



Name.....

Index Number.....

**BEST BRAIN EXAMINATIONS KONSORTIUM
GHANA**

Special Private Mock Examinations For BECE Candidates

September 2021

SOCIAL STUDIES 2&1

1 hour 45 minutes

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, read and observe the following instructions carefully. Write your name and index number in ink in the spaces provided above.

This booklet consists of two papers. Answer Paper 2 which comes first, in your answer booklet and Paper 1 on your Objective Test answer sheet. Paper 2 will last 1 hour after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do not start Paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 45 minutes.

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0909021 Social Studies 2&1 bbeko

Essay

This paper consists of **three** sections: **A, B, and C. Answer three questions only, choosing one question from each section.**

All questions carry equal marks.

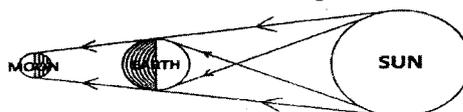
Answer all the questions in your answer booklet.

Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material

SECTION A
THE ENVIRONMENT

Answer one question only from this section

1. (a) Identify what is shown in the diagram below and explain how it occurs. [6 marks]



- (b) In what **six** ways does rainfall benefit plant and animal life? [6 marks]
 (c) Suggest **four** ways to control urban flooding. [8 marks]
2. (a) (i) Identify **five** vegetational zones in Ghana. [5 marks]
 (ii) Describe **three** characteristics of Evergreen Forest. [3 marks]
 (b) State **six** reasons why forest vegetation is important to man. [6 marks]
 (c) Suggest **six** ways by which deforestation can be minimized. [6 marks]

SECTION B
GOVERNANCE, POLITICS AND STABILITY

Answer one question only from this section

3. (a) Describe the migration routes of the Akan ethnic group to Ghana. [8 marks]
 (b) Highlight **six** causes of the migration of various ethnic groups to Ghana. [6 marks]
 (c) In what **six** ways can we maintain peace among the various ethnic groups? [6 marks]
4. (a) Outline **six** acceptable ways one can become a citizen of Ghana. [6 marks]
 (b) Highlight **eight** duties expected of an individual citizen of Ghana. [8 marks]
 (c) Mention **six** acts that constitute human rights abuse in Ghana. [6 marks]

SECTION C
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Answer one question only from this section.

5. (a) Explain the difference between *production* and *productivity*. [4 marks]
 (b) Suggest **four** ways we can bring improvement in productivity in Ghana. [8 marks]
 (c) Explain primary production and give **six** examples in your locality. [8 marks]
6. (a) Highlight **six** consequences of indiscipline on the Ghanaian society. [6 marks]
 (b) Describe **six** characteristics of state- owned enterprises. [6 marks]
 (c) Explain **four** reasons for the establishment of state- owned enterprises. [8 marks]

END OF ESSAY

**DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

**YOU WILL BE PENALIZED SEVERELY IF YOU ARE
FOUND LOOKING AT THE NEXT PAGE BEFORE
YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

PAPER 1
OBJECTIVE TEST

45 minutes

Answer all the questions on your Objective Test answer sheet.

1. Use 2B pencil throughout
2. On the pre-printed answer sheet, check that the following details are **correctly** printed: Your **surname** followed by your **other names**, the *Subject Name*, your *Index Number*, *Centre Number* and the *Paper Code*.
3. In the boxes marked *Candidate Number*; *Centre Number* and *Paper Code*, **reshade** each of the shaded spaces.
4. An example is given below. This is for a candidate whose name is Seyram BABANAWO. Her index number is 772384188 and she is writing the examination at Centre Number 77234. She is offering Social Studies 1 and the Paper Code is 4510.

