

BA Sociology
II semester Core Course
Course Code: SO2CRT02
FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. _____ portrays society as a system
(a) Structuralism (b) Interactionalism
(c) Functionalism (d) Neo-functionalism

2. _____ leads feelings of individualism
(a) division of labour (b) specialized function
(c) technology (d) urbanization

3. Impersonal and transitory interaction exists in _____ groups.
A. Primary B. In-group
C. Social D. Secondary

4. The Enlightenment was in many respects a renaissance of _____
a) Scientific thought b) Blind belief
c) Superstition d) Religious belief

5. _____ granted citizens individual freedoms and removed old established orders such as the church and crown, and gave people a new perspective of the world and the society in which they live
a) French Revolution b) Scientific Revolution
c) Industrial Revolution d) Russian Revolution

6. Amalgamation favors the process of _____.
A. Acculturation B. Diffusion C. Assimilation
D. None of the above

7. Urbanisation and _____ led to the emergence of the working class as a large and powerful body, which led to the birth of Marxism, and gave people a new perspective and relationship with the society they lived in
a) Industrialisation b) Modernisation
c) Westernisation d) Sanskritisation

8. 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

9. The second Estate in the Estate system
a) Clergy b) Nobles

c) Commoners d) Labourers

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

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

11. The power of _____ was based on the Church

- a) Clergy b) Nobles
- c) Commoners d) Labourers

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

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

13. _____ served as councillors to the royalty, diplomats and governors

- a) Clergy b) Nobles
- c) Commoners d) Labourers

14. Surplus extraction was carried out by the impersonal laws of the market in _____

- a) Feudalism b) Capitalism
- c) Socialism d) Communism

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

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

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

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

17. The intellectual movement called “The Enlightenment” is usually associated with the _____

- a) 15th Century b) 16th Century
- c) 17th Century d) 18th Century

18. The Enlightenment is associated with which of the following thinkers

- a) Merton b) Parsons
- c) Simmel d) Diderot

19. “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. Those who think themselves the masters of others are indeed greater slaves than they.”

Name the book which opens with these lines

- a) Positive Philosophy b) Das Capital
- c) The Social Contract d) The City

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

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

21. In a democracy, the _____ are sovereign

- a) People b) Relationships
- c) Roles d) Positions

22. The spirit of _____ arises when citizens no longer identify their interests with the interests of their country, and therefore seek both to advance their own private interests at the expense of their fellow citizens, and to acquire political power over them

- a) Inequality b) Equality
- c) Neutrality d) Sovereignty

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. The spirit of extreme _____ arises when the people are no longer content to be equal as citizens, but want to be equal in every respect

- a) Inequality b) Equality
- c) Neutrality d) Sovereignty

27. _____ constitute the treasury of our social heritage.

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

28. In _____, one part of the people governs the rest

- a) Aristocracy b) Despotism
- c) Laissez Faire d) Communism

29. 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

30. 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

31. "Understanding the world from the actors points of view

- (a) Social fact (b) Verstehen
- (c) Social action (d) Social world

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

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

33. _____ is the virtue which leads those who govern in an aristocracy to restrain themselves both from oppressing the people and from trying to acquire excessive power over one another

- a) Political virtue b) Honour
- c) Moderation d) Fear

34. _____ 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

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

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

36. The principle of democracy is _____

- a) Political virtue b) Honour
- c) Moderation d) Fear

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

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

38. Who was the first to use the term sociology as a way of studying the world in terms of society?

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

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

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

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

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

41. Which is not a characteristic of groups?

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

42. Who among the following could be considered as an enlightenment philosopher?

- a) Aristotle
- b) Plato
- c) Socrates
- d) Montesquieu

43. The principle of despotism is _____

- a) Political virtue
- b) Honour
- c) Moderation
- d) Fear

44. Knowledge is an example of _____ culture.

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

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

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

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

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

47. _____ had introduced the concept of “industrialization”

- a) Saint-Simon
- b) Rousseau
- c) Montesquieu
- d) Voltaire

48. Saint-Simon is a primary figure of _____

- a) Socialism
- b) Capitalism
- c) Despotism
- d) Communism

49. The long established habits and usages of people

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

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

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

51. _____ claimed that human beings enjoy natural rights over the political ones

- a) Ethical socialism
- b) Monopolistic socialism
- c) Neutral socialism
- d) Instrumental socialism

