



*Sample Paper
&
Question Paper Pattern*

2022
2023

GOA BOARD

Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

Alto-Betim-Goa

Design of the Question paper

Academic year from June 2022 onwards

Std-XII

Sub- Sociology

Sub Code- H4554

The Weightage or the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

A. 1st Terminal Examination:

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes (1st Terminal Examination) 40 Marks (MCQ): -

Sr. No	Learning Outcome	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1	Knowledge	40	100%
2	Understanding	--	--
3	Application	--	--
Total			100%

2. Weightage to content (1st Terminal Examination) 40 Marks (MCQ)

Book-1 - Introducing Indian Society (40 Marks)				
Sr.No.	Unit	Topic	Marks	Unit Percentage
1	Unit I	Ch.1- Introducing Indian Society	02+08 =10	25%
2		Ch.2- The Demographic Structure of Indian Society		
3	Unit II	Ch.3- Social Institution; continuity and change	06+06 =12	30%
4		Ch.4- The Market as a Social Institution		
5	Unit III	Ch.5- Pattern of Social Inequality and Exclusion	08	20%
6	Unit IV	Ch.6- Challenges of Cultural Diversity	06+04 =10	25%
7		Ch.7- Suggestion for Project Work		
Total			40	100%

3. Weightage to Forms of Question (1st Terminal Examination) 40 Marks (MCQ)

Sr. No	Forms Of Question	Marks for each Question	Number of Question	Total Marks
1	Objective Type Question	01	40	40
2	Short Answer Type 1	--	--	--
3	Short Answer Type 2	--	--	--
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--
Total		40		40

4. The Expected time for Different types of Question would be as follows:

Sr. No	Forms Of Questions	Approx. Time For Each Question in Mins (1)	Number of Questions	Approx. time for each form of Questions in Mins (T x N)
1	Very short answer	2.25	40	90 mins
2	Short Answer Type 1	--	--	--
3	Short Answer Type 2	--	--	--
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--
Total		90	40	90 mins

5. Weightage to Types of Questions (1st Terminal Examination) 40 Marks (MCQ): -

Sr. No	Types of Questions	Number of Questions	Marks	Weightage (%)	Time Allotted (Minutes)
1	Objective Type Question	40	40	100	90 mins
2	Short Answer Type 1	--	--	--	--
3	Short Answer Type 2	--	--	--	--
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--	--
Total		40	40	100%	90 mins

6. Weightage to difficulty level of Questions (1st Terminal Examination) 40 Marks (MCQ):

Sr.No	Estimated difficulty level of Questions	Percentage
1	Easy	100%
2	Average	--
3	Difficult	--

7. Number of main Question:

There are altogether 40 Questions.

Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education
Alto-Betim-Goa
Academic year June 2022 onward
FIRST TERMINAL EXAMINATION
BLUEPRINT

Time: 2 Hours

SUBJECT CODE

SUB: SOCIOLOGY

H	4	5	5	4
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Total No. of Questions: 40

Maximum Marks: 40

NAME OF TOPIC	KNOWLEDGE				TOTAL
	MCQ	VSA	SA	LA	
BOOK-I Indian Society					
Ch.1- Introducing Indian Society	02(02)	-	-	-	02
Ch.2- The Demographic Structure of Indian Society	08(08)	-	-	-	08
Ch.3- Social Institution; continuity and change	06(06)	-	-	-	06
Ch.4- The Market as a Social Institution	06(06)	-	-	-	06
Ch.5- Pattern of Social Inequality and Exclusion	08(08)				08
Ch.6- Challenges of Cultural Diversity	06(06)	-	-	-	06
Ch.7- Suggestion for Project Work	04(04)	-	-	-	04
	TOTAL				40

Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education
Alto-Betim-Goa
1st Terminal Examination 2022 Onwards
Model Question Paper

Time: 1 ½ Hours

SOCIOLOGY

Subject code

H	4	5	5	4
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Total no of Questions: 40

(printed pages :)

Maximum marks: 40

Instructions: -

1. This paper consists of MCQ type questions
2. All questions are compulsory
3. Every question has four choices for its answers A, B, C and D, and only one of them is the correct answer.
4. On the OMR sheet, for each question number, darken with a ballpoint pen. ONLY ONE bubble corresponding to what you consider to be the most appropriate answer, from among the four choices.
5. Please note that it is not possible to change the answer once you have filled up the bubble with a ballpoint pen. Hence sufficient care must be taken while darkening the bubbles.
6. For each question you will be awarded one mark if you have darkened only the bubble corresponding to the correct answer. In all other cases, you will get zero marks. There is no negative mark.
7. Only one OMR sheet will be provided.
8. Use only Black or Blue Ball Point Pen.

