AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XII

Sociology Paper I

Time: 45 minutes Marks: 30

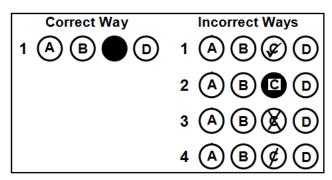
Note: The MCQs in this model paper can also be used as examples and for practice for Annual and Re-sit Examinations 2022.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Read each question carefully.
- 2. The MCQs in this model paper can be used as examples and for practice for Annual and Re-sit examinations 2022.

Jel Paper Learning Or

- 3. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
- 4. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 30 only.
- 5. In each question there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.



Candidate's Signature

- 6. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
- 7. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.
- 8. You may use a scientific calculator if you wish.

Note: The MCQs in this model paper can be used as examples and for practice for Annual and Re-sit examinations 2022.

- 1. A family comprises of the following members:
 - Parent(s)
 - Children
 - Grandparent(s)
 - Uncle(s) and aunt(s)

The given family structure illustrates a/ an

- A. stepfamily.
- B. foster family.
- C. nuclear family.
- D. extended family.
- 2. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the perspective of functionalism?
 - A. Roles in all institutions are static.
 - B. Institutions' roles are independent of society.
 - C. Institutions die if they no longer serve their roles.
 - D. The role of each institution is more important than the whole system.
- 3. The part of a political institution which organises people, and enables them to formulate and express their opinions is
 - A. legislature.
 - B. trade union.
 - C. government.
 - D. electoral system.
- 4. The common denominator in all social institutions is that they have/ are
 - A. fixed norms.
 - B. interdependent.
 - C. homogenous structures.
 - D. a membership criterion.
- 5. A person is called a deviant when he/ she
 - A. re-forms social norms.
 - B. enhances personal beliefs.
 - C. conforms to societal values.
 - D. is united with social groups.
- 6. According to sociological perspectives, deviant behaviours are considered as
 - A. always positive.
 - B. always negative.
 - C. both positive and negative.
 - D. positive in majority cases and negative in few cases.

7. It has been an observation that males are more deviant in nature as compared to females.

With respect to sociological perspectives, the MAIN reason for the given statement is that

- A. people normalise boys to be bullies.
- B. dark coloured males violate more rules.
- C. male gene is more prone towards deviancy.
- D. being tall and bulky motivates people to commit crime.
- 8. Muneeb went to the bank to pay his bills, where he saw a long queue on the counter. He paid his bills while jumping the queue and left the bank to reach his office on time.

The given action of Muneeb will encourage other people standing in the queue to

- A. stand and wait for their turn.
- B. stop him from leaving the bank.
- C. refrain from paying the bill altogether.
- D. pressurise the cashier to deal with them first.
- 9. The world's chemical production has increased manifold since 1930. Chemicals have made much of modern life possible, but they have also contaminated landscapes around the world.

What is the effect of using excessive chemicals on crops?

	Positive Effect	Negative Effect
A	It increases crop production.	It alters the nutrients present in the crops.
В	It enhances dietary value.	It causes toxins.
С	It maximizes profit for farmers.	It contaminates the water of tube wells.
D	It kills the existing microorganisms on crops.	It discharges sewage and waste.

- 10. The construction of dams to harness the power of water is considered as the optimal solution for saving fresh water. Yet, the construction negatively impacts the
 - A. volume of water.
 - B. fertility of the soil.
 - C. distribution of water.
 - D. production rate of energy.

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11. Fish is the most common and popular ingredient in the cuisine of Bangladesh and Indonesia.

The MAIN reason for the popularity of fish in the mentioned countries is that both countries are

- A. neighbours.
- B. health conscious.
- C. culturally similar.
- D. situated in coastal regions.
- 12. A characteristic of an urban community which can be classified as a non-physical environment is
 - A. mechanisation in industries.
 - B. modern religious buildings.
 - C. strict division of labour.
 - D. advanced infrastructure.
- 13. Since its independence, Pakistan has made progress in the field of sciences and various economic structures, etc.

