ANNUAL EXAMINATION

# Question Paper 2023

NCERT BASED SYLLABUS

FOR CBSE AND STATE BOARD
FOLLOWING NCERT

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**ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2022-23)**

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| **Class - XI** | **Subject – Sociology** |
| **Time – 3 Hours** | **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 and Assertion – Reason based 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.

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## SECTION – A

1. The contemporary history now also focuses on social patterns, gender, relations, customs, etc. The credit for it goes to-----
   A. Political science
   B. Sociology
   C. Psychology
   D. Social Anthropology

2. Whose idea led to the comparison of the society with living organisms?
   A. Max Weber
   B. Auguste Comte
   C. Charles Darwin
   D. Karl Marx

3. Which of these is an example of a quasi group?
   A. Classmates
   B. Office colleagues
   C. Cinema audience
   D. Relatives

   **OR**

   Who among the following used the term 'life chances' which refer to the rewards and advantages afforded by market capacity?
   A. Emile Durkheim
   B. Karl Marx
   C. Max Weber
   D. None of these



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4. Assertion (A): In traditional India different castes formed a hierarchy of social precedence.
   Reason (R): Every aspect of the life of every individual and household is affected by stratification.
   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 but R is true.

5. Which of the following is the most common form of marriage?
   A. Polygamy
   B. Polyandry
   C. Monogamy
   D. Polygyny

6. Assertion (A): Religion cannot be studied as a separate entity.
   Reason (R): Social forces always and invariably influence religious institutions.
   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 but R is true.

7. Who is the founder of the functional school of Anthropology?
   A. Leslie white
   B. Edward Taylor
   C. Clifford Geertz
   D. Bronislaw Malinowski

   **OR**

   The most important agent of Socialisation in the early childhood is----
   A. Family
   B. Peer groups
   C. School
   D. Mass media

8. ..... culture refers to the intangible elements of culture.
   A. Material
   B. Non- material
   C. Explicit
   D. None of these

9. Shared ideas or beliefs serve to justify the interests of dominant groups is known as the .....
   A. Political ideology
   B. Dominant ideology
   C. Social ideology
   D. None of these



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10. The social structure of society is stratified due to the.....
    A. Division of labour
    B. Difference in an individual's position.
    C. Inequality persistent in society
    D. The different level of understanding of individuals.

11. **Assertion (A):** In the contemporary world, competition is the dominant norm and practice.
    **Reason (R):** Traditionally the family and households were often seen as harmonious units where cooperation was the dominant process.
    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 but R is true

12. ..... includes a continuous urban settlement that is many times the size of a single city.
    A. Urban Agglomeration
    B. Town
    C. Metropolitan city
    D. Commercial city

13. **Assertion (A):** Change is faster to arrive in villages than in towns.
    **Reason (R):** The social structure in village tends to follow a more traditional pattern. Institutions like caste and religion are stronger here.
    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 but R is true

14. Which of the following is the outcome of human action?
    A. Deforestation
    B. Climate change
    C. Global warming
    D. All of these

15. Which of the following concepts is the basis of relationships in a society?
    A. Concept of capitalism
    B. Concept of hierarchical society
    C. Concept of ownership of property
    D. Concept of conflicts

16. **Assertion (A):** The interaction between environment and society is shaped by social organisation.
    **Reason (R):** Property relations determine how and by whom natural resources can be used.
    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 but R is true



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17. Who among the following laid the foundation of sociology as a subject?
    A. Karl Marx
    B. Emile Durkheim
    C. Max Weber
    D. All of these

18. Marx's conception of the economy was based on the concept of.....
    A. Mode of production
    B. Mode of organisation
    C. Capitalism
    D. Political basis

19. The book 'Caste and Race in India' was the work of which of the following Indian Sociologists?
    A. Sarat Chandra
    B. Govind Sadashiv Ghurye
    C. A R Desai
    D. D P Mukherji

20. He was strongly influenced by Marxism, though he had more faith in it as a method of social analysis than as a political program for action.
    A. Ananthkrishna Iyer
    B. D P Mukherji
    C. Sarat Chandra Roy
    D. G S Ghurye

## SECTION - B

21. What is the meaning of term Dialect?
22. What are Sanctions?
23. Explain the term Social Mobility.
24. What do you understand by the term Great Tradition?
25. What do you mean by the term Gated Communities?

    **OR**

    Define Gentrification.

26. Explain the term Emissions.

    **OR**

    What do you understand by the term 'Effluent'?

27. Explain the term Hydrology.
28. What are Social Facts?
29. What is the meaning of the term 'Assimilation'?

## SECTION – C

30. What is Sociology? Discuss sociology as a science.

    **OR**

    Write down scope of sociology in detail.



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31. What do you understand by primary groups? Discuss the importance of primary group in the society.
32. What are political institutions? Also differentiate between power and authority.
33. Discuss the cognitive, normative and material dimensions of culture.
34. What are some kinds of changes brought about by technology and the economy?

**OR**

What is meant by social order and how is it maintained?

35. What are some of the challenges to maintain social order in urban areas?

**OR**

What is the importance of conserving the environment?

## SECTION - D

36. What are the basic features of Bureaucracy?

**OR**

What are the main features of the 'Theory of Alienation'?

37. What are the Structural features of caste as given by G. S. Ghurye?

38. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Competition and the whole laissez-faire economy of 19th century capitalism, may have been important in promoting economic growth. The exceptionally rapid development of the American economy may be attributed to the greater scope of competition in the United States. But still, we cannot produce any exact correlations between the extent of competition, or the intensity of the competitive spirit, and the rate of economic growth in different societies. And on the other hand, there are grounds for supposing that competition has other less welcome effects.

1. Competition is the basis of capitalistic society. Justify. [3]
2. What are the key principles on which social stratification is based? [3]



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