

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
CLASS XII
MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER 2023 AND ONWARDS
Sociology Paper I
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 50 only.
4. 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.

Correct Way		Incorrect Ways	
1		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	

Candidate's Signature

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.

1. Social institutions can be CORRECTLY described as
 - A. tangible infrastructure of a society.
 - B. integrated set of social relationships.
 - C. groups formed to perform a temporary task.
 - D. reforms enforced in society to establish harmony.
2. One of the BASIC nature of all the social institutions is that
 - A. their function remains unchanged.
 - B. all institutions require permanent membership.
 - C. they all have definite system of rules and regulations.
 - D. change in one institution causes change in others as well.
3. The common denominator in all social institutions is that they have/ are
 - A. fixed norms.
 - B. interdependent.
 - C. homogenous structures.
 - D. a membership criterion.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the perspective of functionalism?
 - A. The 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.
5. Emile Durkheim envisioned society as an organism which means that
 - A. all institutions work in a same manner.
 - B. each institution plays a role in keeping the society alive.
 - C. every organism requires to live in a society for its survival.
 - D. the organisms that support survival are the most important.
6. 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.

7. The part of a political institution which organises people and enables them to formulate and express their opinions is a/ an
- A. legislature.
 - B. trade union.
 - C. government.
 - D. electoral system.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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. refrain from paying the bill.
 - B. stand and wait for their turn.
 - C. stop him from leaving the bank.
 - D. pressurise the cashier to deal with them first.
12. Maira, an 18 year old girl, is not allowed to stay out of home after midnight.
- In the given situation, Maira's parents assert
- A. social action.
 - B. social control.
 - C. social conflict.
 - D. social stratification.

13. Islamic values help in managing social control as they
- A. are universal in applicability.
 - B. help to develop political autonomy.
 - C. are the guiding principles for a balanced life.
 - D. encourage spirituality for personal development.
14. Good governance promotes confidence in a community because the authorities
- A. are popularly elected.
 - B. firmly exercise power.
 - C. are elected after every five years.
 - D. make decisions in transparent ways.
15. The world's chemical production has increased manifold since 1930. Chemicals have made much of modern life possible, but they have also caused many damages to the world.

With reference to the given statement, the positive and negative effects on the crops is that

	Positive Effect	Negative Effect
A	it increases crop production.	it increases pests attack.
B	it enhances dietary value.	it causes toxins.
C	it maximises profit for farmers.	it contaminates the water of tube wells.
D	it kills the existing microorganisms on crops.	it damages infrastructure of sewage management.

16. 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.
17. 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.

18. 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.

19. According to the Global Burden of Disease Study, Pakistan has been ranked 9th out of 188 countries in terms of obesity.

A possible reason for this problem in the urban setup of Pakistan is the

- A. traditional lifestyle due to values.
 - B. active lifestyle due to obligations.
 - C. hectic lifestyle due to multiple activities.
 - D. inactive lifestyle due to use of technology.
20. The Metro bus project in Punjab, Pakistan aims to cater to all of the following urban problems EXCEPT
- A. compliance to traffic rules.
 - B. smoke emission from vehicles.
 - C. traffic congestion due to population.
 - D. collection of good revenue from the masses.
21. Consider the given measures:

- Better rural infrastructures
- Better education opportunities
- Loans on easy terms for farmers
- Land regulation of the agricultural sector

The introduction and implementation of the given measures listed above will

- A. discourage diversity.
- B. promote rural heritage.
- C. arrest urban development.
- D. lessen rural to urban migration.

22. Visionary leaders like Mahathir Mohammad of Malaysia paid attention to basic social challenges of his nation. He launched a massive campaign through the mosque *imams* to prepare a national mindset that promotes businesses and benefits the society in the most positive sense.

