

Hall Ticket Number

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Q.B.No.

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Booklet Code :

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| C |
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Marks : 100

Time : 120 minutes

2PS1S

Signature of the Candidate

Signature of the Invigilator

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

(Read the Instructions carefully before Answering)

1. Separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Answer Sheet is supplied to you along with Question Paper Booklet. Please read and follow the instructions on the OMR Answer Sheet for marking the responses and the required data.
2. The candidate should ensure that the Booklet Code printed on OMR Answer Sheet and Booklet Code supplied are same.
3. **Immediately on opening the Question Paper Booklet by tearing off the paper seal, please check for (i) The same booklet code (A/B/C/D) on each page, (ii) Serial Number of the questions (1-100), (iii) The number of pages and (iv) Correct Printing.** In case of any defect, please report to the invigilator and ask for replacement of booklet with same code within five minutes from the commencement of the test.
4. Electronic gadgets like Cell Phone, Calculator, Watches and Mathematical/Log Tables are not permitted into the examination hall.
5. **There will be $\frac{1}{4}$ negative mark for every wrong answer.** If the response to the question is left blank without answering, there will be no penalty of negative mark for that question.
6. Using Blue/Black ball point pen to darken the appropriate circles of (1), (2), (3) or (4) in the OMR Answer Sheet corresponding to correct or the most appropriate answer to the concerned question number in the sheet. Darkening of more than one circle against any question automatically gets invalidated and will be treated as wrong answer.
7. Change of an answer is NOT allowed.
8. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Question Paper Booklet.
9. Return the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Paper Booklet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall. Failure to return the OMR sheet and Question Paper Booklet is liable for criminal action.

This Booklet consists of 13 Pages for 100 Questions + 2 Pages of Rough Work + 1 Title Page i.e. Total 16 Pages.

2PS1S

Booklet Code **C**

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Time : 2 Hours**Marks : 100****Instructions :**

- i) Each question carries **one** mark and $\frac{1}{4}$ negative mark for every wrong answer.
 - ii) Choose the correct or most appropriate answer from the given options to the following questions and darken, with Blue/Black Ball Point Pen, the corresponding digit **1, 2, 3** or **4** in the circle pertaining to the question number concerned in the OMR Answer Sheet, separately supplied to you.
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1. Which of the following matching?

| Learning objectives | Statement of objectives |
|---------------------|--|
| i) Recalling | 1. Students will be able to state types of resources |
| ii) Understanding | 2. Students will be able to differentiate different types of resources |
| iii) Evaluating | 3. Students will be able to suggest ways of conserving resources |
| iv) Creating | 4. Students will be able to define meaning of resources |

(1) i-1, ii-2, iii-4, iv-3
(2) i-2, ii-1, iii-3, iv-4
(3) i-1, ii-3, iii-2, iv-4
(4) i-4, ii-3, iii-2, iv-1

2. Identify the skill based objective of teaching Social Science

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Acquire knowledge of continents | (2) Understand patterns of Government |
| (3) Develop an ability to draw a map | (4) Develop faith in Democracy |
-

3. The most important purpose of introducing Environmental Science in the primary stage is to

- (1) To familiarize the students with both natural and social environment
 - (2) To develop skills in science
 - (3) to familiarize scientific terms
 - (4) To develop creativity
-

4. Comparing cash crops with Agricultural crops comes under the following objective

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (1) Remembering | (2) Skill |
| (3) Understanding | (4) Evaluating |
-

5. A lesson on festivals in Social Studies teaching is to inculcate the following value.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Political values | (2) Moral values |
| (3) Scientific values | (4) Cultural values |
-

6. “Students require culturally relevant knowledge and skills” is the theory of
(1) Social learning theory (2) Operant conditioning theory
(3) Constructivist theory (4) Insightful learning theory
-
7. One of the cognitive processes in Social perception is
(1) Individualism (2) Categorisation
(3) Groupism (4) Clausal
-
8. An event which is not observed directly but inferred from relevant sources is called
(1) Primary information (2) First impression
(3) Implicit responses (4) Second impression
-
9. Social learning theory emphasizes on
(1) Adaptation (2) Imitation (3) Maturation (4) Environment
-
10. In a Multi-cultural classroom a teacher should ensure that the assessment is based on
(1) Reliability and validity of the assessment tool
(2) Socio-cultural context
(3) School management expectations
(4) Standardization of the tool
-
11. According to Howard Gardener’s Multiple Intelligence theory “Being Self aware” indicates one of the following aspects
(1) Spiritual (2) Interpersonal
(3) Intrapersonal (4) Social
-
12. “Programmed Learning” is based on one of the following learning theories
(1) Classical conditioning learning theory (2) Trail and error theory
(3) Insightful learning theory (4) Operant conditioning theory
-
13. The process of socialization includes
(1) Acquiring values and beliefs (2) Following values
(3) Genetic transmission (4) Learn to criticize the culture of a society
-
14. ‘Fill in the blank’ questions assess the child’s ability to
(1) Recognise the correct answer (2) Recall the correct answer
(3) Explain the correct answer (4) Analyse the answer
-
15. The role of a teacher in a class is to
(1) To facilitate independent thinking in students
(2) To explain the content
(3) To question the students
(4) To follow the time-table
-

