

**Suditi global academy Mainpuri**

**Sample question paper 2021-22**

**Sociology class 11th**

**Time -90 minutes**

**M.M.40**

**Instructions-**

- 1. The paper is divided into 3 sections. 2. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.**
- 3. Section B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.**
- 4. Section C has 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions. 5. All questions carry equal marks.**
- 6. There is no negative marking.**

**SECTION A**

**1- According to sociologist poverty is the result of-**

- A- Equal distribution of social resources**
- B- unequal distribution of social resources**
- C- natural differences**
- D- unwillingness to work and laziness**

**2- who is the father of sociology-**

- A- Immanuel Kant**
- B- Plato**
- C- Aristotle**
- D- auguste comte**

**3- Doctor Amartya Sen pointed..... in Indian society.**

- A- equality**
- B- inequality**
- C- social harmony**
- D- social conflict**

**4- Ae Dil Mushkil Hai Jeena Yahan.,..... song reveal the fact of-**

- A- industrialisation**
- B- urbanisation**
- C- commercialization**
- D- none of these**

**5- which one subject is very close to Sociology-**

- A- chemistry**
- B- economics**
- C- social anthropology**
- D- physics**

**6- Satyajit Ray is famous for-**

- A- film production**
- B- car production**
- C- industrial production**
- D- none of these**

**7- sociology as subject helps us to understand-**

**A- social behaviour**

**B- social structure**

**C- social interaction**

**D- all of above**

**8- a class is the best example of-**

**A- informal social group**

**B- peer group**

**C- reference group**

**D- none of these**

**9- the best example of primary social group is-**

**A- School**

**B- family**

**C- students in class**

**D- none of these**

**10-To explain and to work for removal of gender discrimination in any society, is called-**

**A-communist theory**

**B-feminist theory**

**C-functionalist theory**

**D-none of these**

**11-Study Of Big Social groups, organisations and large social systems is called-**

**A-micro sociology**

**B-macro sociology**

**C-Logical sociology**

**D-none of above**

**12-The study of human behaviour and mind is called-**

**A-Anthropology**

**B-Psychology**

**C-Geology**

**D-Biology**

**13-Crowd at the railway platform is example of-**

**A-primary social group**

**B-peer group**

**C-Reference group**

**D-Aggregate**

**14-A community is example of-**

**A-primary social group**

**B-Secondary social group**

**C-peer group**

**D-none of these**

**15-All students of a school are member of-**

**A-out group**

**B-In group**

**C-in group and out group both**

**D-none of these**

**16-Emile durkhiem is related to-**

- A-conflict theory**
- B-Functionalist theory**
- C-evolution theory**
- D-none of these**

**17-Karl Marx is closely related to-**

- A-functionalist theory**
- B-conflict theory**
- C-gravitational theory**
- D-none of these**

**18-A male dominated society is also called-**

- A-matriarchal society**
- B-patriarchal society**
- C-feminist society**
- D- none of these**

**19-An office is the best example of-**

- A-peer social group**
- B-quasi group**
- C-Reference group**
- D-none of these**

**20-An organization is a example of-**

- A-primary social group**
- B-Secondary social group**
- C-Informal social group**
- D-none of these**

**21-An activity which doesn't follow the values and ideals of society is called-**

- A-Deviation**
- B- demotion**
- C- deprivation**
- D- none of these**

**22-Status is... . . . Role is.,.,.,....**

- A- static**
- B- dynamic**
- C- static,dynamic**
- D- none of these**

**23- the best example of formal social control is-**

- A-Law**
- B-making face**
- C-taunting**
- D-none of these**

**24- criticizing,making face, are example of-**

- A- informal social control**
- B- formal Social control**
- C- formal and informal social control both**

D- none of these

### **SECTION B**

26- which one is statement is correct-

A- family is a primary social group

B- school is a informal social group

C- community is a formal social group

D- none of these

27- which one is incorrect statement-

A- England was centre of industrial revolution

B- Indira Awas Yojana was started in 1999 -2000

C- hunters,food gatherers, agriculturist were example of old societies

D- Industrial society is also old society

28- which statements are correct-

i- auguste comte was related to England

ii- according to naturalistic theory poor do not want to work. They are lazy.

iii- Dr Amartya Sen is a famous economist

A-only statement i

B-statement ii and iii

C-statement ii

D- none of these

29-A,.....is an aggregate or combination, which lacks structure or organisation, and whose members may be unaware, or less aware, of the existence of groupings.