1. The main carriers of nationalism who led the campaign for freedom were the _____.
A) Urban middle classes C) Urban lower classes
B) Rural middle classes D) Rural lower classes
2. The colonial rule scarred Indian society through exploitation and domination giving rise to _____.
A) Nationalism C) Socialism
B) Capitalism D) Liberalism

3. India is the second most populous country in the world after _____.
A) Bangladesh
B) Pakistan
C) China
D) America
4. A famous Political economist who put forward the theory of population growth was _____.
A) M. N. Srinivas
B) Thomas Robert Malthus
C) August Comte
D) Karl Marx
5. Malthusian theory of population growth is criticised by _____.
A) Marxist scholars
B) Capitalist scholars
C) Socialist scholars
D) Historians scholars
6. The main important objective of the National Family Planning Programme was to _____.
A) Increase population growth
B) Increase child sex ratio
C) Slow down population growth
D) Decrease child sex ratio
7. Postponing marriage, practicing sexual abstinence, celibacy is an example of _____.
A) Preventive checks
B) Positive checks
C) Negative checks
D) Precautionary checks
8. The biggest epidemic which killed as many as 5% of the total population of India was _____.
A) Plague
B) Cholera
C) Influenza
D) Malaria
9. Improvements in medical cures for disease, programmes for mass vaccination and efforts to improve sanitation helped to control _____.
A) Accidents
B) Warfare
C) Epidemic
D) Disaster
10. The literacy rates in states like Kerala, Mizoram, Goa is _____.
A) Low
B) High
C) Moderate
D) Very low
11. When newly married couple stays with the bride's parents, it is called a _____.
A) Patrilineal family
B) Patrilocal family
C) Matrilineal family
D) Matrilocal family

12. Caste is determined by _____.
A) Region
B) Religion
C) Class
D) Birth
13. The practice of marrying within the caste is called _____.
A) Hypergamy
B) Exogamy
C) Endogamy
D) Hypogamy
14. An extended family is commonly known as _____.
A) Joint family
B) Nuclear family
C) Small family
D) Large family
15. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between _____.
A) Occupation and status
B) Norms and authority
C) Religion and rituals
D) Purity and pollution
16. The largely populated caste that were granted land rights after independence were termed as _____.
A) Dominant caste
B) Upper caste
C) Lower caste
D) Scheduled caste
17. During colonial period the long-distance trade in salt was controlled by a marginalised tribal group called _____.
A) Banjaras
B) Naktaratars
C) Marwari
D) Parsi
18. 'The Market economy is made up of a series of individual exchanges or transaction, which automatically create a functioning and ordered system', was argued by the famous economist _____.
A) Amartya Sen
B) A. R Desai
C) T. H. Marshall
D) Adam Smith
19. The caste based social network allowed Chettiars merchants to expand their activities into South East Asia and _____.
A) Sri Lanka
B) India
C) Bangladesh
D) China

20. The businessmen are more likely to trust others of their own community or kin rather than outsiders is _____.
- A) Marwari
B) Dhorai
C) Banjaras
D) Nakaratars
21. The term Status Symbol was coined by _____.
- A) Max weber
B) Karl Marx
C) Emiel Durkheim
D) Adam Smith
22. The famous camel fair in Pushkar held in the state of _____.
- A) Gujarat
B) Rajasthan
C) Maharashtra
D) Karnataka
23. Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called _____.
- A) Social equality
B) Social inequality
C) Social exclusion
D) Social stratification
24. A pre-conceived opinion or attitude held by members of one group towards another is called _____.
- A) Stereotype
B) Judgement
C) Pre-judgement
D) Prejudice
25. A system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy is termed as _____.
- A) Social discrimination
B) Social stratification
C) Social exclusion
D) Social inequality
26. The most important state initiative attempting to compensate for past and present caste discrimination is popularly known as _____.
- A) Schemes
B) Reservation
C) Occupation
D) Loans
27. The first backward classes commission was headed by _____.
- A) B.P Wadia
B) Gandhiji
C) Kaka Kalelkar
D) B.R Ambedkar
28. In Post independent India, the most significant achievement of Adivasi movement includes the attainment of statehood for _____.
- A) Uttaranchal
B) Telangana
C) Jharkhand
D) Assam

