

Plus One Xmas Examination December-2025

Sociology Answer Key (Unofficial)

<i>One Mark Questions.</i>	
1.	Reference group
2	Exogamy
3	C Wright Mills
4	Walter Ong
5	Material
6	Self reflexivity
7	Status
8	Emile Durkheim
9	Gentrification
10	Global Warming
<i>Two Mark Questions.</i>	
11	Sovereignty and Citizenship
12	Knowledge based on naturalistic and individualistic explanation
13	Multiple methods to focus on the same research problem and study it from different vantage points.
14	Mechanical solidarity and Organic Solidarity
15	Societies using technologies and products that we do not fully grasp.
<i>four Mark Questions</i>	
16	<p>Sociology and Anthropology : Social Anthropology is close to the study of sociology. Both Sociology and Social Anthropology deal human society</p> <p>Sociology and Psychology : Both study human behaviour.</p>

	Social psychology serves as a bridge between psychology and sociology.										
17	Caste: Ascriptive, no social mobility Class: Achieved, Social mobility										
18	Ethnocentrism: Process of applying our cultural values to evaluate the behavior and beliefs of people from other cultures. Cosmopolitanism: Opposite of Ethnocentrism. do not evaluate other people and their beliefs on the basis of his own beliefs.										
19	Gated community: The creation of affluent neighborhoods that are separated from their surroundings by walls and gates, with controlled entry and exit. Authority: legitimate power										
Five Mark Questions.											
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sociology gives an insight into human life. 2. Studies the interactions between individuals. 3. Studies national issues. 4. Studies global issues. <p>Give examples</p>										
21	Informal Education (SIMPLE SOCIETY) Ancient No formal schooling. Children learnt customs and their way of life . Depends on values, based on family, kin, tribe, caste or religion. Formal Education (COMPLEX SOCIETY) Modern Division of labor. Education is formal and explicit. Rest on abstract universalist values.										
22	A) Social stratification refers to structural inequalities between different groupings of people. B) Life chances, Social status and political influence.										
23	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Field work</td><td>Bronislaw Malinowski</td></tr> <tr> <td>Methodological issues</td><td>Objectivity</td></tr> <tr> <td>Golden Bough</td><td>James Frazer</td></tr> <tr> <td>Street Corner society</td><td>William Foote Whyte</td></tr> <tr> <td>Village upliftment program</td><td>Mahatma Gandhi</td></tr> </table>	Field work	Bronislaw Malinowski	Methodological issues	Objectivity	Golden Bough	James Frazer	Street Corner society	William Foote Whyte	Village upliftment program	Mahatma Gandhi
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Six Mark Questions.

24	Explain different families.
25	<p>Culture is a common understanding, which is learned and developed through social interaction with others in society. E.g., Family, social group, community etc</p> <p>Three Dimensions of Culture</p> <p>Cognitive:</p> <p>Normative :</p> <p>Material: Explain each with examples</p>
26	<p>Field work</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>Interview..... Explain each</p>
27	<p>The opportunities to individuals and groups to engage in competition, cooperation or conflict are shaped by social structure and social stratification.</p> <p>Explain about Cooperation and Conflict as social processes</p>

Eight Mark Questions.

28	<p>A) Social group: Collection of continuously interacting persons who share common interest, culture, values and norms within a given society.</p> <p>B) Explain any three types of social groups</p>
29	<p>Social change refers to changes that are significant that is, changes which alter the 'underlying structure of an object or situation over a period of time'</p> <p>There are five broad types of sources or causes of social change: Environmental, technological, economic, political and cultural. Explain four of them</p>
30	<p>Resource depletion, Pollution, Global warming, Genetically Modified Organisms and natural and man made environmental disasters. Explain each</p>