MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS IN BA SOCIOLOGY

SECOND SEMESTER PAPER PAPER - I

THE ESSENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

1. ------------ is the father of sociology

   A. Comte B. Durkheim C. Spencer D. Cooley

2. Who has described "society as a web of social relationships."?

   A. Mead   B. Ogburn C. Leacock   D. MacIver

3. Name the author of the book 'Primitive Culture'

   A. Majumdar B. Lundberg C. Tylor D. Malinowski

4. Classification of groups into in-group and out-group was presented by whom among the following?
   A. Tonnies   B. Cooley C. Homans D. Sumner

5. "Contact & communication are the two main conditions of social interaction." Who said so?

   A. Horton & Hunt B. Park & Burgess C. Ogburn & Nimkoff D. MacIver & Page

6. Which of the following is not a characteristic of primary group?

   A. Intimacy B. Closeness   C.   Familiarity D. Impersonality

7. Which one of the following will you categories as achieved status
   A. Sex B.   Age C. Marital D. Caste

8. Which among the following is an informal method of social control?
   A. Customs   B. Coercion C.   Law D. Education

9. Studies of social interaction, groups etc. belong to ------------ sociology.
   A. Urban B. Macro C. Applied   D. Micro

10. A role is the ---------- aspect of status.
    A. Counter   B. Dynamic   C. Static D. Latent

11. Weber conceived of sociology as a comprehensive science of social --------------.
    A. Groups B. Action C. Interaction D. Institutions

12. Who coined the term primary group?

    A. Comte   B. Ginsberg   C. Cooley   D. Gisbert

13. Name one macro sociologist from the following.

    A. Simmel   B. Goffman   C. Weber D. Durkheim

14. Group characterized by impersonal relationships and self-interests.

    A. In-group   B. Gesellschaft   C. Secondary D. Both B&C

15. Contradictory demands of the same role is termed as

A. Role Strain   B. Role Playing   C. Role Conflict   D. None of the Above

16. _____ help meet the basic needs of society.

A. Associations   B. Social Groups   C. Social Institutions   D. Interactions

17. _____ is the vehicle of culture.

A. Technology   B. Man   C. Society   D. Language

18. "Culture is the man-made part of environment." Who said so?

A. E. B. Tylor   B. M.J. Herskovits   C. R.Brown   D. K. Davis

19. The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.

A. Latin, Greek   B. Greek, Latin   C. Hebrew, Latin   D. Hebrew, Greek

20. The term sociology is coined in the year

A. 1798   B. 1829.   C. 1839   D. 1818

21. Who wrote 'The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life' (1959)?

A. Garfinkel   B. Goffman   C. Gillin & Gillin   D. Giddings

22. Who presented the idea of 'cultural lag'?

A. Ogburn   B. Malinowski   C. MacIver   D. Risley

23. _____ is a socially defined position in a group or society.

A. Role   B. Interaction   C. Status   D. Deviance

24. _____ theory states that people are motivated by self-interest in the interactions with other people.

A. Conflict   B. Exchange   C. Interaction   D. Structural

25. The smallest group possible.

A. Peer group   B. Family   C. Dyad   D. Primary group

26. The term 'reference group' was introduced by

A. Muzafer Sherif   B. H. M. Johnson   C. Horton & Hunt   D. Morris Ginsberg

27. Social exchange theory was introduced by _____.

A. G. Homans   B. G. H. Mead   C. Goffman   D. Peter Blau

28. Interaction without social contact

A. Conflict   B. Competition   C. Co-operation   D. Exchange

29. Who classified groups into small groups and large groups?

A. Tonnies B. Park &Burgess   C. Simmel   D. Sumner

30. Name one American sociologist, who is known as the founder of behavioral sociology and exchange theory.

A. T.Parsons   B. B.F.Skinner   C. H. Blumer   D. G. C. Homans

31. The term sociology was coined by _____.

A. Spencer   B. Comte   C. W.Thomson   D. Durkheim

32. Who pioneered the idea of scientific study of society?

A. Plato   B. Adam Smith   C. Auguste Comte   D. John Graunt

33. "Culture is the sum total of knowledge, belief, art morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." Who define so?