29. The term which literally means 'downtrodden' and conveys the sense of an oppressed people is _____.
- A) Dalit
B) Poor
C) Backward
D) Weak
30. Strreepurush Tulana was written by a Maharashtrian Housewife _____.
- A) Savitribai Phule
B) Trabai Shinde
C) Dr. Anandibai Jishi
D) Medha Patkar
31. India had a history of communal riots from pre-independence times, often as a result of the divide-and-rule policy adopted by the _____.
- A) Russian rule
B) Dutch rule
C) British rulers
D) French rule
32. The most significant recent initiative introduced by the Government to maintain transparency in its functioning is the _____.
- A) Right to information
B) Right to education
C) Right to speech
D) Right to vote
33. The love for community in preference to the nation or aggressive base on religious identity is _____.
- A) Secularism
B) Communalism
C) Regionalism
D) Socialism
34. The broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family, but outside the domain of both state and market is _____.
- A) Sate
B) Civil Society
C) Nation
D) Village
35. The separation of religious and political authority marked as a major turning point in the social history of the West, this process is known as _____.
- A) Integration
B) Nationalisation
C) Modernisation
D) Secularisation
36. A Notion which generally implies a relatively small but also disadvantaged group is _____.
- A) Dominant group
B) Religious group
C) Linguistic group
D) Minority group

37. A method in which the researcher systematically watches and records what is happening in whatever context or situation that has been chosen for research is called _____.

A) Interview method

C) Survey Method

B) Observation method

D) Structural Method

38. An Interview which follows a pre-determined pattern of questions is called _____.

A) Structured interview

C) Inventive interview

B) Unstructured interview

D) Uninventive interview

39. Asking question to a relatively large number of people with the same fixed set of questions is called _____.

A) Observation method

C) Survey Method

B) Interview method

D) Unstructured Method

40. A research method which is always conducted in person is _____.

A) Survey

C) Observation

B) Interview

D) Data

Answer Key

1. A) Urban middle classes
2. A) Nationalism
3. C) China
4. B) Thomas Robert Malthus
5. A) Marxist scholars
6. C) Slow down population growth
7. A) Preventive checks
8. C) Influenza
9. C) Epidemic
10. B) High
11. D) Matrilocal family
12. D) Birth
13. C) Endogamy
14. A) Joint family
15. D) Purity and pollution
16. A) Dominant caste
17. A) Banjaras
18. D) Adam Smith
19. A) Sri Lanka
20. D) Nakaratars
21. A) Max weber
22. B) Rajasthan
23. B) Social inequality
24. D) Prejudice
25. B) Social stratification
26. B) Reservation
27. C) Kaka Kalelkar
28. C) Jharkhand
29. A) Dalit
30. B) Tarabai Shinde
31. C) British rulers
32. A) Right to information
33. B) Communalism
34. B) Civil Society
35. D) Secularisation
36. D) Minority group
37. B) Observation method
38. A) Structured interview
39. C) Survey Method
40. B) Interview

B. 2nd Terminal Examination Subjective: (40 marks)

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes (2nd Terminal Examination) 40 Marks: -

S. No	Learning Outcome	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1	Knowledge	08	20%
2	Understanding	24	60%
3	Application	08	20%
Total		40	100%