**BEST BRAIN EXAMINATION KONSORTIUM
SPECIAL PRIVATE MOCK FOR BECE CANDIDATES
OBJECTIVE ANSWER SHEET.**

CANDIDATE NAME: SEYRAM BABANAWO	SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES
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- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Use HB Pencil Press firmly
2. Answer each question by choosing one letter and then, shade through the letter chosen like this
[A]  [C] [D] [E]
3. If you want to change an answer, rul out your | First mark completely
4. If only four alternative answers are given for each question, ignore the letter E
5. Your question paper may have fewer than 60 Questions. |
|--|---|

CANDIDATE NUMBER			CENTRE NUMBER			PAPER CODE		
7	3	1	7	3		4	0	
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

For Supervisors Only.

If candidate is absent shade this space

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Answer **all** the questions.

Each question is followed by **four** options lettered **A** to **D**. Find out the correct option for each question and shade **in pencil** on your answer sheet the space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only **one** answer to each question. An example is given below.

Which of the following is a human resource?

- A. Land
- B. Capital
- C. Labour
- D. Timber

The correct answer is labour, which is lettered **C** and therefore answer space **C** would be shaded.

A B C D

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces. Erase completely any answer you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this paper.

Now answer the following questions.

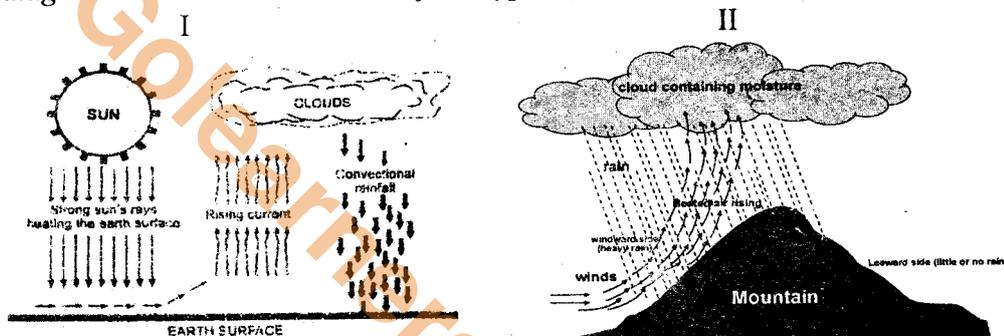
1. Law-breakers in the society must be
 - A. allowed to move about freely.
 - B. given the opportunity to reform.
 - C. made to face justice.
 - D. given instant justice.
2. The Black Volta, White Volta and Oti River come together to form
 - A. Ankobra river
 - B. River Tano
 - C. Volta river
 - D. River Densu
3. The aspect of environmental degradation which is common in the urban areas is
 - A. flooding.
 - B. air pollution.
 - C. water pollution.
 - D. land degradation.
4. If the time on longitude 0° is 8.00 a.m. What would be the time on longitude 45° east?
 - A. 10. 00 a.m
 - B. 11. 00 a.m
 - C. 12. Noon
 - D. 1. 00 p.m
5. Knowledge of reproductive health helps the adolescent to
 - A. obtain good grades in school.
 - B. increase their social contact.
 - C. increase their fitness level.
 - D. endure their emotional problems.
6. The right to fair hearing at the law courts is
 - A. a political right.
 - B. a social right.
 - C. a legal right.
 - D. an economic right.

7. All these are characteristics of a good citizen **except**
- A. connecting electricity to his house without going to the Electricity Company of Ghana.
 - B. tolerating one another.
 - C. showing positive work ethics.
 - D. voting during elections.
8. A person can become a citizen of a country by conferment if he or she
- A. has contributed positively to the country
 - B. was born and bred in the country.
 - C. attended school up to the university level
 - D. holds the position of a minister of state
9. Which of these was **not** an effect of the Bond of 1844?
- A. Creation of peace
 - B. Introduction of the court system
 - C. Formation of political parties
 - D. End of inhuman practices
10. An independent institution that protects the constitution of Ghana is the
- A. police.
 - B. legislature.
 - C. executive.
 - D. judiciary.
11. Imaginary lines running from the north pole to the south pole on the globe are known as
- A. great circles.
 - B. meridians.
 - C. parallels.
 - D. equators.
12. Which of the following is **not** associated with the revolution of the earth?
- A. Eclipse of the moon
 - B. Eclipse of the sun
 - C. Variations in seasons
 - D. Day and night
13. The eclipse of the moon occurs
- A. during day time.
 - B. at night.
 - C. during dry season.
 - D. in the rainy season.
14. Some superstitious beliefs need to be abolished because
- A. some people become rich through them.
 - B. the government is against them.
 - C. they sometimes lead to human rights abuse.
 - D. they are not practiced all over the world.
15. The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) helps promote
- A. development of the various regions.
 - B. public accountability.
 - C. political tolerance.
 - D. urban planning.

