



Time: 1 hr 30 min.

M.M. : 40

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks
Section A		
Q1.	Sociology focuses on _____ a) Interactions between individuals c) Environment b) Animal behaviour d) Peace and conflict	1
Q2.	_____ is the study of production and distribution of goods and services. a) Sociology b) Anthropology c) Economicsd) History	1
Q3.	What idea did Darwin's theory emphasize – a) Help the fittest c) Employ the fittest b) Survival of the fittestd) Search the fittest	1
Q4.	Assertion (A): Nature, ecology and the physical environment have always had a significant influence on the structure and shape of society. Reason (R) : This was particularly true in the past when human beings were unable to control or overcome the effects of nature. 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. a) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.	1
Q5.	Industrial Revolution first of all began in a) France b) England c) Italy d) Belgium	1
Q6.	Assertion (A): The scope of sociological study is extremely wide. Reason (R): It can focus its analysis of meaningful interactions between individuals such as shopkeeper, with a customer, between teachers and friends, between two friends and family members. 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
Q7.	Charles Darwin's theory emphasized the order of a) The laissez-faire liberalism c) The survival of the fittest b) Perfect competition and Globalization d) None of them	1
Q8.	The natural disaster that hits Indonesia , Sri Lanka , Andaman island and parts of Tamil Nadu in December 2004 was _____ a) Reversible b) Irreversible c) Counter culture d) Revolution	1
Section -B		
Q 9.	Discuss the revolutionary changes in the 19 th century Europe that led to the emergence of sociology ?	2
Q10	Discuss any two points of Ingroup and Out group.	2
Q11	Mention the basic characteristics of society.	2
Q12	State any two biological factor of social change.	2

Section -C		
Q13	<p>Source based study</p> <p>This term was made famous by the natural scientist Charles Darwin, who proposed theory of how living organisms evolve-or slowly or over several centuries or even millilena, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances. Darwin's theory emphasized the idea of the survival of the fittest-only those forms manage to survive who are best adapted to their environment: those that are unable to adapt or are too slow to do so die out in the long run. Darwin suggested that human beings evolved from sea-borne life forms (or varieties of fish) to land-based mammals, passing through various stages the highest of which were the various varieties of monkeys and chimpanzees until finally the homosapiens or human form was evolved. Although Darwin's theoryreferred to natural processes, it was soon adapted to the social world and was termed 'Social Darwinism', a theory that emphasised the importance of adaptive change.</p> <p>Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</p> <p>Change that takes place slowly over a long period of time is called _____</p> <p>i. a. Revolution b. Evolution c. Adaptive d. Revolving</p> <p>_____ changes refers to transformations in the structure of society, to its</p> <p>ii. institutions or by the rules these institutions run.</p> <p>a. Cultural Change b. Structural Change</p> <p>b. Political Change d. Economic Change</p> <p>Which thinker proposed a theory where living organisms evolve-or change slowly over</p> <p>iii. several centuries or even millennia, by adapting themselves to natural circumstances.</p> <p>a. Spencer b. Darwin c. Einstein d. Comte</p> <p>Social Darwinism, is a theory that emphasized the importance of _____ change.</p> <p>a. Revolutionary b. Adaptive c. Evolutionary d. Societal</p> <p>iv.</p>	4
Q14	What is authority? How is it related to domination and law?	4
Q15	What issocial control? Do you think the modes of social control in different spheres of society are different discuss?	4
Section -D		
Q16	<p>Case based</p> <p>Other social consequences of Urbanisation in India are commented upon by sociologists AR Desai as:</p> <p>Modern industries brought into being modern cities honeycombed with Cosmopolitan hotels, restaurants, theatres, Tramps, 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 depressed classes... should not, however be supposed that caste had vanished.</p> <p>a) Who is A. R. Desai? 1</p> <p>b) What is the author's concern in the above passage? 2</p> <p>c) What happened to casteism? What do you learn here? 2</p> <p>d) What type of changes can you see after the advent of industrialisation? 1</p>	
Q17	Define revolution and also write its four characteristics	2+4=6