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

- A. Violence
- B. Deviance

C. Rejection D. Crime

53. A social relationship in society involves _____ awareness.

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

54. _____ postulated everyone's right to a decent living standard and the right to human relations in the emerging urban and industrial society

- a) Ethical socialism b) Monopolistic socialism
- c) Neutral socialism d) Instrumental socialism

55. Which of the following events was integral to the emergence of sociology?

- a) French revolution b) Westernisation
- c) Globalisation d) Modernisation

56. Which of the following laid the foundation for French Revolution?

- a) Dark Ages b) Communism
- c) Enlightenment d) Globalisation

57. A role is the _____ aspect of status.

- A. Counter B. Dynamic
- C. Static D. Latent

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

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

58. Under _____, land was the main means of production

- a) Feudalism b) Capitalism
- c) Socialism d) Communism

59. According to _____, the force of human Reason replaced established authority, such as the Church and the King

- a) Enlightenment b) Capitalism
- c) Socialism d) Communism

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

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

61. The power of _____ was based on the feudal seigniorial system

- a) Clergy b) Nobles
- c) Commoners d) Labourers

62. _____ was a period of intellectual development and change in philosophical thought beginning in the eighteenth century

- a) Enlightenment b) Capitalism
- c) Socialism d) Communism

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

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

64. In Europe, _____ was one of the torchbearers of Enlightenment literature and philosophy

- a) Rousseau b) Parsons
- c) Simmel d) Merton

65. Conformity implies behaving in accordance with the _____.

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

66. Auguste Comte was a _____ philosopher

- a) French b) German
- c) Russian d) Austrian

67. _____ coined the term sociology as a social science to study about society

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

68. Emotional warmth and spontaneity exist in _____ group.

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

69. _____ proposed the doctrine of Positivism

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

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

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

71. Who defined Sociology as a positive science?

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

72. _____ is the search for "invariant laws of the natural and social world."

- a) Naturism b) Socialism
- c) Positivism d) Idealism

73. 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

74. _____ consists of the investigations of laws of action and reaction of different parts of the social system
a) Social dynamics b) Social statics
c) Social biology d) Social chemistry
75. The French revolution led to the emergence of _____
a) Nationalism b) Socialism
c) Communism d) Capitalism
76. Which among the following is an indirect method of social control?
A. Folkways B. Propaganda
C. Customs D. Religion
77. _____ focuses on whole societies as the unit of analysis and how they developed and changed through time
a) Social dynamics b) Social statics
c) Social biology d) Social chemistry
78. _____ is a negative social sanction.
A. Praise B. Suggestion
C. Reward D. Punishment
79. In _____ stage, people come to believe that all phenomena are created and influenced by gods and supernatural forces
a) Theological b) Metaphysical
c) Positivist d) Revolutionary
80. The group which is more influential than family among the adolescents is _____.
A. Occupational group B. Peer group
C. Out-group D. Religion
81. _____ signaled the beginning of sociology as a discipline
a) Middle age b) Stone age
c) Dark age d) Enlightenment
82. _____ is synonymous with social cohesion or social integration
(a) Co-operation (b) unity
(c) solidarity (d) social group
83. _____ are general abstract moral principles defining what is right or wrong.
A. Values B. Folkways
C. Sanctions D. Rules
84. The type of social stratification that existed in France during the time of French revolution
a) Capitalism b) Class system
c) Estate system d) Caste system

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

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

86. The French Revolution began in _____

- a) 1787 b) 1788
- c) 1789 d) 1790

87. 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

88. The _____ stage is a transitional stage in which mysterious, abstract forces replace supernatural forces as the powers that explain the workings of the world

- a) Theological b) Metaphysical
- c) Positivist d) Revolutionary

89. Which of the following is a work of Rousseau?

- a) Positive Philosophy b) Das Capital
- c) The Social Contract d) The City

90. 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

91. In ____ stage, people search for invariant laws that govern all of the phenomena of the world.

- a) Theological b) Metaphysical c) Positivist d) Revolutionary

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

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

93. Who proposed sociology to be studied in two main parts- social statics and social dynamics?

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

94 The system in which all the means of production belonged to the capitalist

- a) Communism b) Socialism
- c) Capitalism d) Nationalism

95. Segmented personality involvement exists in _____ group.

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

96. The _____ stage is the last and highest stage in Comte's work

- a) Theological b) Metaphysical
- c) Positivist d) Revolutionary

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

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

98. The French Revolution began in _____

- a) 1787 b) 1788
- c) 1789 d) 1790

99. _____ seeks empirical regularities, which are correlations between two variables

