FORM TP 2019116

CANDIDATE – PLEASE NOTE!

PRINT your name on the line below and return this booklet with your answer sheet. Failure to do so may result in disqualification.

TEST CODE **01243010**

MAY/JUNE 2019

CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE® EXAMINATION

SOCIAL STUDIES

Paper 01 – General Proficiency

1 hour 15 minutes

09 MAY 2019 (p.m.)

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. This test consists of 60 items. You will have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer them.

2. In addition to this test booklet, you should have an answer sheet.

3. Each item in this test has four suggested answers lettered (A), (B), (C), (D). Read each item you are about to answer and decide which choice is best.

4. On your answer sheet, find the number which corresponds to your item and shade the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. Look at the sample item below.

   Sample Item

   Which of the following terms is used to identify lines of descent through the father?

   (A) Patrilineal
   (B) Patriarchal
   (C) Matrilineal
   (D) Matriarchal

   Sample Answer

   The best answer to this item is "Patrilineal," so (B) has been shaded.

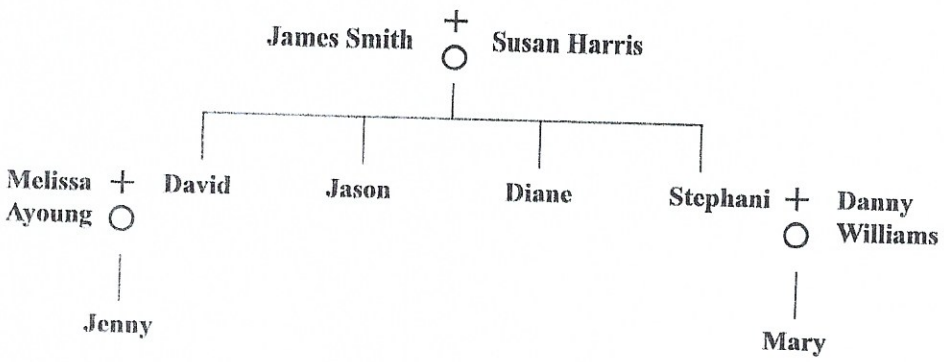
5. If you want to change your answer, erase it completely before you fill in your new choice.

6. When you are told to begin, turn the page and work as quickly and as carefully as you can. If you cannot answer an item, go on to the next one. You may return to that item later.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

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Items 1–3 refer to the following family tree.



1. What is MOST likely to be Jenny's surname?

(A) Smith
(B) Harris
(C) Ayoung
(D) Williams

2. What is the relationship of Mary to James Smith?

(A) Aunt
(B) Niece
(C) Daughter
(D) Granddaughter

3. Which of the following individuals would belong to the third generation of the Smith family?

(A) Mary
(B) Diane
(C) David
(D) Susan

4. Which of the following are aspects of the socialization process?

I. Child-bearing
II. Religious teaching
III. Recreational activity

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

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Items 5–6 refer to the following scenario.

Susan is 26 years old. She is married, has two children and a well-paid job. Her husband died in a motor vehicle accident. Soon after his death, Susan and her children went to live with her parents, her brother and his family.

5. This situation has changed Susan's family structure from

(A) extended to nuclear
(B) nuclear to extended
(C) nuclear to sibling household
(D) single parent to sibling household

6. Which of the following are likely to have had the LEAST influence on Susan's decision to live with her relatives?

(A) Cultural traditions and expectations
(B) Protection and care for her children
(C) Insufficient income to provide for her children
(D) The love and affection of her relatives

7. Which of the following situations represents a recent change in roles of family members?

(A) Fathers being employed in white-collar jobs
(B) Mothers spending more time with their babies
(C) Adolescents playing a part in family decision-making
(D) Grandparents playing a more effective socialization role

8. More husbands are now performing household chores MAINLY because they

(A) get more time off from work than their wives
(B) prefer to remain at home and assist their wives
(C) are able to use labour-saving devices
(D) are responding to the changing roles of family members

9. Which of the following is the LEAST likely effect of drug abuse on family life by one or both parents?

(A) Physical abuse of children
(B) Increased rivalry among siblings
(C) Emotional tension among family members
(D) Insufficient money for children's education

10. Some adolescents challenge the views and attitudes of adults. Such a situation is brought about by

(A) peer pressure
(B) sibling rivalry
(C) parental pressure
(D) generational conflict

11. Which of following practices is MOST likely to account for the high incidence of street children in the Caribbean?

(A) Parental abandonment
(B) Selling of illegal drugs
(C) Stealing to support self
(D) Involvement in prostitution

12. Which of the following characteristics MUST a group possess for it to be considered a formal group?

I. Code of conduct
II. Specific objectives
III. Membership requirements

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

Item 13 refers to the following scenario.

The citizens of Gordon Village are not satisfied with plans to locate a cemetery on land adjacent to the main river in their community. They formed a group to make representation to the parish council.

13. The group they formed may BEST be classified as

(A) peer
(B) formal
(C) interest
(D) primary

14. Ralph is the leader of his school's choir. He makes all group decisions without consulting his other group members. What type of leader is Ralph?

