

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

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

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 focuses on-
  - a) interaction between individuals
  - b) animals' behavior
  - c) environment
  - d) peace and conflict
2. Social control brings \_\_\_\_\_ society
  - a) social order
  - b) deviance
  - c) disobedience
  - d) violence
3. Slums in urban area indicates
  - a) division of labour
  - b) over pollution and migration
  - c) education and development
  - d) illiteracy
4. A system of economic enterprise based on the economic exchange is known as
  - a) capitalism
  - b) industrialization
  - c) modernization
  - d) westernization
5. History of study of
  - a) contemporary society
  - b) abstract and generalised reality
  - c) our past
  - d) gender relation
6. Social classes, status groups, age and crowd are the examples
  - a) reference groups
  - b) peer group
  - c) in group
  - d) quaise group
7. The basis of caste system is
  - a) ascribed status
  - b) achieved status
  - c) power
  - d) wealth



8. Migrants are often considered as  
a) out group    b) in group    c) peer group    d) reference group
9. Social position on the society is known as  
a) class    b) caste    c) role    d) status
10. The other name for untouchable is  
a) vaishyas    b) bhramins    c) panchamas    d) khashtriya
11. A contribution to the critique of political economy is the book written by  
a) Max Weber    b) Karl Marx    c) Emile Durkheim    d) Friedrich Engles
12. Social Darwinism is the theory that emphasized the importance of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Revolutionary    b) Adaptive    c) Evolutionary    d) Societal
13. The French and Russian revolution are the examples of  
a) Evolution    b) Political evolution    c) Social revolution    d) Revolution
14. The act that violates the existing laws are is  
a) Authority    b) Crime    c) Contestation    d) Violence
15. The basis of common sense knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Rational    b) General understanding  
c) Objective    d) Body of facts
16. Which of the social philosophers called sociology as social physics  
a) Wolfed Pareto    b) Maciver    c) Herbet Spencer    d) August Comte
17. Which one of the following refers to the place of time of ones birth?  
a) Identity    b) Natal    c) Value    d) Aggregate
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is the powerful agency of social control  
a) Religion    b) Law    c) Customs    d) Rituals
19. A social position that a person occupies by his personal ability , achievements and choice  
a) Ascribed status    b) Achieved status    c) Both a) & b)    d) None of the them
20. Family, kinship, religion are the agencies of \_\_\_\_\_ concert  
a) Formal    b) Informal    c) Both of them    d) None of them

#### SECTION – B

21. What is capitalism?
22. Define Social Constraints.
23. What do you mean by the term Reference Group?
24. Explain the term Role Conflict.
25. What do you understand by Feudalism?
26. Differentiate between Endogamy and Exogamy.
27. Explain the concept of Dominant Caste.
28. Explain the meaning of norms and sanctions.
29. Explain the concept of Deviance.

#### SECTION – C

30. Bring out the four differences between Sociological perspective and common sense knowledge.
31. What do you understand by Primary Group? Discuss its importance.
32. Define different levels of alienation in capitalist society.
33. Clarify the difference between formal and informal Social Control.



3. Clarify the difference between formal and informal Social Control.  
 4. State the points of difference between Sociology and History.  
 5. Discuss the scope of Sociology.

### SECTION - D

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

For any group of people there are always other groups whom they look up to and aspire to be like. The groups whose lifestyles are emulated are known as reference groups. We do not belong to our reference groups but we do that identify ourselves with that group. Reference groups are important sources of information most about culture, lifestyle and aspiration. In the colonial period many middle class Indians aspired to behave like proper Englishman. In that sense they could be seen as a reference group for the aspiring section. But this process was gendered, i.e. it had different implications for men and women. Often Indian men wanted to dress and dine like the British men but wanted the Indian women to remain 'Indian' in their ways. Or aspire to be a bit like the proper English woman but also not quite like her. Do you still find this valid today?

i) Reference sources are important sources of information about:

- a) Culture b) Lifestyle c) Aspiration d) All of the above

ii) What is a reference group?

- a) Group that has structured inequalities  
 b) Social pressure exerted by one's peers  
 c) Groups whose lifestyles are emulated  
 d) None of the above.

iii) In the colonial period many \_\_\_\_\_ Indians aspired to behave like proper Englishman.

- a) Upper Class b) Lower class c) Middle class d) None of the above

iv) The perspective which stresses

- a) Conflict b) Functionalist c) Interactionism d) Post-modernist

v) Social position in a society is known as

- a) Class b) Caste c) Role d) Status

vi) The process of References group was \_\_\_\_\_ i.e it has different implications for men and women.

37. 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)

38. Write in detail some important features of Caste System in India.

OR

Discuss how there is greater give and take among other disciplines of Sociology today.