- a) Naturism b) Totemism
- c) Positivism d) Fetishism

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

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

101. The _____ saw massive changes in society by the destruction of the feudal system and the establishment of capitalism

- a) French Revolution b) Scientific Revolution
- c) Industrial Revolution d) Russian Revolution

102. Comte says that method to study about society must be _____

- a) Scientific b) Speculative
- c) Tentative d) Approximate

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

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

104. The first social thinker who developed Darwinian evolutionism in the society

- a) Weber b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

105. _____ solidarity is abstract and general

- (a) social (b) mechanical
- (c) organic (d) inorganic

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

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

107. The third Estate in the Estate system

- a) Clergy b) Nobles
- c) Commoners d) Labourers

108. "A social group is a system of social interaction." Who defined so?
A. H.M.Johnson B. Marshal Jones
C. Bogardus D.Simmel

109. The characteristic trait of militant societies is _____
a) Compulsion b) Negotiation
c) Toleration d) Accommodation

110. A friendship group composed of individuals of similar age and social status.
A. Categories B. Peer group
C. In-group D. Triad

111. Who is the author of 'Spirit of the Laws'?
a) Rousseau b) Montesquieu
c) Simmel d) Merton

112. 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

113. _____ type of society is based on voluntary cooperation and individual selfrestraint
a) Militant b) Industrial
c) Simple d) Primitive

114. In which book has Spencer observed some similarities between biological and social organism?
a) Principles of Sociology b) Positive Philosophy
c) Positive Politics d) Human Society

115. Features of social life that challenges or creates tensions in a social system.
A. Dysfunction B. Problems
C. Anarchy D. Anomie

116. Who introduced the concept of Social Class?
a) Comte b) Spencer
c) Durkheim d) Marx

117. Gemeinschaft is translated into English as _____.
A. Association B. Community
C. Corporation D. Institution

118. _____ is a highly individual act and conscious act
(a) suicide (b) crime
(c) murder (d) theft

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

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

120. Who introduced the concept of Alienation?

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

121. According to Marx, ____ forces are the keys to underestimating society and social change

- a) Social b) Cultural
- c) Political d) Economic

122. Who introduced the Social Conflict perspectives in Sociology?

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

123. The first Estate in the Estate system

- a) Clergy b) Nobles
- c) Commoners d) Labourers

124. A social group is _____ in nature.

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

125. Who believed that the history of human society has been that of class conflict?

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

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

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

127. The system in which the labourer had nothing to sell but his/her own labour power.

- a) Communism b) Socialism
- c) Capitalism d) Nationalism

128. 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

129. Which of the following books is authored by Marx?

- a) Principles of Sociology b) Positive Philosophy
- c) Positive Politics d) Das Kapital

130. Which of the following books is authored by Marx?

- a) Principles of Sociology
- b) Positive Philosophy
- c) Positive Politics
- d) The Poverty of Philosophy

131. Relative deprivation is central to _____ behavior.

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

132. Which of the following books is authored by Marx?

- a) Principles of Sociology
- b) Positive Philosophy
- c) Positive Politics
- d) The German Ideology

133. 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

134. _____ includes everything that goes into the production of the necessities of life

- a) Mode of Production
- b) Forces of Production
- c) Relations of Production
- d) Means of Production

135. Structure is useless without _____.

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

136. Social bonds are relatively weak under _____ solidarity

- (a) mechanical
- (b) organic
- (c) social
- (d) inorganic

137. Name the control of society over individual.

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

138. _____ refers to the relationship between those who own the means of production and those who do not

- a) Mode of Production
- b) Forces of Production
- c) Relations of Production
- d) Means of Production

139. The concept of _____ was based on the ideology that society will gradually improve on the basis that the 'fittest' will be the most successful and therefore 'survive'.

- a) Social Imperialism
- b) Social Marxism
- c) Social Colonialism
- d) Social Darwinism

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

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

141. _____ refers to the physical means and techniques of production to which laborers add value and transform capital into products for sale

- a) Mode of Production b) Forces of Production
- c) Relations of Production d) Means of Production

142. Which of the following modes of production is said to be classless?

- a) Primitive Communism b) Slavery
- c) Feudalism d) Capitalism

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

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

144. The Enlightenment is associated with which of the following thinkers

- a) Merton b) Parsons
- c) Simmel d) Voltaire

145. In which of the following modes of production is the primary form of property possession of land in reciprocal contract relations?

