

SHS1 Government Objectives

Section 1: Basics of Government

Instructions: Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

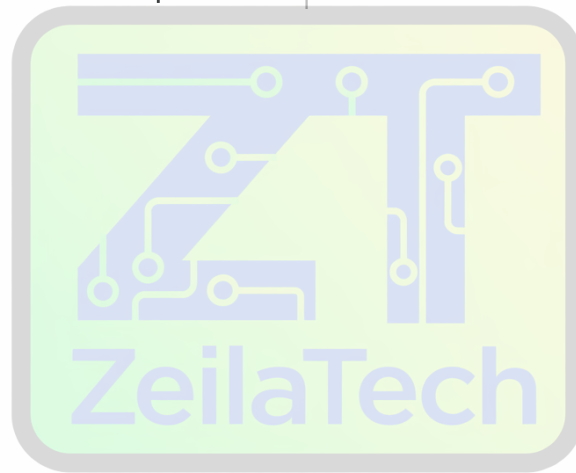
1. A university offers a course called "Comparative Politics" where students analyze the political systems of different countries. This represents government as...
 - A. an institution of the state.
 - B. an academic field of study.
 - C. an art or process.
 - D. a form of democracy.
2. When the Parliament of Ghana passes a new law, it is acting as which organ of government as an institution?
 - A. The Executive
 - B. The Judiciary
 - C. The Legislature
 - D. The Civil Service
3. A city council follows specific procedures to approve a new budget, including public hearings and multiple votes. This detailed procedure is an example of government as...
 - A. an institution.
 - B. an academic field.
 - C. an art or process.
 - D. a state.
4. The primary reason studying government helps citizens hold leaders accountable is because it...
 - A. guarantees them a job in the civil service.
 - B. helps them understand how the government is supposed to work.
 - C. teaches them how to start a political party.
 - D. gives them the power to arrest corrupt officials.
5. The Ghana Armed Forces protecting the country's borders is a clear example of which institutional importance of government?
 - A. Welfare Provision
 - B. Economic Development
 - C. Law Making
 - D. Security
6. A student who studies government and later becomes a diplomat for their country has utilized the...
 - A. security function of the state.
 - B. career opportunities provided by the academic discipline.
 - C. process of law making.
 - D. narrow view of development.
7. When a government builds a new highway to connect a farming region to a major city, it is primarily fulfilling its role in...
 - A. national security.
 - B. economic development.
 - C. judicial interpretation.
 - D. academic research.
8. Understanding one's right to vote and the responsibility to pay taxes are key benefits derived from which aspect of studying government?
 - A. Knowing Rights & Responsibilities
 - B. Career Opportunities
 - C. Welfare Provision
 - D. Law Making
9. A territory has a defined border, a population, and a government, but its major decisions are all dictated by a more powerful neighboring country. Which essential feature of a state is it lacking?
 - A. Population
 - B. Government
 - C. Geographical Boundary
 - D. Sovereignty
10. Which of the following is NOT one of the four essential features of a state?
 - A. A large military
 - B. A defined territory
 - C. A population
 - D. A government
11. A country's leader announces that development means building more factories and increasing

