

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Term I Examination (16 September 2024)
Class XI (Humanities)
Subject – SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) The question paper is divided into four sections - Section A, B, C and D.
- (ii) There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A includes questions no. 1-16. These are Objective type questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.
- (iv) Section B includes questions no. 17-25. These are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- (v) Section C includes questions no. 26-32. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (vi) Section D includes questions no. 33-35. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
- (vii) Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of given passage.

Section-A

1. A system of economic enterprise based on the economic exchange is known as
a) Westernization b) Modernization c) Industrialization d) Capitalism
2. Social position in a society is known as _____
a) Class b) Caste c) Status d) Role
3. Macrosociology is the study of:
a) tribal groups b) large groups c) small groups d) minorities
- 4 Sociology focuses on _____
a) environment b) interactions between individuals c) peace and conflict d) animal behaviour
5. Which one of the following refers to the place or time of one's birth?
a) Values b) Aggregates c) Natal d) Identity
6. Which of the following is not the characteristics of society?
(a) Its membership can be formal or informal.
(b) It accepts different norms and values.
(c) It has shared interests.
(d) It has a definable structure.
7. Assertion (A) The Industrial Revolution was based upon a new dynamic form of economic activity-capitalism.
Reason (R) Capitalism involved new attitudes and institutions.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

8. The focal point of industrial developments was

- a) factories b) cities c) market d) rural areas

9. The economic system in which highly complex division of labour is present, is the feature of

- a) traditional societies b) modern societies c) simple societies d) rural economy

10. Panchamas is the caste system were considered as

- a) Shudras b) Outcastes c) Kshatriyas d) Brahmins

11. The process of socialization which takes place in school and other institutions is known

- a) Personality development b) Secondary socialization c) Education d) Primary socialization

12. Social stratification refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic rewards. Thus stratification can most simply be defined as structural inequalities between different groupings of people.

Which of the following factors leads to social stratifications in to society?

- i. Caste ii. Class iii. Status and role iv. Both (i) and (ii)

Codes

- (a) i and iv (b) i, iii and iv (c) ii and iv (d) All of these

13. Assertion (A) Peer groups are friendship groups of children of a similar age.

Reason (R) In peer groups, by contrast, child discovers a different kind of interaction within which rules of behaviour can be tested out and explored.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

14. Which term refers to an explicitly codified norm or rule?

- a) Law c) Authority b) Tariffs d) Evolution

15. Which of these constitute three dimensions of culture?

- (a) Cognitive, emotional and material (b) Practical, normative and material
(c) Cognitive, normative and material (d) Material, practical and emotional

16. Assertion (A) Aggregates are simply collection of people who are in this same place at the same time, but share no definite connection with one another.

Reason (R) Passengers waiting at a railway station or airport or bus stop or a cinema audience are examples of aggregates.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Section-B

17. Differentiate between sociology and economics.

18. What was the view of Darwin about society?

19. Explain Cognitive aspect of culture.

20. Define Status Set and Statuses Sequence.

21. Write the characteristics of culture.

22. Define Village Exogamy

23. Describe the cosmopolitan outlook to culture.

24. Explain LAW as formal sanction.

25. Explain Evolutionary and Revolutionary cultural change.

Section-C

26. Differentiate between Animal Society and Human Society.

27. Explain Social Darwinism.

28. What is the scope of Sociology?

29. Write four points of difference between caste and class.

30. Differentiate between norms and laws.

31. What is education? Discuss its importance.

32. When men migrate to urban areas, women have to plough and manage the agricultural fields. Many a time they become the sole providers of their families. Such households are known as female headed households. Widowhood too might create such familial arrangement. Or it may happen when men get remarried and stop sending remittance to their wives, children and other dependents. In such a situation, women have to ensure the maintenance of the family. Among the Kolams, a tribal community in south-eastern Maharashtra and northern Andhra Pradesh, a female headed household is an accepted norm.

Based on the above passage answer the following question
Explain family and its different types.

Section-D

33. Role stereotyping is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some members of the society. For example, men and women are often socialised in stereotypical roles, as breadwinner and homemaker respectively. Social roles and statuses are often wrongly seen as fixed and unchanging. It is felt that individuals learn the expectations that surround social positions in their particular culture and perform these roles largely as they have been defined. Through socialisation, individuals internalise social roles and learn how to carry them out. It suggests that individuals simply take on roles, rather than creating or negotiating them. In fact, socialisation is a process in which humans can exercise agency; they are not simply passive subjects waiting to be instructed or programmed.

(i) Durkheim's _____ is a theoretical viewpoint founded on the idea that social phenomena can be explained in terms of the purpose they serve.

(a) association (c) aggregation (b) functionalism (d) stratification

(ii) The role of a person in a community or society is referred to as _____. Each has been given specific rights and responsibilities.

(a) status (b) concept (c) role (d) All of these

(iii) A..... is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behaviour.

(a) peer group (b) social group (c) sanction (d) secondary group

(iv) _____ believe that the scarcity and value of resources in society produces conflict as group struggle to gain access to and control those resources.

(a) Deviance (b) Conflict theorists (c) Community (d) None of these

(v) Define role playing and role taking.

