

GHANA EDUCATION NEWS
REVISION MOCK
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MARKING SCHEME
SECTION B

1. a) Weather is the day-to-day condition of a place over a short period of time while climate refers to the average record of weather conditions over a particular area for a long period of time (20-25 years)

well explained -4mks

b)

Elements of the weather	Instruments used to measure them
Rainfall	Rain Gauge
Temperature	Thermometer
Wind Speed	Anemometer
Wind Direction	Wind Vane
Cloud	Octal
Sunshine	Sunshine dial or Recorder
Humidity	Hygrometer or dry and wet bulb thermometer
Atmospheric Pressure	Barometer

2mks each = 8mks

c) **Characteristics of the northeast trade wind**

- i. Causes poor visibility
 - ii. Facilitates bush fires / wildfires
 - iii. Causes the weather to be cold, dry and dusty
 - iv. Prevents rainfall
 - v. Causes volume of rivers and water-levels in dams to decrease
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- vi. Creates dusty condition – uncovered item become dusty quickly
- vii. Causes discomfort on the eye, skin, nose and body
- viii. Promotes air pollution
- ix. Causes some rivers, streams and other water bodies to dry up
- x. Affects aircraft, rail and ship operations
- xi. Facilitates bush fires
- xii. Causes cracks on lips and feet, which can result in bleeding
- xiii. Enhance salt production
- xiv. Facilitates harvesting and drying of crops
- xv. Facilitates the acquisition of respiratory infections / diseases
- xvi. Facilitates drying of wet clothes and other items
- xvii. Reduces the favourable breeding conditions of mosquitoes
- xviii. Facilitates hunting of animals
- xix. Reduces pasture for animals

2. a) Drainage features show the water bodies that exist in an area. The main drainage features of Ghana includes; rivers, lagoons, basins, streams etc **well explained - 8mks**

b) Benefits of drainage features

- i. For domestic use. They provide drinking water for birds, animals and humans.
- ii. For industrial use. For cooling engines, washing, and dyeing raw materials etc.
- iii. For irrigation. For irrigating our farm produce or crops such as millet, maize, cassava, rice etc.
- iv. Source of minerals. Water bodies serve as source of alluvial minerals such as gold and diamond.
- v. Source of employment avenues. They provide employment to many people eg. Fishermen, boatmen, miners etc
- vi. For tourist attraction. Water bodies serve as tourist attractions. Eg. Waterfalls, dams etc.
- vii. Source of food. Water bodies provide fish for humans.
- viii. Water bodies also provide homes for aquatic animals.

Any 4 points well explained - 8mks

c) Ways of fostering national unity in Ghana

- i. Being patriotic or selflessness
- ii. Tolerating the views of others
- iii. Respect for one another
- iv. Strengthening our national bonds
- v. Showing love and appreciation
- vi. Co-operation among others.

Any 4 points well explained - 8mks

3. a) Ways through which Ghana co-operate with other nations

- i. political cooperation
 - ii. social cooperation
 - iii. economic / trade
 - iv. cultural cooperation
 - v. Educational
 - vi. Sports
 - vii. Military
 - viii. Technical
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b) Reasons for which Ghana co-operate with neighbouring countries.

- i. Sharing of common ideas / technical cooperation
- ii. Fight common interest, e.g., hunger, disease
- iii. Settlement of dispute
- iv. Peace, unity and security
- v. Co-existence / maintain friendly relationship
- vi. Energy supply
- vii. Common industrial and manufacturing projects
- viii. Common banking and insurance facilities
- ix. Improvement of transportation and communication network
- x. Easy movement of goods and services
- xi. Wider markets
- xii. Promote cultural solidarity and sports
- xiii. Solicit financial assistance
- xiv. Relief assistance

Mere listing of points = 1mark each

Points well explained = 2marks each =Total = 12 marks

4. a)

- UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
- WHO – world Health Organization
- IMF – International Monetary Fund
- FAO – Food and Agricultural Organization

2 marks each =10 marks

b) Problems facing the United Nation -UN

- Inadequate finance
 - Differences among member nations
 - The use of veto power
 - Conflict between nations
 - Large size of the organization
 - Funding political unrests
 - Lack of standing army
-

1 mark each = 5mks

c) Members of ECOWAS

- Ghana
- Togo
- Benin
- Senegal
- Gambia
- Guinea
- Sierra Leone
- Liberia
- Mali
- Nigeria
- Niger
- Cote d' Ivoire
- Mauritania
- Burkina Faso
- Cape Verde
- Guinea Bissau

1 mark each = 10mks

5. a) An enterprise is a business unit established to render a service or produce goods for consumers.
4 marks

b) State owned enterprises or public enterprises are enterprises that are owned and managed by the state. Examples include; Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Ghana Water Company (GWC), Ghana Commercial Bank (GCB), Ghana Standard Board (GSB), Volta River Authority (VRA), National Investment Bank (NIB) whilst Private enterprise are enterprises that are set up and controlled by private individuals. Some examples are AKI-OLA Publications Company Limited, Melcom, Kasapreko Company Limited etc.

Well explained with examples = 8marks

c) Problems facing private owned enterprises in Ghana

- i. Inadequate capital
 - ii. Inadequate credit facilities
 - iii. High cost of production
 - iv. Competition from imported products
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6. a) A sole trader is an individual who raises his or her own capital from sources such as personal savings, loans from banks, friends etc to establish a business. It can also be called sole proprietorship or one man business.

4 marks

b) Advantages of a sole trader

- i. The sole trader enjoys all the profit alone without having to share with others.
- ii. He enjoys great independence
- iii. He also enjoys absolute privacy
- iv. It is easy to form because it doesn't require any formal procedure
- v. Easy decision making
- vi. It is also easy to terminate

2marks each =8mks

c) Disadvantages of a sole trader

- i. Problem of continuity
- ii. Limited scale of production
- iii. Inadequate capital
- iv. Faces unlimited liability
- v. He or she bears all the risks
- vi. He or she may be over burden

2marks each =8mk

OBJECTIVES -60marks

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. B | 21. C | 31. C |
| 2. A | 12. B | 22. C | 32. B |
| 3. B | 13. A | 23. D | 33. C |
| 4. B | 14. B | 24. C | 34. C |
| 5. C | 15. C | 25. B | 35. B |
| 6. D | 16. B | 26. B | 36. B |
| 7. D | 17. A | 27. A | 37. D |
| 8. C | 18. A | 28. C | 38. D |
| 9. C | 19. D | 29. B | 39. D |
| 10. A | 20. A | 30. C | 40. A |
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