2. Weightage to content Final Exam (2nd Terminal Examination) 40 Marks:

Book-2 Social change and Development in India				
Sr.No.		Topic/Unit	Marks	Unit Percentage
1	Unit V	Ch.1- Structural change	05+05 =10	25%
2		Ch.2- Cultural Change		
3	Unit VI	Ch.3- The Story of Indian Democracy	05+05 =10	25%
4		Ch.4- Change and development in Rural Society		
5	Unit VII	Ch.5- Change and development in Industrial Society	05+05 =10	25%
6		Ch.6- Globalisation and Social Change		
7	Unit VIII	Ch.7- Mass Media and Communication	05+05 =10	25%
8		Ch.8- Social Movement		
		Total	40	100%

3. Weightage to Forms of Question (2nd Terminal Examination) 40 Marks:

Sr.No	Forms Of Question	Marks for each Question	Number of Question	Total Marks
1	Objective Type Question			
	1) One sentence	01	05	05
2	Short Answer Type 1	02	07	14
3	Short Answer Type 2	03	07	21
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--
Total		40	19	40

4. The Expected time for Different types of Question would be as follows (2nd Terminal Examination) 40 Marks:

Sr. No	Forms Of Questions	Approx. Time For Each Question in Mins (1)	Number of Questions	Approx. time for each form of Questions in Mins (T x N)
1	Very short answer	2 mins	5	10 mins
2	Short Answer Type 1	5 mins	7	35 mins
3	Short Answer Type 2	6.42 mins	7	45 mins
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--
Total			19	90 mins

5. Weightage to Types of Question (2nd Terminal Examination) 40 Marks:

Sr No	Types of Questions	Number of Questions	Marks	Weightage (%)	Time Allotted (Minutes)
1	Objective Type Question	5	05	10%	10 mins
2	Short Answer Type 1	7	14	35%	35 mins
3	Short Answer Type 2	7	21	55%	45 mins
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--	--
Total		19	40	100%	90 mins

6. Scheme of Options:

There is an internal choice in Question No.15 and 19 of 3 marks category.

7. Weightage to difficulty level of Questions (2nd Terminal Examination) 40 Marks:

Sr. No	Estimated difficulty level of Questions	Percentage
1	Easy	30%
2	Average	60%
3	Difficult	10%

8. Number of main Question:

There are altogether 19 Questions.

Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

Alto-Betim-Goa

Academic year June 2022 onward

SECOND TERMINAL EXAMINATION

BLUEPRINT

Time: 1 ½ Hours

SOCIOLOGY

Subject code

H	4	5	5	4
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Total no of Questions: 40

(printed pages :)

Maximum marks: 40

Sr. No	Objectives	Knowledge (25%)			Understanding (55%)			Application (20%)			Total
	Content Area	VSA (1)	SAI (2)	SAII (3)	VSA (1)	SAI (2)	SAII (3)	VSA (1)	SAI (2)	SAII (3)	
Book-2 Social change and Development in India											
1	Ch.1- Structural change	1 (1) 2 (1)		13 (3)							05
2	Ch.2- Cultural Change	3 (1)	6 (2)						7(2)		05
3	Ch.3- The Story of Indian Democracy					8(2)	14 (3)				05
4	Ch.4- Change and development in Rural Society					9 (2)	15 (3)				05
5	Ch.5- Change and development in Industrial Society					10 (2)				16 (3)	05
6	Ch.6- Globalisation and Social Change					11 (2)	17 (3)				05
7	Ch.7- Mass Media and Communication	4(1) 5(1)					18 (3)				05
8	Ch.8- Social Movement					12 (2)				19 (3)	05
	Total	10			22			08			40

Note:

- 1) Figures outside the brackets indicate the question number and figures inside the brackets indicate the marks.
- 2) *indicates optional questions

Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education
Alto-Betim-Goa
2ND Terminal Examination 2022 Onwards
Model Question Paper

Time: 1 ½ Hours

SOCIOLOGY

Subject code

H	4	5	5	4
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Total no of Questions: 40

(printed pages :)

Maximum marks: 40

Instructions: -

1. This question paper consists of 19 questions divided into 3 parts; A,B and C.
2. Answer each part on a fresh page.
3. Write the number of each question clearly.
4. All questions are compulsory.
5. Part A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each, and are to be answered in one sentence only. Part B contains 7 questions of 2 marks each and Part C Contains 7 questions of 3 marks each.
6. There is no overall choice. However, internal choice is provided in Q.15 and Q.19.
7. Answer should be brief and to the point. Word limit should be adhered to as far as possible.

