The main reason for the origin of the Caribbean Community is:

a) The need for economic cooperation  
b) The formation of Carifta  
c) The existence of one type of people  
d) The maintenance of the University of the West Indies.

The first Heads of Government Conference was held in:

a) August, 1962  
b) May, 1961  
c) July, 1963  

The four countries that attended the first Heads of Government Conference were:

a) Jamaica, Guyana, Grenada and Barbados  
b) Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago  
c) Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Belize  
d) Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica and St. Lucia.

Carifta came into being on:

a) May 1, 1968  
b) July 1, 1968  
c) August 1, 1968  
d) May 1, 1971.

After the inception of Carifta, three functional institution were set up except:

a) The Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Secretariat  
b) The Caribbean Development Bank  
c) The more Developed Countries  
d) The Caribbean Examination Council

The Caribbean community has the following areas of activity except:

a) Economic integration through the Caribbean Common market  
b) A Common Economic and Political entity  
c) Common Services and Functional Cooperation  
d) The coordination of foreign policy among the independent countries.
The supreme policy-making body of Caricom is:

a) The Heads of Government Conference  
b) The foreign affairs ministers  
c) The Standing Committee of Ministers of Education  
d) The Common Market of Ministers.

One of these is not a common service of Caricom:

a) British West Indian Airways  
b) University of the West Indies  
c) The West Indies Shipping Service  
d) Caribbean Examination Council

The Caribbean Community is essentially a:

a) Federation of islands  
b) Pragmatic approach to realism  
c) Political entity  
d) Law-making institution.

The Caribbean Development Bank is situated in:

a) Barbados  
b) Guyana  
c) Jamaica  
d) Antigua

The difference between the MDC’s and the LDC’s is:

a) One of a degree of economic development  
b) One of a degree of political development  
c) One of a degree of social development  
d) One of a degree of educational development.

Caricom countries suffer from all the following except:

a) Acute economic and social problems  
b) Lack of human resources  
c) Lack of capital  
d) Unfavourable balance of trade.

The concept of “economic integration” means:

a) Cooperation among the different states  
b) The maintenance of federation  
c) Cooperation in economic development  
d) Cooperation in cultural affairs.
All the following are benefits derived from an adequately protected regional market except:

- a) Both industrial and agricultural developments are facilitated among member states;
- b) Efficiency and minimum costs of production can be achieved;
- c) Local industries can cooperate to export their excess products;
- d) More production will motivate greater local consumption of excess commodities.

Unity in Caricom:

- a) Increases the bargaining power of the community in relation to foreign countries;
- b) Makes it possible for member states to have greater self-reliance;
- c) Reduces the burden of taxation on citizens in member states;
- d) Increase cost of functional cooperation.

Which of the following resources are found in large quantities in Caricom countries?

- i) Bauxite
- ii) Natural gas
- iii) Petroleum
- iv) Copper.

- a) ii and iii only
- b) ii and iv only
- c) i, iii and iv only
- d) ii, iii and iv only

A Caribbean Court of Appeal of distinguished Caribbean jurists would replace the:

- a) Appeals Courts
- b) Mercy Committees
- c) Industrial Courts
- d) Privy Council

“Established in 1973, its immediate objective has been to provide relevant regionally and internationally recognized secondary school leaving examination”. To which of the following institution does the above statement refers?

- a) University of the West Indies
- b) Council of Legal Examination
- c) Caribbean Examination Council
- d) University of Guyana

Caricom is an example of a:

- a) Unilateral Treaty
- b) Multilateral Treaty
- c) Bilateral treaty
- d) Trilateral Treaty.
Identify the **odd one** in the following statements:

a) Caricom institutions are responsible for formulating policies
b) All Caricom members signed the treaty in 1973
c) Associate members of Caricom are independent bodies

Caricom was established to

a) Develop a common currency
b) Encourage closer relations with the U.S.
c) Promote regional cooperation
d) Replace federation

Identify the island below, which does NOT belong to CARICOM

a) Barbados
b) Trinidad
c) Jamaica
d) Cuba

All of the following are organizations connected to CARICOM except

a) Caribbean Examinations Council
b) Caribbean Development Bank
c) International Monetary Fund
d) Common Market Council

Which of the following groups does not consist mainly of Third World Countries?

a) ACP
b) EU
c) OECS
d) CARICOM

Which of the following institutions is responsible for coordinating health services within CARICOM?

a) Caribbean Ministries Of Health
b) Caribbean Community Secretariat
c) The World Health Organisation
d) Pan American Health Organisation

CARICOM is a Caribbean organisation of

a) All the Caribbean territories
b) The Caribbean territories that were colonised
c) The independent territories of the Caribbean
d) Caribbean territories that were British colonies
Among our CARICOM partners is

a) Venezuela  
b) Antigua  
c) Mexico  
d) Martinique

Functional cooperation involves cooperation in

a) Trade, Taxation, and Migration  
b) Health Education and Meteorology  
c) Politics Business Cooperatives  
d) Agriculture Mining And Tourism

All of the following are functions of the Caribbean Community Secretariat except:

a) To take follow-up action on decisions made by institutions or committees of the Community  
b) To arrange and carry out studies on various aspects of the work of the Community  
c) To provide services to member states at their request in connection with the aims of the Community  
d) To act on the instructions of individual member states and to implement any plans they may approve

Which of the following is responsible for economic integration

a) The development of a common currency  
b) The uncontrolled importation of foreign commodities  
c) Removal of barriers of trade among member countries  
d) Individual trade agreements with foreign countries

The family is best described as “the corner-stone of society”. This is so because:

a. Only the family is responsible for reproduction and perpetuation of the species;  
b. No other institution can perform as efficiently the various functions of the family  
c. The family is responsible for maintaining stability in society through the socialization function;  
d. The family functions as a reservoir for culture, passing it on from generation to generation.

Give the term used when a couple resides with the wife’s parents.  
Ans. Matrilocal

Identify the term used to describe when the couple goes to live with the husband’s parents.  
What is that arrangement called?  
Ans. Patrilocal
Explain what the term neolocal means?
Ans.: Neolocal is when the couple establishes their own residence.

Supersad is of East Indian Descent. He desires to marry a woman who is also of East Indian descent. State the word used to describe Supersad’s choice of partner.
Ans: Endogamy

Differentiate between the terms endogamy and exogamy.
Ans: Endogamy is to choose a partner who is a member of the same ethnic group, tribe, religion, class etc. Exogamy is to choose a partner who is not of one’s own tribe, race, religion etc.

Explain the meaning of the terms bilineal, matrilineal and patrilineal.
Ans: Bilineal is when the duties and responsibilities follow the male and female lines of descent. Matrilineal is when the duties and responsibilities follow the female line of descent. Patrilineal is when the duties and responsibilities follow the male line of descent.

Give evidence to support the fact that our society is patrilineal.
Ans: Our society is patrilineal because the wife takes on the husband’s surname, so too do the children.

Give the term to the following questions.

The period in life between puberty and adulthood. ____________________

Power or right to enforce obedience. Power to delegate. ________________

Blood relatives or kin. ________________
A man and woman living together by mutual consent but legally committed to each other. ________________

Another name for common-law union. ____________________

Present-day Caribbean society. ________________

Wooing with a view to marriage.________________________

To abandon one’s family relationship with no intention of returning. ________________

A legal dissolution/termination of marriage. ____________________

When a marriage partner is chosen from with a defined group according to custom. ____________________

Promise of marriage. The female symbolically wears a ring as an announcement of such a promise. ____________________

Another word for betrothal. ____________________
A marriage partner chosen from outside one’s own tribe, religion etc. according to custom. __________________

Parents, child/children living with other relatives such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins etc. ________________

A sexual relationship which takes place outside of a marriage union. ________________________________

Another term for extra-marital affairs. _________________________

An extra-residential union. _______________________

A group of person who share a common dwelling place, same lineage, matrimonial ties or who are related by adoption. ___________________

A union in which a male or female partner does not share residence but they meet at regular intervals either at the home of the male or female for sexual intercourse and perhaps share some obligations. ____________________

A type of extended family in which residence is patrilocal. _____________

A society that normalises one man having several wives. ______________

The name given to wives in a polygynous society. _________________

The way in which a family is made up. ___________________________

The duties that the family members carry out. _________________

A female headed household. ____________________________

Authority which is shared equally between mother and father equally. _____________________________

When privileges and duties of descent follow the male line. ______________

When children are given their father’s surnames and wives given their husband’s surname. ______________

When husband and wives set up their own place of residence. ________________

A woman having two or more husbands. _______________________

This group has no written rules regarding behaviour of members. _________________

A social problem ____________________

Sexual relations between two people who are closely related. __________________________
The leadership style where members function on their own. ______________

One who betrays his or own country. ________________

A country’s natural wealth. ________________

The total number of people in a country. ________________

**Answers**

Adolescence
Authority
Consanguine
Common-law/Consensual
Consensual
Contemporary
Courtship
Desertion
Endogamy
Engagement
Engaged
Exogamy
Extended Family
Extra-marital
Infidelity
Visiting/extra-residential
Family
Visiting/extra-residential
Joint - family
Polygyny/Polygynous
Co-wives
Structure
Function
Matriarchal
Equalitarian
Patrilineal
Patrilineal
Neolocal
Polyandry
Informal
Juvenile Delinquency
Incest
Laissez-faire
Traitor
Resource
Population
How has our European heritage influenced the way in which most family units begin in our Caribbean society?