16. Social Science at Secondary school level does not include _____
(1) History (2) Geography (3) Biology (4) Economics
-
17. "Man is by nature a Political animal" who said this?
(1) Auguste Comte (2) Aristotle (3) Plato (4) Rousseau
-
18. Social Science study is _____
(1) State only (2) Society as a whole
(3) Individual only (4) Philosophy of life only
-
19. The aspect of Human beings and society studied under Social Science includes _____
I) Behaviour II) Growth and Development
III) Relationship and Institutions IV) Resources
(1) I & II (2) II, III & IV (3) I, II, III & IV (4) III & IV
-
20. The scope of social science includes _____
I) Human History II) Human relations and institutions
III) Study of culture IV) Study of economy
(1) I, II & III (2) I, III & IV (3) I, II, III & IV (4) II, III & IV
-
21. Choose the correct statement from below regarding the nature of Social Sciences.
I) It is concerned with society
II) It is a compound rather than mixture i.e. by drawing its subject matter from History, Geography etc. it becomes a separate discipline
III) It Prepares for practical life
IV) It is impractical in life
(1) I, II & IV (2) I, II & III (3) II only (4) I & II
-
22. Important Social Scientists are
I) Aristotle II) August Comte
III) Karl Marx IV) Max Weber
V) Newton
(1) I, II, III & IV (2) I, III, IV, V (3) II, III, IV, V (4) II, IV, V, I
-
23. The evolution of 'Social Science' as a subject could be traced back to the _____
(1) 20th century (2) 19th century
(3) 18th century (4) 16th century
-
24. Auguste Comte is known as _____
(1) Father of Politics (2) Father of Sociology
(3) Father of Philosophy (4) Father of Humanism
-

25. Which of the following is the work of Auguste Comte?
I) The course on positive philosophy II) The system of positive polity
III) Capitalism IV) Marxism
(1) I & II (2) II & III (3) I, III & IV (4) I, II & IV
-
26. The aim of the Round Table initiated by the Social Science Department of UNESCO (1954) was _____
(1) To bring Social Science on par with Science in School
(2) To encourage the development of Social Science research and teaching in Asia
(3) To set up fellowship and award for Social Science promotion
(4) To survey the status of Social Science research in Universities
-
27. The most important aim of Social Science Education in School Curriculum?
(1) Citizenship Education (2) Disciplinary value
(3) Inquiry Minds (4) Conceptual understanding
-
28. Arrange the following learning objectives in Social Science from simple to complex as per revised blooms taxonomy
i) Analysing ii) Applying
iii) Creating iv) Evaluating
(1) i, ii, iii, iv (2) ii, i, iii, iv (3) ii, i, iv, iii (4) i, iii, ii, iv
-
29. Which of the following is the higher order thinking skills in Teaching History?
(1) Recalling historical facts (2) Comprehending historical data
(3) Listing historical events (4) Analysing historical data
-
30. Which of the following is the correct order of learning objectives from simple to complex?
(1) Recalling-Evaluating-Creating
(2) Recalling-Creating-Evaluating
(3) Creating-Recalling-Evaluating
(4) Understanding-Evaluating-Applying
-
31. As a Social Science teacher, what will you do “When some students can’t differentiate between scales of map”.
(1) Explain through practical activity (2) Encourage students to memorise
(3) Ask students to skip the topic (4) Suggest new books on map
-
32. The role of Social Science teacher is not to ;
(1) Facilitate learners (2) Provide materials to learners
(3) Assist in class activity (4) Judge students behaviour
-