A. Linton B. Spencer C. Redfield   D. Tylor

34. The components of material culture are _____ and objective.

A. External   B. Internal   C. Tangible   D. Both A&C

35._____ represent the most superficial manifestation of culture.

A. Symbols   B. Rituals   C. Values   D. Norms

36. The core of a culture is formed by _____.

A. Art   B. Values   C. Technology   D. Traditions

37. Name the system adopted by a given society to guide family or blood relationship.

A. Marriage   B. Culture   C. Kinship   D. Taboos

38. _____of individuals is an important feature of social group.

A. Contact   B. Interaction C. Communication D. Relation

39. Sociology is the science of interpretative understanding of social _____.

A. Action   B. Interaction C. Group   D. Institution

40. Name the forms of procedure which are recognized & accepted by society and govern the relations between individuals and groups.
A. Society B. Social Action C. Institutions   D. Interaction

41. _____ provides a definite role and status to individual.

A. Group   B. Society   C. Collectivity   D. Institution

42. _____ was the first to throw light on the structure of society.

A. Comte   B. Durkheim   C. Spencer   D. Parsons

43. The parts of social structure are _____ everywhere.

      A. The same   B. Different C. Irregular   D. Distinct

44. Structure is useless without _____.

      A. Role B. Order   C. Function   D. Status

45. _____ is the basic ingredient of social relationships.

      A. Group B. Awareness   C. Bonding   D. Interaction

46. Society is rooted in which concept.

      A. Action   B. Interaction C. Roles   D. Culture

47. Name the reciprocal influence human beings exert on each other through interstimulation and response.

      A. Social interaction   B. Social relation C. Social groups   D. Co-operation

48. Human interaction is essentially _____ interaction.

      A. Competitive   B. Co-operative C. Communicative   D. Deliberate

49. "Social structure is concerned with the principal forms of social organization...." Who said so?

      A. Miller   B. Ginsberg C. Green   D. Ogburn

50. Human beings organize themselves into groups called _____, for the achievement of some object or goal.

      A. Institutions   B. Community   C. Society   D. None of the above

51. According to Talcott Parsons, all the units of social structure are _____.

      A. Concrete   B. Tangible   C. Abstract   D. Explicit

52. _____ denotes the functional significance of the actor for the social system.

      A. Status   B. Action   C. Mores D. Role

53. A _____ may be defined as a plurality of individuals who are in contact with one another.

      A. Group B. Institution   C. Social Structure   D. Society

54. "Whenever two or more individuals come together and influence one another, they may be said to constitute a social group."Who defined so?

      A. MacIver & Page   B. Green   C. Simmel D. Ogburn & Nimkoff

55. _____ is a natural growth.

A. Association   B. Institution C. Organization   D. None of the above

56. Institution is comparatively _____.

A. Permanent   B. Temporary   C. Artificial   D. Transitory

57. A social group is _____ in nature.

A. Static   B. Dynamic C. Spontaneous   D. Co-operative

58. The German sociologist Simmel considered _____ as a criterion for classifying groups.

A. Nature of contact   B. Interaction   C. Size   D. Nature of membership

59. Name an involuntary group.

A. Race   B. Club   C. Political party D. Dyad

60. _____ classified groups into genetic and congregate groups.

A. Charles A. Ellwood   B. Giddings   C. Sumner   D. Simmel

61. In which book Sumner's classification of groups appearing?

A. The Science of Society   B. Protectionism   C. Folkways   D. None of the above

62. In Tonnies classification of groups, _____ is defined as 'public life'.

A. Gesellschaft   B. Gemeinschaft   C. Community D. None of the above

63. Contradictory demands of different roles individuals perform is termed as

A. Role strain   B. Role identity   C. Role conflict   D. Role playing

64. Gemeinschaft is translated into English as _____.

A. Association   B. Community   C. Corporation   D. Institution

65. Name the author of the book 'Social Organization', which contains a major classification of groups?

A. Sumner   B. Park & Burgess   C. C.H. Cooley   D. Tonnies

66. The _____ groups are characterized by sympathetic contact.

A. Secondary   B. Congregate   C. Reference   D. Primary

67. "A social group is a system of social interaction." Who defined so?