What does ‘dating’ mean?

How does courtship prepare one for marriage?

What does the word engagement mean?

What is the definition for marriage?

What does the term monogamy mean?

Explain the term used and consequence(s) for being married to more than one spouse at the same time in our society.
Ans: Bigamy; Person would be charged and imprisoned; marriage would be annulled; divorce could result for reasons of infidelity by the other spouse.

What terms are used for persons legally married to more than one spouse? Where are these types of marriage arrangements (legally) accepted?
Ans: Polygamy (either polygyny/polyandry depending on who has more than one partner);
Polygyny – practiced in Muslim societies and among West African tribes e.g. the Ibo and Ashanti
Polyandry – the Sinhalese people of Sri Lanka.

What is an ‘arranged’ marriage?

How is the ‘shot-gun’ marriage defined?

What is a business marriage?

What is a marriage of convenience?

What are some qualities of good marriage relationship?

Grayson et al (1995) defines marriage as a unification of body and spirit. “…and the two shall become one.” What does this quotation mean?

What other types of conjugal relationships exists besides marriage relationships?

What does the term Common-Law/Consensual Union mean?

(a) What is a visiting/extra residential relationship?
(b) How does this relationship work?
(c) What are some of the negative effects?
Kemar and his siblings live with their mother and grandmother. Kemar’s household is ______________, which means female-headed.

(a)  Matrilineal  
(b)  Matriarchal  
(c)  Matrifocal  
(d)  Maternal

Siblings means

(a)  Cousins  
(b)  Friends  
(c)  Stepbrothers/sisters  
(d)  Brothers and sisters

Brothers and sisters living alone live in an/a

(a)  Extended family  
(b)  Joint family  
(c)  Nuclear family  
(d)  Sibling Household

Residence is neolocal if a couple/spouse

(a)  Resides with the wife’s family  
(b)  The wife joins her husband at his parent’s house  
(c)  Sets up their own residence  
(d)  Lives apart because they are filing for divorce

In Jamaica, the period of which one may file for divorce once the grounds for divorce are acceptable is

(a)  Ten (10) years  
(b)  Five (5) years  
(c)  Three (3) year  
(d)  One (1) year

How many generations would one expect to find in a nuclear family?

(a)  Two  
(b)  Three  
(c)  Four  
(d)  Five

Common-law unions are also called

(a)  Legal unions  
(b)  Consensual unions  
(c)  Visiting unions  
(d)  Extra-residential unions
A household unit which contains a great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and children houses _______________ generation(s)

(a) Four  
(b) Three  
(c) Two  
(d) One

Another name for marriage is

(a) Matrimony  
(b) Matrilineal  
(c) Maternal  
(d) Monogamy

Which of the following is not an example of a type of marriage?

(a) Bigamy  
(b) Polygyny  
(c) Monogamy  
(d) Endogamy

In the Caribbean context, the concept matrifocality emphasises the importance of

(a) The mother and maternal relatives who play dominant roles in contrast to the peripheral role of fathers and paternal relatives  
(b) Men who are breadwinners while the women are financially dependent  
(c) Men who play dominant roles as husbands and fathers  
(d) Line of descent being traced through the male line.

The term pre-marital means

(a) During marriage  
(b) After marriage  
(c) Before marriage  
(d) Not married

To be engaged in an extra-marital relationship means a sexual relationship which takes place

(a) With a person other than one’s spouse  
(b) Between a husband and his wife  
(c) Before marriage  
(d) Away from the couple’s home

Traditional East Indian families, such as those in Guyana and Trinidad, live

In

(i) Patrilocal residences  
(ii) Extended families  
(iii) Joint-family households
(iv) Polyandrous unions

(a) (i) and (ii) only  
(b) (i) and (iii) only  
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only  
(d) (iv) only  

In the Caribbean as well as in many other regions of the world, wives assume their husbands’ surnames, children inherit their fathers’ surname. The line of descent is

(a) Matrilineal  
(b) Patrilineal  
(c) Patrifocal  
(d) Patriarchal

Which of the following is not grounds for divorce in the Caribbean?

(a) Adultery  
(b) Physical/emotional abuse  
(c) Desertion  
(d) A spouse changing his/her religion

Which of the following is an example of a conjugal union/pair?

(a) A sibling household  
(b) An extended family  
(c) A couple  
(d) Single-parent household.

“In the Igbo family a definite division of labour and authority structure prevails. A wife, especially one who has not yet borne a male child, should bow her head before her husband. She must perform her wifely duties promptly and without complaint and never contradict or oppose her husband’s wishes. Unmarried sisters must practise their future role performance by cheerfully carrying through domestic chores for their fathers and brothers. Unmarried sisters have a special responsibility to watch over a young wife, to guard her fidelity, and to upbraid wives for any failing in the service provided to brothers.”

(Taken from The African Background to the Jamaican Family, 1982, pg. 8).  
(The next 6 questions are based on the above quotation)

From this statement it would seem that among the Igbo

(a) Women dominated men in the household  
(b) Both men and women are treated equally in the family  
(c) Women are firmly subordinated to men, especially wives to husbands  
(d) Sisters co-operate with their brothers’ wives in all respect

A lineage consisting of all descendants through males of a single ancestor is called a
The unit into which Igbo children are born, in which they reside and are socialised is called a

(a) Matrilineage  
(b) Clan  
(c) Patrilineage  
(d) Class

African family life occurs within and is almost completely absorbed by the lineage. The lineage consists of all

(a) The people in a country at a given moment  
(b) Descendants in one line of a particular person through a determined number of generations  
(c) Living and dead members of an entire society  
(d) The common ritual of the aborigines

In the Igbo family, men would have two wives simultaneously. The first wife is elevated to the status of a senior wife upon the establishment of such an arrangement. The two wives then become

(a) Sisters  
(b) Co-wives  
(c) Juniors  
(d) Cousins

Study the following statement describing an Igbo family and then answer the question below.

“It is usually headed by a father, who lives with his wives, his sons and their wives and children, plus the father’s unmarried daughters”.

Marriage in this family is

(a) Monogamous  
(b) Polyandrous  
(c) Polygynous  
(d) Autonomous.

Which of the following is not a process of Socialization?

(a) Education  
(b) Reproduction  
(c) Religious teaching  
(d) Recreational activity

The family is sometimes referred to as an “economic unit”. Which of the following best
Explain this term?

(a) The family earns money to purchase some basic needs
(b) The family produces most of its own goods and services
(c) The family saves as much of its income as possible
(d) The family takes care to spend money wisely

Which of the following factors may limit a parent’s role as economic provider for the family?

(i) Unemployment
(ii) Low level of education
(iii) Poor parenting skills
(iv) Low wages

(a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (iii) and (iv) only
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Which of the following terms connotes authority?

(a) Maternity
(b) Matrimony
(c) Incest
(d) Patriarchy

What is the name given to a group formed by children of all the same age?

(a) Peer
(b) Gang
(c) Youth club
(d) Voluntary association

Which of the following is not responsible for the changes in the traditional roles in the family?

(a) Mothers are having more children
(b) More mothers work outside the home
(c) The extended family has declined in importance
(d) Schools have assumed a greater role in socializing children

“More and more, marriage is seen as an equal partnership in which husbands and wives share the responsibility for making decision”.

The statement above suggests that

(a) The roles of the husbands and wives are complimentary
(b) The husband has the final say in decision making
(c) The wife plays a submissive role
(d) There are specific roles for the husband and wife.
The next 3 questions are based on the family tree below.

**FAMILY TREE**  
*Key = Marriage*

Louis Garcia = Lily Davis

- George = Rita Taylor  
  - Sita  
    - Jim Warren  
    - Susan  
    - Lily
  - Merle
- James
- Mary = David Small  
  - Ivy  
    - John = Elizabeth Chin  
    - Sam  
    - Giselle

What is the relationship of Louis Garcia to Sita Small?  
(a) Step-father  
(b) Uncle  
(c) Grandfather  
(d) Brother-in-law

What is the relationship of Merle to Ivy?  
(a) Niece  
(b) Aunt  
(c) Cousin  
(d) Step-sister

How many sisters does James Garcia have?  
(a) One  
(b) Two  
(c) Three  
(d) Four

Which of the following is most important to the economic development of a country?  
(a) Low level of savings  
(b) Imports greater than exports  
(c) High birth rate and low death rate  
(d) High level of investment in local industry.

