Social Studies Paper 1

1. Which of the following are MAINLY responsible for the socialization of children in a Caribbean nuclear family?

(A) Aunts
(B) Parents
(C) Cousins
(D) Grandparents

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the extended family?

(A) Parents alone are responsible for child care.
(B) The aged are regarded as a family responsibility.
(C) The cultural traditions are handed down more easily.
(D) Individual members are provided with a secure environment.

3. The family produces children and maintains the population.

To which function of the family does the statement above refer?

(A) Economic
(B) Emotional
(C) Procreation
(D) Socialization

4. The process by which a child learns acceptable behaviour is known as

(A) cooperation
(B) socialization
(C) indoctrination
(D) personalization

5. Which of the following statements BEST describes a conjugal family?

(A) Family relationships have developed through marriage.
(B) One or both parents may be absent from the home.
(C) Offspring have become adults and have left the home.
(D) Family relationships have developed through blood lines.

6. Which of the following is the BEST reason why some parents in the Caribbean are unable to perform their roles as caregivers?

(A) The state provides daycare centres for parents.
(B) Most mothers and fathers live with their parents.
(C) Parents have the resources to employ babysitters.
(D) Parents must work to provide for the family.

7. Which of the following developments is MOST likely to cause conflict in the family?

(A) Older siblings seeking employment
(B) Children receiving tertiary education
(C) The desire of parents to provide for the needs of the family
(D) Changes in the role of men and women in the family

8. Which of the following will MOST likely result in unstable family life?

I. Lack of respect among family members
II. One parent involved in extramarital relationships
III. Equal employment opportunities for both parents

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

9. Which of the following is a likely consequence of drug abuse?

(A) Having high self-esteem
(B) Learning coping mechanisms
(C) Experiencing general improvement in health
(D) Increasing need for personal counselling

10. Caribbean governments have improved the rights of children born out of wedlock by

(A) providing incentives for their parents to get married
(B) building more foster homes for abandoned children
(C) passing laws to allow them to qualify for inheritance
(D) passing laws to control sexual relations outside of marriage

11. The custom of parents selecting future husbands and wives for their children is MOST closely associated with our ancestors from

(A) India
(B) Africa
(C) China
(D) Europe

12. Annulment refers to

(A) the infidelity of a spouse
(B) the cancellation of a marriage
(C) disagreement between spouses
(D) a marriage performed in a church

13. A 'society' is BEST described as a group of people

(A) living in a foreign country
(B) protesting about its human rights
(C) held together by a common culture
(D) working together in the same community

14. A subculture usually refers to a group within a wider culture and which has its own distinct

(A) lifestyle
(B) leisure pursuits
(C) political system
(D) occupation and trade

15. Which of the following may be classified as an informal group?

(A) Youth club
(B) Cricket team
(C) Study meeting
(D) Community council

16. A democratic leader usually has the ability to

(A) suggest, direct and dictate
(B) direct, suggest and motivate
(C) lead, command and dominate
(D) motivate, dictate and dominate

17. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for group cohesion?

(A) Commitment
(B) Good leadership
(C) Charismatic authority
(D) Written and unwritten rules

18. A manager tells his employees that he will increase the pay of his most productive worker at the end of the month. In this situation the manager is attempting to increase production through

(A) conflict
(B) cooperation
(C) competition
(D) compromise

19. Which of the following is the MOST likely result of a compromise?

(A) Workers arguing in a cafeteria line
(B) A football team working to win a match
(C) Two students involved in a writing contest
(D) A husband and wife agreeing to share household chores

20. Which of the following groups imparts morals, values and ideals to citizens?

(A) Banks
(B) Schools
(C) Government
(D) Trade unions

21. The political party which forms the government in the first-past-the-post system is the party that wins the MOST

(A) seats
(B) votes
(C) candidates
(D) supporters

22. What is the maximum number of years constitutionally allowed between general elections in most Caribbean countries?

(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

23. Which of the following documents do political parties in the Caribbean usually use to inform the public about their policies, promises and programmes?