PART A

Question number 1-5 carry 1 mark each. Answers should be written in one sentence only.

1. Name the coastal cities that favoured British Capitalism during colonial period in India.
2. What is Industrialisation?
3. Who proposed the resolution against the evils of polygamy at the All India Muslim League Conference.
4. Name an Indian nationalist newspaper that suffered the displeasure of the Colonial state in British India.
5. What was the initial purpose of introducing Television programming in India?

PART B

Question number 6-12 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 40 words.

6. Write note on different kinds of westernisation.
7. Critically evaluate the process of Sanskritization.
8. Explain the powers and responsibilities of the Panchayats.
9. Explain the effect of Raiyatwari system in colonial India.

10. Explain the dangers faced by workers in underground mines.
11. Elaborate the concept of weightless economy as an economic dimension of Globalisation.
12. Explain the theory of relative deprivation.

PART C

Question number 13 -19 are carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 60 words.

13. Write a note on industrialisation in Independent India.
14. Explain the functioning Tribal Panchayati Raj.
15. Explain the impact of Liberalisation policy on Rural Agricultural Society.

OR

- Explain the adverse impact of Green Revolution on rural agrarian society.
16. Analyse home-based work with reference to beedi industry.
 17. Explain the impact of globalisation on corporate culture and culture of consumption.
 18. Explain the effects of globalisation on print media.
 19. Analyse the Chipko movement in India as an ecological movement.

OR

Analyse the Dalit movement as caste-based movement in India.

Answer Key

Part A

1. Mumbai and Kolkata were favoured under British Capitalism.
2. Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity.
3. Jahanara Shah Nawas.
4. Nationalist newspaper Kesari.
5. Television programming was introduced experimentally to promote rural development in India.

Part B

6. Kinds of Westernisation

- i) Emergence of westernised sub- culture whereby section of Indians adopted western ways of thinking and life styles.
- ii) Westernisation influenced Indian Art and Literature.

7. Critical Evaluation of Sanskritisation.

- i) Exaggerates social mobility or the scope of lower caste people to climb up the social ladder.
- ii) It justifies a model which rests on inequality and exclusion.

8. Powers and Responsibilities of Panchayat.

- i) To prepare plans and schemes for economic development.
- ii) To promote schemes that will enhance social justice.

9. Effect of Rayatwari System.

- i) The burden of taxation was less.
- ii) Areas under Rayatwari system became more productive and prosperous.

10. Dangers faced in underground mines.

- i) Danger of flooding.
- ii) Fire and collapse of walls.

11. Concept of Weightless Economy.

- i) Products have their base in information like in computer software media and internet.
- ii) Workforce is involved not in production of physical goods but designing, development, marketing etc.

12. Theory of Relative deprivation

- i) Social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it.
- ii) This theory emphasises the role of psychological factors such as resentment and rage.

Part C

13. Industrialisation in Independent India.

- i) Indian nationalists saw rapid industrialisation of the economy as path towards growth and social equity.
- ii) Development of heavy machine making industries, expansion of public sector and cooperative sector was considered important.
- iii) A modern and prosperous India visualised by Jawaharlal Nehru was to be built with giant steel plants, gigantic dams and power stations.

14. Functioning Tribal Panchayati Raj.

- i) Many tribal areas have a rich tradition of grassroot democratic functioning.
- ii) Example of Meghalaya, Major 3 ethnic groups having their own traditional political institutions at various tiers, the Durbar Kur and clan headman.
- iii) intolerant to women and unjust to lower caste...

15. Impact of Liberalisation Policy on Rural Agrarian Society

- i) Participation of World Trade Organisation.
- ii) Indian farmers were exposed to competition from global market.
- iii) All imported fruits and food items are seen in local stores.

OR

Adverse effects Of Green revolution

- i) Middle and large farmers benefitted as the inputs were costly.
- ii) Introduction of machinery led to displacement of service caste groups.
- iii) Migration of agricultural labour to cities.