Which of the following practices would most likely increase the risk of a person contracting AIDS?  

(i) Having sexual intercourse with many persons  
(ii) Donating blood to a blood bank  
(iii) Sharing needles to use illegal drugs  
(iv) Touching someone who has the disease

(a) (i) and (iii) only  
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only  
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) only
Which of the following types of groups is a class of students in a school?

(a) Voluntary  
(b) Informal  
(c) Involuntary  
(d) Formal

Which of the following terms refer to the accepted pattern of behaviour in a particular situation?

(a) Norms  
(b) Roles  
(c) Functions  
(d) Values

Which of the following is least desired among family members?

(a) Support  
(b) Competition  
(c) Commitment  
(d) Co-operation

Which of the following factors will most likely lead to children forming peer groups?

(i) Need for competition  
(ii) Desire for independence  
(iii) Similar interest  
(iv) Insecure family life

(a) (ii) and (iv) only  
(b) (iii) and (iv) only  
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only  
(d) All of the above

A trade union is mainly concerned with

(a) Educating the public about their activities  
(b) Seeking loans for their members  
(c) Seeking better housing facilities for workers  
(d) Obtaining better working conditions for members.

Which of the following is responsible for carrying out the government’s policies?

(a) Cabinet  
(b) Judiciary  
(c) Legislature  
(d) Civil Service
The term “crude birth rate” is used to describe the

(a) Number of children born for every 1,000 people in a country in any one year
(b) Percentage increase in the total population in any one-year
(c) Number of children born for every 1,000 families in any one year
(d) Average number of children women can have during a lifetime

Under population is said to exist in a country where

(a) Resources are not enough to support the population of the country
(b) The population is too small to utilize the country’s resources
(c) Births plus immigration equals deaths plus emigration
(d) There are inadequate houses and basic services.

Population density may be defined as the

(a) Total number of people living in a country at a particular time
(b) Extent to which a country’s resources can support its population
(c) Annual number of births per year per thousand of population
(d) Average number of people per square kilometre or square mile in a country.

A firm computerizes its operation and as a result some employees are dismissed. The result is known as

(a) Structural unemployment
(b) Technical unemployment
(c) Seasonal unemployment
(d) Cyclical unemployment

High birth rates and a young population are characteristics mainly of

(a) Developed countries
(b) Primary-producing countries
(c) Developing countries
(d) Agriculturally-based countries

Which of the following energy resources is most widely used in the Caribbean?

(a) Sun
(b) Water
(c) Petroleum
(d) Bio-gas

The CARICOM countries that produce bauxite are

(a) Grenada and St. Lucia
(b) Dominica and St. Vincent
(c) Belize and Barbados
(d) Jamaica and Guyana
Natural gas in the Caribbean is used mainly

(a) To generate electricity
(b) To provide fuel for tractors
(c) For generating domestic heating
(d) For the production of petroleum jelly

“Most workers of the Caribbean are producers of primary products.”
This statement means that most of the workers

(a) Work in manufacturing industries
(b) Produce raw material for manufacturing
(c) Provide food only for local consumption
(d) Are mainly under-employed

Which of the following industrial activities would produce the least air and water pollution?

(a) Production of alumina
(b) Manufacturing of furniture
(c) Refining of petroleum
(d) Production of cement

Which of the following is least likely to harm the fish population in a river?

(a) Domestic waste
(b) Industrial waste
(c) Sewage
(d) Smog

Which of the following contributes to soil erosion?

(a) Terracing a steep hillside
(b) Growing crops in ridges on a hillside
(c) Ploughing up and down a steep slope
(d) Replanting trees that have been cut down

Which of the following most often limits the career opportunities of young people in the smaller CARICOM territories?

(a) High cost of tertiary education
(b) Lack of interest in sporting activities
(c) Scarcity of natural resources
(d) Shortage of primary school teachers

Which of the following is most likely to lead to an increase in birth rates?

(a) Improved methods of contraception
(b) Large-scale emigration of women
(c) Increase curative and preventive medicines
(d) Improvement in women’s roles and status
Which of the following can lead to a long-term decrease in unemployment in a country?

(a) The inability of a country to sell its goods on the world market  
(b) An expansion in the capacity of existing industries  
(c) The scarcity of money for expansion  
(d) A temporary rise in the number of tourist arrivals

Which of the following characteristics of a population would not be recorded in a census?

(a) Age  
(b) Sex  
(c) Educational level  
(d) Voting preferences

“To initiate, arrange and carry out studies on questions of economic and functional co-operation relating to the region as a whole.”

To which of the following does the function refer?

(a) Heads of Government Conference  
(b) Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Finance  
(c) Caribbean Community Secretariat  
(d) Common Market Council

CARDI is an institution that is concerned with

(a) Consumer affairs  
(b) Agricultural industries  
(c) Environmental protection  
(d) Commercial enterprises

Which of the following is not one of the benefits of CARICOM to the people of the Region?

(a) Participation in programmes for agricultural development  
(b) Functional co-operation in areas of health and education  
(c) Development of common domestic political policies  
(d) Promotion of exports of goods from the region.

Which of the following is an associate institution of CARICOM?

(a) Heads of Government Conference  
(b) Common Market Council  
(c) University of the West Indies  
(d) Caribbean Community Secretariat
Sittings in the lower courts are presided over by a/an

(a) Judge
(b) Magistrate and jury
(c) Magistrate
(d) Appeal court judge

Which of the following is not a function of the judiciary?

(a) Imposing penalties on wrongdoers
(b) Interpreting the constitution and other laws
(c) Appointing legal officers of State
(d) Settling disputes among individuals.

Which of the following is not a function of the executive?

(a) Making ministerial appointments
(b) Discussing contents of draft bills
(c) Day-to-day administration of the country
(d) Making policy statements for the government.

A high court judge is appointed in most Caribbean countries by the

(a) Prime Minister
(b) Judicial and Legal Commission
(c) Leader of the Opposition
(d) President

For a bill to become an act, it must be signed by

(a) President of the senate
(b) Head of the Cabinet
(c) Head of State
(D) Leader of the Opposition

Following the breakdown of wage negotiations between the union and the company, the company took the decision to lock out workers. This procedure can be best described as:

(a) Industrial action
(b) Arbitration
(c) Industrial relations
(d) Work-to-rule.

Which is most likely to affect the quality of human resources?

(a) Increase in number of nature parks
(b) Attention paid to pollution issues
(c) Raising salaries of low-skilled workers
(d) Increase in secondary and tertiary institutions.
Which of mainly hampers the development of physical resources in the Caribbean the following?

(i) Absence of financial resources  
(b) Limited manpower  
(c) Lack of technology  
(d) Overpopulation of a country

(a) (i) and (ii) only  
(b) (i) and (iii) only  
(c) (ii) and (iii) only  
(d) (iii) and (iv) only

When a country has national sovereignty it

(a) Has the freedom to act independently  
(b) Bans religious education in schools  
(c) Attached more importance to army and navy  
(d) Chooses its own king or queen

The Cabinet of a country has responsibility for

(a) Running the day-to-day affairs of the State  
(b) Selecting the Mayor of the city  
(c) Paying the salary of its Prime Minister  
(d) Appointing the country’s Chief Justice.

Which of the following factors is least likely to be a cause of unemployment?

(a) Mechanization of industry  
(b) Reduced capital in industry  
(c) Wage freeze  
(d) Downturn in the economy

Procreation is the term used for

(a) Reproducing children  
(b) Scolding children  
(c) Educating children  
(d) Rearing children

A country that has a President as its Head of State is known as a/an

(a) Proletariat  
(b) Oligarchy  
(d) Monarchy  
(d) Republic
The government of a country assists in providing the family with

(i) Formal educational opportunities
(ii) Religious training
(iii) Housing accommodation
(iv) Preventative medical services

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) only
(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only.

A political party promised ‘change without chaos’. This statement describes

(a) Indoctrination process
(b) Propaganda
(c) A campaign policy
(d) An election slogan

Population refers to

(a) the number of people between the ages of one to sixty-five
(b) The number of people residing in the rural areas
(c) The number of people living in industrial areas
(d) The number of people in a geographic area.

