

KANKOR EXAMINATION

Social Sciences – High-Level Practice Paper | Set 2

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

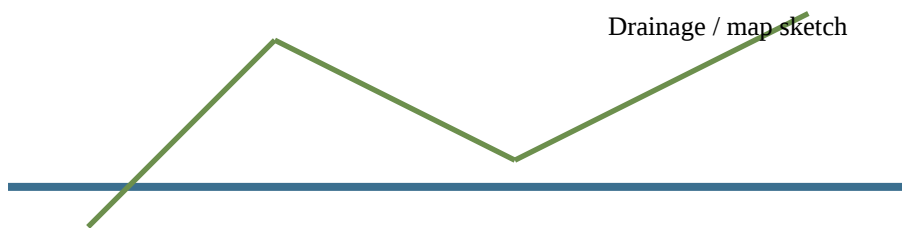
History — Q1. Why do historians compare multiple accounts of the same event?

- A. To identify agreements, differences, bias and missing evidence
- B. To guarantee that every account becomes true
- C. To avoid using evidence
- D. To make chronology unnecessary

History — Q2. The development of long-distance trade most directly encouraged:

- A. Exchange of goods, ideas, technologies and cultural practices
- B. The disappearance of cities
- C. The end of agriculture
- D. Isolation between societies

Geography — Q3. A watershed is best defined as:



- A. An area whose surface water drains toward a common outlet
- B. A single underground cave
- C. A mountain's highest point
- D. A coastal sandbar

Geography — Q4. Why do coastal regions often experience smaller annual temperature ranges?

- A. Large water bodies heat and cool more slowly than land
- B. Coastal areas receive no sunlight
- C. Sea level prevents evaporation
- D. Winds cannot reach coasts

Civics — Q5. A bicameral legislature has:

- A. Two legislative chambers
- B. Two constitutions
- C. Two presidents
- D. Two judicial systems

Section B

Civics — Q6. A referendum allows citizens to:

- A. Vote directly on a specific public question or proposal
- B. Appoint every judge directly
- C. Replace all laws with customs
- D. Control private companies

Economics — Q7. When the price of a normal good falls, quantity demanded generally rises because of the:

- A. Law of demand
- B. Law of diminishing returns
- C. Law of supply
- D. Principle of scarcity

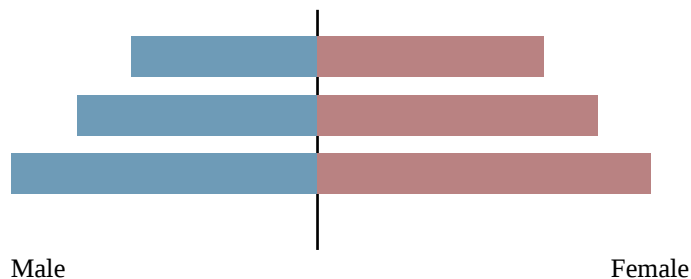
Economics — Q8. Real income differs from nominal income because real income considers:

- A. Changes in purchasing power and prices
- B. Only the number of banknotes
- C. Population size only
- D. Government structure

Sociology — Q9. A social institution is:

- A. An established pattern of roles and relationships meeting social needs
- B. A single person's opinion
- C. A temporary weather event
- D. A private possession

Sociology — Q10. Social stratification refers to:



- A. Structured inequality between social categories
- B. Random differences in personality
- C. Equal distribution of every resource
- D. Biological inheritance only

Section C

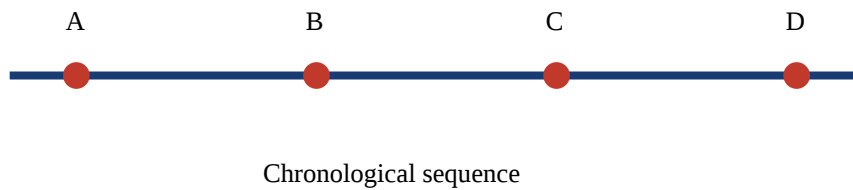
Psychology — Q11. Classical conditioning is associated with learning through:

- A. Association between stimuli
- B. Only conscious reasoning
- C. Economic incentives
- D. Genetic mutation

Psychology — Q12. A person's relatively stable patterns of thinking and behaving are commonly discussed under:

- A. Personality
- B. Reflex arc
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Population density

History — Q13. Archaeological layers are useful because, when undisturbed, they can help establish:



- A. Relative sequence and age of remains
- B. Exact future events
- C. Modern exchange rates
- D. Daily weather

Geography — Q14. The main cause of day and night is Earth's:

- A. Rotation on its axis
- B. Revolution around the Sun
- C. Tilt alone
- D. Distance from the Moon

Civics — Q15. A representative democracy primarily relies on citizens choosing:

- A. Officials to make public decisions on their behalf
- B. Military officers to write laws
- C. Businesses to run courts
- D. Judges to collect taxes

Section D

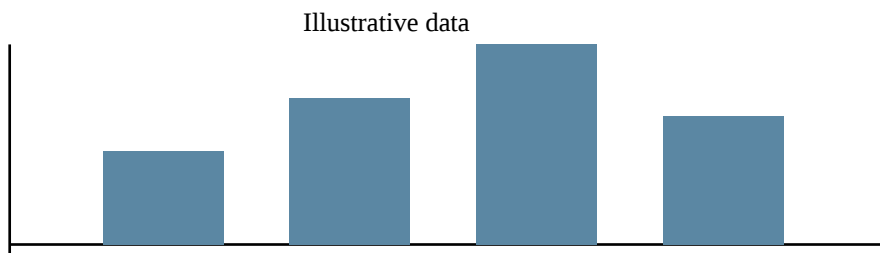
Economics — Q16. When a central bank raises interest rates, one likely effect is:

- A. Borrowing becomes more expensive, which can reduce demand
- B. All prices immediately fall to zero
- C. Exports automatically double
- D. Money supply must become infinite

Sociology — Q17. Cultural diffusion occurs when:

- A. Ideas or practices spread between social groups
- B. A population stops communicating
- C. A language becomes extinct overnight
- D. A government changes its currency

Geography — Q18. Urbanization refers to:



- A. Growth in the proportion of people living in urban areas
- B. Movement of rivers toward mountains
- C. Decline of all cities
- D. Formation of ocean currents

Economics — Q19. A public good is often difficult to provide privately because it is:

- A. Non-excludable and non-rival in consumption
- B. Always expensive to produce
- C. Only consumed by governments
- D. Illegal to trade

Civics — Q20. Checks and balances are designed to:

- A. Allow institutions to restrain excessive use of power by one another
- B. Eliminate all disagreements
- C. Give courts control of markets
- D. Prevent constitutional review

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.