33. If a Social Science teacher wants to promote interactive environment in class, which of the following activities is most suitable?
- (1) Frequently asking questions (2) Dictating notes
(3) Lecturing (4) Organizing a group discussion
-
34. The topic on “Gender bias” can be taught better by using
- (1) Critical Pedagogy (2) Constructivist pedagogy
(3) Behaviourist pedagogy (4) Cognitive pedagogy
-
35. Social skills can not be developed among students by
- (1) Group discussion (2) Cooperative learning
(3) Assignment to individual students (4) Peer learning
-
36. Lesson plan is to be developed, keeping in view one of the following:
- (1) Teacher competency (2) Availability of Text book
(3) Availability of Teaching Aids (4) Objectives
-
37. Writing a Lesson plan on any topic should focus on
- (1) Cognitive domain
(2) Affective domain
(3) Psychomotor domain
(4) Cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain
-
38. Selecting learning experiences should be determined by
- (1) Market forces (2) Learner’s interest
(3) Funding agencies (4) Party in power
-
39. One of the following is to be there between the unit plan and Lesson plan
- (1) Consistency (2) Overlapping (3) Understanding (4) Rigidity
-
40. While preparing a year plan the social science teacher should keep in mind
- (1) Administrative design (2) Time Frame Factors
(3) Teacher competencies (4) Multinational agencies
-
41. The effectiveness of instruction reflects through
- (1) Better learning (2) Discipline in the class
(3) More marks in the Examinations (4) Turning delinquent
-
42. Teaching without a proper planning will lead to
- (1) Realization of objectives (2) Better learning on the part of the student
(3) Optimum satisfaction of the teacher (4) Chaos in the class
-

43. Lesson plan helps the teacher like a
(1) Guide (2) A rule (3) A frame work (4) A reference
-
44. Proper planning will keep the teacher
(1) to go beyond the time table (2) inability to realize of the objectives
(3) takes more time (4) keeps the teacher and taught on the track
-
45. Teacher has to select an appropriate method of teaching based on the
(1) Nature of the Lesson (2) Available teaching learning material
(3) Administrative choice (4) Teacher competency
-
46. Which of the following principle is not the guiding principle for NCF 2005?
(1) Connecting knowledge to life outside the school
(2) Ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote method
(3) Enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of text book centric
(4) Making examination more flexible and integrated into classroom life
-
47. Common sources of physical discomfort for children are:
I) Long walks to school
II) Heavy School Bags
III) Lack of basic infrastructure
IV) Corporal punishment
V) Time tables that do not give children enough breaks to stretch
(1) I only (2) II & III only (3) I, II & III only (4) I, II, III, IV & V
-
48. According to National Curriculum 2005, Teacher is a
(1) Leader (2) Care taker (3) Captain (4) Facilitator
-
49. The teaching of Social Science as per the National Curriculum Framework 2005 is to enable children.
I) to understand the society in which they live to learn how society is structured, managed and governed.
II) to appreciate the values enshrined in the Indian constitution
III) to grow up as active, responsible and reflective members of society
IV) to learn to respect difference of opinion, life style and cultural practices
V) to question and examine received ideas, institutions and practices
(1) I only (2) II & IV only (3) I, II, III, IV & V (4) III & V only
-
50. The National Focus group on the teaching of Social Sciences emphasizes on:
I) Content load
II) Scientific rigour
III) Normative concern
IV) Interrelationship among disciplines
V) Plurality and local content
(1) I & II only (2) III & V only (3) IV & V only (4) I, II, III, IV & V

51. The basic component in the design of social science curriculum is
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| I) Learning objectives | II) Activities |
| III) Content/subject matter | IV) Teaching methods |
| V) Evaluation | |
- (1) II, III & IV only (2) I, II, III, IV & V
(3) III & V only (4) II, IV & V only
-
52. Which of the following method is not suggested by the RTE Act 2009 for teaching Social Sciences at Primary Level
- (1) Learning through activities
(2) Child centered method
(3) Discovery method
(4) Lecture method
-
53. Which of the following is the best approach to teach Social Science at primary level?
- (1) Unit approach (2) Correlation approach
(3) Integrated approach (4) Subject centered approach
-
54. Social Science teacher wants to develop realistic understanding among students about local environment. Which of the following strategy is most suitable for the purpose?
- (1) Showing a video on local environment
(2) Group discussion on local environment
(3) Assigning a project on local environment
(4) Giving a lecture on local environment
-
55. Which of the following is not considered by teacher in selecting methods of teaching Social Science?
- (1) Nature of child (2) Nature of content
(3) Facilities of school (4) Aspiration of parents
-
56. What is the first step in solving problems in Geography?
- (1) Formulating hypothesis (2) Identifying the problem
(3) Collecting evidences (4) Applying the strategy on problem
-
57. Which of the following is the best way to teach Map & Globe in Upper Primary Class?
- (1) Demonstration (2) Home assignment
(3) Project (4) Lecture
-
58. What is the best example to make students understand the concept of 'Rotation'?
- (1) By showing a video of a rotating ball (2) Picture of day and night on the Earth
(3) Rotating a ball in front of a torch (4) Figure of inclination of Earth
-