(A) Democratic
(B) Participative
(C) Laissez-faire
(D) Authoritarian

15. Which of the following BEST characterizes a primary group?

(A) Large size
(B) Occasional contact
(C) Face-to-face interaction
(D) A common name or title

16. Democratic control and open membership are features of a

(A) sole trader
(B) street gang
(C) private company
(D) cooperative society

17. Which of the following actions is MOST likely to lead to the survival of a group?

(A) Solving problems as a group
(B) Members acting individually
(C) Leader controlling group members
(D) Members being critical of group goals

18. Samuel broke one of the school rules and the teacher gave him 250 lines to write. The action of the teacher is an example of a

(A) right
(B) norm
(C) ritual
(D) sanction

19. Which of the following may be classified as institutions?

I. Religion
II. Marriage
III. Government

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

20. The plan proposed by political parties for managing a country is published in a document called a

(A) pamphlet
(B) manifesto
(C) magazine
(D) constitution

21. In which of the following countries is proportional representation practised?

(A) Guyana
(B) Jamaica
(C) Barbados
(D) St Vincent and the Grenadines

22. Which of the following strategies is a political party likely to use, to reach a large number of persons in the shortest possible time?

(A) Posters
(B) Public meetings
(C) Electronic media
(D) House-to-house visits

23. In a constitutional monarchy, the political leader of the victorious party becomes the

(A) Prime Minister
(B) Governor General
(C) Leader of the House
(D) President of the Senate

24. Which of the following groups of Caribbean countries has a republican form of government?

(A) Barbados and St Kitts and Nevis
(B) Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago
(C) Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat
(D) Jamaica and St Vincent and the Grenadines

25. The role of the opposition in parliament can BEST be described as

(A) inciting civil disobedience and mass protest
(B) voting in favour of all bills debated in parliament
(C) presenting alternatives to government's policies
(D) rejecting policies which the ruling party proposes

26. Which of the following outlines the order through which a bill proceeds to become a law in most Caribbean countries?

(A) Governor General/President ⟶ Upper House ⟶ Lower House
(B) Lower house ⟶ Upper House ⟶ Governor General/President
(C) Upper house ⟶ Governor General/President ⟶ Lower House
(D) Lower house ⟶ Governor General/President ⟶ Upper House

27. In the English-speaking Caribbean, the FIRST court which hears criminal offences is usually the

(A) High Court
(B) Coroners' Court
(C) Court of Appeal
(D) Magistrates' Court

28. A national budget has a surplus when the expenditure is

(A) equal to revenue
(B) less than revenue
(C) greater than revenue
(D) sufficient to finance development

29. The constitutions of Commonwealth Caribbean countries guarantee citizens freedom of conscience, expression, assembly and movement. These freedoms are usually referred to as

(A) citizenship
(B) civic duties
(C) human rights
(D) social justice

30. In CARICOM countries, citizens have the right to vote. This right is called

(A) enumeration
(B) social justice
(C) disenfranchisement
(D) universal adult suffrage

31. A country's population will increase when the

(A) birth rate is higher than the death rate
(B) death rate is higher than the birth rate
(C) emigration rate is higher than the birth rate
(D) emigration rate is higher than the immigration rate

32. Which of the following factors contribute DIRECTLY to a fall in the infant mortality rate?

I. Immunization
II. Improved nutrition
III. High household income

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

33. Which of the following BEST explains why birth rates have been falling in some Caribbean countries?

(A) Fewer babies are dying in the first year of life.
(B) Family planning is now encouraged in several countries.
(C) The quality of medical care has declined in some countries.
(D) Larger numbers of persons are migrating from some countries.

34. Persons would be considered unemployed if they are

(A) under the age of 65 and disabled
(B) working for less than 12 months a year
(C) studying full-time at an institution of higher learning
(D) between the ages of 16 and 25 years and actively looking for work

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35. The term 'labour force' is BEST defined as all persons who are

(A) under the age of retirement from work
(B) qualified to work and are currently employed
(C) qualified to work and are currently seeking employment
(D) employed and unemployed, qualified willing and able to work

36. The concepts of 'push' and 'pull' are associated with

(A) the migration of people
(B) unemployment patterns
(C) the development of resources
(D) pollution of the environment

37. Which of the following factors would DISCOURAGE emigration?

(A) High standard of living in the destination country
(B) Relaxed immigration laws in the destination country
(C) Availability of well-paid jobs in the country of origin
(D) Lack of economic opportunities in the country of origin

38. An example of intra-regional migration is the movement of people from

(A) Jamaica to the United States
(B) the United States to Montserrat
(C) Anguilla to the United Kingdom
(D) Trinidad and Tobago to Saint Lucia

39. Healthy individuals are beneficial to a country's development because they are MORE likely to be

(A) less critical
(B) satisfied and contented
(C) self-sufficient and self-reliant
(D) productive and effective workers

40. Which of the following is MOST likely to result from rising levels of unemployment in a country?

(A) Higher birth rate
(B) Increased emigration
(C) More sporting activities
(D) Increase in workers' salaries

