

A. Very short Question Answer (1 mark each)

1. **From which language the word 'sociology' has been derived?**

Ans : Latin and Greek languages.

2. **From which words the term 'sociology' has been derived?**

Ans : Latin word 'Socius' and Greek word 'Logos'.

3. **What does the word 'socius' mean?**

Ans : Companion.

4. **What is sociology?**

Ans : Sociology is the study of human society.

5. **Give a definition of sociology.**

Ans : According to M. Johnson, "sociology is the science that deals with social group".

6. **Who was the author of the book "principles of educational sociology"?**

Ans : George Pyne.

7. **Who is the author of the book "Democracy and Education"?**

Ans : John Dewey

8. **Who for the first time coined the word 'sociology'?**

Ans : Auguste Comte (1839).

9. **What is educational sociology?**

Ans : Educational sociology is the study of education as a social process.

10. Who is known as the father of sociology?

Ans : Auguste Comte.

11. Name the first book on educational sociology written by Smith in 1917.

Ans : Introduction to Educational sociology.

12. Name the book published by George Payne in 1928.

Ans : The Principles of Education sociology.

13. Name two books written by John Dewey.

Ans : 'The school and society' and 'Education and Democracy'.

14. In which year did the journal of educational sociology rename as journal of sociology of education?

Ans : 1963.

15. What is sociology of education?

Ans : It is that branch of knowledge which presents a sociological theory of education.

16. From which Latin word the term "education" is derived?

Ans : Latin word "educare".

17. Who realised the importance of sociological approach in education?

Ans : John Dewey.

18. How many books were published in USA on educational sociology in between 1916-36?

Ans : 25 text books.

19. What is social group?

Ans : Social group can be said to be a collection of people living together.

20. Define group.

Ans : A group is a system of social interaction.

21. Give a characteristics of social group.

Ans : A social group is a collection of individuals.

22. Give an example of primary group.

Ans : Family.

23. Give a characteristics of primary group.

Ans : The members of primary group have great intimacy.

24. Who classified group in to primary and secondary?

Ans : C.H. Cooley.

25. Give an example of secondary group.

Ans : Political party.

26. Give a feature of secondary group.

Ans : Big is size.

27. Who classified group into horizontal and vertical group?

Ans : P.A. Sorokin

28. What is social interaction?

Ans : It is a process by which men inter penetrate the minds of each other.

29. "Culture and society are the products of social interaction" who said this?

Ans : Wilson and Kolb.

30. Mention a mechanism of social interaction.

Ans : Imitation.

31. From which Greek word the term 'dynamic' is derived?

Ans. Greek word which means force.

32. What is group dynamic?

Ans : We can describe group dynamic as the forces operating with the groups.

33. Mention a factor of group dynamic?

Ans : Leadership.

34. What is a leader?

Ans : Leader is one who succeed in getting others to follow

him.

35. Mention a characteristics of leadership.

Ans : The activity of leadership is the influence people and to get their co-operation.

36. Mention a quality of leadership.

Ans : Knowledge of group psychology.

37. From which two words the term co-operation is derived?

Ans : Latin word co which means together and operan which means to work.

38. What is co-operation?

Ans : Joint work or working together for common rewards.

39. What is assimilation?

Ans : Assimilation is the social process whereby attitudes of many persons are united.

40. What does the word dynamics means?

Ans : Changing.

41. Who wrote the book 'World Immigration'?

Ans : M. R. Davis.

42. What is accommodation?

Ans : It is the process of getting along inspite of differences.

43. Who classified group into territorial aud non-territorial groups?

Ans : Park and Burgess.

44. Fill in the blanks :

(a) Sociology is the science of

Ans : Social relationship.

(b) is the considered as father of sociology.

Ans : Auguste Comte

(c) 'logos' meant

Ans : Study of.

(d) 'Sociology is a general science of society' said by

Ans : Davis.

- (e) The book "Principles of Educational Sociology" written by

Ans : George Pyne.

- (f) Educational sociology is a branch of sociology.

Ans : Applied

- (g) Introduction to educational sociology written by W. Smith published in

Ans : 1917.

