

BAECO-SO101

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER - 2024
ECONOMICS

Fundamentals of Social Sciences
(Semester - I) (CBCS Pattern) (Regular)
(w.e.f. 2023-2024 Admitted Batch)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

SECTION - A

I. Multiple Choice Questions (30×1=30)

1. What does neuroscience study in relation to psychology.
 - a) Social interactions
 - b) The relation between brain and behaviour
 - c) Personality traits
 - d) Cognitive development
2. Which branch of psychology explain how individuals develop and change throughout their life span
 - a) Cognitive psychology
 - b) Social psychology
 - c) Developmental psychology
 - d) Personality psychology
3. Applied psychology is concerned with
 - a) Conducting laboratory Experiments
 - b) Solving practical problems using psychological principles
 - c) The study of personality traits
 - d) Investigation cognitive process

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[P.T.O.]

4. What is the primary focus of psychology
 - a) Studying Geographical process
 - b) Investigating human mind and behaviour
 - c) Analizing chemical reaction
 - d) Exploring biological ecosystems
5. What is the primary role of political systems in India.
 - a) Promoting economic growth
 - b) Maintaining social order
 - c) Ensuring cultural perservation
 - d) Providing entertainment
6. Which aspect of political system involves the representation of diverse voices and interests.
 - a) Economic management b) Decision making
 - c) International relations d) Public services
7. What do political system establish to safeguard individual and collective rights.
 - a) Legal frame work
 - b) Entertainment programme
 - c) Economic policies
 - d) Health care system

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8. How do political system contribute to accountability in governance.
- a) By promoting censorship
 - b) By suppressing public dissent
 - c) By holding government officials responsible for their actions
 - d) By limiting freedom of speech.
9. Which is the primary function of the Judiciary in a political system.
- a) Creating laws
 - b) Enforcing laws
 - c) Interpreting laws
 - d) Electing officials
10. What is the primary function of the computer
- a) Communication
 - b) Data processing
 - c) Entertainment
 - d) Transportation
11. Which characteristics of computer allows them to handle multiple tasks simultaneously.
- a) Speed
 - b) Storage capacity
 - c) Multitasking
 - d) Versatility
12. Which characteristic of computers makes them suitable for upgrading and expanding their capabilities.
- a) Scalability
 - b) Automation
 - c) Reliability
 - d) Versatility

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13. What is the ability of a computer to connect to networks and access online resources known as
- a) Automation
 - b) Versatility
 - c) Connectivity
 - d) Reliability
14. Which characteristics ensures that computers can execute tasks with minimum errors when property programmed.
- a) Speed
 - b) Accuracy
 - c) Versatility
 - d) Scalability
15. Who conceptualized the analytical engine, considered the precursor to modern computers.
- a) Charles Babbage
 - b) Alan Turnig
 - c) John Von Neumann
 - d) Steve Jobs
16. Which Acadamic disciplines are typically included in social sciencess
- a) Physics and chemistry
 - b) Sociology and psychology
 - c) Biology and geology
 - d) Mathematics and computer science

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17. What do social science primarily seek to understand and explain.
- a) Physical phenomena
 - b) Human behaviour and society
 - c) Geographical landscapes
 - d) Biological process
18. What is the key aspect of social sciences and explores factors like attitudes, beliefs, motivations and personality traits.
- a) Anthropology
 - b) Geography
 - c) Psychology
 - d) Economics
19. Social science recognises the study of diversity of what.
- a) Animals species
 - b) Geological formations
 - c) Cultures, languages and traditions
 - d) Chemical elements
20. What research method are commonly used by social scientists to gather data.
- a) Experimental and observation
 - b) Chemical analysis
 - c) Astronomical observation
 - d) Genetic sequencing

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[5]

[P.T.O.]

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21. Which social service discipline primarily focuses on understanding human behaviour and mental processes.
- a) Sociology
 - b) Anthropology
 - c) Psychology
 - d) Economics
22. What does the study of history provide insights into
- a) Future events
 - b) Ancient civilization
 - c) Fictional stories
 - d) Mathematical equations
23. Which historical period is known for intellectual and artistic revival, featuring figures like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo.
- a) Ancient Greek
 - b) Renaissance
 - c) Industrial revolution
 - d) World War I
24. Which major event in 15th and 16th century led to the discovery of new trade routes and establishment of colonies
- a) The Renaissance
 - b) The industrial revolution
 - c) The age of exploration
 - d) World War II
25. The Era in the 20th century brought about two world Wars and significant political and social changes.
- a) The Cold War
 - b) The industrial revolution
 - c) The Renaissance
 - d) The age of exploration

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26. The technological advancements in the latter half of the 20th century transformed the way we live and work.
- a) The development of steam power
 - b) The invention of the printing press
 - c) The development of the internet and computers
 - d) The construction of great wall of China
27. What is the primary aim of the history
- a) To predict future events
 - b) To systematically study past events and their significances
 - c) To analyze contemporary societies
 - d) To create fictional narratives
28. What is the primary focus of psychology
- a) Studying animal behaviour
 - b) Analyzing geological process
 - c) Investigating the mind and behaviour
 - d) Exploring chemical reactions
29. What branch of psychology is concerned with the assessment and treatment of mental health disorders.
- a) Cognitive psychology
 - b) Development psychology
 - c) Clinical psychology
 - d) Social psychology

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30. What does neuroscience study in relation to psychology.

- a) Social interactions
- b) Personality traits
- c) The relationship between the brain, behaviour and mental process
- d) Cognitive development

II. Fill in the blanks.

(10×1=10)

1. Social sciences is the study of relations between _____ and _____.
2. Social sciences consider as a combination of _____ and _____.
3. Social studies gives students _____
4. Social studies organised in USA in _____
5. Palaeolithic period in this age our ancestors founded _____
6. Vedic period begun in which age _____
7. Political parties are essential in _____

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8. Mandal commissions recommendation to _____.
9. Aam aadmi party emerged in _____.
10. Political parties in India are recognised in India by _____.

SECTION - B

III. Very short answer questions:

(15×1= 15)

1. Scope of social studies
2. Amravati architecture
3. Nature of psychology
4. Short note on Macro Economics
5. Nature of Social Sciences
6. Social science is arts or science
7. Social Behaviour

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8. Economic Growth and development
9. Internet Basics
10. Internet service provides

IV. Match the following :

(10×1=10)

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| A. Qualification of member of the legislative assembly | i) Man |
| B. Chief Minister appointed by | ii) art and science |
| C. Social science covered the study of | iii) 1916 |
| D. Social science and social studies are | iv) Man |
| E. Social studies curriculum first introduced in | v) 450 BC |
| F. Godavari, Krishna divided the southern country into | vi) 25 years |
| G. History is the study of | vii) Governor |
| H. Social study is the combination of | viii) Two categories |
| I. First computing device is | ix) Different |
| J. Output device can be classified into | x) 4 parts |

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SECTION - C

V. True of False:

(10×1=10)

1. A computer is a smart machine.
2. A computer work on electricity.
3. CPU is the Brain of Computer.
4. The nature of constitution is soon as a living document.
5. Shiromani Akadil is a National party.
6. Indian Democracy is considered the largest democracy in the world.
7. Political parties act as a link between government and people.
8. Importance of the problems of farmers and tribals has increased in the left extremist movement.
9. Culture is called the face of the society.
10. Public interest litigation is to fulfill the interests of the people.