(A) Hansard
(B) Manifesto
(C) Policy statement
(D) Conference papers

24. Which of the following factors is NOT likely to influence the outcome of general elections in a country?

(A) Media coverage
(B) Turnout of the electorate
(C) Presence of international observers
(D) Campaign strategies used by political parties

25. Which of the following campaign strategies is MOST likely to reach a large number of young persons in the SHORTEST possible time?

(A) Holding public meetings
(B) Using the electronic media
(C) Conducting house-to-house visits
(D) Conducting public opinion surveys

26. Which of the following is a form of government that MOST English-speaking Caribbean countries adopted after independence?

(A) Republic
(B) Monarchy
(C) Dictatorship
(D) Crown colony

27. The role of the Opposition in Parliament can BEST be described as

(A) inciting civil disobedience and mass protests
(B) voting against all bills debated in Parliament
(C) rejecting policies which the ruling party proposes
(D) analysing government's policies and presenting alternatives

28. The MAIN function of a prosecutor in the judicial system is to

(A) issue summonses to witnesses
(B) provide counsel for the defendant
(C) present arguments against the defendant
(D) determine the verdict at the end of a trial

29. The absence of governance in a country is likely to result in

(A) anarchy
(B) monarchy
(C) autocracy
(D) democracy

30. The document which outlines the framework in which laws are made and which prescribes the relationship between the people and the state is the

(A) budget
(B) manifesto
(C) referendum
(D) constitution

31. People who come from other countries to live and work permanently in the Caribbean are classified as

(A) expatriates
(B) immigrants
(C) seasonal workers
(D) exchange workers

32. Which of the following pose the greatest risk to forest resources in the Caribbean?

(A) Human activities
(B) Government policies
(C) Steep mountain slopes
(D) Locations of forests

33. In what ways is a country likely to benefit when citizens keep the environment clean?

I. Improved community health
II. Positive remarks from visitors
III. Less polluted water courses

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

34. Frank is a qualified electrical engineer working as an administrative assistant. He is MOST likely to fall in the category of

(A) unemployable
(B) underemployed
(C) seasonally employed
(D) voluntarily unemployed

35. Which of the following is NOT a likely cause of a high infant mortality rate?

(A) Low income levels
(B) Diverse ethnic origin
(C) Poor housing conditions
(D) Unavailability of hospital services

36. Which of the following terms describes the level of population that can be sustained by the resources of a country?

(A) Overpopulation
(B) Underpopulation
(C) Constant population
(D) Optimum population

37. Which of the following factors will NOT cause a change in the population size of a country?

(A) Countrywide development
(B) Migration of young people
(C) A liberal immigration policy
(D) An increase in the mortality rate

38. The large-scale movement of people from one area to another in the same country is referred to as

(A) emigration
(B) urbanization
(C) mobilization
(D) internal migration

39. Information about population change in a country may be found in the

(A) Registrar's Office
(B) Office of Naturalization
(C) Department of Statistics
(D) Records of Religious Institutions

40. Which of the following situations is likely to discourage migration?

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

Item **41** is based on the following conversation.

Pam: Ah have all kinda qualifications and cannot find a job. Ah fed up! Time to try leave the country.

Kim: Girl, where yuh going? Out there ain't no better. Hold some strain nah.

Pam: An how you expect me to get a house, car, clothes, food? Ah make up mi mind.

