

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

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. Slums in urban areas denote
 - a) overpopulation and migration
 - b) illiteracy
 - c) division of labour
 - d) education and development
2. Questions on common sense lead to the
 - a) social differentiation
 - b) common sense knowledge
 - c) sociological imagination
 - d) sociological knowledge
3. One of the features of modern societies is
 - a) agricultural production
 - b) specialisation of work
 - c) face to face interaction of members
 - d) urbanisation and factory production
4. Sociology focuses on
 - a) environment
 - b) peace and conflict
 - c) interactions between individuals
 - d) animal behaviour
5. Macrosociology is the study of:
 - a) minorities
 - b) tribal groups
 - c) small groups
 - d) large groups
6. The perspective which stresses that deviance promotes social unity and social change is
 - a) Functionalist
 - b) Post-modernist
 - c) Interactionism
 - d) Conflict
7. The rights and responsibilities associated with the person's social position is known as
 - a) Social roles
 - b) Social status
 - c) Caste
 - d) Class
8. The focal point of industrial developments was
 - a) market
 - b) factories
 - c) cities
 - d) rural areas

B-1



9. Functionalism believes that social institutions arise in response to the
 a) inequality in society
 b) discrimination
 c) needs of society
 d) conflict among people
10. The structure of the family where men exercise authority and dominance:
 a) Patriarchy
 b) Polygamy
 c) Matriarchy
 d) Patrilineal
11. Normative aspects of culture include:
 a) technologies and machines
 b) learning and understanding
 c) identity
 d) folkways, mores, and customs
12. Which rule derives its authority from the state?
 a) Mores
 b) Folkways
 c) Norms
 d) Laws
13. Which thinker proposed a theory where living organisms evolve or change slowly over several centuries or even millennia, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances.
 a) Einstein
 b) Spencer
 c) Comte
 d) Darwin
14. The modern _____ has a fixed structure and formal procedures.
 a) Society
 b) State
 c) World
 d) Social Groups
15. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was introduced in the Year
 a) 2002
 b) 2005
 c) 2004
 d) 2003
16. Assertion (A): Sociology and Anthropology are the same
 Reason (R): Both study human society and its 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.

Section B

17. What are Social Institutions?
 18. State a few objectives of marriage.
 19. What is kinship?
 20. What is meant by Social change? Give some of its definitions.
 21. Write a note on Social Darwinism.
 22. Explain ethnocentrism.
 23. Define normative aspect of culture.
 24. What is Social Order? How it could be achieved?
 25. Write a note on Max Weber.

Section C

26. How can we demonstrate that the different dimensions of culture comprise a whole?
 27. Explain the meaning of culture and describe its important features.

28. Describe some kinds of environment-related social change.
29. What are some kinds of changes brought about by technology and the economy?
30. What is the difference between mechanical and organic solidarity?
31. What are the basic features of bureaucracy?
32. What is a welfare state? Write its unique features.

Section D

33. MN Srinivas earned two doctoral degrees, one from Bombay University and one from Oxford. Srinivas was a student of Ghurye's at Bombay. Srinivas' intellectual orientation was transformed by the years he spent at the department of social anthropology in Oxford. British social anthropology was at that time the dominant force in western anthropology and Srinivas also shared in the excitement of being at the 'centre' of the discipline. Srinivas' doctoral dissertation was published as Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India. This book established Srinivas' international reputation with its detailed ethnographic application of the structural - functional perspective dominant in British social anthropology.

- (i) The book, Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India was written by
 (a) MN Srinivas (b) Sarat Chandra Roy (c) GS Ghurye (d.) DP Mukerji

- (ii) The branch of anthropology that studied human racial types by measuring the human body, particularly the volume of the cranium (skull), the circumference of the head and the length of the nose is called as
 (a) social change (b) social structure (c) social anthropology (d) anthropometry

- (iii) In India, the development of sociology began in at the University of
 (a) 1920, Lucknow (b) 1919, Bombay (c) 1921, Pune (d) 1922, Chennai

- (iv) The brain is housed in the..... which is a part of the skull.
 (a) neurocranium (b) cranium (c) viscerocranium (d) None of these

- (v) What role did M.N. Srinivas play in promoting village studies? (2)

34. Explain the theory of Class Struggle given by Karl Marx.

35. What are social groups? Discuss various types of group.