



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Assessment 1

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI

Date:16/09/2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. 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 of 1 mark each.
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 150-200 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 200-300 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 400-500 words each.
7. There are 5 pages in this question paper.

	SECTION A	
1.	Which of the following statements best describes the influence of Darwin's ideas on early sociological thought? a) Society was ignored as a living system and studied purely through statistics. b) Darwin's ideas led sociologists to focus exclusively on social conflicts. c) Early sociology rejected the use of biological analogies in studying social institutions. d) Society was compared to living organisms, with parts functioning together like organs in a body.	1
2.	Assertion (A): Sociology is marked by different ways of understanding society and dramatic social changes. Reason (R): Concepts and ideas in sociology are uniform and uncontested. 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

3.	According to the conflict view, “<i>All social institutions whether familial, religious, political, economic, legal or educational will operate in the interest of the dominant sections of society.</i>” What does this imply? a) Social institutions function to serve the general needs of society b) Institutions are neutral and benefit all individuals equally c) Institutions work in favour of the ruling or dominant sections such as class, caste, tribe, or gender d) Institutions are independent of social power and conflict	1
4.	Sociology is sometimes called: a) The child of philosophy b) The child of the age of revolution c) The parent of natural sciences d) The cousin of psychology	1
5.	Assertion (A): The sociological imagination helps individuals understand their personal troubles by linking them to broader public issues in society. Reason (R): Personal troubles are isolated from the social structure and only reflect individual failings without connection to the larger historical context. 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.	Assertion (A): Structural functionalists viewed society as essentially harmonious. Reason (R): They compared society to an organism where different parts maintain the whole. 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.	With regard to marriage customs in India, the folk songs reflect the social practices where <i>the daughter says: “Father, my palanquin cannot pass through your palace, (because the door is too small). To which the father replies: Daughter, I shall remove a brick (to enlarge the passage for your palanquin), You must go to your home.”</i> What does this symbolize? a) The bride’s unwillingness to leave her natal home b) The physical difficulty of transporting the bride c) The father’s refusal to let the daughter marry far away d) The pain of separation and transition from her natal home to her marital home	1
8.	Assertion (A): The Enlightenment period emphasized the centrality of nature and divine acts in understanding society. Reason (R): Enlightenment thinkers displaced religious explanations in favor of rational thought.	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.	
9.	Based on your understanding of the relation between Sociology and Economics in chapter 1, read the <i>italicised</i> text and choose the correct option: <i>Pierre Bourdieu (1998) argued that “A true economic science would look at all the costs of the economy—not only at the costs that corporations are concerned with, but also at crimes, suicides, and so on.”</i> What does Bourdieu emphasize through this statement? a) The importance of maximizing corporate profits b) The need to consider broader social and human costs in economics c) That sociology provides direct technical solutions to economic problems d) The irrelevance of symbolic factors in economic analysis	1
10.	In Sociology, the term ‘<i>community</i>’ refers to: a) Highly personal, intimate, and enduring human relationships b) Impersonal, superficial, and transitory relationships c) Rational and calculating dealings based on contracts d) Relationships found mainly in commerce and industry	1
11.	Assertion (A): One of the main features of modern societies is the enormous expansion of economic interdependence. Reason (R): With few exceptions, most people in modern societies do not produce the food they eat, the houses they live in, or the material goods they consume. 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
12.	Karl Marx’s concept of the ‘mode of production’ includes: a) Economic base and superstructure b) Religion and culture c) Literature and art d) Only means of production such as tools and machines	1
13.	Assertion (A): The study of sociology often begins with European society of the 18th and 19th centuries because many sociological issues originated during that period.	1

	Reason (R): The history of British capitalism and colonialism closely connects Indian society's past to European developments, making the European context relevant for understanding Indian sociology. 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.	
14.	With regard to caste as a system of social stratification unique to the Indian society, Parmar observed, <i>"They will not even drink water from our hands and they sometimes use abusive language when dealing with us. This is because they feel and believe they are superior."</i> What does this observation highlight? a) The complete disappearance of caste-based discrimination in mills b) The persistence of caste discrimination despite changes in workplace settings c) The equality and acceptance among different castes in modern industry d) The role of caste only in rural areas and not in urban spaces	1
15.	With regard to Education as a Social Institution, the Pratiche study observed: <i>"If you come during the cultivation season you may see almost zero attendance from the SC and ST children."</i> What was the main reason for this? a) They preferred working in privileged schools b) They were provided free coaching at home c) They migrated to urban areas for better education d) They took household responsibilities while parents were out working	1
16.	The 'ideal type' in Weber's methodology is: a) An exact description of reality b) A religious belief c) A historical fact d) A heuristic conceptual tool exaggerating important features to aid understanding	1
	SECTION B	
17.	List any two consequences of urbanization	2
18.	Explain what is a Peer group	2
19.	How is the joint family different from nuclear family? OR State any two functions of marriage.	2
20.	Explain secondary groups and state its characteristics	2
21.	Explain briefly social fact as interpreted by Durkheim	2

22.	What is social stratification?	2
23.	Explain the main features of Industrial Revolution	2
24.	What do you mean by role?	2
25.	Write a short note on the French Revolution	2
SECTION C		
26.	Discuss the relationship between Sociology and History	4
27.	Differentiate between caste and class as a form of social stratification.	4
28.	Explain the different types of economic systems in which work gets manifested	4
29.	Why do we need to use special terms and concepts in Sociology? OR Explain Role conflict with an example	4
30.	Why is the Enlightenment important for the development of sociology?	4
31.	What is the sociological imagination? Explain with an example	4
32.	Discuss the kinds of rights that exist in society	4
SECTION D		
33.	Explain in detail Karl Marx's theory of class struggle and also state the reasons why it has been criticized.	6
34.	How is Sociology related to Social Anthropology?	6
35.	Describe the transformations in work that occurred in modern society.	6