The given statement indicates that Pakistani society is

- A. resistant to technology.
- B. dynamic towards transition.
- C. reactionary to transformation.
- D. flexible to traditional thoughts.
- 14. Due to modern infrastructure and technological advancement, the trend of supermarkets has rapidly increased in Pakistan.

The impact of this social change in the country is that it has

- A. increased products' costs.
- B. decreased sales of the products.
- C. accelerated unemployment in the country.
- D. motivated people to buy unwanted accessories.
- 15. Many people in Pakistan refuse to accept the Western form of education as they feel threatened that it will impact their
 - A. religious beliefs.
 - B. political system(s).
 - C. economic activities.
 - D. military competency.

16. People stopped associating the Moon with superstitious beliefs when they came to know that it is just a giant rock which reflects the Sun's light.

According to Auguste Comte, the stage of society depicted in the given social change is

- A. positive.
- B. theological.
- C. monotheism.
- D. meta-physical.
- 17. All the following are causes of poverty in rural areas of Pakistan EXCEPT
 - A. feudalism.
 - B. poor governance.
 - C. lack of foreign investment.
 - D. corruption in management.
- 18. Since 1979, the northwestern zone of Pakistan is facing a lot of problems politically as well as socially.

Which of the following issues is the root cause of the given social disorganisation?

- A. Illiteracy
- B. Corruption
- C. Overpopulation
- D. Traditional economy
- 19. Which of the following changes is the MOST likely advantage of having a large population?
 - A. Increased literacy
 - B. Cultural enrichment
 - C. Increased urbanisation
 - D. Agricultural innovation
- 20. Increasing ratio of suicide among young medical students will result in
 - A. the closure of all medical colleges.
 - B. a reduction in medical courses' outline.
 - C. an increase in hate crimes against doctors.
 - D. students not pursuing the degree of medicine.
- 21. Overpopulation in Pakistan can be controlled by all the following means EXCEPT by
 - A. empowering women.
 - B. increasing per capita income.
 - C. using religious and social ideas together.
 - D. running health awareness programmes for citizens.

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- 22. Which of the following organisations is considered as the MOST powerful for taking rapid actions towards the problems faced by modern societies?
 - A. Religious institutions
 - B. Educational institutions
 - C. Government institutions
 - D. Tribally controlled institutions
- 23. Social research provides perspectives regarding different issues to make informed decisions. This is only possible because research is backed by
 - A. hypothesis and experimentations.
 - B. other research and recommendations.
 - C. ethical considerations and social approval.
 - D. practices around the world and real time data.
- 24. Through logical methodologies, social research aims to explore
 - A. latest geographical locations.
 - B. old facts and historical records.
 - C. invention of tools and trading activities.
 - D. new knowledge and causal explanations.
- 25. The research strategy that PRIMARILY aims at theory construction is called
 - A. action research.
 - B. inductive research.
 - C. quantitative research.
 - D. experimental research.
- 26. The CORRECT order of different stages of social research is
 - A. selection of a research topic \rightarrow literature review \rightarrow development of a hypothesis.
 - B. selection of a research topic \rightarrow development of a hypothesis \rightarrow literature review.
 - C. development of a hypothesis \rightarrow selection of a research topic \rightarrow literature review.
 - D. literature review \rightarrow selection of a research topic \rightarrow development of a hypothesis.
- 27. The MOST suitable research to explore cultural dynamics of tribal regions, in relation with female education, is
 - A. exploratory.
 - B. experimental.
 - C. action research.
 - D. applied research.

- 28. In Pakistan, research culture has been crippled and has not been prioritised. This is because
 - A. no funds are allocated for research.
 - В. less research journals are published annually.
 - research findings are usually not incorporated in policy decisions. C.
 - D. research courses are not made a part of all post-graduate programmes.
- 29. The MAJOR disadvantage of internet survey is that
 - data obtained is less reliable. A.
 - B. data handling becomes more vigorous.
 - C. target population is hard to connect with.
 - D. participants cannot interact with the researcher.
- Usually, people are unaware about research processes and have some confidentiality issues. 30.

With reference to the given statement, it is important for the researchers to follow ethical gain research trainings.
complete their research on time. guidelines so that they can easily

- A.
- В.
- C.
- D.

Please use this page for rough work

