



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

27, BALLYGUNGE CIRCULAR ROAD



Class : 11

Subject : SOCIOLOGY

Term : 2nd Term

Max Marks : 80

Q 1 : Who defined ageing as the combination of biological, psychological and social processes that affect people as they grow older?

Marks : 1

- 1 . Anthony Giddens
- 2 . Tylor
- 3 . Weber
- 4 . Malinowski

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 2 : _____ refers to the capacity that the goods or services possess to satisfy human need.

Marks : 1

- 1 . Wealth
- 2 . Economic goods
- 3 . Producer's goods
- 4 . Utility

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 3 : _____ mobility refers to the movement of a person from one social position to another social position of the same rank.

Marks : 1

- 1 . Horizontal
- 2 . Vertical
- 3 . Intergenerational
- 4 . Structured

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 4 : Which sociologist believed that class was the central source of inequality?

Marks : 1

- 1 . Karl Marx
- 2 . Auguste Comte
- 3 . Max Weber
- 4 . Durkheim

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 5 : Karl Marx believed that the only thing of value that the proletariat had was

Marks : 1

- 1 . The means of production
- 2 . The prestige of the work it performed
- 3 . Its labor

(This Answer is Correct)

4 . Its property

Q 6 : The Portuguese word 'casta' means

Marks : 1

- 1 . Breed
- 2 . Race
- 3 . Both**
- 4 . None

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 7 : _____ is a system of stratification where division and inequality between people is based on the amount of wealth possessed by individuals.

Marks : 1

- 1 . Class**
- 2 . Caste
- 3 . Race
- 4 . Gender

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 8 : Which of the following is known as the famous work of Max Weber?

Marks : 1

- 1 . The German Ideology
- 2 . The Sociology of Diaspora
- 3 . The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism**
- 4 . Suicide

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 9 : "Sociology is the science of understanding the meaning of social action". The proceeding statement was made by

Marks : 1

- 1 . Karl Marx
- 2 . George Simmel
- 3 . Max Weber**
- 4 . Emile Durkheim

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 10 : According to Auguste Comte, the two guiding principles of sociology is

Marks : 1

- 1 . Objectivity
- 2 . Subjectivity
- 3 . Ethical neutrality
- 4 . Both a & c**

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 11 : Sociology can be said to be science of its own kind because

Marks : 1

- 1 . It is sui generis in nature**
- 2 . Cannot formulate general universal laws

(This Answer is Correct)

- 3 . Both are true
 - 4 . None are true
-

Q 12 : We review the relevant literature to know

Marks : 1

- 1 . What is already known about the topic
- 2 . What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
- 3 . Who are the key contributors to the topic
- 4 . All of the above**

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 13 : When the observation of behavioral pattern is conducted in its natural setting, it is known as

Marks : 1

- 1 . Naturalistic observation
- 2 . Controlled observation
- 3 . Uncontrolled observation**
- 4 . None

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 14 : Unsystematic and unplanned observation is known as

Marks : 1

- 1 . Naïve observation**
- 2 . Scientific observation
- 3 . Structured observation
- 4 . Direct observation

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 15 : An advantage of open ended questions is that

Marks : 1

- 1 . Respondents can express themselves freely**
- 2 . Potential is high for interviewer bias
- 3 . Coding is a challenge
- 4 . They can also be used in topic guides

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 16 : Leading questions should also be avoided as

Marks : 1

- 1 . They suggest a certain answer and so may bias the results**
- 2 . They create a mismatch between the questions and its possible answers
- 3 . They involve negative terms
- 4 . They ask about several different things at the same time

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 17 : In frequency polygon, frequencies are plotted in respect to

Marks : 1

- 1 . Class interval
- 2 . Upper class interval

3 . Lower class interval

4 . Mid points

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 18 : Lower true limit of a class interval is calculated by

Marks : 1

1 . Adding 0.5 to the lower class interval

2 . Subtracting 0.5 to lower class interval

(This Answer is Correct)

3 . Adding 0.5 to the upper class interval

4 . Subtracting 0.5 to upper class interval

Q 19 : _____ is a diagram used for exhibiting the relative sizes of the different parts of the whole.

