

Candidates have to do questions 31 to 90 **EITHER** from Part II (Mathematics and Science) **OR** from Part III (Social Studies/Social Science).

PART III

SOCIAL STUDIES / SOCIAL SCIENCE

Directions: Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next three questions (Q. No. 31 to 33) , by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

A Letter For You

"Civics is boring.' You may have heard this from your students. You may have felt that they had a point. Syllabi of Civics in our country tends to focus on formal political institutions of government. The textbooks are full of constitutional, legal and procedural details presented in a dry and abstract manner. No wonder children experience a disconnect between the theory they read in the textbook and what they see in real life around them. This is perhaps what makes Civics 'boring' for young adults in a country otherwise full of passion for politics."

Source: Democratic Politics-I

IX Social Science

31. What is the context in which the word '**disconnect**' is used in the passage ?

- (1) Civics teaching is dull in schools
- (2) Children find themselves unable to relate what happens in the real world with what they read in the textbooks
- (3) It is related to how Civics textbooks are written and transacted
- (4) It is related to the attitude of students towards schooling in general and Civics in particular

Ans:

32. Which one of the following exemplifies the best pedagogical practice for the classroom in transacting the Civics syllabi?

- (1) The teacher teaches the Civics textbook cover to cover explaining everything in detail and prepares students well.
- (2) The teacher makes the subject interesting by relating anecdotes and short stories but believes firmly in the textbook and lecture method.

(3) The teacher follows her lesson plan meticulously and uses many reference books for making notes.

(4) The teacher involves her students in youth parliament and encourages them to critically analyse the content in the textbooks by comparing it with what they see in reality.

Ans:

33. The 'dry and abstract' presentation of content in Civics textbooks can be brought alive by a teacher

(1) through real life examples and episodes followed by debates and, discussions

(2) if the abstract aspects are quickly glossed over

(3) through very clear and thorough explanation of the dry concepts

(4) with the help of short tests to reinforce the difficult concepts

Ans:

34. Which one of the following statements about water conservation is **incorrect** ?

(1) Water is a non-renewable resource.

(2) Underground water level could be improved with forest or vegetation covers.

(3) Controlling surface runoff is one of the ways to conserve water.

(4) Sprinklers effectively control evaporation.

Ans:

35. Around 3900 years ago, the earliest cities, Harappa and Mohanjodaro, began to come to an end because of various reasons, Which one of the following is **not** one of those reasons?

(1) There was internal rivalry and warfare between cities

(2) Deforestation and floods brought in destruction

(3) Grazing of green cover by herds of cattle destroyed the soil cover

(4) Rivers dried up leading to the end of the cities

Ans:

36. Most of the 'Mahajanapadas' were fortified because

- (1) of availability of wood, brick and stones, in the area
- (2) they reflected their wealth and power
- (3) the rulers were scared of attack and wanted to ensure they were protected
- (4) they were symbols of their 'rich' warrior tradition

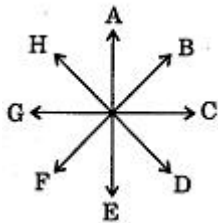
Ans:

37. When it is 10:00 a.m. in London in June, the Indian Standard Time will be

- (1) 2:30 p.m.
- (2) 3:00 p.m.
- (3) 3:30 p.m.
- (4) 2:00 p.m.

Ans:

38. In the following diagram, which arrow shows the South-East direction?



- (1) D
- (2) B
- (3) F

(4) H

Ans:

39. A map uses a scale in which 1 cm on the map covers 20 meters on the ground. If two places are 5 cm apart on the map, the actual distance between them is

- (1) 20 meters
- (2) 150 meters
- (3) 200 meters
- (4) 100 meters

Ans:

40. For creating an effective administration practice in India, which one of the following was adopted by the British Government?

