



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

(SAMPLE PAPER)

SESSION 2026 – 27

SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY

GRADE – XII

TIME : 03 HRS

M.M:80

General Instructions

- (a) The question paper is divided into four sections.
- (b) There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (c) Section – A includes question no. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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

(16x1=16)

1. Which of the following is an example of social exclusion?
(a) Getting good marks in exam (b) Being denied entry to a temple because of caste
(c) Winning a lottery (d) Getting a government job
2. The system in which a person's status is determined by birth and cannot be changed is called _____.
(a) Class system (b) Caste system (c) Democracy (d) Secularism
3. "Unity in Diversity" in India mainly faces which challenge?
(a) Overpopulation (b) Communalism and Regionalism
(c) Pollution (d) Poverty
4. Which Article of the Indian Constitution promotes the cultural and educational rights of minorities?
(a) Article 14 (b) Article 21 (c) Article 29 (d) Article 370
5. Which of the following factors is not responsible for making 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
6. The newly married couple stays with the groom's parents. Which form of family is this?
(a) Patrilocal (b) Neolocal (c) Matrilocal (d) Patrilineal

7. 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
8. 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. Which of the following statements best explains why the "Sex Ratio" in India was historically unfavourable to females?
(a) Higher female migration to cities
(b) Preference for male children, female foeticide, and neglect of girl child health
(c) More females dying in accidents
(d) Government policy of compulsory male education
12. In the context of Indian society, which feature distinguishes "Caste" from "Class" as a system of social stratification?
(a) Both are based on economic status
(b) Caste is achieved while class is ascribed
(c) Caste is ascribed by birth and hereditary, while Class is achieved and can change
(d) There is no difference between Caste and Class in India .
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 (A): Urbanisation has increased occupational mobility in India. Reason (R): Cities provide a greater variety of employment opportunities than villages.
(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
15. Assertion (A): Modernisation encourages scientific thinking. Reason (R): It promotes rationality, innovation and technological development.
(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
16. Assertion (A): Migration from villages to cities affects rural society. Reason (R): It changes the rural

labour force and family structure.

- (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

(9x2=18)

- 17. Write any two features of social stratification.
- 18. How did social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Jyotiba Phule contribute to cultural change in colonial India?
- 19. What schemes have been launched by the Indian Government to support rural development?
- 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. Do you think the process of globalisation in India has benefited the majority of the population equally? Justify your answer.

OR

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

- 23. Name two challenges faced by mill workers.
- 24. What is meant by the age structure of the population?
- 25. What are the different forms that the family can take?

SECTION – C

(7x4=28)

- 26. Compare Sanskritization and Westernisation as processes of cultural change.
- 27. How would you distinguish prejudice from other kinds of opinion or belief?
- 28. What are some of the rules that the caste system imposes?
- 29. Explain the impact of British colonial rule on Indian industry?
- 30. Explain the term untouchability.
- 31. What is meant by cultural diversity? Why is India considered to be a very diverse country?
- 32. How does contract labour impact rural employment?

SECTION – D

(3x6=18)

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

India is a diverse society with people belonging to different castes, tribes, religions, and communities. Despite constitutional guarantees of equality, many groups continue to face discrimination and exclusion. Social inequality is reflected in unequal access to education, employment, healthcare, and other opportunities. The Constitution provides measures such as reservation policies and legal safeguards to promote social justice and ensure equal opportunities for historically disadvantaged groups like the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). However, achieving complete equality requires both legal protection and changes in social attitudes.

Questions:

- (a) What is meant by social inequality? (2)
- (b) Name any two groups mentioned in the passage that have historically faced discrimination. (2)
- (c) Which Constitutional measure is mentioned in the passage to promote social justice? (1)
- (d) Why is legal protection alone not enough to eliminate social inequality? (1)

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

Indian society has undergone significant structural changes due to industrialisation, urbanisation, modern education, and technological development. The traditional joint family has gradually given way to nuclear families in many urban areas. Occupations are increasingly based on education and skills rather than caste. Improved transport and communication have increased mobility, enabling people to migrate for education and employment. These changes have transformed social institutions, family relationships, and occupational patterns while also creating new opportunities and challenges.

Questions

- (a) What is meant by structural change in society? (1)
- (b) Name any two factors responsible for structural change mentioned in the passage. (2)
- (c) How has industrialisation affected the family structure in India? (1)
- (d) Explain any two effects of structural change on Indian society. (2)

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

OR

What are the main features of secularism in India?