Turn over

16. The natural resources of a country **cannot** be fully exploited unless
- the resources are given to private businessmen.
 - males are more than females.
 - they have a youthful population.
 - the level of technology is high.
17. The enjoyment of basic rights goes with
- rewards.
 - responsibilities.
 - corruption.
 - transparency.
18. Which of the following is **not** a common cause of conflicts in Ghana?
- Land disputes
 - Chieftaincy disputes
 - Political rivalry
 - Unemployment in urban areas

The diagram below is an illustration of two types of rainfall. Use it to answer questions 19 to 22.



19. Which of the following is **correct** about the two types of rainfall shown above?
- I is convectional rainfall and II is cyclonic rainfall.
 - I is cyclonic rainfall and II is relief rainfall.
 - I is convectional rainfall and II is relief rainfall.
 - I is cyclonic rainfall and II is convectional rainfall.
20. The rainfall shown as I is very common in
- tropical and equatorial areas.
 - mountainous areas.
 - forest zones.
 - Mediterranean zones.
21. The rainfall shown as II occurs mostly in
- tropical and equatorial areas.
 - mountainous areas.
 - forest zones.
 - Mediterranean zones
22. The rainfall shown as II is also known as
- orographic rainfall
 - cyclical rainfall
 - tropical rainfall.
 - Mediterranean rainfall

23. Birth rate is also known as
 A. dependency ratio.
 B. fertility rate.
 C. growth rate.
 D. population rate.
24. In Ghana, productivity in agriculture can be increased through
 A. dependence on foreign exports.
 B. the employment of more labourers.
 C. sticking to the land tenure system.
 D. application of modern technology.
25. The mortality rate of a country refers to the
 A. number of deaths per year of the population.
 B. number of births per year of the population.
 C. rate of increase in population.
 D. rate of increase in the dependency ratio of the population.
26. The inclined nature of the earth and its rotation causes
 A. daily rise and fall of the sea level.
 B. deflection of winds and ocean current.
 C. day and night.
 D. seasons to occur.
27. In a democratic society,
 A. the president has absolute powers.
 B. fundamental human rights are protected.
 C. members of parliament are appointed.
 D. decisions are quickly taken
28. The poor savings culture among Ghanaian workers is mainly due to
 A. laziness of Ghanaian workers.
 B. extravagant living of Ghanaians.
 C. high dependency ratio.
 D. low exchange rate of the cedi
29. Which of these is the cause of urban-rural migration?
 A. Discovery of minerals deposits in the rural areas
 B. Availability of electricity in the rural areas
 C. Availability of industries in the rural areas
 D. Scarcity of food in the rural areas
30. Cordial relationship among ethnic groups can be promoted through
 A. recruitment of each group into the army.
 B. establishment of night schools for the illiterate adults.
 C. making of laws to compel people to be cordial to each other.
 D. encouraging inter-marriages among the population
31. In Ghana, the effects of the North-East trade winds are **most** severe in the
 A. southern parts.
 B. eastern parts.
 C. western parts.
 D. northern parts

