

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Final Examination (16 March 2026)
Class XI (Humanities)
Subject – SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs.

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 graphics. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of given passage.

Section-A

1. Industrial revolution was characterised by _____.
a. The emergence of mechanical machine
b. Migration to cities
c. Bad sanitation
d. All of these
2. Sociology is the study of _____.
a. Man and environment
b. Human social behavior
c. Plants and animals
d. Earth
3. The basis of caste system is _____.
a. Wealth
b. Power
c. Achieved status
d. Ascribed status
4. The concept of 'sacred' is related with _____.
a. Profane
b. Everyday life
c. Supernatural
d. Power
5. The most important agent of socialization in early childhood is _____.
a. The mass media
b. A peer group
c. A preschool
d. The family
6. A process of interaction that enables us to develop the skills we need to participate in human society is known as _____.
a. Culture
b. Social behaviour
c. Social interaction
d. Socialization
7. Not allowed to stay outdoor after sundown what will you call it _____.
a. It is a norm
b. It is a law
c. This is an important work
d. This is a violation of law
8. Put the following statements in the correct order.
(i) Each caste is one such compartment.
(ii) Caste is an institution based on segment division.
(iii) In other words, caste membership is given only based on birth.

A-1



(iv) This means that caste is divided into several closed, mutually exclusive segments or compartments.

- a. (i),(ii), (iii), (iv)
- c. (iii), (i), (ii),(iv)

- b. (ii),(iii), (i), (iv)
- d. (ii), (iv), (i) (iii)

9. Industrial revolution began in England in the _____

- a. Late 17th century
- c. Late 19th century

- b. Late 18th century
- d. Both (b) and (c)

10. In which university study of sociology started first in India?

- a. Bombay (Mumbai)
- c. Punjab

- b. Calcutta
- d. Madras

11. "For any group of people there are always other groups whom they look up to the and aspire to be like "

- a. Peer group
- c. Reference group

- b. Caste
- d. Ingroup

12. The scope of sociological study is extremely wide it contains _____.

- a. History
- c. Economics

- b. Psychology
- d. All of these

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

- a) Evolution
- c) Tariffs

- b) Law
- d) Authority

14. Social Control is necessary _____.

- a. To regulate the behaviour of the individual and group.
- b. To enforce values and patterns for maintaining order in society.
- c. Both (a) and (b) is true.
- d. Both (a) and (b) is false.

15. How many classes are there in society according to Karl Marx?

- a. Two
- c. Four

- b. Three
- d. Five

16. Assertion (A): Emile Durkheim's famous study explains the variation in suicide rates across different countries.

Reason (R): Durkheim argued that the rate of suicide had to be explained by social causes even though each particular instance of suicide may have involved reasons specific to that individual or her/his circumstances.

- 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. Explain briefly social fact as interpreted by Durkheim.

18. What is scope of Sociology?

19. How can technology bring social change?

20. Why do classes come into conflict, according to Karl Marx?

21. How was the Industrial Revolution responsible for giving rise to sociology?



22. Write a note on G.S.Ghurye.
23. What is the difference between human and animal society?
24. What is Ingroups and Out groups?
25. Differentiate between Achieved Status and Ascribed Status.

Section -C

26. What do you understand by 'Structural Change'? Explain with examples other than those in the text.
27. What role did M. N Srinivas play in promoting village studies?
28. What are the important issues and problems of social order in town and cities?.
29. Differentiate between nuclear family and Joint family.
30. State four functions of family.
31. Define cultural lag with special explanation of material and non-material culture with example.
32. How are culture and society related to each other?

Section-D (Long Answer Types)

33. Psychology is often defined as the science of behaviour. It involves itself primarily with the individual. It is interested in her/his intelligence and learning, motivations and memory, nervous system and reaction time, hopes and fears. Social psychology, which serves as a bridge between psychology and sociology, maintains a primary interest in the individual but concerns itself with the way in which the individual behaves in social groups, collectively with other individuals. Sociology attempts to understand behaviour as it is organised in society, that is the way in which personality is shaped by different aspects of society. For instance, economic and political system, their family and kinship structure, their culture, norms and values.

(i) Is often defined as the science of behaviour.

- a) Psychology b) Sociology c) Philosophy d) Anthropology

(ii) _____ maintains a primary interest in the individual but concerns itself with the way in which the individual behaves in social groups, collectively with other individuals.

- a) Social anthropology b) Social psychology c) Sociology d) Social philosophy

(iii) _____ pointed that Britishers ruined the native cotton fabric of India.

- a) Max Weber b) Charles Darwin c) Karl Marx d) V.S. Naipual

(iv) The factories were repression. Seen as a symbol for

- a) Social b) political c) Economic d) cultural

(v) State Four differences between sociology and psychology.

34. What transformation has occurred in work during modern forms of the society?

35. Ghurye is known for comprehensive definition of caste. Give detailed account of Ghurye features of caste.