

8/27/11  
ROLL  
NUMBER

SET A



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022  
SOCIOLOGY (039)**



CLASS : XI  
DATE: 28/11/22

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. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

**SECTION -A**

1. The first department of sociology of India began in \_\_\_\_\_ University. 1  
a) Mumbai  
b) Kolkata  
c) Chennai  
d) Delhi
2. Who stated this, "Inequality is central to differences among societies"? 1  
a) Max Muller  
b) G.S.Ghurey

- c) Amartya Sen
- d) M.N.Srinivas

3. Sociology is the study of society while \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of mind. 1
- a) Psychology
  - b) History
  - c) Political science
  - d) Geology
4. Assertion: The scope of sociological study is extremely wide. 1
- Reason: It can focus its analysis on individual, national and global issues as well.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
  - c) Both A and R are false.
  - d) A is true but R is false
5. \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers see the state as representing the dominant sections of the society? 1
- a) Functionalist
  - b) Conflict
  - c) Socialist
  - d) Democratic
6. Which of these is an example of a quasi group? 1
- a) Classmates
  - b) Office colleagues
  - c) Public Parks
  - d) Relatives
7. There is a feeling of sacrifice and cooperation among the members of this group. Identify the group from the following options. 1
- a) Out-group
  - b) Reference group
  - c) In-group
  - d) Peer group
8. Which of the following varnas were known as warriors ? 1
- a) Brahmins
  - b) Kshatriyas
  - c) Vaishyas
  - d) Shudras
9. Assertion(A) : Exogamy requires an individual to marry outside his / her own group. 1
- Reason(R) : Village exogamy ensured that daughters were married into families from villages far away from home.

- 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.

10. Assertion(A) : Nationalism refers to a set of symbols and beliefs providing the sense of being part a single political community. 1

Reason(R) : Individuals feel a sense of pride and belongingness.

- 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.

11. An arrangement where individuals are permitted to marry again, often on the death of first spouse or after divorced is called \_\_\_\_\_. 1

- a) monogamy      b) polygamy      c) serial monogamy      d) polyandry

12. Assertion(A) : Calvinists believed that the world was created for the glory of God, meaning that any work in this world had to be done for His glory. 1

Reason(R) : Calvinists believed in the concept of predestination, which meant that whether one will go to heaven or hell was pre-ordained.

- 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. \_\_\_\_\_ society which lacks formal institutions of government. 1

- a) Stateless society      b) Cultural society
- c) Religious society      d) Government

14. Assertion(A) : Family is an significant agent of socialisation 1

Reason(R) : Peer group is a formal organisation, where definite curriculum of subjects is studied.

- 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.
15. Which one of the following terms is used to explain the state of cultural system in which the cultural elements change in unequal rates disrupting the harmony of material and non-material aspects? 1
- a) Cultural disintegration
- b) Cultural dis-organization
- c) Cultural lag
- d) Cultural ambivalence
16. The feeling of ethnocentrism by a group in a multilateral society results in: 1
- a) Strengthening of loyalty to all cultures
- b) Weakening of loyalty to all cultures
- c) Cultural harmony
- d) Cultural conflict
17. Socialisation is a \_\_\_\_\_ which starts from birth and continues till the death of an individual. 1
- a) lifelong process                      b) short-duration process
- c) timely process                      d) None of these
18. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to developing sophisticated taste in classical music, dance styles, and painting. 1
- a) Potential      b) Culture      c) Behavior      d) Social
19. This is the process by which we learn to become members of society. Identify the process. 1
- a) Education      b) Politics      c) Socialisation      d) Family
20. \_\_\_\_\_ comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are oral and operates at the village level. 1
- a) Little tradition      b) Great tradition      c) Social Culture      d) Ethnic culture

## SECTION - B

21. What are Common sense explanations? 2
22. Name the important thinkers who contributed to the development of Sociology. 2
23. “Any gathering of people does not necessarily constitute a social group. Passengers waiting at a railway station or airport or bus stop or a cinema audience are best examples of gathering of people”. 2

Define aggregates.

OR

Likewise 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. The women’s movement brought about the idea of women’s groups and organisation. All these examples draw attention to how social groups emerge, change and get modified.

List out any two characteristics of social group.

24. In the colonial period many middle class Indians aspired to behave like proper Englishman. Often Indian men wanted to dress and dine like the British men but wanted the Indian women to remain ‘Indian’ in their ways. 2

Define reference group.

OR

Historically four basic systems of stratification have existed in human societies: slavery, caste, estate and class.