- (h) Auguste Comte coined the word sociology in the year

Ans : 1839.

- (i) The Word 'societus' means.....

Ans : Society

- (j) Sociology of education is a branch of

Ans : Knowledge.

- (k) Journal of sociology of education came in to force in the year

Ans : 1963.

- (l) 'Democracy and Education' was written by.....

Ans : John Dewey.

- (m) George Pyne published his book named "The Principles of education Sociology" in the year

Ans : 1928

- (n) was the first who clearly indicated the wed for sociological approach in education.

Ans : Emile Durkheim.

- (o) Educational sociology is an important branch of

Ans : General sociology.

A. Very short Question Answer (1/2 marks)

1. **“Social change means a change in the culture and in its chief factors, material culture and non-material culture”. Who said this?**

Ans : Ogburn.

2. **What is Social Change?**

Ans : Social change is the change in society. It involves change in beliefs, desires, purpose and drives of the individuals forming the society.

3. **Mention two causes of social change.**

Ans : The two causes are –

- (i) Strain and conflict
- (ii) Revolutions

4. **Mention two characteristics of Social change.**

Ans :

- (a) Social change is a continuous process.
- (b) Social change results from interaction of a number of factors.

5. **Mention two factors of Social change.**

Ans :

- (a) Physical factors – the climate, animal life, rivers etc.
- (b) Breaking of new ideas.

6. **Mention a definition of culture.**

Ans : According to McLver, “Culture implies man’s mind,

spiritual and intellectual achievement”.

7. **What is the broader term of Social change?**

Ans : Cultural change.

8. **Name the types of culture?**

Ans : The types of culture are –

➤ Primitive culture

➤ Modern culture

➤ Material culture

➤ Non-material culture

9. **Mention two causes of cultural change.**

Ans :

(a) Science and technology

(b) Knowledge explosion

10. **Fill in the blanks :**

(a) **Social change means change in social**

Ans : Relationship

(b) **We have two types of culture - material and**

Ans : Non-material

(c) **Change is an integral part of**

Ans : Cultural lag

(d) **Change is the law of**

Ans : Culture

(e) **Culture is dynamic and**

Ans : Adaptive

(f) **The term civilisation is derived from the Latin word**

Ans : Civitas

(g) **Civitas means**

Ans : A city

11. **What is civilisation?**

Ans : Civilisation refers to all the attainments characteristics of human life is an organised city.

12. What is Social organisation?

Ans : Social organisation means a patterned relationship which binds the members in to cohesive linkase and gives them in identity which society recognise.

13. Mention two characteristics of Social organisation.

Ans :

- (i) It is not simple but complex and intricate.
- (ii) Every social organisation is guided by certain convention.

14. Mention two factors influencing social organisation.

Ans : The factors are –

- (a) Social welfare activities.
- (b) Social and economic planning.

15. Define social dis-organisation.

Ans : Social disorganisation is a disturbance in the patterns and mechanism of human relations.

16. Mention two factors influencing social disorganisation.

Ans : The factors –

- (a) Social or cultural change
- (b) War/cultural lag.

17. Mention two elements of culture.

Ans : Beliefs and values and Norms.

18. 'Education brings about changes in the behaviour of society' Who said this?

Ans : Brown.

19. Fill in the blanks :

(a) A culture is that total of life.

Ans : Way

(b) 'The Social Order' is written by

Ans : R. Bierstedi

(c) is a simple culture.

Ans : Primitive

(d) is more complex.

Ans : Modern culture

(e) Change that takes place within the preview is known as

Ans : Cultural change

(f) Cultural lag is a process.

Ans : Continuous

(g) No culture remains

Ans : Static

(h) is a lack of social solidarity.

Ans : Disorganisation

(i) Cultural lag is a factor of social

Ans : Disorganisation

(j) Social organisation motivates behaviour in individuals.

Ans : Cooperative

20. Mention two functions of culture.

Ans : Two functions are –

(a) Culture defines attitudes, values and goals.

(b) Culture moulds total personality.