Optimum population is said to exist where there is

(a) The highest level of productivity in the service industry
(b) The highest level of productivity in the manufacturing industry
(c) The greatest number of employed people in a country
(d) The greatest national output per head of the population

Changes in the standard of living of the people of any Caribbean territory would be indicated best by chances in

(a) The index of retail prices
(b) The index of weekly wage rate
(c) The index of weekly production
(d) Changes in net national income per head.

A person leaving his own country to settle in another is:

(a) An emigrant
(b) An immigrant
(c) A refugee
(d) A nomad
“Four witnesses testify for the prosecution in the Christiana murder trial yesterday. The prosecution is expected to close its case when hearing resumes this morning. The defence will then put its case to the court.

Bryan Thomas is before Justice Tom Cross accused of killing 22-year-old Daisy King on November 23rd at her home.

Presenting the case for the State is Mr. Desmond Benjamin while Mr. Ram Singh is appearing for the defendant.

If the accused is found guilty he may face the death penalty”.

Who is the Prosecutor in this case?

(a) Bryan Thomas
(b) Tom Cross
(c) Desmond Benjamin
(d) Ram Singh

Who is the defendant in this case?

(a) Bryan Thomas
(b) Daisy King
(c) Desmond Benjamin
(d) Ram Singh

Who is the defence counsel?

(a) Tom Cross
(b) Desmond Benjamin
(c) Ram Singh
(d) Daisy King

In which court is the case described above being heard?

(a) Magistrate’s Court
(b) Supreme/High Court
(c) Industrial Court
(d) Appeal Court

Choosing a government through the democratic process is allowed by

(a) An autocratic leader
(b) A democracy
(c) A dictatorship
(d) A tyrannical leader.

What does the “democratic process in choosing a government” mean?

(a) The freedom of the electorate to stay at home on polling day
(b) Choosing a government through free and fair election.
(c) The freedom and independence of the judiciary
(d) The freedom for any number of political parties to contest an election.
A bill becomes an act when

(a) It goes through several stages of reading and discussion in Parliament
(b) It has been successfully debated in the House of representative
(c) The President, Governor or Governor General gives his assent
(d) It becomes part of the law books of the country.

Which of the following will prevent a person from becoming a Member of Parliament in your country?

(a) If the person is illegitimate
(b) If the person is uneducated
(c) If the person is a citizen of another country
(d) If the person is convicted for a minor crime.

Which of the following does not fall under the banner of the judiciary?

(a) The Industrial Court
(b) The Appeal Court
(c) The Ombudsman
(d) The Coroner’s Court

Members of a touring cricket team may be classified as all of the following except

(a) A peer group
(b) A primary group
(c) A formal group
(d) An organised group.

An informal group is usually

(a) Large, permanent and organized
(b) Small, casual and spontaneously formed
(c) Homogeneous, co-operative and distinct
(d) Functional, practical and prestigious.

In order for workers to have a greater bargaining power they should form a

(a) Gang
(b) Co-operative
(c) Professional Group
(d) Trade Union

Which of the following is a voluntary organization?

(a) Rastafarianism
(b) Police Service
(c) Fire Service
(d) Scouts
Five people are playing a marble game. The above illustrates

(a) An informal group
(b) A voluntary group
(c) A peer group
(d) A formal group

“You must obey regardless of your opinion and philosophy”.

Which of the following types of leadership does the above statement illustrate?

(a) Democratic
(b) Charismatic
(c) Autocratic
(d) Laissez Faire

The type of leadership that is naturally inherited is known as

(a) Charismatic
(b) Traditional
(c) Legal
(d) Inheritance

The members of Parliament who are not in the government for the

(a) Cabinet
(b) Senate
(c) Opposition
(d) Ministry

A Senator in the Senate

(a) Cannot be moved until his term of office expires
(b) Can be removed if the person who advised his appointment so wishes
(c) Cannot be removed if he is making a great contribution
(d) Can be a member of the Senate as long as he is under 60 years.

The “First past the post system” is

(a) An election gimmick
(b) A race won by the first person who crosses the finish line
(c) When a seat is won by the person obtaining the most votes
(d) Concerned with the opening hours of Post Offices.
The local government of a district is the

(a) Parliament  
(b) Regional Corporation  
(c) Community Centre  
(d) Ruling Party

Which of the following best describes the term, “Power to the People”?

(a) Communism  
(b) Democracy  
(c) Socialism  
(d) Revolution

When there are labour disputes the workers appeal to the _____________ court.

(a) Industrial  
(b) Magistrate’s  
(c) Supreme  
(d) Appeal

The main reasons for making laws is to

(a) Keep all policemen busy  
(b) Make the government stronger  
(c) Establish a state of emergency  
(d) Maintain order and stability in the society

Absolute rule of government in a country is known as

(a) Oligarchy  
(b) Autocracy  
(c) Democracy  
(d) Anarchy

The most important difference between a monarchy and a republic as experienced by some of the Caribbean republics is

(a) There is an absence of effective law  
(b) The Prime Minister is Head of State  
(c) The people elect their Head of State  
(d) The President replaces the Monarch as the Head of State.

The body of laws governing a country is referred to as the

(a) Parliament  
(b) Legislature  
(c) Constitution  
(d) Bicameral
Graph represents the world’s distribution of population in 1969, amounting to 3,600 m. Question to are based on the world’s distribution of population in 1969.

The population of the whole of Asia is approximately:

(a) 900 million
(b) 450 million
(c) 1800 million
(d) 600 million

The greatest population is shown in:
(a) South Asia
(b) USSR, E. Europe, China
(c) USA, rest of W. Hem.
(d) S. Asia, S.E.Asia

Which country contributes the least to the world’s population?

(a) M. East
(b) Japan
(c) W. & N. Europe
(d) Australia

Human society is not static because:

(a) Nature
(b) Culture
(c) Law
(d) Change

One of these is not a problem caused by a large population:

(a) Pollution
(b) Diseases
(c) Low level of education
(d) Employment
Migration of skilled people from a country is referred to as:

(a) Underemployment
(b) Depopulation
(c) “Brain Drain”
(d) Unpatriotic

Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

(a) Human
(b) Water
(c) Minerals
(d) Forestry

The government of a country assists in providing the family with

(i) Formal educational opportunities
(ii) Religious training
(iii) Housing accommodation
(iv) Preventative medical services

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) only
(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only.

A Caribbean Court of Appeal of distinguished Caribbean jurists would replace the:

(a) Appeals Courts
(b) Mercy Committees
(c) Industrial Courts
(d) Privy Council

“Genealogy” may best be described as:

(a) The study of the descent of persons from ancestors;
(b) The study of the characteristics of genes;
(c) The study of the characteristics of chromosomes;
(d) The study of the characteristics people inherits from ancestors.

What does the term Common-Law/Consensual Union mean?

(a) What is a visiting/extra?
(b) Residential relationship?
(c) How does this relationship work?
(d) What are some of the negative effects?
A political party promised ‘change without chaos’. This statement describes

Indoctrination process
Propaganda
A campaign policy
An election slogan.

The Cabinet of a country has responsibility for

Running the day-to-day affairs of the State
Selecting the Mayor of the city
Paying the salary of its Prime Minister
Appointing the country’s Chief Justice.

A Caribbean Court of Appeal of distinguished Caribbean jurists would replace the:

Appeals Courts
Mercy Committees
Industrial Courts
Privy Council

What is the name given to a group formed by children of all the same age?

Peer
Gang
Youth club
Voluntary association

A trade union is mainly concerned with

Educating the public about their activities
Seeking loans for their members
Seeking better housing facilities for workers
Obtaining better working conditions for members.

Which of the following industrial activities would produce the least air and water pollution?

Production of alumina
Manufacturing of furniture
Refining of petroleum
Production of cement

For a bill to become an act, it must be signed by

President of the Senate
Head of the Cabinet
Head of State
Leader of the Opposition.
Which one of the following is not a primary group?

A family
A political party
A peer group
A class in school

Which one of the following is not a basic human right?

Freedom of the press
Freedom of association with others
Freedom to move about
Freedom to persecute others.

The procedure for becoming an election candidate does not include:

Being a citizen of the country
Being nominated by a political party
Having the ability to speak on a platform
Filing an application on nomination day.

When there is an absence of government in a country, this is known as:

Democracy
Oligarchy
Anarchy
Autocracy.

Which of the following courts can alter the judgement of the other three?

Magistrates’ Court
High Court
Industrial Court
Court of Appeal

Opposition parliamentarians have promised to raise the issue of poor examination result in the Lower House. This is done through:

Private members’ bill
Private bills
Government bills
Special procedures orders.

The body of laws governing a country is referred to as:

Parliament
Legislature
Constitution
Bicameral
A Bicameral legislature is comprised of:

- Government and Opposition
- Senate and Cabinet
- House of representative and Senate
- Cabinet and Parliament.

