

	a. Only land d. None of the above	b. Land and labour	c. Land, labour and capital	
Q9.	Reference sources are important sources of information about _____.			1
Q10.	<p>Assertion (A): Role stereotyping is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some member of the society.</p> <p>Reason (R): For example men and women are often socialised in stereotypical roles, as Bread winner and homemaker respectively.</p> <p>a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.</p> <p>d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect</p>			1
Section -B				
Q 11.	Is sociology a science?			2
Q12	Discuss any two points that show relationship between Sociology and history			2
Q13	Mention the basic characteristics of society.			2
Section -C				
Q14.	<p>Darwin's ideas about organic evolution were a dominant influence on early sociological thought. Society was often compared with living organisms and efforts were made to trace its growth through stages comparable to those of organic life. This way of looking at society as a system of parts, each part playing a given function influenced the study of social institutions like the family or the school and structures such as stratification. We mention this here because the intellectual ideas that went into the making of sociology have a direct bearing on how sociology studies empirical reality.</p> <p>Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</p> <p>i. Write the names of social institutions mentioned in the passage. a. The family. b. The School c. The Structures d. All of the above</p> <p>ii. Charles Darwin's ideas about organic evolution tell us that he was a great: a. Scientist. b. Historian c. Philosopher d. None of these</p> <p>iii. _____ ideas went into the making of sociology. a. Realistic b. Empirical. c. Intellectual d. None of the above</p> <p>iv. Sociology is the study of: a. Human social behaviour b. Plants and animals c. Man and environment d. Earth</p>			4
Q15	How 'Ascribed Status' is different from 'Achieved Status'? Explain by giving two points from each.			4
Section -D				
Q16	What have you observed about the stratification system existing in your society? How are individual lives affected by stratification?			6



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
First Unit Test (May,2023)
Class : XI
Subject : Sociology

SET- B

Time: 1 hr 10 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
Q1.	Who wrote the book Sociological imagination? a. August Comte b. C. W. Mills c. Max Weber d. Karl Marx	1
Q2.	Macro sociology is the study of a. Small groups b. Large groups c. Minorities. d. Tribal groups	1
Q3.	Assertion: sociology breaks away from both common sense observation and ideas as well as from philosophical thought. Reason: it does not always or even generally led to spectacular results a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct. d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect	1
Q4	Assertion: According to Karl Marx the factory was oppressive. Reason: this factory and its mechanical division of labour were often seen as a deliberate attempt to destroy the peasant, the artisan , as well as family and local community a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct. d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect	1
Q5	A deviance is _____. a. Only a mode of reward b. Only a mode of punishment. c. A mode of reward or punishment both d. None of the above	
Q6	Read and the rewrite the following statement : A.R. Desai is a famous film maker	
Q7	Assertion: society or association refers to everything opposite of community. Reason: In particular apparently , highly personal, intimate and enduring of traditional rural life. a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct. d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.	1

Q8.	Factors of production include _____. a. Only land b. Land and labour c. Land, labour and capital d. None of the above	1
Q.9	An _____ status is a social position which a person occupies because of birth.	1
Q10.	Assertion (A): The underline believe was that who are most pure the Brahmin priestly class are superior to all others and the panchamas sometimes called the outcast are inferior to all other caste. Reason (R): The modern system is generally concept shouldised in terms of four fold Varna of Brahmins, Kshatriya, vaishyas and shudras. a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct. d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect	1
Section -B		
Q 11.	How did sociology emerge in India?	2
Q12	Discuss any two points that show difference between Sociology and economics.	2
Q13	Mention the basic characteristics of community.	2
Section -C		
Q14.	Darwin's ideas about organic evolution were a dominant influence on early sociological thought. Society was often compared with living organisms and efforts were made to trace its growth through stages comparable to those of organic life. This way of looking at society as a system of parts, each part playing a given function influenced the study of social institutions like the family or the school and structures such as stratification. We mention this here because the intellectual ideas that went into the making of sociology have a direct bearing on how sociology studies empirical reality. Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions. i. Write the names of social institutions mentioned in the passage. a. The family. b. The School c. The Structures d. All of the above ii. Charles Darwin's ideas about organic evolution tell us that he was a great: a. Scientist. b. Historian c. Philosopher d. None of these iii. _____ ideas went into the making of sociology. a. Realistic b. Empirical. c. Intellectual d. None of the above iv. Sociology is the study of: a. Human social behaviour b. Plants and animals c. Man and environment d. Earth	4
Q15.	How 'functionalist perspective' is different from 'conflict perspective'? Explain by giving two points from each.	2+2=4
Section -D		
Q16	What is social control? Do you think the modes of social control in different spheres of society are different? Discuss	6