- the GDP, even if it leads to high pollution and worker exploitation. This leader is adopting the...
- A. broader (modern) view of development.
B. concept of human development.
C. narrow (traditional) view of development.
D. principle of inclusion.
12. A government launches a new policy that not only aims to increase trade but also focuses on improving literacy rates and access to clean water. This approach aligns with the...
- A. narrow view of development.
B. broader view of human development.
C. concept of sovereignty.
D. principle of separation of powers.
13. The key difference between the narrow and broader views of development is the broader view's emphasis on...
- A. only economic indicators.
B. human well-being and social factors.
C. military strength.
D. industrialization at any cost.
14. A wealthy businessman influences a political decision by funding a candidate's campaign. The source of his power is primarily...
- A. Knowledge.
B. Physical Force.
C. Wealth.
D. Charisma.
15. A police officer has the right to arrest a suspect because the law grants them that right. This is an example of...
- A. Power.
B. Authority.
C. Legitimacy.
D. Charisma.
16. A chief's right to rule is accepted by his people because it has been passed down through generations according to custom. This is an example of...
- A. Legal-Rational Authority.
B. Charismatic Authority.
C. Traditional Authority.
D. Military Power.
17. A political leader inspires millions to follow her vision for the country through her powerful speeches and personal charm. Her influence is based on...
- A. Traditional Authority.
B. Legal-Rational Authority.
C. Charismatic Authority.
D. Economic Power.
18. A government that wins a free and fair election is considered to have...
- A. only power.
B. only authority.
C. legitimacy.
D. charismatic authority.
19. The main difference between power and authority is that authority is...
- A. always inherited.
B. the use of physical force.
C. the legitimate or legal right to use power.
D. based on wealth.
20. A military general who seizes control of a country in a coup has power, but may lack...
- A. a military.
B. legitimacy.
C. economic resources.
D. a population.
21. In Country A, all major industries, including banks and farms, are owned and operated by the government. The primary goal is to provide for all citizens, not to make a profit. Country A's economic system is...
- A. Capitalism.
B. Socialism.
C. Democracy.
D. Feminism.
22. In Country B, individuals are free to start their own businesses, and the prices of goods are determined by competition in the market. Country B's economic system is...
- A. Socialism.
B. Capitalism.
C. Direct Democracy.
D. Traditional Authority.
23. The fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism lies in the...
- A. presence of a government.
B. ownership of the means of production.
C. need for a population.
D. level of economic development.

24. A small village where all adult members meet to vote on every community issue is practicing...
- A. Indirect Democracy.
 - B. Representative Democracy.
 - C. Direct Democracy.
 - D. Socialism.
25. In Ghana, citizens elect Members of Parliament to make laws on their behalf. This system is known as...
- A. Direct Democracy.
 - B. Indirect (Representative) Democracy.
 - C. Capitalism.
 - D. Traditional Authority.
26. A country holds elections every four years, allows multiple political parties to compete, and has a free press. These are key features of...
- A. Socialism.
 - B. a State.
 - C. Democracy.
 - D. Traditional Authority.
27. A government that bans all newspapers and jails journalists who criticize it is violating which key feature of democracy?
- A. Periodic Elections
 - B. Rule of Law
 - C. Freedom of Expression and the Media
 - D. Free Association
28. The existence of multiple political parties and civil society organizations is a direct result of which democratic principle?
- A. Rule of Law
 - B. Periodic Elections
 - C. Free Association and Assembly
 - D. Separation of Powers
29. A law is passed that requires companies to pay men and women the same salary for the same work. This law is a direct result of advocacy by which political ideology?
- A. Socialism
 - B. Capitalism
 - C. Feminism
 - D. Democracy
30. If a president is arrested and put on trial for breaking a law, it demonstrates the principle of...
- A. Separation of Powers.
 - B. Rule of Law.
 - C. Consensus Building.
 - D. Equity.
31. The President of Ghana appoints judges, but cannot remove them from office. This is an example of checks and balances related to the principle of...
- A. Rule of Law.
 - B. Feminism.
 - C. Separation of Powers.
 - D. Inclusion.
32. A government creates a new policy but first holds consultations with women's groups, youth organizations, and disability advocates to ensure their views are heard. This is an application of the principle of...
- A. Separation of Powers.
 - B. Inclusion.
 - C. Power.
 - D. Authority.
33. The main purpose of the Separation of Powers is to...
- A. make the government more efficient.
 - B. prevent the concentration and abuse of power.
 - C. ensure one political party stays in power forever.
 - D. combine the functions of all three branches.
34. A school provides a ramp for a student in a wheelchair to access the library. This is an example of...
- A. Equality.
 - B. Equity.
 - C. Consensus Building.
 - D. Separation of Powers.
35. The difference between equality and equity is that equity...
- A. treats everyone exactly the same.
 - B. recognizes different circumstances and provides specific support for an equal outcome.
 - C. is only concerned with economic outcomes.
 - D. is a less important principle than equality.

