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**AKENTEN APPIAH-MENKA UNIVERSITY OF SKILLS TRAINING AND
ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTITUTE FOR TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND
LIFELONG LEARNING (ITPDLL)**

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2024/2025

COURSE CODE	GRC 238
COURSE TITLE	GHANAIA N IDNTIY CULTURE AND ARTS
DURATION	TWO HOURS

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SECTION A (20 MARKS)

Each of the questions below is followed by four options, lettered A, B, C, and D. Choose the option that best completes each statement and write the letter A, B, C, or D of the option you have chosen in your answer booklet.

- 1. Which of the following explanations is a major reason why people engage in acts of ethnocentrism?
 - A. Ethnocentric behaviour comes out of a lack of understanding of other people's culture
 - B. People participate in ethnocentric behaviour to fit into a particular group.
 - C. Workers participate in ethnocentric behaviour because of poor economy
 - D. Young people participate in ethnocentric behaviour because they see their friends participating in it.
- 2. Which of the following is NOT an effect of ethnic stereotyping in Ghana?
 - A. Discrimination.
 - B. Fear and suspicion.
 - C. Ghanaian hospitality
 - D. Hatred.
3. What is the main difference between additive and subtractive colour theories?
 - A. Additive creates black, subtractive creates white
 - B. Additive is for digital art, subtractive for painting
 - C. Additive uses fewer colours than subtractive
 - D. Additive works with light, subtractive with pigments
4. What is the manifestation or tangible aspect of people's culture?
 - A. Artefacts.
 - B. Basic assumptions
 - C. Beliefs.
 - D. Values.
5. One of these is NOT an aspect of Ghanaian culture.
 - A. Belief system.
 - B. Constitutional law.
 - C. Customs.
 - D. Religion.

6. Which of the following best describes the functional nature of Indigenous Ghanaian arts?
- A. They are created purely for aesthetic appreciation.
 - B. They are only used in modern art galleries.
 - C. They imitate Western artistic styles.
 - D. They serve utilitarian, religious, and medicinal purposes.
7. Which of the following are moral principles that describe standards of human behaviour and are regularly protected and legal rights?
- A. Human rights
 - B. Men's rights.
 - C. National rights.
 - D. Women's rights.
8. Which of these are examples of non-material culture?
- I. Ideas. -
 - II. Customs. -
 - III. Religion. -
 - IV. Arts
- A. I only.
 - B. IV only
 - C. II, III and IV only
 - D. I, II and III only
9. What kind of identity arises as a direct result of the presence of elements from the "common points" in people's daily lives?
- A. Individual identity.
 - B. National identity.
 - C. Social identity.
 - D. World identity.
10. When people are hurt or denied the opportunity to exercise their rights, we say their rights are
- A. Abuse
 - B. curtailed
 - C. denied
 - D. suspended
- 11. What is the visual element to which people respond most strongly and immediately?
- A. Colour
 - B. Shape
 - C. Size
 - D. Texture
- 12. A citizen is a person who has been accepted as a Ghanaian either by reason of birth, by adoption or by
- A. Marriage
 - B. Naturalization
 - C. Procreation
 - D. Registration
13. What is the result of combining all colors in additive color theory?
- A. Black
 - B. Brown
 - C. Gray
 - D. White

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14. The following groups of people suffer human rights abuse the most except
- A. Children
 - B. Mentally handicapped
 - C. Minority groups in communities
 - D. Women
15. What type of human right encompasses us to clean air, clean soil and clean water?
- A. Freedom of religion
 - B. Right of water bodies
 - C. Right to food
 - D. Right to protect the environment
16. The type of responsibility that enables the feeling of an obligation to do right rather than wrong is referred to as
- A. Cultural responsibilities
 - B. Moral responsibilities
 - C. Political responsibilities
 - D. Social responsibilities
17. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Indigenous Ghanaian arts?
- A. Educational
 - B. Functional
 - C. Individual ownership
 - D. Symbolic
18. What should individuals avoid when interacting with different cultures?
- A. Asking respectful questions to learn about other cultures.
 - B. Researching different cultural practices
 - C. Stereotyping people based on their cultural background.
 - D. Traveling to experience new cultures firsthand.
19. What do we call a darker version of a colour (like magenta for red)?
- A. Hue
 - B. Shade
 - C. Tint
 - D. Tone
20. How should teachers set expectations for student performance in a culturally responsive classroom?
- A. Apply uniform standards to all students regardless of individual needs.
 - B. Assign excessive praise for minor tasks to boost confidence.
 - C. Lower expectations for students from minority backgrounds.
 - D. Tailor expectations individually and provide proportional praise.

SECTION B (5 MARKS)

This section contains statements. Write true or false for each of the following statements

21. Human rights are irrevocable, meaning no power or authority can take them away because they originate from human nature. ☐
22. White light falling on a red object is absorbed except for the red rays, which are reflected onto our eyes. ☐

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23. The Flag of Ghana was designed by Theodosia Salome Okoh.
24. Voting is a right under the 1992 constitution.
25. Patriotism can be explained as the strong positive feeling an individual has for his/her country.

SECTION C (5 MARKS)

This section contains two columns, columns A and B. You are to match items in Column A with those in Column B.

26.	Which traditional Ghanaian craft involves forging metals using tools like hammers and anvils?	A. Architecture B. Basketry C. Blacksmithing D. Goldsmithing E. Kente weaving F. Leatherwork G. Spider's web
27.	Which Ghanaian textile is known for its symbolic patterns and is traditionally woven in strips?	
28.	What is the craft of making interwoven objects from materials like raffia and cane called?	
29.	According to Asante legend, what natural inspiration led to the creation of the first Kente cloth?	
30.	Which traditional craft involves planning, designing and constructing buildings that often serve as cultural symbols?	

SECTION D (10 MARKS)

Provide short answers to the following questions

31. When peopleor migrate to new places, they often adopt aspects of other cultures that improve their way of life.
32. Changes in the, such as deforestation, drought, or natural disasters, can force societies to adapt and modify their cultural practices.
33. Through, people interact with others from different cultures, leading to the adoption of new cultural traits such as language or dress.
34. Art serves as aimage of an individual's or society's identity, reflecting their feelings, beliefs, and behaviours.
35. Culture helps distinguish one society from another and gives a nation its
36. Through art forms such as music, dance, and drama, theof a society or country is reflected.
37. Art and culture influence human behaviour and interaction by generating empathy, sparking dialogue, and fostering newand ideas.
38. One of the political rights granted by the 1992 Constitution is the right to in elections, either by voting or standing as a candidate (if eligible by age).
39. Human rights are, meaning they apply to all people worldwide without discrimination based on nationality, race, or gender.
40. One characteristic of human rights is that they are, meaning they expand over time with socio-cultural and political changes.

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SECTION E (20 MARKS)

Please answer only one question from this section

- 1 Examine five significant justifications for citizen compliance with laws in Ghana.
- 2 (a) Explain the following two (2) terms.
 - i. Material culture
 - ii. Non-material culture(b) Identify and explain any four (4) features of culture.
- 3 Identify and explain five (5) examples of Indigenous verbal arts in Ghana.