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
First Unit Test (May,2024)
Class : XI
Subject : Sociology

SET- A

Time: 1 hr 10 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Answers	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	b. C.W.Mills	1
Q2.	b.Large groups	1
Q3.	BoththeAssertion andtheReasonarecorrectandtheReasonisthecorrect explanation of the assertion.	1
Q4.	Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q5.	b. Only a mode of punishment.	1
Q6.	A.R. Desai is a famous sociologist.	1
Q7.	a. Both the Assertion andtheReason are correct,but the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q8.	c.Land,labour and capital	1
Q9.	ascribed.	1
Q10.	BoththeAssertionandtheReasonarecorrectand theReasonisthecorrect explanation of the assertion.	1
Section-B		
Q 11.	The Industrial Revolution, the French Revolution, and the Enlightenment were the main three reasons that influenced or contributed to the emergence of sociology. The emergence of sociology began in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.	2
Q12	Economics is the social science that deals with factors of production, consumption of goods and services and resource management. Sociology is the study of human behaviour, development and how different human societies function under different organizational structures. .	2
Q13	Communities have shared values and understandings between their members on how to do things, such as socializing. Members of communities share their resources with one another. Communities have goals and societal roles meant to benefit the community and individual members of the community.	2
Section-C		
Q14. i. ii. iii. iv.	d.All of the above a. Scientist. c. Intellectual a.Human social behaviour	4
Q15	Both the perspectives presume that human beings have to cooperate to meet their basic needs, and to produce and reproduce themselves and their world. Conflict perspective emphasises, how forms of cooperation changed from one historical society to another For instance, in simple societies where no surplus was produced, there was cooperation among members of the society. But in capitalist society where product was surplus, the dominant class controlled it and instead of cooperation, conflict and competition emerged on the issue of controlling the surplus. Conflict perspective: The conflict perspective emphasises that groups and individuals are placed differently and unequally within the system of production relations. Thus, the factory owner and the factor worker do cooperate in their every day work but a	4

	<p>certain hidden conflict of interests or vested interest can be seen in their relationships. The conflict perspective focuses on division of society on the basis of caste or class or patriarchy. Some groups are disadvantaged and discriminated.</p> <p>Functionalist perspective: It emphasises on the ‘system requirements’ of society—certain functional imperatives, functional requisites and prerequisites. These refer to the fulfilment of the broadest condition which are necessary for a system’s existence e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The socialization of new members. • Shared system of communication. • Methods of assigning roles to individuals. <p>Functional perspective assumes that different parts or organs of society have a function or role to play for the maintenance and functioning of the society.</p> <p>According to functional perspective, cooperation, competition and conflict can be seen as universal features of all societies, and the relationship among them is often complex and not easily separable.</p> <p>Cooperation refers to the continuous and common effort of two or more than two individuals working together equally and willingly towards a goal.</p> <p>Cooperation is an associative process. It is different from conflict because conflict is an dissociative social process.</p> <p>Cooperation may be conscious or an unconscious process while conflict is mostly a conscious process.</p> <p>Cooperation is universal and continuous process. It involves sympathy as well as empathy towards others. It is selfless in nature. Cooperation is psychological as well as social necessity.</p> <p>Cooperation may entail (require) conflict and there is a difference between enforced and voluntary cooperation. This can be understood through the example of daughters’ property right in Indian society. If they ask for her right then she is looked upon as greedy and if as a compulsion she leaves her right then it is labelled as cooperation. So cooperative behavior can also be seen as a product of deep conflict in society.</p> <p>A functionalist often uses the term accommodation to explain such situations. It is basically an effort to compromise and co-exist despite conflict.</p>	
Section -D		
Q16	<p>Social control is a process which is followed to keep the behaviour of a person or a group in control. Social control is practised in two types, formal and informal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informal Social Control: it is a more personal approach towards attaining control. It is followed on a daily basis in the form of religion, family, and relationships. Here these aspects take control and place limits on how to behave in public. It also makes us practice laws set by family, religion. 2. Formal Social control: it is taken by the government to keep a person or a group in check. The police and the law control the public when things get out of hand. These are limitations placed on everyone equally by the law. <p>Though the control is placed differently based on the crime rate and the region. This control can be achieved by practising a positive or negative method. A positive method is when a person gets rewarded for the good deeds they did, which reinforces positive light on control. While negative is by punishing the wrongdoers. This brings a social order in society..</p>	6



