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CENTRAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION: 2014/2015

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES (MIOTSO
CAMPUS)

COMS 107 – SOCIAL STUDIES I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) 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

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

LECTURER: EFFIE ANSAH

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

1. _____ can happen after a civil war in a country, when a government has been destroyed and rival groups are fighting to take its place.

- (A) anarchy
- (B) curfew
- (C) ceasefire
- (D) embargo

2. Anarchists believe that government _____

- (A) must own businesses and property
- (B) may use force to keep control
- (C) stops people from organising their own lives
- (D) none of the above

3. People who believe that government is a bad thing are referred to as:

- (A) communist
- (B) anarchists
- (C) theologians
- (D) freedom fighters

4. What is the type of government in Nigeria?

- (A) Parliamentary Federal Republic
- (B) Socialist Republic
- (C) Constitutional Republic
- (D) Constitutional Monarchy

5. War is _____.

- (A) chosen for dealing with disagreements by all societies at one time or another
- (B) armed conflict between nations or politically distinct groups
- (C) universal
- (D) all of the above

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

- (A) oligarchy
- (B) rational-legal

- (C) totalitarian regime
- (D) confederal union

7. Authority _____.

- (A) is perceived as being the legitimate form of power that one holds over another
- (B) typically involves force and coercion
- (C) is equitably distributed throughout a society
- (D) refers specifically to power in the political realm

8. Name the type of government in Ghana?

- (A) Parliamentary Federal Republic
- (B) Socialist Republic
- (C) Constitutional Republic
- (D) Constitutional Monarchy

9. Which aspect of a nation's culture is most directly influenced by the physical geography of that nation?

- (A) form of government
- (B) religious beliefs
- (C) population distribution
- (D) social class system

10. One reason the cultures of North Africa developed differently from the cultures of the rest of Africa was that these areas of Africa were separated by the

- (A) Congo River Basin
- (B) Great Rift Valley
- (C) Sahara Desert
- (D) Arabian Sea

11. In most societies, works of art and architecture generally serve to

- (A) satisfy the needs of the leaders
- (B) limit the influence of religion
- (C) reflect the values of that society
- (D) express opposition to the government in power

12. In modern African nations, the continued strength of the tribe or ethnic group is a reflection of the continuing influence of

- (A) European imperialism
- (B) urban growth
- (C) the slave trade
- (D) traditional cultures

13. Traditional African art has had the greatest influence on

- (A) classical Roman mosaics and pottery
- (B) Renaissance painting
- (C) 20th century sculpture and painting
- (D) Medieval European architecture

14. Which generalization is characteristic of most traditional societies?

- (A) people move from city to city seeking new jobs
- (B) sons learn the same trades as their fathers
- (C) a high degree of social mobility exists
- (D) all people have the same economic opportunities

15. Which factor has contributed most to the social and cultural identity of the Middle East?

- (A) political stability of the region
- (B) ability of the region to export oil
- (C) lack of foreign involvement in the region
- (D) strong influence of Islam on the region

16. Africans describe the continent as being the origination of civilization. Europeans often used the terms "backward" and "third world" to refer to Africa. These statements best illustrate

- (A) the failure of geographers to establish a universal terminology
- (B) the importance of Africa in world history
- (C) the adoption of policies of nonalignment
- (D) attitudes of ethnocentrism in both cultures

17. In most societies, urbanization has

- (A) weakened traditional values and life patterns
- (B) strengthened the influence of the extended family system
- (C) discouraged economic growth
- (D) promoted population growth

18. _____ refers to the sharing of ideas between different societies.

- (A) Cultural transfer
- (B) Cultural diffusion
- (C) Ethnocentrism
- (D) Decentralization

19. In most traditional societies, the teaching of values is mainly the responsibility of the

- (A) judicial system
- (B) government

- (C) educational system
- (D) family

20. "East Africa is changing. . . . When my children go . . . with us to visit my parents . . . they feel out of place. They see bare floor, the different food, and they cannot understand it as we can. . . . They will never scorn [reject] their origins, but it is just no longer their way of life. They have something better to look forward to."

Which facet of African life is described in this quotation?

- (A) political problems of developing nations
- (B) ethnic conflicts
- (C) conflict between tradition and modernization
- (D) prejudice against elderly family members

21. "Rhodesia Becomes Zimbabwe".
"Gold Coast Becomes Ghana".