- a) Primitive Communism b) Slavery
- c) Feudalism d) Capitalism

146. In which of the following modes of production is the primary form of property the possession of objects and services through state guaranteed contract?

- a) Primitive Communism b) Slavery
- c) Feudalism d) Capitalism

147. _____ is a characteristic of in-group.

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

148. Which of the following books is authored by Marx?

- a) Principles of Sociology b) Positive Philosophy
- c) Positive Politics d) The Communist Manifesto

149. Social bonds are relatively strong under _____ solidarity

- (a) Social solidarity (b) organic solidarity
- (c) mechanical solidarity (d) inorganic solidarity

150. 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

151. Who defined sociology as the study of societal evolution?

- a) Comte b) Spencer
- c) Durkheim d) Marx

152. _____ are the sum total of social relations which human beings establish among themselves in the production of their material lives

- a) Mode of Production b) Forces of Production
- c) Relations of Production d) Means of Production

153. The _____ groups are characterized by sympathetic contact.

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

154. For Marx, the analysis of social order and the causes of social change must be discovered in the specific _____ that a society has

- a) Mode of Production b) Forces of Production
- c) Relations of Production d) Means of Production

155. _____ shapes the mode of distribution, circulation and consumption, and is regulated by the state

- a) Mode of Production b) Forces of Production
- c) Relations of Production d) Means of Production

156. The ruling class in Feudalism is usually _____

- a) Clergy b) Nobility
- c) Commoners d) Peasants

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

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

158. _____ literally means normlessness

- (a) anomic (b) altruistic
- (c) egoistic (d) None

159. In which mode of production is the primary form of exploitation wage labour?

- a) Primitive Communism b) Slavery
- c) Feudalism d) Capitalism

160. Social exchange theory was introduced by _____.

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

161. _____ based on the exceptional qualities of the leader

- (a) charismatic authority (b) traditional authority
- (c) legal authority (d) rational authority

162. The ruling class in Capitalism is _____

- a) Bourgeoisie b) Proletariat

c) Peasant d) Serf

163. In Capitalism, it is the _____ who exploit the proletariat

- a) Bourgeoisie b) Nobility
- c) Peasant d) Serf

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

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

165. Capitalism may produce _____ who possess the means of production for the whole of society

- a) Bourgeoisie b) Proletariat
- c) Peasants d) Serfs

166. In Capitalism, the Bourgeoisie exploits the _____

- a) Clergy b) Proletariat
- c) Peasant d) Serf

167. Institution is comparatively _____.

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

168. Fredrick Engels hypothesized that _____ would emerge as the final form of capitalism before the contradictions reach a point where capitalism cannot sustain itself and socialism emerges as its successor

- a) Liberal Capitalism b) Free Capitalism
- c) State capitalism d) World Capitalism

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

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

170. In which book did Marx and Engels comment that the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles

- a) Das Kapital b) The Poverty of Philosophy
- c) The German Ideology d) The Communist Manifesto

171. _____ are external to the individual

- (a) Social facts (b) ideal type
- (c) social values (d) social solidarity

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

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

173. Who are the owners of capital in Capitalism?

- a) Bourgeoisie b) Nobility

c) Peasant d) Serf

174. A class is defined by the ownership of _____

- a) Property b) Labour
- c) Work d) Status

175. _____ is a strand of Marxism, which proposes that every economic order grows to a state of maximum efficiency, while simultaneously developing internal contradictions and weaknesses that contribute to its systemic decay

- a) Dialectical materialism b) Economic Materialism
- c) Cultural Materialism d) Social Materialism

176. Human interaction is essentially _____ interaction.

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

177. A science as a vocation and politics as a vocation is one of the main works of —

- (a) Karl Marx (b) Durkheim
- (c) Spencer (d) Weber

178. _____ help meet the basic needs of society.

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

179. _____ as measuring rods to find out similarities and differences in the actual phenomena.

- (a) Social fact (b) Ideal type
- (c) Typology (d) Role model

180. _____ is the basic ingredient of social relationships.

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

181. The city is written by _____

- (a) Durkheim (b) Marx
- (c) Weber (d) Spencer.