Turn over

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Turn over

32. Which of the following countries is **not** found in the northern hemisphere?
 A. Ghana
 B. Nigeria
 C. England
 D. Australia
33. Conflict zones are usually prone to
 A. slow rate of economic development.
 B. tribal cohesion.
 C. high rate of business development.
 D. great display of communal spirit
34. Superstitious beliefs are usually based on
 A. adherence to ancestral heritage.
 B. fear of the known.
 C. constitution obligations.
 D. parallel cultures
35. An Act of parliament is written into legal language at the
 A. Supreme Court.
 B. Attorney General's Department.
 C. Cabinet meeting.
 D. Speaker's chamber
36. Who was the Governor of the Gold Coast during the Yaa Asantewaa War of 1901?
 A. Gordon Guggisberg
 B. Fredrick Hugson
 C. Shenton Thomas
 D. Alex Ransford Slater
37. The cultural practice of giving cooked food to ghosts at cemetery forms part of
 A. parallel culture.
 B. dynamic culture.
 C. superstitious beliefs.
 D. cultural assimilation.
38. One of the motivations for the establishment of state enterprises is for
 A. tourist attraction.
 B. competing with private enterprises.
 C. national prestige
 D. moral education in society
39. Which of the following is **not** true about mangrove trees?
 A. The mangrove trees are tall.
 B. They have prop roots.
 C. They are mostly found on lands near coastlines.
 D. They grow in brackish water.
40. Pressure on social infrastructural facilities in the cities is a consequence of
 A. high cost of living.
 B. rural-urban drift.
 C. decrease in imported goods.
 D. urban-rural drift

END OF PAPER

PAPER II [60 MARKS]

QUESTION ONE

(a) **IDENTIFICATION AND EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM**

Lunar Eclipse/ Eclipse of the moon: It occurs when the earth comes between the sun and the moon, blocking the sunlight falling on the moon. This occurs when the moon and the sun are on opposite sides of the Earth.

[6 marks]

(b) **WAYS RAINFALL BENEFIT PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE**

- Rainwater is used for domestic purposes like washing, cooking, etc.
- Rain water helps in the generation of hydro-electric power for man
- Rainwater can be filtered and used as drinking water for man and animals
- Farmers in developing countries depend mainly on water to grow their crops to feed humankind.
- Rainwater enhances the growth of the grasses that animals feed on
- It cools down the temperature of the atmosphere during hot sunny weather
- Rainwater maintains the volume of rivers which facilitate water transportation
- etc

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

(c) **WAYS TO CONTROL URBAN FLOODING**

- Efficient urban planning
- Frequent and effective cleaning of gutters in areas liable to floods should be encouraged
- Construction of wider culverts and drains
- Public education should be intensified
- Enforcement of legislation against indiscriminate waste disposal
- Provision of more refuse bins in urban centers
- Organized communal efforts at cleaning drainage channels
- etc

[8 marks @ 2 marks each]

QUESTION TWO

(a) (i) **VEGETATION ZONES IN GHANA**

- Tropical Rainforest
- Moist -Semi- Deciduous Forest
- Interior Wooded Savanna
- Mangrove Swamp
- Coastal Scrub and Grassland

[5 marks @ 1 mark each]

(ii) **CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERGREEN FOREST**

- The forest is evergreen throughout the year with broad leaves
- The forest is arranged in layers
- The trees are tall and straight
- The trees are not found in pure stand
- The trees have thin barks with buttress roots
- Dead leaves, trees and fungi are common in the undergrowth

[3 marks @ 1 mark each]

(b) **REASONS FOREST VEGETATION IS IMPORTANT**

- We export forest products for foreign exchange
- We obtain raw materials for factories and construction companies
- Forest trees and animals attract many tourists.

- Parts of trees are used for herbal medicine.
- A source of income for hunters, chain saw operators, etc.
- Provides food for eating and selling.
- Helps prevent environmental degradation.
- They protect endangered species who are at risk of extinction.
- They help protect the environment.
- They maintain the beauty of nature.
- Timber logs are raw material for sawmill industries
- Timber logs are processed into plywood and veneer
- Timber logs are processed into wood for building construction.
- Wood is used in furniture making, construction of boats and body of cargo vehicles
- Trees from the forest constitute the major source of energy e.g. firewood, charcoal
- The forest supplies chewing sticks, pestles and mortar
- The forest vegetation helps to conserve the fertility of the soil
- The trees act as windbreaks to reduce the destructive power of strong winds.
- The carpet of leaves under trees in the forest vegetation provides a habitat for animals.
- The trees provide both shelter and food for wildlife.
- The forest vegetation protects watersheds and water bodies from drying up.
- The forest is a source of employment for many people e.g. hunters and chainsaw operators.
- Animals in the forest promote forest tourism
- Etc.

