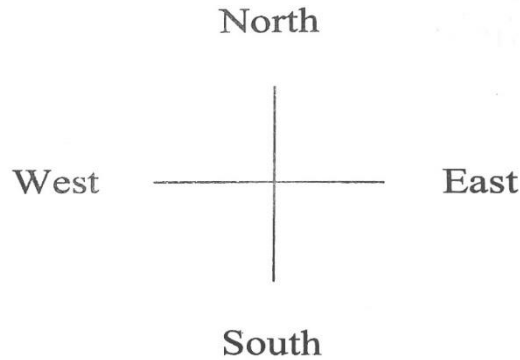
Width of plot = 120km = 1 mk

Width of plot of paper = $120\text{km} \div 20\text{km} \times 1\text{cm}$

= $6 \times 1\text{m}$

Width = 6cm (1 mark)

Drawing = 4 mks



(c) 4 mks

- [d] Give any four factors 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.
- = 5 mks

ANSWERS FOR QUESTION 4

3. (a) **Achievements of Sir Allan Burns**
- (i) Development of Education:** He built many schools during his time. For example Wesley High School at Cape Coast and Prempeh college at Kumasi.
 - (ii) Ten years Development Plan:** He instituted a ten year development plan into the constitution to set a town and country planning board to plan modern types of building.
 - (iii) He Constructed Railway line system:** He built railway line from Dunkwa to Awaso to carry bauxite from the mines to the harbour for export to Europe.
 - (iv)** He drew a constitution in 1946 to allow Ghanaians into Legislative Assembly.
- (b) **Causes of the 1948 Riots in the Gold Coast**
- (i) The government ordered to cut down cocoa trees affected by

- swollen shoots diseases without compensation.
- (ii) The shooting of the three ex-service men.
 - (iii) Few Africans served in the white dominated civil service.
 - (iv) Practice of conditional sales.

ANWERS FOR QUESTION 5

4. (a) The Watson Commission was set up to go into 1948 disturbances that took place in the Gold Coast and make recommendations.
- (b) (i) An African must head the civil service.
- (ii) The grievance of the ex-service men must be addressed.
- (iii) More schools should be built and Ghanaians should be educated.
- (iv) The people should be made happy at their workplaces throughout the provision of social amenities such as housing.

ANWERS FOR QUESTION 7

5. (a) Secondary industries are firms that adds value to existing raw materials.

Examples of Secondary industries

- I. Wood processing industry
 - II. Food canning industry
 - III. Oil Refinery
 - IV. Flour milling industries
 - V. Aluminum industry
 - VI. Rubber Processing industry
- (b) **Contributions of Secondary industries to the economy of Ghana**
- i. They provide employment.
 - ii. They provides income
 - iii. They preserve our foods
 - v. They add value to draw materials

Each point raised must be well explained, must contain at least one example and be clear and easy to understand. Students who just list points in sentence form must not be award more than 1 mark per point.

(c) **Problems facing the secondary industries in Ghana.**

- I. High cost materials
- ii. High import duties on some materials
- iii. Unstable electrical energy
- iv. High cost labour
- V. Poor road network

ANSWERS FOR QUESTION 6

6.

[a] State owned enterprises are business or corporations owned and managed by the government with the aim of provide essential services and products to the citizenry at lower prices. Eg of such state owned enterprises in Ghana is Ghana Water and Electricity Company of Ghana

Or A state-owned enterprise (SOE) is a type of company or organization that is owned, controlled, or managed by a state or government, either directly or indirectly. The state has a controlling interest in the company and is involved in its decision-making and management, often with the goal of achieving specific public policy objectives.

Sub question a – answers

1. Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) - responsible for the exploration, production, and sale of petroleum products in Ghana.

2. Volta River Authority (VRA) - the main producer of electricity in Ghana, responsible for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity.
3. Ghana Gas Company Limited - responsible for the production, processing, and distribution of natural gas in Ghana.
4. GRIDCo - responsible for the management and control of the national electricity transmission grid.
5. Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) - responsible for the distribution of electricity in Ghana.
6. Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) - responsible for the treatment, distribution, and sale of water in Ghana.
7. Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) - responsible for the administration of Ghana's social security scheme.
8. National Communication Authority (NCA) - responsible for the regulation of the telecommunications sector in Ghana.
9. Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority (GPHA) - responsible for the management and development of ports and harbors in Ghana.

b.

1. **State-owned enterprises (SOEs)** in Ghana face several challenges that impede their ability to achieve their objectives and provide effective and efficient services to the public. Some of the major problems facing SOEs in Ghana include:

2. **Inefficiency and low productivity** - many SOEs in Ghana suffer from a lack of efficiency and low productivity due to outdated technology, ineffective management practices, and a lack of investment in infrastructure and training.

Corruption and mismanagement - corruption and mismanagement are major problems affecting many SOEs in Ghana, leading to the loss of public funds and the degradation of services.

Political interference - SOEs in Ghana are often subject to political interference, which can lead to the appointment of unqualified individuals to key positions, the manipulation of procurement processes, and the misallocation of resources.

Financial instability - many SOEs in Ghana struggle with financial instability, with some relying on government subsidies to cover operating costs and debt repayment. This creates a burden on the public purse and undermines the sustainability of the SOEs.

Question 6 C– Answers

There are several steps that can be taken to address the problems facing state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in Ghana:

Improving efficiency and productivity - SOEs in Ghana can improve their efficiency and productivity through investments in technology, training and development for employees, and the implementation of modern management practices. Incentive systems and performance-based management can also help to drive improvement in this area.

Combating corruption and mismanagement - To tackle corruption and mismanagement, SOEs in Ghana need to adopt strong governance systems and implement anti-corruption measures, such as internal controls, auditing, and reporting mechanisms. In addition, efforts should be made to increase transparency and accountability within SOEs, through regular public reporting and open communication with stakeholders.

Reducing political interference - To reduce political interference in SOEs, it is important to implement independent boards of directors with the power to make decisions without political interference. The appointment of qualified individuals to key positions should be based on merit, not political affiliation.

Strengthening financial stability - SOEs in Ghana can improve their financial stability through better management of their finances, including reducing costs,

improving revenue collection, and seeking alternative sources of funding, such as partnerships with the private sector. In addition, it is important to ensure that SOEs have access to adequate resources and support from the government to carry out their mandates.