What do you mean by social stratification?

25. What is role conflict? 2
26. Explain different types of kinships? 2
27. What is the functionalist view of institutions? 2
28. Define sub-culture. 2
29. Define culture according to Tylor. 2

### **SECTION - C**

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 30. | Why did Sociology consider a Science?                                  | 4 |
| 31. | How Darwin's ideas about evolution did influence sociological thought? | 4 |
| 32. | Differentiate between economics and sociology.                         | 4 |
| 33. | Discuss Cultural Lag.  | 4 |

OR

Discuss the process of Socialization with examples.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 34. | What are the characteristics of the institution of Religion? | 4 |
| 35. | What is meant by Ascribed Status & Achieved Status?          | 4 |

### **SECTION - D**

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 36. | The ultimate and, no doubt, the oldest means of social control is physical violence... even in the politely operated societies of modern democracies the ultimate argument is violence. No state can exist without a police force or its equivalent in armed might... In any functioning society violence is used economically and as a last resort, with the mere threat of this ultimate violence sufficing for the day-to-day exercise of social control... Where human beings live or work in compact groups, in which they are personally known and to which they are tied by feelings of personal loyalty (the kind that sociologists call primary groups), very potent and simultaneously very subtle mechanisms of control are constantly brought to bear upon the actual or potent deviant... One aspect of social control that ought to be stressed is the fact that it is frequently based on fraudulent claims... A little boy can exercise considerable control over his peer group by having a big brother who, if need be, can be called upon to beat up any opponents. In the absence of such a brother, however it is possible to invent one. It will then be a question of the public-relations talents of the little boy as to whether he will succeed in translating his invention into actual control (Berger 84-90). | 6 |
|-----|--|---|

What is Social Control? Discuss its various forms.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 37. | Discuss various types of Economic Systems.             | 6 |
| 38. | Explain the three dimensions of Culture with examples. | 6 |

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

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19. Socialisation is a \_\_\_\_\_ which starts from birth and continues till the death of an individual. 1

a) lifelong process      b) short-duration process  
c) timely process      d) None of these

20. \_\_\_\_\_ comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned. 1

- a) Little tradition    b) Great tradition    c) Social Culture    d) Ethnic culture

**SECTION - B**

21. What is role conflict? 2
22. Explain different types of kinships? 2
23. “Any gathering of people does not necessarily constitute a social group. Passengers waiting at a railway station or airport or bus stop or a cinema audience are best examples of gathering of people”. 2

Define aggregates.

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Define reference group.

OR

Historically four basic systems of stratification have existed in human societies: slavery, caste, estate and class.

What do you mean by social stratification?

25. Define slavery. 2
26. Define sub-culture. 2
27. Define culture according to Bronislaw Malinowski. 2
28. Name the important thinkers who contributed to the development of Sociology. 2
29. What are Common sense explanations? 2

### **SECTION - C**

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 30. | Discuss the Nature & Scope of Sociology.                                  | 4 |
| 31. | What were the Intellectual issues that went into the making of Sociology? | 4 |
| 32. | Differentiate between psychology and sociology.                           | 4 |
| 33. | Discuss Cultural Lag.   | 4 |

OR

Discuss the process of Socialization with examples.

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 34. | Discuss the various forms of Families.                              | 4 |
| 35. | How do the Functionalists & Conflict theorists view Social control? | 4 |

### **SECTION - D**

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 36. | Briefly explain the nature of Political Institutions.  | 6 |
| 37. | The ultimate and, no doubt, the oldest means of social control is physical violence... even in the politely operated societies of modern democracies the ultimate argument is violence. No state can exist without a police force or its equivalent in armed might... In any functioning society violence is used economically and as a last resort, with the mere threat of this ultimate violence sufficing for the day-to-day exercise of social control... Where human beings live or work in compact groups, in which they are personally known and to which they are tied by feelings of personal loyalty (the kind that sociologists call primary groups), very potent and simultaneously very subtle mechanisms of control are constantly brought to bear upon the actual or potent deviant... One aspect of social control that ought to be stressed is the fact that it is frequently based on fraudulent claims... A little boy can exercise considerable control over his peer group by having a big brother who, if need be, can be called upon to beat up any opponents. In the absence of such a brother, however it is possible to invent one. It will then be a question of the public-relations talents of the little boy as to whether he will succeed in translating his invention into actual control (Berger 84-90). | 6 |

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| 38. | Explain the three dimensions of Culture with examples. | 6 |
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