

SHS 1 Government Objectives

Section 4: State-Society Relations

Instructions: Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

1. A government proposes a new tax on fuel, and widespread discussions, debates, and arguments about it erupt on social media and radio call-in shows. This collective expression of views is known as...
 - A. a political party manifesto.
 - B. a pressure group.
 - C. public opinion.
 - D. media censorship.
2. After a major news story breaks about a corruption scandal, polls show that public trust in the government drops significantly. A month later, after the government announces new anti-corruption measures, trust begins to rise again. This illustrates which feature of public opinion?
 - A. It is always rational.
 - B. It is diverse.
 - C. It is dynamic.
 - D. It is focused on private issues.
3. A student's views on the importance of free education are heavily influenced by their parents and close friends who all benefited from it. This is an example of public opinion being shaped by...
 - A. mass media.
 - B. social networks.
 - C. educational institutions.
 - D. political parties.
4. A TV station wants to predict the outcome of an election and commissions a research firm to call 1,000 randomly selected citizens to ask about their voting intentions. Which method is being used to measure public opinion?
 - A. An election
 - B. A public protest
 - C. A survey or opinion poll
 - D. Media coverage
5. A government that consistently ignores widespread public opposition to its policies is likely to...
 - A. become more popular.
 - B. face punishment at the next election.
 - C. find it easier to govern.
 - D. strengthen its democratic credentials.
6. One newspaper calls a government policy "a bold step forward," while another calls it "a reckless gamble." This situation demonstrates which feature of public opinion?
 - A. It is always unified.
 - B. It is varied and diverse.
 - C. It is unimportant to the government.
 - D. It is formed only through elections.
7. A government decides to hold a national referendum on a major constitutional change. This is a method of measuring public opinion that is most similar to...
 - A. a protest.
 - B. an election.
 - C. a media campaign.
 - D. a focus group.
8. If public opinion is based on widespread misinformation or "fake news," then...
 - A. it will be more rational and well-informed.
 - B. the government is more likely to make effective policies.
 - C. its quality is compromised, and it may not reflect good judgment.
 - D. it will have no influence on the government.
9. A journalist writes an investigative report exposing corruption in a government ministry. In this role, the media is acting as...
 - A. an entertainer.
 - B. a watchdog.
 - C. a political party.
 - D. a pressure group.
10. A TV station that only shows positive news about the current government and refuses to air any stories about opposition parties is failing to uphold which key principle?
 - A. Accountability
 - B. Independence
 - C. Truthfulness
 - D. Balance or Impartiality
11. A government that shuts down internet access and blocks social media sites during a period of political unrest is engaging in...
 - A. media accountability.
 - B. media censorship.
 - C. investigative journalism.
 - D. public relations.
12. A person earns a living by creating popular comedy skits and posting them on YouTube and TikTok. Their work is an example of the media's role in...
 - A. the watchdog function.
 - B. information dissemination.
 - C. job creation.
 - D. political campaigning.

13. A newspaper publishes a story with incorrect facts. The principle of accountability would require the newspaper to...

- A. ignore the mistake and hope no one notices.
- B. publish a correction and apologize for the error.
- C. blame the government for the mistake.
- D. delete the story from its website without explanation.

14. A person can read a newspaper without electricity, but needs a smartphone and data to access a news blog. This highlights a key difference between...

- A. public and private media.
- B. print and electronic media.
- C. mass parties and elite parties.
- D. promotional and sectional groups.

15. A journalist who accepts a gift from a politician in exchange for writing a positive story has compromised which guiding principle?

- A. Independence
- B. Accuracy
- C. Balance
- D. Accountability

16. One of the major problems facing many media houses in Ghana is a weak financial position. This is a problem because it can...

- A. make them more critical of the government.
- B. force them to hire more qualified journalists.
- C. make them vulnerable to influence from their advertisers or political financiers.
- D. improve the quality of their reporting.