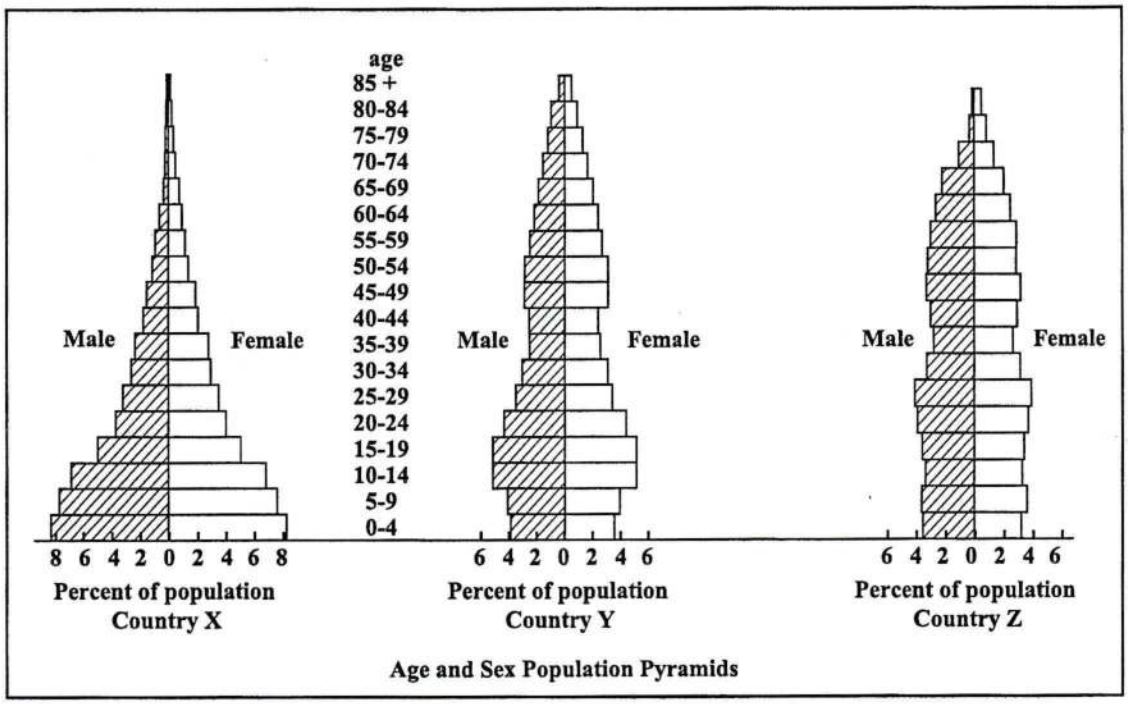
41. Which of the following factors is MOST likely to contribute to Pam's desire to want to leave the country?

(A) Boredom
(B) Frustration
(C) Poor infrastructure
(D) Poor quality education

42. Which of the following could account for rapid population increase in a country?

(A) High mortality, low fertility
(B) High immigration, high fertility
(C) Low fertility, low living standards
(D) High immigration, high living standards

Items **43–44** refer to the following diagram which represents population profiles for countries X, Y and Z.



Age and Sex Population Pyramids

Adapted from I. Waterman, Social Studies for Caribbean Examinations, Macmillan Caribbean, 1986.

43. In which of the following country(ies) would the provision of many primary school places be a **major** priority?

(A) X only
(B) Z only
(C) X and Y only
(D) Y and Z only

44. Which statement is **true** for the population of all three countries?

(A) The birth rates are high.
(B) The sex ratios are similar.
(C) The population growth is slow.
(D) The population of elderly people is large.

45. Which of the following would contribute MOST to equalizing the distribution of wealth in a country?

(A) Increased educational opportunities
(B) Free health services for all citizens
(C) Welfare payments to unemployed adults
(D) Unemployment among uneducated adults

46. 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

47. For which of the following reasons do young adults in the Caribbean usually move from their villages to towns and cities?