16. Home based work

- i) Villagers pluck tendu leaves and sell to forest department.
- ii) Tendu leaves are auctioned to factories and further given to contractors.
- iii) Contractor supplies material to home-based workers who make beedis.

17. Impact of globalisation on corporate culture and culture of consumption.

- i) Corporate Culture is branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competition. Involves Company events, rituals and traditions.
- ii) Enhances employee loyalty and promotes group solidarity.
- iii) Culture of Consumption. Culture of consumption plays crucial role in shaping cities.
- iv) Growth of malls, multiplex, entertainment parks etc. Shopping is time pass activity.

18. Impact of Globalisation on print media.

- i) Circulation of newspapers has increased even with coming of television and internet.
- ii) Glossy attractive magazines entered into market.
- iii) The needs of the literate people migrating to cities are different and the Indian newspapers cater to those needs.

19. Chipko Movement

- i) Ecological movement in Himalayan foothills where villagers rallied to save forest.
- ii) Conflict between livelihood needs of poor villagers and government desire to generate revenue.
- iii) Cutting down forest was a form of environmental destruction.

OR

Dalit Movement as Caste Based Movement

- i) Struggle for recognition, self-confidence.
- ii) Meaning of Dalit word poor, oppressed.
- iii) Different movements with different issues related to Dalits, like Satnami, Adi Dharma Movement and others.

C. 1st Formative Test: (20 marks)

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes (1st Formative Test) 20 Marks: -

S. No	Learning Outcome	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1	Knowledge	05	25%
2	Understanding	11	55%
3	Application	04	20%
Total		40	100%

2. Weightage to content (1st Formative Test) 20 Marks:

Book-1 - Indian Society		
Sr.No.	Topic/Unit	Marks
1	Ch.1- Introducing Indian Society	01
2	Ch.2- The Demographic Structure of Indian Society	07
3	Ch.3- Social Institution; continuity and change	07
4	Ch.4- The Market as a Social Institution	05
	Total	20

3. Weightage to Forms of Question (1st Formative Test) 20 Marks:

Sr.No	Forms Of Question	Marks for each Question	Number of Question	Total Marks
1	Objective Type Question			03+02=05
	1) MCQ	03	03	
	2) One sentence	02	02	
2	Short Answer Type 1	02	03	06
3	Short Answer Type 2	03	03	09
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--
Total		20	11	20

4. The Expected time for Different types of Question would be as follows:

Sr. No	Forms Of Questions	Approx. Time For Each Question in Mins (1)	Number of Questions	Approx. time for each form of Questions in Mins (T x N)
1	Very short answer	2.40 mins	05	12 mins
2	Short Answer Type 1	07 mins	03	21 mins
3	Short Answer Type 2	09 mins	03	27 mins
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--
Total			11	60

5. Weightage to Types of Question 1st Formative Test) 20 Marks:

Sr No	Types of Questions	Number of Questions	Marks	Weightage (%)	Time Allotted (Minutes)
1	Objective Type Question	05	05	10%	10 mins
2	Short Answer Type 1	03	06	15%	15 mins
3	Short Answer Type 2	03	09	35%	35 mins
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--	--
Total		11	20	100%	60 mins

6. Scheme of Options:

There is an internal choice in Question No.09 of 3 marks category.

7. Weightage to difficulty level of Questions (1st Formative Test) 20 Marks:

Sr.No	Estimated difficulty level of Questions	Percentage
1	Easy	30%
2	Average	60%
3	Difficult	10%

8. Number of main Question:

There are altogether 11 Questions.

Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education

Alto -Betim- Goa

First Formative Exam 2022-23 onwards

Model Question Paper

Time: 1 ½ Hours

SOCIOLOGY

Subject code

H	4	5	5	4
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Total no of Questions: 40

(printed pages :)

Maximum marks: 40

INSTRUCTION:

1. This question paper consists of 11 questions divided into three parts i.e. A, B and C.
2. Part A contains five questions of 1 mark each, of which 1-3 are multiple choice type questions and 4-5 are to be answered in one sentence only. Part B contains three questions of 2 marks each. Part C contains 3 Questions of 3 marks.
3. There is no overall choice. However internal choice is provided in Q.no 9.
4. Answer should be brief and to the point and the word limit should be adhered to as far as possible.

