



# Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

## Unit Test

### SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

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.        | <p>Assertion (A): Sociology examines the inter-relationships between various social institutions including government, while conventional political science focuses primarily on processes within government itself</p> <p>Reason (R): Conventional political science was mainly concerned with political theory and government administration, neglecting political behaviour and broader societal connections.</p> <p><b>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</b><br/>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A<br/>c) A is true but R is false<br/>d) A is false but R is true</p> | 1 |
| 2.        | <p>Migrants are often considered as</p> <p><b>a) Out-Group.</b><br/>b) In-Group.<br/>c) Peer Group.<br/>d) Reference Group.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1 |

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| 3. | <p>How do conflict theorists view social control?</p> <p>a) As a necessary system to maintain social order and cohesion<br/> b) As a neutral process that benefits all members of society equally<br/> <b>c) As a mechanism used by dominant classes to impose their power on others</b><br/> d) As a way to eliminate all forms of deviant behaviour permanently.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1 |
| 4. | <p>A quote from Amartya Sen perhaps illustrates well how inequality is central to differences among societies.</p> <p>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 lack them altogether. Some are treated with respect by the police; others are treated like dirt. These are different kinds of inequality, and each of them requires serious attention (Sen 2005: 210-11).</p> <p>According to Amartya Sen, what do the examples in the passage mainly highlight?</p> <p>a) Economic growth improves everyone's quality of life equally<br/> <b>b) Inequality exists in many forms across society</b><br/> c) Education is the only factor that determines success<br/> d) Political power is more important than wealth</p> | 1 |
| 5. | <p>A Telegu expression states: 'Bring-ing up a daughter is like watering a plant in another's courtyard'. What larger social reality is this a reflection of?</p> <p>a) Gender based violence<br/> <b>b) Family being gendered</b><br/> c) Need for women's rights<br/> d) New marriage laws needed</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1 |
| 6. | <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> A social group is characterised by a sense of belonging and shared norms among its members.<br/> <b>Reason (R):</b> Members of a social group do not interact persistently and follow common rules, values, and a definable structure.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A<br/> b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A<br/> <b>c) A is true, but R is false</b><br/> d) A is false, but R is true</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1 |
| 7. | <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Families perform essential functions that help maintain social order in society.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> According to the functionalist perspective, modern industrial societies work best when women manage the home and men earn the livelihood.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A<br/> <b>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                   | c) A is true, but R is false<br>d) A is false, but R is true                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |           |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |
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| 8.                                                                                                                                                                                                | Which of the following best explains the shift from traditional industrial production to ‘flexible production’ in the context of globalisation?<br><br>a) The need to simplify tasks through assembly lines and fixed routines<br>b) The increasing role of family-based production systems<br>c) <b>The growing competition between firms and countries requiring adaptability to changing market conditions</b><br>d) The decline in the use of technology and monitoring systems                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1         |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>SECTION B</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |           |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |
| 9.                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>What is Sociology?</b><br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sociology is a scientific and comprehensive study of human society.</li><li>• The very origin of the word ‘Sociology’ comes from the Latin word ‘Socius’ (companion) and the Greek word Ology (study of), to indicate its nature as a hybrid discipline.</li><li>• August Comte, a French philosopher coined the term Sociology in 1838 and called it the science of human associations. He is known as the ‘Father of Sociology’. The contributions of Durkheim, Spencer and Max Weber is significant to develop Sociology as a separate discipline.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2         |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |
| 10.                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>Explain Reference groups</b> Ans: The term ‘Reference group’ was coined by Herbert Hyman. Hyman distinguished between a membership group to which people actually belong to and a reference group which is used as a basis for comparison. A reference group may or may not be a membership group. A type of group in which we do not belong to but we aspire to be like is a reference group. Therefore, we try to emulate their lifestyle, culture and important sources of information, aspiration and goal attainment e.g. for many Indian youths, Americans are a reference group.<br><br><b>OR</b><br><br>Differentiate between Community and Association<br><br><b>Community and Association:</b> <table><tr><th>Community</th><th>Society / Association</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It refers to human relationship that are personal, intimate and enduring.</li><li>• Person's involvement is total and relations are close knit.</li></ul></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It refers to human relationship that are impersonal, superficial and transitory.</li><li>• Person's involvement is rational, calculating &amp; purpose oriented.</li></ul></td></tr></table> | Community | Society / Association | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It refers to human relationship that are personal, intimate and enduring.</li><li>• Person's involvement is total and relations are close knit.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It refers to human relationship that are impersonal, superficial and transitory.</li><li>• Person's involvement is rational, calculating &amp; purpose oriented.</li></ul> | 2 |
| Community                                                                                                                                                                                         | Society / Association                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |           |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It refers to human relationship that are personal, intimate and enduring.</li><li>• Person's involvement is total and relations are close knit.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It refers to human relationship that are impersonal, superficial and transitory.</li><li>• Person's involvement is rational, calculating &amp; purpose oriented.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |           |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |
| 11.                                                                                                                                                                                               | Explain the difference between nuclear and joint families Ans: In joint family, husband, wife, children and close relations live together and contribute to family                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2         |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |

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|     | income as per their capabilities whereas nuclear family is basically a small family in which husband, wife and their unmarried children live.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |   |
| 12. | <b>What do you understand by the term ‘work’?</b> Ans: Work refers to paid employment. It can be termed as the physical or mental efforts of the individual. It may be paid or unpaid, it is performed as services to cater the human needs. The work may be performed in direct exchange of goods & services.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2 |
|     | <b>SECTION C</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |   |
| 13. | <p><b>How is sociological knowledge different from common sense observations. Explain with suitable examples</b></p> <p><b>1. Basic Difference:</b> Sociology and common sense may appear similar, but they differ in <b>aim, purpose, and approach</b>.</p> <p><b>2. Nature of Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sociology uses a <b>scientific and logical approach</b> to understand society.</li> <li>Common sense is based on <b>personal experiences and beliefs</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Scope:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sociology provides <b>systematic and general explanations</b>.</li> <li>Common sense is <b>limited and may apply only to specific situations or groups</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Function:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common sense describes <b>existing conditions</b> in society.</li> <li>Sociology goes further to <b>analyze, explain, and suggest changes</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Relationship between the Two</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common sense may help <b>identify problems</b>.</li> <li>Sociology helps in <b>understanding causes and finding solutions</b>.</li> </ul> | 4 |
| 14. | <b>Explain role conflict with an example</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4 |

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|     | <p><b>Role Conflict:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When a person has many role-sets, performance of one role may be in conflict with another role. This situation is called as role conflict.</li> <li>When a person has many role-sets and performance of one role may be in conflict with another role.</li> <li>It occurs when different expectations arise from two or more roles.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="354 367 1031 646"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ROLE CONFLICT</b></p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Example 1. A teacher on invigilation duty might find the son/daughter of a friend cheating OR a middle class working woman who has to manage her role as mother and wife at home and that of a professional.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |   |
|     | <p><b>SECTION D</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |
| 15. | <p>How is Sociology related to Anthropology?</p> <p>Relationship between Sociology and Social Anthropology can be understood through the points below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Types of Society:</b> Sociology emerged as the study of modern, industrial complex societies while Social Anthropology emerged as the study of primitive, simple and small-scale societies.<br/>The anthropologists of the past documented the details of simple societies apparently in a neutral scientific fashion. In practice, however, they were constantly comparing those societies with the model of the western modern societies as a benchmark.</li> <li><b>Scale of study:</b> Social anthropology tended to study society (simple societies) in all their aspects, as a whole. In so far, as they specialized, it was on the basis of area. For example, the Andaman Islands. Sociologists study complex societies and would therefore often focus on parts of society like the bureaucracy or religion or caste or a process such as social mobility.</li> <li><b>Methods of Study:</b> Social Anthropology has been associated with the ethnographic methods of participant observation. It is characterized by long field work tradition, living in and with the community being studied for a long time and learning their language.<br/>Sociologists have often relied on survey methods and quantitative data using statistics and the questionnaire mode.</li> <li><b>Convergence of Sociology and Social Anthropology:</b> (4mks) Today the distinction between a simple society and a complex one itself needs major</li> </ul> | 6 |

rethinking. India itself is a complex mix of tradition and modernity, of the village and the city, of caste and tribe, of class and community.

-Consequently, there is a coming together of sociology and social anthropology in India. There have been fruitful interchanges between the two disciplines and today often methods and techniques are drawn from both.

-On the other hand, Sociology too has been using quantitative and qualitative techniques, macro and micro approaches for studying the complexities of modern societies.

## OR

Explain the meaning of role and status. State points of difference between ascribed and achieved status.

**Ans:** Status, which an individual gets by birth or due to nominations is known as 'Ascribed Status.' e.g. Brahmins higher status in Hindu society is simply 'ascribed'. Ascribed status is determined by age, sex, birth, caste, kinship, race etc. The bases of ascribed status is usually fixed and the sources of 'Ascribed Status' are the customs, traditions, values and norms of the society.

### **Status:**

- It refers to the position an individual occupies in a group or in society. Each status has certain defined rights and duties assigned to it.
- Examples of status- Doctor, mother, teacher etc.
- Status is of two types: Ascribed Status and Achieved Status

|   | <b>Achieved Status</b>                               |   | <b>Ascribed Status</b>                                                                   |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | It is achieved by an individual on merit and effort. | 1 | It is assigned to us on the basis of birth, biological inheritance, parents' status etc. |
| 2 | It is based on individual's choice.                  | 2 | A person does not choose this status.                                                    |
| 3 | It can change qualifications, income etc.            | 3 | It is difficult to change status.                                                        |
| 4 | It plays an important role in modern societies.      | 4 | It plays an important role in traditional societies.                                     |
|   | Eg. Class                                            |   | Eg. Caste                                                                                |