

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**First Term Examination (15 September 2025)**  
**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. Social problems can be understood in the realm of:  
a) Physics    b) Psychology    c) Chemistry    d) Sociology
2. Social position in a society is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Class    c) Caste    b) 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. \_\_\_\_\_ a mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour.  
a) Conflict    b) Identity    c) Sanctions    d) Khasi
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) 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 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    c) modern societies    b) simple societies    d) rural economy

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. 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 with in 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) 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. 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 Statues 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. 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) The 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 Family as a social institution. Explain its types in detail. (6)

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