

KANKOR EXAMINATION

Social Sciences – High-Level Practice Paper | Set 7

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

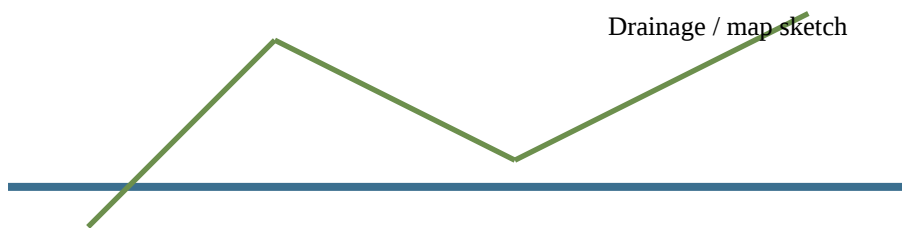
History — Q1. Why did agriculture contribute to population growth in early societies?

- A. More reliable food supplies could support larger settled populations
- B. It eliminated disease completely
- C. It stopped trade
- D. It made all land equally fertile

History — Q2. Historical bias can arise because an author:

- A. Selects and interprets evidence from a particular perspective or interest
- B. Must always be neutral
- C. Cannot know any facts
- D. Uses only archaeological data

Geography — Q3. Why does temperature generally decrease with altitude in the lower atmosphere?



- A. Rising air expands under lower pressure and cools
- B. Sunlight stops above sea level
- C. Gravity disappears
- D. Oceans become colder everywhere

Geography — Q4. A meander is a:

- A. Curving bend in a river channel
- B. Type of mountain
- C. Deep ocean trench
- D. Desert rock

Civics — Q5. Legislative representation is designed to:

- A. Give citizens a mechanism to influence public decisions through elected representatives
- B. Replace courts with markets
- C. End political participation
- D. Guarantee every policy is unanimous

Section B

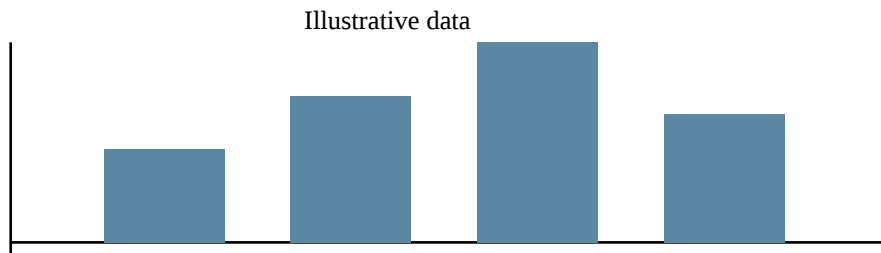
Civics — Q6. A veto is generally a power to:

- A. Reject or prevent a proposed measure from taking effect under specified rules
- B. Create a new constitution alone
- C. Conduct a census
- D. Set market prices

Economics — Q7. Consumer surplus is the difference between:

- A. What consumers are willing to pay and what they actually pay
- B. Revenue and profit
- C. Imports and exports
- D. Tax and subsidy

Economics — Q8. A subsidy to producers generally tends to:



- A. Lower production costs and encourage greater supply, other things equal
- B. Eliminate all demand
- C. Increase fixed costs automatically
- D. Ban competition

Sociology — Q9. Deviance is best understood as behaviour that:

- A. Violates significant social norms in a particular social context
- B. Is always criminal
- C. Is always harmful
- D. Has the same meaning in every culture

Sociology — Q10. Socialization continues throughout adulthood because:

- A. People encounter new roles, institutions and expectations
- B. Adult identity never changes
- C. Children stop learning
- D. Culture ends after school

Section C

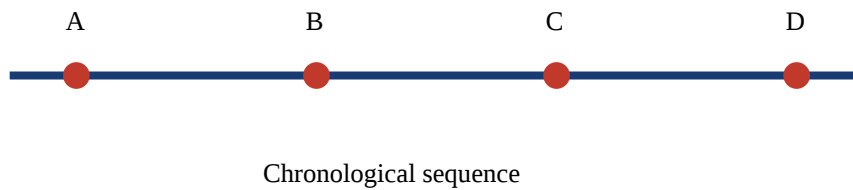
Psychology — Q11. The bystander effect suggests that a person may be less likely to help when:

- A. Other potential helpers are present and responsibility becomes diffused
- B. They are alone
- C. The situation is clearly understood
- D. They have practiced first aid

Psychology — Q12. Confirmation bias is the tendency to:

- A. Favor information that supports existing beliefs
- B. Reject every familiar idea
- C. Remember all evidence equally
- D. Avoid forming judgments

History — Q13. Why is context important when interpreting a historical document?



- A. Meaning can depend on the author's time, audience, purpose and circumstances
- B. Context makes evidence useless
- C. Every document has one universal meaning
- D. Context only matters for maps

Geography — Q14. Which factor most directly influences the location of many manufacturing industries?

- A. Access to markets, labour, transport, energy and inputs
- B. Distance from all roads
- C. Absence of consumers
- D. Only latitude

Civics — Q15. A petition is a means by which citizens can:

- A. Formally communicate a request or grievance to authorities
- B. Issue court judgments
- C. Create money
- D. Replace elections automatically

Section D

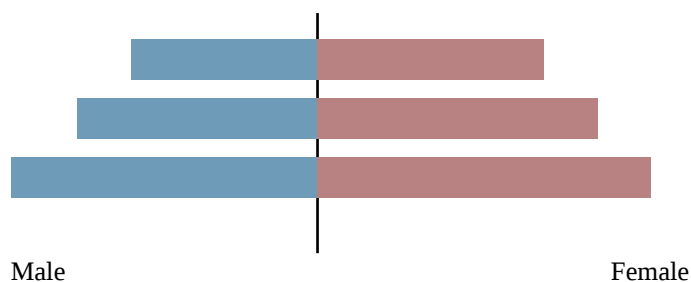
Economics — Q16. Deflation refers to a sustained decline in:

- A. The general price level
- B. Employment only
- C. Exports only
- D. Population density

Sociology — Q17. Cultural relativism encourages researchers to:

- A. Understand practices within their cultural context rather than judging solely by outside standards
- B. Assume all cultures are identical
- C. Reject all cultural differences
- D. Rank cultures automatically

Geography — Q18. Why are time zones approximately 15 degrees of longitude apart?



- A. Earth rotates about 360 degrees in roughly 24 hours
- B. The Moon rotates 15 degrees daily
- C. Latitude controls clocks
- D. Continents set the number

Economics — Q19. A price ceiling set below equilibrium price is likely to create:

- A. A shortage
- B. A surplus
- C. No market effect
- D. Automatic inflation to zero

Civics — Q20. Political legitimacy is strengthened when government:

- A. Operates according to accepted legal and institutional procedures and public consent
- B. Avoids elections
- C. Suppresses all criticism
- D. Ignores constitutional limits

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.