CANDIDATE – PLEASE NOTE!

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

TEST CODE **01243010**

FORM TP 2016113

MAY/JUNE 2016

CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE® EXAMINATION

SOCIAL STUDIES

Paper 01 – General Proficiency

1 hour 15 minutes

24 MAY 2016 (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 (A) 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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1. Which of the following are aspects of the socialization process?

I. Recreational activity
II. Religious teaching
III. Reproduction

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

2. In which of the following family types are cultural traditions passed from older members to children MOST easily?

(A) Nuclear
(B) Extended
(C) Single-parent
(D) Sibling controlled

3. The term 'patrifocal' refers to a family in which

(A) the father is the authority figure in the household
(B) the mother is not present in the household
(C) kinship is traced along the father's line of ancestors
(D) husband and wife live at the home of the husband's parents

4. 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) enjoy using the labour saving devices in the home
(D) are responding to the changing roles of family members

5. Which of the following is NOT a role that females traditionally play in the family?

(A) Caregiver
(B) Homemaker
(C) Breadwinner
(D) Socializing agent

6. Which of the following would MOST likely result from women working outside the home?

I. Improved standard of living
II. Higher self-esteem for women
III. Decline in family values

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

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. Which of the following BEST explains the reason for the promotion of family planning in the Caribbean?

(A) To ensure a balance in numbers between male and female
(B) To teach parents to supervise the activities of their children
(C) To allow persons to have sexual relationships with chosen partners
(D) To give parents control over the number and spacing of their children

9. Which of the following is likely to undermine the authority of parents in the home?

(A) Setting and enforcing clear rules for conduct
(B) Inconsistency in rewarding and punishing children
(C) Giving cash allowances to adolescent family members
(D) Allowing children to participate in family decision making

Item 10 is based on the following passage.

Unemployment and hard economic conditions have forced both parents in some Caribbean families to migrate, leaving an elder son or daughter to care for younger brothers and sisters.

10. Which of the following problems is LEAST likely to affect the younger brothers and sisters of such families?

(A) Low achievement at school
(B) Breakdown in discipline in the home
(C) Lack of adult role models in the home
(D) Lack of opportunity for peer group interaction

11. Which of following MOST likely accounts for the high incidence of street children in the Caribbean?

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

12. Which of the following is NOT a way by which traditional customs are kept alive in the Caribbean?

(A) Archives compiling local oral history
(B) Villagers organizing folk festivals annually
(C) Families practising ancestral dances regularly
(D) Governments supporting senior citizens' homes

13. 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

14. A school is a formal group MAINLY because members

(A) perform the same rituals
(B) live in the same community
(C) are selected by other members
(D) participate in community activities

15. Which of the following actions is 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

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16. Which of the following are characteristics of a strong leader?

I. Is willing to make decisions
II. Is always lenient with members
III. Does not tolerate disorder

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

Items 17–18 refer to the following dialogue.

Sita: When Marvin was group leader he was always ordering us about.

Paul: Me, I prefer a group leader who allows members to do as they please.

17. The leadership style of Marvin, as described in the dialogue above, is

(A) autocratic
(B) democratic
(C) charismatic
(D) laissez-faire

18. Paul's statement indicates that he prefers a leader with a style that is

(A) autocratic
(B) democratic
(C) laissez-faire
(D) charismatic

19. Adolescents are MOST likely to influence each other in a positive way when they

(A) force each other to accept the same values
(B) advise each other to carry out anti-social activities
(C) encourage each other to always challenge adults' views
(D) become involved in guidance and counselling activities

20. Democratic control and open membership are features of a

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

21. Which of the following would NOT usually be associated with educational institutions?

(A) Rules and regulations
(B) Customs and traditions
(C) Suppression of freedom
(D) Transmission of culture

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

I. Government
II. Marriage
III. Religion

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

23. Which of the following is LEAST likely to lead to protest by a trade union?

(A) Inadequate benefits for workers
(B) Unhealthy working environment
(C) Few opportunities for promotion
(D) Expensive housing for managers

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

(A) Public meetings
(B) Radio advertisements
(C) House-to-house visits
(D) Public opinion surveys