A. H.M.Johnson B. Marshal Jones   C. Bogardus   D.Simmel

68. _____ refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups.

A. Group unity   B. Group norms   C. We-feeling   D. Mutual awareness

69. "Man is a social animal." Who said so?

     A. Comte   B. Aristotle   C. Plato   D. Karl Marx

70. _____ groups are known as residual categories.

     A. Primary   B. Peer   C. Informal   D. Secondary

71. Name an unorganized group.

     A. Crowd   B. Family   C. Friends   D. Party

72. "An Outline of Social Psychology" is written by

     A. C.H.Cooley   B. Sigmund Freud   C. Muzafer Sherif   D. G.H. Mead

73. Who classified groups into territorial and non-territorial groups?

     A. Horton & Hunt B. Park & Burgess   C. MacIver & Page   D. C.H. Cooley

74. The distinction between in-group and out-group is _____.

     A. Simple   B. Tangible   C. Concrete   D. Overlapping

75. Whose classification of group states that,' an individual's group identification changes in circumstances'?

     A. Sumner   B. Simmel   C. Cooley   D. Park & Burgess

76. _____ is a characteristic of in-group.

     A. Formality   B. Competition   C. Primary relation   D. Ethnocentrism

77. The _____ group is the nucleus of all social organization.

     A. Secondary   B. Formal   C. Primary   D. Small

78. _____ makes possible the "conversation of gestures."

     A. Cyber space   B. Language   C. Physical proximity   D. Group

79. Any form of social encounter between individuals is termed as _____.

     A. Conflict   B. Social interaction   C. Deviance   D. None of the above

80. Name the expected behaviour of an individual occupying a particular social position.

     A. Role   B. Norm   C. Ritual   D. Folkways

81. Patterns of interaction between individuals or groups.

     A. Social group   B. Social interaction   C. Social structure   D. Social control

82. The application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions is known as _____.

A. Sociological imagination   B. Sociological consciousness
C. Sociological questions D. Sociological thought

83. The group which is more influential than family among the adolescents is _____.

   A. Occupational group   B. Peer group C. Out-group   D. Religion

84. Name the control of society over individual.

   A. Custom   B. Social control   C. State   D. Sanction

85. The groups to which the persons belong are _____.

   A. Peer groups   B. Genetic groups   C. Collectivity   D. Membership groups

86. _____ form an essential element of all sociological works.

   A. Concepts   B. Imagination   C. Theories   D. variables

87. In _____ interaction, interaction occurs among people who are present in the same setting, but are not engaged in face- to- face communication.

   A. Focused   B. Formal   C. Unfocused   D. Informal

88. Relative deprivation is central to _____ behavior.

   A. Cultural   B. Urban   C. Individual   D. Reference group

89. The term sociological imagination was coined by _____.

   A. Sorokin   B. Wright Mills   C. Giddens   D. Parsons

90. Social status based on an individual's effort.

   A. Achieved   B. Ascribed   C. Merit   D. None of the above

91. Compulsion of proximity is the need felt by individuals to _____ with others in face-to- face settings.

   A. Contact   B. Interact C. Communicate   D. Group

92. _____ is any act that contravenes the laws established by a political authority.

   A. Rejection   B. Innovation   C. Crime D. Ritualism

93. The co-existence of several subcultures within a given society on equal terms.

   A. Cultural relativism   B. Counter culture   C. Cultural pluralism   D. Mass culture

94. _____ is one of the most distinctive properties of human social association.

   A. Culture   B. Society   C. Interaction   D. Group

95. Criminal activities by means of electronic networks.

A. Corporate crimes   B. White collar crimes   C. Deviance   D. Cyber crimes

96. Questions posed by sociologists when looking at the origins and development of social institutions from the past to present are _____ questions.