- (1) Military expedition
- (2) Practice of surveying
- (3) Practice of land revenue collection
- (4) Practice of exploiting native population

Ans:

41. The two main systems of Indigo cultivation were

- (1) Nij and Kij
- (2) Nij and Ryoti
- (3) Kharif and Rabi
- (4) Nij and terrace farming

Ans:

42. What problems did shifting cultivators face under the British rule?

- (1) Exploitation

- (2) Decline in their agricultural production
- (3) Their movement was restricted
- (4) Unemployment

Ans:

43. What was the main reason behind the destruction of Somnath temple by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ?

- (1) He wanted to build a palace there
- (2) He did not like the architecture of the temple
- (3) He tried to win credit as a great hero of Islam
- (4) He wanted to use the temple for some other purpose

Ans:

44. During the medieval period in India, temples were regarded as a hub of

- (1) architecture
- (2) cultural activities
- (3) extensive foreign trade
- (4) Sufi movement

Ans:

45. In Bengal, temples and other religious structures were often built by individuals or groups who were becoming powerful in order to

- (1) ensure that they did good 'karma'
- (2) demonstrate a marvel of architecture to the society
- (3) add value to the surroundings
- (4) demonstrate their power, proclaim their piety and gain followers

Ans:

46. A system of structure and practice in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women is called

- (1) Hierarchy
- (2) Fascism
- (3) Monarchy
- (4) Patriarchy

Ans:

47. Which of the following statements is **not** an objective of social advertising?

- (1) To change attitudes and mindset, as people influence people
- (2) To target social networks and social groups
- (3) To advertise products on social networking sites for personal commercial value
- (4) To motivate members of the public to engage in voluntary social activity

Ans:

48. Which of the following statements about 'prasastis' is an **incorrect** statement ?

- (1) The achievements of rulers or kings are described in 'prasastis'.
- (2) They were written by scholars/poets/ learned people for the purpose of praising the kings and earning their patronage.
- (3) Usually the kings themselves wrote them.
- (4) They are valuable sources of history of the period to which they belong.

Ans:

49. What does PHC stand for?

- (1) Private Health Centre
- (2) Public Health Court
- (3) Public Health Centre

(4) Public Health Corporation

Ans:

50. Which of the following is **not** a primary economic activity ?

(1) Mining

(2) Agriculture

(3) Trading

(4) Fishing

Ans:

51. Industrialists set up industries when

(1) they can develop their own native places

(2) they find favourable government policies

(3) towns can be developed

(4) incentives provided by the government reduce their profit

Ans:

52. Which one of the following explains the term 'market' ?

(1) A local area which has conducive conditions for setting up an industry

(2) A shop to sell the goods manufactured by the industrialist

(3) The potential trade in a particular type of good being produced by an industry

(4) A mall which sells products

Ans:

53. Which of the following pedagogical approaches exhibited by four different teachers for teaching 'Industrialisation' is most appropriate ?

- (1) The teacher believes that she must cover the entire process of industrialisation in detail and brings in copious material to the class
- (2) The teacher asks the class to read the entire lesson silently and asks questions if they have not understood
- (3) The teacher is a believer in the timeless glory of the textbook and teaches by explaining every word and asking comprehension questions to students
- (4) The teacher is aware of multiple approaches to pedagogy and plans a trip to an industry in the nearby area to demonstrate the concepts, discuss and debate in groups the issues and then in a plenary, sum up the conclusions

Ans:

54. Which of the following statements about 'ancient manuscripts' is **not** correct?

- (1) Some manuscripts were engraved on stone or metal
- (2) They were usually written on palm leaves
- (3) They are the primary sources of the period they reflect
- (4) They were handwritten and then printed

Ans:

55. In the middle of the 19th century, British historians divided history of India into three periods - Hindu India, Muslim India and British India. What is the basis of this division?

- (1) It was convenient and easy to remember
- (2) It was based on the idea that religion of the rulers was an important historical change
- (3) History of England is also written in a similar way
- (4) Britishers felt they were more knowledgeable at that point of time in history and so used this division

Ans:

56. Match the following and pick the correct option:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Agriculture | I. Cultivation of grapes |
| b. Horticulture | II. Growing crops and farming |

- c. Pisciculture III. Growing flowers, fruits and vegetables
d. Viticulture IV. Breeding of fish

- (1) a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III
(2) a-II, h-III, c-IV, d-I
(3) a-III, b-R, c-I, d-IV
(4) a-II, b-IV, c-III, d-I

Ans:

57. Which development facilitated the debates and discussions about social customs and practices on a wider scale during the 19th century?