These headlines suggest that African governments sometimes rename their nations to

- (A) avoid military overthrow
- (B) reflect traditional cultures
- (C) reinforce colonial influences
- (D) increase foreign investments

22. Since Nigeria's independence in 1960, its government has frequently shifted between democracy and military dictatorship. This situation suggests that

- (A) some Nigerians support British colonialism
- (B) international problems are more easily solved by military governments
- (C) democracy is often difficult to establish in nations where little democratic tradition exists
- (D) economic prosperity is frequently achieved by military governments

23. The wars that took place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria in the 1960's and in Rwanda and Somalia in the early 1990's are similar in that these wars were caused in part by disputes _____

- (A) over water sources
- (B) over oil and mineral rights
- (C) between ethnic groups
- (D) between communist and non-communist forces

24. "Today you won't find a single African head of state who stands on a podium and declares: 'I am a Marxist.' Instead all the talk is about . . . currency, private enterprise, and getting hold of capital." --TeiMante of Ghana

Which statement about the economies of African nations is best supported by the information in this quotation?

- (A) African nations remain heavily dependent on China and North Korea for trade, capital, and food
- (B) African nations are more concerned with obtaining investment capital than with discussing political philosophies
- (C) African nations realize they must cooperate
- (D) the failure of capitalism in Africa has helped the communists grow in strength

25. The actions of Jomo Kenyatta, Kwame Nkrumah, Leopold Senghor, and Julius Nyerere were most closely associated with _____

- (A) a rise in nationalism in several African countries
- (B) the end of apartheid in South Africa
- (C) a resurgence of colonialism in east Africa
- (D) the revival of Islam in northern Africa

26. --Rebellion in the Congo during the 1960's
 --Civil war in Nigeria from 1967 to 1970
 --Fighting in the Sudan in the 1980's
 --Massacres in Rwanda in the 1990's

Which factor was the main reason for these conflicts?

- (A) poor food distribution systems
- (B) communist interference
- (C) demands for land reform
- (D) ethnic rivalries

27. In some African nations today, ethnic rivalries erupt when

- (A) political differences are motivated by ancient resentments
- (B) trading companies hire non-union workers
- (C) scarce funds halt the exploration for mineral resources
- (D) groups share a common heritage

28. Which statement is most accurate about many African societies today?

- (A) modern medicines have been ineffective in decreasing infant mortality throughout Africa
- (B) new attitudes and values often clash with traditional tribal practices
- (C) agriculture is no longer the most important economic activity in Africa
- (D) European influence no longer exists in the former colonial territories

29. Which situation would best encourage economic development in most African nations today?

- (A) increasing the population growth rate
- (B) attracting investment capital
- (C) reducing the number of skilled workers
- (D) depleting their natural resources

30. The stability of many African nations continues to be threatened by the

- (A) spread of Animism among the people
- (B) ethnic and tribal loyalties of the people
- (C) use of command economies
- (D) establishment of labour unions

31. One important similarity between Indira Gandhi of India and Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan is that both _____

- (A) are Hindu leaders of Islamic nations
- (B) became important national leaders in nations in which women have not traditionally had equal opportunities
- (C) came into power as a result of the breakup of the Soviet Union
- (D) became leaders of the Asian bloc of nations at the United Nations

32. Which statement best describes the political situation in Africa after World War II?

- (A) increased nationalism led to independence for many African nations
- (B) France and West Germany sought to establish colonies in Africa
- (C) European nations increased their control over their African colonies
- (D) the United Nations opposed the idea of self-determination for African nations

33. An individual who seizes power and imposes his will on the people is known as a/an

- (A) Dictator
- (B) monarch
- (C) oligarch
- (D) charismatic leader

34. "If we are to remain free, if we are to enjoy the full benefits of Africa's enormous wealth, we must unite to plan for the full exploitation of our human and material resources in the interest of all our people" -Kwame Nkrumah

This quotation best expresses the major goal of

- (A) colonialism
- (B) Pan-Africanism
- (C) imperialism
- (D) urbanization

35. Mohandas Gandhi is best known for his

- (A) use of passive resistance to achieve Indian independence
- (B) desire to establish and Islamic nations
- (C) opposition to Hindus holding political office
- (D) encouragement of violence to end British rule

[35x2marks]= 70Marks

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

1. In your opinion, how is democracy a better alternative form of governance? Justify your position with three advantages and disadvantages of this type of government.
[35 Marks]
2. Explain three ways the media must exercise their rights and responsibilities to society.
[30 Marks]
3. Discuss any two ways cultural imperialism takes place and assign any one advantage and disadvantage to each.
[30 Marks]
4. Compare and contrast any three forms of government.
[30 Marks]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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