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INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2026



SOCIOLOGY (039)

Class : XI

DATE: 10-09-2026

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.

S.NO		MARKS
	SECTION-A	
1	Which of the following best describes the subject matter of sociology? A]. The study of only political institutions B]. The study of human social life, groups and societies C]. The study of only moral rules that people should follow D]. The study of religious beliefs alone	1
2	What did Auguste Comte believe sociology would contribute to? A]. The growth of religious institutions B]. The welfare of humanity C]. The decline of scientific knowledge D]. The development of political parties	1
3	Read following statements and choose the correct option. Statement I: Capitalism became the driving force behind the growth of industrial manufacturing. Statement II: In the capitalist system, entrepreneurs engaged in the sustained and systematic pursuit of profit. Choose the correct option:	1

	A]]. Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II correctly explains Statement I. B. Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not correctly explain Statement I. C]. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. D]. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.	
4	Which country's colonial rule brought changes to the land laws and administration of Indian villages? A]. France B]. Portugal C]. Britain D]. Spain	1
5	In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer Assertion (A): A quasi group lacks structure or organisation. Reason (R): Its members may be unaware or less aware of the existence of the grouping. 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.	1
6	According to Marxist theory, social classes are defined by their relationship to: A. Political parties B. Means of production C. Religious institutions D. Educational institutions	1
7	What does 'status' refer to? A]. A person's behaviour B]. A social position with defined rights and duties C]. A person's occupation only D]. A person's personal qualities	1
8	Statement I: In a caste stratification system, an individual's social position mainly depends on status attributes ascribed by birth. Statement II: In a caste society, status attributes acquired during the course of life completely determine an individual's position. A]. Both Statement I and Statement II are true. B]. Both Statement I and Statement II are false. C]. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. D]. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.	1

9	What does monogamy mean? A]. Having more than one spouse at a time B]. Marriage within one's own group C]. Having only one spouse at a time D]. Marriage outside one's social group	1
10	Which among the following statements about power is NOT true? A]. Power is the ability to carry out one's will even when opposed by others. B]. Power is always held by an individual in isolation. C]. Power is held in relation to others. D]. Those who hold power may do so at the cost of others.	1
11	Which of the following is a characteristic of the modern state? A]. It has no formal procedures. B]. It has no fixed structure. C]. It is based only on kinship and marriage D]. It has a fixed structure and formal procedures.	1
12	When more than one man is married to a woman, it is known as: A]. Monogamy B]. Polygyny C]. Polyandry D]. Endogamy	1
13	The rights and responsibilities associated with the persons social position is known as A]. Social role B]. Social Status C]. Caste D]. Class	1
14	When did the devastating tsunami hit India? A]. 15 August 2004 B]. 26 December 2004 C]. 26 January 2005 D]. 2 October 2004	1
15	Who is regarded as the founder of the "functional school" of anthropology? A]. Alfred Kroeber B]. Bronislaw Malinowski C]. E.B. Tylor D]. Clyde Kluckhohn	1
16	In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer Assertion (A): Socialisation is also the origin of an individual's individuality and freedom. Reason (R): Through socialisation, individuals develop a sense of self-identity and the capacity for independent thought and action.	1

	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	Distinguish between microsociology and macrosociology	2
18	Sociology and political science are interdisciplinary subjects . Explain	2
19	What are the two different types of social control?	2
20	Define primary and secondary groups.	2
21	What is division of labour?	2
22	Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Education is a lifelong process involving both formal and informal institutions of learning. School education is important because, for many people, it provides a pathway to higher education and employment, while for others it helps in acquiring necessary social skills. Sociology understands education as a process of transmission and communication of group heritage, which is common to all societies. However, simple societies and complex, modern societies differ in their need for formal schooling. How does sociology understand the need for education?	2
23	How do the functionalist and conflict perspectives view the state differently?	2
24	How does language help in creating identity?	2
25	How does the understanding of culture in social science differ from the everyday use of the word 'culture'?	2
	SECTION-C	
26	Why is the study of the origin and growth of sociology important?	4
27	Describe the relationship between Sociology and Social anthropology.	4
28	Distinguish between ingroup and outgroup.	4
29	What is social stratification? Explain the four basic systems of social stratification	4
30	Discuss the kind of rights that exist in your society.	4
31	What is culture ? Explain different dimensions of culture .	4
32	Distinguish between ethnocentrism and cosmopolitanism	4
	SECTION-D	
33	What is a social group? State some of its characteristics.	2+4
34	How does sociology study religion? OR Explain the importance of education. Describe two different types of education.	6 4+2
35	Socialisation can be defined as the process whereby the helpless infant gradually becomes a self-aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the ways of the culture into which s/he is born. Explain the role of different agencies of socialization.	6