A. Sociological   B. Comparative C. Developmental   D. Analytical

97. Modes of action which do not conform to the norms of a society.

A. Violence   B. Deviance   C. Rejection   D. Crime

98. Features of social life that challenges or creates tensions in a social system.

A. Dysfunction B. Problems C. Anarchy   D. Anomie

99. Questions that examine the social meaning or patterns of a phenomenon are _____ questions.

A. Developmental   B. Sociological   C. Theoretical   D. Abstract

100. Functionalism and conflict theories tend towards _____ sociological analysis.

A. Micro B. Modern   C. Macro   D. Current

101. In _____, interaction between individuals engaged in a common activity or a direct conversation with one another happens.

A. Unfocused   B. Direct C. Formal   D. Focused

102. The concept of social control first came in the work of _____.

A. Ogburn   B. E. A. Ross   C. Durkheim   D. G. H. Mead

103. Questions that raise issues concerning matters of fact rather than theoretical or moral issues are termed as _____ questions.

A. Comparative   B. Empirical   C. Moral   D. Factual

104. Name the relations which exist in groups, developed on the basis of personal connections.

A. Formal   B. Informal C. indirect   D. Secondary

105. The study of large scale organizations or social systems belongs to _____ sociology.

A. Micro   B. Industrial   C. Macro D. Descriptive

106. A friendship group composed of individuals of similar age and social status.

A. Categories   B. Peer group   C. In-group   D. Triad

107. An initial act of crime or deviance is known as _____.

A. Stealing   B. Primary deviance   C. Malpractice   D. None of the above

108. _____ are formalized modes of behavior in which the members of a group regularly engage.

A. Rituals   B. Festivals   C. Traditions   D. Social control

109. A mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behavior.

A. Law   B. Culture   C. Education   D. Sanction

110. Culture bound or culture specific traits are known as _____ culture.

A. Emic   B. Counter   C. Etic   D. Universal

111. An artificial and highly commercialized culture popularized through mass media.

A. Universal culture   B. Urban culture   C. Mass culture   D. None of the above

112. A process by which cultural borrowing and lending take place

A. Assimilation   B. Acculturation   C. Enculturation   D. Diffusion

113. A group to which individuals refer when making judgments.

A. Voluntary group   B. Membership group   C. In-group   D. Reference group

114. The most fundamental term in sociology is _____.

A. Group   B. Society   C. Individual   D. Social relation

115. The transference of cultural elements from one sphere to another is called _____.

A. Acculturation   B. Evolution   C. Diffusion   D. Dominatio

116. The book "The Sociological Imagination" is written by

A. Parsons   B. Brewer   C. Elliot   D. Wright Mills

117. "Sociological imagination is the vivid awareness of the relationship between experience and the wider society."Who said so?

A. Giddens   B. Berger   C. Mills   D. Goffman

118. Who coined the terms 'public issues' & 'private troubles' in sociology?

A. Durkheim   B. Wright mills   C. Garfinkel   D. None of the above

119. Which of these statements best represents C. Wright-Mills's idea of 'the sociological imagination'?

A. understanding the differences between the classical theorists

B. bringing together private troubles and public issues

C. seeing the social world as one made up of 'social facts'

D. None of the above

120. Sociology has been said to be the product of _____ revolution.

   A. Chinese   B. Russian   C. French   D. American

121. Sociological _____ allows people to see the relationship between their personal experiences and broader social and historical events.

   A. Consciousness   B. Imagination   C. Questions   D. Theory

122. Name the person who introduced the concept 'cultural relativism' for the first time.

   A. Herskovits   B. Franz Boas   C. Sumner   D. Tylor

123. Segmented personality involvement exists in _____ group.

   A. In-group   B. Secondary   C. Informal   D.Primary

124. A number of people who share common characteristics are known as _____.

   A. Association   B. Categories   C. Aggregates   D. Groups

125. Status and role are two building blocks of social _____.

   A. Structure B. Action   C. Interaction   D. Control

126. Group in which individuals interact over a long period of time on a direct and personal basis

   A. Formal group B. Large group   C. Reference group   D. Primary group

127. Impersonal and transitory interaction exists in _____ groups.

   A. Primary   B. In-group C. Social   D. Secondary

128. Name the recurring patterns of behavior and interaction which are invisible, pervasive, enduring, constraining and yet, render social life predictable and orderly form.

