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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

First Term Examination - 2018

Class :11 D



Sub :Sociology

F.M.:80

DURATION:3 Hrs15Mins

DATE:03.08.2018

GROUP-A

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION FROM THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. (1X24=24)

1. The theory of 'Organic Analogy' was formulated by

- a. Auguste Comte
- b. Simmel
- c. Cooley
- d. Herbert Spencer

2. One of the major books written by Durkheim is

- a. The Division of Labour in Society
- b. The Principles of Sociology
- c. Positive Philosophy
- d. Principles of Ethics

3. The Latin word 'Societas' means

- a. Society
- b. Companionship
- c. Study
- d. Sociology

4. Tick the odd one out-

'Sociological imagination' implies

- a. Looking beyond the observable.
- b. To see the un-presented and un-observed.
- c. View and interpret social events on the basis of individual experience.
- d. Interpret events on the basis of facts available and by linking it.

5. Who believed Sociology to be the 'Queen of all social sciences'?

- a. G.Simmel
- b. Max Weber
- c. A. Comte
- d. Plato

6. The philosophy of Positivism was given by

- a. Auguste Comte
- b. Emile Durkheim
- c. Herbert Spencer
- d. Aristotle

7. Observation is a method of

- a. Data collection
- b. Data analysis
- c. Data processing
- d. Data mailing

8. The author of 'The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' is

- a. Auguste Comte
- b. Emile Durkheim
- c. Herbert Spencer
- d. Max Weber

9. Theoretical perspectives are 'Logically interconnected concepts.' Who wrote this?

- a. Plato
- b. Pullinger
- c. C. Wright Mills
- d. Radcliffe Brown

10. Who developed the concept of 'Ideal Type'?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Pareto
- c. Talcott Parsons
- d. Max Weber

11. Tick the odd one out.

Common features of society are

- a. Society is stagnant
- b. Society rests on differences
- c. Society is a collection of people
- d. Society depends on likeness

12. Secondary group has

- a. Informal group structure
- b. Direct means of communication
- c. General interests
- d. Limited influence on individual's life

13. Tick the odd one out.

The main characteristics of association are

- a. Membership is involuntary
- b. Have special interests
- c. Have legal status
- d. May be temporary or permanent in nature

14. 'Primary Group' is also called

- a. Formal group
- b. Unorganized group
- c. In-group
- d. Face to face group

15. 'We-feeling' is an essential component of

- a. Society
- b. Community

c. Association d. Organisation

16. 'In-group' was coined in Sociology by

- a. Cooley b. Sorokin
- c. Sumner d. Burges

17. Sociology is indebted to

- a. Industrial revolution b. French revolution
- c. Both (a) and (b) d. Bolshevik revolution

18. Hyper-reality is associated with

- a. Dialectical materialism b. Post-modernism
- c. Historical materialism d. Functionalism

19. Society is based on both mutual awareness and

- a. Difference b. Competition
- c. Conflict d. Distinction

20. Unorganized groups are

- a. Established for fulfilling a specific purpose
- b. Interaction is systematic
- c. Definite social rules are followed
- d. Definite social rules are not followed

21. The rice eating ceremony of the Bengalis can be categorized under which component of culture?

- a. Beliefs b. Values
- c. Customs d. Norms

22. Who defined group as "any collection of human beings who are brought into human relationship with one another".

- a. Ogburn and Nimkoff b. W.G. Sumner
- c. MacIver and Page d. Max Weber

23. Formal organizations consist of

- a. Members whose relation is not status or goal oriented
- b. Members who have definite roles and status
- c. Informal and face to face relation
- d. Individuals whose behaviour is regulated by customs, folkways and morals

24. One of the characteristics of community is

- a. Fulfillment of specific interest
- b. Non existence of any legal status
- c. It is a part of association
- d. Membership is voluntary

GROUP-B

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES ONLY. (1X16=16)

1. Define Sociology.
2. What does observation mean in Social research Methodology?
3. Define hypothesis.
4. Mention one basic principle of symbolic Interactionism.
5. State one difference between Sociology and natural science.
6. What should be the two guiding principles of Sociology as believed by Auguste Comte?
7. Define social static and social dynamics.
8. Briefly explain Spencer's Law of Evolution.
9. State one similarity between Sociology and Psychology.
10. Explain Gessellschaft and Gemeinschaft.
11. Define society.
12. State one characteristic of Social organization.
13. Mention one difference between primary and secondary group. Give examples for each.
14. What is culture?
15. Distinguish between material and non-material culture.
16. Mention one difference between folkways and mores.