41. Which of the following is NOT a reason for a government to develop the human resource potential of a country?

(A) Providing skilled and productive workers
(B) Familiarizing citizens with new technology
(C) Developing creative and innovative thinkers
(D) Supplementing the labour force of foreign countries

42. Which of the following actions may be taken by an employer against workers during an industrial dispute?

(A) Strike
(B) Sick-out
(C) Lock-out
(D) Work-to-rule

43. The statistical data provided by a population census help the government of a country to

(A) determine its political base
(B) secure its maritime borders
(C) simplify its immigration policy
(D) plan its developmental programmes

44. Which of the following conditions does NOT contribute to unemployment?

(A) Increase in exports
(B) Closure of businesses
(C) Increase in population
(D) Inadequate educational facilities

45. Most Caribbean countries remain producers of primary products MAINLY because they

(A) have large forest reserves
(B) possess few mineral resources
(C) lack the means to process their resources
(D) have labour forces that are largely unskilled

46. Many Caribbean countries have laws to restrict the harvesting of some marine animals. This is done MAINLY to ensure

(A) the sustainable use of resources
(B) the protection of the mangroves
(C) the control of underwater pollution
(D) conservation of attractions for tourists

47. Which of the following activities has the potential to cause the MOST serious pollution of the beaches of the Caribbean?

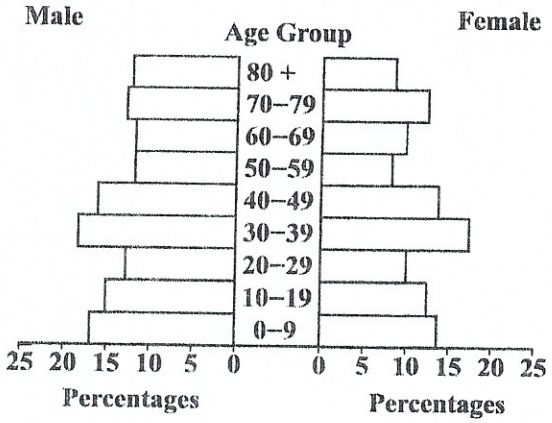
(A) Construction of hotels
(B) Oil spill from tankers
(C) Unsuitable fishing practices
(D) Occurrence of hurricanes and high tides

48. Which of the following measures will assist Caribbean countries to develop self-sufficient economies?

I. Issuing import licences for goods which can be produced locally
II. Investing in local industries rather than in foreign ones
III. Developing the local agricultural sector

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

Items 49–50 refer to the following diagram which shows the population pyramid for Country X.



49. Which of the following features of Country X may be gathered from the diagram above?

(A) Size of the population
(B) Age–sex distribution of the population
(C) Percentage of births per 1000 of the population
(D) Percentage of the population below five years of age

50. The age range which makes up the largest group in Country X is

(A) 0–19
(B) 30–49
(C) 50–69
(D) 70 and over

51. Between 1958 and 1962, Caribbean governments made an attempt to unify the region politically by

(A) forming a federation
(B) seeking independence
(C) establishing CARIFTA
(D) organizing CARICOM

52. Which of the following CARICOM groups is made up of prime ministers, executive presidents or chief ministers?

(A) The Secretariat
(B) Common Market Council
(C) Heads of Government Conference
(D) Standing Committee of Ministers

53. Which of the following is the MOST important aim of the trading arrangements within CARICOM?

(A) To promote economic development in the region
(B) To increase the markets and revenue of larger territories
(C) To ensure that goods from outside the region become cheaper
(D) To increase travel and contact among the people of the region

54. Which of the following organizations is MOST likely to be the first to respond in the event of a disaster in the region?

(A) UWI
(B) CDB
(C) CARDI
(D) CDEMA

55. Which of the following actions may hinder integration in CARICOM?

(A) Restrictions on intra-regional trade
(B) Removal of export duties and tariffs
(C) The establishment of a common currency
(D) More funding from the Caribbean Development Bank

56. Which of the following is likely to be a potential benefit of CARICOM to a member state?

(A) Removal of barriers to extra-regional goods
(B) Movement of skilled people within the region
(C) Increased access to cheap extra-regional imports
(D) Increased trade competition among member states

57. Which of the following factors is intended to promote trade among CARICOM member states?

(A) Removal of duties on regional goods and services
(B) Variety of currencies used by CARICOM countries
(C) Importation of low-cost goods from countries outside the region
(D) Production of similar goods and services in the various member states

58. Which of the following is LEAST likely to result from industrial development in the Caribbean?

(A) An increase in exports
(B) High standard of living
(C) Increase in unemployment
(D) An increase in training opportunities

Item 59 refers to the following statement.

CARICOM countries need to pool their skilled human resources.

59. The MOST likely result of such action would be

(A) a speeding up of the rate of 'brain drain'
(B) a reduction in the need for foreign experts
(C) a reduction in workers' wages and salaries
(D) an increase in the spending of foreign exchange

60. Which of the following does the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) perform for all its members?

(A) Supervises the electoral process in CARICOM member states
(B) Determines rates and tariffs for CARICOM member states
(C) Arbitrates disputes relating to the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas
(D) Acts as the highest appeal court in civil and criminal matters

END OF TEST

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.