I. Employment opportunities
II. Training and education advancement
III. More government welfare programmes

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

48. Which of the following industries depends MAINLY on exploiting nonrenewable natural resources?

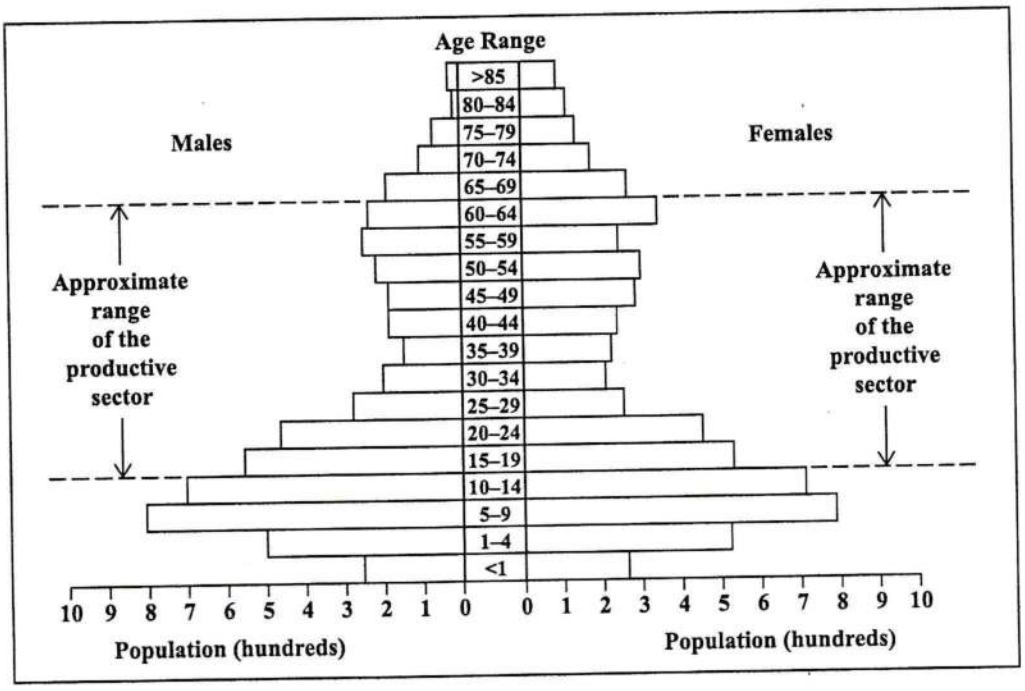
(A) Tourism
(B) Lumbering
(C) Bauxite mining
(D) Deep-sea fishing

49. Which of the following are ways by which people have caused soil erosion in the Caribbean?

I. Crop rotation
II. Mining
III. Slash and burn

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

Items **50–51** refer to the following population diagram of Country P.



50. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for the decrease in the population in the 25–49 age group?

(A) War
(B) Migration
(C) Birth control
(D) Unemployment

51. The number of males too young to be included in the productive sector is approximately

(A) 850
(B) 1 500
(C) 2 250
(D) 8 000

52. Which of the following would play an important part in a government's efforts to increase consumption of locally produced food?

(A) Increasing the price of imported food
(B) Increasing taxes on agricultural lands
(C) Imposing duties on imported farm tools
(D) Cutting down forest trees to obtain more agricultural land

53. Water is renewed naturally through

(A) the addition of chlorine
(B) boiling before drinking
(C) filtration at the treatment plant
(D) processes of the hydrological cycle

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

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

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

55. The CARICOM Secretariat, located in Guyana, is MAINLY responsible for

(A) making policy statements on regional security
(B) creating economic activity for the people of the region
(C) implementing the decisions taken by regional leaders
(D) ensuring the efficient operation of the Caribbean countries

56. Which of the following is LEAST consistent with the idea of promotion of regional cooperation?

(A) Increasing trading activities among CARICOM member states
(B) Implementing strict immigration policies for nationals of member states
(C) Increasing efforts to market the Caribbean as a common tourist destination
(D) Sharing information and skills in the implementation of development projects

57. The MOST likely result of CARICOM countries pooling their skilled human resources would be

(A) reduced wages and salaries
(B) increased foreign exchange
(C) increased rate of 'brain drain'
(D) reduced need for foreign experts

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

(A) Reduction in import duties on regional goods
(B) Use of a variety of currencies 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

59. The University of the West Indies and the Caribbean Examinations Council are two examples of

(A) official organs of the Caribbean Community
(B) institutions that design programmes to develop the economy of the region
(C) regional institutions responsible for CARICOM's day-to-day affairs
(D) nongovernmental institutions supported by CARICOM member states

60. Which of the following is a reason for the common external tariff (CET) within CARICOM?

(A) To create a common currency in the region
(B) To encourage political union among member states
(C) To promote 'hassle free' travel throughout the region
(D) To reduce demand for goods

END OF TEST

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