

**QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11**

# Terms, Concepts and their Use in Sociology

Sociology · Chapter 2 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	<b>15</b>	<b>20 min</b>	<b>+1 / 0</b>	<b>≥ 12/15</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

Reinforce the four core topics of Terms, Concepts and their Use in Sociology via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

**SECTION · QUICK DRILL**

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

**Q1.** Which of the following is NOT a defining feature of a social group?

- (A) Regular interaction among members
- (B) A sense of belonging (we-feeling)
- (C) Shared norms or interests
- (D) Members simply standing in the same place without interacting

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q2.** The term 'primary group' was coined by:

- (A) W. G. Sumner
- (B) Ferdinand Tonnies
- (C) C. H. Cooley
- (D) Max Weber

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

**Q3.** Which of these is the BEST example of a secondary group?

- (A) A family
- (B) A close friendship circle
- (C) A multinational company
- (D) A small village kin-group

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

**Q4.** The distinction between the 'in-group' (we) and the 'out-group' (they) was made by:

- (A) C. H. Cooley
- (B) W. G. Sumner
- (C) Auguste Comte
- (D) Emile Durkheim

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

**Q5.** A group whose standards a person uses as a model to judge and guide themselves, even without belonging to it, is a:

- (A) Primary group
- (B) Reference group
- (C) Out-group
- (D) Aggregate

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q6.** Ferdinand Tonnies used the term 'Gemeinschaft' to describe:

- (A) Impersonal, contractual, goal-based ties of modern society
- (B) Personal, emotional, traditional community bonds
- (C) The state and its laws
- (D) Economic class divisions

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q7.** In sociology, the term 'status' means:

- (A) A person's wealth and prestige
- (B) Any position a person occupies in society, high or low
- (C) A person's job only
- (D) A person's reputation

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q8.** Which of the following is an ASCRIBED status?

- (A) Doctor
- (B) Team captain
- (C) Sex / caste at birth
- (D) College graduate

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

**Q9.** The whole collection of statuses a person occupies at one time is called the:

- (A) Role-set (B) Status-set  
(C) Reference group (D) In-group

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q10.** A 'role' in sociology refers to:

- (A) A position a person occupies (B) The behaviour expected of a person who occupies a status  
(C) A person's wealth (D) A type of group

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q11.** A working mother torn between an urgent office meeting and her sick child experiences:

- (A) Role-set (B) Status-set  
(C) Role conflict (D) Social control

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q12.** Which is the CLOSED system of stratification in which status is ascribed by birth and tied to ritual purity?

- (A) Class (B) Caste  
(C) Estate (D) Slavery

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q13.** The medieval European feudal system of legally defined nobility, clergy and commoners is the \_\_\_ system of stratification:

- (A) Caste (B) Class  
(C) Estate (D) Slavery

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q14.** Informal social control is typically exercised through:

- (A) Courts and police (B) Written laws and official punishment  
(C) Praise, gossip, ridicule and disapproval (D) Imprisonment and fines

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q15.** A medal awarded for bravery is an example of a:

- (A) Negative sanction (B) Positive sanction  
(C) Role conflict (D) Reference group

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

**Q1. Answer: D**

Mere physical co-presence without interaction makes an AGGREGATE, not a social group. A social group needs interaction, we-feeling and shared norms.

**Q2. Answer: C**

C. H. Cooley coined 'primary group' to describe small, intimate, face-to-face groups that form the individual's personality.

**Q3. Answer: C**

A multinational company is large, impersonal and goal-directed — a secondary group. The others are intimate primary groups.

**Q4. Answer: B**

W. G. Sumner distinguished the in-group ('we', to which one belongs) from the out-group ('they', to which one does not).

**Q5. Answer: B**

A reference group is the group one looks TO as a model for behaviour and self-evaluation, whether or not one is a member.

**Q6. Answer: B**

Gemeinschaft = community: personal, emotional, traditional bonds. Gesellschaft = society/association: impersonal, contractual, goal-based ties.

**Q7. Answer: B**

Sociologically, a status is any POSITION in society (mother, student, citizen) — NOT prestige or wealth, which is the everyday meaning.

**Q8. Answer: C**

Sex and caste are ascribed — assigned at birth without effort. Doctor, captain and graduate are achieved statuses earned through effort.

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**Q9. Answer: B**

The status-set is all the statuses a person holds at once (daughter, student, captain, citizen). The role-set is the roles of a SINGLE status.

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**Q10. Answer: B**

A role is the expected behaviour attached to a status. The status is the position; the role is its behavioural side.

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**Q11. Answer: C**

Role conflict is the strain when the roles of two statuses (employee and mother) make incompatible demands at the same time.

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**Q12. Answer: B**

Caste is closed: status is ascribed by birth, occupation is hereditary, and rank rests on ritual purity and endogamy. Mobility is essentially impossible.

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**Q13. Answer: C**

The estate system divided feudal Europe into legally defined strata (nobility, clergy, commoners) with fixed rights and duties.

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**Q14. Answer: C**

Informal control works through everyday, unofficial means — praise, gossip, ridicule, approval and disapproval — especially in primary groups.

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**Q15. Answer: B**

A positive sanction REWARDS conformity or good behaviour (praise, prizes, medals). A negative sanction punishes deviance.