**Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir**

 **Assessment 1**

**SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)**

Class: XI Time: 3 Hours

Date:26/09/2023 Max. Marks: 80

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| General Instructions:1*. The question paper is divided into four sections.**2. There are 39 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.**3. Section A includes question No. 1-22 of 1 mark each.* *4. Section B includes question No.23-30. 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. 31-36. 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. 37-39. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks**each. Answer to each question should not exceed 450 words each. There’s an internal choice in this section. Answer any 3 questions from this section.* |

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|  | **SECTION A** |  |
|  | Three revolutions/movements paved the way for the emergence of Sociology. These were:1. Scientific Revolution, French Revolution & Industrial Revolution
2. French Revolution, American Revolution & Industrial Revolution
3. Enlightenment, French Revolution & Industrial Revolution
4. Communist Revolution, French Revolution & Industrial Revolution
 | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): The increasing life expectancy of Indians in post independent India, led to an increase in the population of aged. Reason (R): The joint family is fast eroding.1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true
 | 1 |
|  | A social group is characterized by…1. Lack of sense of belonging
2. Lack of face-to-face interaction
3. Impersonal relationship
4. Stable pattern of interaction
 | 1 |
|  | The relationship between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issues is revealed through the sociological imagination. | 1 |
|  | The ‘Age of Enlightenment’ established the human being at the centre of the universe and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as the central feature of human beings. | 1 |
|  | The form of power considered legitimate is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): It is a common place assumption that men do not face role conflict.Reason (R): Khasi patriliny generates role conflict for women.1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true
 | 1 |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an economic system based on market exchange.  | 1 |
|  | The main effects or consequences of the French Revolution (1789) were:1. The ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity- became the watchwords of the modern state.
2. A separation was built between the public realm of the state and the private realm of the household
3. Religion and family became more ‘private’ while education became more ‘public’
4. All of the above
 | 1 |
|  | Identify the structure of the family where women exercise dominance and authority1. Patriarchy b. Patrilineal c. Matriarchy d. matrilineal
 | 1 |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the dynamic behavioural aspect of status. | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): When wars happen, an insurance salesman becomes a rocket launcher; a wife lives alone and a child grows up without a father.Neither the life of an individual nor the history of a society can be understood without understanding both.Reason (R): The sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relations between two within society.1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true
 | 1 |
|  | Correct the statement: The laws of modern society are repressive in nature, rather than restitutive. | 1 |
|  | The existing divide between the elite and the masses is intensified by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system. | 1 |
|  | Correct the statement: The conflict perspective justifies the use of force to regulate individual behaviour. | 1 |
|  | Correct the statement: Social Anthropology is the study of modern society where as sociology is the study of primitive societies.  | 1 |
|  | According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the overall objective of the social sciences was to develop an ‘interpretive understanding of social action’. | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): A functionalist view understands social institutions as a complex set of social norms, beliefs, values and role relationships that arise in response to the needs of society.Reason (R): The dominant social section not only dominates political and economic institutions but also ensures that the ruling class ideas become ideas of a society. 1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true
 | 1 |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to patterns of regular and repetitive interaction between individuals or groups.1. Caste system b. Social structure

c. social inequality d. social hierarchy | 1 |
|  | Industrial revolution was characterised by …1. Migration to cities
2. b. emergence of clock time
3. bad sanitation and general squalor
4. all of the above
 | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): Sociology was the science of the new industrial societyReason (R): Modern forms of governance, with the state assuming control of health, sanitation, crime control and general ‘development’ created demand for a new kinds of knowledge.1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true
 | 1 |
|  | Correct the statement: Village exogamy is practised to ensure that daughters remain close to the family. | 1 |
|  | **SECTION B** |  |
| 23.  | What are the various components of the ‘mode of production’ according to Karl Marx. | 2 |
| 24. | What do you understand by work? | 2 |
| 25. | Define primary groups. | 2 |
| 26. | Discuss the pluralistic perspective of a society. | 2 |
| 27. | List the basic features of Bureaucracy according to Max Weber | 2 |
| 28. | What is kinship? What does the kinship system determine? | 2 |
| 29. | What do you mean by social stratification? | 2 |
| 30. | State any four features of Sociology. | 2 |
|  | **SECTION C** |  |
| 31. | What is the difference between ‘mechanical’ and ‘organic’ solidarity? | 4 |
| 32. | *Empirical studies of stateless societies by social anthropologists over sixty years ago demonstrated how order is maintained without a modern governmental apparatus. There was instead the balanced opposition between parts; cross cutting alliances based on kinship, marriage and residence; rites and ceremonies involving the participation of friends and foes.* *As we all know, the modern state has a fixed structure and formal procedures. Yet are not some of the informal mechanisms mentioned above as features of stateless societies present also in state societies?** 1. What are stateless societies? (2marks)
	2. What do anthropologists’ study? (1mark)
	3. What is the defining feature of the modern state? (1mark)
 | 4 |
| 33. | How are Sociology and Political Science related to each other? | 4 |
| 34. | *The term ‘community’ refers to human relationships that are highly personal, intimate and enduring, those where a person’s involvement is considerable if not total, as in the family with real friends or a close-knit group.**‘Society’ or ‘association’ refers to everything opposite of ‘community’, in particular the apparently impersonal, superficial and transitory relationships of modern life. Commerce and industry require a more calculating, rational and self-interesting approach to one’s dealing with others. We make contracts or agreements rather than getting to know one another. You may draw a parallel between the community with the primary group and the association with the secondary group.** 1. Give 2 points of contrast between a community and society/association (2marks)
	2. Give an example each of a community and an association (1 mark)
	3. How are primary groups different from secondary groups? (1 mark)
 | 4 |
| 35. | Highlight the basic characteristics of religion according to Durkheim. | 4 |
| 36. | Define a family, state its different types and enlist all the characteristics of a family. | 4 |
|  | **SECTION D** |  |
| 37. | Discuss the revolutionary changes in 19th century Europe that led to the emergence of Sociology or Material issues that contributed to the making of sociology in Europe. | 6 |
| 38. | What is education? Discuss its importance and various forms. **OR**Explain the concept of authority and write in detail about the different types with examples. | 6 |
| 39.  | Explain in detail Karl Marx’s theory of class struggle and list two grounds on which this theory of class struggle has been criticized. | 6 |