



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Unit Test

SOCIOLOGY

Class: XI

Time: 1 Hour

Date: 17/05/2026

Max. Marks: 30

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into three sections.
2. There are 16 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-8. These are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each
4. Section B includes question No. 9-12. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 13-14. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 180 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 15. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300 words. There's an internal choice in Sections B, C & D. Please write answers on selected questions only.

SECTION A		
1.	Assertion (A): Sociology examines the inter-relationships between various social institutions including government, while conventional political science focuses primarily on processes within government itself Reason (R): Conventional political science was mainly concerned with political theory and government administration, neglecting political behaviour and broader societal connections. 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
2.	Migrants are often considered as a) In-Group. b) Peer Group. c) Reference Group. d) Out-Group.	1

3.	How do conflict theorists view social control? a) As a necessary system to maintain social order and cohesion b) As a neutral process that benefits all members of society equally c) As a mechanism used by dominant classes to impose their power on others d) As a way to eliminate all forms of deviant behaviour permanently.	1
4.	A quote from Amartya Sen perhaps illustrates well how inequality is central to differences among societies. <i>“Some Indians are rich; most are not. Some are very well educated; others are illiterate. Some lead easy lives of luxury; others toil hard for little reward. Some are politically powerful; others cannot influence anything. Some have great opportunities for advancement in life; others are treated like dirt. These are different kinds of inequality, and each of them requires serious attention.”</i> According to Amartya Sen, what do the examples in the adjoining passage mainly highlight? a) Economic growth improves everyone’s quality of life equally b) Inequality exists in many forms across society c) Education is the only factor that determines success d) Political power is more important than wealth	1
5.	A Telugu expression states: ‘Bringing up a daughter is like watering a plant in another’s courtyard’. What larger social reality is this a reflection of? a) Gender based violence b) Family being gendered c) Need for women’s rights d) New marriage laws needed	1
6.	Assertion (A): A social group is characterised by a sense of belonging and shared norms among its members. Reason (R): Members of a social group do not interact persistently and follow common rules, values, and a definable structure. 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
7.	Assertion (A): Families perform essential functions that help maintain social order in society.	1

	Reason (R): According to the functionalist perspective, modern industrial societies work best when women manage the home and men earn the livelihood. 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	
8.	Which of the following best explains the shift from traditional industrial production to 'flexible production' in the context of globalisation? a) The need to simplify tasks through assembly lines and fixed routines b) The increasing role of family-based production systems c) The growing competition between firms and countries requiring adaptability to changing market conditions d) The decline in the use of technology and monitoring systems	1
	SECTION B	
9.	What is Sociology?	2
10.	Explain Reference groups OR Differentiate between Community and Association	2
11.	Explain the difference between nuclear and joint families	2
12.	What do you understand by the term 'work'?	2
	SECTION C	
13.	How is sociological knowledge different from common sense observations? Explain with suitable examples	4
14.	Explain role conflict with an example	4
	SECTION D	
15.	How is Sociology related to Anthropology? OR Explain the meaning of role and status. State points of difference between ascribed and achieved status.	6