59. Assertion (A) : Teacher must use simple language so that students can understand the lesson.
Reason (R) : Teacher must use language of the students in classroom.
(1) A and R are correct (2) A and R are not correct
(3) A is correct but R is not correct (4) R is correct but A is not correct
-
60. The most effective way to teach ancient "Civilization" is through
(1) Explaining the topic (2) Telling story of the topic
(3) Giving project on the topic (4) Showing video on the topic
-
61. The best teaching technique for slow learners is
(1) Group discussion (2) Brain storming
(3) Individualized Instruction (4) Assignment method
-
62. Mainstreaming of exceptional children does not mean
(1) Placement of all exceptional students in regular class
(2) Placement of mildly retarded students in regular class
(3) Conducting special classes in regular class room settings
(4) Orientation towards supplying special education to the mildly retarded
-
63. As a teacher of social sciences how would you manage emotionally disturbed disorder children in the regular classroom.
(1) Impose more restrictions not to do destructive activities
(2) Warn the child to be silent in the class
(3) Discourage active participation of the child in the learning process
(4) Encourage desired interactions between teacher and pupil and among the students
-
64. Plus curriculum which is used to help the visually impaired child in a regular classroom is also called as
(1) Extra curriculum (2) Co-curriculum
(3) Compensatory (4) Syllabus
-
65. If a child's vision is 20ft/200ft such a person is called as
(1) Partially sighted (2) Legally blind
(3) Low vision (4) Totally blind
-
66. Which of the following is the appropriate teaching technique to encourage creative ideas among Gifted Children
(1) Blended learning (2) Brain storming
(3) Flipped learning (4) Demonstrations
-

67. In an inclusive setup Hearing Impaired children should be trained in
(1) Sign language (2) Lip reading
(3) Unilingual Bimodel Communication (4) Oral-Aural method
-
68. The educative process endowed with flexible curricula and methodology, capable of adapting to the needs and interest of students, for which time is not a pre-established factor is known as
(1) Formal education (2) Non-formal education
(3) Informal education (4) Vocational education
-
69. Which educative process does not fall within the scope of non-formal education?
(1) Distance learning
(2) Open systems
(3) Visit to museums or to scientific and other fairs and exhibition
(4) Correspondence learning
-
70. Which of the following is not related to correspondence course?
(1) Instructional material is provided by the institution
(2) Students complete this course work independently
(3) Structured instruction, Rigid time-table and face to face interaction
(4) Bi-directional communication by mail
-
71. Formal education in social science
(1) Recognizes and celebrates youth accomplishment
(2) Occurs anywhere in a community
(3) Is based on community/youth interests and needs
(4) Is based on standards for knowledge
-
72. Major problems in the promotion of non-formal education in social science is/are ____
I) Lack of recognition in comparison with formal academic education
II) Financial requirement not allocated sufficiently
III) Non-formal education can be quantified and described, which largely escapes structure and makes it difficult to assess qualitatively
(1) I & II (2) I, II & III (3) I only (4) III only
-
73. Non-formal education _____
(1) offers youth the flexibility and freedom to explore their emerging interests
(2) youth are tested and graded
(3) is based on standards for knowledge
(4) takes place in a physical building
-

