



INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2024



(SOCIOLOGY-039)

Class: XI

Date: 30-09-2024

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks:80

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.17-25. 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. 26-32. 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. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SL.NO		MARKS
	SECTION -A	
1	Which among the following movement in Europe emphasised ‘reason and individualism’ A] Reformation movement B] Calvinism C] Enlightenment movement D] Capitalism	1
2	Assertion [A] : Factory production implied the synchronisation of labour-it began punctuality ,had a steady pace and took place for set hours and on particular days of the week. Reason [R]: In industries, both employer and employee ‘time is money’ : it not passed but spent’. 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 no the correct explanation of A C] A is true but R is false D] A is false R is true.	1
3	The study of human behaviour in context of face-to-face interaction is known as A] Microsociology B] Macrosociology C] Psychology D] Anthropology	1
4	Who among the following is known as the founder of Sociology? A] Auguste Comte	1

	<p>B] William Foster C] Charls Darwin D] Karl Marx</p>	
5	<p>The groups whose lifestyles are emulated are known as A] Peer groups B] Secondary groups C] Reference groups D] Caste groups</p>	1
6	<p>Which one among the following refers to the social process, techniques and strategies by which behaviours of individual or a group are regulated. A] Status B] Role C] Social control D] Authority.</p>	1
7	<p>Assertion [A] : Social stratification is the structural inequalities between different groups of people in the society. Reason [R]: Historically four basic systems of stratification have existed in human societies, slavery, caste, estate and class. 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 no the correct explanation of A C] A is true but R is false D] A is false R is true.</p>	1
8	<p>Who among the following sociologists used ‘social solidarity and collective conscience’ as the key terms to study about society? A] William Steve B] Emile Durkheim C] Karl Marx D] Berger</p>	1
9	<p>What is the role of education as a social institution? A] To promote religious beliefs B] To prepare individuals for their roles in society C] To control economic activities D To govern political relations</p>	1
10	<p>The concept of 'patriarchy' is best associated with which social institution? A] Religion B] Family C] Economy D] Education</p>	1
11	<p>Which of the following is an example of an informal social institution? A] Legal system B] Political system C] Peer group D] Educational system</p>	1
12	<p>Assertion (A): The economy as a social institution regulates the production and distribution of goods and services. Reason (R): Economic institutions are designed primarily to ensure social equality. 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.</p>	1

	<p>C] A is true, but R is false. D] A is false, but R is true.</p>	
13	<p>Which of the following statements about culture is true? A] Culture is static and never changes. B] culture is inherited biologically. C] Culture is shared and learned within a society. D] Culture is the same across all societies.</p>	1
14	<p>The lifelong process of learning and internalizing the norms, values, and behaviors appropriate to one's social position is called: A] Social mobility B] Socialisation C] Social structure D] Social change</p>	1
15	<p>Which among the following is not an agent of socialization ? A] Family B] School C] Mass media D] Transport</p>	1
16	<p>Assertion (A): Peer groups are considered an important agent of socialisation during adolescence. Reason (R): Peer groups influence an individual's attitudes and behaviors by providing an environment where the individual learns social roles outside the family. 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.</p>	1
SECTION-B		
17	<p>Darwin's ideas about organic evolution was a dominant influence on early sociological thought. Give two points to support the statement.</p>	2
18	<p>Describe the term 'social anthropology.</p>	2
19	<p>Distinguish between naturalistic and Sociological understanding of poverty.</p>	2
20	<p>What is a peer group?</p>	2
21	<p>Distinguish between primary and secondary groups.</p>	2
22	<p>Why is the family considered a primary social institution?</p>	2
23	<p>Describe the concept of 'division of labor' in the context of social institutions.</p>	2
24	<p>Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitanism.</p>	2
25	<p>Illustrate the role of mass media in socialization process.</p>	2
SECTION-C		
26	<p>Why is the study of the origin and growth of Sociology important?</p>	4
27	<p>Explain how sociology and psychology inter connected. OR Sociology and political science are interdisciplinary subjects. Explain.</p>	4
28	<p>Explain the characteristics of social groups.</p>	4
29	<p>What is social stratification? How caste-based stratification exist in Indian society?</p>	4
30	<p>Analyze the relationship between religion and social institutions.</p>	4
31	<p>'Economy and social institutions are closely connected'. Examine the statement with valuable points.</p>	4

32	‘Cultural diversity is the unique nature of the Indian society’. Support the statement with four valuable examples.	4
	SECTION-D	
33	<p>Read the paragraph and answer the questions given below.</p> <p>The term ‘community’ refers to human relationships that are highly personal, intimate and enduring, those where a person’s involvement is considerable if not total, as in the family, with real friends or a close-knit group.</p> <p>‘Society’ or ‘association’ refers to everything opposite of ‘community’, in particular the apparently impersonal, superficial and transitory relationships of modern urban life. Commerce and industry require a more calculating, rational and self-interested approach to one’s dealings with others. We make contracts or agreements rather than getting to know one another. You may draw a parallel between the community with the primary group and the association with the secondary group.</p> <p>A] Describe the role of ‘community’ as a social organization.</p> <p>B] Distinguish between in group and out group.</p>	3+3=6
34	<p>Critically evaluate the role of political institutions in modern society.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate marriage as a social institution.</p>	6
35	<p>What is culture? Explain different dimensions of culture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the role of school and family as agents of socialization.</p>	6