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

(c) **WAYS BY WHICH DEFORESTATION CAN BE MINIMIZED**

- Finding substitute for wood for construction purposes
- Undertaking re-afforestation and afforestation programmes.
- Creation of fire belts to prevent the forest from being burnt
- Adoption of sedentary agricultural practices such as crop rotation, mixed cropping, cover cropping instead of shifting cultivation
- Giving of public education on the preservation of forest vegetation
- Exploitation of forest resources must be controlled by identified body
- Enforcement of environmental laws
- Finding alternative sources of fuel.
- etc

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

QUESTION THREE

(a) **THE MIGRATION ROUTE OF AKAN ETHNIC GROUP TO GHANA.**

- The Akans form the largest ethnic group in Ghana.
- The Akans are made up of the following: the Asante, the Akyem, the Fante, the Kwahu, the Akwapem, the Denkyira, the Assin, the Bono, the Twifu, the Wassa, the Sefwi, the Akwamu, the Adansi and the Aowin.
- The Akans were believed to be among the first ethnic groups to migrate from Old Ghana Empire to modern Ghana.
- They left the Old Ghana Empire due to wars and pressure from the *Hamite* (Arabs) who traded in the Empire.
- They came through the Black Volta River and settled first within Western Gonja land (around Damango and Salaga) in present day Northern Ghana.
- They migrated and settled at Techiman, Gyaman and Bono-Manso. They later settled between River Pra (Pra Valley) and River Offin.

- The original Akans were made up of **Guans, Fantes ("Mfantsefo"), Ashantis ("Asantefo"), Akwapim, the Akyem** and others. *They moved to parts of Ghana in three successive groups.*
- The first group entered the forest area of Ashanti Region and the plains of the River Volta (Northern Volta).
- The second group went towards the *coast*. They consisted of the *Twi-Fante and Twi-Guan* speaking people. They settled in the south-western coastal region with some in neighbouring Cote d'Ivoire.
- The last group settled around parts of Brong-Ahafo, Eastern and northern Volta Regions of modern Ghana. Some settled in the forest belt, others went to the hilly areas of *Amedzofe and Akwapim-Togo Ranges.*

[8 marks]

(b) **CAUSES OF MIGRATION OF VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS TO GHANA.**

- Because of trading activities
- Searching for fertile land for agriculture
- The various ethnic groups also needed peace and security
- They migrated in order to escape from wicked leaders who abused their human rights
- In search for sources of water supply
- Population explosion
- To escape from natural disasters
- For defense and protection
- To gain territories and resources to utilize
- Etc.

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

(c) **HOW TO MAINTAIN PEACE AMONG THE VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS**

- Encouraging inter-ethnic marriages
- Valuing the peace and stability the nation enjoys now
- Respect for each other's culture.
- Avoiding stereotyping
- Adherence to the rule of law.
- Tolerating and loving each other's views
- Public education for the need of ethnic unity
- Exposing the youth to other cultural activities or way of life
- Promoting the eating of various local dishes in home, school and public functions
- Accepting people from other ethnic groups to settle and work among you.
- Taking part in the celebration of other people's cultural festivals
- The need for development consciousness
- Organizing inter-ethnic sports.
- Encouraging the Boarding School System
- Showing patriotism and selflessness
- etc

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

QUESTION FOUR

(a) **ACCEPTABLE WAYS ONE CAN BECOME A CITIZEN**

- Citizenship by birth:
- Citizenship by founding.
- Citizenship by adoption
- Citizenship by registration
- Citizenship by conferment.
- Citizenship by ancestry or decent
- Citizenship by naturalization