182. There is a 'close relationship between religious beliefs of the people and their economic activities' said by _____

- (a) Weber (b) Auguste comte
- (c) Karl Marx (d) Durkheim

183. Relatively large scale organisations with specialised functions.

- (a) Social organisation (b) Bureaucracy
- (c) Institution (d) Formal organisation

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

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

185. _____ suicide is a product of relatively weak group integration

- (a) Egoistic (b) Altruistic
- (c) Anomic (d) Fatalistic

186. When the collective conscience weakens, men fall victim to _____ suicide.

- (a) Anomic (b) egoistic
- (c) Fatalistic (d) Altruistic

187. Studies of social interaction, groups etc. belong to _____ sociology.

- A. Urban B. Macro
- C. Applied D. Micro

188. Man is always ready to sacrifice his life for a great cause, principle, ideal or value

- (a) Anomic suicide (b) Altruistic suicide
- (c) Egoistic suicide (d) fatalistic suicide

189. _____ is the first Sociologist to advocate a social action approach

- (a) Parson (b) Marx
- (c) Weber (d) Durkheim

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

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

191. The actor assess both the goal and the means by which the goal can be achieved.

- (a) Instrumental rational action (b) Traditional action
- (c) value – related action (d) Affective action

192. The book 'economy and Society' is written by _____

- (a) Karl Marx (b) Durkheim
- (c) Spencer (d) Weber

193. "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

194. _____ believe that religion has an integrative force

- (a) Post-modernist (b) Structuralist
- (c) interactionalist (d) functionalist

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

- A. Role B. Interaction

C. Status D. Deviance

196. The rules of sociological method is written by _____

- (a) Auguste comte (b) Spencer
- (c) Weber (d) Durkheim

197. The book elementary forms of religion life is written by _____

- (a) Spencer (b) comte
- (c) Durkheim (d) Parson

198. Who defined sociology as a science of social facts

- (a) Auguste comte (b) Weber
- (c) Karl Marx (d) Durkheim

199. "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

200. _____ must be regarded as 'things'

- (a) Ideal type (b) social action
- (c) social facts (d) solidarity

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

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

202. _____ is a solidarity of resemblance

- (a) Mechanical solidarity (b) organic solidarity
- (c) social solidarity (d) inorganic solidarity

203. Organic solidarity emerges with the growth of the

- (a) Industries (b) cities
- (c) division of labour (d) specialization

204. Who coined the term primary group?

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

205. It is exercised over other individuals and may involve resistance and conflict

- (a) Authority (b) Leader
- (c) power (d) ability

206. Studies of social interaction, groups etc. belong to _____ sociology.

- A. Urban B. Macro
- C. Applied D. Micro

207. The principle of an aristocratic government is _____

- a) Political virtue b) Honour
- c) Moderation d) Fear

208. Comte argued that the human mind, individual human beings, all knowledge, and world history develop through ____ successive stages

- a) Two b) Three
- c) Four d) Five

209. In Capitalism, _____ class possess only their own labour power, which they must sell in order to survive

- a) Bourgeoisie b) Proletariat
- c) Peasant d) Serf

210. Which among the following is an informal method of social control?

- A. Customs B. Coercion
- C. Law D. Education

211. _____ in Europe followed the stage of feudalism

- a) Slavery b) Capitalism
- c) Socialism d) Communism

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

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

213. _____ and industrialisation led to the emergence of the working class as a large and powerful body, which led to the birth of Marxism, and gave people a new perspective and relationship with the society they lived in

- a) Urbanisation b) Modernisation
- c) Westernisation d) Sanskritisation

214. The principle of monarchical government is _____

- a) Political virtue b) Honour
- c) Moderation d) Fear

215. A role is the _____ aspect of status.

- A. Counter B. Dynamic C. Static D. Latent

ANSWER KEYS

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. b
15. a
16. d
17. d
18. d
19. c
20. b
21. a
22. a
23. a
24. d
25. c
26. b
27. c
28. a
29. b
30. b
31. b
32. a
33. c
34. b
35. b
36. a
37. c
38. a
39. d
40. c
41. c
42. d
43. d
44. b
45. c

46. d
47. a
48. a
49. c
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57. d
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197. c
198. d
199. b
200. c
201. d
202. a
203. c
204. c
205. c
206. d
207. c
208. b
209. b
210. a
211. b
212. c
213. a
214. b
215. b