



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA
SOCIAL STUDIES CLASSTEST
POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 4 GROWING UP AS BOYS AND GIRLS

Name: _____

Class VII SEC__

Date:

Roll No. _____

Maximum Marks: 20

I. Choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. Why are gender roles different in various societies? 1
 - a. All societies have the same expectations
 - b. Gender roles are a biological fact
 - c. There is no difference in gender roles
 - d. Different societies have different histories and traditions

2. Which of these would best describe an inclusive approach towards gender roles? 1
 - a. Encouraging girls to pursue only household skills
 - b. Limiting boys to outdoor activities
 - c. Allowing both boys and girls to follow their interests without restriction
 - d. Assigning specific roles to each gender

3. What is a common assumption about boys' interests according to stereotypes? 1
 - a. They like to cook
 - b. They prefer outdoor sports
 - c. They enjoy household chores
 - d. They enjoy sewing

4. What was the main purpose for setting up Anganwadis in several villages? 1
 - a. To teach yoga to villagers for health benefits
 - b. To provide healthcare services
 - c. To educate illiterate adults
 - d. To care for children while mothers were at work

5. What does the term "Double-burden" refer to in the context of women's work? 1
 - a. Women managing multiple jobs in different companies
 - b. The responsibility of balancing both housework and outside employment
 - c. Women facing additional societal pressures
 - d. The need for women to work only within the household

II. Answer the following questions.

6. Is the statement given true or false. Support your answer with the use of an example – 2
Our society does not make distinctions between boys and girls when they are growing up.

7. Housework is invisible and unpaid work. 3
Housework is physically demanding.
Housework is time consuming.
Write in your own words what is meant by the terms 'invisible', 'physically demanding', and 'time consuming'? Give one example of each based on the household tasks undertaken by women in your home.

8. What measures the government has taken to support working women? 5

III. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:-

Samoan Islands are part of a large group of small islands in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean. In the 1920s, according to research reports on Samoan society, children did not go to school. They learnt many things, such as how to take care of children or do household work from older children and from adults. Fishing was a very important activity on the islands. Young people, therefore, learnt to undertake long fishing expeditions. But they learnt these things at different points in their childhood. As soon as babies could walk, their mothers or other adults no longer looked after them. Older children, often as young as five years old, took over this responsibility. Both boys and girls looked after their younger siblings. But, by the time a boy was about nine years old, he joined the older boys in learning outdoor jobs like fishing and planting coconuts. Girls had to continue looking after small children or do errands for adults till they were teenagers. But, once they became teenagers they had much more freedom. After the age of fourteen or so, girls also went on fishing trips, worked in the plantations, learnt how to weave baskets. Cooking was done in special cooking-houses, where boys were supposed to do most of the work while girls helped with the preparations.

Answer the following questions:

9. According to the passage, what was a key difference between the responsibilities of boys and girls in Samoan society as they grew older? 1
- Boys were responsible for all household work, while girls were not involved.
 - Boys focused on outdoor tasks like fishing, while girls continued caregiving and household chores until teenage years.
 - Girls were sent to school to learn household work, while boys learned fishing skills at home.
 - Boys and girls shared the same responsibilities throughout childhood.
10. Why do you think Samoan society encouraged boys to learn outdoor tasks, such as fishing and planting coconuts, while girls continued to help with caregiving and household chores until their teenage years? 1
- Boys were more skilled than girls in outdoor activities.
 - The society had specific roles based on gender, possibly to prepare them for adult responsibilities.
 - Girls were considered less capable of performing outdoor work.
 - Only boys were interested in learning outdoor skills like fishing.
11. If a similar system of learning by observation and practice were applied in today's society, what might be some advantages and challenges of such an approach? 1
- Advantage: Children learn practical skills early; Challenge: Limited educational choices for children.
 - Advantage: Children can attend school; Challenge: Children might lack independence.
 - Advantage: Faster academic achievement; Challenge: Difficulty in learning practical skills.
 - Advantage: Less time with adults; Challenge: Limited family involvement.
12. According to the passage, how did Samoan children primarily learn skills like childcare and household work? 1
- By attending formal schools
 - By observing and assisting older children and adults
 - By watching educational videos
 - Through written instructions and manuals
13. If a Samoan boy wanted to learn both household tasks and outdoor skills, what would his learning journey likely look like based on the societal norms described? 1
- He would only learn household tasks throughout his childhood.
 - He would start with caring for siblings and transition to learning outdoor jobs like fishing around age nine.
 - He would focus on outdoor tasks from age five and skip household responsibilities.
 - He would be trained in academic subjects before learning household and outdoor skills.

END OF QUESTION PAPER