GROUP-C

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (8X5=40)

1. Can Sociology be considered as a pure science? Explain Auguste Comte's Law of three stages. (3+5=8)

OR

Define Sociological Imagination. Explain the theory of Post Modernism. (3+5=8)

2. Differentiate between Sociology and Political science. Explain any five types of interview method. (3+5=8)

OR

Sequentially explain the major steps of social research. (8)

3. Explain any three features of society. Is society a process or structure? (3+5=8)

4. What are the characteristics of primary group? What is the difference between primary and secondary group? (3+5=8)

5. Explain the different components of culture. (8)

Shabari Das
4.8.18



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

ANSWER KEY

Class: 11D

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

F.M-80

Date: 04.08.2018

GROUP-A

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Herbert Spencer
2. The Division of Labour in Society
3. Companionship
4. View and interpret social events on the basis of individual experience.
5. Auguste Comte
6. Auguste Comte
7. Data collection
8. Max Weber
9. Pullinger
10. Max Weber
11. Society is stagnant
12. Limited influence on individual's life
13. Membership is involuntary
14. Face to face group
15. Community
16. Sumner
17. Both (a) and (b)
18. Post modernism
19. Difference
20. Definite rules are not followed
21. Customs

22. MacIver and Page
23. Members who have definite roles and status
24. Non existence of any legal status

GROUP-B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

1. Sociology is the scientific study of human life, societies and human communities.
2. Observation is the method of data collection method through the eyes. Researchers use all of their senses to examine people in natural settings.
3. Hypothesis is an idea that the researcher might develop about the subject matter, but which is not yet verified.
4. One of the principles of symbolic Interactionism is human beings possess the capacity for thought, which is shaped by social interaction.
5. One of the difference is that it is difficult to isolate a particular problem from a range of other phenomena as all social phenomena are interconnected.
6. Objectivity and ethical neutrality are the two guiding principles as believed by Auguste Comte.
7. Social static refer to the study of action, reaction of the different parts of the social order. Social dynamics studies the processes of social change and how social evolution occurs when subjected to different forces.
8. Social evolution is the set of stages where all the societies passes through. It starts from the simple homogenous to the complex heterogeneous kind.
9. Psychology is dependent on Sociology to understand human nature as Sociology provides material about the study of social structure, organization and culture to which individuals belong. Likewise sociologists have also recognized the importance of psychological factors in explaining social behaviour.
10. Gemeinschaft is referred to as intimate, private and exclusive living together. Gesellschaft is defined as 'public' where relations are utilitarian, and specific.
11. Society is the collection of individuals who are united by certain mode of behaviour which marks them off from others who do not enter into these relations or who differ from them in behaviour.
12. Social organization is a result of division of labour. Greater the specialization of function greater is the need felt for formal organizations.
13. Primary group- easy and spontaneous communication exists among the family members
Secondary group- members resort to indirect means of communication through telegraph, telephones, mobiles, emails to communicate.
14. Culture is a set of beliefs that determines how we think, what we believe in, how we view the world, what and how we eat, how we dress etc. In short it includes the complete living pattern of a society.
15. Non material culture is the intangible world of ideas, beliefs, norms created by the members of the society. Material culture includes all the things created by the members of the society.

16. Folkways are the weakest mores hence least likely to be punished. Mores are followed by members of the society because failure may lead to social wrath.

GROUP-C

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Sociology cannot claim to be an exact natural science like physics, chemistry, and biology. The methods followed by exact sciences cannot be same as the methods followed by Sociology because the subject matter is different.

According to Auguste Comte knowledge has to pass through three stages they are as follows:

- a. Theological stage
- b. Metaphysical stage
- c. Positive stage

For detailed explanation refer to the book.

OR

Sociological imagination implies that sociologists should imagine looking beyond the observable, to see the un-presented and the unobserved. It is a process of looking at all types of human behavior and social patterns and finding the previously unseen connection between them.

Post modernism is an attempt to describe the fields of political, cultural, aesthetics, moral experience that are distinctly different from the earlier historical epochs- especially the Enlightenment era or the Modern era.

For details refer book.