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

(b) **EXPECTED DUTIES OF A CITIZEN**

- Obedience to law.
- Payments of taxes
- Prevention of criminals' acts.
- Protection of state property.
- Loyalty.
- Communal labour
- Defence
- Voluntary services
- Exhibit positive work ethics
- Protection of the environment.
- Voting during elections
- Respect of right and liberties
- Promotion of national integration, peace and harmony.
- Promotion of Ghana's prestige and good name.
- etc

[8 marks @ 1 mark each]

(c) **ACTS THAT CONSTITUTE HUMAN RIGHT ABUSE**

- Domestic slavery
- Bullying
- Child labour
- All forms of discrimination such as religious discrimination, social discrimination and gender discrimination.
- Sex trade (prostitution)
- Violence against women
- Child trafficking
- Child abuse.
- Denying the individual of his or her rights
- Lynching through mob action or instant justice
- Child kidnapping.
- etc

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

QUESTION FIVE

(a) **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY**

Production refers to the processes of using human effort to create goods and services for human use.

Productivity is defined as output per man hour. It is said to be high when a person, within a given time, produces more goods or services than another person.

[4 marks]

(b) **WAYS WE CAN BRING IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTIVITY**

- Public education on the negative practices that lower productivity.
- Emphasis should be on the motivation of workers by improving conditions of service and other benefits
- Workers should be given on the job training and should attend refresher courses to improve their skills.
- Planning and target setting
- Using appropriate tools and equipment
- Increase in the level of supervision or managerial skills
- Effective work ethics like punctuality, regularity, hard work, honesty, loyalty etc.
- In agriculture, irrigation projects should be set up to increase agricultural production.
- etc

[8 marks @ 2 marks each]

(c)

MEANING OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION WITH EXAMPLES

Primary production refers to the extraction of raw materials from the natural environment or nature. [2 marks]

Examples of primary production in Ghana include fishing, mining, lumbering; farming, hunting, quarrying, salt wining, gathering of seeds and fruits.

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

QUESTION SIX

(a)

CONSEQUENCES OF INDISCIPLINE ON THE GHANAIAN SOCIETY

- Low productivity
- Drives away foreign investors
- It slows down national development
- Increase the cost of maintaining security services
- It tarnishes the image of the country in the international scene
- Add more financial responsibility to the government
- It disrupts the peace of the nation
- It may lead to conflict in the country.
- etc

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

(b)

CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

- State enterprise is set up by the central government
- State enterprise is owned by the state
- The motive of setting up state enterprise is to provide essential services to people at low prices
- State enterprises are controlled or managed by board of directors appointed by government
- State enterprises are financed by government
- Government bears the losses of state -owned enterprise
- Government interferes with operations of state -owned enterprise
- Government pays profit into consolidated account of state -owned enterprises
- State enterprises are established through the Act of parliament
- Huge capital is involved in the setting up and operations of state -- owned enterprises
- Government provides subsidies for state owned enterprises
- Government may allow private partnerships in the setting up and operations of state enterprises.
- etc

[6 marks @ 1 mark each]

(c)

REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE ENTERPRISES

- Preventing exploitation of consumers
- Creation of employment avenues
- Provision of huge capital where it is required
- Raising revenue for the government
- Provision of infrastructure
- Breaking the monopoly of private companies
- Control of vital services
- etc

[8 marks @ 2 marks each]

PAPER ONE [40 MARKS]

1. C	11. B	21. B	31. D
2. C	12. D	22. A	32. D
3. B	13. A	23. B	33. A
4. B	14. C	24. D	34. A
5. D	15. B	25. A	35. B
6. C	16. D	26. D	36. B
7. A	17. B	27. B	37. C
8. A	18. D	28. C	38. C
9. C	19. C	29. A	39. A
10. D	20. A	30. D	40. B

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