**Answer key
Set A**

A.No.	Answers	Marks
Section A		
A1.	a) Interactions between individuals	1
A2	c) Economics	1
A3.	a) Survival of the fittest	1
A4.	a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
A5.	b) England	1
A6.	a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
A7.	c) The survival of the fittest	1
A8.	b) Irreversible	1
Section -B		
A9.	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
A10	An in-group is a group to whom you, as a person, belong, and anyone else who is perceived as belonging to that group. In- group members have positive views of each other, and give each member preferential treatment. An out-group consists of anyone who does not belong to your group	2
A11	main features of society are usage, procedure, authority, mutual aid, group and division and liberties. Usage means accepted ways (norms) of the society. Procedure refers to social institutions like family or marriage which is important for social network	2
A12	Different biological process like human procreation, fertility and mortality also influence the rate of change in a society. Size, density, Migration, immigration etc. bring a number of changes in society.	2
Section -C		
A13.	Source based study	4
i.	b. Evolution	
ii.	b. Structural Change	
iii.	b. Darwin	
iv.	b. Adaptive	
A14	In a modern democratic state, the laws are created by legislature. They act as a binding force on citizens and, hence, dominate them. This domination works through legitimate power or authority, a large part of which is codified in the law. It requires consent and cooperation on a regular basis to maintain legitimacy	4
A15	Social control is what maintains and pressurizes the society to follow the social norms and discipline. 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	4
Section -D		
A16	Case based	
a)	He was an Indian sociologist.	1
b)	Author is concerned about consequences of urbanization i.e. vanishing of Caste system. Casteism is vanishing with with the upcoming of industrialisation. We learn that	2
c)	development and progress brings social change in the society.	2
d)	Advent of industrialisation change society like cities become crowded, middle class emerge, emergence of trains, buses, hotels give change in the society.	1

**Answer key
Set B**

A.No.	Questions	Marks
Section A		
A1.	c) Philosophy	1
A2.	c) overpopulation and migration	1
A3.	b) our past	1
A4.	d) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
A5.	a) Varna System	1
A6.	a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.	1
A7.	d) 2005	1
A8.	b) Handloom	1
Section -B		
A9.	Changes in the natural environment may be either independent of human activities or caused by them. Deforestation, erosion, air pollution, and contemporary climate change belong to the latter category, and they in turn may have far-reaching social consequences	2
A10	Community is a concrete entity. Association is a group of people organised for the fulfillment of specific goals. Association functions through certain rules and regulations. Institution refers to establish codes of conduct for carrying out-group activities	2
A11	Sociology focuses on social relationships and the impact of social structures on individuals, political science deals with the study of power, governance, and political institutions	2
A12	Technology has profoundly influenced society through industrialization, urbanization, and modernization. Industrialization led to factory production and job losses for artisans while creating new employment. Urbanization increased as people moved to cities for jobs, contributing to issues like overcrowding.	2
Section -C		
A13.i. ii. iii iv.	b. Evolution b. Structural Change b. Darwin b. Adaptive	4
A14	It sharpens the skills and knowledge of the children. Technical education helps in the process of industrialization which results in vast changes in society. Education not only preserves the cultural traditions i.e., customs, traditions and values etc. of the society but also transmits them to the next generation	4
A15	Social control is what maintains and pressurizes the society to follow the social norms and discipline. 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.	4
Section -D		
A16	Case based	

a)	He was an Indian sociologist.	1
b)	Author is concerned about consequences of urbanization i.e. vanishing of Caste system. Casteism is vanishing with with the upcoming of industrialisation. We learn that	2
c)	development and progress brings social change in the society. Advent of industrialisation change society like cities become crowded, middle class emerge, emergence of trains, buses, hotels give change in the society.	2
d)		1
A17	A revolution involves the attempted change in political regimes, substantial mass mobilization, and efforts to force change through non-institutionalized means (such as mass demonstrations, protests, strikes, or violence). revolutions take the form of organized movements aimed at effecting change—economic change, technological change, political change, or social change.	2+4=6