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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

PRE ANNUAL EXAMINATION

ANSWER KEY

Class: XI D

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

F.M=80

Date: 18.1.2019

GROUP-A

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

1. The theory of 'Organic Analogy' was formulated by
a. Herbert Spencer
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. Social explanation of 'Suicide' was a contribution of
a. Emile Durkheim
5. In which year was the term 'Sociology' coined?
a. 1839
6. Sociology is the 'Queen of Social Science' was told by
a. Comte
7. Tick the incorrect statement.
'Sociological Imagination' implies
a. View and interpret social events on the basis of individual experience.
8. Observation is a method of
a. Data collection
9. The Functionalist theory is based on
a. Organic Analogy
10. The dramaturgical approach was given by
a. Goffman
11. The concept of Looking Glass Self was given by
a. Cooley
12. The term society is derived from the Latin word
a. Societas

13. Society is based on both mutual awareness and
a. Difference
14. Who distinguished between primary and secondary group?
a. Cooley
15. A good illustration of social group is
a. Family
16. Unorganized groups are
a. Definite social rules are followed
17. The concept of generalized other was given by
a. Herbert Mead
18. _____ is called a Treasury of Knowledge.
a. Culture
19. Non-verbal interaction is based on
a. Gestures
20. The term 'White collar crime' was first used by
a. E.Sutherland
21. The development of personality depends on
a. Both Heredity and Environment
22. Relationship that is formed due to marital ties is known as
a. Affinal Kinship
23. Which is not a classification of authority as given by Max Weber?
a. State authority
24. Class is
a. An achieved status

GROUP-B

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

1. What is Sociology?

- A. Sociology is the scientific study of human life, societies and human communities. The subject matter of Sociology is the study of human behavior.

2. Write one difference between Sociology and Anthropology.

- A. The difference is Sociology studies the contemporary man, complex and civilized societies. On the other hand Anthropology is concerned mainly with the simple primitive and non-literate societies.

3. Who is known as the father of Sociology?

A. Auguste Comte is known as the father of Sociology.

4. Define Quantitative research.

A. Quantitative research is an attempt to categorize, summarize observation by assigning numbers.

5. Mention any one disadvantage of Questionnaire method of data collection.

A. The disadvantage of questionnaire method of data collection is that the mailed questions can only be used by those who are literate and who have access to computers at home.

6. Explain any one type of Observation method.

A. Structured and unstructured observation are one among the many types of observation method. Structured observation is one that employs formal procedures, controls, high level of differentiation to observe a particular phenomenon, an unstructured observation is one that is loose and its left largely to the discretion of the observation.

7. Write any one feature of society.

A. A feature of society is that a society is a collection of people. Society can only be formed when there is a collection of people.

8. Explain Gesselschaft and Gemeinschaft.

A. Gemeinschaft is referred to as “intimate, private and exclusive living together”- the family, neighbourhood village in which the individuals are involved in intimate and emotional relation with one another. Gesselschaft is defined as “public” where relations are utilitarian, specific. business corporations, cities, towns represent Gesselschaft where individuals come together for satisfying their specific interest and requirement.

9. Define Culture.

A. Culture is the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a particular people or society.

10. Mention one difference between Folkways and Mores.

A. The difference between folkways and mores is that a violation of a folkway is met with laughter while a breach of the more is met with legal punishment and sometimes may also encounter social ostracism.

11. What is cultural lag?

A. The gap between the material and non-material aspect of culture is known as culture lag.

12. Define socialization.

A. Socialization is the process of internalizing the norms and ideologies of society. Socialization encompasses both learning and teaching and is thus “the means by which social and cultural continuity are attained”.

13. Who is a delinquent?

- A. A delinquent is a person, usually young, who behaves in a way that is illegal or not acceptable to most people. It can also be defined as a person who fails to do that which is required by law.

14. Mention one change in the family structure and function.

- A. A change in the family structure and function is a shift in the parental, educational and protective functions. All these primary functions of the family has shifted from the family to the different agencies like crèche, school, hospitals, night pubs, cinema halls. The members are no longer dependent on the family for the satisfaction of these varied needs as it has been delegated to the various associations who are now equipped to fulfill all the needs of the children.

15. Define lineage.

- A. Lineage is a unilateral group in which membership is either based on patrilineal descent line or Matrilineal descent. Thus lineage consists of descendants in one line only.

16. What is social mobility?

- A. Social mobility refers to the movement of people or groups from one social position to another in the social hierarchy

GROUP-C

III. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS. (8X5=40)

1. Explain the Law of three stages. Describe in brief, merits and demerits of Questionnaire method. 3+5

- A. According to Auguste Comte, knowledge has to pass through three stages:
- i) Theological stage- the stage where all natural phenomena and social events are explained in terms of supernatural power of God.
 - ii) Metaphysical stage- the stage where all events were explained in terms of abstract forces or power.
 - iii) The positive stage- this stage represents the scientific way of thinking. At this stage all phenomena are subjected to observation and verification.

The merits of questionnaire method of data collection are as follows:

- i) It can be used to study large sample size even where the respondents are geographically dispersed.
- ii) It is less expensive than other methods.
- iii) The absence of interviewer assures anonymity, thereby the respondents can freely answer the questions.

The demerits of questionnaire method are as follows:

- i) The mailed questions can only be used by those who are literate and who have access to computers at home.
- ii) The respondent might not answer all the questions.
- iii) Sometimes questions are interpreted differently by the respondents.

For further details refer the book.

2. Write the characteristics of secondary group. What are the important agencies of socialization? 3+5

- A. The characteristics of secondary group are
- i) Indirect, impersonal relations
 - ii) Larger in size
 - iii) Voluntary relations

The agencies of socialization are

- i) Family
- ii) Peers and friends
- iii) School
- iv) Mass communication and media
- v) Workplace

For further details refer the book.

3. Write the difference between power and authority. Mention the functions of education. 5+3

A. Refer to page no. 117, 118 and 119 for details.

OR

Explain briefly the difference between magic and religion. 8

Refer to page no. 138 and 139 for details.

4. What are the different types of family? Mention the essential functions of family 5+3

A. Refer to page no. 107, 108 and 109 for details.

5. Explain Marxian theory of class and class struggle. 8

A. Refer to page no. 146, 147 and 148 for details. Also check the class notes given.

OR

What are the different types of social mobility? Write the factors affecting social mobility. 3+5

A. Two types of social mobility are as follows: vertical and horizontal mobility.

Vertical mobility can be divided again to two types- intergenerational and intragenerational mobility.

Refer to page no. 148 and 149 for further details.