Marks : 1

1 . Bar graph

2 . Line graph

3 . Histogram

4 . Pie chart

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 20 : _____ is a mode of diagrammatic representation that comprises a number of equidistant rectangles meant for specific categorization for available data.

Marks : 1

1 . Frequency polygon

2 . Histogram

3 . Bar graph

4 . Line graph

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 21 : Society is dynamic means

Marks : 1

1 . Society is stagnant

2 . Society constantly keeps changing

(This Answer is Correct)

3 . Society is vulnerable to changes

4 . None

Q 22 : The means of social control within a society is through

Marks : 1

1 . Norms

2 . Laws

3 . Cultures

4 . All

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 23 : Society as process refers to

Marks : 1

- 1 . The constant change within the society
- 2 . Society is evolving
- 3 . Society is dynamic
- 4 . All

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 24 : The institutions with which all of us are acquainted with which are the basic units of society is known as **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Social structure
- 2 . Analytical structure
- 3 . Concrete structure
- 4 . All

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 25 : _____ refers to the group of individuals residing in a particular geographical locality or area, and share a sense of we feeling. **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Association
- 2 . Group
- 3 . Community
- 4 . Organization

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 26 : What helps the organizations to control the behavior of individual members? **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Customs
- 2 . Folkways
- 3 . Rules and norms
- 4 . All of them

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 27 : The preliterate societies did not have the complex network of organizations because of **Marks : 1**

- 1 . No specialization of function
- 2 . No division of labour
- 3 . Collective conscience prevailed
- 4 . All

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 28 : Formal organizations have **Marks : 1**

- 1 . Specific function
- 2 . General interest
- 3 . No function
- 4 . All

(This Answer is Correct)

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- Q 29 :** Who in his book "Folkways" had differentiated between In-group and Out-group? **Marks : 1**
1. Charles A. Ellwood
 2. . W.G Sumner (This Answer is Correct)
 3. P.A Sorokin
 4. None
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- Q 30 :** _____ group consists of individuals who belong to that group and identifies himself with that group. **Marks : 1**
1. Out group
 2. Voluntary
 3. Institutional
 4. In group (This Answer is Correct)
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- Q 31 :** The chief characteristic of primary group is the dominance of **Marks : 1**
1. Out group
 2. Direct communication
 3. Face to face relation (This Answer is Correct)
 4. Inclusive relation
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- Q 32 :** The end goal of a primary group is **Marks : 1**
1. To keep the members of the group happy
 2. To maintain the unity and solidarity of the group
 3. To provide mutual aid
 4. All are true (This Answer is Correct)
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- Q 33 :** "Cultural lag" was coined by **Marks : 1**
1. Mead
 2. Goffman
 3. Ogburn (This Answer is Correct)
 4. Tylor
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- Q 34 :** The term 'Folkways' was coined by **Marks : 1**
1. Morgan
 2. Freeman
 3. Sumner (This Answer is Correct)

4 . Turner

Q 35 : The concept of 'The Looking Glass Self' is associated with

Marks : 1

- 1 . Cooley
- 2 . Mead
- 3 . Blumer
- 4 . Blau

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 36 : Culture is known as

Marks : 1

- 1 . Treasury of knowledge
- 2 . Inherited knowledge
- 3 . Specific to an individual
- 4 . Culture is same throughout all societies

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 37 : The culture propagated and spread by the common people is known as

Marks : 1

- 1 . Folk culture
- 2 . Consumer culture
- 3 . Popular culture
- 4 . Cultural lag

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 38 : Culture is the cumulative creation of man'. Who said this?