   A. Social structure B. Social control   C. Social group   D. Social interaction

129. _____ are relatively stable structures which meet the basic social needs of people.

   A. Groups B. Interactions   C. Institutions   D. Roles

130. "A status is a socially defined position in a group or society that an individual occupies." Who defined so?

   A. Merton   B. Linton   C. Ginsberg   D. Johnson

131. The most important status a person occupies, the one that most defines a person's social identity and general social position.

   A. Ascribed status B. Master status C. Social status   D. Achieved status

132. Non-conformity to a set of norms is known as _____.

   A. Crime   B. Habit C. Deviance   D. None of the above

133. _____ is the set of socially prescribed ways a role ought to be played.

       A. Role performance   B. Role set C. Role playing D. Role expectation

134. _____ tell individuals how to behave in given situations.

       A. Values   B. Laws C. Norms   D. Rituals

135. Specific guidelines for behavior are termed as _____.

       A. Customs B. Norms C. Laws   D. Traditions

136. _____ are general abstract moral principles defining what is right or wrong.

       A. Values   B. Folkways C. Sanctions D. Rules

137. In _____ groups, interaction occurs over limited periods of time and geared to some specialized purpose.

       A. In-group   B. Secondary   C. Genetic   D. Involuntary

138. For Tonnies, _____ is the form of social cohesion prevalent in pre-industrial societies.

      A. Collectivity B. Gesselschaft   C. Gemeinschaft   D. Congregate

139. Who provided the classification of dyad and triad?

         A. Sumner   B. Simmel C. Sorokin   D. Ogburn

140. Which among the following is an indirect method of social control?

       A. Folkways   B. Propaganda C. Customs D. Religion

141. The concept of 'themes' in the analysis of cultural integration is provided by _____.

      A.Tylor   B. Kluckhohn   C. Ruth Benedict   D. Morris Opler

142. Action oriented to a social norm or norms is known as _____.

      A. Acceptance   B. Control C. Conformity D. Approval

143 The society maintains its order by means of _____ system.

      A. Normative   B. Interaction C. Cultural D. Conventional

144. _____ interaction consists of vocal or other gestures and language, spoken or written.

       A. Direct B. Symbolic   C. Social D. Personal

145. Name the people who act in consonance with the norms.

        A. Deviants   B. Followers   C. Crowd D. Conformists

146. _____ reinforces the norms and guarantees the regularity of conformity.

        A. Utility   B. Social control   C. Habituation   D. Group identification

147. _____ is more or less a loss or defect of a critical part in a complicated mechanism.

        A. Corruption   B. Deviance   C. Rebellion   D. Rejection

148. Who coined the term ethnocentrism?

        A. Malinowski   B. Franz Boas   C. Sumner   D. Margaret Mead

149. The book "The Sociological Imagination" was published in which year?

        A. 1839   B. 1996   C. 2004   D. 1959

150. Emotional warmth and spontaneity exist in _____ group.

        A. Social   B. Primary   C. Secondary   D. Special

151. In which book Ogburn coined the term cultural lag.

        A. Technology and the Changing Family, 1953

        B. Social Characteristics of Cities, 1937

        C. Social Change with Respect to Culture and original Nature, 1922

        D. None of the above

152. Conformity implies behaving in accordance with the _____.

        A. Groups   B. Culture   C. Situations   D. Norms

153. Sociologists take a _____ view when they focus on how people interact with each other.

        A. Macro   B. Psychological   C. Micro   D. Historical

153. C. Wright Mills called _____ as the ability to see the impact of social forces on individuals.

        A. Sociability   B. Sociological imagination   C. Social consciousness   D. Commonsense

154. The degree to which people are tied to a social group is called social _____.

        A. Integration   B. Interaction   C. Contact   D. We-feeling

155. _____ is a negative social sanction.

