FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION FEBRUARY-2023 SOCIOLOGY ANSWER KEY(Unofficial)

	One Mark Questions.		
1.	Aggregates		
2	The Enlightenment		
3	Ascribed Status		
4	Ethnocentrism		
5	Reflexivity		
6	Social status		
7	Violence		
8	Emile Durkhiem		
9	The Village		
10	Positive state		
Two Mark Questions.			
11	Formal : State , Law Informal : Smile , Criticisms		
12	Functioning of Officials. Hierarchical Ordering of Positions OR Any other two		
13	Uses multiple methods to focus on the same research problem and study it from different vantage points.		
14	Rise in global temperature , Melting of polar ice and increasing level of seawater, Other climatic changes and ecological imbalances Write any two points OR Any other relevant points		
15	Root meaning of the word tradition is to transmit. Strongly rooted in the past that is kept alive through the repeated recalling and retelling of stories and myths OR Any other relevant explanation		
Four Mark Questions			
16	a) Naturalistic and individualistic explanation. Maybe right or wrong. (Common sense)		

	b) Concept introduced by CW Mills. Discusses problems and public issues	the relationship between personal			
17	Mechanical solidarity. Primitive society Solidarity of Similarity.	<u>Organic solidarity.</u> Modern society. Solidarity of differences			
	Small population.	High Population.			
	Low division of labor	Complex division of labor.			
18	 Cognitive: Means Knowing, perceiving or coa cell-phone as ours, recognizing the cartoor Normative: rules of conduct. Eg:not opening at death. Material aspect of Culture: refers to tools, te modes of transportation, as well as instrume Examples are:- TV, Radio, Furniture etc 	of a politician. other people's letters, performing rituals chnologies, machines, buildings and			
19	Gentrification: Conversion of a previously lower clack class one. Gated communities: Neighborhoods that are separately gates, with controlled entry and exit are called				
	Five Mark Questions.				
20	Social Anthropology Study of Primitive and simple societies Long field work tradition, living in the community Use quantitative and qualitative methods of study Use ethnographic research methods.	Sociology Study modern and complex society No long field work and living in practice Survey methods and quantitative data. Statistics and the questionnaire mode			
21	Serial Monogamy: Individuals can marry again on the death of their first spouse or after divorce. Endogamy Life partners can be selected only from within the group. Exogamy: Someone marriage from outside the group Add examples:				
22.	Competition: Social process - Shaped by social struit without competition - competition is dominant in so Features of Capitalism: 1. Expansion of trade.	•			

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	2. Division of labor			
	3. Specialization			
	4. Increasing productivity.			
23	Karl Marx	Alienation		
	Emile Durkhiem	Social Facts		
	Max Weber	Ideal Type		
	Industrial Revolution	Spinning Jenny		
	French Revolution	1789		
	French Revolution	1709		
		Six Mark Questions.		
24	Family:			
	1. Joint and Nuclear Family			
	2. Patrilineal and Matrilineal	Family		
	3. Family of Orientation and	Procreation		
	4. Patrilocal and Matrilocal F	Family (Residence) Explain		
	5. Patriarchal and Matriarch	al Family (Authority) Explain		
	Kinship:			
	Relatedness or connection	n by blood or marriage or adoption.		
	"the bond of blood or ma	rriage which binds people together in group"		
25	5 Write all Six features of caste as described by G.S Ghurye			
	Caste is an institution based on segmental division.			
	Caste is based on hierarchical division.			
	3. Involves restriction	ns on social interaction, especially the sharing of food.		
	4. Caste also involve	s differential rights and duties for different castes.		
	5. Caste restricts the	choice of occupation.		
	6. Caste involves stri	ct restrictions on marriage. Eg: Endogamy		
26	Types of social change:			
	By its sources or causes; by its	nature, or the kind of impact it has on society; and by its		
	pace or speed.			
	1. Evolutionary			
	2. Revolutionary			
	3. Structural			
	4. Changes in values and be	eliefs can also lead to social change		
	5. Changes in other kinds (Eg: 'Industrial revolution' or 'Telecommunications revolution)		
27	An interview is basically a guide	d conversation between the researcher and the respondent.		
	Types: (Explain each)			

	1. Structured (loosely structured , strictly structured)
	2. Unstructured.
	Eight <i>Mark Questions.</i>
28	Socialization: The process by which one becomes a human social being. It is a vital part of a
	person's life and a lifelong process.
	Different Agencies: (Explain each)
	1. Family
	2. Peer group
	3. Schools
	4. Mass media
	5. Others (Religion , Caste , Custom , Law etc)
29	Social group: Explain each
	1. Primary and Secondary Social Groups
	2. Community and Society or Association
	3. In-Groups and Out-Groups
	4. Peer Groups
	5. Reference Group
30	Major Environmental problems:
	1. Resource depletion
	2. Pollution
	3. Global warming
	4. Genetically modified organisms
	5. Natural and man made disasters.
	(Note all points and Explain first two only)

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