A-quasi group

B-peer group

C-reference group

D- none of these

30-The term.....refers to human relationships that are highly personal, intimate and enduring.

A-community

B-Association

C-organisation

D- none of these

31-Social.....refers to the existence of structured inequalities between groups in society, in terms of their access to material or symbolic reward.

A-stratification

B-caste

C-class

D- none of these

32-.....refers to the social position with defined rights and duties assigned to these positions.

A-status

B-Role

C-caste

**D-class**

**33-An.....status is a social position, which a person occupies because of birth.**

**A-Achieve**

**B-Ascribed**

**C-Both A and B**

**D- none of these**

**34-social control refers to-**

**(i) the use of force to regulate the behaviour of the individual and groups (ii) enforcing of values and patterns for maintaining order in society.**

**A-only i is true**

**B-only ii is true**

**C-Both i and ii are true**

**D- none of these**

**35-Rules of behaviour which reflect or embody a culture's values, either prescribing a given type of behaviour, or forbidding it, called-**

**A-Norms**

**B-regulation**

**C-restrictions**

**D- none of these**

**36-When marriage involves more than one mate at one time. It is-**

**A-polygamy**

**B-monogamy**

**C-Endogamy**

**D-Exogamy**

**37-When more than one woman is married to a man. It is-**

**A-polyandry**

**B-polygyny**

**C-Exogamy**

**D-Endogamy**

**38-When marriage occurs outside a certain group of relations.**

**A-Exogamy**

**B-Endogamy**

**C-monogamy**

**D-polygamy**

**39-The belief that a particular political order is just and valid.**

**A-illegal**

**B-Legitimacy**

**C-non-legitimacy**

**D-none of these**

**40-the founder of the "functional school" of anthro-pology, is-**

**A-Bronisław malinowski**

**B-G. Taylor**

**C-Max weber**

**D-none of these**

**41-This refers to how we learn to process what we hear or see, so as to give it meaning(identifying the ring of a cell-phone as ours, recognising the cartoon of a politician).**

**A-cognitive**

**B-normative**

**C-A and B both**

**D-none of these**

**42-The.....refers to tools,technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation, as well as instruments of production and communication.**

**A-cognitive aspects of culture**

**B-normative aspects of culture**

**C-material aspects of culture**

**D-none of these**

**43-.....is the application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behaviour and beliefs of people from other cultures.**

**A-cosmopolitan**

**B-Ethnocentrism**

**C-cross cut**

**D-none of these**

**44-.....is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture.**

**A-physical change**

**B-cultural change**

**C-nominal change**

**D-none of these**

**45-family, school, peer group, neighbourhood are-**

**A-Agencies of socialisation**

**B-Beyond society**

**C-do not play important role**

**D-none of these**

**46-It comprises of the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned.called-**

**A-little tradition**

**B-great tradition**

**C-mean tradition**

**D-none of these**

**47-An image of a person as reflected in the eyes of others, called-**

**A-self image**

**B-other image**

**C-greater image**

**D-none of these**

**48-These are rights and responsibilities associated with a person's social position or status, called-**

**A-Individual role**

**B-Social role**

- C-special role
- D-none of these

### SECTION C

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Cultural change is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture. The impetus for change can be internal or external. In regard to internal causes, for instance, new methods of farming or agriculture can boost agricultural production, which can transform the nature of food consumption and quality of life of an agrarian community. On the other hand external intervention in the form of conquest or colonisation can also affect deep seated changes in the cultural practices and behaviour of a society. Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with other cultures or processes of adaptation. Changes in the natural environment or ecology can drastically alter the way of life of people. When forest dwelling communities are deprived of access to the forest and its produce either because of legal restrictions or due to its decimation, it can have disastrous effects on the dwellers and their way of life. Tribal communities in North East India as well as in middle India have been the worst affected by the loss of forest resources. Along with evolutionary change there can also be revolutionary change. When a culture is transformed rapidly and its values and meaning systems undergo a radical change the revolutionary change takes place. Revolutionary change can be initiated through political intervention, technological innovation or ecological transformation. The French Revolution (1789) transformed French society by destroying the estate system of ranking, abolishing the monarchy.