Cabinet is:

- Selected by the President
- Responsible for the direction and control of the ruling party
- Comprised of a majority of Senators
- Comprised of all the elected members

The “Westminster Model” has its roots in:

- America
- Britain
- Spain
- France.

Five people are playing a marble game. The above illustrates:

- An informal group
- A voluntary group
- A peer group
- A formal group.

The “First past the post system” is:

- An election gimmick
- A race won by the first person that first crosses the finish line
- When the person obtaining the most votes wins a seat
- Concerned with the opening hours of Post Offices.

An institution may be defined as:

- The headquarters of an organization
- A sport’s organization that is formally structured
- A place where sick people are taken care of
- A well-established social organization for meeting various peoples’ needs.

A leader is one who:

- Is being led for the achievement of some important goal
- Makes all the decision in an active organization
- Occupies a central role or position of dominance and influence in the group
- Have subservient roles to perform in the group.
A citizen is in prison for a long time without trial. This is an infringement of his:

Family Life
Human Rights
Civil Rights
Democratic Rights.

Which one of the industries listed on the chart is the biggest earner of revenue in Caricom countries?

(a) Tourism  
(b) Bauxite  
(c) Petroleum  
(d) Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Bauxite earn less than:

(a) Tourism  
(b) Bauxite  
(c) Agriculture and Tourism  
(d) Petroleum

Which of the following is an industrial action taken by management?

(a) Strike  
(b) Go-slow  
(c) Lockout  
(d) Work-to-rule
Which of the following is not a form of industrial action used by workers?

(a) Strike
(b) Work-to-rule
(c) Absenteeism
(d) Lockout

An industrial agreement usually includes:
(i) Leave conditions and retirement benefits
(ii) Working conditions and safety precautions
(iii) Subsidiaries for foodstuff and drinks
(iv) Salaries, overtime and bonus payments

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) only
(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

“Your Honour, we find the accused not guilty”. This statement could have been made in:

(a) An industrial court
(b) A magistrate’s court
(c) A court of appeal
(d) A high court

Bail is security offered for:

(a) Obtaining a bar licence
(b) Release of an accused from custody
(c) Hiring a lawyer
(d) Permission for a court hearing

Membership in the United Nation is limited to:

(a) Non-aligned countries
(b) Independent countries
(c) Socialist countries
(d) Democratic countries

Which of the following statements is correct. Bicameral legislature refers to the:

(a) Parliament and Cabinet
(b) Senate and House of Representatives
(c) Parliament and Judiciary
(d) Executive and Legislative
A small boy tells his mother “I want to do it myself”. Which social need is the child expressing in the above statement?

(a) Affection  
(b) Identity  
(c) “Belongingness”  
(d) Independence

All the following can lead to conflict except:

(a) Infidelity  
(b) Respect  
(c) Too little money  
(d) Absence of children

All the following are basic human freedom except the:

(a) Freedom to move about  
(b) Freedom to prosecute others  
(c) Freedom of the press  
(d) Freedom of association with others

In many Caribbean countries, “There exists an intimacy between mothers and children that is surprising”. Which of the following factors would most likely give rise to the situation described above?

(a) There is no permanent father figure  
(b) Fathers are regarded as disciplinarian  
(c) Mothers do not work out of the home  
(d) Mothers need more loving than men do

The last weapon of the trade union is to”

(a) Mediate  
(b) Negotiate  
(c) Conciliate  
(d) Strike
The above diagram illustrates:

The vicious cycle of poverty
(b) Misuse of resources
(c) Deficiencies in the educational system
(d) Poor manpower planning

A person can gain social mobility in West Indian society through:

(a) The caste system
(b) Education and Training
(c) Conspicuous consumption
(d) Living in urban areas

A person can make best use of its human resources through all of the following except:

(a) Technical and professional training
(b) Manpower planning
(c) Educational growth
(d) Political indoctrination
Which of the following are represented above?

(i) An extended family
(ii) A nuclear family
(iii) A polygynous family
(iv) A visiting-type relationship

(a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (i) and (iii) only
(c) (ii) and (iii) only
(d) (i) and (iv) only

Which of the following is of the Christian religion?

(a) Buddhism
(b) Hinduism
(c) Pentecostal
(d) Islam

John Brown is an elected Member of Parliament. Sometimes he plays cards with his neighbours. He is president of the local Jaycees group and is also an elder of the Presbyterian Church in the neighbourhood. The group to which he belongs are all formal groups except the:

(a) Church group
(b) Jaycees
(c) Political party
(d) Card playing group

On Saturday mornings, Sandra goes to the market; Rochelle does the laundry, while her mother-in-law does the cooking. The distribution of the above responsibilities best shows:

(a) Interdependence
(b) Commitment
(c) Co-operation
(d) Exchange
The Lions’ Club of Mandeville is appealing to the business community and other individuals to donate funds so that Mr. Arthur can have a US$75,000 operation overseas. Those who contribute show that:

(a) They have excess income
(b) They know the objective of the Lions’ Club
(c) People are willing to assist others you fulfil a need
(d) Nongovernmental groups can manipulate others

The most valid step in a decision making process is:

(a) Consideration of the consequences of each alternative
(b) Examination of the evidence if its source is known
(c) Follow the advice of respected knowledgeable people
(d) Limiting the alternative courses of action to two or three

Some policemen have come to search your home. You should:

(a) Bluntly refuse to give them permission to enter your home
(b) Forcibly evict them from your premises
(c) Immediately ring up the Commission of Police for an explanation
(d) Ask to see their warrant before allowing them to enter and search

The above diagram represents:

(a) Polyandry
(b) Exogamy
(c) Endogamy
(d) Polygyny

The main cause of unemployment in the Caribbean is:

(a) The people are basically unintelligent
(b) Because of a negative work ethic
(c) Due to an irrelevant and unprogressive educational system
(d) Control of the economy by foreigners
The main threat to greater development of the Caribbean economy is:

(a) Control by multinational companies  
(b) Lack of diversification of the economy  
(c) The legacy of colonialism  
(d) The lack of adequate land space

Which of the following areas of co-operation did not exist before the advent of Caricom?

(a) University of the West Indies  
(b) West Indies Cricket Board  
(c) Regional shipping  
(d) Caribbean Investment Co-operation

The concept “Labour Force” is best described as:

(a) All the people between 15 - 65 years of age  
(b) All the people who are working  
(c) The whole population excluding children, students and the handicapped  
(d) The population between 15 - 65 years who are willing and able to work.

Questions related to the illustration below.

What type of family structure does the above illustration depict?

(a) Sibling household  
(b) Conjugal household  
(c) Consanguine household  
(d) Matriarchal household
How many generations are depicted in the illustration?

(a)  6  
(b)  2  
(c)  1  
(d)  3  

Which of the following gives the correct order, from the lowest court to the highest, in the judicial system of most Caricom territories?

(a)  Magistrates’ Court, Court of Appeal, High Court, Privy Council  
(b)  Magistrates’ Court, Court of Appeal, Privy Council, High Court  
(c)  Magistrates’ Court, High Court, Privy Council, Court of Appeal  
(d)  Magistrates’ Court, High Court, Court of Appeal, Privy Council  

Question refers to the following statement.

The level of population that can be sustained by the resources of the country.

This statement best describes:

(a)  Underpopulation  
(b)  Overpopulation  
(c)  Constant population  
(d)  Optimum population  

Question refers to the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMIGRATION STATISTICS COUNTRY P, 1989 - 1992</th>
<th>Number of Emigrating Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and farm managers</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical and related workers</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, technical and related workers</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers, officials and proprietors</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which occupational group showed a steady decline in the number of emigrants over the period 1989 – 1992?

(a)  Clerical and related workers  
(b)  Farmers and farm managers  
(c)  Professional, technical and related workers  
(d)  Managers, officials and proprietors
Questions to refer to the following table.

COUNTRY X
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70 and over</td>
<td>4,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 – 69</td>
<td>9,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 – 54</td>
<td>12,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 – 39</td>
<td>20,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 – 24</td>
<td>48,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 9</td>
<td>41,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>138,332</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table above, Country X has:
(a) A slow population growth rate
(b) A narrow population base
(c) An ageing population
(d) A young population

Which of the following would the government of Country X have to consider as its greatest priorities?

(i) The provision of adequate school places
(ii) The provision of senior citizens’ homes
(iii) The provision of day-care centres
(iv) The rehiring of retired persons

(a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (i) and (iii) only
(c) (ii) and (iv) only
(d) (iii) and (iv) only

A ‘society’ is best described as a group of people:

(a) Working together in the same community
(b) Protesting about their human rights
(c) Held together by a common culture
(d) Living and working in a foreign country
Which of the following are ways by which a society may influence the behaviour of its members?

