



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Assessment 2

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XI

Date:30/11/2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16 of 1 mark each.
4. Section B includes question No.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150-200 words. There's an internal choice in question No.20. Write on any question.
5. Section C includes question No. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200-300 words. There's an internal choice in question No.29. Write on any question.
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 400-500 words each.
7. There are 5 pages in this question paper.

SECTION A		
1.	Assertion (A): Sociology can be substituted by common sense. Reason (R): Common sense is unreflective and does not question its own origins or beliefs. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	1
2.	The fact that Indian men and women are often socialised in roles, as breadwinner and homemaker respectively, are examples of what? a) Role and status b) Role set c) Role stereotyping d) Role conflict	1
3.	Weber's concept of 'value neutrality' requires sociologists to: a) Avoid studying values b) Show sympathy for subjects c) Promote their personal beliefs d) Describe subjective meanings without imposing their own values	1

4.	<p>Assertion: The cognitive aspects of one's own culture are harder to recognise than its material aspects (which are tangible or visible or audible) and its normative aspects (which are explicitly stated).</p> <p>Reason: In societies like ours, historically, literacy has been made available only to the more privileged.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
5.	<p>Among the options given below, choose one that demonstrates how changes in values and beliefs can also lead to social change:</p> <p>a) Emergence of paper money as currency b) Universal adult franchise c) The notion of childhood as a special stage in life d) Harnessing steam power to make steam engines (Railways)</p>	1
6.	<p>What was a key intellectual consequence of the Enlightenment?</p> <p>a) Increasing the power of religious authorities b) Rational analysis of society c) Abandonment of scientific thought d) Growth of feudalism</p>	1
7.	<p>Thomas Babbington Macaulay's famous Minute on Education (1835) to the East India Company in India when he says, '<i>We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes, in opinions, morals and intellect</i>' (quoted in Mukherji 1948/1979: 87).</p> <p>What concept does this exemplify?</p> <p>a) Cosmopolitanism b) Sanskritization c) Ethnocentrism d) Casteism</p>	1
8.	<p><i>Changes in economic organization that are not directly technological can also change society.</i></p> <p>From the options below choose one that is an apt example for this:</p> <p>a) Plantation agriculture b) Discovery and use of writing paper in China c) Steam ships making ocean voyages much faster and reliable d) United States of America's famous victory over Japan</p>	1

<p>9.</p>	<p><i>Modern complex societies in contrast to simple societies rest on abstract universalistic values. This is what distinguishes it from a simple society that depends on particularistic values, based on family, kin, tribe, caste or religion. Schools in modern societies are designed to promote uniformity, standardised aspirations and universalistic values.</i> Choose which among the options given below are the ways in which this is done.</p> <p>i) Uniform dress for children ii) Values and practices that promote obedience and discipline iii) High fees that make schools elite iv) Common exams and syllabus for all students</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>a) i,ii,iii b) ii,iii, iv c) i,iii,iv d) i,ii,iv</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>10.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Man kills sister for marrying from outside the caste</p> <p>... The elder brother of a 19-year-old girl here carried out an apparent 'honour killing' by allegedly beheading her while she was asleep at a hospital ... police said on Monday.</p> <p>The girl... was undergoing treatment at ... Hospital for stab wounds after her brother... attacked her on December 16 for marrying outside the caste, they said. She and her lover eloped on December 10 and returned to their houses here on December 16 after getting married, which was opposed by her parents, they said.</p> <p>The <i>Panchayat</i> also tried to pressurise the couple but they refused to be swayed.</p> </div> <p>Identify the different types of social control from the article given above:</p> <p>i) Formal- panchayat ii) Formal-police iii) Informal-family iv) Informal-hospital staff</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a) i,ii,iii b) ii,iii,iv c) i,ii,iv d) i,iii,iv</p>	<p>1</p>

11.	<p>Assertion: The focus of traditional economics has been on a narrow understanding of ‘economic activity’ namely the allocation of scarce goods and services within a society.</p> <p>Reason: The classical economic approach dealt almost exclusively with the inter-relations of pure economic variables-relation of price to demand and supply etc.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
12.	<p><i>Society</i> or <i>association</i> is characterized by which of the following features?</p> <p>a) Deep emotional involvement and long-lasting personal bonds b) Highly intimate and close-knit relationships similar to family ties c) Impersonal, rational, and transitory relationships often based on contracts or agreements d) Strong personal commitment and total involvement of the individual</p>	1
13.	<p>Assertion (A): Nuclear families have always existed in India, particularly among deprived castes and classes.</p> <p>Reason (R): The shift from joint to nuclear families is a recent phenomenon in post-independent India.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
14.	<p>What was a key intellectual consequence of the Enlightenment?</p> <p>a) Increasing the power of religious authorities b) Rational analysis of society c) Abandonment of scientific thought d) Growth of feudalism</p>	1
15.	<p>When the birth of a child alters the lives of those who are responsible for their upbringing, what is the social process called?</p> <p>a) Gendered socialization b) Deviance c) Socialization d) Social control</p>	1

16.	<p>Assertion: Kings and Queens came to rule by divine right, and they were not really answerable to the common people Reason: Until modern democracies formally empowered people by the right to vote, and until elections became mandatory for exercising legitimate power, society was structured very differently.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
SECTION B		
17.	What do you understand by the term social change and what are its sources?	2
18.	What is culture?	2
19.	Explain the main features of Industrial Revolution	2
20.	What do you understand by the term 'work'? OR What is marriage?	2
21.	What is social control?	2
22.	What is capitalism?	2
23.	According to Max Weber, what is power?	2
24.	What is Sociology?	2
25.	What do you understand by sanctions?	2
SECTION C		
26.	How are Sociology and Political Science related to each other?	4
27.	Explain the meaning of social status and write its two types.	4
28.	Work can be categorised into which sectors?	4

29.	What are the basic features of bureaucracy according to Weber OR What is the difference between repressive and restitutive laws given by Emile Durkheim	4
30.	How can we demonstrate that the different dimensions of culture comprise a whole?	4
31.	“Society is not a static phenomenon, instead it is subject to constant change.” Discuss.	4
32.	Explain concepts of community, nation and state and differentiate between them.	4
SECTION D		
33.	What is Socialization? Discuss two agencies of informal socialization and their contribution in the socialization process.	6
34.	What are some kinds of changes brought about by technology and the economy?	6
35.	What are ideal types? Discuss the different types of authority explained by Max Weber as an example of ideal types	6