25. Caribbean countries where the Queen of England is the head of state may be described as

(A) republics
(B) monarchies
(C) democracies
(D) dictatorships

26. Which of the following groups of Caribbean countries have a republican form of government?

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

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

(A) prime minister
(B) governor general
(C) leader of the house
(D) president of the senate

28. 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) rejecting policies which the ruling party proposes
(D) analysing government's policies and presenting alternatives

29. In all CARICOM countries citizens have the right to vote. This right is preserved because

(A) general elections occur every four or five years
(B) citizens only vote if required by the law to do so
(C) it is enshrined in the constitutions of these countries
(D) there are two or more political parties for which citizens vote

30. 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) independence

31. The population density of a country will be high if the

(A) birth rate is high and the death rate is low
(B) death rate is low and the birth rate is low
(C) death rate is high and the birth rate is low
(D) birth rate is high and the death rate is high

32. Which of the following BEST describes a census?

(A) The collection of information on the births and deaths in a country
(B) The registration of persons in preparation for general elections in a country
(C) Information on the amount of money spent on goods and services in a country
(D) The counting and recording of the characteristics of the population in a country

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33. Which of the following is NOT a result of population growth?

(A) Traffic congestion
(B) Availability of land
(C) Development of slums
(D) Increased demand on social services

34. 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

35. Which of the following situations is LEAST likely to result from an increase in immigration in a country?

(A) Overpopulation
(B) Reduction in wages
(C) Increase in job opportunities
(D) Overcrowding in urban areas

36. Which of the following 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

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

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

38. Which of the following is LEAST likely to lead to the development of the human resources of a country?

(A) Improved health services
(B) Increase in the cost of living
(C) Increase in the minimum wage
(D) Improved educational opportunities

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

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

40. Which of the following is based on exploiting non-renewable natural resources?

(A) Fishing
(B) Lumbering
(C) Bauxite mining
(D) Hydroelectric power

41. Which of the following groups of resources can be classified as renewable?

(A) Forests, water, land
(B) Land, bauxite, asphalt
(C) Petroleum, forests, water
(D) Bauxite, petroleum, natural gas

42. Which of the following Caribbean territories has the LEAST amount of forest resources?

(A) Belize
(B) Guyana
(C) Barbados
(D) Dominica

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

(A) Increasing subsidies to farmers
(B) Increasing the price on agricultural lands
(C) Imposing heavy import duties on farm tools
(D) Cutting down forest trees to make land available to farmers

44. Fish, bauxite and sand are BEST classified as

(A) minerals
(B) elements
(C) products
(D) resources

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

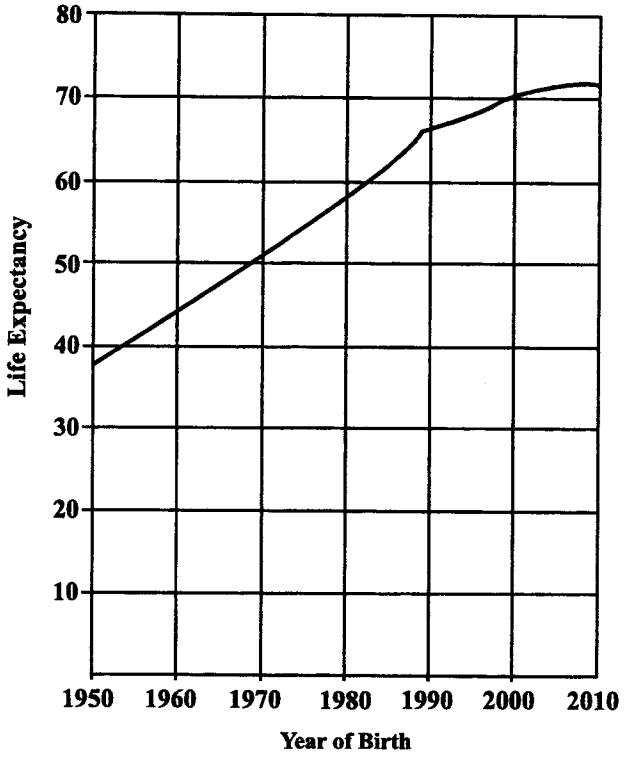
I. Mining
II. Slash and burn
III. Crop rotation

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

46. Which of the following has the potential to cause the MOST serious threat of pollution to the beaches of the Caribbean?

