

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11

Understanding Social Institutions

Sociology · Chapter 3 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

| DATE | TOTAL MARKS 15 | DURATION 20 min | MARKING +1 / 0 | TARGET ≥ 12/15 |
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OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Understanding Social Institutions 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. A social institution is BEST described as:

(A) A large building such as a school or court

(B) A stable cluster of norms, values, statuses and roles organised around a basic social need

(C) A group of friends

(D) A government department

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q2. The perspective that asks 'what NEED does an institution meet and how does it keep society stable?' is the:

(A) Conflict perspective

(B) Functionalist perspective

(C) Feminist perspective

(D) Interpretive perspective

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q3. The perspective that asks 'WHOSE interests does an institution serve and how does it reproduce inequality?' is the:

(A) Functionalist perspective

(B) Conflict perspective

(C) Evolutionary perspective

(D) Common-sense view

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q4. A family consisting only of a couple and their unmarried children is a:

(A) Joint family

(B) Extended family

(C) Nuclear family

(D) Matrilineal family

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q5. A system in which descent is traced through the MOTHER's line is called:

(A) Patrilineal

(B) Matrilineal

(C) Neolocal

(D) Monogamous

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q6. Marriage of one man to more than one woman is called:

(A) Polyandry

(B) Monogamy

(C) Polygyny

(D) Endogamy

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q7. Marriage of one woman to more than one man is called:

(A) Polygyny

(B) Polyandry

(C) Monogamy

(D) Exogamy

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q8. Relatives linked to you by BLOOD or descent (parents, siblings, children) are called:

(A) Affinal kin

(B) Consanguineal kin

(C) Fictive kin

(D) Neolocal kin

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q9. Your mother-in-law is an example of:

(A) Consanguineal kin

(B) Affinal kin

(C) A nuclear relative

(D) Descent kin

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q10. Power that is regarded as LEGITIMATE and is obeyed willingly is called:

- (A) Force (B) Authority
(C) Coercion (D) Influence

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q11. The institution that claims, within a territory, the legitimate authority to make binding rules and use force is the:

- (A) Family (B) Market
(C) State (D) Church

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q12. The way tasks are divided among different people and groups in the economy is called the:

- (A) Hidden curriculum (B) Division of labour
(C) Profane order (D) Kinship system

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q13. According to Durkheim, religion divides the world into the sacred and the:

- (A) Holy (B) Profane
(C) Divine (D) Eternal

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q14. Sociology studies religion mainly by asking:

- (A) Whether God exists (B) Whether religious beliefs are true
(C) What religion DOES in society (D) Which religion is best

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q15. The unstated norms and values (punctuality, obedience, competition) that students absorb in school is called the:

- (A) Formal syllabus (B) Hidden curriculum
(C) Division of labour (D) Sacred order

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

An institution is a patterned set of norms and roles around a basic need (family, economy, polity, religion) — NOT a building or a single organisation.

Q2. Answer: B

The functionalist perspective sees institutions as parts performing functions that maintain social order and stability.

Q3. Answer: B

The conflict perspective (drawing on Marx) stresses power, dominant-group interests and the reproduction of inequality.

Q4. Answer: C

A nuclear family = a couple plus their unmarried children only. An extended/joint family includes members beyond this unit.

Q5. Answer: B

Matrilineal descent is reckoned through the mother's line (e.g. among the Khasi and Nairs). Patrilineal traces through the father.

Q6. Answer: C

Polygyny = one man, several wives. Polyandry = one woman, several husbands. Both are sub-types of polygamy.

Q7. Answer: B

Polyandry = one woman married to more than one man — a rarer form found among some Himalayan communities and the Toda.

Q8. Answer: B

Consanguineal kin are related by blood/descent; affinal kin are related by marriage (in-laws, spouse).

Q9. Answer: B

Affinal kin are related by MARRIAGE — in-laws and one's spouse. A mother-in-law is affinal, not a blood relative.

Q10. Answer: B

Authority = power seen as legitimate and rightful. Power without legitimacy rests on force; authority rests on consent.

Q11. Answer: C

The state claims a monopoly of the legitimate use of force over a territory and population.

Q12. Answer: B

The division of labour is the allocation of tasks among different people/groups, central to economic life.

Q13. Answer: B

Durkheim distinguished the SACRED (set apart, awe-inspiring) from the PROFANE (ordinary, everyday).

Q14. Answer: C

Sociology brackets the truth question and studies religion as a social institution — what it does (solidarity, identity, power).

Q15. Answer: B

The hidden curriculum is the set of unstated lessons schools transmit beyond the official subjects.