        A. Praise   B. Suggestion   C. Reward   D. Punishment

156. _____ represent 'standardized generalization' concerning expected modes of behavior.

        A. Values   B. Customs   C. Norms   D. Sanctions

157. Those sanctions which inflict pain or threaten to do so are termed as _____ sanctions.

       A. Direct   B. Negative   C. Legal   D. Positive

158. In primary groups and in small, simple societies, sanctions are _____ in nature.

        A. Informal   B. Formal   C. Irregular   D. Regular

159. _____ constitute the treasury of our social heritage.

        A. Norms B. Folkways   C. Customs   D. Laws

160. Who introduced the term 'folkways' in sociological literature?

        A. Simmel   B. Merton   C. Sherif   D. Sumner

161. A secondary group is regulated by _____ rules.

         A. Informal   B. Natural   C. Formal   D. Personal

162. A social relationship in society involves _____ awareness.

        A. Personal   B. Reciprocal   C. Self   D. Social

163. The Latin term 'socius' means

        A. Study   B. Sociology   C. Companion   D. Science

164. Caste status is an example of _____ status.

        A. Ascribed   B. Achieved   C. General   D. Social

165. The long established habits and usages of people

        A. Norms B. Rituals   C. Customs D. Manners

166. Without _____, there can be no group.

        A. Society   B. Culture C. Relation D. Individuals

167. Name the group which provides experience, lacking in intimacy.

       A. Social group   B. Primary group   C. Secondary group   D. Peer Group

168. Knowledge is an example of _____ culture.

        A. Material   B. Non-material   C. Explicit D. None of the above

169. _____ accepts the value of all cultures.

        A. Cultural relativism   B. Ethnocentrism   C. Xenocentrism   D. Pluralism

170. _____ culture refers to the intangible elements of culture.

   A. Material   B. Non-material   C. Explicit   D. Mass

171. Name the culturally based tendency to value other cultures more highly than one's own.

   A. Ethnocentrism   B. Cultural relativism C. Acculturation   D. Xenocentrism

172. The strain that exists between two correlated parts of culture that change at unequal rates of speed is termed as _____.

   A. Mental strain   B. social deviance   C. Cultural lag   D. Culture construct

173. _____ is judging another culture solely by the values and standards of one's own culture.

   A. Universalism   B. Ethnocentrism   C. Xenocentrism   D. Racism

174. Name the blending or fusing of minority groups into the dominant society.

   A. Acculturation B. Diffusion C. Evolution D. Assimilation

175. _____ is the integrated system of learned behavior patterns.

   A. Culture   B. Group   C. Institution   D. Society

176. "Deviance is the behavior that is contrary to the standards of conduct or social expectations of a given group or society."Who defined so?

   A. M. B. Clinard   B. Louise Weston   C. R. K. Merton   D. Durkheim

177. Name the author of the book 'Contemporary Social Theory'.

   A. George Ritzer   B. Lewis A. Coser C. Anthony Elliott D. Richard T. Schaefer

178. Who has propounded that "the primary groups the nursery of human nature"?

   A. Sumner   B. Cooley C. MacIver & Page D. Horton & Hunt

179. When the "we" feeling becomes excessive, it results in _____.

   A. Assimilation   B. Diffusion   C. Cultural relativism   D. Ethnocentrism

180. "Institution is an organized cluster of folkways and mores centered around a major human activity." Who said so?

   A. Durkheim   B. Horton   C. Parsons   D. Bogardus

181. The _____ status is the position assigned to an individual without reference to his innate differences and abilities.

   A. Social   B. Ascribed   C. Group D. Achieved

182. "Role is the sum total of the culture patterns associated with a particular status." Who defined so?

A. Ogburn   B. Merton   C. Cooley D. Linton

183. The _____ group is the universal human relationship.

A. Primary B. Secondary   C. Social D. Small

184. The central aspect of the _____ group is identification rather than actual membership.

A. In-group   B. Primary   C. Reference   D. Horizontal

185. _____ develops nationalism and love of country.

