

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper

Session: 2024-25

CLASS – XI

SOCIOLOGY (CODE : 039)

Duration: 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. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
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 30 words.
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 80 words.
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 200 words each.

SECTION A		
1	<p>Assertion(A): Sociology focuses on interactions between individuals Reason(R): Society is studied systematically in sociology.</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 and R is true.</p>	1
2	<p>Assertion(A): The groups whose lifestyles are emulated are known as Reference groups. Reason(R): For any group of people there are always other groups whom they look up to and aspire to be like.</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 and R is true.</p>	1

3	<p>Understanding the history of a discipline -</p> <p>(a) helps understand the discipline.</p> <p>(b) does not help in understanding the discipline.</p> <p>(c) there is a dilemma in understanding the discipline .</p> <p>(d) the discipline is difficult to understand.</p>	1
4	<p>Assertion(A): Power is the ability of individuals or groups to carry out their will even when opposed by others.</p> <p>Reason(R): Two concepts, which are critical to the understanding of political institutions, are power and authority.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1
5	<p>What is not correct about the ascribed status –</p> <p>(a) A person occupies because of birth.</p> <p>(b) A person assumes involuntarily</p> <p>(c) It's common bases are age, caste, race and kinship.</p> <p>(d) A person occupies voluntarily by personal ability, achievements, virtues and choices.</p>	1
6	<p>A law is a formal sanction defined by government as a rule or principle that its citizens must follow. Laws are explicit. They are applicable to the whole society. And a violation of the law attracts penalties and punishment. If in your home children are not allowed to stay outdoors after sundown, that is a norm.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer question 6 and question 7</p> <p>What is true about the law -</p> <p>I law is a formal sanction.</p> <p>II Citizens must follow the law.</p> <p>III Violation of the law may attract penalties .</p> <p>IV Violation of the law can lead to punishment.</p> <p>(a) Only I</p> <p>(b) Only II</p> <p>(c) III and IV</p> <p>(d) I, II, III, IV</p>	1
7	<p>Not allowed to stay outdoors after sundown. what will you call it -</p> <p>(a) It is a norm .</p> <p>(b) It is a law.</p> <p>(c) This is an important work .</p> <p>(d) This is a violation of law.</p>	1

8	<p>Assertion(A): A family is a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume responsibility for caring for children.</p> <p>Reason(R): Kinship ties are connections between individuals, established either through marriage or through the lines of descent that connect blood relatives (mothers, fathers, siblings, offspring, 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 and R is true.</p>	1
9	<p>It is often said that change is the only unchanging aspect of society. Anyone living in modern society does not need to be reminded that constant change is among the most permanent features of our society. Social change is a common and obvious fact about modern life, it is comparatively speaking – a very new and recent fact.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer question 9 and question 10</p> <p>What is correct about change –</p> <p>I Changes take place according to the wishes of the individual. II Change is measured by how large part it affects. III Changes fundamentally change things. IV Change is called social when it can affect a large section of society.</p> <p>(a) Only I (b) I and II (c) I, II and III (d) II, III and IV</p>	1
10	<p>What name is given to changes that takes place slowly over a long period of time -</p> <p>(a) Slow growth (b) Evolution (c) Growth (d) Total growth</p>	1
11	<p>What kind of feeling is there in the In-group?</p> <p>(a) Feeling of distance (b) Sportsmanship (c) Feeling of malice (d) Feeling of we</p>	1

12	<p>Deviance means -</p> <p>(a) Modes of action, which conform to the norms or values held by most of the members of a group or society.</p> <p>(b) Modes of action, which do not conform to the norms or values held by most of the members of a group or society.</p> <p>(c) Actions which are acceptable to all.</p> <p>(d) Beliefs which are ideal in society.</p>	1
13	<p>Assertion(A): Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages.</p> <p>Reason(R): For Marx, the most important method of classifying people into social groups was with reference to the production process, rather than religion, language, nationality or similar identities.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1
14	<p>Assertion(A): The village as a site of research offered many advantages to Indian sociology.</p> <p>Reason(R): Village studies thus provided a new role for a discipline like sociology in the context of an independent nation.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1
15	<p>Who may be considered as the founder of sociology as a formal discipline as he was the first to become a Professor of Sociology in Paris in 1913.</p> <p>(a) Emile Durkheim</p> <p>(b) Marx</p> <p>(c) Weber</p> <p>(d) Ghurye</p>	1
16	<p>Put the following statements in the correct order .</p> <p>I Each caste is one such compartment.</p> <p>II Caste is an institution based on segmental division.</p> <p>III. In other words, caste membership is given only on the basis of birth.</p> <p>IV. This means that caste is divided into a number of closed, mutually exclusive segments or compartments.</p> <p>(a) I, II, III, IV</p> <p>(b) II , III, I , IV</p> <p>(c) III, I, II, IV</p> <p>(d) II , IV , I , III</p>	1