2. The differences are as follows:

- a. Sociology deals with all aspects of society unlike political science that mainly concentrates on the aspect of power as embodied in the formal organizations.
- b. Sociology deals with the interrelation between the different political institutions like government whereas political science studies the processes within the government like electoral process, constitutional process, and formulation of law.
- c. Sociology is concerned with the role and status of bureaucracy whereas Political science has been concerned with public administration the functions and ways of improving it.

The five types of interview method are:

- a. Standardized and unstandardized interview
- b. Individual and group interview
- c. Self administered and other administered interview
- d. Unique and panel interview
- e. Personal and non-personal interview.

For detailed explanation refer book.

OR

The major steps of social research are:

- a. Selecting and defining the problem
- b. Literature review
- c. Formulation of hypothesis
- d. Choosing the appropriate research design
- e. Data collection
- f. Data analysis
- g. Draw conclusions
- h. Replication of the study

For details refer the book.

3. The features of society are:

- a. Society is a collection of people
- b. Mutual awareness and interaction
- c. Society depends on likeliness

Follow the book for explanation.

4. The characteristics of primary group are as follows:

- a. Dominance of face to face relations
- b. End in itself
- c. Personal relationship

Follow the book for detailed explanation.

5. The different components of culture are as follows

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Norms | f. Customs |
| b. Law | g. Values |
| c. Language | h. Beliefs |
| d. Folkways | |
| e. Mores | |

For detailed explanation refer book



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1st Term Examination - 2018

Class : 11



Sub : Political Science

F.M.: 80

DURATION: 3 Hrs 15 Mins

DATE: 30.07.2018

A. Choose the correct answers :- :- (1x24=24)

1. How old is Politics? (Greek Civilisation/ Roman Civilisation/ Hellenic Civilisation/ Platonic Civilisation)
2. Who laid the theoretical foundation of Jurisprudence? (Cicero/Machiavelli/John Locke/Thomas Hobbes)
3. Name one idealist philosopher? (J S Mill/Kant/ Bentham/ Rousseau)
4. Who said the State is God's march on Earth? (Marx/Garner/Duguit/Hegel)
5. favoured small state. (Aristotle/Hall/Duguit/Garner)
6. Is Switzerland a member of the U.N.? (Yes/No)
7. was a Pluralist thinker. (Grotius/Maclver/At. Augustine/Gettle)
8. Who had mentioned about good qualities of citizenship? (Aristotle/Professor Laski/Lord Bryce/Gettle)
9. What is Jus Soli? (by blood/by birth/by birth place/naturally)
10. A naturalized citizen of USA (can/cannot) be a President of USA.
11. Which act lays down the reasons for the loss of citizenship in India? (Citizenship Act of 1955/ Citizenship Act of 1960/ Citizenship Act of 1965/ Citizenship Act of 1970)
12. Who said Adult Suffrage has crowned man as the citizen? (Garner/Huo/Mill/Aristotle)
13. The Election Commission of India is at present comprised of (1/2/3/4) members.
14. Now the Election disputes are settled by (President/High Court/Tribunal/Government)
15. A candidate for State Assembly and Lok Sabha must not less than (20/21/25/30) years.
16. Foreigners do not have (political/social/personal/cultural) rights.
17. A child of a Bengali couple is a (citizen/alien/foreigner/national) of India.
18. Might is right - is the essence of the (Devine Origin Theory/ Social Contract Theory/ Force Theory/ Evolutionary Theory)
19. Sovereignty is (an optional/non-essential/a contradictory/essential) element of state.
20. It is (optional/voluntary/non-mandatory/obligatory) for a man to become a member of a State.
21. (Hegel/Mill/Marx/Garner) was responsible for the emergence of fascism on earth.
22. (Locke/Bodin/Engels/Alan Ball) is a Marxist Philosopher.
23. Political Science is a (Static/Dynamic) discipline.
24. (Aristotle/Machiavelli/Hegel/Plato) separated political science from religion and ethics.

