



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**ASSESSMENT - 1 (Class XI)**  
**Sociology (Code:039)**

Class: XI  
Date:13/09/2026

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 Nos. 1-16 of 1 mark each.
4. Section B includes question Nos.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150-200 words. There's an internal choice in question No.19. Write on any question.
5. Section C includes question Nos. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200-300 words. There's an internal choice in question No.29. Write on any question.
6. Section D includes question Nos. 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 6 pages in this question paper.

**SECTION A**

**16**

1. Which of the following best explains the significance of **clock-time** in the emergence of modern industrial societies? 1
  - a. Work became primarily dependent on natural factors such as daylight and seasons.
  - b. Factory production synchronised labour through fixed working hours, punctuality and a steady pace of work.
  - c. Workers were given greater freedom to decide when and how long they would work.
  - d. Agricultural and industrial work became less organised and more dependent on social duties.
  
2. Assertion(A): Although human groups and collectivities are a universal feature of all human societies, they do not look the same everywhere 1

Reason (R): The functionalist and historical perspective of society reveals that while groups exist in every ancient, feudal or modern society, the specific types of these groups differ everywhere.

  - 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.

3. Assertion (A): Functionalists argue that the family contributes to the maintenance of social order by performing important functions for society. 1

Reason (R): Functionalists believe that in all modern industrial societies, including India, families necessarily become nuclear families.

- 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.

4. According to Durkheim, 'organic solidarity' is characteristic of: 1

- a) Primitive societies with little division of labor.
- b) Modern industrial societies with high specialization.
- c) Societies where everyone performs the same tasks.
- d) Feudal societies based on land ownership.

5. Revolutionary cultural change occurs when: 1

- a) Cultural practices remain unchanged
- b) Cultural elements are transmitted orally
- c) Only a few individuals modify their behaviour
- d) Culture is transformed rapidly and its values and meaning systems undergo radical change

6. Assertion(A): Early western scholars and colonial officials often portrayed the Indian village as unchanging 1

Reason(R): For many of the Western writers, the Indian society was in contrast to Western society

- 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.

7. Assertion (A): The traditional class system in India was based on a hierarchy in which castes were ranked according to their relative purity and pollution. 1

Reason (R): The traditional caste structure consisted only of the four varnas—Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

- 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.

8. Which of the following is an example of a social right? 1

- a) The right to stand for public office
- b) The right to freedom of religion
- c) The right to own property
- d) The right to receive unemployment allowance

9. “An ideal type is not meant to describe reality in all its complexity, but serves as a tool for analysing and comparing social phenomena.” 1

According to **Max Weber**, what is the primary purpose of an **ideal type**?

- a) To provide a perfect model that society should strive to achieve
- b) To represent the average behaviour of all members of society
- c) To provide a conceptual tool for understanding and comparing social reality
- d) To establish universal laws that explain all social behaviour

10. Assertion (A): Modern cultures are necessarily superior to tribal cultures. 1  
Reason (R): Access to modern science and technology does not necessarily make one culture superior to another.

- 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

11. “*The group is able to differentiate itself from other groups and thereby create its own identity through the acceptance and recognition of the neighbourhood.*” 1

Based on the above statement answer the question below:

Which of the following best explains how a sub-cultural group develops its **collective identity**?

- a) By isolating its members from the wider society
- b) By preventing interaction with other groups
- c) By ensuring that all members have identical personal identities
- d) By establishing its distinctiveness and gaining recognition from the wider community

12. Assertion (A): The working class under capitalism is alienated from the products they produce. 1
- Reason (R): Workers in a factory system do not own the means of production or the final goods.
- 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
13. Which of the following best explains why religion is of sociological interest beyond being a matter of individual belief? 1
- (a) Religion is concerned only with personal spiritual experiences.  
 (b) Religion has a public character and influences institutions such as politics and power.  
 (c) Religion has become completely irrelevant in modern societies.  
 (d) Religion is separate from social movements and social change.
14. Marx argued that '*material life shapes ideas*.' This means: 1
- a) People are free to think whatever they want regardless of their job.  
 b) How humans earn their livelihood determines how they think.  
 c) Religious beliefs are the foundation of the economic system.  
 d) Scientific inventions are the only things that change society.
15. Which of the following best illustrates informal social control in everyday life? 1
- a) A court imposing a fine for violating a law  
 b) Police arresting a person for committing an offence  
 c) Friends ridiculing a person for behaving in a socially unacceptable manner  
 d) The government introducing a new law to regulate public behaviour
16. Assertion (A): Ethnocentrism promotes appreciation of cultural differences without judging them. 1
- Reason (R): Ethnocentrism involves evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of other cultures using one's own cultural values.

- 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.

## SECTION B

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 17.                                                                                                                     | What do you understand by sanctions?                                                                           | 2 |
| 18.                                                                                                                     | Explain ideal types according to Weber                                                                         | 2 |
| 19.                                                                                                                     | Explain the meaning of the term Social Institution & state examples of Formal and Informal Social Institutions | 2 |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>OR</div> <div>Explain Division of Labour</div> </div> |                                                                                                                |   |
| 20.                                                                                                                     | Explain secondary groups and state it's characteristics                                                        | 2 |
| 21.                                                                                                                     | What is capitalism?                                                                                            | 2 |
| 22.                                                                                                                     | What is Enlightenment or the 'Age of Reason'?                                                                  | 2 |
| 23.                                                                                                                     | State the differences between community, nation and state                                                      | 2 |
| 24.                                                                                                                     | Explain what is a Peer group                                                                                   | 2 |
| 25.                                                                                                                     | How did Darwin's ideas influence early sociological thought?                                                   | 2 |

## SECTION C

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|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 26. | What is a social group? State some of its characteristics. Also explain out-groups                                                    | 4 |
| 27. | What is the sociological imagination? Explain with an example                                                                         | 4 |
| 28. | What is family? How is the joint family different from nuclear family? Also state any 4 functions of the family.                      | 4 |
| 29. | How was the Industrial Revolution responsible for giving rise to Sociology? OR Explain in detail Karl Marx's theory of class struggle | 4 |

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|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 30. | Explain Culture Lag with an example.                        | 4 |
| 31. | Discuss the relationship between Sociology and Economics    | 4 |
| 32. | What is social control? Explain its two types with examples | 4 |

**SECTION D**

18

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|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 33. | State the defining features of Durkheim's vision of sociology | 6 |
| 34. | What are Political Institutions?                              | 6 |
| 35. | Define Culture and explain its various dimensions.            | 6 |