SECTION B		
17	<p>Role stereotyping is a process of reinforcing some specific role for some member of the society. For example, men and women are often socialised in stereotypical roles, as breadwinner and homemaker respectively. Social roles and status are often wrongly seen as fixed and unchanging.</p> <p>How does Role stereotyping affect a person's life?</p>	2
18	<p>State two features of Capitalist society.</p>	2
OR		
	<p>What do you understand by 'bureaucracy'. How does it determine official conduct.</p>	
19	<p>State two reasons due to which Indian handicraftsmen were ruined.</p>	2
20	<p>State about two works done by Srinivas.</p>	2
OR		
	<p>What kind of state has welfare state been described by Desai? What type of economy welfare state involves?</p>	
21	<p>Some suggestions often made to young students. One advice often made is, "Study hard and you will do well in life." The second advice as often made is, "If you do this subject or set of subjects you will have a better chance of getting a good job in the future". The third could be, "As a boy this does not seem a correct choice of subject" or "As a girl, do you think your choice of subjects is a practical one?"</p> <p>What are the social reasons due to which there is pressure on the person to choose the subject ?</p>	2
22	<p>Organic solidarity characterises modern society and is based on the heterogeneity of its members. It is found in societies with large populations, where most social relationships necessarily have to be impersonal. Such a society is based on institutions, and each of its constituent groups or units is not self sufficient but dependent on other units/groups for their survival.</p> <p>State two characteristics of Organic solidarity ?</p>	2
23	<p>State two characteristics of the definition of 'caste' given by Ghurye?</p>	2
24	<p>A welfare state is a positive state. This means that, unlike the 'laissez faire' of classical liberal political theory, the welfare state does not seek to do only the minimum necessary to maintain law and order. The welfare state is an interventionist state and actively uses its considerable powers to design and implement social policies for the betterment of society.</p> <p>State two criteria stated by Desai against which the performance of the welfare state can be measured.</p>	2
25	<p>Marx was a proponent of class struggle, what did he say about 'class struggle'.</p>	2

SECTION C

26	<p>The scope of sociological study is extremely wide. It can focus its analysis of meaningful interactions between individuals such as that of a shopkeeper with a customer, between teachers and students, between two friends or family members.</p> <p>How can it be said that the subject area of sociological study is extremely wide? Write appropriate points in support of your answer.</p>	4
27	<p>State four differences between primary and secondary social group?</p>	4
28	<p>How has mass media become an important part of our lives? Explain in detail.</p>	4
OR		
	<p>A modern society is appreciative of cultural difference and does not close its doors to cultural influences from abroad. But such influences are always incorporated in a distinctive way, which can combine with elements of indigenous culture. The English language despite its foreign inclusions does not become a separate language, nor does Hindi film music lose its character through borrowings.</p> <p>In a global world, modern means of communication are shrinking distances between cultures. Comment on this.</p>	
29	<p>What kind of the relationship is between politics and social change? How do they affect each other? Discuss.</p>	4
30	<p>Family is important to us. Do you agree with this statement? Give valid arguments in support of your answer.</p>	4
31	<p>Europe saw the emergence of radically new ways of thinking about the world, Referred to as 'The Enlightenment'. Write a short note on Enlightenment?</p>	4
32	<p>Conflict and rebellion in the Indian context have tended to work through collective experiences. But the resilience of tradition ensures that the pressure of conflict produces change in the tradition without breaking it. So we have repeated cycles of dominant orthodoxy being challenged by popular revolts which succeed in transforming orthodoxy, but are eventually reabsorbed into this transformed tradition.</p> <p>What were D.P. Mukerji's views on Tradition and Change ? Discuss them in detail.</p>	4

SECTION D

	SECTION D	
33	State four differences between formal and informal organisation. What type of institution is a school. Explain in detail.	6
34	What do you understand by norms? How do norms affect our lives? Is it necessary to set standards?	6
35	Contestations is a way of showing dissent. Comment on this.	6