

**SAMPLE PAPER 6**  
**SOCIOLOGY/CLASS XI**

**Max. Marks 80**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**General Instructions**

Question No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.

Question No. 15-21 are of 4 marks each and are to be answered in about 80 words each.

Question No. 22-25 are of 6 marks each and are to be answered in about 200 words each.

Question No.25 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered with the help of the passage given

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1. How is 'Quantitative' method of research different from 'Qualitative' method of research? 2
  2. What is assembly line production? 2
  3. What is division of labour? 2
  4. Define 'Capitalism'? 2
  5. Mention any two challenges to social order in urban areas. 1+1
  6. What factors determine the choice of (research) method? 2
  7. What is contestation? 2
  8. Explain a 'slum'. 2
  9. What is 'Urban Agglomeration'. 2
  10. Define Dominate Castes. 1+1
  11. What is Mono-culture? 2
  12. Define the concept of 'Ideal Type'. 2
  13. What are 'Gated Communities'? 2
  14. Define Kinship and its types. 2
  15. Explain Ethnocentrism. How different is it from Cosmopolitanism? 4
  16. Define Socialization. Explain 'Mass Media' as an agency of socialization. 1+3
  17. Define Objective. What are the problems for objectivity in social science/ sociology? 2+2
  18. Explain the role of Enlightenment in the emergence of sociology? 4
  19. What were the features of work in Pre-Modern Societies? 4
  20. Differentiate between mechanical and organic solidarity. 2+2

OR

Differentiate between power and authority.

21. Why are environment problems also social problems? 4

OR

Explain the social changes brought about due to industrial revolution.

22. Differentiate between competition and conflict. Give examples. 3+3

23. Define alienation. Explain Marxian concept of class struggle. 2+4

24. Differentiate between participant and non-participant observation. 3+3

25. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:-

When men migrate to urban areas, woman have to plough and manage the agricultural fields. Many a time they become the sole providers of their families. Such households are known as female headed households. Widowhood too might create such familial arrangement. Or it may happen when men get remarried and stop sending remittance to their wives, children and other dependents. In such a situation, women have to ensure the maintenance of the family. Among the Kolams, a tribal community in south-eastern Maharashtra and northern Andhra Pradesh, a female headed household is an accepted norm.

(i) What is understood by 'feminisation of agriculture'? 2

(ii) State any two causes of 'feminisation'. Name the states where this norm is practised. 2+2