

Shabari Dal
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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

PRE ANNUAL EXAM ANSWER KEY

Class: 11D

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

F. M. 80

Date: 27.01.2020

GROUP-A

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

1. Select the correct combination.
 - a. Conflict perspective- Karl Marx
2. The theory of Sociological Imagination was proposed by
 - a. C.W Mills
3. The study of the process of Sanskritisation among the Coorgs in Mysore by M.N Srinivas is an example of
 - a. Participant observation
4. Observation, case study and content analysis are methods used for
 - a. Qualitative research
5. Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism was propounded by
 - a. Max Weber
6. Psychoanalytic feminists believe that
 - a. Teaching of the gender roles during childhood results in behavioral differences between men and women
7. The functionalists view the society as
 - a. Organisms
8. 'Do you want to study literature' is an example of
 - a. Direct question
9. Data collection begins after
 - a. Choosing the appropriate research design
10. Historical Materialism was developed by
 - a. Karl Marx
11. The book 'Rules of Sociological Method' was written by

a. Emile Durkheim

12. The term 'Consciousness of Kind' was used by

a. F.H Giddings

13. Max Weber in his book 'Bureaucracy' and 'Theory of Social and Economic Organization' made a sociological analysis on

a. Formal organization

14. Peer group, linguistic group or primary group are an example of

a. Informal organization

15. In which book did W.G Sumner differentiate between in-group and out-group?

a. Folkways

16. Giddings in his book Principles of Sociology classified between

a. Genetic and congregate group

17. One of the founding fathers of anthropology, Bronislaw Malinowski defined culture as

a. Cumulative creation of man

18. The unconscious, spontaneous and uncoordinated adjustment of man to his environment is referred to as

a. Folkways

19. Building of dams and irrigation canals to control the water supply in the fields are examples of

a. Material culture

20. The concept of cultural lag was given by

a. William F.Ogburn

21. Smuggling, illegal lotteries, circulation of fake currencies e.t.c are examples of

a. Organized crime

22. My brother's wife's sister is my

a. Tertiary kin

23. The authority exercised by kings and queens is

a. Traditional authority

24. The apartheid practice in South Africa is an example of

a. Racial discrimination

GROUP-B

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

1. State one difference between qualitative and quantitative methods of social research.

Qualitative research method is concerned with studying the detail aspects of human behavior. Quantitative research is used to for generalizing sample to the whole population.

2. What is the lower true limit for the class interval 25-29?

The lower true limit for the above class interval is 24.5.

3. State the importance of replication of the study as one of the major steps in sociological research.

The research findings can only be confirmed after several researches on the problem has been conducted. Only after replication of study the conclusions can be accepted as true.

4. Who proposed the concept of Ideal Type?

Max Weber proposed the concept of Ideal Type.

5. Mention one difference between Sociology and History.

The difference is that Sociology is concerned with present social phenomenon while History is about the past events.

6. Define the term Anthropology.

Anthropology is derived from two Greek words- 'anthropos' means man and 'logos' means study. Thus anthropology is 'study of man'. Anthropology is concerned with men in groups, their artifacts, and ways of living.

7. State one importance of secondary group.

Secondary groups provide us with an opportunity for developing our skills and expressing our talents. Thus various cultural groups help in realizing and nurturing our talents.

8. Give one example of reference group.

In the process of sanskritisation studied by M.N Srinivas, the upper caste acts as reference group and the Members of lower caste aspire to rise to their (upper caste) standard.

9. Who is a delinquent?

A young person who regularly performs illegal or immoral acts can be termed as delinquent.

10. Mention two kinds of cyber crimes.

Hacking and cyber stalking are two types of cyber crimes.

11. Who is a rebel?

A rebel is somebody who openly violates the norms of the society in order to change, challenge both the norms and the value supporting the norms.

12. Define 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. In short it includes the complete living pattern of a society.

13. How is language a component of culture?

Language is a collection of symbols and words by which we communicate with others. Without language there would be no culture. Nor could culture pass from one generation to the next.

14. Define health.

Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.

15. State one advantage of monogamy.

Monogamous family is more stable and long lasting as it is free from the quarrels of the polygamous marriages.

16. Mention one limiting factor in social mobility.

Lack of parental wealth often creates a situation where the next generation fails to compete with those who are blessed with family wealth.

GROUP-C

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL (8X5=40)

1. Mention three advantages of interview process of data collection. How did industrial revolution contribute to establishing sociology as an academic discipline? (3+5)

The merits of interview process are-

- *Quick information*
- *Permits flexibility in questioning*
- *Respondents feel motivated to answer hence the response rate is high.*

Refer to classroom notes given.

2. Mention three features of primary group. Describe the agencies of socialization. (3+5)

The features of primary group are-

- *Dominance of face to face relations*
- *End in itself*
- *Small size*

The agencies of socialization are-

- *Family*
- *Peers and friends*
- *School*

Explanation of the above points is essential.

OR

Differentiate between formal and informal organization. Discuss in detail the stages of socialization. (3+5)

FORMAL

- *Consists of members from same status and position*
- *Interaction between members is goal oriented*
- *Relation controlled by laws and regulations*
- *Inflexible*
- *Complex in structure and bigger in size*

INFORMAL

- Not status or position oriented*
- Interaction is informal and face to face*
- Customs, folkways, morals regulate the relation*
- Flexible*
- Less complex and smaller in size*

The stages of socialization are-

Childhood stage- divided into three stages- oral, anal and oedipal

Adolescence stage- begins at puberty

Old age- begins at mid sixties

Explanation of the above is a must.

3. Describe the different types and subtypes of marriages on the basis of number of husbands and wives.(8)

On the basis of number of husband and wives marriage is divided into-

- *Monogamy*
 - *Polygyny- divided into sororal and non sororal polygyny*
 - *Polyandry- divided into fraternal and non fraternal polyandry*
 - *Group marriage*
- Explanation required.*

OR

Explain the different functions of education (8)

The functions of education are-

- *Means of transmission of the culture of the group*
- *Means of imparting values to the people*
- *Clears irrationality and superstitious beliefs*
- *Instrument of upward mobility*
- *Eradicates inequality*
- *Agent of social change*
- *Forms personality*
- *Reforms individual attitude*

4. State the merits and demerits of democracy(8)

Refer to page 127 for details

5. Define social stratification. Describe the characteristics of caste system.(3+5)

Social stratification is the differentiation of a given population into hierarchically superposed classes.

The features of caste system are-

- *Hierarchical division of society*
- *Each caste has definite occupation*
- *Restriction on marriage*
- *Restriction on food and social intercourse*
- *Difference in social and cultural privileges*