

**SAMPLES QUESTION FOR
ASSERTION & REASON AND CONTENT BASED QUESTIONS**

CLASS-XI

SOCIOLOGY

Question no 1 & 2 are MCQ type questions based on assertion & reason. The students have to choose the right option from the 4 (four) options (A, B, C, D).

Question no. 3 is a Short Answer Type I question and carries 4 marks and is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

1. Assertion (A): Social environments emerge from the interaction between biophysical ecology and human interventions.
Reason(R): Just as nature shapes society, society shapes nature.
 - A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

2. Assertion (A): Socialisation can be defined as the process whereby the helpless infant gradually becomes a self-aware, knowledgeable person, skilled in the ways of the culture into which she/he is born.
Reason (R): Even without formal age-grades, children over four or five usually spend a great deal of time in the company of friends of the same age.
 - A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

3. It is only when cultures come into contact with one another that the question of ethnocentrism arises. Ethnocentrism is the application of one's own cultural values in evaluating the behavior and beliefs of people from other cultures. This means that the cultural values projected as the standard or norm are considered superior to that of the beliefs and values of other cultures.

Ethnocentrism is the opposite of cosmopolitanism, which values other cultures for their difference. A cosmopolitan outlook does not seek to evaluate the values and beliefs of other people according to one's own. It celebrates and accommodates different cultural propensities within its fold and promotes cultural exchange and borrowings to enrich one's own culture. The English language has emerged as a leading vehicle of international communication through its constant inclusion of foreign words into its vocabulary. Again the popularity of Hindi film music can be attributed to its borrowings from western pop music as well as from different traditions of Indian folk and semi-classical forms like the bhangra and ghazal.

A modern society is appreciative of cultural difference and does not close its doors to cultural influences from abroad. But such influences are always incorporated in a distinctive way, which can combine with elements of indigenous culture. The English language despite its foreign inclusions does not become a separate language, nor does Hindi film music lose its character through borrowings. The absorption of diverse styles, forms, sounds and artifacts provides an identity to a cosmopolitan culture. In a global world where modern means of communication are shrinking distances between cultures, a cosmopolitan outlook allows diverse influences to enrich one's own culture.

Q.1. What is ethnocentrism?

Q. 2. What are the main characteristics of a cosmopolitan society?