Marks : 1

- 1 . Blumer
- 2 . Tylor
- 3 . Malinowski
- 4 . Mead

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 39 : Norms which teaches us how to behave is called

Marks : 1

- 1 . Prescriptive
- 2 . Proscriptive
- 3 . Guidelines
- 4 . Values

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 40 : Norms that have formal sanctions are called

Marks : 1

- 1 . Values
- 2 . Beliefs

3 . Mores

4 . Law

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 41 : The concept of self was given by

Marks : 1

1 . Mead

2 . Cooley

3 . Blumer

4 . Tylor

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 42 : The term white collar crime was introduced by

Marks : 1

1 . Sumner

2 . Sutherland

3 . Tylor

4 . Giddens

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 43 : Relationship that is formed due to marital ties is known as

Marks : 1

1 . Affinal kinship

2 . Consanguinal kinship

3 . Maternal kinship

4 . Paternal kinship

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 44 : When several brothers marry the same woman is called

Marks : 1

1 . Non fraternal polyandry

2 . Fraternal polyandry

3 . Sororal polygyny

4 . Non sororal polygyny

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 45 : When a man marries a woman belonging to a comparatively lower social strata it is known as

Marks : 1

1 . Heterogamy

2 . Hypogamy

3 . Exogamy

4 . Hypergamy

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 46 : A _____ family is one where members are related to each other through ties of blood.

Marks : 1

1 . Consanguineous

(This Answer is Correct)

2. Conjugal
 3. Affinal kinship
 4. Consanguineous kinship
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Q 47 : _____ is a unilateral group in which membership is either based on patrilineal or matrilineal descent line only.

Marks : 1

1. Moity
2. Phratry
3. Lineage
4. Clan

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 48 : The practice of calling a married person not by his name but by that of his child is known as

Marks : 1

1. Amitate
2. Technonymy
3. Avunculate
4. Couvade

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 49 : Education is derived from the Latin word

Marks : 1

1. Educere
2. Educare
3. Educatio
4. All

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 50 : Caste is

Marks : 1

1. Changeable
2. Unchangeable
3. Temporary
4. Permanent

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 51 : Class is

Marks : 1

1. An ascribed status
 2. An achieved status
 3. A closed group
 4. An endogamous group
-

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 52 : Class is a category of people with the same _____ level.

Marks : 1

1. Educational
2. Political
3. Religious
4. Economic

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 53 : Ascribed status is assigned to one by _____

Marks : 1

1. Occupation
2. Birth
3. Effort
4. Education

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 54 : Membership in _____ is voluntary.

Marks : 1

1. Association
2. Community
3. Primary group
4. All

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 55 : Examples of informal group are

Marks : 1

1. Peer group
2. Friendship groups
3. Linguistic group
4. All

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 56 : Social groups cannot form without

Marks : 1

1. Animals
2. Humans
3. Both
4. None

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 57 : Size of social groups may be

Marks : 1

1. Big
2. Small
3. Both a & b
4. Only b

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 58 : Material culture is

Marks : 1

- 1 . Intangible
- 2 . Tangible**
- 3 . Pattern
- 4 . Unorganized

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 59 : Non-verbal interaction is based on

Marks : 1

- 1 . Gestures**
- 2 . Signals
- 3 . Language
- 4 . Affection

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 60 : The first stage under childhood stage of socialization process is known as

Marks : 1

- 1 . Anal
- 2 . Oral**
- 3 . Oedipal
- 4 . Phallic

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 61 : Which is not a classification of authority as given by Max Webder?

Marks : 1

- 1 . Rational legal authority
- 2 . State authority**
- 3 . Traditional authority
- 4 . Charismatic authority

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 62 : The first form of economic subsistence is

Marks : 1

- 1 . Pastoral economy
- 2 . Agricultural economy
- 3 . Direct appropriation economy**
- 4 . Handicraft

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 63 : Who defined power as the ability to control the behaviour of others even in the absence of his consent?