17. The concept of the media as the "Fourth Estate" implies that it...

- A. is the most powerful branch of government.
- B. should work directly for the government.
- C. serves as a crucial check on the power of the government.
- D. is only concerned with entertainment.

18. Legitimate grounds for media censorship in a democracy would include...

- A. preventing criticism of the president.
- B. stopping the spread of hate speech that incites violence.
- C. hiding information about government corruption.
- D. ensuring that only one political viewpoint is heard.

19. The Green Party campaigns on a platform of environmental protection and contests elections in every constituency. Their primary goal is to...

- A. influence government policy from the outside.
- B. win political power to implement their environmental policies.
- C. represent only the interests of environmental

scientists.

D. function as a media watchdog.

20. In Ghana's political system, the NPP and NDC are considered "mass parties" because...

- A. their membership is restricted to the elite.
- B. they have a broad membership base drawn from various sections of society.
- C. they do not contest national elections.
- D. they focus on only one specific issue.

21. A major policy decision for the NDC, such as selecting their presidential candidate for a national election, is made by which body in their party structure?

- A. The Polling Station Executives
- B. The Constituency Secretariat
- C. The Regional Secretariat
- D. The National Secretariat

22. Before an election, the NPP publishes a document outlining their plans for education, healthcare, and the economy if they are elected. This document is the party's...

- A. constitution.
- B. pressure group.
- C. manifesto.
- D. media report.

23. During an election, party volunteers go from house to house in a small neighborhood to encourage people to vote. These volunteers are likely organized by the...

- A. National Secretariat.
- B. Regional Secretariat.
- C. Polling Station Executives.
- D. party's legal team.

24. An "elite party" would most likely draw its members from...

- A. farmers and factory workers.
- B. students and the youth.
- C. the general population.
- D. wealthy business leaders and influential figures.

25. The hierarchical structure of political parties in Ghana ensures that...

- A. every member has an equal say in all decisions.
- B. there is a clear chain of command for organizing and campaigning.
- C. the party has no clear leader.
- D. decisions are made slowly and inefficiently.

26. When a political party is in power, its main function is to govern, while the main function of the opposition parties is to...
- A. agree with everything the government does.
 - B. provide a constructive critique of government policies and offer alternatives.
 - C. stop participating in parliament.
 - D. focus only on local issues.
27. A group of teachers organizes to demand better salaries and working conditions from the government. This group is best described as a...
- A. Political Party.
 - B. Sectional Pressure Group.
 - C. Promotional Pressure Group.
 - D. Mass Party.
28. An organization campaigns for the protection of the environment and animal rights, a cause that benefits society as a whole, not just its members. This is an example of a...
- A. Sectional Pressure Group.
 - B. Promotional Pressure Group.
 - C. Elite Party.
 - D. Political Party.
29. A pressure group meets directly with the Minister of Health to present research and argue for a new public health policy. This technique is known as...
- A. a protest.
 - B. a media campaign.
 - C. lobbying.
 - D. a petition.
30. While the Ghana Medical Association advocates for better health policies, it does not put forward candidates for president. This is because, unlike a political party, its primary aim is to...
- A. have a broad range of policies.
 - B. have a large membership.
 - C. influence those in power, not become the government.
 - D. be completely disorganized.
31. When a trade union calls for a nationwide strike to protest a government policy, it is using which technique?
- A. Lobbying
 - B. A seminar
 - C. A petition
 - D. A protest or demonstration

