



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Unit Test Answer Key

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI

Time: 1 Hour

Date: 15/05/2025

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&D. Please write answers on selected questions only.

SECTION A		
1.	<p>Assertion (A): The sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within society.</p> <p>Reason (R): When wars happen, an insurance salesman becomes a rocket launcher; a store clerk, a radar man; a wife lives alone; 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.</p> <p>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</p>	1
2.	<p>'Social position' in a society is known as</p> <p>a) Class. b) Caste. c) Role. d) Status.</p>	1

3.	<p>Assertion (A): Sociology in India also had to deal with western writings and ideas about Indian society that were not always correct.</p> <p>Reason (R): In keeping with contemporary-Victorian-evolutionary ideas, western writers saw in the Indian village a remnant or survival from what was called “the infancy of society”. They saw in nineteenth-century India the past of the European society.</p> <p>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</p>	1
4.	<p>Which one of the following are a native/original ethnic group of Meghalaya in north-eastern India?</p> <p>a) Gonds b) Angami c) Santhal d) Khasi</p>	1
5.	<p>Assertion (A): Modernity as we saw led to a process whereby the smallest village was impacted by global processes.</p> <p>Reason (R): The most remote village of India under British colonialism saw its land laws and administration change, its revenue extraction alter, its manufacturing industries collapse.</p> <p>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</p>	1
6.	<p><i>People of different communities in India have over the long anti-colonial struggle developed an identity as a collectivity and group —a nation with a shared past and a common future.</i></p> <p>State what type of a group is the above an example of:</p> <p>a) Aggregate turning into a primary group b) Primary group turning into a secondary group c) Reference group turning into a peer group d) Quasi group turning into a social group</p>	1
7.	<p>Who wrote the book ‘Sociological Imagination’?</p> <p>a) Auguste Comte b) Karl Marx c) C.W. Mills d) Max Weber</p>	1
8.	<p>Social classes, status groups, age and gender groups and crowds are the examples of</p>	1

	(a) Reference groups. (b) Peer groups. (c) In - groups. (d) Quasi groups.					
	SECTION B					
9.	Discuss the pluralistic perspective of a society Ans: Society can be understood better as a group of people who are interacting, interdependent, have a structure and follow a similar cultural pattern. Each society is unique. Society includes similarities, diversities, inequalities because in the society each individual has his own personal values and ideals. Individuals live in a society.	2				
10.	Differentiate between community and society/association Community and Association: <table><tr><th>Community</th><th>Society / Association</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">It refers to human relationship that are personal, intimate and enduring.Person's involvement is total and relations are close knit.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">It refers to human relationship that are impersonal, superficial and transitory.Person's involvement is rational, calculating & purpose oriented.</td></tr></table> OR What is social stratification? Ans: Social stratification refers to division of members of a society into different social categories or strata which are ranked into hierarchy, according to their relative power, prestige and wealth. It is not an individual fact, it is rather a social fact. Examples of social stratification systems include slavery, feudalism, caste and class.	Community	Society / Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It refers to human relationship that are personal, intimate and enduring.Person's involvement is total and relations are close knit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It refers to human relationship that are impersonal, superficial and transitory.Person's involvement is rational, calculating & purpose oriented.	2
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11.	What is Sociology? Sociology is a scientific and comprehensive study of human society. 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. 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.	2				
12.	Explain what is deviance Ans: Deviance refers to modes of action, which do not conform to the norms and values held by most of the members of the group. What is regarding as ‘deviant’ is as widely variable as the norms and values that distinguish different cultures and sub cultures. Likewise, ideas of deviance are challenged and change from one period to another. For example- a woman	2				

	choosing to be an astronaut may be considered deviant at one time, and be applauded at another time even in the same society.	
	SECTION C	
13.	<p>Discuss the relationship between Sociology and Economics</p> <p>Ans: Sociology studies the different parts of society as a whole whereas Economics studies only the economic part of society. Their relationship can be understood through the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The viewpoint of sociology is extensive while economics is a special science related to the economic aspect of human beings. -The approach of sociology to study relationships is collectivistic whereas the perspective of economics is individualistic. -Economics uses quantitative and numerical methods whereas sociology derives facts using inductive and deductive methods. -Economic phenomena are constantly determined by all sorts of social needs and activities and they are constantly redefining, creating, shaping and transforming economic needs and activity of every kind. 	4
14.	<p>Explain the meaning of social status and write its two forms</p> <p>Ans: Social status refers to the position that a person occupies in the social structure, such as a teacher or priest. It is often combined with the notion of social role. In its broader and more specific meaning it refers to a form of social stratification in which social positions are ranked and organised by legal, political and cultural criteria into status groups.</p> <p>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 are usually fixed and the sources of 'Ascribed Status' are the customs, traditions, values and norms of the society.</p> <p>An individual acquires 'Achieved Status' because of his intelligence, aptitude, efforts, diligence, skills and personality characterization.</p> <p>The sources of 'Achieved Status' are individual's own personality traits and his/her ability to make best use of his/her potentials.</p>	4

	SECTION D	
15.	<p>In what ways did the Industrial Revolution lead to the birth of Sociology in Europe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It marked the beginning of the scientific age and led to changes in social lives of people. • Before industrialization the rural sector was important. The chief occupation was farming and weaving. Society was hierarchical, status and class conscious. People worked according to their needs, factors like daylight determined work patterns and deadlines were flexible if they were social functions and duties to perform. • Industrialization meant there was a systematic application of science and technology. Huge factories were set up for large-scale production of goods like textiles and iron and steel. New forms of economic activity gave rise to capitalism as the pursuit of profit was geared to markets in distant colonies. • There was a dramatic change in social life as a new working class emerged. Farmers migrated to industrial cities, which were characterized by overcrowded housing, poor sanitation and general squalor. • An indicator of this new society was the emergence of “clock time”. The tempo of work was set by the clock and calendar. Factory production meant that work began punctually and people worked in shifts for set hours and were paid according to what they produced. • Karl Marx and Durkheim were appalled at the degradation of factory workers and became concerned with the scientific analysis of developments in industrial society. Sociology was born as a result of this as it was based on the understanding of “science of a new modern industrial world”. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the types of social control with examples</p> <p>Ans: Social control refers to the various means used by a society to bring its recalcitrant or unruly members back into line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is the social process, techniques and strategies by which the behaviours or individuals or a group are regulated. 	6

- It can be the use of force to regulate the behavior of the individuals or enforcement of values in the individual to maintain order in society.

Social Control can be of two types- formal and informal.

-Formal means of social control: When the codified, systematic and other formal mechanisms of control are used, it is known as formal social control. There are agencies and mechanisms of formal social control e.g. law and the state. In the modern society formal mechanisms and agencies of social control are emphasized.

-Informal means of social control: In every society there is another type of social control that is known as informal social control. It is personal, unofficial and uncoded. They include smiles, making faces, body language, frowns, criticism, ridicule and laughter etc. However, in some cases informal methods of social control may not be adequate in enforcing conformity or obedience. There are various agencies of informal social control such as family, religion, kinship etc.