49-cultural change can be-

- A-External
- B-Internal
- C-External or Internal
- D-none of these

50-French revolution is example of-

- A-Revolutionary change
- B-Evolutionary change
- C-slow change
- D-none of these

51-Changes in the natural environment or ecology can change-

- A-shape of landscape
- B-way of human life
- C-does not change human life
- D-none of these

52-new methods of farming or agriculture can-

- A-Decrease production
- B-Increase production
- C-Effectless
- D-none of these

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

In a caste stratification system an individual's position totally depends on the status attributes ascribed by birth rather than on any which are achieved during the course of one's life. This is not to say that in a class society there is no systematic constraint on achievement imposed by status attributes such as race and gender. However, status attributes ascribed by birth in a caste society define an individual's position more completely than they do in class society. In traditional India different castes formed a hierarchy of social precedence. Each position in the caste structure was defined in terms of its purity and pollution relative to others. The underlying belief was that those who are most pure, the Brahmin priestly castes, are superior to all others and the Panchamas, sometimes called the outcastes, are inferior to all other castes. The traditional system is generally conceptualised in terms of the four fold varna of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. In reality there are innumerable occupation-based caste groups, called jatis. The caste system in India has undergone considerable changes over the years. Endogamy and ritual avoidance of contact with members of so-called lower castes were considered critical for maintaining purity by the so-called upper castes. Changes brought in by urbanisation inevitably challenged this. Read well known sociologist A.R. Desai's observations below. Other social consequences of urbanisation in India are commented upon by sociologist A.R. Desai as: Modern industries brought into being modern cities honey-combed with cosmopolitan hotels, restaurants, theatres, trams, buses, railways. The modest hotels and restaurants catered for the workers and middle classes became crowded in cities with persons belonging to all castes and even creeds... In trains and buses one occasionally rubbed shoulders with members of the depressed classes... should not, however, be supposed that caste had vanished (Desai 1975:248).

53-In a caste stratification system an individual's position totally depends on the status attributes ascribed by... ..

A-work

B-Birth

C-role

D-none of these

54-A.R.Desai is famous for-

A-Economical observation

B-Social Observation

C-Scientific observation

D-none of these

55-Who were pure in social order-

A-Brahmans

B-kshatriyas

C-Vashya

D-Shudras

56-It is supposed that caste started to disappear, because-

A-Railways, tram

B-Hotels, restaurant

C-presence of middle class and workers in urban centres



**D-all of these**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

Perhaps no other social entity appears more 'natural' than the family. Often we are prone to assume that all families are like the ones we live in. No other social institution appears more universal and unchanging. Sociology and social anthropology have over many decades, conducted field research across cultures to show how the institutions of family, marriage and kinship is important in all societies and yet their character is different in different societies. They have also shown how the family (the private sphere) is linked to economic, political, cultural and educational (the public) spheres. This may remind you of why there is a need to share and borrow from different disciplines, which we have discussed in Chapter 1. According to the functionalists the family performs important tasks, which contribute to society's basic needs and helps perpetuate social order. The Functionalist perspective argues that modern industrial societies function best if women look after the family handyman earn the family livelihood. In India Studies however suggest that families need not become nuclear in an industrial pattern of economy (Singh 1993: 83). This is but one example to show how trends based on experiences of one society cannot necessarily be generalised. The nuclear family is seen as the unit best equipped to handle the demands of industrial society by the functionalists. In such a family one adult can work outside home while the second adult cares for the home and children. In practical terms, this specialization of roles within the nuclear family involves the husband adopting the 'instrumental' role as breadwinner, and the wife assuming the 'affective', emotional role in domestic settings (Giddens 2001). This vision is questionable not just because it is gender unjust but because empirical studies across cultures and history show that it is untrue. Indeed, as you will see in the discussion on work and economy how in contemporary industries like the garment export, women form a large part of the labourforce. Such a separation also suggests that men are necessarily the heads of households.

**57-According to.....the family performs important tasks, which contribute to society's basic needs and helps perpetuate social order.**

**A-conflict theory**

**B-Functionalist theory**

**C-special theory**

**D-none of these**

**58-women form a large part of the labourforce in-**

**A-Garments export industries**

**B-food processing industries**

**C-metal industries**

**D-none of these**

**59-Family as a social institution is... . . .**

**in the world.**

**A-Different**

**B-Universal**

**C-separate**

**D-none of these**

**60-.....,.....perspective argues that modern industrial societies function best if women look after the family handyman and earn the family livelihood.**

**A-conflict theory**

**B-Functionalist theory**

**C-communist**

**D-none of these**

**Suditi Global Academy Mainpuri**

**Syllabus of sociology (Term-1)**

**Class 11th**

**(Introducing Sociology)**

**Chapter-1-Sociology And Society**

**Chapter-2-Terms, concepts and it's uses in sociology**

**Chapter-3-Understanding social Institutions**

**Chapter-4-Culture and socialisation**