



# Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

## Assessment 1

### SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI

Date:24/09/2024

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 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 250 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 450 words each.
7. There are 5 pages in this question paper.

	SECTION A	
1.	The process by which individuals learn and adopt the norms and values of their society is called: a. Assimilation b. Socialization c. Acculturation d. Globalization	1
2.	A factual enquiry carried out in any given area of sociological study is called ____ a. Empirical investigation b. Scientific investigation c. Forensic investigation d. Pathological investigation	1
3.	Assertion (A): The Functionalists theorists usually would see social control more as a mechanism to impose the social control of dominant classes on the rest of society Reason (R): The groups and societies of which we are a part exert a conditioning influence on our behaviour  a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & 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

4.	<p>_____ is called the father of Sociology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Emile Durkheim</li> <li>b. Karl Marx</li> <li>c. Herbert Spencer</li> <li>d. Auguste Comte</li> </ul>	1
5.	<p>Social classes, status groups, age and gender groups, crowds can be seen as examples of _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reference groups</li> <li>b. Primary groups</li> <li>c. Secondary groups</li> <li>d. Quasi groups</li> </ul>	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A): Social anthropology tended to study simple societies in all their aspects, as a whole. Reason (R): Sociologists have often relied on survey methods and quantitative data using statistics and the questionnaire mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</li> <li>c. A is true but R is false</li> <li>d. A is false but R is true</li> </ul>	1
7.	<p>The well-known sociologist M.N Srinivas observed while he was carrying out a census in Rampura in 1948 how distinctions were made between recent and later migrants. He writes- <i>‘I heard villagers use two expressions which I came to realize significant the recent immigrants were almost contemptuously described as “nenne monne bandavartu” (came yesterday or the day before) while old immigrants were described as “arseheyyinda bandavaru” (came long ago)...’</i></p> <p>What type of group is being referred to in the above?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Secondary Group</li> <li>b. In group</li> <li>c. Reference group</li> <li>d. Out group</li> </ul>	1
8.	<p>Assertion (A): Weber was able to argue that religion, in this case Calvinism, does have an influence on economic development Reason (R): At the heart of capitalism is the concept of investment, which is about investing capital to make more goods, which create more profit, which in turn creates more capital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</li> <li>b. Both A &amp; R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</li> <li>c. A is true but R is false</li> <li>d. A is false but R is true</li> </ul>	1

9.	<p><i>In the colonial period many middle-class Indians aspired to behave like proper Englishman. What kind of group is this an example of?</i></p> <p>a. Reference group b. Peer group c. In group d. Primary group</p>	1
10.	<p>The theory that focuses on the economic base of society and the conflicts arising from inequality is:</p> <p>a. Functionalism    b. Symbolic Interactionism c. Conflict theory    d. Post-modernism</p>	1
11.	<p>Assertion (A): People perform their roles according to social expectations, i.e. role taking and role-playing.</p> <p>Reason (R): Status is the dynamic or behavioural aspect of role.</p> <p>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A &amp; 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
12.	<p>_____ comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned.</p> <p>a. Little Tradition b. Dominant Tradition c. Subaltern Tradition d. Great Tradition</p>	1
13.	<p>According to Parmar's observations: <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 that they are superior. It has been like that for years. No matter how well we dress they are not prepared to accept certain things'.</i></p> <p>What is the mode of social stratification referred to here?</p> <p>a. Slavery b. Feudal system c. Class d. Caste</p>	1
14.	<p>Which form of marriage allows the individual to one spouse at a time?</p> <p>a. Monogamy    b. Polygamy    c. Polygyny    d. Polyandry</p>	1

15.	<p>Assertion (A): The main functional necessity (According to the Functionalist theory) explains the universal presence of social stratification in requirements faced by a society of placing and motivating individuals in the social structure.</p> <p>Reason (R): Social inequality or stratification is thus an unconsciously evolved device by which societies ensure that the most important positions are deliberately filled by the most qualified persons</p> <p>a. Both A &amp; R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  b. Both A &amp; 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
16.	<p>Which country was the center of the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>a. Japan  b. England  c. America  d. India</p>	1
	<b>SECTION B</b>	
17.	What is Enlightenment or the 'Age of Reason'?	2
18.	What is Sociology?	2
19.	Explain the main features of Industrial Revolution	2
20.	What is the sociological meaning of 'state'?	2
21.	Write a short note on the French Revolution	2
22.	What is capitalism?	2
23.	Explain the importance of social control	2
24.	Explain briefly social fact as interpreted by Durkheim	2
25.	What are the main characteristics of society?	2

	<b>SECTION C</b>	
26.	Explain the characteristics of socialization	4
27.	What is special or different about the kind of objectivity needed in social science?	4
28.	Explain the different kinds of authority according to Weber	4
29.	Differentiate between class and caste as a form of social stratification	4
30.	Discuss the relationship between Sociology and Economics	4
31.	What are social facts according to Durkheim?	4
32.	Explain what is culture lag	4
	<b>SECTION D</b>	
33.	 <p><i>In Marx's view, the dialectical nature of history is expressed in class struggle. With the development of capitalism, the class struggle takes an acute form. Two basic classes, around which other less important classes are grouped, oppose each other in the capitalist system: the owners of the means of production, and the workers. "The bourgeoisie produces its own grave-diggers. The fall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable" (The Communist Manifesto)</i></p> <p>Explain in detail Karl Marx's theory of class struggle</p>	6
34.	What is Culture? Explain the various dimensions of culture	6
35.	What is education? Discuss its importance and various forms	6