The effective application of the given situation is also possible for Pakistan MAINLY because

- A. religious figures exert considerable social influence.
 - B. it is necessary to overcome social and economic challenges.
 - C. promotion of desirable moral values is only possible through *imams*.
 - D. social stratification and control is not possible without *imams*' support.
23. The situation that exemplifies social change caused by the process of diffusion is
- A. World War II.
 - B. civil rights movement.
 - C. rise of capitalism due to religious beliefs.
 - D. preference of frozen food over homemade foods.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. Which of the following is considered a MAJOR barrier to social change in a society?
- A. Overpopulation
 - B. Absence of political parties
 - C. Presence of extended families
 - D. Lack of inventions or innovations

27. 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.
28. 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.
29. A large number of people in a society recognise environmental degradation as harmful to the quality of their lives. The people collectively agree that it needs to be addressed.
- According to sociologists, the condition referred to in the given statement, can be termed as
- A. social evil.
 - B. social anxiety.
 - C. social injustice.
 - D. social problem.
30. With reference to the conditions of social problems, religious intolerance is considered a social problem for Pakistan because it
- A. leads the masses to think for change.
 - B. only affects a small group of people.
 - C. creates social difference in society.
 - D. impacts our international relations.
31. The MAIN cause of illiteracy in Pakistan is/ are
- A. the lack of private schools.
 - B. psychological issues in children.
 - C. no infrastructural investment in education.
 - D. unstable economic conditions of the parents.
32. All the following are the causes of poverty in rural areas of Pakistan EXCEPT
- A. feudalism.
 - B. poor governance.
 - C. lack of foreign investment.
 - D. corruption in management.

33. Since 1979, the north-western 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. Overpopulation in the region
 - B. Vested interests of the politicians
 - C. Masses in the region are illiterate
 - D. Use of traditional economic practice
34. 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
35. The 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.
36. Which of the following issues indicates the causes and problems faced by Pakistan due to population growth?

	Causes of Population Growth	Problems due to Population Growth
A	High infant mortality, low fertility	Young age distribution and uneven population growth
B	High fertility, high mortality	Uneven population growth and young age distribution
C	High fertility, low mortality	High density of population and young age distribution
D	High mortality, low fertility	Uneven population growth and increase in old age distribution

37. 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.

38. Which of the following organisations is considered as the MOST powerful for taking rapid actions towards the problems faced by traditional societies?
- A. Religious institutions
 - B. Economic institutions
 - C. Educational institutions
 - D. Government institutions
39. Social research provides perspectives regarding different issues to make informed decisions. This is PRIMARILY possible because the social research is backed by
- A. hypothesis and data analysis.
 - B. other research and recommendations.
 - C. ethical considerations and social approval.
 - D. practices around the world and real time data.
40. 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.
41. The research strategy that PRIMARILY aims at theory construction is called
- A. action research.
 - B. inductive research.
 - C. descriptive research.
 - D. experimental research.
42. The CORRECT order of different stages of social research is
- A. selection of a research topic → literature review → development of a hypothesis.
 - B. selection of a research topic → development of a hypothesis → literature review.
 - C. development of a hypothesis → selection of a research topic → literature review.
 - D. literature review → selection of a research topic → development of a hypothesis.
43. Which of the following is NOT an important characteristic of social research?
- A. Generalisation
 - B. Consistent results
 - C. Verification of old facts
 - D. Interpretation of culturally significant phenomena
44. 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.

45. In Pakistan, research culture has been crippled and has not been prioritised. This is because
- no funds are allocated for research.
 - few research journals are published annually.
 - research findings are usually not incorporated in policy decisions.
 - research courses are not made a part of all post-graduate programmes.
46. An example of primary data in historical research would be
- textbooks.
 - magazine articles.
 - PhD dissertations.
 - personal memoirs.
47. The MAJOR disadvantage of internet survey is that
- data obtained is less reliable.
 - data handling becomes more vigorous.
 - target population is hard to connect with.
 - participants cannot interact with the researcher.
48. Consider the given areas of a research:
- Demographic characteristics
 - General information on household food budgets
 - Opinions of stakeholders about issues regarding fisheries
- Which of the following is the EFFICIENT way to gather empirical data on the given topics?
- Content study
 - In-depth interviews
 - Participant observations
 - Focus group discussions
49. A data collection method in which the researcher MAJORLY remains passive in routine activities of his/ her subjects is known as
- interviews.
 - observation.
 - content study.
 - experimentation.
50. Usually, people are unaware about research processes and have some confidentiality issues.
- With reference to the given statement, it is important for researchers to follow ethical guidelines so that they can easily
- collect data.
 - get research grants.
 - gain research trainings.
 - complete their research on time.

END OF PAPER

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