81. Which of the following is/are not characteristic(s) of Documentary Movie?
- (1) Interpret facts in an interesting manner
 - (2) It is often shorter in length and duration
 - (3) It is based on fiction
 - (4) It is informative
-
82. Match the activities/materials with their appropriateness for teaching different subjects of social sciences.
- | Activities/Materials | | | | Subjects | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|----------|-----------------------------|-----|------|-------|------|
| I) | Arte facts | | | a) | Geography & History | | | | |
| II) | Map | | | b) | Political Science | | | | |
| III) | Visit to local panchayat | | | c) | History & Political science | | | | |
| IV) | Simulations | | | d) | History | | | | |
| (1) | I-d | II-b | III-c | IV-a | (2) | I-d | II-a | III-b | IV-c |
| (3) | I-d | II-a | III-c | IV-b | (4) | I-b | II-d | III-c | IV-a |
-
83. Which of the following are the roles of Social Science Laboratory?
- I) It provides a space for presentation, discussion, debates and other activities like clay modeling, chart making, collage work, role play etc.
 - II) It helps in clarification of concept with the help of models like drainage system, land forms, revolution etc.
 - III) It helps and improves oral communications.
 - IV) It helps affect the child's psychology and inspires it to learn the subject more affectively
- (1) I, III & IV (2) I & IV only (3) II, III & IV (4) I, II & IV
-
84. Which of the following equipments and materials are not suitable for Social Science Lab?
- I) Animations and videos; Newspaper clippings
 - II) Models like waterfall model, Harappan civilization, Canyon, Solar Eclipse, Parliament etc.
 - III) Charts and 3D Maps
 - IV) Microscope, Dissection Tray, Distillation Unit etc.
- (1) I, III & IV (2) I & II only (3) IV only (4) II & IV only
-
85. What are the functions of ICT in Social Science learning? Choose the appropriate answers from the options furnished
- I) It supplies a concrete basis for learning
 - II) It can replace Books totally
 - III) It offers reality of experience which stimulates self-activity
 - IV) It can help in storage of information for quick reference
- (1) II, III & IV (2) I, III & IV (3) I, II & III (4) Only II & IV
-

86. The components of ICT vital for learning Social Science include _____
- (1) Print Media (Newspaper, Journal, Magazines etc.)
 - (2) Electronic Media (Radio, Television, Videos etc.)
 - (3) Computer, Telephone & Other communication Network (Internet, Mobile etc.)
 - (4) 1, 2 & 3
-
87. Which of the following is not correct regarding the use of audio-visual aids in learning Social Sciences?
- (1) Supplement the spoken word
 - (2) Help making learning permanent
 - (3) Supplement the material of the text books
 - (4) It slows down concept learning
-
88. The continuous and comprehensive evaluation has been made mandatory for elementary education by; _____
- (1) The RTE Act 2009
 - (2) The NPE 1986
 - (3) The National knowledge commission
 - (4) The Kothari commission
-
89. Assertion (A) : The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) measures both cognitive and non-cognitive aspects of learning in social science.
Reason (R) : The purpose of CCE is to assess all round development of learners in social science.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true but R is false.
 - (4) A is false but R is true.
-
90. The main objective of Diagnostic evaluation in social science is
- (1) To find out the nature and causes of persistent learning problems
 - (2) Uses both testing and non testing tools
 - (3) Measures the students progress
 - (4) Quantifies student achievement
-
91. Which of the following can be used as teaching and assessment tools in social science?
- (1) Discussion
 - (2) Essay writing
 - (3) Multiple choice questions
 - (4) Role play
-
92. The first step in developing test in social science is _____
- (1) Deciding content to be tested
 - (2) Deciding learning outcomes to be measured
 - (3) Developing test blueprint
 - (4) Deciding types of questions
-

93. The main goal of assessment in social science is to;
- (1) Promote students to next class (2) Enhance quality of learning
(3) Identify learning difficulties (4) Declare pass or fail
-
94. When was Gandhi born? This question can measure which of the following learning objectives?
- (1) Understanding (2) Remembering
(3) Applying (4) Analysing
-
95. Social science teacher wants to test application of “longitude and latitude”. Which of the following question is most suitable for the purpose?
- (1) What is longitude and latitude?
(2) Write notes on longitude and latitude?
(3) On which latitude and longitude Delhi is located?
(4) What is the difference between longitude and latitude?
-
96. Which of the following validity is most important in social science test?
- (1) Face validity (2) Content validity
(3) Construct validity (4) Criterion validity
-
97. A Teacher wants to assess ‘social skills’ of students. Which of the following tool is suitable for the purpose?
- (1) Written test (2) Oral test (3) Observation (4) Interview
-
98. Which of the following questions give more scope for guessing.
- (1) Multiple choice item (2) Essay question
(3) True or False (4) Matching type
-
99. Which of the following statement is true relating to diagnostic test in social science?
- (1) Diagnostic test is quantitative
(2) Test items of diagnostic test are arranged in order of difficulty
(3) Diagnostic test items are analysed on the basis of wrong response of students
(4) Any teacher can score and interpret diagnostic test
-
100. As a teacher of social sciences how would you identify a Mentally Retarded child in the classroom.
- (1) using Snellen chart (2) eribogram technique
(3) using adaptive behaviour scales (4) projective techniques
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2PS1S

Booklet Code **C**

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
