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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
FINAL EXAMINATION 2023  
SOCIOLOGY (039)**



CLASS : XI  
DATE: 16/02/2033

TIME ALLOTTED : 3 HRS.  
MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.

**SECTION - A**

1. When did 'Sociology' start in Mumbai University? 1  
A) In 1819                      B) In 1820                      C) In 1919                      D) In 1920
2. Who is the author of 'Remembered Village' among the following? 1  
A) Ghurye                      B) Srinivas                      C) Mukerji                      D) Desai
3. The writer of 'Division of Labour in Society' is : 1  
A) Emile Durkheim                      B) Max Weber                      C) Karl Marx                      D) G.S. Gurey
4. Among the following, who has categorised people into classes based on their relationship to means of production? 1  
A) Max Weber                      B) Emile Durkheim                      C) Karl Marx                      D) C.W. Mills
5. Judge in the court is the example of.....authority. 1  
A) Traditional                      B) Rational legal                      C) Charismatic                      D) Dominant
6. Who wrote the book named 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'? 1  
A) Emile Durkheim                      B) Karl Marx                      C) Max Weber                      D) Horton and Hunt

7. Assertion (A): Laws are explicit rule and they are applicable to the whole society. 1  
Reason(R): A violation of the law attracts penalties and punishment.  
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 and R is true.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to broad forms of insistent disagreement 1  
A) Contestation B) Crime C) Violence D) Deviation
9. This dimension of culture that allows us to process information that we see and hear is called 1  
\_\_\_\_\_  
A) Normative B) Material C) Cognitive D) Non-Material
10. A process of interaction which enables us to develop the skills we need to participate in human 1  
society is known as  
A) Social behavior. B) Social interaction. C) Socialization. D) Culture.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as a socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between 1  
two adult individuals.  
A) Marriage B) Kinship C) Monogamy D) Exogamy
12. Assertion (A): According to the functionalists the family performs important tasks, which 1  
contribute to society's basic needs and helps perpetuate social order.  
Reason (R): The functionalist perspective argues that modern industrial societies function best  
if women look after the family and men earn the family livelihood.  
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 and R is true.
13. Which of the following is an extreme form of inequality in which some individuals are literally 1  
owned by others?  
A) Caste B) Class C) Estate D) Slavery
14. It is a mode of reward or punishment that reinforce socially expected forms of behaviour. 1  
A) Norms B) Sanction C) Conflict D) Reward
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the dynamic or the behavioural aspect of status. 1  
A) Role B) Stereotype C) Prestige D) Role conflict

16. Assertion (A): Reference groups are important sources of information about culture, lifestyle, aspiration and goal attainments. 1  
Reason (R): For any group of people there are always other groups whom they look up to and aspire to be like. The groups whose lifestyles are emulated are known as reference groups.  
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 and R is true.
17. Who among the following believed that a factory was oppressive? 1  
A) Karl Marx B) Max Weber C) Emile Durkheim D) Darwin
18. The Industrial Revolution was based upon a new, dynamic form of economic activity \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
A) Socialism B) Democracy C) Capitalism D) Colonialism
19. The Social Survey that was based on the belief that human phenomena can be classified and measured. Thinkers of the early modern era were convinced that progress in knowledge promised the solution to all social ills. -----the French Scholar (1789-1857), considered to be the founder of Sociology, believed that sociology would contribute to be the welfare of humanity. 1  
A) C. Wright Mills B) Peter Berger C) August Comte D) R.K Lakshman
20. Which among the following is the science of behavior? 1  
A) Sociology B) Psychology C) Economics D) Anthropology

### SECTION - B

21. 'In most countries, women are not usually considered as heads of households unless no adult male is living permanently in the household. The assumption that the head of a household is always an adult man, even if a woman's economic contribution to the household's maintenance is the same or greater than that of a man, is a form of gender bias.'  
Classify and define the family on the basis of authority. 2

**OR**

We have also been introduced to the functionalist and conflict perspective, and seen how differently they saw the same thing, for instance, stratification or social control. Not surprisingly, therefore, there are different forms of understanding of social institutions as well. Discuss the conflict perspective of institution.

22. What are the different types of Social Institutions? 2
23. What is a family? 2
24. Define achieved status. 2

25. Define Sociology & mention how the name has been derived. 2
26. Discuss the theory of cultural change. 2

**OR**

What do you understand by sub culture?

27. Define culture according to Edward Tylor. 2
28. What is structural change? 2
29. Describe the process of urbanization. 2

### **SECTION - C**

30. Discuss the intellectual issues that went into the making of sociology. 4
31. Differentiate between in group and out group. 4
32. Discuss the social functions of family. 4

**OR**

“There are different rules of Marriage”. Discuss any two types of marriages with examples.

33. Explain the following terms with examples: 1. Contestation, 2. Crime 4
34. Write a note on Max Weber’s interpretative sociology. 4
35. What was the view of Herbert and Risley on caste and race of India? 4

### **SECTION - D**

36. What according to M.N. Srinivas is the importance of Indian Villages? 6
37. What according to Max Weber is the ‘Ideal type’? 6
38. Often the term ‘culture’ is used to refer to the acquiring of refined taste in classical music, dance forms or painting. This refined taste was thought to distinguish people from the ‘uncultured’ masses, even concerning something we would today see as individual, like the preference for coffee over tea! By contrast, the sociologist looks at culture not as something that distinguishes individuals, but as a way of life in which all members of society participate. Every social organisation develops a culture of its own. One early anthropological definition of culture comes from the British scholar Edward Tylor: “Culture or civilisation taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society” (Tylor 1871). Cultural dimensions summarize the extent to which cultural groups are found empirically to differ from one another in terms of psychological attributes such as values, beliefs, self-construal’s, personality, and behaviours. 6
- a. Give the characteristic features of culture. (Any four). (2)
- b. Describe the dimensions of culture. (4)

**\*\*\*\*END OF THE QUESTION PAPER\*\*\*\***

