



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

FAITH • INTEGRITY • EXCELLENCE

2017/2018 END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES
(MIOTSO CAMPUS)

COMM 107 – SOCIAL STUDIES I

TIME ALLOWED: 2 ½ HOURS

LEVEL 100

STUDENT ID No.....

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THE QUESTION PAPER. SELECT / CIRCLE THE OPTION WHICH BEST ANSWERS EACH QUESTION

SECTION B: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER QUESTION IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN TOLD TO DO SO BY
THE INVIGILATOR

LECTURER: EFFIE ANSAH

SECTION A - Select/circle the option which best answers each question [30 Marks]

1. _____ imply that facilities and opportunities are provided by the society for the development of citizens.
 - A. Democratic rights
 - B. Economic rights
 - C. Infrastructural rights
 - D. Rights

2. The editor of a newspaper and the head of a film studio are examples of _____.
 - A. controllers
 - B. journalists
 - C. legislators
 - D. owners

3. It is the basic right of every individual to live and so whoever chooses not to _____.
 - A. can be punished by the state
 - B. forfeits that basic right
 - C. is only exercising their democratic rights
 - D. should not be punished

4. Parliamentary systems are distinct because of the power that they place in the hands of the _____ branch.
 - A. executive
 - B. legislative
 - C. ministerial
 - D. judicial

5. The right to equality implies _____.
 - A. abolition of titles, except those of academic or military distinctions
 - B. freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business
 - C. freedom to work any where
 - D. right to equal social security

6. In media ownership, _____ have the potential to decide what sort of information an audience will be allowed to receive.
 - A. controllers
 - B. owners
 - C. legislators
 - D. journalists

7. A position of the king in a feudalist state was one that had to be there for the _____ of the people.
- A. control
 - B. leadership
 - C. protection
 - D. tradition
8. Democratic rights are generally _____.
- A. not limited, imply duties, and keep on changing
 - B. not limited, imply duties, and unchanging
 - C. not unlimited, imply duties, and keep on changing
 - D. not unlimited, imply duties, and unchanging
9. _____ does not promise equality of condition.
- A. Democracy
 - B. Feudalism
 - C. Socialism
 - D. Theocracy
10. The _____ was essentially a subculture that in premodern traditional societies, it was natural to attribute divine qualities to political leaders.
- A. court-of-personality
 - B. cult-of-personality
 - C. divinity of leadership
 - D. theocracy
11. The African National Congress on May 4, 1990 agreed to the _____, which featured a commitment to the end of violence in South Africa.
- A. drafting the Freedom Charter
 - B. drafting the Groote Schuur Minute
 - C. launching of affirmative action
 - D. launching of campaigns against Afrikaans
12. _____ denotes a political system in which supreme authority is vested in an individual ruler who functions as the head of state, and who ascends to the position through heredity.
- A. Dictatorship
 - B. Monarchy
 - C. Socialism
 - D. Totalitarianism
13. The _____ branch of Ghana's democratic state has responsibility for the functioning of the public services.

- A. executive
- B. judiciary
- C. legislature
- D. parliament

14. The _____ branch is responsible for implementing the laws passed by parliament.

- A. executive
- B. judiciary
- C. legislature
- D. parliament

15. In a/an _____, there is no constitution or body of law above what is decreed by the sovereign leader who is well-bred and well-trained from birth.

- A. absolute monarchy
- B. commonwealth monarchy
- C. constitutional monarchy
- D. limited monarchy

16. In a/an _____ the people themselves make the laws and parliament directs the functioning of the government.

- A. direct democracy
- B. federal democracy
- C. indirect democracy
- D. parliamentary democracy

17. Central to the meaning of socialism is _____.

- A. common ownership
- B. communism
- C. free production
- D. limited inclusivity

18. In Apartheid South Africa, non-white South Africans were required to carry an ID document that had all their details that was to be assessed by white police to grant them access into the white, Indian, and coloured suburbs. This document was called _____.

- A. Afrikaans ID
- B. Afrikanass
- C. Community pass
- D. Dompas

19. The black-death which ultimately contributed to the collapse of Feudalism was the direct outcome of a bubonic plague caused as a result of _____.

- A. peasants dying from attacks by their domestic animals
- B. peasants living in small huts with their domestic animals

- C. peasants living on small farms with their farm animals
D. serfs dying from attacks by farm animals
20. The division of a feudal society followed a pyramidal pattern as _____.
- A. Crown Kings, Vassals, Knights, and Peasants
 - B. Crown Kings, Vassals, Knights, Serfs, Towns people, and Peasants
 - C. Kings, Lords, Vassals, Independent Farmers, and Serfs
 - D. Kings, Lords, Vassals, Knights, and Serfs
21. The original ideas about eliminating social inequalities and creating a perfectly classless society can be traced back many centuries to _____.
- A. ancient Greece
 - B. pre-industrial Europe
 - C. revolutionary France
 - D. Soviet Union
22. Within a/an _____, the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people.
- A. democracy
 - B. direct democracy
 - C. indirect democracy
 - D. monarchy
23. Switzerland has neither a prime minister nor a president; the country is led by _____.
- A. the seven members of the Federal Council
 - B. the seven members of the National Swiss Council
 - C. the seven members of the Swiss National Defence Council
 - D. the seven members of the Swiss Patrol Council
24. The phrase "Amandla Awethu!" was often shouted at anti-apartheid rallies in South Africa. The phrase means _____.
- A. people of the ruled
 - B. power or rule
 - C. power to the people
 - D. rule of the people
25. Democracy is all about competition and power play therefore _____.
- A. final decision-making lies with those elected by the people
 - B. there is no scope of morality
 - C. there is political inequality
 - D. there should be a method to deal with conflicts and differences

26. _____ are included in the constitution of a country so that every citizen can enjoy them and no one is able to encroach upon them.
- A. Constitutional rights
 - B. Democratic rights
 - C. Fundamental rights
 - D. Political rights
27. Law-making is the primary function of _____.
- A. executive
 - B. judiciary
 - C. parliamentary select committees
 - D. parliament
28. Democracy _____ insists on the complete freedom of the individual.
- A. always
 - B. generally
 - C. never
 - D. sometimes
29. In feudalism, whoever had land exchanged it for _____.
- A. control
 - B. food
 - C. labour
 - D. money
30. The Hindu caste system is a process of _____.
- A. placing people in occupational and social groups
 - B. placing people in occupational and social groups according to their personality
 - C. placing people in occupational and social groups according to their religion
 - D. placing people in occupational and social groups according to their culture of birth

SECTION B: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER QUESTION

1. Relate democratic rights with either the fable of the Animal Farm or racial segregation as noted in the South African film, *Skin*, which was set in the Apartheid era. [15 Marks]
 - a) Briefly explain democratic rights, identify key characteristics, and the main types of democratic rights. [25 Marks]
2. Briefly illustrate your understanding of any two (2) of the following systems. [30 Marks]

- i. Monarchy
- ii. Apartheid
- iii. Socialism/Communism
- iv. Theocracy
- v. Feudalism

3. Identify all five (5) basic concepts of democracy and explain any two. [30 marks]
4. Briefly explain democracy and outline two (2) structures of the Ghanaian state. [30 Marks]

END OF PAPER