

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
First Term Examination (11 September 2023)

Class XI (Humanities)
Subject - SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no. 36 & Q37 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SECTION - A

1. Sociology is the study of
 - a) Human social behaviour
 - b) Plants and animals
 - c) men and environment
 - d) earth
2. Industrial revolution was characterized
 - a) migration to cities
 - b) bad sanitation
 - c) over crowdedness
 - d) all the above
3. Question on common sense knowledge lead to the
 - a) sociological knowledge
 - b) sociological differentiation
 - c) common sense knowledge
 - d) sociological knowledge
4. Social problems could be understood in the realm of
 - a) chemistry
 - b) physics
 - c) sociology
 - d) psychology
5. Macro sociology is the study of
 - a) small groups
 - b) large groups
 - c) minorities
 - d) large groups
6. Human life is based on
 - a) materia benefits
 - b) spiritual thought
 - c) conflicts among members
 - d) interaction and communication among members
7. _____ is the mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behavior
 - a) Identity
 - b) Conflicts
 - c) Sanctions
 - d) Khasi
8. The system in which society was divided into bhramins, kshatriyas , vaishyas and shrudras
 - a) Varna system
 - b) Caste system
 - c) Class system
 - d) Status
9. A peer group is kind of
 - a) primary group
 - b) secondary group
 - c) association
 - d) peer group

10. The behaviors, obligations and privileges to social status is known as
 a) status set b) role set c) social role d) status symbol
11. Which of the following book is not written by Emile Durkheim
 a) suicide
 b) the elementary forms of religious life
 c) rules of sociological method
 d) protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism
12. Industrial revolution was characterized by _____
 a) migration to cities b) bad sanitation c) over crowdedness d) all of the above
13. _____ descent is a kinship system through the relatives of the mother
 a) Patrilineal b) Bilineal c) Matrilineal d) Patriarchy
14. The national rural employment guarantee act was introduced in the year
 a) 2002 b) 2003 c) 2004 d) 2005
15. The national disaster that hit Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Andaman islands and parts of Tamil Nadu in December 2004
 a) Reversible b) Irreversible c) Counter culture d) Revolution
16. Which thinker proposed the theory where living organisms evolve or change slowly over several centuries by adapting themselves to natural circumstances
 a) Spencer b) Darwin c) Einstein d) Comte
17. _____ refers to landowning intermediate caste that are numerically large in number and thus enjoy political dominance
 a) Low caste b) Untouchable c) Dominant caste d) Gentrification
18. Urban Communities that are sealed off by fences or walls with controlled entry and exits are called _____ communities
 a) reversible b) counter c) gated d) revolution
19. August Comte was a _____ Sociologist
 a) French b) American c) British d) German
20. Family belongs to _____ group
 a) secondary b) primary c) reference d) out-group

SECTION – B

21. Define Society.
 22. What are values?
 23. Explain the term Quasi – Group.
 24. What is Social Control?
 25. Define alienation.
 26. What is Gentrification?
 27. What is Role Stereotyping?
 28. Differentiate between communism and socialism.
 29. What is Social Stratification?

SECTION – C

30. State the four points of difference between Economics and Sociology.
 31. Elucidate the characteristics of Social Groups.
 32. Bring out the differences between sociological perspective and common-sense knowledge.
 33. What are some challenges of social order in urban areas?

34. Explain Karl Marx theory of Class Struggle.
 35. Differentiate between in-group and out-group.

SECTION - D

36. Read the hypothetical text given and answer the following questions:

Nineteenth-century was also the period in which natural sciences made much progress. The success attained by those working in the field of natural sciences inspired a good number of social thinkers to follow them. The belief was that if the methods of natural sciences could be successful in the physical world to understand the physical or natural phenomena, the same methods could be applied successfully to the social world to understand the social phenomena. Scholars like Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, and other sociologists advocated the methods of science to study society as they were inspired by the discoveries of natural scientists and wanted to study society in a similar way.

- i) Why were social thinkers inspired to follow natural sciences? (2)
 ii) Which sociologists studied society? (2)
 iii) What were the views of sociologists about the methods of natural sciences? (2)

37. Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

This term was made famous by the natural scientist Charles Darwin, who proposed theory of how living organisms evolve-or slowly or over several centuries or even millilena, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances. Darwin's theory emphasized the idea of the survival of the fittest-only those forms manage to survive who are best adapted to their environment: those that are unable to adapt or are too slow to do so die out in the long run. Darwin suggested that human beings evolved from sea-borne life forms (or varieties of fish) to land-based mammals, passing through various stages the highest of which were the various varieties of monkeys and chimpanzees until finally the homosapiens or human form was evolved. Although Darwin's theory referred to natural processes, it was soon adapted to the social world and was termed 'Social Darwinism', a theory that emphasised the importance of adaptive change.

- i) Change that takes place slowly over a long period of time is called _____
 a) Revolution b) Evolution c) Adaptive d) Revolving
- ii) _____ changes refers to transformations in the structure of society, to its institutions or by the rules these institutions run.
 a) Cultural Change b) Structural Change c) Political Change d) Economic Change
- iii) 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) Spencer b) Darwin c) Einstein d) Comte
- iv) Social Darwinism, is a theory that emphasized the importance of _____ change.
 a) Revolutionary b) Adaptive c) Evolutionary d) Societal
- v) The central concepts to understanding the dialectical relationship between the society and individual are _____
 a) Structure b) Stratification c) Social processes d) All the above
- vi) Social Darwinism emphasized at _____.

38. Differentiate between mechanical and organic solidarity

OR

Discuss the changes brought about by the technology and the economy.