- (1) Magazines
(2) Theatre
(3) Movies
(4) Radio

Ans:

58. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy used the following strategy to campaign about the prevailing social injustices (e.g. sati) against women.

- (1) They took the help of the popular social milieu
(2) They used the influence of the government
(3) They used a verse or sentence which is in the ancient sacred texts to prove their stand
(4) They took the help of popular nationalist leaders

Ans:

Directions: Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next two questions (Q.No. 59 & 60), by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

"By the end of the nineteenth century, women themselves were actively working for reform. They wrote books, edited magazines, founded schools and training centres and set up women's associations. From the early twentieth century, they formed political pressure groups to push through laws for female suffrage (the right to vote) and better health -care and education for women. Women from all communities joined various kinds of 'nationalist and socialist movements from the 1920s.

In the twentieth century, leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose lent their support to demands for greater equality and freedom for women. Nationalist leaders promised that there would be full suffrage for all men and women after Independence. However, till then they asked women to concentrate on the anti-British struggles."

Source: 'Our Past'-III, Part-II

59. Which of the following statements best describes the inference that can be drawn from the above extract with respect to the strategy used by leaders of India's national movement?

- (1) Participation of women would make the struggle for Independence much more attractive
- (2) Women and men were encouraged to follow a policy of 'give and take'
- (3) Indian women through their speeches could draw many more people into the movement
- (4) Nationalist leaders enlisted the support of the women to their cause by promising them the right to vote after Independence

Ans:

60. Which one of the following statements regarding women's rights is **untrue** based on the passage?

- (1) Women were now becoming vocal in their demands for rights, including political rights
- (2) Many women from all communities came forward to join the struggle for freedom
- (3) Women got the support of nationalist leaders
- (4) Women's writings were not appreciated

Ans:

61. "Throughout the 19th century, most educated women were taught at home by liberal fathers and husbands instead of sending them to schools,"

Which of -the following statements is not a correct reason for the above trend ?

- (1) People feared that schools would take girls away from home
- (2) Men derived great pleasure by teaching girls at home
- (3) Girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school and their safety remained a concern
- (4) There was a fear that schooling would prevent girls from doing their domestic duties

Ans:

62. Why is mining called a primary activity?

- (1) It involves production from the natural resources of the earth
- (2) It is one of the earliest forms of human activities
- (3) It brings a lot of money to the government
- (4) It is the biggest employer of workers

Ans:

63. Which of the following is not a mineral ?

- (1) Graphite in pencil
- (2) Salt used for cooking
- (3) Gold and silver in jewellery
- (4) Mica used for insulation

Ans:

64. Which of the following was not a problem faced by India soon after Independence?

- (1) Wealth and debts to be equally distributed among India, Pakistan and Great Britain
- (2) Persuading the Princely States to join the Indian Union
- (3) Economic development
- (4) Refugees from Pakistan

Ans:

65. Though India chose universal adult franchise after becoming independent, this was withheld in many other sovereign countries on the basis of certain criteria. Which of the following was not one of the criteria?

- (1) Education
- (2) Religion
- (3) Gender
- (4) Property

Ans:

66. Which one of the following statements explains the essence of 'mixed economy' ?

- (1) Both the States and Centre divide responsibility towards economic development
- (2) Both the Public and the Private sector play a significant role in increasing production and generation of jobs
- (3) Both the Public and the Private sector share the profits generated in the economy equally
- (4) Both the Central and State Governments have a say in the legislation controlling the economy of the country

Ans:

67. Which one among the following is not a feature of 'Lithosphere' ?

- (1) 97% of the Earth's water lies in the Lithosphere
- (2) Landforms are found on ocean floor also
- (3) Mineral wealth is found in this sphere
- (4) Mountains, plateaus and valleys form a part of Lithosphere

Ans:

68. Which one of the following cannot be said about our 'planet 'Earth' ?

- (1) It is a perfect sphere

- (2) It is slightly flattened at the Poles
- (3) It has a bulge in the middle
- (4) It is called the 'blue planet'

Ans:

69. Ocean water keeps moving continuously unlike the calm water of ponds and lakes. Which one of the following categories is not one of the movements of water?

