

**VIKAS BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL  
SAMPLE PAPER (SESSION 2025-26)  
CLASS: XI  
SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY (039)**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

M.M : 80

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**Note:** This question paper contains 4 printed pages.

## 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.
7. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

5.	Which of the following reasons make a female headed households I. When men migrate to urban areas II. Widowhood III. When women have to go to market IV. When men get remarried a. I and II      b. I and III      c. I, II and III      d. I, II, and IV	1
6.	A _____ family where the men play a major role in decision-making in the family. a. Matriarchy      b. Patriarchy      c. Matrilocal      d. Patrilocal	1
7.	The Right to participate in elections and to stand for public office is an example of : a. Civil Right      b, Political Right      c, Social Right      d. Economic Right	1
8.	<b>All religions seem to share same characteristics.</b> Which of the following is true in the given context? I. Set of symbols II. Invoking feelings of reverence or awe III. Rituals or ceremonies a. I is true      b. I and II are true      c. I and III are true      d. I, II and III are true	1
9.	Which type of Model is Indian Economy? a. Capitalistic      b. Mixed      c. Socialistic      d. Communistic	1
10.	A student argues that unemployment, poverty, and crime should be studied together rather than separately. This reflects the sociological perspective of: A. Looking at individual choices only B. Studying social issues in isolation C. Understanding interrelated social processes D. Ignoring social institutions	1
11.	_____ refers to any asset, including money, property and machines which can be used to provide commodities for sale. a. Capitalism      b. Capital      c. Exchange      d. Private ownership	1
12.	_____ is the study of production and distribution of goods and services. a. Economics      b. Sociology      c. History      d. Anthropology	1
13.	“Identifying the ring of a call phone” is an example of which of the following- a. Cognitive Aspect      c. Normative Aspect b. Material Aspect      d. Non-Material aspect	1
14.	Assertion ( A ): It is not sufficient to enact roles. They also to recognized and acknowledged. Reason ( R ): This can often be done through the recognition of the particular language that is used among role-players. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true and 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
15.	In contrast to evolutionary change, change that occurs comparatively quickly even suddenly is	1

	<p>sometimes called _____ change.</p> <p>a. Revolutionary    b. Social    c. Industrial    d. Tele-communication</p>	
<b>16.</b>	<p>“Social change in Rural Area”. Which of the following statement is correct related to this.</p> <p>a. New modes of communication, particularly the telephone and the television have changed.  b. Cultural lag is now much shorter or non existent.  c. Change in the technological organization of agriculture.  d. No change in land reforms.</p>	<b>1</b>
	<b>SECTION B</b>	
<b>17.</b>	<p>In a society, people are ranked as rich or poor, powerful or powerless.  <b>Name the concept that explains this ranking.</b></p>	<b>2</b>
<b>18.</b>	<p>A weaver in 19th-century India could no longer sell his handmade cloth after British mill cloth entered local markets at lower prices.  <b>Question:</b>  What does this situation tell us about the impact of colonial policies on Indian handicraftsmen?</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>19.</b>	<p>Changes in modes of mass transport may also bring about significant social change in cities.  Justify the given statement.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>20.</b>	<p>What is meant by ‘dominant Caste’? By whom this term was named?    <b>OR</b>  Write the main functions of family.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>21.</b>	<p>Establish the relationship between Sociology and economics.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>22.</b>	<p>A student studies how family, school, and religion influence behaviour in society.  <b>Which sociological concept is being used here? Name it.</b></p>	<b>2</b>
<b>23.</b>	<p>The Industrial cities gave birth to a completely new kind of urban world. Write any two symbols of it.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>24.</b>	<p>Explain the term social control.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>25.</b>	<p>How family is gendered?    <b>OR</b>  Modern society also witnesses a shift in the location of work. How?</p>	<b>2</b>
	<b>SECTION C</b>	
<b>26.</b>	<p>What is Role conflict? Khasi Matriliney generates intense role conflict for men. How?</p>	<b>4</b>
<b>27.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:</b></p> <p>Traditionally, the caste system in India was rigid and based on birth, determining a person’s occupation, social status, and interactions. Over time, factors such as constitutional provisions, education, urbanisation, industrialisation, social reform movements, and democratic politics have</p>	<b>4</b>

	<p>weakened these rigid boundaries. Despite these changes, caste continues to influence social and political life in new ways.</p> <p><b>Question:</b> Analyse how <b>any three factors</b> have contributed to the changing nature of the caste system in India. Support your answer with suitable examples.</p>	
28.	“Punishment or greater discussion are the best way to resolve conflicts”. Discuss.	4
29.	Highlights the main points of material aspect of culture.	4
30.	According to Max Weber, what is Authority? Explain with different examples.	4
31.	What is ‘Ideal Type’? Weber used the Ideal Type to illustrate the three types of authority. Write in detail.	4
	OR	
	How was the Industrial Revolution responsible for giving rise to sociology?	
32.	Write the characteristics of Welfare State.	4
<b>SECTION D</b>		
33	<p><b>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions:</b></p> <p>Cultural change is the way in which societies change their patterns of culture. The impetus for change can be internal or external. In regard to internal causes, for instance, new method of farming or agriculture can boost agricultural production, which can transform the nature of food consumption and quality of life of an agrarian community. On the other hand, external intervention in the form of conquest or colonisation can also affect deep seated changes in the cultural practices and behaviour of a society.</p> <p>Cultural change can occur through changes in the natural environment, contact with other cultures or processes of adaptation. Changes in the natural environment or ecology can drastically alter the way of life of a people.</p> <p>(a) What is a cultural change? (2)  (b) How did colonisation make changes in the cultural practices? (2)  (c) How can changes in natural environment can alter the way of life of a people? (2)</p>	6
34.	“Formal education alone is not sufficient for the complete development of an individual.”	6
	<p><b>Question:</b> Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer by discussing the <b>importance of education</b> and the role of its <b>various forms</b>.</p>	
35.	According to Ghurye, write the characteristic of caste.	6

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