(i) Social norms
(ii) Laws
(iii) Positive rewards
(iv) Punishment

(a) (i) and (iii) only
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(d) All of the above

Which of the following statements describe how alcohol is regarded in the Caribbean?

(i) An illegal substance
(ii) A substance that is sometimes abused
(iii) A substance that is tolerated in certain social situations

(a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (i) and (iii) only
(c) (ii) and (iii) only
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

Which of the following types of leader is the captain of the school’s netball team least likely to be?

(a) Charismatic
(b) Elected
(c) Hereditary
(d) Nominated

A budget has a deficit when expenditure is:

(a) Greater than revenue
(b) Equal to revenue
(c) Less than revenue
(d) Sufficient for development

Item refers to the following statement.

Country X claims the territorial rights to Country Y.

The "claims" mentioned in the statement above are most likely to lead to:

(a) Domestic conflict in Country X
(b) Social stratification in Country Y
(c) International conflict between Countries X and Y
(d) Economic co-operation between Countries X and Y.
Which of the following could account for population increase in a country?

(a) High immigration, low fertility
(b) High immigration, high mortality
(c) High mortality, low fertility
(d) Low fertility, low living standards

Which of the following best explains why birth rates have been falling in some Caribbean countries?

(a) Fewer babies are dying in the first year of life
(b) Family planning is now encouraged in several countries
(c) Larger numbers of people are now migrating from some countries
(d) The quality of medical care has declined in some countries

Which of the following are closely related to high infant mortality rates?

(i) Poverty
(ii) Low cost of food
(iii) Lack of medical services

(a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (i) and (iii) only
(c) (ii) and (iii) only
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

Which of the following is based on exploiting non-renewable natural resources?

(a) Lumbering
(b) Bauxite mining
(c) Fishing
(d) Hydroelectric power

Reafforestation is the process through which:

(a) A forest is regenerated naturally
(b) A government regulates the rate of felling timber
(c) A planning programme of replanting trees is implemented
(d) Steep hillsides are planted with forest trees

Which of the following is the main reason for migration into urban areas in the Caribbean?

(a) The availability of public health services
(b) The seasonal nature of jobs in agriculture
(c) The availability of recreational activities
(d) The opportunity for employment
Which of the following are common effects of large-scale migration from rural to urban areas in developing countries?

(i) Increased unemployment and urban employment
(ii) Increased demand for urban housing
(iii) Increased prices for agricultural land.

(a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (i) and (iii) only
(c) (ii) and (iii) only
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Which of the following measures could a government take to develop a nation’s human resources?

(i) Provide health care services
(ii) Build well-equipped schools
(iii) Award scholarships for training

(a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (i) and (iii) only
(c) (ii) and (iii) only
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

The Head of State of Trinidad, Guyana, Haiti and the United States in the:

(a) President
(b) The Governor General
(c) The Prime Minister
(d) The Governor

The Head of State of Jamaica, Dominica, Antigua and St. Vincent is the:

(a) President
(b) The Governor General
(c) The Prime Minister
(d) The Governor

A bill can only become a law after it has been signed and sealed by the;

(a) President of the Supreme Court
(b) The Prime Minister
(c) The President of the Senate
(d) The Head of State
A bill can only become a law in the Turks and Caicos Islands after it has been signed and sealed by:

(a) the Prime Minister of Britain  
(b) the Chief Minister  
(c) the Governor  
(d) the Chief Secretary  

The utilization of things around us, whether they are natural or man made is referred to as:

(a) conservation  
(b) pollution  
(c) resources  
(d) deforestation  

The inability of the environment to adjust or cope with the introduction of a Foreign matter is referred to as:

(a) deforestation  
(b) afforestation  
(c) population  
(d) pollution  

The proper management of available resources for the benefit of today’s generation and generations to come best describes:

(a) pollution  
(b) conservation  
(c) integration  
(d) management skills  

Mark stole a dozen oranges from Mr. Sander’s orange farm because he was hungry. If he were caught, in which court would he tried for the act of stealing?

(a) The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council  
(b) The Supreme Court  
(c) The Appeal Court  
(d) The Petty Session of the Magistrates Court  

Martha, Abigail and Mariqua are in constant conflict with their parents and are constantly complaining that their parents keep treating them like children. What phase of their development are they experiencing?

(a) Childhood  
(b) Adulthood  
(c) Adolescence  
(d) All of the above
Janice was embarrassed because she did not remember to put sanitary napkins in her bag. Now she had to go to the Guidance Councillor to see if she had any, or risk getting her clothes all messed up. What is Janice experiencing?

(a) Puberty  
(b) Sexual feelings  
(c) The need to use the bathroom  
(d) Diarrhoea  

Recycling results in

(a) reduction in the use of goods by consumers  
(b) reusing of goods by consumers  
(c) reduction in the use of raw materials  
(d) increased pollution from recycling plants  

Which of the following is true about the diagram above?

(a) The rain will severely erode the soil  
(b) Foliage assists in preventing soil erosion  
(c) Roots break the force of the rain  
(d) Humus does not prevent soil erosion  

In the Caribbean the majority of land is used for

(a) housing  
(b) agriculture  
(c) industrial construction  
(d) mining
John works as a farmer. His skills are referred to as

(a) physical resource  
(b) human resource  
(c) renewable resource  
(d) non-renewable resource

Which of the following is NOT a function of the Water Cycle?

(a) purification of water  
(b) redistribution of water  
(c) conservation of water  
(d) chlorination of water

Which one of the following activities will reduce the Greenhouse Effect?

(a) reafforestation programme  
(b) use of CFCs  
(c) using of filters on chimneys  
(d) setting up of industries away from populated areas.

The main reason why forests should be preserved is because

(a) it is the habitat of wildlife  
(b) it serves as a windbreaker  
(c) it has aesthetic beauty  
(d) human survival depends on it.

Questions and are based on the sign above.

This sign might best be interpreted as:

(a) the man of the future will not have a job  
(b) it is impossible to master the skills for tomorrow’s job  
(c) there is much unemployment in the economy  
(d) the requirements for jobs are changing rapidly.
The above sign suggests that:

(a) education must be constant with industrial change
(b) the education system is not changing
(c) people must be prepared to do any job
(d) people have no skills in developing countries.

Migration of skilled people from a country is referred to as

(a) underemployment
(b) depopulation
(c) ‘brain drain’
(d) unpatriotic

Infant mortality rate deals with the:

(a) death of young people
(b) death of children under one year old
(c) still-birth of children
(d) death of young mothers

Optimum population is said to exist where there is

(a) the highest level of productivity in the service industry
(b) the highest level of productivity in the manufacturing industry
(c) all members of the labour force are employed
(d) the greatest natural output per head of the population

‘Population’ refers to the number of people:

(a) migrating from a country
(b) in the labour force
(c) born in a particular year
(d) in a geographic area

All of the following are reasons for migration EXCEPT

(a) unemployment
(b) stability in the economy
(c) urban attraction to young people
(d) unattractiveness of rural life
The above picture shows:

(a) polyandry  
(b) exogamy  
(c) endogamy  
(d) polygyny

People who work in factories are called ______________ workers.

(a) technical  
(b) primary  
(c) tertiary  
(d) secondary

White collar workers are generally termed:

(a) primary  
(b) secondary  
(c) tertiary  
(d) university

An area which would be better off with less people is said to be:

(a) densely populated  
(b) over-populated  
(c) under-populated  
(d) sparsely populated

A large number of people in a country are employed rearing animals. However there was a drastic change in the demand for beef which was replaced by the demand for chicken. Lots of people who reared animals are now unemployed. This type of employment is referred to as:

(a) seasonal  
(b) cyclical  
(c) frictional  
(d) structural

Natural increase in population of an area results when:

(a) the birth rate exceeds the death rate  
(b) there is a balance between birth and death  
(c) the crude death rates are low  
(d) the rate of immigration is low.
Which of the following best describe who a consumer is?

(a) An individual who initiates the production of goods in large quantities.
(b) An individual whose responsibility it is to report false advertisements.
(c) An individual who uses goods and services to satisfy his needs and wants.
(d) An individual who saves consistently and regular for a rainy day.

Which of the following is the last link in the chain of distribution of a good?

