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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023
SOCIOLOGY (039)**



CLASS : XI
DATE: 18/09/2023

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. 1-17, Question 17 has 4 sub questions. Each question carries 1 marks each.
4. Section B includes question No. 18-26. They 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. 27-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words each.
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are essay type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceeds 200 words.

SECTION -A

1. An arrangement where individuals are permitted to marry again, often on the death of first spouse or after divorced is called _____.
A) monogamy B) polygamy C) serial monogamy D) polyandry
2. 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.
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.

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Which of these is an example of a quasi group? 1

A) Classmates B) Office colleagues C) Public Parks D) Relatives

8. _____ society which lacks formal institutions of government. 1

A) Cultural society B) Stateless society
C) Religious society D) Regional society

9. _____ thinkers see the state as representing the dominant sections of the society? 1
 A) Functionalist B) Conflict C) Socialist D) Democratic
10. Which of the following varnas were known as warriors? 1
 A) Brahmins B) Kshatriyas C) Vaishyas D) Shudras
11. The first department of sociology of India began in _____ University. 1
 A) Mumbai B) Kolkata C) Chennai D) Delhi
12. _____ society which lacks formal institutions of government. 1
 A) Stateless society B) Cultural society
 C) Religious society D) Regional society
13. 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
14. Sociology is the study of society while _____ is the study of mind. 1
 A) Psychology B) History C) Political science D) Geology
15. 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
16. 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
17. Culture is the common understanding, which is learnt and developed through social interaction with others in society. A common understanding within a group demarcates it from others and gives it an identity. But cultures are never finished products. They are always changing and evolving.
 i) The term _____ refers to developing sophisticated taste in classical music, dance styles, and painting. 1

- A) Potential B) Culture C) Behavior D) Social

ii) _____ 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

iii) This dimension of culture allows us to process information that we see and hear. 1

- A) Normative B) Material C) Cognitive D) Non-Material

iv) Identify the external source of cultural change- 1

- A) New methods of farming B) Colonisation C) Sanskritisation D) Land reforms

SECTION- B

18. “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.

19. Explain different types of kinships? 2
20. What is the functionalist view of institutions? 2
21. “Sociological knowledge is different from theological and philosophical observations. Likewise sociology is different from common sense observations.” 2
- What are Common sense explanations?
22. Define Estate System of social stratification. 2
23. Define sub-culture. 2
24. Define Cosmopolitanism. 2
25. What are the responsibilities of a sociologist? 2
26. 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?

SECTION - C

27. Discuss Cultural Lag. 4

OR

Discuss the process of Socialization with examples.

28. Discuss the Social functions of Family. 4
29. How Darwin's ideas about evolution did influence sociological thought? 4
30. Differentiate between in group and out group. 4
31. Differentiate between history and sociology. 4
32. Why is Sociology considered a Science? 4

SECTION-D

33. 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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| i) What is Social Control? | 2 | |
| ii) Discuss its various forms. | 4 | |
| 34. Discuss various types of Economic Systems. | | 6 |
| 35. Explain the three dimensions of Culture with examples. | | 6 |

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