B. Give very brief answers :- (1x16=16)

1. Name the great Greek Trio who formulated political analysis?
2. Name the child of Renaissance.
3. Who is regarded as the chief exponent of the Separation of Power?
4. According to the economic doctrine what does Individualism stand for?
5. Name the characteristics of sovereignty.
6. Who said "Under any circumstances resistances to a king is a sin"?
7. What does F.W.Coker in his book Recent Political Thought talk about?
8. When was Leviathan published?
9. What is the difference between Citizens and Subjects?
10. What the qualities of good citizen?
11. Which amendment gives a person the right to vote in India if he is 18 years of age?
12. Do people who are apathetic to politics make good citizens?
13. Which amendment has reduced the age to vote from 21 years to 18 years?
14. Who is a Returning Officer?
15. Who supervises and organizes the general elections in India?
16. Which article says Election to the House of People and to Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage?

C. Answer the following question :- (8x5=40) (any five)

1. Discuss the limitations of Adult Franchise in India.
2. Discuss the arguments in favour of Universal Adult franchise.
3. Analyze the reasons for the loss of Citizenship.
4. What are the ways to acquire citizenship of India under the Citizenship Act ?
5. List the criticisms of the Social Contract Theory.
6. Distinguish between State and Government.
7. Discuss the meaning of politics in socio-political life.
8. Discuss the essential elements of state.

Rituparna Banerjee Lazarus
01/08/18



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



1st Term Exam - 2018

Sub: Political Science
Duration: 3 hours

Class: 11

F. M. 80
Date:

A. Choose the correct answers :- :- (1x24=24)

1. Hellenic Civilisation
2. Cicero
3. Kant
4. Hegel
5. Aristotle
6. No
7. MacIver
8. Lord Bryce
9. By birth
10. Cannot
11. Citizenship Act of 1955
12. Hugo
13. 3
14. High Court
15. 25 years
16. Political
17. National
18. Force Theory
19. Essential
20. Obligatory
21. Hegel
22. Engels
23. Dynamic
24. Machiavelli

B. Give very brief answers :- (1x16=16)

1. Socrates, Plato and Aristotle
2. Machiavelli
3. Montesquieu
4. Laissez-faire and Capitalism
5. Absolutism, universality, permanence, indivisibility, inalienability, exclusiveness
6. Dr. Figgis
7. It shows the advocates of Fascism and Nazism were inspired by the Theory of Force.
8. 1651
9. People living in British colonies are British subjects. But those who are entitled to enjoy civic and political rights given by Britain are citizens of Britain.

10. Intelligence, self-control and conscience
11. 44th Amendment Act of 1989
12. No they do not
13. 61st Amendment Act 1988
14. After the announcement of elections followed by the preparation of the voter's list, candidates submit their nomination papers and on a specified date Returning Officer examines whether the nomination papers submitted are valid or not.
15. The Election Commission
16. Article 326

C. Answer the following question :- (8x5=40)(answers are indicative)

1. >deadly poisonous religious activity to win over voters
>criminalization of politics
>use of muscle power
>use of money power
>licence-permit-raj
>rigging and booth capturing
>violation of model code of conduct
2. >demand for UAF on grounds of natural rights
>right to vote irrespective of race, religion
>what touches all must be decided by all
>if right to suffrage is limited then government is running for the interest of that class
>capabilities of citizens are best developed
>democracy has no meaning if it does not establish political equality
3. >if he accepts citizenship of other country
>if a woman is married to an alien
>if a person gets public appointment in another country
>if a person receives honour from another country without the government's knowledge
>if a soldier deserts his post and joins the enemy camp
>if a person lives outside the country for a considerably long period
>no citizen can join the defence service of a foreign country
>by voluntary surrender of citizenship
4. >by birth
>by descent
>by registration
>by naturalization
>by incorporation of territory
>citizenship to a foreigner
5. >no corroboration in history
>based on wrong perception
>sociologically unsound
>faulty from the legal point of view
>contract expires with the death of the original party
>no obligations of the citizens
>concept of State of Nature not sound
>contract not possible in a state of nature

- >not based on reasons
- >wrong notion of right
- >not rational
- >state viewed as a machine
- >state is not a business company
- 6. >government is the machinery of the state
- >government has no sovereignty
- >all members of state, but not of government
- >territory is exclusive element of state
- >government is temporary, state is permanent
- >right exist against government, but not against state
- 7. >meaning of the term
- >dividing line between social and political
- >Aristotle on Politics
- >theoretical and Practical politics
- >Alan Ball on Politics
- >relevance of politics in our everyday life
- 8. >population
- >territory
- >government
- >sovereignty
- >characteristics of sovereignty
- >kinds of sovereignty.
