



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

PRE ANNUAL EXAM 2018

CLASS XI

Sub: Sociology
Duration: 3hrs 15mins

F.M.- 80
Date: 17/2/18

GROUP-A

I) Choose the correct option. (1x24= 24)

1. The Latin word ' Societas' means

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

2. 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.

3. Social solidarity is called as Organic solidarity by

- a. R.K. Merton
- b. Radcliffe Brown
- c. Malinowski
- d. Durkheim

4. _____ is called the 'Father of Sociology'.

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

5. The philosophy of Positivism was given by

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

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

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

7. One of the major book written by Durkheim is

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

8. Observation is a method of

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

9. On the basis of analysis, Sociological research can be divided into two categories. They are

- a. Structured and unstructured
- b. Descriptive and explorative
- c. Standardised and unstandardised
- d. Qualitative and quantitative

10. The author of 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' is

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

11. Theoretical perspectives are " Logically interconnected concepts."

Who wrote this?

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

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

- a. Society
- b. Community
- c. Association
- d. Organisation

13. 'In-group' was coined in sociology by

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

14. 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 likeliness

15. Secondary group has

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

16. 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

17. The concept of generalised other was given by

- a. C.H. Cooley
- b. G.H. Mead
- c. E. Durkheim
- d. Blumer

18. Who developed the theory of 'Looking Glass Self'?

- a. G.H. Mead
- b. C.H. Cooley
- c. A. Giddens
- d. Rousseau

19. Hacking, Cyber Stalking, Net Extortion are some of the examples of

- a. White collar crime
- b. Organised crime
- c. Gender crime
- d. Cyber crime

20. Who said, "Social control is a correction for ineffective socialisation."?

- a. C.H. Cooley
- b. G.H. Mead
- c. La Pierre
- d. E.B. Tylor

21. Facebook, youtube parodies, romance novels, Marilyn Monroe are some of the examples of

- a. Cultural pluralism
- b. Subculture
- c. popular culture
- d. Cultural lag

22. The type of descent that affiliates an individual with kin related to him or her through men or women is known as

- a. Bilateral descent
- b. Ambilineal descent
- c. Patrilineal descent
- d. Matrilineal descent

23. Tick the incorrect statement.

- a. Education clears the irrationality and superstitious beliefs.
- b. Education is an instrument of downward mobility
- c. Education acts as an agent of social change
- d. Education helps in the formation of personality

24. The concept of social stratification has been adopted in Sociology from

- a. History
- b. Geology
- c. Anthropology
- d. Political science

GROUP-B

II. Answer the following questions. (1x16=16)

1. Define concept.
2. Mention the names of two major books on symbolic interactionism.
3. What do you understand by the term post modernism?
4. Write two dis-similarity between Political science and sociology.
5. How is Sociology and Psychology interdependent?
6. Briefly explain the theory of positivism.
7. Explain any one characteristic of primary group.
8. Explain rationality as one of the feature of formal organisation.

9. What are mores?
10. What do you understand by material culture?
11. Define ethnomethodology.
12. Mention any two agencies of socialisation.
13. Give two examples of organised crime.
14. What are the two types of polyandry?
15. What are the two types of kinship relation?
16. Mention the three forms of vertical mobility?

GROUP-C

III. Essay type questions. (8x5=40)

1. What is Sociology? Elaborately explain post modernism as a theoretical perspective. (3+5)

or

The caseloads for social workers vary greatly. The accompanying table lists the number of clients to whom 40 social workers have been assigned. (assume $i=5$) (8)

68, 57, 68, 79, 92, 86, 87, 83, 78, 67, 84, 92, 63, 46, 81, 92, 77, 84, 86, 52, 51, 46, 77, 98, 81, 82, 81, 87, 42, 85, 90, 37, 94, 52, 82, 77, 81, 77, 94, 49.

- a. Construct a grouped frequency distribution.
- b. List the true limits of each interval
- c. Draw a histogram.

2. Mention any four types of social groups. Write the relation between socialization and social control. (3+5)

or

Discuss society as both structure and process. Explain any five components of culture. (3+5)

3. Define institution with the help of an example. Mention the characteristics of institution. (3+5)

or

What are the various kinds of magic. How can you differentiate between magic and religion? (3+5)

4. Explain the three types of authority as said by Max weber. Differentiate between power and authority. (3+5)

5. Elaborately explain Marx's theory of Class and Class struggle. (8)



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ANSWER KEY

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GROUP- A

I) CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTIONS. (1X24=24)

- 1) Companionship
- 2) View and interpret social events on the basis of individual experience.
- 3) Emile Durkheim.
- 4) Auguste Comte.
- 5) Auguste Comte.
- 6) Herbert Spencer.
- 7) The Division of Labour in society.
- 8) Data collection.
- 9) Qualitative and Quantitative.
- 10) Max Weber
- 11) Pullinger
- 12) Community
- 13) W.G Sumner
- 14) Society is stagnant.
- 15) Limited influence on individual's life.
- 16) Membership is involuntary.
- 17) G.H Mead
- 18) C.H Cooley
- 19) Cyber crime
- 20) La Pierre

- 21) Popular Culture.
- 22) Ambilineal descent.
- 23) Education is an instrument of downward mobility.
- 24) Geology.

GROUP-B

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (1X16=16)

1. A concept is an idea that signifies or stands for something in the real world.
2. Two major books on symbolic interactionism is Mind, Self and Society and Symbolic Interactionism.
3. Post modernism refers to the cultural products in art, movies, architecture and so on that is distinct from modern cultural products.
4. The dis-similarities between Political science and Sociology are as follows-
 - a. Sociology deals with all aspects society unlike Political science that mainly concentrates on the aspect of power as embodied in formal organization.
 - b. Sociology is concerned with the role and status of bureaucracy whereas Political science is concerned with public administration, function and ways of improving it.
5. 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 recognized the importance of psychological factors in explaining social behavior.
6. The term positivism means to explain and interpret social realities from the perspective of science. A positivist approach to Sociology aims for the production of knowledge about society based on empirical evidence drawn from observation, comparison and experimentation.
7. An important characteristic of primary group is that all members of the primary group are interested in the welfare and interest of all the group members.
8. Rationality as a feature of formal organization can be explained as interaction and working of the formal organization is based on the rule of the law and not on any personal terms. Thus the relation and the working of the formal organization are based on systematic knowledge.
9. Mores are the rules or ways of behaving which includes a judgment that is followed for the wellbeing of most of the people.
10. Material culture highlights the ability of man to control the environment and to use it according to his needs.
11. Ethnomethodology is the study of methods people use to make sense of their world, particularly what others do and what they say.

12. Agencies of socialization are family and peers.
13. Examples of organized crime are smuggling and illegal lotteries.
14. Two types of polyandry are fraternal polyandry and non-fraternal polyandry.
15. The two types of kinship relation are affinal kinship and consanguinal kinship.
16. The three forms of vertical mobility are Inter-generational mobility, Intra-generational mobility and Structured mobility.

GROUP-C

III. Essay type questions. (5x8=40)

1. Sociology is the scientific study of human life, societies and human communities. The subject matter of sociology is the study of human behavior. Refer to the note given in class.

2. Refer to page no. 50, 51, 79 and 80.

Or

Refer to page no. 42, 58, 59,60, 61 and 62.

3. Refer to class notes.

Or

Refer to page no. 135,138 and 139.

4. Refer to page no. 117and 118.

5. Refer to class notes.