Marks : 1

- 1 . Marwell & Demerath
- 2 . Sumner
- 3 . Ginsberg
- 4 . Max Weber**

(This Answer is Correct)

- Q 64 :** _____ authority is legitimised by people's faith in the casual or supernatural qualities of a leader. **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Legal rational
 - 2 . Traditional
 - 3 . Charismatic** (This Answer is Correct)
 - 4 . None
-

- Q 65 :** The process of sanskritization as among the Coorgs of South India is an example of **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Horizontal
 - 2 . Vertical
 - 3 . Intergenerational
 - 4 . Structured** (This Answer is Correct)
-

- Q 66 :** A person enters as a simple clerk in the banking industry, but through his experience and hard work rises in status and position. This is **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Intragenerational** (This Answer is Correct)
 - 2 . Intergenerational
 - 3 . Vertical
 - 4 . Structured
-

- Q 67 :** Social mobility is the most important feature of **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Urban society** (This Answer is Correct)
 - 2 . Rural society
 - 3 . Tribal society
 - 4 . Industrial society
-

- Q 68 :** An unskilled worker becomes semiskilled and skilled. What type of mobility is this? **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Intra generational occupational mobility
 - 2 . Intergenerational occupational mobility
 - 3 . Vertical social mobility** (This Answer is Correct)
 - 4 . Horizontal social mobility
-

- Q 69 :** A factory worker's son earns his way through college and eventually becomes a physics engineer. This is an example of _____. **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Intergenerational mobility** (This Answer is Correct)
 - 2 . Horizontal mobility
 - 3 . The caste system

4 . A fairy tale

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- Q 70 :** Irena moves from a job as a computer programmer to a job as a web page designer. This is an example of _____ **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Vertical mobility
 - 2 . Intergenerational mobility
 - 3 . Horizontal mobility** (This Answer is Correct)
 - 4 . Social stratification
-

- Q 71 :** After attending night school for five years, Sagar moves from a job as a warehouse worker to a job as a bank loan officer. This is an example of **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Vertical downward mobility
 - 2 . Horizontal mobility
 - 3 . Vertical upward mobility** (This Answer is Correct)
 - 4 . Intergenerational mobility
-

- Q 72 :** What is the purpose of conclusion in a research report? **Marks : 1**
- 1 . It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured
 - 2 . It contains a useful review of the relevant literature
 - 3 . It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed
 - 4 . It summarizes the key findings in relation to the research questions** (This Answer is Correct)
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- Q 73 :** Studying the impact of jail on inmates is a **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Hard interview
 - 2 . Personal interview
 - 3 . Focused interview** (This Answer is Correct)
 - 4 . Standardized interview
-

- Q 74 :** Police interrogation is a **Marks : 1**
- 1 . Personal interview
 - 2 . Focused interview
 - 3 . Standardized interview
 - 4 . hard interview** (This Answer is Correct)
-

- Q 75 :** Dowry death' is an example of **Marks : 1**
- 1 . White collar crime
 - 2 . Gender crime** (This Answer is Correct)
-

- 3 . Organized crime
 - 4 . Both 2 & 3
-

Q 76 : The concept of 'Generalised other' was given by

Marks : 1

- 1 . C.H Cooley
- 2 . Herbert Mead**
- 3 . Emile Durkheim
- 4 . Blumer

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 77 : Police force is a form of

Marks : 1

- 1 . Formal control
- 2 . Legal control**
- 3 . Military control
- 4 . Informal control

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 78 : As per Hindu Dharmasastra marriage between a brahmin woman and a man from Vaishya varna is called

Marks : 1

- 1 . Pratiloma**
- 2 . Anuloma
- 3 . Exogamy
- 4 . Love marriage

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 79 : My husband's sister's inlaws are my

Marks : 1

- 1 . Primary kin
- 2 . Secondary kin
- 3 . Tertiary kin**
- 4 . Affinal kin

(This Answer is Correct)

Q 80 : "In Vitro" fertilisation is a major

Marks : 1

- 1 . Treatment to counter infertility**
 - 2 . To involve sexual relation outside the family
 - 3 . To propagate one's family
 - 4 . An alternative to family
-

(This Answer is Correct)