

KANKOR EXAMINATION

Social Sciences – High-Level Practice Paper | Set 8

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

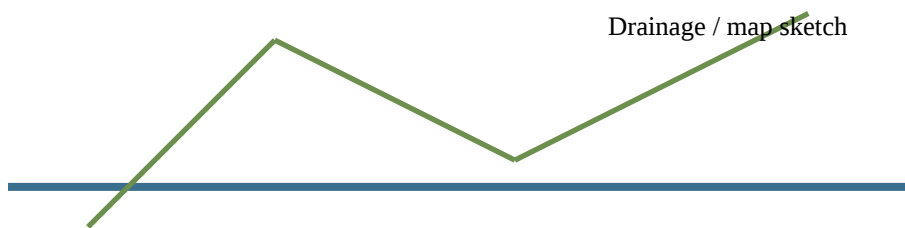
History — Q1. Why are archaeological artifacts interpreted with their context?

- A. Their location and association with other remains can change their historical meaning
- B. Artifacts always explain themselves
- C. Context only matters for modern objects
- D. Location has no evidentiary value

History — Q2. A historical periodization system is useful because it:

- A. Organizes the past into meaningful chronological frameworks
- B. Creates exact natural boundaries in all societies
- C. Eliminates interpretation
- D. Makes dates unnecessary

Geography — Q3. The greenhouse effect occurs because certain atmospheric gases:



- A. Absorb and re-emit outgoing infrared radiation
- B. Block all incoming sunlight
- C. Create Earth's rotation
- D. Remove all atmospheric water

Geography — Q4. Why can deforestation affect the local water cycle?

- A. It changes evapotranspiration, infiltration and runoff
- B. It stops gravity
- C. It eliminates clouds everywhere
- D. It increases Earth's orbit

Civics — Q5. Constitutionalism emphasizes:

- A. Government limited and structured by constitutional rules
- B. Unlimited executive authority
- C. Rule without legal constraints
- D. Removal of rights

Section B

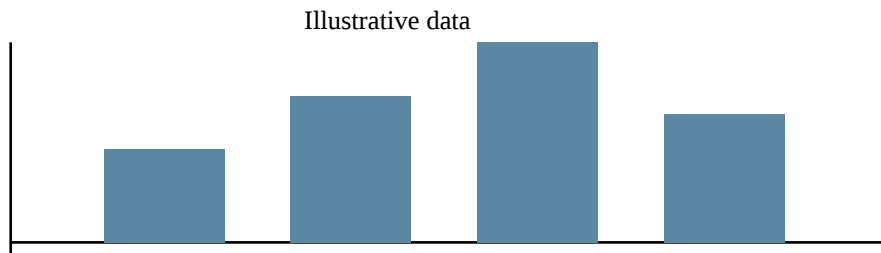
Civics — Q6. A secret ballot is intended primarily to:

- A. Protect voters from intimidation or retaliation over their choices
- B. Prevent citizens from voting
- C. Allow officials to see every vote
- D. Replace electoral registers

Economics — Q7. A recession is generally characterized by:

- A. A significant decline in overall economic activity
- B. Permanent zero unemployment
- C. Guaranteed price stability
- D. Rapid expansion in every sector

Economics — Q8. Fiscal policy mainly involves government decisions about:



- A. Taxation and public spending
- B. Interest rates set by banks only
- C. Weather forecasts
- D. Population genetics

Sociology — Q9. Social cohesion refers to:

- A. The strength of relationships, trust and shared commitment within a society
- B. The number of factories
- C. Individual income only
- D. Geographical elevation

Sociology — Q10. A nuclear family typically consists of:

- A. Parents and their dependent children
- B. All relatives across several generations
- C. Only grandparents
- D. A political party

Section C

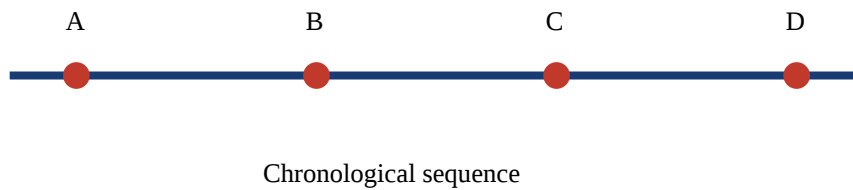
Psychology — Q11. Short-term stress can sometimes improve performance because:

- A. Moderate arousal may increase attention and readiness
- B. Stress always eliminates concentration
- C. Stress has no physiological effects
- D. Performance is unrelated to arousal

Psychology — Q12. The placebo effect illustrates that expectations can:

- A. Influence perceived or experienced outcomes under some conditions
- B. Change every disease permanently
- C. Replace all medical evidence
- D. Guarantee recovery

History — Q13. Why did ancient legal codes matter to historians?



- A. They provide evidence about social rules, authority, offences and penalties
- B. They describe modern elections
- C. They contain weather forecasts
- D. They eliminate social inequality

Geography — Q14. A population's dependency ratio compares:

- A. Dependent age groups with the working-age population
- B. Exports with imports
- C. Rainfall with temperature
- D. Cities with rivers

Civics — Q15. A public hearing can improve governance by:

- A. Allowing affected people to present views and information before decisions
- B. Replacing all laws
- C. Preventing evidence
- D. Removing accountability

Section D

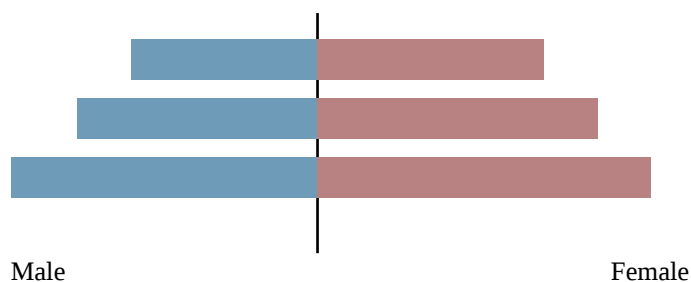
Economics — Q16. A bank's reserve requirement influences its ability to:

- A. Create deposits through lending within the banking system
- B. Determine rainfall
- C. Set every market price
- D. Eliminate currency

Sociology — Q17. Gender roles are best understood as:

- A. Social expectations about behaviour associated with gender in a given society
- B. Biological organs
- C. Fixed laws of nature
- D. Identical in every culture

Geography — Q18. Migration can be influenced by both push and pull factors. A pull factor is:



- A. Better employment opportunities at the destination
- B. Armed conflict at the origin
- C. Crop failure at home
- D. Political persecution at home

Economics — Q19. The Lorenz curve is commonly used to study:

- A. Income or wealth distribution
- B. Interest rates only
- C. Population age only
- D. Trade routes

Civics — Q20. Freedom of association protects the ability of people to:

- A. Form or join lawful groups and organizations
- B. Ignore all laws
- C. Control courts privately
- D. Avoid every public duty

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.