32. A pressure group that is regularly consulted by the government and works within the political system to achieve its aims is known as...
- A. an outsider group.
 - B. an anomic group.
 - C. an insider group.
 - D. a mass party.
33. The "Fix The Country" campaign in Ghana, which used social media and street protests to demand better governance, is a clear example of a...
- A. political party trying to win an election.
 - B. pressure group using outsider tactics to influence public opinion and policy.
 - C. sectional group representing the interests of a specific profession.
 - D. government agency implementing a new policy.
34. A key function of pressure groups in a democracy is to...
- A. ensure that only the majority view is heard.
 - B. represent specific interests that might be overlooked by political parties.
 - C. contest and win elections.
 - D. provide entertainment for the public.
35. If a government consistently makes policies that align with the results of major opinion polls, it is demonstrating...
- A. a disregard for public opinion.
 - B. responsiveness to the wishes of the population.
 - C. media censorship.
 - D. the characteristics of an elite party.
36. A media outlet is owned by the leader of a major political party. A discerning reader should be aware that news from this outlet may...
- A. be completely objective and impartial.
 - B. be biased in favor of the owner's political party.
 - C. focus only on international news.
 - D. be less accurate than social media rumors.
37. A promotional pressure group campaigning against plastic pollution and a sectional pressure group of plastic manufacturers are likely to...
- A. work together to achieve a common goal.
 - B. have conflicting interests and lobby the government from opposing sides.
 - C. merge to form a new political party.
 - D. agree on all aspects of environmental policy.

38. The hierarchical structure of a political party, from the national secretariat down to the polling station, is designed for what primary purpose?

- A. To ensure that local branches have more power than the national leadership.
- B. To efficiently mobilize voters and implement a unified campaign strategy across the country.
- C. To make the decision-making process as slow and complicated as possible.
- D. To limit the number of people who can join the party.

39. A government can best guard against the manipulation of public opinion by misinformation by...

- A. censoring all media outlets that disagree with it.
- B. promoting media literacy and supporting independent, fact-checking journalism.
- C. ignoring public opinion altogether.
- D. relying solely on social media for information.

40. Why would a political party be interested in the findings of an opinion poll?

- A. To understand which policies are popular with voters and shape their campaign message.
- B. To identify and punish citizens who do not support them.
- C. Because they are required by law to follow the polls.
- D. To decide which pressure groups to ban.

41. A pressure group representing cocoa farmers would be most effective if it lobbies...

- A. the Minister of Health.
- B. the Minister of Food and Agriculture.
- C. the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- D. the Chief Justice.

42. The rise of social media has made public opinion more fragmented but also...

- A. easier for governments to control.
- B. more difficult for ordinary citizens to express their views.
- C. faster to form and mobilize around specific issues.
- D. less important in a democracy.

43. A political party that campaigns on a very narrow issue, such as "banning all taxes," is behaving more like a...

- A. mass party.
- B. pressure group.
- C. media house.
- D. government institution.

44. If a media house is struggling financially, its "watchdog" role might be weakened because...

- A. it cannot afford to pay its journalists to conduct

lengthy, in-depth investigations.

- B. it will have to hire more journalists.

C. it will become more critical of the government.

- D. it will stop providing entertainment.

45. The most democratic way to measure public opinion is through...

- A. a violent protest.
- B. a free and fair election.
- C. a government-controlled newspaper.
- D. a social media poll open only to party members.

46. A key reason why pressure groups are important in a democracy is that they...

- A. allow the government to operate without any public scrutiny.
- B. provide an additional channel for citizens to engage with the political process between elections.
- C. aim to overthrow the government.
- D. make the law-making process simpler.

47. A political party's constituency office is more concerned with local issues than the national secretariat because...

- A. it has more power than the national office.
- B. its primary role is to mobilize and represent voters in that specific area.
- C. it is responsible for the party's international relations.
- D. it has a larger budget than the national office.

48. A media organization that consistently provides airtime to all political parties, not just the ruling one, is upholding the principle of...

- A. Accountability.
- B. Independence.
- C. Balance.
- D. Truthfulness.

49. A government might use a focus group instead of a large opinion poll when it wants to...

- A. get a quick, quantitative measure of public opinion.
- B. understand not just what people think, but why they think it.
- C. influence the media.
- D. organize a protest.

50. The relationship between public opinion, the media, and political parties in a democracy is best described as...

- A. completely separate, with no influence on each other.
- B. a dynamic interaction, where each one influences and is influenced by the others.
- C. a system where the government controls all three.
- D. a process where only political parties matter.