(A) An oil spill from a tanker
(B) Hurricanes and high tides
(C) Improper garbage disposal
(D) Unsuitable fishing practices

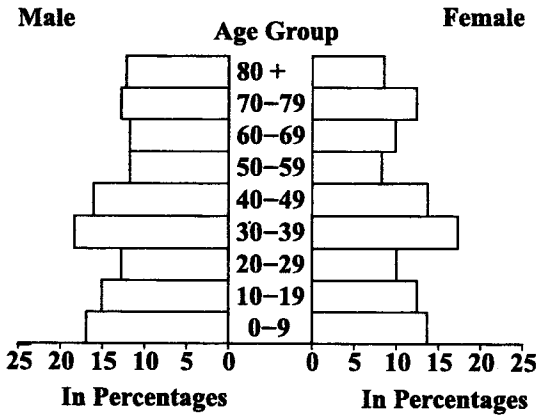
Item 47 refers to the following graph which shows the life expectancy of females in Country A, 1950–2010



47. Which of the following statements is correct, based on the graph above?

(A) The life expectancy declined after 2000.
(B) Before 1980, no one was likely to live past the age of 50.
(C) Between 1980 and 2010, women lived longer than men.
(D) Persons born in 1990 were more likely to live past 60 than those born in 1970.

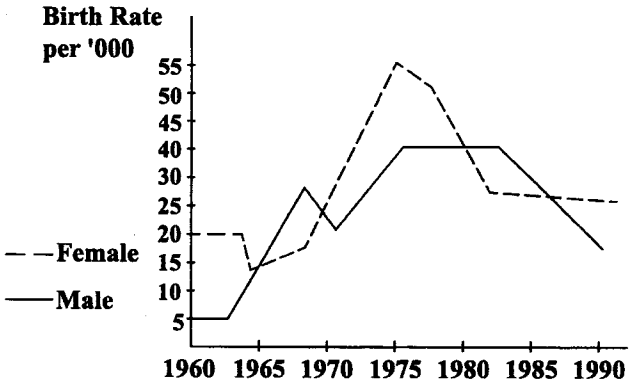
Item 48 refers to the following diagram which shows the population pyramid for Country X.



48. 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

Item 49 refers to the graph which shows birth rate according to gender for Country Z.



49. The graph above shows that in Country Z the

(A) female birth rate increased steadily between 1960 and 1990
(B) female birth rate reached its highest level around the mid-1970s
(C) male birth rate has always been lower than the female birth rate
(D) male birth rate was higher than the female birth rate between 1975 and 1980

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50. The treaty which led to the establishment of CARICOM is an example of a

(A) bilateral agreement
(B) unilateral agreement
(C) functional agreement
(D) multilateral agreement

51. 'Economic integration', as part of CARICOM's main objectives, aims primarily at

(A) rationalizing CARICOM's existing tariffs
(B) limiting outside access to CARICOM products
(C) accelerating development in CARICOM countries
(D) reducing the debt owed by CARICOM member states

52. Which of the following does NOT result from industrial development in the Caribbean?

(A) Increased exports
(B) Declining employment
(C) High standard of living
(D) Increased training opportunities

53. 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

54. The CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) was created to deepen the integration movement and to respond to the challenges and opportunities of

(A) communism
(B) globalization
(C) independence
(D) republicanism

55. 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 increase travel and contact among people of the region
(D) To ensure that goods from outside the region become cheaper

56. "Individual countries in the region are too small to make their presence felt on the world stage."

Implied in this statement is the need for individual countries to

(A) return to colonialism
(B) espouse republicanism
(C) demand their democratic freedom
(D) seek to create trading links with each other

57. Which of the following may HINDER economic integration in CARICOM?

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

58. "CARICOM countries need to pool their skilled human resources."

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

59. In relation to CARICOM, the University of the West Indies, the University of Guyana and the Council of Legal Education are known as

(A) associate institutions
(B) public organizations
(C) multilateral institutions
(D) nongovernmental organizations

60. Which of the following is a function of the Caribbean Development Bank?

(A) Regulating foreign exchange rates in CARICOM countries
(B) Providing loans to individuals in the Caribbean for home construction
(C) Serving as a central bank for all commercial banks in the CARICOM region
(D) Organizing and supervising loans for developmental work in member states

END OF TEST

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