

KANKOR EXAMINATION

Social Sciences – High-Level Practice Paper | Set 10

Subjects: History • Geography • Civics • Economics • Sociology • Psychology

Instructions: Select the best answer. Questions are original Kankor-style practice questions with concept-based and analytical framing.

Section A

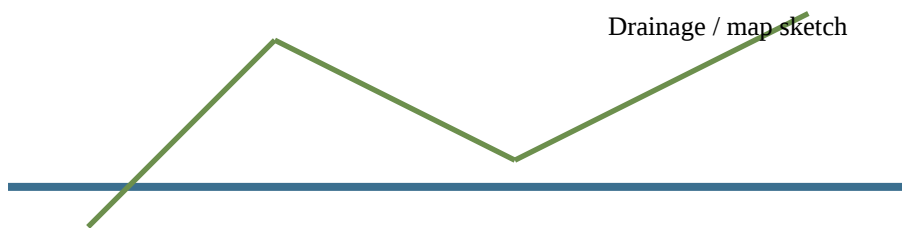
History — Q1. Why is comparative history useful?

- A. It helps identify patterns and differences across societies without assuming they developed identically
- B. It proves all societies followed one path
- C. It removes cultural context
- D. It makes evidence unnecessary

History — Q2. A historian assessing a source's provenance is primarily asking about its:

- A. Origin, authorship, date and transmission
- B. Market price
- C. Colour and size only
- D. Future importance

Geography — Q3. Why does ocean water moderate nearby temperatures?



- A. Its large heat capacity allows it to absorb and release heat gradually
- B. It prevents all evaporation
- C. It receives no solar radiation
- D. It stops winds

Geography — Q4. Which process contributes most directly to the formation of a V-shaped river valley?

- A. Vertical erosion by a youthful river
- B. Coral growth
- C. Wind deposition in deserts
- D. Ocean tides

Civics — Q5. A state of emergency should generally remain subject to:

- A. Constitutional and legal limits, oversight and proportionality
- B. Unlimited executive power
- C. Permanent suspension of all rights
- D. No judicial review

Section B

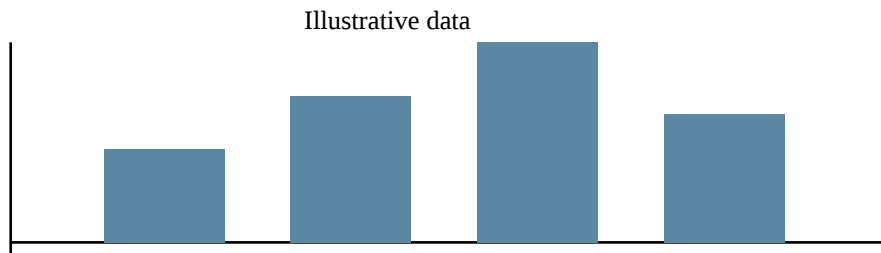
Civics — Q6. The principle of popular sovereignty means that:

- A. Ultimate political authority is derived from the people
- B. Courts alone create governments
- C. Military power is the sole source of legitimacy
- D. Citizens have no political role

Economics — Q7. Price discrimination occurs when a seller:

- A. Charges different prices to different buyers or markets for the same or similar product under specified conditions
- B. Changes product colour
- C. Raises all prices equally
- D. Stops production

Economics — Q8. Economic development is broader than economic growth because it includes:



- A. Changes in living standards, capabilities and structural conditions as well as output
- B. Only GDP increases
- C. Only exports
- D. Only population growth

Sociology — Q9. Anomie refers to a condition associated with:

- A. Weak or disrupted norms that can reduce social regulation and guidance
- B. Perfect social integration
- C. High rainfall
- D. A type of government

Sociology — Q10. Intersectionality emphasizes that:

- A. Different social positions and inequalities can interact to shape experiences
- B. One social category always explains everything
- C. Culture has no effect
- D. Inequality is purely biological

Section C

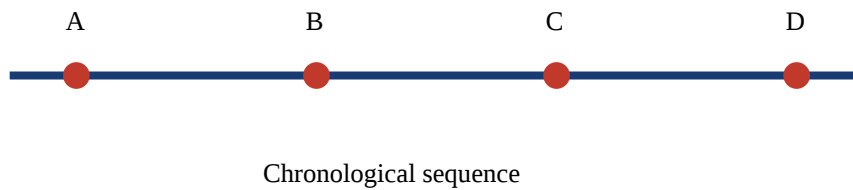
Psychology — Q11. The self-serving bias involves a tendency to:

- A. Attribute successes to oneself and failures partly to external factors
- B. Always blame oneself for success
- C. Ignore all outcomes
- D. Use exact statistical reasoning

Psychology — Q12. The serial position effect describes better recall for:

- A. Items near the beginning and end of a list
- B. Only middle items
- C. Random items only
- D. Items never studied

History — Q13. Why can economic data help historians understand societies?



- A. Production, prices, wages and trade can reveal material conditions and change
- B. Numbers have no historical value
- C. Economic records predict every event
- D. They replace all cultural evidence

Geography — Q14. Carrying capacity refers to:

- A. The population size an environment can sustainably support under given conditions
- B. The maximum height of a mountain
- C. A country's export value
- D. The speed of a river

Civics — Q15. Administrative accountability is strengthened by:

- A. Clear procedures, records, oversight and avenues for complaint or review
- B. Secret decisions without records
- C. Unlimited discretion
- D. No public reporting

Section D

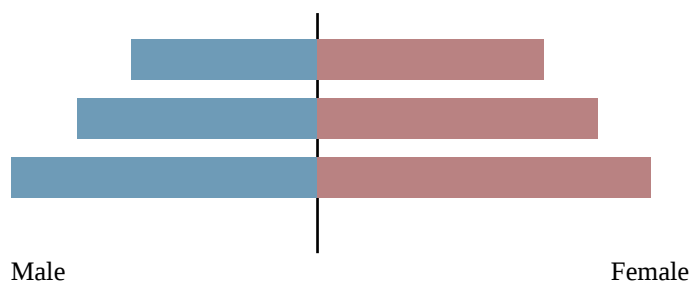
Economics — Q16. A negative externality from pollution means:

- A. Part of the cost of production is imposed on others who are not party to the transaction
- B. The producer pays every social cost
- C. Pollution benefits everyone
- D. Market prices always include all social costs

Sociology — Q17. Assimilation differs from multiculturalism because assimilation generally emphasizes:

- A. Adoption of dominant cultural patterns rather than sustained distinctiveness
- B. Complete cultural isolation
- C. No social interaction
- D. Abolition of language

Geography — Q18. A sustainable development approach seeks to:



- A. Meet present needs while preserving the capacity of future generations to meet theirs
- B. Maximize present extraction regardless of consequences
- C. Stop all economic activity
- D. Use only non-renewable resources

Economics — Q19. The Gini coefficient is commonly used as an indicator of:

- A. Income or wealth inequality
- B. Inflation alone
- C. Unemployment alone
- D. GDP growth alone

Civics — Q20. Why are peaceful protests important in a democracy?

- A. They provide a lawful channel for collective expression and political participation, subject to reasonable rules
- B. They replace elections permanently
- C. They remove all legal limits
- D. They guarantee every demand is accepted

Answer Key

1. A	2. A	3. A	4. A	5. A
6. A	7. A	8. A	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. A	13. A	14. A	15. A
16. A	17. A	18. A	19. A	20. A

Original Kankor-style practice material; not an official past paper.