



# CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

FAITH • INTEGRITY • EXCELLENCE

2018/2019 END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES  
(MIOTSO CAMPUS)

COMM 107 – SOCIAL STUDIES I

TIME ALLOWED: 2 ½ HOURS

LEVEL 100 FEB COHORT

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 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. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
  
3. Law-making is the primary function of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. executive
  - B. judiciary
  - C. parliamentary select committees
  - D. parliament
  
4. Democracy \_\_\_\_\_ insists on the complete freedom of the individual.
  - A. always
  - B. generally
  - C. never
  - D. sometimes
  
5. In feudalism, whoever had land exchanged it for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. control
  - B. food
  - C. labour
  - D. money
  
6. 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

7. The editor of a newspaper and the head of a film studio are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. controllers
  - B. journalists
  - C. legislators
  - D. owners
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. \_\_\_\_\_ does not promise equality of condition.
- A. Democracy
  - B. Feudalism
  - C. Socialism
  - D. Theocracy
15. 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
16. 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
17. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ branch of Ghana's democratic state has responsibility for the functioning of the public services.
- A. executive
  - B. judiciary
  - C. legislature
  - D. parliament
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ branch is responsible for implementing the laws passed by parliament.
- A. executive
  - B. judiciary
  - C. legislature
  - D. parliament

20. 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
21. 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
22. Central to the meaning of socialism is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. common ownership
  - B. communism
  - C. free production
  - D. limited inclusivity
23. 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. Dormpass
24. 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
25. 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

26. 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
27. 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
28. 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
29. 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
30. 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

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

1. Relate the film, *Skin*, which was set in the Apartheid era to the following types of rights: Right to Freedom, Right to Equality, and Economic Right. [15 Marks]
  - a) Briefly explain democratic rights, identify without explaining key characteristics of democratic rights, and the main types. [25 Marks]

2. Inferring to George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, briefly illustrate your understanding of any two of the following systems by outlining two key features of each. [25 Marks]
  - i. Monarchy
  - ii. Apartheid
  - iii. Socialism/Communism
  - iv. Theocracy
  - v. Feudalism
3. Identify all five 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