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
First Unit Test (May,2024)
Class : XI
Subject : Sociology

SET- B

Time: 1 hr 10 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Answers	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	a. Auguste Comte	1
Q2.	d. Hunter and gatherers, agrarian and non industrial civilization.	1
Q3.	Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q4.	Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q5.	c. A mode of reward or punishment both	1
Q6.	Satyajit Ray is name of a great film maker.	1
Q7.	Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Q8.	c. Land, labour and capital	1
Q9.	Lifestyle	1
Q10.	Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
Section -B		
Q 11.	Sociology is the only discipline that investigates social relationships and society. Neither any social science has the same 'focus' as sociology.	2
Q12	Sociologists often refer to history to explain social changes, developments and changing face of society over period of time. Similarly history also needs social aspects (sociological concepts) to explain past. Social change is a reality.	2
Q13	Society is characterized by likeness, abstract nature, permanency, difference, inter dependence, co operation, conflict, competition, accommodation and assimilation, sociability etc..	2
Section -C		
Q14.		4
i.	d. All of the above	
ii.	a. Scientist.	
iii.	c. Intellectual	
iv.	a. Human social behaviour	
Q15	How 'Ascribed Status' is different from 'Achieved Status'? Explain by giving two points from each. Achieved status refers to the status level an individual in society has earned through work, education, luck, and/or social climbing. Achieved status is changeable throughout one's life. An example would be the status one earns when they become a doctor after years of studying and preparation. Having the credibility of being a doctor is a higher achieved status than the credibility of being a medical school student. Ascribed status refers to the status that an individual acquires by virtue or by birth. The individual has no control over this status, it is simply the social position they are born into. In many instances, this status is a social construct already pre-determined before one is born into the specific culture; it is nearly impossible to move up. One	4

	<p>examples of ascribed status is eye color. When a baby is born, they have a certain eye color. Because the baby has no control over its eye color and can't change this feature it is considered an ascribed characteristic. Another example of an ascribed characteristic is kinship When a baby is born, it is related by blood to a certain group of people, its kin, and nothing can change this.</p>	
	Section -D	
Q16	<p>The term 'stratification' in sociology is usually applied to studies of structured social inequality i.e. studies of any systematic inequalities between groups of people, which arise as the unintended consequence of social processes and relationships. When we ask why there is poverty, why Dalits and women in India are disadvantaged, we are posing questions about social stratification.</p> <p>Social stratification is the core issue of micro sociology, the study of whole society. Social stratification is concerned in different ways with the issues of class and status – group formation as the key to understanding social integration, that is, the extent to which social relationships are cohesive (togetherness) or divisive which in consequence determines social order.</p> <p>I have observed that stratification system in our society denotes existence of structure, of inequality between different groups of Indian society.</p> <p>Indian society consists of a strata in hierarchy i.e. most favoured people at the top and least privileged people at the bottom of the society. Economic disparity leading to class system, caste system, etc. play significant role in stratification in Indian society. In Indian caste stratification system, individual's status is ascribed by birth rather than individual's achievements and his/her contribution or his/her psychological attributes.</p> <p>Against this stratification of Indian society there is a ray of hope. Due to economic growth, constitutional provision, urbanisation, industrialisation, education, easy communication and enlightened media our society is gradually changing towards betterment.</p> <p>Stratification is a natural process of any society. As we know, society is a group. And group is an organised structure in which members have a status role. Social stratification gets evolved to ensure that the most important position should be occupied by qualified people. The roles refer to expectations which is dynamic and behavioural aspect of status. Status refers to position of each member in the society. The status of any member has an institutionalised role. The role becomes regularised, standardised and formalised in the society.</p> <p>Social stratification begins from general assumption or based on the belief of functionalism that no society is classless or without stratification. The only thing required is coordination, balance, integration and development of everyone should be the objective of any healthy society. Stratification accelerates the process of social change.</p> <p>It is helpful in determining social order and organisation. Stratification functions as a safety valve from frustrations, conflict and tension because it helps to place the individuals where they actually fit in. Social stratification gives rise to division of labour and specialisation which helps in social integration. Social stratification leads to social progress through the spirit of competitions.</p>	6