- (1) Waves
- (2) Water cycle
- (3) Tides
- (4) Currents

70. Which of the following is **not** an advantage of high tides?

- (1) They help in fishing
- (2) Electricity could be generated from them
- (3) They help the local economy by drawing tourists
- (4) Navigation is easier

Ans:

Directions: Based on your reading of the case study given below, answer the next two questions (Q. No.71 & 72), by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Rashmi has the habit of asking the surnames of persons whom she comes across for the first time. She has to place the concerned person in the varna system of Indian society. This enquiry about caste identity is resented by many people though it is not expressed openly. Things are more complicated. when' she meets a person from another region or part of India. She is unable to figure out their caste status even if that person reveals the surname. This 'world view' of Rashmi, according to her, does not affect/influence her teaching-learning transaction process. She says that it is part of her primary socialization and she cannot help it.

71. Primary socialization is

- (1) social networking at the primary level

- (2) learning from family and friends at an early age
- (3) learning from society during adolescence
- (4) memorising and imitating the teacher

Ans:

72. The resentment is justified because the teacher's attitude

- (1) highlights the need for socialization
- (2) is purely based on personal biases
- (3) is not an indictment of the stereotypes it creates'
- (4) perpetuates social, political and economic inequalities

Ans:

73. Most people during the 19th century felt education will have a 'corrupting' influence on women. Which of the following brings out the contextual meaning of 'corrupting' in the above sentence?

- (1) Women were more corrupt than men
- (2) It would bring them more money
- (3) The power they gain through education would take them away from their traditional roles
- (4) They would become impure

Ans:

74. A teacher gives the following exercise to her students: Imagine you are a member of a nomadic community that shifts residence every 3 months. How would this change your life?

- (1) The question will prove that a student's life is far safer and more enjoyable than the life of people in such situations
- (2) The question will make students less egocentric and promote universal brotherhood
- (3) The question will impress upon the students that facts are more important than reflection in Social Science

(4) The question will help students place themselves in new situations to gain a better understanding of the concepts involved

Ans:

Directions: Based on your reading of the passage given below, answer the next two questions (Q. No.75 & 76), by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

"The popular perception of Social Science is that it is a non-utility subject. As a result, low self-esteem governs the classroom transactions, with both teachers and students feeling uninterested in comprehending its contents. From the initial stages of schooling, it is often suggested to students that the Natural Sciences are superior to the Social Sciences."

Source: NCF - 2005,

Teaching of Social Sciences

75. What is the context in which the term 'non-utility subject' is used in the above extract?

- (1) Social Science has nothing to offer to improve human civilization
- (2) Studying Social Science does not lead to well-paid jobs and material wealth
- (3) Social Science is a subject that cannot be learnt for its utility
- (4) Social Science is a dry and difficult subject having no use for educators or learners

Ans:

76. Which of the following best conveys the essence of the above extract?

- (1) The way Social Science is taught to students does not enthuse them to take Social Science seriously
- (2) Natural Sciences need to be given importance in school curriculum
- (3) Students considered good in Natural Sciences are considered bright
- (4) Social Sciences are inferior to Natural Sciences since they are non-utilitarian subjects

Ans:

77. The significance of language in teaching-learning of Social Science cannot be over-emphasized. Which of the following statements **does not** convey the above idea?

- (1) Effective understanding of the meaning and use of a language enhances learning in Social Science
- (2) Language is of least significance in a fact-oriented subject like Social Science
- (3) Only a language teacher can do justice to the teaching-learning process of Social Science
- (4) Since language is important, a Social Science teacher should include comprehension and grammar questions in Social Science tests

Ans:

78. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** about Social Science?

