



SOCIOLOGY HSSC-I **SECTION – A (Marks 20)**

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on this page and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed.

Do not use lead pencil.

حصہ اول لازمی ہے اس کے جوابات اسی صفحہ پر دئے گئے کہ نمبر کوڑے حصے کریں۔ گناہ کرنا ہوا
لکھنے کا اہتمام نہیں ہے۔ سیاہی خن کا استعمال منع ہے۔

Version No.				
3	0	3	8	1

ROLL NUMBER					

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

Answer Sheet No. _____

Invigilator Sign. _____

Fill the relevant bubble against each question according to curriculum:

Candidate Sign. _____

Question	سوال	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1. Word 'Sociology' is the combination of _____ words.	لفظ 'سوشیالوجی' کتنے الفاظ کا مجموعہ ہے؟								
2. Who is the founder of modern sociology?	سمنر جدید علمیات کا بانی کون ہے؟	Sumner	Auguste Comte	Ibne Khaldun	Durkheim				
3. According to whom "sociology is the study of social institutions"?	کس کے بقول معاشرتی اداروں کے مطالعہ کا نام علمیات ہے؟	Max Weber	Mclver	Durkheim	Ian Robertson				
4. In which institution the probation and parole officers work?	پرورشش اور پیرول آفیسر کس ادارے میں کام کرتے ہیں؟	School	Hospital	University	Jail				
5. Which is the laboratory of sociology?	علمیات کی تجربہ گاہ کہاں ہے؟	City	Village	Hospital	Society				
6. Which of the following is the result of social interaction?	درج شدہ میں سے کون سماجی تعامل کا نتیجہ ہے؟	Social processes	Walk	Action	Sleeping				
7. At least how many people are required for social action?	دو سماجی عمل میں کتنے کم از کم افراد درکار ہوتے ہیں؟	Two persons	One person	Five persons	Seven persons				
8. Cooperation between the opponents is called:	دو مخالفین کے درمیان تعاون کو کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟	Formal cooperation	Informal cooperation	Antagonistic cooperation	Opposition				



Question	سوال	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
9. Which of the following is the primary group?	Which of the following is the primary group? درج شدہ میں سے کون سا بنیادی گروہ ہے؟	Nation قوم	Society معاشرہ	Individuals افراد	Family خاندان	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. The students of the same class are in a/an:	The students of the same class are in a/an: ایک ہی جماعت کے طلباء کا تعلق کس گروہ سے ہوتا ہے؟	Out group خارجی گروہ	Primary group بنیادی گروہ	Secondary group ثانوی گروہ	In group داخلی گروہ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. Who introduced primary group?	Who introduced primary group? بنیادی گروہ کا تصور کس نے پیش کیا؟	C.H. Cooley سی۔ ایچ۔ کوولی	Horton and Hunt ہارٹن اور ہنٹ	Pareto پیرٹو	Sumner سمر	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. How many types of social stratification are there?	How many types of social stratification are there? سوشل سٹریفیکیشن کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. Which of the following is an ascribed status?	Which of the following is an ascribed status? درج شدہ میں سے کون سا نامی منصب ہے؟	Professor پروفیسر	Doctor ڈاکٹر	Women عورت	Prime Minister وزیراعظم	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. Role conflict results in:	Role conflict results in: تصادف کار منصب کیا پیدا کرتا ہے؟	Group گروہ	Interaction تفاعل	Role کار منصب	Disruption اختلال	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. 'Negative sanctions' means:	'Negative sanctions' means: منفی سزائیں سے کیا مراد ہے؟	To appreciate شکریہ دینا	To praise تہنیت کرنا	To reward انعام دینا	To punish سزا دینا	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. Violation of social norms is called:	Violation of social norms is called: سوشل نیورمز کی خلاف ورزی کیا کہلاتی ہے؟	Social deviance سوشل ڈیوائنس	Social sanctions سوشل سزائیں	Social norms سوشل معیارات	Tradition روایات	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17. Anything getting importance in life is called:	Anything getting importance in life is called: زندگی میں جو چیز اہمیت اختیار کر جائے، کیا کہلاتی ہے؟	Organization تنظیم	Value قدر	Club انجمن	Institution ادارہ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18. What befits to the subject matter of Sociology?	What befits to the subject matter of Sociology? سوشیالوجی کے موضوعات میں سے کیا امر اہمیت کے فہم معنوں سے مطابقت رکھتا ہے؟	Individual فرد	Institution ادارہ	Society معاشرہ	Group گروہ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. Food and costumes are related to:	Food and costumes are related to: خوراک اور لباس کا تعلق کس کے ساتھ ہے؟	Real culture حقیقی ثقافت	Non-material غیر مادی ثقافت	Ideal culture تصوراتی ثقافت	Material culture مادی ثقافت	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20. Government is related to the institution of:	Government is related to the institution of: حکومت کا کس ادارے کے ساتھ تعلق ہے؟	Family خاندان	Education تعلیم	Religion مذہب	Politics سیاست	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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ROLL NUMBER					





SOCIOLOGY HSSC-I

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any fifteen parts from Section 'B (a)', one part from Section 'B (b)' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 a. Write brief answers of any FIFTEEN parts.

(15 x 3 = 45)

- (i) Who is the father of classical Sociology? Write briefly.
- (ii) Write any three fields of Sociology.
- (iii) Who is Social Medical Officer?
- (iv) What is meant by Sociology of Education?
- (v) What is the relationship of Sociology with Economics?
- (vi) What is meant by physical interaction?
- (vii) Enlist any three types of cooperation.
- (viii) What is meant by Arbitration?
- (ix) Briefly describe Assimilation.
- (x) Write any three examples of social action.
- (xi) What is meant by social group?
- (xii) Briefly describe reference group.
- (xiii) What is meant by social mobility?
- (xiv) Name any three types of social mobility.
- (xv) Briefly describe social norms.
- (xvi) Name any three types of social norms.
- (xvii) What is meant by belief?
- (xviii) Name the types of values.
- (xix) What is meant by culture?
- (xx) Write any three functions of family.
- (xxi) Write any three functions of economic institution.

b. Attempt any ONE part.

(1 x 5 = 5)

- (i) Briefly describe the subject matter of sociology.
- (ii) Differentiate between 'social action' and 'social interaction'.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3 Elaborate the terms of 'conflict' and 'competition'. Compare these both in detail.
- Q. 4 Explain social stratification. Discuss its causes in detail.
- Q. 5 What is meant by Role? Also discuss importance and types with examples from Pakistani society.
- Q. 6 What is meant by society? Also explain in detail its different types.