

KANKOR EXAMINATION

Social Sciences – High-Level Practice Paper | Set 9

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

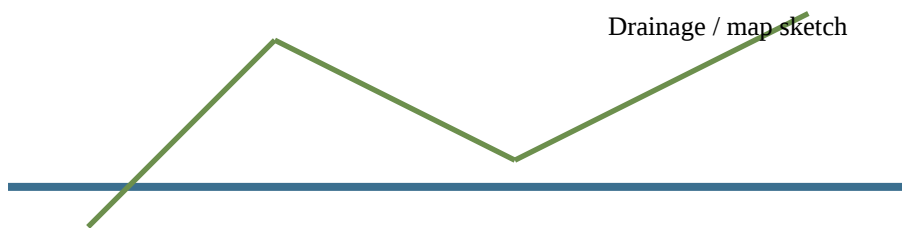
History — Q1. Why do historians distinguish correlation from causation?

- A. Two events occurring together does not by itself prove that one caused the other
- B. Every correlation is causal
- C. Causes never require evidence
- D. Chronology is irrelevant

History — Q2. The preservation of historical records is important because it:

- A. Allows later generations to examine evidence about past societies
- B. Guarantees one interpretation
- C. Prevents new research
- D. Eliminates source criticism

Geography — Q3. Which atmospheric layer contains most weather phenomena?



- A. Troposphere
- B. Stratosphere
- C. Mesosphere
- D. Thermosphere

Geography — Q4. Why does soil erosion often increase after vegetation removal?

- A. Roots and plant cover no longer protect soil from wind and water
- B. Rainfall stops
- C. Soil becomes permanently frozen
- D. Gravity disappears

Civics — Q5. A constitutional monarchy combines:

- A. A hereditary monarch with government operating under constitutional rules
- B. Military rule with no constitution
- C. A directly elected monarch
- D. Rule by judges alone

Section B

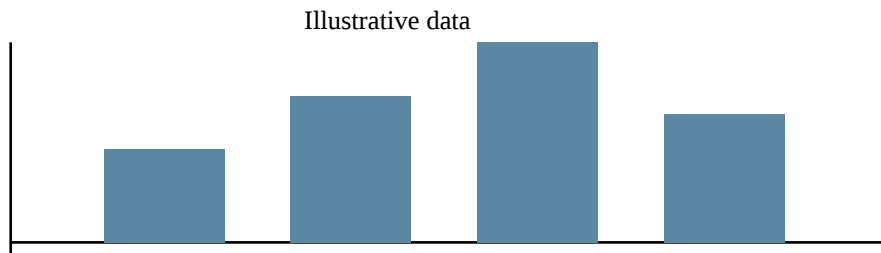
Civics — Q6. An executive branch is primarily responsible for:

- A. Implementing and administering laws and public policy
- B. Interpreting every historical document
- C. Conducting private trade
- D. Writing all court judgments

Economics — Q7. The marginal propensity to consume measures the change in consumption resulting from:

- A. A change in disposable income
- B. A change in population only
- C. A change in exports only
- D. A change in land area

Economics — Q8. A current account in the balance of payments includes major transactions involving:



- A. Goods, services, income and current transfers
- B. Only gold reserves
- C. Only government salaries
- D. Only domestic taxes

Sociology — Q9. Social capital refers to resources arising from:

- A. Networks, relationships, trust and cooperation
- B. Mineral deposits
- C. Individual height
- D. Climate zones

Sociology — Q10. A formal organization is characterized by:

- A. Defined roles, rules and structured goals
- B. No membership rules
- C. Only family ties
- D. No division of labour

Section C

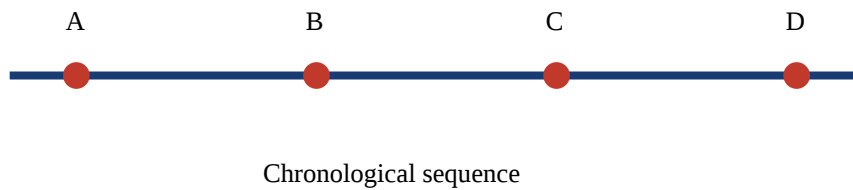
Psychology — Q11. The fundamental attribution error is the tendency to:

- A. Overemphasize personal factors when explaining others' behaviour
- B. Ignore personality completely
- C. Always blame situations
- D. Remember every event accurately

Psychology — Q12. The availability heuristic involves judging likelihood partly by:

- A. How easily relevant examples come to mind
- B. A formal probability calculation every time
- C. Official population data only
- D. Random selection

History — Q13. Why are maps useful historical sources?



- A. They can reveal territorial boundaries, settlement patterns, routes and political priorities
- B. They show only weather
- C. They are never biased
- D. They contain no social information

Geography — Q14. A country's population growth rate is influenced by:

- A. Births, deaths and migration
- B. Longitude alone
- C. Soil colour only
- D. Mountain height only

Civics — Q15. A constitutional court or supreme court may protect rights by:

- A. Reviewing government actions against constitutional standards
- B. Setting crop prices
- C. Running schools
- D. Managing private firms

Section D

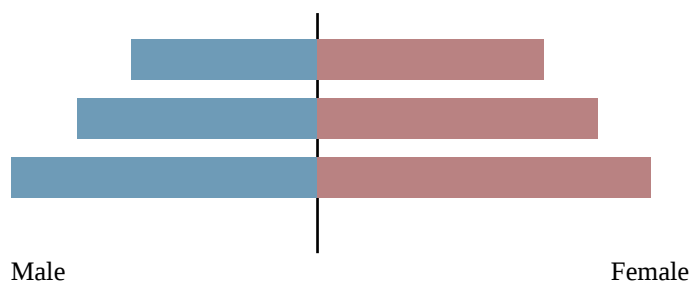
Economics — Q16. The multiplier effect suggests that an initial change in spending can:

- A. Generate a larger total change in income through repeated rounds of spending
- B. Have no effect under any conditions
- C. Reduce all output automatically
- D. Change population density directly

Sociology — Q17. A caste system is generally characterized by:

- A. Hereditary social categories with strong restrictions on status mobility and interaction
- B. Complete freedom of occupational choice
- C. Temporary political membership
- D. Random class assignment each year

Geography — Q18. A natural hazard becomes a disaster when:



- A. It causes serious disruption and losses that exceed a community's capacity to cope
- B. It occurs in an uninhabited area with no impact
- C. It is always predictable
- D. It is smaller than normal rainfall

Economics — Q19. An appreciation of a currency can make a country's exports, other things equal:

- A. More expensive to foreign buyers
- B. Cheaper to foreign buyers
- C. Free of all taxes
- D. Unaffected by exchange rates

Civics — Q20. An independent media can contribute to accountability by:

- A. Investigating and reporting information about public institutions
- B. Replacing the judiciary
- C. Making laws directly
- D. Collecting taxes

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.