(a) The Retailer
(b) The Consumer
(c) The Manufacturer
(d) The Wholesaler

A retailer performs all of the following functions EXCEPT:

(i) Marketing of the product
(ii) Act as a liaison between the manufacturer and the consumer
(iii) Provides personal service to consumers, including after-sales services
(iv) Provides warehousing for the storage of goods in large quantities

(a) (i) and (iv) only
(b) (i) and (iii) only
(c) (iii) and (iv) only
(d) (ii) and (iii) only

The above picture best depicts:

(a) a woman reading a piece of paper
(b) a woman reading the manual for operating the shopping cart
(c) a woman uncertain as to what to do
(d) a woman practising wise shopping techniques
When a consumer takes an item on hire purchase or borrow money from a lending agency is referred to as a:

(a) consumer of credit
(b) consumer of goods
(c) consumer of services
(d) all of the above

A wise consumer would put in practice all of the following when shopping EXCEPT:

(i) distinguishing between needs and wants
(ii) Checking expiry dates of goods
(iii) ensuring that the seller of the item has a legal title, receipt or bill to prove ownership
(iv) buying the item to enhance his/her prestige.

The above picture best depicts:

(a) a store clerk negotiating a sale
(b) a store worker being harassed by an angry customer
(c) a customer exercising her rights
(d) a customer negotiating a cheaper price for a torn dress

Counselling on career guidance benefits a country by

(a) developing the human resource
(b) educating its nationals
(c) increased productivity
(d) reducing conflict in families

Traffic congestion results from

(a) globalisation
(b) urbanisation
(c) trade liberalisation
(d) air pollution
Individuals regularly exposed to such conditions will suffer from

(a) tuberculosis
(b) cancer of the stomach
(c) stunted growth
(d) lead poisoning

The tourist industry is best regarded as the

(a) range of organised activities which have developed to satisfy the needs of the tourist
(b) distinct part of a country’s economy which is directly or indirectly affected by tourism
(c) facilities and amenities made available to the tourist
(d) movement of individuals.

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(a) range of organised activities which have developed to satisfy the needs of the tourist
(b) distinct part of a country’s economy which is directly or indirectly affected by tourism
(c) facilities and amenities made available to the tourist
(d) movement of individuals.

When the foreign exchange earned by tourism does not remain in the host country, this is referred to as:

(a) economic linkage
(b) tourism backlash
(c) economic outflow
(d) economic leakage

A tourist who travels from place to place within his/her national boundary is referred to as a:

(a) stop-over tourist
(b) regional tourist
(c) international tourist
(d) domestic tourist

A tourist who spends less than twenty-four hours at a destination is referred to as a:

(a) stop-over tourist
(b) same-day tourist
(c) returning national
(d) domestic tourist
A tourist who travels from place to place within a specific geographical region is referred to as a:

(a) international tourist  
(b) domestic tourist  
(c) regional tourist  
(d) yachties

An individual who travels from a country in the Caribbean to attend a business convention in Paris would be considered a/an:

(a) excursionist  
(b) international tourist  
(c) cruise passenger  
(d) visitor

Which of the following combinations are tourism products?

(i) Eco-tourism, steelpan music, carnival, warm friendly people.  
(ii) Sports tourism, reggae festival, a cricket test match, proper accommodation.  
(iii) Cultural tourism, heritage tourism, hiking through a rain forest, a reliable transportation system.  
(iv) Wind surfing, bird watching, whale watching, health tourism.

(a) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only  
(c) None of the above  
(d) All of the above

Which of the following combinations are negative effects of tourism on a country?

(i) Prostitution and immorality, beach erosion and coral reef damage.  
(ii) Pollution of beaches, depletion of fishes and destruction of natural vegetation.  
(iii) Crime, drug abuse and sexually transmitted diseases.  
(iv) Sale of beachfront properties to foreign investors, and the development of ‘nudist colonies’.

(a) All of the above  
(b) None of the above  
(c) (i) (iii) and (iv) only  
(d) (ii) only

George is a qualified accountant but for the last five months he has been working as a messenger, because he has been unable to find a suitable job. Which of the following BEST describes George’s situation?

(a) He is employed.  
(b) He is underemployed  
(c) He is unemployable  
(d) He is unemployed
Clara was commended for being ‘thrifty’. What does this mean?

(a) She is good at spending money  
(b) She is good at budgeting her money  
(c) She saves her money  
(d) She shares her money

Which of the following measures would NOT help to control inflation.

(a) Rising levels of taxation  
(b) Increasing wages and salaries  
(c) Instituting price controls on goods  
(d) Encouraging the population to buy locally produced goods

Which of the following factors reduces the productivity of a nation’s human resources?

(a) Mechanization  
(b) Illiteracy  
(c) Good Management  
(d) Worker Incentives

Which of the following is NOT a primary industry?

(a) Manufacturing  
(b) Fishing  
(c) Farming  
(d) Mining

Which of the following explains an unfavourable balance of trade?

(a) There is a deficit between what is exported and what is imported  
(b) A poor relationship exists between the countries which are trading  
(c) The value of one country’s currency is higher than the other  
(d) Money is scarcer in one country than the other

Which of the following is an example of a Producer Good?

(a) Clothes  
(b) Food  
(c) Cars  
(d) Machines
Use the diagram below to answer question _____.

![Diagram](image)

From the diagram above, what are Tang’s Hardware, Brown’s Supermarket and the Village Shop examples of?

(a) Producers  
(b) Distributors  
(c) Retailers  
(d) Consumers

Which of the following is Not an entitlement of the consumer?

(a) Safety  
(b) Fair trade  
(c) Discount  
(d) Information

Use the following illustration to answer question _____.

![Illustration](image)

From the above illustration, in what position is the retailer?

(a) The final link in the production chain  
(b) The final link in the consumption chain  
(c) The intermediate link between the producer and the wholesaler  
(d) None of the above

Why would occupations in tourism be classified as ‘tertiary’?

(a) Tourism provides employment  
(b) Tourism is a growing industry  
(c) Tourism is a service industry  
(d) Tourism earns foreign exchange
What does population density mean?

(a) The total population of a country or area
(b) The number of people living in a unit of land area
(c) The number of people covered by the census
(d) The percentage of people within a specific group

The price of a good usually falls when

(a) demand is greater than supply
(b) demand and supply are equal
(c) supply is greater than demand
(d) supply is seasonal

Which of the following BEST describes a market?

(a) A place where buyers and sellers meet
(b) A place where one buys meat and vegetables
(c) A place where people gather on a special day of the week
(d) A place where stocks and shares are traded

In economic term ‘supply’ means

(a) the amount of goods and services in a country
(b) quality of goods and services available at a time needed
(c) the quality and price of goods and services available
(d) the amount of goods and individual can buy

Tourism impacts positively on Caribbean countries in all of the following ways EXCEPT

(a) creating jobs
(b) encouraging the development of infrastructure
(c) expanding coast lines to accommodate beaches
(d) increasing government revenues

Paul recently borrowed money from a commercial bank to purchase a motor car. This is an example of the consumption of

(a) goods
(b) credit
(c) services
(d) money

Which of the following will NOT result in overpopulation?

(a) A decrease in the death rate
(b) Increased industrialization of city areas
(c) An increase in the birth rate
(d) An increase in the use of family planning methods
Which of the following explains being underemployed?

(a) Working for under $50 US  
(b) Working for less than you are qualified for  
(c) Working under poor conditions  
(d) Working for two persons and getting paid for one

A consumer has all of the following rights EXCEPT

(a) choice  
(b) complain  
(c) free service  
(d) redress

The demand and supply of goods are affected by

(a) export costs  
(b) prices  
(c) returned goods  
(d) down sizing

An individual is regarded as unemployed if he/she is

(a) fired from a job  
(b) willing to work, seeking a job but unable to get a job  
(c) planning to migrate  
(d) out of a job because the pay was not suitable

What is soil erosion?

(a) The absence of rich soil  
(b) The terracing of the soil  
(c) The wearing away of the top soil  
(d) The reclamation of the soil

The term ‘labour force’ refer to which of the following groups?

(a) All persons living in the country who are 14 years of age and over  
(b) All persons lining in the country who are employed  
(c) All persons living in a country over a period covered by the survey  
(d) All citizens of a country who are gainfully employed

Natasha bought a pair of shoes on Saturday. She wore it to church on Sunday and to work on Monday. On her way home from work the left heel broke. On Tuesday when she returned to the store to complain, the storeowner would not even give her a hearing.
Which of the following rights did he breach? Natasha’s right to

(a) redress
(b) consumer education
(c) choose
(d) be heard

Question to are based on the following extract:

“The endless war and killing in my country forced me to flee and look for a better life elsewhere. Life in your country is much better. There is peace and prosperity. I am able to find a good job to support my family and myself.”

The above person can be described as

(a) a wanderer
(b) a refuge
(c) an opportunist
(d) an emigrant

The factor responsible for the above can be described as

(a) factors for prospecting
(b) underdevelopment
(c) demography
(d) ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors

All of the following are reasons why people will migrate EXCEPT

(a) better employment opportunities abroad
(b) natural disasters at home
(c) economic stability at home
(d) war and famine at home

When the majority of the population of a country is ageing, which one of the following is most likely to occur?

