

KANKOR EXAMINATION

Social Sciences – High-Level Practice Paper | Set 6

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 historical claim is more credible when it is supported by:

- A. Independent evidence from sources that can be critically evaluated
- B. A single anonymous statement
- C. A dramatic story
- D. A popular rumour

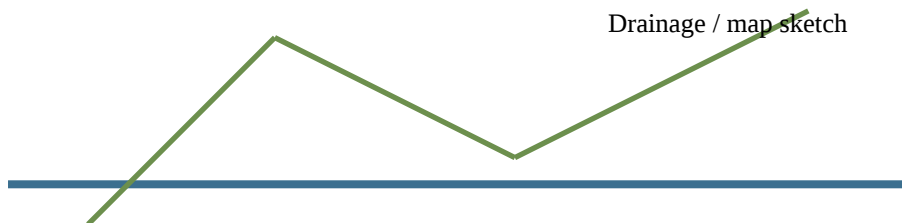
History — Q2. Why did ancient cities often develop specialized occupations?

- A. Food surpluses allowed some people to perform non-agricultural work
- B. Agriculture was impossible
- C. Trade was forbidden
- D. Everyone had identical jobs

Geography — Q3. The water cycle is powered mainly by:

- A. Solar energy and gravity
- B. Earthquakes only
- C. Ocean tides only
- D. Human migration

Geography — Q4. An aquifer is:



- A. A geological formation capable of storing and transmitting groundwater
- B. A surface cloud
- C. A mountain pass
- D. A coastal current

Civics — Q5. A legislature's oversight function involves:

- A. Scrutinizing executive actions and public spending
- B. Running every private company
- C. Interpreting dreams
- D. Forecasting rainfall

Section B

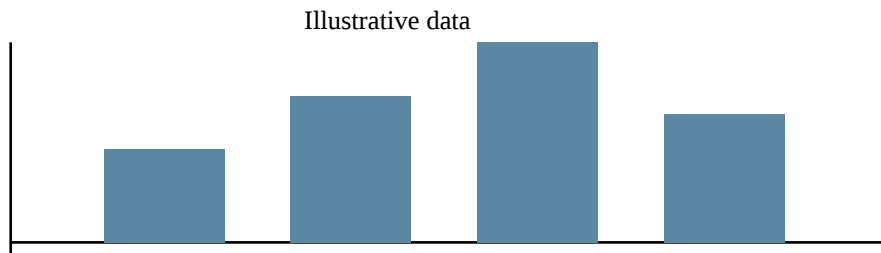
Civics — Q6. Decentralization means:

- A. Transferring some decision-making authority to lower levels of government or institutions
- B. Abolishing local government
- C. Concentrating all authority at the centre
- D. Removing public services

Economics — Q7. The law of diminishing marginal utility states that, generally:

- A. Additional units of a good provide progressively smaller additional satisfaction
- B. Total utility always falls from the first unit
- C. Prices always decrease
- D. Supply becomes zero

Economics — Q8. A budget deficit occurs when government:



- A. Spending exceeds revenue over a given period
- B. Revenue exceeds spending
- C. Exports exceed imports
- D. Savings exceed investment

Sociology — Q9. Primary groups are characterized by:

- A. Close, personal and relatively enduring relationships
- B. Formal contracts only
- C. Temporary anonymous interactions
- D. No emotional ties

Sociology — Q10. A stereotype is:

- A. A generalized and often oversimplified belief about a group
- B. A verified individual biography
- C. A legal constitution
- D. A statistical law

Section C

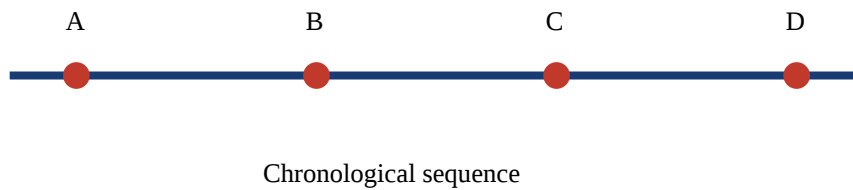
Psychology — Q11. Classical conditioning differs from operant conditioning because classical conditioning focuses on:

- A. Associations between stimuli and responses
- B. Consequences that shape voluntary behaviour
- C. Economic markets
- D. Political institutions

Psychology — Q12. Selective attention refers to:

- A. Focusing cognitive resources on some information while filtering other input
- B. Remembering every detail equally
- C. Sleeping deeply
- D. Changing personality instantly

History — Q13. Why are trade routes historically important beyond commerce?



- A. They connected communities and facilitated cultural and technological exchange
- B. They prevented migration
- C. They isolated cities
- D. They eliminated languages

Geography — Q14. An isobar connects places with equal:

- A. Atmospheric pressure
- B. Elevation
- C. Rainfall
- D. Population

Civics — Q15. A coalition government is usually formed when:

- A. Multiple political parties cooperate to form or support a governing majority
- B. One party bans all others
- C. Courts appoint every minister
- D. No election occurs

Section D

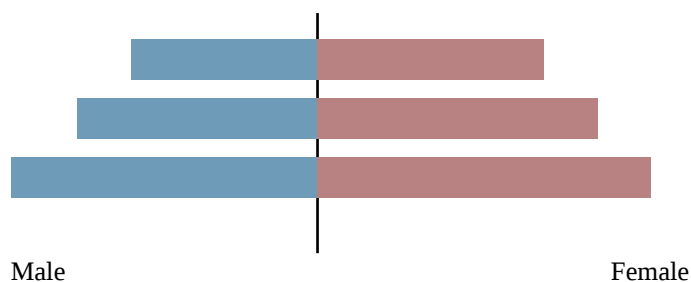
Economics — Q16. A monopoly is a market structure with:

- A. A single dominant seller and significant barriers to entry
- B. Many identical sellers with no barriers
- C. Only one buyer
- D. No product

Sociology — Q17. An achieved status is one that is:

- A. Acquired through choice, effort or accomplishment
- B. Assigned at birth in every case
- C. Always inherited
- D. Never changeable

Geography — Q18. Why are floodplains often both productive and hazardous?



- A. They receive fertile sediment but remain exposed to flooding
- B. They receive no water
- C. They cannot support agriculture
- D. They are always above rivers

Economics — Q19. Human capital refers to:

- A. Knowledge, skills, education and abilities that contribute to productivity
- B. Only machines
- C. Natural forests
- D. Currency reserves

Civics — Q20. A peaceful transfer of political power after elections demonstrates:

- A. Institutional acceptance of electoral legitimacy and constitutional rules
- B. Failure of democracy
- C. Absence of law
- D. Permanent rule by one leader

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.