



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2020/2021

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES AND
LANGUAGES

COMM 107: SOCIAL STUDIES 1

(3 Credits)

2Hrs

LEVEL100 (MIOTSO)

STUDENT ID No.....

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL questions

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Note: Please read the instructions carefully before you answer the questions

1

LECTURER: GEORGE CLIFFORD YAMSON

SECTION A: Circle the correct answer (20 marks)

1. This type of government typically has the most freedom.
 - a. Democracy
 - b. Oligarchy
 - c. Theocracy
 - d. Constitutional monarchy

2. Public opinion is important in a _____, but it is often ignorant, fickle, and untrustworthy.
 - a. Fascist state
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Totalitarian state
 - d. Plutocracy

3. Widespread sympathy can be generated by bringing grievances to national attention, especially_____
 - a. When scholars monitor those grievances
 - b. When only small town politicians are involved
 - c. When the media watch
 - d. If the church becomes involved

4. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices would one look out for?
 - a. Regular, free and fair elections
 - b. Open public debate on major policies
 - c. Citizens' right to information about the government
 - d. All of the above

5. In Ghana, 9% of assembly seats are reserved for
- a. Traditional leaders
 - b. Traditional rulers
 - c. Local authorities
 - d. Local council
6. Media act as a catalyst for democracy and development, helping to make meaningful.
- a. Public engagement
 - b. Public participation
 - c. Public opinion
 - d. Public contribution
7. In Ghana, there are three types of local government units: six metropolitan, 56 municipal and.....district assemblies.
- a. 154
 - b. 272
 - c. 270
 - d. 152
8. The entire group whose opinions a poll seeks to measure is the
- a. Universe
 - b. Sample
 - c. Random Sample
 - d. Quota Sample
9. The most accurate way to measure public opinion is by
- a. Election results.
 - b. Straw votes.
 - c. Studying the media.
 - d. Scientific polling.

10. Which of the following activities can tamper with public opinion?
- a. Protests
 - b. Elections
 - c. Interest groups
 - d. The church
11. The following are three types of assemblies at the higher levels of local government in Ghana:
- a. Government: National and Local
 - b. Metropolitan, Municipal and District.
 - c. Metropolitan, district, RCC
 - d. Metropolitan, District, Unit committee
12. One of the following proponents of development believes that "too often commodity output as opposed to people is emphasized-measures of growth in GNP".
- a. Todaro
 - b. Mabogunje
 - c. Adam smith
 - d. Carl smith
13. Public opinion, an aggregate of the individual views, attitudes, and beliefs about a particular topic, is expressed by a significant proportion of the
- a. Society
 - b. Community
 - c. Nation
 - d. Town

14. Ghana has a network of regional coordinating councils (RCCs), which comprise representatives from the district assemblies and traditional authorities in the regions, and are chaired by.....
- a. Regional ministers
 - b. Member of parliament
 - c. District chief executive
 - d. Government appointee
15. Which of these is a defining characteristic of democracy?
- a. That the ruler governs in the interests of the ruled.
 - b. That the ruler comes from a wide range of social backgrounds.
 - c. That the ruler is directly accountable to the ruled on a regular basis.
 - d. That the proceedings of the legislative body are televised.
16. The most widely used index of democracy is the?
- a. Freeman House Index (FHI)
 - b. Freedom House Index (FHI)
 - c. Free House Index (FHI)
 - d. Fantom House Index (FHI)
17. Which of the following theories of democracy is of the view that pre-conditions or requirements for democracy should include labour unions, student groups, chamber of commerce, teachers unions, women's groups, church groups, etc.
- a. Modernization Theory
 - b. Neo-modernization
 - c. Structural Explanation
 - d. Civil Society Theory
18. Direct democracy is the system in which...
- a. Citizens choose their representatives in free and fair elections.

- b. Citizens are allowed to debate with their representatives in open public meetings.
- c. Citizens represent themselves in the decision-making process.
- d. Senior political leaders are known as 'Directors'.

19. Democracy originated...

- a. In ancient Greece.
- b. In the US after freeing itself from British tyranny.
- c. In France after the Revolution.
- d. In the UK, after the signing of Magna Carta.

20. The media promotes _____ in public life.

- a. Enlightenment
- b. Democracy
- c. Accountability
- d. Opinion

Section B: Fill in the gaps for this section

(40 marks)

Answer all questions in the question paper.

1. There are the four pillars of democracy but if anyone of those pillars is not working properly then democracy is still not fully functional. The powers of each of those pillars vary from country to country. Mention any three countries in the world and the dominant pillar of democracy there.

6 Marks

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2. Explain the term 'paternity' in relation to media ownership. 2 Marks

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3. Give two circumstances under which the media can become agents of propaganda that will not publish something against the owners. 2 Marks

a).....

b).....

4. Mention two main categories of democracy. 3 Marks

a).....

b).....

5. Explain the three major functions of the legislative assembly. 6 Marks

a).....

b).....

c).....

6. State Todaro's three objectives of development

6 Marks

a).....

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b).....

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c).....

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7. Explain what the phrase development as distributive justice means.

4 Marks

a).....

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b).....

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8. Growth of a country in the way of providing better facilities and services to the individual signifies _____.

1 mark

9. Mention two basic elements of democracy in practical sense

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2 marks

10. Mention and explain briefly four principles of democracy.

4 marks

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11. Mention the two publics associated with public opinion

- a.
- b.

2 marks

12. How do the media act as watchdogs to protect public interest?

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2 marks