



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAMPLE PAPER

HALF YEARLY EXAMS SESSION 2025 – 26

CLASS – XII

TIME : 3 HRS.

SUBJECT – SOCIOLOGY

M.M:80

General Instructions

- The question paper is divided into four sections.
- There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- Section – A includes question no. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
- Section – B includes question no. 17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Section – C includes question no. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section – D includes question no. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

SECTION – A

- There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Identify the option that does not hold true in this context.
(a) Malnutrition (b) Frequent childbirth
(c) Inadequate immunisation (d) High socio-economic status
- Which of the following does not lead to population explosion?
(a) Low level of economic development can lead to population explosion.
(b) It happens due to high birth rate and low death rate.
(c) It takes longer for the society to alter reproductive behaviour.
(d) Reduced fertility rate.
- India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050. This happens due to _____.
(a) population momentum (b) population explosion (c) population policy (d) national health policy
- Ageing population implies _____.
(a) low dependency ratio (b) high dependency ratio
(c) window of economic opportunity (d) high death rate
- Which of the following factors is not responsible for the caste system to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes in the contemporary period?
(a) Subsidised public education. (b) Expansion of state sector jobs after independence.
(c) Opportunities offered by rapid development. (d) No inherited educational or economic capital.
- The newly married couple stays with the groom's parents. Which form of family is this?
(a) Patrilocal (b) Neolocal (c) Matrilocal (d) Patrilineal
- Unlike the death rate _____ does not register a sharp fall because it is a socio-cultural phenomenon.
(a) birth rate (b) maternal mortality rate (c) life expectancy (d) dependency ratio
- Demographic data are not important for which of the following?
(a) Planning and implementation of state policies. (b) Economic development.
(c) General public welfare. (d) Preventing disintegration of joint families

9. The rate of natural increase is the difference between _____.
 (a) birth rate and maternal mortality rate (b) maternal mortality rate and life expectancy
 (c) dependency ratio and death rate (d) birth rate and death rate
10. Caste system imposes rules. Which of the following is incorrect in this context?
 (a) Caste groups are endogamous. (b) Caste is a hierarchical system.
 (c) Occupational choices are open. (d) There are restrictions on food sharing.
11. How did the British try to understand the complexity of the caste system?
 (a) Interview (b) Survey (c) Participant observation (d) Interview and participant observation
12. Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements– control over vital economic resources and _____.
 (a) issues relating to matters of ethnic–cultural identity (b) globalisation
 (c) colonialism (d) secularisation
13. It was in the _____ and _____ spheres that caste has proved strongest.
 (a) economic, technical (b) religious, technical (c) cultural, educational (d) cultural, domestic
14. Assertion: The emergence of Sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography.
 Reasoning: This happened due to the rise of nation-states and the emergence of the modern science of statistics.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) Both A and R are false.
 (d) A is false and R is true.
15. Assertion: There is a close relationship between disability and poverty.
 Reason: Disabled people are not amongst the poorest in poor countries.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) Both A and R are false.
 (d) A is true and R is false.
16. Assertion: Most states feared that the recognition of cultural diversity would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society.
 Reason: Accommodating these differences is not challenging.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true and R is false. (d) A is false and R is true

SECTION –B

17. How have tribes been classified in India?
18. "Often we discuss social exclusion and discrimination as though they pertain to differential economic resources alone. This however is only partially true." Determine using two examples that social exclusion and discrimination do not pertain to differential economic resources alone.
19. Identify the reasons why cultural diversity presents tough challenges.
20. "The religious or cultural minorities–regardless of their economic or social position–are politically vulnerable." Justify.
21. Identify the markers that led to regionalism in the Indian context.
22. Show the relation between stereotype, prejudice and discrimination

OR

What makes the OBCs a difficult political category to work with?

23. Which factor has aided female foeticide?
24. What is meant by the age structure of the population?
25. What are the different forms that the family can take?

SECTION – C

26. Explain in detail the concept of Sanskritization.
27. Describe some of the policies designed to address caste inequality.
28. What are some of the rules that the caste system imposes?
29. Why did Malthus believe that catastrophic events like famine and epidemics that cause mass deaths were inevitable?
30. Explain the term untouchability.
31. What is meant by cultural diversity? Why is India considered to be a very diverse country?
32. Explain the impact of communalism on Indian society.

SECTION – D

33 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Niyamgiri Hills is home to Dongria Kondh, a particularly vulnerable tribal group, who had unanimously voted against a project by state government-owned Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) and Sterlite Industries which wanted to mine bauxite. The villages' decision followed a landmark Supreme Court verdict on April 18, 2013, that vindicated the decade-long movement. The court said forest clearance for the mining project, which had been withdrawn by the Environment Ministry in 2010, could be given only after taking the consent of the gram sabha or village councils, in the region in tandem with the Forest Right Act (FRA).

- (a) What is a social movement? 2
- (b) Based on your reading of the passage, identify the issues that the social movement addresses. 2
- (c) Would you classify this social movement as old or new? Give reasons for your answer. 2

34. Read the passage and answer the following.

Not only the bulk of India's population, nearly two-thirds, is in the working age group from 15-64 years, the median age of the country is still just 24 (even it's up from 22 a decade ago) making it a rather young country with a large potentially productive workforce. On both counts, however, there are wide variations across states. While India might have a whopping 767.5 million in the working age group, the proportion of working age population varies widely from a high of 74.3% in tiny Daman and Diu, to a low of 55% in Bihar where 40% of the population is in the 0–14 age group. It is the same in Uttar Pradesh, another high fertility state, here the working age population constitutes just 58.6% while children constitute 36% of the population. For India, the proportion of children (0–14 years) is 31%. In low fertility states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu, children constitute just 23% and 24% of the population. Of the larger states, Tamil Nadu has the highest proportion of population in the working age, 69.8%. In general, among the larger states, the list of states with a high proportion of the population in the working ages bracket overlaps quite a lot with the list of states generally considered among the more developed. This is a good news to the extent that they are better placed to make 'demographic dividend pay than others. (Times of India, 8 September 2013)

- (a) What is the demographic dividend? (2)
- (b) Name the states with highest and the lowest working age population. Also give the reasons of such variations found across states. (4)

35. What are the major issues taken up by the women's movement over its history?

OR

What are some of the features of social stratification?