PART A

Part A contains 05 questions of 01 mark each of which Q. Nos 1-3 are multiple choice type questions and Q. Nos 4-5 are to be answered in one sentence only.

PART B

Part B contains 03 questions. Q. Nos 6-8 are short answer type questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 40 words.

PART C

Part C contain 03 questions. Q. Nos 9-11 are also short answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 60 words. Internal choice is provided in Q.9 only.

D.2nd Formative Test: (20 marks)

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes (2nd Formative Test) 20 Marks: -

S. No	Learning Outcome	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1	Knowledge	05	25%
2	Understanding	11	55%
3	Application	04	20%
Total		40	100%

2. Weightage to content (2nd Formative Test) 20 Marks :-

Sr.No.	Topic/Unit	Marks
Book-1 - Indian Society		
1	Ch.5- Pattern of Social Inequality and Exclusion	07
2	Ch.6- Challenges of Cultural Diversity	04
3	Ch.7- Suggestion for Project Work	03
Book-2 Social change and Development in India		
4	Ch.1- Structural change	03
5	Ch.4- Cultural Change	03
	Total	20

3. Weightage to Form of Question (2nd Formative Test) 20 Marks: -

Sr.No	Forms Of Question	Marks for each Question	Number of Question	Total Marks
1	Objective Type Question			03+02=05
	1) MCQ	03	03	
	2) One sentence	02	02	
2	Short Answer Type 1	02	03	06
3	Short Answer Type 2	03	03	09
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--
Total		20	11	20

4. The Expected time for Different types of Question would be as follows:

Sr. No	Forms Of Questions	Approx. Time For Each Question in Mins (1)	Number of Questions	Approx. time for each form of Questions in Mins (T x N)
1	Very short answer	2.40 mins	05	12 mins
2	Short Answer Type 1	07 mins	03	21 mins
3	Short Answer Type 2	09 mins	03	27 mins
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--
Total			11	60

5. Weightage to Types of Question (2nd Formative Test) 20 Marks: -

Sr.No	Types of Questions	Number of Questions	Marks	Weightage (%)	Time Allotted (Minutes)
1	Objective Type Question	05	05	10%	10 mins
2	Short Answer Type 1	03	06	15%	15 mins
3	Short Answer Type 2	03	09	35%	35 mins
4	Long Answer Type	--	--	--	--
Total		11	20	100%	60

6. Scheme of Options:

There is an internal choice in Question No.09 of 3 marks category.

7. Weightage to difficulty level of Questions (2nd Formative Test) 20 Marks: -

Sr.No	Estimated difficulty level of Questions	Percentage
1	Easy	30%
2	Average	60%
3	Difficult	10%

8. Number of main Question:

There are altogether 11 Questions.

Goa Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education
Alto -Betim- Goa
Second Formative Exam 2022-23 onwards
Model Question Paper

Time: 1 ½ Hours

SOCIOLOGY

Subject code

H	4	5	5	4
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Total no of Questions: 40

(printed pages :)

Maximum marks: 40

INSTRUCTION:

1. This question paper consists of 11 questions divided into three parts i.e. A, B and C.
2. Part A contains five questions of 1 mark each, of which 1-3 are multiple choice type questions and 4-5 are to be answered in one sentence only. Part B contains three questions of 2 marks each. Part C contains 3 Questions of 3 marks.
3. There is no overall choice. However internal choice is provided in Q.no 9.
4. Answer should be brief and to the point and the word limit should be adhered to as far as possible.

PART A

Part A contains 05 questions of 01 mark each of which Q. Nos 1-3 are multiple choice type questions and Q. Nos 4-5 are to be answered in one sentence only.

PART B

Part B contains 03 questions. Q. Nos 6-8 are short answer type questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 40 words.

PART C

Part C contain 03 questions. Q. Nos 9-11 are also short answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 60 words. Internal choice is provided in Q.9 only.

C. 3rd Assignment and Project:

1. Weightage to content (3rd Assignment and Project) 20 Marks:

3rd Assignment and Project (Innovative Test) in the form of presentation/Project/Unit Test /Group Assignment.