A. We-feeling B. Ethnocentrism   C. Cultural relativism D. Social control

186. _____ is the spread of a culture pattern from one culture area to another.

A. Acculturation   B. Assimilation C. Enculturation D. Culture diffusion

187. _____ sociology focuses upon large-scale and long-term social processes of organizations, institutions, and broad social patterns.

A. General   B. Micro   C. Classical   D. Macro

188. The basic unit of cultural reality is the cultural _____.

A. Complex B. Trait   C. Theme D. Construct

189. _____ status requires special qualities.

A. Achieved   B. Social   C. Ascribed   D. None of the above

190. Identify a slow and gradual process from the following.

A. Assimilation   B. Acculturation C. Integration   D.Diffusion

191. Name one micro sociologist.

A. Durkheim   B. Comte   C. Simmel   D. None of the above

192. _____ culture is communicated mostly to the like-minded.

A. Non-material   B. Explicit   C. Material   D. Utilitarian

193. "Values are general standards, and may be regarded as higher order norms." Who said it?

A. MacIver   B. H. M. Johnson   C. Weber   D. Nimkoff

194. The material and non-material components of culture are often referred to as the _____ of culture.

A. Theme   B. Combination   C. Content   D. Concept

195. Who considered culture as an instrument which enables man to secure bio-psychic survival?

A. Radcliffe Brown   B. Merton   C. Malinowski   D. Weber

196. Amalgamation favors the process of _____.

A. Acculturation   B. Diffusion C. Assimilation   D. None of the above

197. Who introduced 'positivism' in sociology?

A. Durkheim   B. Weber   C. Comte D. Mills

198. A _____ is a larger group to which any individual belongs.

A. State   B. Society   C. Crowd   D. Category

199. Cultural _____ are nothing but larger clusters of traits organized about some nuclear point of reference.

A. Complex   B. Patterns   C. Elements D. Traits

200. Identify the author of the book 'Social Control' which was published in 1901.

A. C. H. Cooley   B. W. G. Sumner   C. E. A. Ross D. Mannheim

201. "Law is the body of rules which are recognized, interpreted and applied to particular situations by the courts of the State." Who provided this definition?

A. Kant   B. Green   C. Weber   D. MacIver & Page

202. The opinion held by people on any issue for the welfare of the whole community.

A. Personal opinion B. Public opinion   C. Verdict   D. Petitions

203. Band-wagon is a technique used by _____.

A. Propagandist   B. Public   C. Deviants   D. Police

204. Durkheim defined _____ as "unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things."

A. Ritual   B. Sanctions   C. Religion D. Custom

205. _____ is applied to designate those groups which not only differ from the prevailing patterns but sharply challenge them.

A. Culture trait   B. Contra culture C. Cultural pattern   D. Culture area

206. "Culture is the sum total of human achievements, material as well as non-material, capable of transmission, sociologically- by tradition & communication, vertically as well as horizontally." Who defined so?

A. Lapiere   B. Bierstedt   C. Mazumdar   D. Hoebel

207. "Sociology tells us how to become what we want to be." Who said so?

A. Comte   B. Gisbert   C. Giddings   D. Ginsberg

208. Who provided the distinction between institutional and non-institutional groups?

       A. Charles A. Ellwood   B. Giddings   C. Sanderson   D. Simmel

209. Which is not a characteristic of groups?

       A. Plurality of individuals B. Reciprocity   C. Antagonism D. We-feeling

210. Society depends on _____.

       A. Artificiality   B. Difference   C. Consciousness D. Likeness

211. Sociology throws light on the _____ nature of man.

       A. Animal   B. Social   C. Psychological D. Motivational

212. In secondary groups, membership is _____.

       A. Ascribed   B. Voluntary   C. Involuntary D. Innate

213. The concept 'consciousness of kind' is a significant contribution of _____.

       A. Sumner   B. Parsons C. Giddings   D. Berger

214. _____ implies a value-judgement about the folkways.

       A. Sanction   B. Custom   C. Tradition   D. Mores

~~~~~~~~~~