(a) The death rate is falling
(b) The number of senior citizens is decreasing
(c) The average age of the population is decreasing
(d) The number of old people is increasing
The density of a population increases if the

(i) birth rate is high
(ii) birth rate is low
(iii) death rate is high
(iv) death rate is low

(a) i and ii
(b) i and iv
(c) ii and iii
(d) iii and iv

One of the major issues regarding population growth is the

(a) availability of resources to maintain the population
(b) decline in the death rate among certain age groups
(c) growth of unemployed people in the country
(d) rate of increase in still-births in the country

Question refers to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area in sq. km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>280 000</td>
<td>12 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>265 000</td>
<td>2 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>110 000</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>200 000</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the information given in the table, which one of the statements is correct?

(a) Country ‘R’ has the highest density of population
(b) The State with the least population has the lowest density
(c) Country ‘U’ has the lowest density of population
(d) Country ‘T’ has the highest density of population

The term ‘crude death rate’ is used to described the number of deaths in one year

(a) per 1000 of the total population
(b) per 1000 of the male population
(c) per 1000 of the female population
(d) per 1000 of babies born
An excess of births over deaths is called

(a) natural increase
(b) natural decrease
(c) population explosion
(d) excessive births

A person leaving his own country to settle in another is

(a) an emigrant
(b) an immigrant
(c) a refuge
(d) an illegal immigrant

Which of the following is NOT a way of solving the problem of over-population?

(a) Extend and intensify agriculture
(b) Invest in new industries
(c) Encourage migration to other countries
(d) Cut back on economic development

All the following are reasons why people migrate EXCEPT

(a) better employment opportunities abroad
(b) natural disasters at home
(c) economic stability at home
(d) war and famine at home

Which combination of factors will bring about population changes?

(i) Births
(ii) Deaths
(iii) Migration
(iv) Extended family structures

(a) i and ii only
(b) ii and iii only
(c) i, ii and iii only
(d) i, ii, iii and iv only

Richard leaves a good job in the Turks and Caicos Islands to migrate to Canada. This is an example of:

(a) Unemployment
(b) external migration
(c) foreign exchange
(d) desertion
What type of institution is a commercial bank?

(a) Government  
(b) Religious  
(c) Economic  
(d) Educational

Sexual intercourse between very close relatives is referred to as:

(a) incest  
(b) bigamy  
(c) patrilocal  
(d) juvenile delinquency

A juvenile is a person who;

(a) is young and delinquent  
(b) is under 18 years of age  
(c) has the right to vote  
(d) has attained social and psychological maturity

AIDS means:

(a) Anti Immune Disease Syndrome  
(b) Acquired Immune Disease Syndrome  
(c) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome  
(d) Anti Immune Deficiency Syndrome

Which of the following type of drug causes lung cancer?

(a) Rum  
(b) Cocaine  
(c) Cigarette  
(d) Beer

1. What type of institution is a trade union?

a) government  

b) economic  

(c) religious  

d) recreational
2. All of the following are social institutions, except:
   a) the family
   b) religion
   c) government
   d) agriculture

3. The executive branch is concerned mainly with the making of:
   a) laws
   b) policy decisions
   c) economic plans
   d) the constitution

4. Parliament performs all of the following functions except:
   a) making laws
   b) debating bills
   c) appointing judges
   d) controlling and criticising the executive

5. The house of representatives and the senate make up:
   a) the government
   b) the judiciary
   c) Parliament
   d) the Cabinet
6. Which of the following statements is correct?

**A bi-cameral legislature is composed of:**

a) the Cabinet and president  
b) the senate and house of Representatives  
c) Parliament and the judiciary  
d) the executive and the judiciary

7. Which is the correct sequence from lower to higher courts?

i) Supreme court  
ii) Magistrate's court  
iii) Assize court  

a) i, ii, iii  
b) iii, ii, i  
c) i, iii, ii  
d) ii, iii, i

8. In law, rape is a crime considered to be committed against:

a) the state  
b) the person  
c) society  
d) God

9. Murder is also called, in law:

a) treason  
b) manslaughter  
c) assault  
d) homicide
10. Preliminary enquiries for murder, rape and manslaughter are held in:

a) Police courts

b) Magistrate's courts

c) Assize courts

d) Appeal courts

11. A body of laws and rules defining the relationships of the government to the people is called:

a) a constitution

b) an institution

c) a corporation

d) a federation

12. One difference between a Republic and a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth Caribbean is that in the republic:

a) there is more freedom

b) the prime minister has more power

c) a president replaces the monarch as head of state

d) the people elect their representatives

13. To be termed democratic, a government must:

i) hold free and fair elections

ii) neglect basic human rights

iii) have a written constitution

iv) be responsive to public opinion:

a) i, ii

b) i, iv

c) ii, iii

d) ii, iv
14. The Westminster system of government in the Caribbean is always characterised by:

a) an executive branch composed of a Cabinet and prime minister

b) the merging of the roles of the head of state and head of government

c) the separation of powers between the opposition and the ruling party

d) regular elections based on a proportional representation

15. All of the following are constitutional monarchies except:

a) Trinidad and Tobago

b) Jamaica

c) Barbados

d) St Lucia

16. In a democratic state, freedom of the press is a fundamental human right but is subject to the law against:

a) slander

b) libel

c) murder

d) rape

17. People protest by demonstrations in order to:

i) overthrow the government

ii) bring an undesirable situation to an end

iii) make the community and government aware of a problem

iv) assert their constitutional rights

a) i, ii

b) i, ii, iii, iv

c) ii, iii, iv

d) i, iii, iv
1. Which of the following is NOT a curable sexually transmitted infection?
   a. Chlamydia
   b. Gonorrhea
   c. Syphilis
   d. Herpes

2. Which of the following are legal drugs in the Caribbean?
   a. Alcohol and heroine
   b. Tobacco and ecstasy
   c. Alcohol and tobacco
   d. Alcohol and marijuana

3. A legal separation can be ...
   a. A dissolution of a marriage
   b. A declaration by the court of a marriage being invalid
   c. A desertion
   d. A situation in which a husband and wife mutually agree to live apart

4. Teenage pregnancy may be caused by all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Peer pressure
   b. Abstinence
   c. Poor role models in society
   d. Lack of religious and moral education

5. Street children are LEAST LIKELY to engage in ...
   a. Prostitution
   b. Vending
   c. Begging for money and food
   d. Using illegal drugs
6. A 'drug dilemma' exists because ...
   a. Only illegal drugs are abused
   b. Some persons abuse legal and illegal drugs
   c. Persons always use drugs wisely
   d. Persons are knowledgeable about all drugs

7. An individual who abuses tobacco may suffer from
   a. Hallucinations
   b. Loss of memory
   c. Cancer of the throat and lungs
   d. Malnutrition

8. Which of the following drugs, when abused, is a major cause of vehicular accidents?
   a. Tobacco
   b. Cocaine
   c. Marijuana
   d. Alcohol

9. Which of the following would LEAST likely cause someone to commit suicide?
   a. Peer pressure
   b. Depression
   c. Death of a loved one
   d. Prolonged and incurable illness

10. Which of the following best defines juvenile delinquency?
    a. An individual who is rude to those in authority
    b. A first offender arrested for a criminal offence
    c. A disabled person who is held in custody
    d. A young person engaged in negative activities such as gambling
11. A social problem ...

a. Hinders the government from providing resources for the country.
b. Prevents community members from working in their community
c. Is considered an undesirable condition within the society
d. Can lead to an epidemic

12. Which of the following always hinders a good family relationship?

a. Education of women
b. Religion
c. Alcoholism
d. Wealth

13. Child abuse will not affect a child’s

A. Self-image
B. Physical development
C. Material well-being
D. Behaviour and manners.

14. Premarital sexual intercourse without the use of contraceptive among young people results in all the following EXCEPT:

a. Unwanted pregnancy
b. Rushed marriage
c. Increased abortion
d. Stable relationships

15. Which of the following is not a ground for divorce in the Caribbean?

a. Cruel treatment of spouse
b. Legal separation for a number of years
c. Infidelity of a partner
d. A job which demands a spouse to be away from home
16. An example of emotional abuse is ...

a. Corporal punishment
b. Using indecent language
c. Withholding love and affection
d. Committing incest

17. Which of the following practices would MOST likely increase the risk of a person contracting AIDS?

i. Having sexual intercourse with many partners

ii. Donating blood to a blood bank

iii. Sharing needles to use illegal drugs

iv. Touching someone who has the disease

a. i and iii only
b. i, ii and iii only
c. i, iii and iv only
d. i, ii, iii and iv

18. Which of the following is LEAST desired among family members?

a. Support
b. Competition
c. Commitment
d. Cooperation