

KANKOR EXAMINATION

Social Sciences – High-Level Practice Paper | Set 4

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

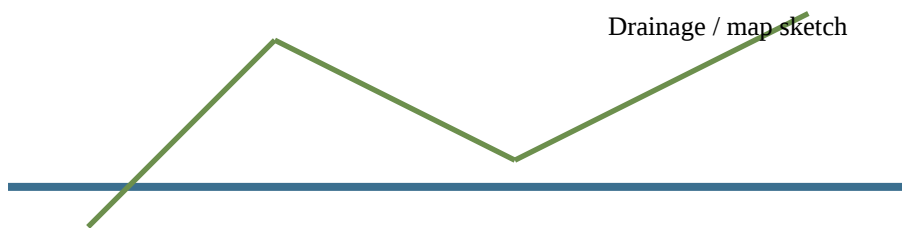
History — Q1. A secondary historical source is generally one that:

- A. Analyzes or interprets evidence about the past after the events studied
- B. Must be written by an eyewitness
- C. Can never cite primary evidence
- D. Is always less useful

History — Q2. The spread of printing technology historically contributed to:

- A. Faster and wider circulation of written ideas
- B. The end of literacy
- C. The disappearance of universities
- D. The end of political debate

Geography — Q3. The Prime Meridian is defined as:



- A. 0° longitude
- B. 0° latitude
- C. 180° latitude
- D. 90° longitude

Geography — Q4. Why are deserts found in some subtropical regions?

- A. Descending dry air in global circulation suppresses rainfall
- B. They are always far from oceans
- C. All deserts are at high altitude
- D. The Sun never reaches them

Civics — Q5. Judicial review allows courts to examine whether:

- A. Government action or legislation conforms to constitutional principles
- B. Private businesses have enough profit
- C. Weather forecasts are correct
- D. Exports are increasing

Section B

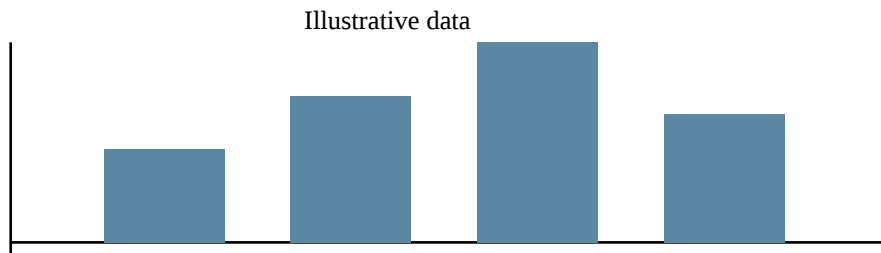
Civics — Q6. A federal system divides constitutional authority between:

- A. Central and regional governments
- B. Judges and journalists
- C. Banks and firms
- D. Schools and families

Economics — Q7. A progressive tax is one in which the tax rate generally:

- A. Rises as taxable income rises
- B. Falls as income rises
- C. Is identical for every income
- D. Applies only to imports

Economics — Q8. GDP measures the market value of:



- A. Final goods and services produced within an economy over a period
- B. All second-hand goods ever sold
- C. Only government salaries
- D. Only agricultural output

Sociology — Q9. Assimilation occurs when a minority group:

- A. Gradually adopts major cultural patterns and may lose distinctive practices
- B. Creates a new planet
- C. Stops using language
- D. Becomes a government ministry

Sociology — Q10. A social movement is best described as:

- A. Collective organized action seeking or resisting social change
- B. A random individual habit
- C. A market transaction
- D. A weather system

Section C

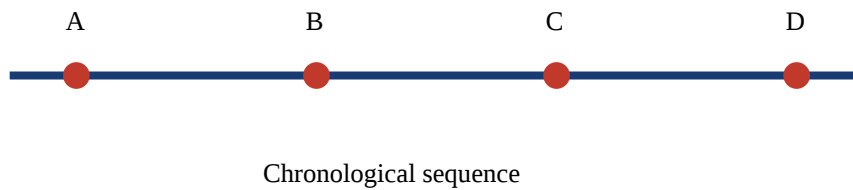
Psychology — Q11. Positive reinforcement increases behaviour by:

- A. Adding a desirable consequence after the behaviour
- B. Removing every consequence
- C. Punishing the behaviour
- D. Ignoring the behaviour always

Psychology — Q12. Cognitive dissonance refers to discomfort caused by:

- A. Inconsistency between beliefs, attitudes or behaviour
- B. High physical temperature
- C. Low population density
- D. Lack of sleep only

History — Q13. Industrialization changed urban life partly because:



- A. Factories concentrated employment and encouraged migration to cities
- B. Agriculture became impossible everywhere
- C. Cities lost all trade
- D. Transport disappeared

Geography — Q14. A population pyramid with a narrow base and wider older sections suggests:

- A. Low birth rates and an aging population
- B. Very high fertility
- C. A rapidly growing child population
- D. No migration

Civics — Q15. Universal suffrage means:

- A. Eligible adult citizens broadly have the right to vote without discriminatory exclusions
- B. Only property owners can vote
- C. Only officials can vote
- D. Voting is restricted to one profession

Section D

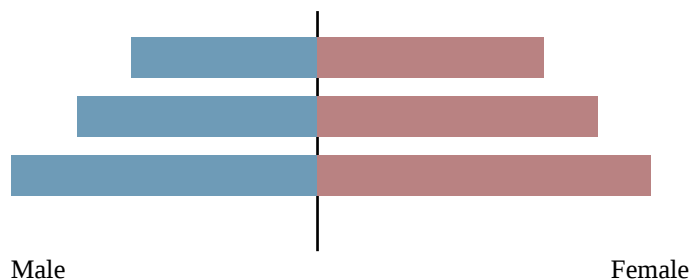
Economics — Q16. An externality occurs when:

- A. A third party is affected by an economic activity outside the market transaction
- B. A firm changes its logo
- C. A consumer changes brands
- D. A bank changes its opening hours

Sociology — Q17. Social mobility refers to:

- A. Movement of individuals or groups between social positions
- B. Physical movement caused by earthquakes
- C. Migration between planets
- D. Changes in weather

Geography — Q18. A delta forms mainly where a river:



- A. Loses energy and deposits sediment near its mouth
- B. Flows fastest down a steep canyon
- C. Evaporates before reaching the sea
- D. Freezes permanently

Economics — Q19. If supply decreases while demand is unchanged, equilibrium price generally:

- A. Rises
- B. Falls
- C. Becomes negative
- D. Must remain unchanged

Civics — Q20. Transparency in public administration mainly supports:

- A. Public access to relevant information and greater accountability
- B. Secret decision-making
- C. Removal of records
- D. Elimination of oversight

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.