



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

First Term Exam Answer Key

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Sub: SOCIOLOGY

Class: XI

Full Marks: 80

Duration: 2½ Hours

Date: 02.08.19

GROUP-A

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

(1X24=24)

1. **Sociology is the 'Queen of Social Sciences' was told by**
 - a. Comte
2. **One of the major books written by Durkheim is**
 - a. The Division of Labour in Society
3. **The Latin word 'Societas' means**
 - a. Companionship
4. **In analyzing the system of capitalist society "Theory of class and class struggle" is mentioned by**
 - a. Karl Marx
5. **The last stage of social research is**
 - a. Report writing
6. **The Greek word 'Logos' means**
 - a. Study
7. **The term 'Sociological imagination' is coined by**
 - a. C.W.Mills
8. _____ **is called the 'Father of Sociology'.**
 - a. A. Comte
9. **'We-feeling' is an essential component of**
 - a. Community
10. **The dramaturgical approach was given by**
 - a. Goffman
11. **The concept of looking glass self was given by**
 - a. Cooley
12. **Those groups of sociologists who see society as composed of groups and communities who are in conflict, competition with each other over scarce resources are known as**
 - a. Conflict perspective
13. **Society is based on both mutual awareness and**
 - a. Difference

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 - a. Difference
14. **Association is**
 - a. Organized for the purpose of fulfilling a need or needs
15. **Unorganized groups are**
 - a. Definite social rules are not followed
16. **Secondary groups has**
 - a. Indirect cooperation
17. **Culture is known as**
 - a. Treasury of knowledge
18. **Who used the term 'Reference group'?**
 - a. Srinivas
19. **Sociology is indebted to**
 - a. Both (a) and (b)
20. **'Sociological Imagination' implies**
 - a. View and interpret social events on the basis of individual experience
21. **The theory of 'Organic Analogy' was formulated by**
 - a. Herbert Spencer
22. **Theoretical perspectives are 'Logically interconnected concepts.' Who said this?**
 - a. Pullinger
23. **Who developed the concept of 'Ideal Type'?**
 - a. Max Weber
24. **Tick the odd one out.**
 - a. Society is stagnant

GROUP-B

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF

(1X16=16)

1. **Define Sociology.**

Sociology is the scientific study of human life, human behavior, societies and human communities.

2. **What is hypothesis?**

Hypothesis is a tentative explanation for an observation, phenomenon, or scientific problem that can be tested by further investigation.

3. **Who coined the term Positivism?**

Auguste Comte coined the term Positivism.

4. **Mention one similarity between Anthropology and Sociology.**

It is in the field of culture that the interests of both Sociology and Anthropology coincide. Sociological topics like the origin of family, private property, origin of religion is better understood in the light of anthropological knowledge.

5. What does 'Gemeinschaft' mean?

Gemeinschaft is described as a group of individual with similar attitudes and sentiments, characterized by close personal relationships, a common sense of identity, and similar traditional sentimental concern.

6. Define social static and social dynamics.

***Social Static** refers to the study of actions and reaction of the different parts of the social order. All parts of the society are connected with each other just like the different parts of the body and there is always an aim in maintaining a balance in the different elements of the whole. Social statics thus aims at unity in the society.*

***Social Dynamics** studies the processes of social change and how social evolution occurs when subjected to different forces. It studies how different civilization progresses in different time.*

7. State one difference between Sociology and natural science.

In sociological research, human beings cannot be subjected to experimentation as non-living things are done in natural science due to ethical consideration.

8. Define society.

A society is a collection of individuals who are united by certain mode of behavior which marks them off from others who do not enter into these relations or who differ from them in behavior.

9. What is culture?

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.

10. Distinguish between material and non-material culture.

***Non-material culture** is the intangible world of ideas, beliefs, and norms created by the members of the society.*

***Material culture** on the other hand includes all the things created by the members of the society. It extends from bows and arrows, swords, ornaments etc.*

11. Why is a political party known as an association?

A political party is an organized group of people who have the same ideology, or who otherwise have the same political positions, and who field candidates for elections, in an attempt to get them elected and thereby implement the party's agenda. Hence we notice that membership within a political party is voluntary, has specific interest to fulfill and also has a legal status. This proves the fact that political parties are associations.

12. What is the term given to describe Spencer's Philosophy?

Organic analogy is the term given to describe Spencer's philosophy.

13. Who is the pioneer of Historical Materialism?

Karl Marx is the pioneer of Historical materialism

14. Give an example of out-group.

The people who do not identify themselves with a specific caste group can be called as out-group.

15. What are the two types of structured questionnaire?

The two types of structured questionnaire are closed ended and open ended questions.

16. How are folkways different from mores?

A violation of folkway is met with laughter while a breach of the more is met with legal punishment and sometimes may also lead to social ostracism.

GROUP-C

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(8X5=40)

1. Discuss the inter-relationship between Sociology and Psychology. Is Sociology a science? Give reasons in favour of your answer.

(5+3=8)

The interdependence of Sociology and Psychology can be listed as follows:

- *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 behavior.*
- *As social behavior is interrelated, the contributions of both sociology and psychology helps in examining the problems of stealing, suicide, divorce, prostitution and other kinds of deviant behavior.*
- *Social psychology is concerned with the ways individual behavior is influenced by his social settings.*
- *From social psychology point of view, it studies how the personality disposition of a particular man acting in a situation influences the outcome of the social process*
Refer to page no. 18,19 and 20 for further details.

2. Describe the major steps of social research. (8)

The major steps of social research are:

- *Selecting and defining the problems*
- *Literature review*
- *Formulation of hypothesis*
- *Choosing the appropriate research design*
- *Data collection*
- *Data analysis*
- *Draw conclusions*
- *Replication of the study*

For detail explanation check page no. 23 and 24

3. Write the features of society. Explain society as structure and process. (3+5=8)

The features of society are:

- *Society is a collection of people*
- *Mutual awareness and interaction*
- *Society depends on likeness*

Refer to page 42, 43 and 44 for further details

OR

State the characteristics of social organization. Differentiate between formal organization and informal organization. (3+5=8)

The characteristics of social organization are:

- *Social organizations control the behavior of its individual member through its rules and norms.*
- *Social organizations have a set of roles and statuses.*
- *Organizations may be formal and informal in character.*

Refer to page no. 46 for details.

4. What are qualitative and quantitative research methods? Describe the different types of observation method of data collection. (3+5=8)

(3+5=8)

Qualitative research involves research technique that allows investigator to study the special and unique aspects of human interaction. This research method employs techniques like observation, case study, content analysis, ethnography, in depth interview etc.

Quantitative research is an attempt to categorize, summarize, observation by assigning numbers. This method is associated with empiricism and scientific method.

The different types of observation method are:

- *Participant and non-participant observation*
- *Direct and indirect observation*
- *Covert and overt observation*
- *Naïve and scientific observation*

- *Structured and unstructured observation*
Refer to page 24 and 25 for details

OR

What is an interview method of data collection? Describe the different types of interview method of data collection. (3+5=8)

Interview research is a systematic method of data collection where the questions are asked about a specific topic verbally, which has a specific purpose and is controlled by the researcher to avoid bias and distortions of explanations.

The different types of interview method of data collection are:

- *Structured and unstructured interview*
- *Standardized and un-standardized interview*
- *Individual and group interview*
- *Unique and panel interview*
- *Soft and hard interview*

Any other type of interview will be marked correct.

Refer to page 29 and 30 for details.

5. What is the importance of culture in society? Write about the different components of culture. (5+3=8)
Refer to page 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62 for details.