



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

2016/2017 END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES
(MIOTSO CAMPUS)

COMMS 107 – SOCIAL STUDIES I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

LEVEL 100 (COHORTS)

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 - Answer ALL. Select/circle the option which best answers each question.

[40 Marks]

1. Rights which are recognised and enforced by law and their disobedience is liable to punishment are known as _____.
 - A. economic rights
 - B. fundamental rights
 - C. legal rights
 - D. moral rights

2. Name the type of governance system in Ghana?
 - A. constitutional system
 - B. mixed system
 - C. parliamentary system
 - D. presidential system

3. An individual who seizes power and imposes his will on the people is known as a/an _____.
 - A. coup-maker
 - B. dictator
 - C. oligarch
 - D. rebel

4. Democratic ideals are based on ____ principles.
 - A. eight
 - B. four
 - C. six
 - D. two

5. A democratic ideal based on free, fair, and competitive elections is known as _____.
 - A. political contestation
 - B. political participation
 - C. political partisanship
 - D. political rights

6. A democratic ideal that refers to the ability of people to express their discontent through freedom of speech and of the press is called _____.
 - A. political contestation
 - B. political participation
 - C. political partisanship
 - D. political rights

7. Where people have the ability to meet and discuss their views on political issues without fear of persecution from the state, it is known as _____.
- A. freedom of association
 - B. freedom of expression
 - C. political contestation
 - D. political partisanship
8. Those facilities and opportunities provided by society for the development of citizens are referred to as _____.
- A. democratic rights
 - B. economic rights
 - C. infrastructural rights
 - D. rights
9. A/an _____ is a claim of the individual against society.
- A. democratic right
 - B. economic right
 - C. human right
 - D. right
10. The Vatican is a/an _____ surrounded by Rome.
- A. city
 - B. city-country
 - C. city-state
 - D. state
11. Kratos means _____.
- A. people rule
 - B. power or rule
 - C. power to the people
 - D. rule of the people
12. There is no scope for morality in _____.
- A. democracy
 - B. feudalism
 - C. monarchy
 - D. theocracy
13. Democratic rights are _____.
- A. not limited, imply duties, and keep on changing
 - B. not limited, imply duties, and unchanging
 - C. not unlimited, imply duties, and unchanging
 - D. not unlimited, imply duties, and vary

14. What are those rights which when violated do not lead to any punishment?
- A. economic rights
 - B. human rights
 - C. individual rights
 - D. moral rights
15. It is the basic right of every individual to live and so whoever chooses not to _____.
- A. is protected by the state
 - B. is punished by the state
 - C. loses citizenship
 - D. loses their human rights
16. Parliamentary systems are distinct because of the power that they place in the hands of the _____ branch.
- A. executive
 - B. judicial
 - C. legislative
 - D. parliamentary
17. The electoral process in _____ systems influences the power dynamic between the executive and the legislature.
- A. in-direct
 - B. mixed
 - C. parliamentary
 - D. presidential
18. Anarchists believe that a government _____.
- A. exists only in the mind of people
 - B. may use force to keep control
 - C. must own businesses and property
 - D. stop people from organising their own lives
19. Rights are called fundamental because they are _____ and considered necessary for the development of the personality of an individual.
- A. basic to human rights
 - B. enforceable by constitution
 - C. enjoyed by all
 - D. included in the constitution
20. What is the system of government in Nigeria?
- A. constitutional federal monarchy
 - B. constitutional federal republic

- C. parliamentary federal republic
- D. socialist federal republic

21. Which form of government exerts almost total control over the people?

- A. autocracy
- B. feudalism
- C. theocracy
- D. totalitarian

22. Switzerland practices _____ system of democracy.

- A. direct
- B. mixed
- C. presidential
- D. parliamentary

23. The following are units under the legislature.

- A. ad hoc committees, standing committees, and general assemblies
- B. ad hoc committees, standing committees, and select committees
- C. standing committees, select committees, and general assemblies
- D. standing committees, select committees, and majority assemblies

24. The right to freedom is a cluster of several rights guaranteed in Ghana's constitution except freedom of/to _____.

- A. speech and expression
- B. form associations or unions
- C. move freely throughout the territory of Ghana
- D. reside and settle in only developed parts of Ghana

25. Right to equality implies _____.

- A. right to work
- B. right to social security
- C. freedom to practice any profession
- D. abolition of titles

26. The structure of the Ghanaian State is set out in the _____ Constitution.

- A. 1957
- B. 1972
- C. 1982
- D. 1992

27. The Executive Branch of Government has responsibility for _____.

- A. assisting in the determination of general policy of the government
- B. functioning of the arms of government

- C. making laws
 - D. the functioning of the public services
28. The _____ ensures that parliamentary procedure and protocol are followed.
- A. cabinet
 - B. legislature
 - C. speaker
 - D. standing committee
29. In addition to his or her legislative duties, an MP also has a duty to represent _____.
- A. the citizens and a duty to support their party
 - B. the citizens and the state
 - C. the state and a duty to support their party
 - D. their constituents and a duty to support their party
30. Under Ghana's Legislature are _____ main types of Committees.
- A. five
 - B. four
 - C. three
 - D. two
31. In media ownership, _____ have the potential to decide what sort of information an audience will be allowed to receive.
- A. controllers
 - B. journalists
 - C. legislators
 - D. owners
32. Central to the meaning of socialism is _____.
- A. common ownership
 - B. free production
 - C. mass production
 - D. self sufficiency
33. 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. community pass
 - B. dompass
 - C. passcard
 - D. passport

34. 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 living in small huts with their domestic animals
 - B. peasants living on small farmlands with their farm animals
 - C. peasants dying from attacks by their domestic animals
 - D. peasants dying from attacks by farm animals
35. The division of a feudal society followed a pyramidal pattern as in _____.
- 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
36. 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. the Soviet Union
37. The editor of a newspaper or the head of a film studio are examples of _____.
- A. controllers
 - B. journalists
 - C. legislators
 - D. owners
38. Concentration of ownership is important for two reasons; that is _____.
- A. freedom of the press and pluralism
 - B. product and information diversity
 - C. role and gender diversity
 - D. workplace and gender diversity
39. Switzerland has neither a prime minister nor a president; the country is led by the seven members of the _____.
- A. Swiss Patrol Council
 - B. Swiss National Defence Council
 - C. Federal Council
 - D. the National Swiss Council
40. The phrase "Amandla Awethu!" was often shouted at anti-apartheid rallies in South Africa. It means _____.

- A. power or rule
- B. power to the people
- C. people of the ruled
- D. rule of the people

SECTION B

ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER QUESTION

1. Focusing on any three key characters in the South African film, *Skin*, compare and contrast democratic rights with racial segregation as you may have noted in the film which is set in the Apartheid era. [30 Marks]
2. Briefly explain democratic rights, and identify their three main characteristics and indicate all the types of democratic rights. [30 Marks]
3. Mention five systems of governance and illustrate in detail your understanding of any two (2) of them. [30 Marks]
4. Identify all five basic concepts of democracy and explain any three. [30 marks]
5. Briefly explain democracy and outline any two (2) of the arms of the Ghanaian state. [30 Marks]

END OF PAPER