(vi) What is role conflict?

34. What are secondary groups? Discuss the important characteristics of secondary groups. (6)

35. What is Socialisation? Explain its different agencies in detail. (6)

A

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Section-A

1. Social problems can be understood in the realm of:

- a) Physics b) Psychology c) Chemistry d) Sociology

2. Industrial Revolution was characterised by

- a) migration to cities b) the emergence of clock time
c) bad sanitation and general squalor d) All of these

3. Microsociology is the study of:

- a) tribal groups b) large groups c) small groups d) minorities

4. _____ can be initiated through political intervention, technological innovation or ecological transformation. The French Revolution (1789) transformed French society by destroying the estate system of ranking, abolishing the monarchy, and inculcating the values of liberty, equality and fraternity among its citizens.

- (a) Revolutionary change (b) Social change (c) Cultural programming (d) None of the above

5. _____ a mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour.

- a) Conflict b) Identity c) Sanctions d) Khasi

6. It is only when cultures come into contact with one another that the question of ethnocentrism arises. Ethnocentrism is the application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures.

Which of the following statements are correct about ethnocentrism?

- i. Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cosmopolitanism.
- ii. Standard or norm are considered superior to that of the beliefs and values of other cultures
- iii. It is a sense of cultural superiority.

Codes

- (a) Only I (b) ii and iii (c) i and iii (d) All of the above

B-1

Assertion (A) Education is a life-long process, involving both formal and informal institutions of learning.

Reason (R) Children learnt customs and the broader way life by participating in activities with their adults.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

8. The reason for the sudden decline in sex ratio can be attributed to
a) Life expectancy rate b) Maternal mortality rate c) Female foeticide d) Son preference

9. In simple or pre-modern societies most of the people were engaged in
a) minor work b) business c) agricultural production d) industrial production

10. The form of power considered legitimate is
a) Political Party b) Sovereignty c) Welfare State d) Authority

11. The most important agent of socialization in early childhood is
a) A preschool b) A peer group c) The family d) The mass media

12. Slums in urban areas denote
a) Overpopulation and migration b) illiteracy c) education and development d) division of labour

13. Social position in a society is known as
a) Class b) Status c) Caste d) Role

14. Which among the following is group formed for fulfillment of specific goals or purpose
a) Reference group b) Association c) Peer group d) Primary Group

15. Which thinker proposed a theory where living organisms evolve or change slowly over a period of time, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances?
a) Darwin b) Comte c) Spencer d) Einstein

16. Assertion (A) Cultural change is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture.
Reason (R) Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with other cultures or processes of adaptation.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Section-B

17. Define Panchamas with examples.

18. How diversity prevalent in India makes the understanding of the society difficult?

19. What are quasi-groups? Explain with the help of examples.

20. What is Informal Economy?

21. Explain Normative aspect of culture.

22. Explain cosmopolitanism.

23. What is Cultural Lag?

24. Explain two types of kinship

25. Explain the role of mass media as an agency of socialization.

Section-C

27. What is Sociology? Explain its characteristics.
28. State some features of English society which changed after the advent of Industrial Society.
29. What is a Social Group? Explain its characteristics.
30. Why do we need Social Control?
31. Explain two types of Education.
32. The incidence of female foeticide has led to a sudden decline in the sex ratio. The child sex ratio has declined from 934 per thousand males in 1991 to 919 in 2011. The percentage of decline in the child sex ratio is more alarming. The situation of prosperous states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh is all the more grave. In Punjab the child sex ratio has declined to 846 girls per 1,000 boys. In some of the districts of Haryana it has fallen below 800.

Based on the above reading answer the following question

What is family? How the institution of family is gendered in India?

Section-D

33. It is perhaps evident that socialisation in normal circumstances can never completely reduce people to conformity. Many factors encourage conflict. There may be conflicts between socialising agencies, between school and home, between home and peer groups. However, since the cultural settings in which we are born and come to maturity so influence our behaviour, it might appear that we are robbed of any individuality or free will. Such a view is fundamentally mistaken. The fact that from birth to death we are involved in interaction with others certainly conditions our personalities, the values we hold, and the behaviour in which we engage. Yet socialisation is also at the origin of our very individuality and freedom. In the course of socialisation each of us develops a sense of self-identity, and the capacity for independent thought and action.

- (i) Socialisation is a _____ which starts from birth and continues till the death of an individual.
(a) lifelong process (b) short-duration process (c) timely process (d) None of these
- (ii) _____ are unique to a family and may or may not apply to other families.
(a) Law (b) Norm (c) Behaviour (d) None of these
- (iii) There was a ranking system based on occupation that was prevalent in feudal Europe.
(a) estate's system (b) cultural evolution (c) little tradition (d) great tradition
- (iv) The implementation of one's own cultural principles in judging the actions and beliefs of people from other cultures is known as
(a) cosmopolitan (b) ethnocentrism (c) normative (d) None of these
- (v) Define Socialisation.
- (vi) Name four agencies of socialization.
34. Define marriage as a social institution. Explain its types in detail. (6)
35. What is Social Stratification? Explain in detail its different basis. (6)