36. After a heated debate, a committee finds a compromise solution that all members can support, even if it's not their first choice. This process is known as...
- A. Separation of Powers.
 - B. Rule of Law.
 - C. Consensus Building.
 - D. Legitimacy.
37. "Due process" is a key component of the Rule of Law that ensures...
- A. laws are applied differently to different people.
 - B. legal procedures are fair, transparent, and consistent.
 - C. the executive branch is the most powerful.
 - D. leaders are above the law.
38. Feminism advocates for the equality of the sexes in which spheres of life?
- A. Only political
 - B. Only economic
 - C. Only social
 - D. Social, economic, and political
39. Providing every student with the same textbook is an example of equality. Providing an additional large-print textbook to a student with a visual impairment is an example of...
- A. Inequity.
 - B. Equity.
 - C. Illegitimacy.
 - D. Consensus.
40. The principle of Inclusion is most concerned with ensuring that...
- A. only the majority group's interests are considered.
 - B. government policies are made in secret.
 - C. the voices of historically excluded groups are heard in policymaking.
 - D. the three branches of government are kept separate.
41. If a state has a government and a population but no defined borders, it would be difficult to...
- A. enforce its laws and maintain its sovereignty.
 - B. have an economic system.
 - C. practice democracy.
 - D. provide welfare services.
42. A leader who gains power through a military coup has military power and may establish authority through force, but they will struggle to achieve...
- A. a defined territory.
 - B. a population.
 - C. legitimacy without the people's consent.
 - D. an executive branch.
43. A capitalist system with no government regulation could lead to worker exploitation, while a socialist system with total government control could lead to a lack of innovation. This suggests that...
- A. both systems are perfect.
 - B. many modern economies are mixed, combining elements of both.
 - C. capitalism is always better than socialism.
 - D. socialism is always better than capitalism.
44. A government that respects the Rule of Law is less likely to violate its citizens' rights because...
- A. the leaders are personally more moral than other leaders.
 - B. the government is bound by the same laws as the citizens.
 - C. the citizens have no rights to violate.
 - D. the government has no police force.
45. The principle of Separation of Powers would be violated if...
- A. the Legislature passes a law.
 - B. the Judiciary interprets a law.
 - C. the President could fire judges whose rulings they disagree with.
 - D. the Executive implements a policy.
46. A development plan that focuses only on building a large, expensive airport in the capital city (Narrow View) might fail to improve the lives of rural citizens, unlike a plan that also invests in rural roads and clinics (Broader View). This illustrates that...
- A. airports are not important for development.
 - B. the broader view of development is often more inclusive and equitable.
 - C. rural citizens do not contribute to the economy.
 - D. the narrow view is always cheaper.

47. Why is a free press essential for a functioning democracy?
- A. It ensures that only the government's views are published.
 - B. It informs the public and acts as a watchdog against the abuse of power.
 - C. It provides entertainment for the citizens.
 - D. It helps political parties to rig elections.
48. A policy of inclusion that involves consulting with disabled persons' organizations before building new public facilities is likely to result in...
- A. buildings that are inaccessible to people with disabilities.
 - B. more effective and user-friendly infrastructure for everyone.
 - C. a waste of public funds.
 - D. a decrease in the rights of disabled persons.
49. A leader who has charismatic authority might be very popular, but if they start ignoring the constitution and ruling by decree, they are undermining...
- A. traditional authority.
 - B. legal-rational authority and the rule of law.
 - C. their own charisma.
 - D. the principle of feminism.
50. The ultimate source of legitimacy for a government in a democracy is...
- A. its military strength.
 - B. its economic wealth.
 - C. the consent and acceptance of the people.
 - D. its historical traditions.



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