- (1) Social Science encompasses diverse concerns of society, including historical, geographical, economic and political dimensions
- (2) Social Science creates and widens human values such as freedom, respect for diversity, etc.
- (3) As Social Science deals with people, the nature of enquiry is not scientific
- (4) Social Science lays the foundations for an analytical and creative mindset

Ans:

79. Which of the following is **not** a source material for writing oral history?

- (1) The anecdotes of a person who participated in the 'Quit India Movement'
- (2) A British soldier's oral account of the Sepoy Mutiny
- (3) The memories of a person who migrated to Pakistan from India at the time of Partition
- (4) A scholar talking about today's education system

Ans:

80. Which of the following statements about the title of NCERT History textbook, 'Our Pasts', as expressed by the authors, is **not** correct?

- (1) It is about the pasts of neighbouring countries
- (2) It does not talk about the times of kings and queens only
- (3) It tries to bring out contribution of various groups or communities like farmers and artisans

(4) It emphasizes the notion that India does not have just 'one past' but 'many pasts'

Ans:

81. The following question is given under the heading 'Let's discuss' at the end of a chapter: 'Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did?' What is the relevance of asking this question?

(1) Such questions encourage guesswork and so should not be given

(2) Ordinary men and women lead common lives. There is nothing great or of significance to write about them

(3) It is good to ignite a discussion and let students come out with their reasoning

(4) Questions which do not have fixed answers should not be given, as they will confuse the students

Ans:

82. Which type of questions will **not** develop critical thinking among students ?

(1) Closed-ended questions

(2) Open-ended questions

(3) Probing questions

(4) Divergent questions

Ans:

83. While discussing gender roles in the classroom, you would assert that

(1) there are different professions for men and women

(2) boys need to attend school as they are the future earning members of the family

(3) gender stereotypes in society need to be addressed meaningfully

(4) household work should not be seen as productive

Ans:

84. The approach of the 'Social and Political Life' textbooks of NCERT is to

- (1) give the learner one correct answer for a question
- (2) focus the attention of the learners on the factual content of lessons
- (3) use definitions to sum up a concept
- (4) use case studies and narratives to explain concepts

Ans:

85. Which of the following questions would help build the critical thinking skills of students ?

- (1) 'All communicable diseases are water borne'. State whether true or false.
- (2) Comment on the 'double burden of women's work'.
- (3) Write two measures the government has adopted to control pollution.
- (4) What is the government's role in Indian Health and Indian Education?

Ans:

86. You are teaching 'Unity in Diversity' to the students of Class-VIII. Which of the following activities would you do to make the students understand the concept effectively?

- (1) Write an essay on the river disputes between States of India
- (2) Prepare a model of the Hydro-electric project near the school
- (3) Conduct a test after the lesson is thoroughly taught
- (4) Present a feature on the different dance forms of our country appreciating their underlying similarities and differences

Ans:

87. Diagnostic testing in Social Science will help a teacher understand

- (1) the part of the topic the student has not memorised
- (2) learning difficulties a student is facing in Social Science
- (3) how revision work has helped her students
- (4) how intelligent her students are

Ans:

88. Choose the most **inappropriate** statement regarding teaching of Social Science in middle school.

- (1) Social Science should be taught as it helps to acquire an understanding of human relationships
- (2) Social Science should be taught as it helps sensitize children regarding social reality
- (3) Social Science should be taught because it helps students debate and reflect on social issues
- (4) Social Science should be a part of the curriculum so that the learners 'know about the lives of kings and the battles they fought

Ans:

89. Doing activities with children will be effective only if

- (1) the teacher does not know why she is doing it
- (2) the teacher conducts them to complete her 'Lesson Plan'
- (3) the teacher does them as a pretence to obey her principal's directions for activity-based learning
- (4) she believes that activity-based education will help the child in understanding the concepts

Ans:

90. Which of the following should **not** be a part of the Social Science instructional process?

- (1) Planning
- (2) Dictation of facts
- (3) Feedback mechanism
- (4) Implementation

Ans: