

SO5 CRT09 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. British sociologist _____ translated and condensed Comte's work and was noted for her study of social customs in Great Britain and the United States.
 - a. Harriet Nelson.
 - b. Jane Addams
 - c. Harriet Martineau
 - d. Sarah Spencer
2. According to the _____ perspective, society is the sum of the interactions of individuals and groups.
 - a. functionalist
 - b. Conflict
 - c. Symbolic interactionist
 - d. Postmodern
3. A _____ is anything that meaningfully represents something else and includes signs, gestures, written language, and shared values.
 - a. symbol
 - b. sociological construct
 - c. Norms
 - d. Status
4. A physician wears a white lab coat and a stethoscope. The patient sees these as representing Knowledge and authority.
 - a. The coat and stethoscope are signals that defines the relationships between individuals.
 - b. symbols used to define a relationship between individuals.
 - c. symbols of power inequality among the individuals.
 - d. signs that this is a public interaction among individuals.
5. From the symbolic interactionist perspective, each person's interpretation or definition of a given situation becomes a(n) _____ from that person's viewpoint
 - a. objective phenomenon
 - b. Subjective reality
 - c. Imagination
 - d. fictitious thought
6. According to the _____ perspective, existing theories have been unsuccessful in explaining social life in contemporary societies that are characterized by postindustrialization, consumerism, and global communications.
 - a. functionalist
 - b. Conflict
 - c. Symbolic interactionist
 - d. postmodern
7. In relation to the study of education in America, _____ would look at the role the schools play in maintaining the social system as a whole; how education provides the young with skills they need later in life; and how it transmits cultural values from one generation to the next.
 - a. symbolic interactionists
 - b. postmodern theorists
 - c. functionalists
 - d. conflict theorists
8. In relation to the study of education in America, _____ would emphasize the daily activities within the schools and the various forms of communication between teachers and students. They would also examine the influence of peer groups and look at the reaction when school rules are broken or followed.

- a. conflict theorists b. symbolic interactionists
- c. postmodern theorists d. functionalists

9. In relation to the study of homelessness in American society, _____ would look at changing relationships in the family and economic conditions which causes homelessness among people who are unable to find jobs and do not have a family support system to fall back on.

- a. symbolic interactionists b. conflict theorists
- c. postmodern theorists d. functionalists

10. In relation to the study of homelessness in American society, _____ would place emphasis on the struggle between social classes, especially how the policies of the wealthy push certain groups into unemployment and homelessness, and would examine welfare program reform.

- a. conflict theorists b. functionalists
- c. symbolic interactionists d. postmodern theorists

11. Foucault summarizes the current shifts in historical studies as a new 'interrogation' of what?

- a. The spirit of history b. The document
- c. The statement d. The fate of objects

12. Which of Foucault's books precede the Archeology of Knowledge?

- a. The Order of Things, The History of Sexuality, and Birth of the Clinic
- b. Birth of the Clinic, Madness and Civilization, and The History of Sexuality
- c. Madness And civilization , The order of things and birth of clinic
- d. None of these

13. Which is not one of the forms of historical unity that Foucault rejects?

- a. The œuvre b. Discursive Unity c. The progress of Reason d. The Book

14. What is the central historical field addressed by the archeological method?

- a. The history of sciences b. The history of grammar
- c. Economic History d. The history of ideas

15. Which is *not* one of the four major aspects of discursive regularity to emerge from Foucault's 'four hypotheses' about discursive unity?

- a. The formation of objects b. The formation of strategies
- c. The formation of events d. The formation of enunciative positions

16. Which is *not* one of the sciences used as an example by Foucault?

- a. psychopathology b. Grammar c. Engineering d. Mathematics

17. An object of discourse first appears where?

- a. The threshold of scientificity b. A surface of emergence
c. The threshold of epistemologisation d. In conditions of possibility

18. Foucault's term 'strategies' refers to what aspect of a discourse?

- a. Themes and theories b. Positionality and positivity
c. Documents and the archive d. Successions and recurrences

19. Which term refers to a situation in which two incompatible objects, concepts, or types of enunciation have the same conditions of emergence and try to occupy the same discursive space?

- a. Point of discontinuity b. Point of rejection
c. Point of bifurcation d. point of diffraction

20. What is the basic element of discourse?

- a. The document b. The *œuvre* c. The statement d. The threshold

21. The statement is defined by its what?

- a. Content b. Associated field c. Conditions of disappearance d. Materiality

22. Why is the statement is not reducible to the speech act?

- a. Because the statement is materially grounded and the speech act is not.
b. Because the speech act may involve more than one statement.
c. Because materiality does not matter for the statement, but does for the speech act.
d. Because speech acts can be unintentional and statements cannot.

23. Which cannot be considered a statement?

- a. A row of typewriter keys b. A medical chart
c. A novel d. A meaningless sentence

24. The quality of 'material repeatability' applies to what?

- a. Propositions only b. Propositions and material documents
- c. Statements only d. Statements and material documents

25. Materiality is important in statements in what sense?

- a. The sense of material institutions
- b. The sense of physical material
- c. The sense of the 'feel' of the material
- d. The sense of the circulation of the material

26. What term can be defined as 'the units of meaning that grammar recognizes in a series of signs?'

- a. Sentence b. Statement c. Proposition d. Formulation

27. What term can be defined as the 'act that produces a group of signs materially?'

- a. Statement b. Propotion c. Formulation d. Projection

28. What term can be defined as the 'modality of existence of a series of signs?'

- a. Discourse b. Formulation c. Archive d. Statement

29. In contrast to the history of ideas, how does the archeological method approach the field of statements?

- a. As a 'plethora' b. As a set of 'rarities'
- c. As a hidden unity d. As a totality

30. For archeology, a discourse is an 'expression' of what?

- a. The mind of its founder b. The spirit of the age
- c. Nothing d. The unconscious desires of a people

31. Which term has two explicitly different meanings, one in the history of ideas and one in archeology?

- a. Originality b. Regularity c. Change d. Linearity

32. In the history of ideas, which term can serve as both an obstacle to be overcome in the field of discourse and as a founding principle of discourse?

- a. Originality b. Regularity c. Contradiction d. Transformation

33. On what basis can we analyze the ways in which science is ideological?

- a. On the basis of its discursive relations
- b. On the basis of its internal consistency
- c. On the basis of its categorization of statements
- d. On its truthfulness

34. In the Conclusion, Foucault is accused of being which of the following?

- a. A fundamentalist b. A structuralist
- c. A phenomenologist d. A reactionary

35. Comte's term 'positivism' refers to:

- a. a theory that emphasizes the positive aspects of society
- b. the precise, scientific study of observable phenomena
- c. a theory that posits difficult questions and sets out to answer them
- d. an unscientific set of laws about social progress

36. In Marx's theory, the 'mode of production' means:

- a. the way in which products are made in a factory
- b. the average measure of productivity under capitalism
- c. the organization of a society's technical and human resources
- d. an integral part of the superstructure of a society

37. Durkheim defined social facts as:

- a) ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are collective and social in origin
- b) the way scientists construct knowledge in a social context
- c) data collected about social phenomena that are proven to be correct
- d) ideas and theories that have no basis in the external, physical world

38. Weber said that all knowledge is 'value-relevant' because:

- a) sociologists like to put a value on different theories
- b) knowledge refers to people and their values
- c) theorists interpret the world in terms of their own values
- d) attempts to provide knowledge about the world are always valuable

39. The four ideal types of social action that Weber identified were as follows: instrumentally-rational, value-rational, traditional, and...

- a) affectual
- b) affective
- c) effective
- d) infected

40. Structural-Functionalists describe society as:

- a) a complex network of interaction at a micro-level
- b) a source of conflict, inequality, and alienation
- c) an unstable structure of social relations
- d) anormative framework of roles and institutions

41. The pragmatist philosophy used in Symbolic Interactionist theory teaches that:

- a) theory must be augmented by straightforward, plausible methods
- b) we can find true, objective knowledge of the world through our senses
- c) knowledge is produced in everyday, practical situations
- d) the best social theory was developed in Prague

42. Dahrendorf, Rex, and Habermas focused their attention on:

- a) social solidarity and cohesion
- b) the interpretive understanding of action
- c) women's experiences and gendered knowledge
- d) power, domination, and conflict

43. The term 'feminist standpoint' suggests:

- a) taking a stand on the issues neglected by feminism
- b) studying society from the perspective of women

- c) the recognition of difference and diversity in women's lives
- d) a tendency to ignore the gendered nature of knowledge

44. Post-modernist writers have argued that:

- a) we live in a world of superficial, fragmented images
- b) no theory is better than any other: 'anything goes'
- c) society has changed and we need new kinds of theory
- d) all of the above

45. Conflict sociologists analyze society using the:

- a. Macro analysis approach b. Micro analysis approach
- c. Interpretive approach d. Statistical approach

46. Conflict sociologists view society as:

- a. Stable b. Chaotic c. Evolutionary d. Symbolic

47. According to the conflict theory, conflict is created through:

- a. Social construction of opposing realities
- b. Social problems which create dysfunctions
- c. Unreliable social networks
- d. Large groups competing over power

48. Karl Marx viewed _____ as the source of social inequality:

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

49. When Karl Marx defined the proletariat and the bourgeoisie classes as:

- a. Workers and the owners in a capitalist society
- b. Socialists and feudalists in different time periods
- c. Robots and factory workers in the Industrial Revolution
- d. Rural and urban landholders

50. Michelle owns a regional manufacturing company. She has a warehouse, nine trucks, and employs 50 people. What are the warehouses and trucks examples of?

- a. Means of production b. Social control
- c. Surplus value d. Bourgeoisie status

51. The main motive of the bourgeoisie class according to Karl Marx:

- a. Increase wages b. Profit
- c. False Consciousness d. Class Consciousness

52. The belief that capitalism is good for the proletariat class is an example of:

- a. Class Consciousness
- b. Classless Society
- c. Class Conflict
- d. False Consciousness

53. Dominant and minority groups are distinguished by:

- a. Features related to their characteristics
- b. Ability to organize themselves effectively
- c. Access to power
- d. Cultural definitions

54. Conflict sociologists view social change as:

- a. Exchange of power between groups
- b. Movement from class conflict to classless society
- c. Nonexistent since power is always used to oppress
- d. Stable and orderly process

55. Which of the following was Michel Foucault' primary work.

- A. Language is Sermonic
- B. An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

C. Archaeology of Knowledge

D. Rhetoric of Motives.

56. From which period is Michel Foucault?

A. Classical B. Medieval C. Enlightenment D. Contemporary

57. Totalitarian regimes typically depend...

- a) on the voluntary support of all of their citizens.
- b) entirely on brute force.
- c) entirely on brainwashing techniques.
- d) on a mixture of power and authority, with more of the former than the latter.

58. Most conservatives believe that...

- a) political authority always reflects economic power.
- b) only people with hereditary titles can exercise authority.
- c) whatever its origin, authority is necessary because people need to be led and protected.
- d) authority is damaging because it implies social deference.

59. Michel Foucault argued that...

- a) harsh punishments are necessary to make people obey the law.
- b) if people were more conscious of their rights they could eradicate power inequalities forever.
- c) power is a quality reserved for government institutions.
- d) power is inherent in all social relations, and is, therefore, impossible to eradicate even though its abuses should always be attacked.

60. On Max Weber's classification, modern governments are increasingly dependent on...

- a) the Divine Right of rulers.
- b) skilful manipulation of the ruled.
- c) the recognized authority of certain offices of state.
- d) the personal charisma of rulers.

61. What is Stephen Lukes's classic definition of power?

- a) A exercises power over B when A makes B do something she wouldn't otherwise have done.
- b) A exercises power over B when she gives B a series of unambiguous orders.
- c) A exercises power over B when A affects B in a manner contrary to B's interests.
- d) A exercises power over B when A provides B with compelling reasons to act in accordance with majority opinion.

62. According to Bachrach and Baratz, 'non-decision making' is...

- a) the inability of politicians to make up their minds.
- b) the tendency of members of the public to change their minds on key policy issues.
- c) a refusal of politicians to compromise in the national interest.
- d) the ability of powerful groups to prevent certain issues from being discussed

63. It is problematic to argue that people can be made to act against their real interests because...

- a) 'real' interests are subjective and open to endless contestation.
- b) ordinary people are too irrational to realize where their real interests lie.
- c) ordinary people are always the best judges of their real interests.
- d) politicians are too out of touch to recognize the 'real interests' of ordinary people.

64. The Marxist critique of power in capitalist societies...

- a) assumes that powerful economic interests enjoy dominance in decision-making.
- b) argues that ordinary people are taught to think that the interests of powerful economic groups are identical to their own self-interest.
- c) focuses on the outcomes of decisions rather than the way in which they are made.
- d) all of the above.

65. Typically, Marxist structuralists argue that...

- a) individuals are capable of shaping their own destinies.
- b) capitalists are inherently immoral.

c) even well-intentioned capitalists are forced by the logic of the system to exploit their workers.

d) all of the above are true.

66. Which one of the following is not an example of formal control?

(a) Custom (b) Military Force (c) Act (d) Law

67. Who propounded the "Theory of Circulation of Elites"?

(a) Spengler (b) Toynbee (c) Pareto (d) Sorokin

68. Who wrote the book 'The Death of the Family'?

(a) Edmund Leach (b) T. Parsons (c) David Cooper (d) W. J. Goode

69. From whose work the phrase "Pygmalion Effect" has been adopted?

(a) George Bernard Shaw (b) William Shakespeare

(c) John Keats (d) J. Bernard

70. Who classified kinship terms into 'Classificatory' and 'Descriptive'?

(a) G.P. Murdock (b) A.R. Brown (c) B. Malinowski (d) L.H. Morgan

71. Who distinguished between instinct for workmanship and the drive for profit?

(a) P. Sorokin (b) Adam Smith (c) Karl Marx (d) T. Veblen

72. The etymological meaning of Sociology is

(a) Scientific study (b) The Science of Society

(c) Social Science (d) None of these

73. Which perspective in Sociology deals with 'The Social System'?

(a) The Interactionist (b) The Conflict (c) The Functional (d) Theoretical

74. Which one of the following is not a feature of society?

(a) Interdependence (b) Co-operation and Conflict

(c) Likeness and differences (d) A specific aim

75. "Community is the smallest territorial group that can embrace all aspects of social life", who gave this definition?

- (a) E. S. Bogardus (b) Davis Kingsley
(c) MacIver and Page(d) Ogburn and Nimkoff

76. "Culture is the man-made part of the environment", who said this?

- (a) Robert Bierstedt (b) E.A. Hoebel (c) M.J. Herskovits (d) B. Malinowski

77. Which type of social change always refers to "human happiness"?

- (a) Development (b) Progress (c) Westernization (d) Evolution

78. Which one of the following is an example of achieved status?

- (a) Caste (b) Clan (c) Class(d) Fraternity

79. Who considers "all identities, presences, predictions, etc. depend for their existence on something outside themselves"?

- (a) J. Habermas (b) Anthony Giddens (c) M. Foucault (d) J. Derrida

80. Who has written 'presentation of self' and given the concept of 'enactment of roles'?

- (a) Erving Goffman (b) L. Althusser (c) J. Alexander (d) C.H. Cooley

81. Who has written the book "Theoretical Logic in Sociology"?

- (a) A. Giddens (b) J. Alexander(c) C.H. Page (d) Francis Abraham

82. Who is said to be the most 'Marxist exponent of structuralism'?

- (a) C. Levi-Strauss (b) L. Althusser (c) J. Derrida (d) A. Giddens

83. Who has written the book "new Rules of Sociological Methods"?

- (a) Herbert Blumer (b) E. Durkheim (c) W.J. Goode (d) Anthony Giddens

84. Who's theory is considered as 'deconstructionism'?

- (a) M. Foucault (b) J. Derrida (c) H.G. Wells (d) C. W. Mills

85. Which one of the following is a quantitative method of social research?

- (a) Oral History (b) Geneology (c) Questionnaire (d) Life History

86. Berelson's (1954) method is used in

- (a) Sociometry (b) Content Analysis (c) 'T' Test (d) Interview

87. Who among the following Sociologists is concerned with 'Action Frame of Reference'?

- (a) T. B. Bottomore (b) G. Simmel (c) L. T. Hobhouse (d) T. Parsons

88. Who said, "Sociologists are the priest of modern society"?

- (a) Emile Durkheim (b) Max Weber
(c) Auguste Comte (d) None of the above

89. "Sociology is the study of the forms of social relation." Who said this?

- (a) E. Durkheim (b) G. Simmel (c) MacIver and Page (d) Ginsberg

90. According to Tonnies neighbourhood is a :

- (a) Community (b) Primary Group (c) Social Group (d) Secondary Group

91. The state is an example of which of the following?

- (a) Primary group (b) Community (c) Association (d) Government

92. Every man in society occupies a number of status, different status associated with single person are known as :

- (a) status inconsistency (b) status sequences
(c) status set (d) status succession

93. Who has coined the terms status, status set, and status sequence?

- (a) R. Linton (b) K. Davis (c) MacIver & Page (d) R.K. Merton

94. 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

95. What is the materialist conception of history?

- a) Processes of historical change are a reflection of the economic development of a society.
b) Processes of economic change are based in history.
c) Processes of historical change are based in class war.

d) None of the options given are correct.

96. What is the relationship between base and superstructure?

a) The change in the economic base of a society leads to the change in superstructure.

b) The change in superstructure leads to the change in the economic base of a society.

c) No relation .

d) None of the options given are correct.

97. Immanuel Wallerstein argues:

a) There are two types of world systems: world-empires and world-economies.

b) The modern world system is a world-economy.

c) The world system has a core, semi-periphery, and periphery.

d) All of the options given are correct.

98. What is Antonio Gramsci's view of power?

a) It comes out of a barrel of a gun.

b) It is a mixture of coercion and consent.

c) It is purely economic.

d) All of the options given are correct.

99. Gramsci shifted the focus of Marxist analysis through which of the following ideas?

a) Hegemony is a product of the lack of class conflict.

b) That consent for a particular social and political system was produced and reproduced through the operation of hegemony.

c) All the options are correct

c) None of the options given are correct.

100. According to critical theorists, what is 'emancipation'?

a) Reconciliation with power.

b) Humanity gaining power over nature.

- c) Reconciliation with nature.
- d) None of the options given are correct.

101. According to Robert Cox, what is critical theory?

- a) Critical theory attempts to challenge power.
- b) Critical theory accepts the parameters of the present order and critiques it within those parameters.
- c) Critical theory attempts to challenge the prevailing order by seeking out social processes that could lead to emancipatory change.
- d) Critical theory accepts the parameters of the present order and helps legitimate an unjust system.

102. What are the main concerns of the members of the Frankfurt School?

- a) The social basis and nature of authoritarianism.
- b) The structure of the family.
- c) The concepts of reason and rationality.
- d) All of the options given are correct.

103. Justin Rosenberg argues:

- a) That realism is ahistorical in its account of international relations.
- b) That the theory of anarchy is contained within Marx's analysis of capitalism (anarchy is a key feature of capitalist production).
- c) Historical change in world politics can be understood as a reflection of transformations in the prevailing relations of production.
- d) All of the options given are correct.

104. Marxists see globalization as:

- a) An anomaly in the history of the development of capitalism.
- b) Part of long-term trends in the development of capitalism.
- c) Something to be prevented.
- d) All of the options given are correct.

105. Andrew Linklater:

- a) Builds on the work of Habermas.
- b) Grounds emancipatory theory in ideas of political community.
- c) Is more optimistic than the Frankfurt school.
- d) All of the options given are correct.

106. In much the same way that Marx felt that labor was alienated,
_____ felt that communication was alienated, or distorted.

- A) David Harvey B) Immanuel Wallerstein
- C) Jürgen Habermas D) John Roemer

107. Members of which of the following variants of Marxian theory most strongly distance themselves from their Marxian roots?

- A) the critical school B) Hegelian Marxism
- C) historical Marxism D) analytical Marxism

108. Members of which of the following variants of neo-Marxian theory are concerned with the “micro-level” foundations of Marxian theory?

- A) historical Marxism B) analytical Marxism
- C) Hegelian Marxism D) critical theory

109. Thinkers who can be clearly identified as sociologists began to appear in the:

- A) 1600s. B) 1700s. C) 1800s. D) 1900s.

110. In his lectures at the Al-Azhar University in Cairo in the 1300s, _____ devoted considerable attention to social institutions such as politics and the economy.

- A) Ibn-Khaldun B) Saint-Simon C) Sun Tzu D) Tariq Ali

111. In 1789 the French Revolution caused many social thinkers to be disturbed by

the resulting _____, and it created a desire to restore _____.

- A)democracy; the monarchy to power
- B)regime change; the ancien regime
- C)social dynamics; social statics to society
- D)chaos; order to society

112. Early sociologists wanted to model sociology after the prestigious and influential disciplines of:

- A)economics, history, and philosophy.
- B)physics, biology and chemistry.
- C)anthropology, criminology, and psychology.
- D)electrical, chemical, and civil engineering.

113. The _____ was a period of intellectual development and change characterized by the belief that people could comprehend and control the universe by means of reason and empirical research.

- A)Renaissance
- B)Industrial Revolution
- C)Enlightenment
- D)Golden Age

114. _____ believe in studying social phenomena using the same scientific techniques as those used in the natural sciences.

- A)Logicians
- B)Positivists
- C)Pragmatists
- D)Anglophiles

115. According to Auguste Comte, groups, societies, sciences, and individuals all go through the following three stages:

- A)primary, secondary, and tertiary

- B) primitive, premodern, and modern
- C) theological, metaphysical, and positivistic
- D) feudal, capitalist, and socialist

116. Emile Durkheim believed that _____ is not a necessary part of the modern world and that it could be reduced by _____.

- A) inequality; redistribution of wealth
- B) deviance; education
- C) religion; science
- D) social disorder; social reform reformism.

117. G.W.F. Hegel's philosophy of _____ emphasized the importance of the mind and mental products rather than the material world.

- A) monadism
- B) spiritualism
- C) idealism
- D) utilitarianism

118. _____ is the breakdown of the natural interconnection among people and between people and what they produce.

- A) Trepidation
- B) Alienation
- C) Decomposition
- D) Commodification

119. Weber was interested in the general issue of why institutions in the Western world had grown progressively more _____ while power barriers seemed to prevent a similar development in the rest of the world.

- A) rational
- B) irrational
- C) corrupt
- D) powerful

120. Georg Simmel was best known for his thinking on:

- A) large-scale social issues like capitalism and exploitation.
- B) contemporary social problems like Anti-Semitism and racism.
- C) smaller-scale issues like individual action and interaction.
- D) interplanetary travel and extraterrestrial societies

121. According to Durkheim, ----- are external to the individual

- A) Social facts B) Social solidarity C) Social justice D) Social sanction

122. Durkheim maintained that in order to study social facts, it should be considered as

- A. Abstracts B. Things C. Facts D. Pathological

123. According to Durkheim, the study of the form and structure of societies and its classification based on attributes can be called as

- A. Social pathology B. Social phenomenology
C. Social morphology D. Social psychology

124. In Parsons theory of structural functionalism oriented problems are known as

- a) AGIL b) System c) Conflict d) Functionalism

125. Critical theory is associated with the _____ school.

- a) Frankfurt b) Chicago c) Conflict d) None of these

126. Jeffrey C Alexander is a _____

- a) Functionalist b) Neo functionalist c) Structural functionalist d) Conflict theorist

127. Definition of Situation is a concept developed by _____

- a) W .I Thomas b) Cooley c) Weber d) Parson

128. Normative functionalism in the contribution of _____

- a) Alexander b) Parson c) Blumer d) Merton

129. Micro functionalism proposed by _____

- a) Brown b) Merton c) Dahrendorf d) Parsons

130. Symbolic interactionism related to _____

- a) Marx b) Weber c) Coser d) Blumer

131. Dialectical conflict is proposed by _____
- a) Dahrendorf b) Weber c) Plato d) Blumer
132. Among the following who was the exponent of 'middle range theory'
- a) Talcott Parson b) Robert K Merton C) Habermas d) Lewis Coser
133. Who wrote the book 'Distinction: a social critique of the judgment of taste'?
- a) Pierre Bourdieu b) Parsons c) Anthony Giddens d) Merton
134. Name the sociologist who introduced the concept of 'double hermeneutics'
- A) Giddens B) Bourdieu C) Parsons D) Merton
135. Who wrote the book 'The constitution of society'?
- A) Parsons B) Giddens C) Merton D) Bourdieu
136. Name the social theorist who described sociology as a compact sport.
- A) Giddens B) Habermas C) Bourdieu D) Lewis Coser
137. The book 'the elementary structures of kinship' was written by
- A) Levistraus B) Nadel C) Giddens D) Bourdieu
138. Who initiated the 'communication turn' in Frankfurt school.
- A) Lewis Coser B) Habermas C) Giddens D) Bourdieu
139. Among the following who talked about 'realistic conflict' and 'non-realistic conflict'
- A) Lewis Coser B) Habermas C) Giddens D) Bourdie
140. The concept of 'self-fulfilling prophecy' was put forward by-----.
- A) Parsons B) Giddens C) Merton D) Bourdieu
141. Who wrote the book 'the structure of social action'
- A) Giddens B) Bourdieu C) Parsons D) Merton
142. Among the following who argued that 'mind emerges out of the interaction of individuals in a social matrix'.
- A) G H Mead B) Giddens C) Merton D) Bourdieu
143. Name the social theorist who wrote 'sociological analysis and variable'.
- A) Giddens B) Bourdieu C) Parsons D) Blumer
144. Who argued that 'human's act towards things on the basis of the meanings

they have for them ‘.

- A) Giddens B) Bourdieu C) Blumer D)) Parsons

145. Among the following who is known as the theorist of ideology.

- A) Giddens B) Althuser C) Blumer D)) Parsons

146. Name the social theorist who introduced the concepts of ‘contradiction and over determination’.

- A) Althuser B) Bourdieu C) Blumer D)) Parsons

147. Among the following who was associated with ‘Neo-functionalism ‘

- A) Jeffrey C Alexander B) Giddens C) Merton D) Bourdieu

148. Among the following who argued that ‘struggle for authority create conflict’.

- A) Parsons B) Giddens C) Merton D) Dahrendorf

149. Who introduced the idea of ‘epistemological break?’

- A) Giddens B) Althuser C) Blumer D)) Parsons

150. The concept of ‘The third way’ was developed by-----.

- A) Parsons B) Giddens C) Merton D) Bourdieu

151. Who wrote the book ‘outline of a theory of practice’?

- A) Giddens B) Bourdieu C) Blumer D)) Parsons

152. According to _____ structure and action are two sides of the same coin.

- A. Antonio Gramsci B. Jean-Francois Lyotard
C. Anthony Giddens D. Ralf Dahrendorf

153. ‘Duality of structure’ is a phrase that can be attributed to

- A. George Ritzer B. Anthony Giddens
C. Habermas D. Michel Foucault

154. Which of the following are the two aspects of structure identified by Giddens?

- A. Rules and resources
B. Rules and representation
C. Rules and repetition
D. Rules and relations

155. Name an eminent proponent of phenomenology

- a) Husserl b) Mead c) Garfinkel d) Blumer

156. ‘We should admit that power produces knowledge...that power and knowledge directly imply one another’. This quote can be attributed to

- A. Karl Marx B. Max Weber C. Althusser D. Michel Foucault

157. According to Foucault, development of discourses are essential to the extension of the

- A. Power of the state
B. Power of religion
C. Power of disciplines

- D. Power of the individual
158. The 'panopticon' is a prison design proposed by
- A. Michel Foucault
 - B. Althusser
 - C. Jeremy Bentham
 - D. Antonio Gramsci
159. According to Foucault self-discipline creates
- A. Madness
 - B. Docile bodies
 - C. Resistance
 - D. Experts
160. _____ is a device used by the dominant class to exclude the subordinate classes.
- A. High culture
 - B. Mass culture
 - C. Low culture
 - D. None of the above
161. Which of the following are a part of symbolic capital?
- A. Goodwill
 - B. Trust
 - C. Integrity
 - D. All of the above
162. Students who have fewer opportunities to succeed in school are likely to have lesser
- A. Economic capital
 - B. Symbolic capital
 - C. Cultural capital
 - D. None of the above
163. The immediate environment of the social actor is called
- A. Biosphere
 - B. Life-world
 - C. Society
 - D. Social-world
164. According to Habermas the salons and coffee houses of the big European cities are likely to be the places where the _____ originated
- A. Public sphere
 - B. Mass media
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Tabloids
165. Hermeneutic knowledge focuses on
- A. Technology
 - B. Understanding
 - C. Science
 - D. Progress
166. Michel Foucault is a
- A. Functionalist theorist
 - B. Symbolic interactionist
 - C. Feminist
 - D. Conflict theorist
167. _____ refers to a set of acquired principles of thought, behaviour and taste that generates social practices and is particularly associated with a certain social class.
- A. Cultural capital
 - B. Habitus

- C. Interpellation
D. Life world
168. Habitus may be modified by one's
A. Experience
B. Language
C. Culture
D. Knowledge
169. The term 'epistemological break' was introduced by
A. Louis Althusser
B. Michel Foucault
C. David Miliband
D. Thomas Kuhn
170. Louis Althusser used the idea of _____ to separate the humanistic work of the younger Karl Marx from the scientific theories of the mature Marx
A. Episteme break
B. Epistemological break
C. Neo-Marxism
D. None of the above
171. The terms 'ideological state apparatuses, repressive state apparatuses, interpellation, overdetermination' can be attributed to
A. Anthony Giddens B. Michel Foucault C. Habermas D. Louis Althusser
172. Which of the theorists viewed Modernity as an "unfinished project"?
A) Jurgen Habermas B) Jeffrey Alexander C) James Coleman D) Jean Baudrillard
173. Which of the theorists of Modernity sees the modern world as a "juggernaut"?
A. Karl Marx B. Anthony Giddens C. Jurgen Habermas D. James Coleman
174. Which thinker is considered as a major influence on the development of neo-Marxian theory?
A) Emile Durkheim B) Max Weber C) Sigmund Freud D) Michel Foucault
175. Unlike the critical school and the Hegelian Marxists, work in both Marxian-influenced economic sociology and historical sociology focused on which of the following dimensions of Marx's work?
A) cognitive B) materialist C) ideational D) spatial
176. According to some of the theorists of the critical school, domination moved from the economic to the _____ sphere.
A) political B) spatial C) ecological D) cultural
177. The critical school offered critiques of which of the following two "industries"?
A) culture and manufacturing B) knowledge and manufacturing
C) culture and knowledge D) knowledge and communication
178. For the critical school, modern society was rational, but not:

- A)productive. B)cultured. C)reasonable. D)predictable.
179. In much the same way that Marx felt that labor was alienated, _____ felt that communication was alienated, or distorted.
- A) David Harvey B) Immanuel Wallerstein C) Jurgen Habermas D)John Roemer
180. Members of which of the following variants of Marxian theory most strongly distance themselves from their Marxian roots?
- A)the critical school B)Hegelian Marxism C)historical Marxism D)analytical Marxism
181. Members of which of the following variants of neo-Marxian theory are concerned with the “micro-level” foundations of Marxian theory?
- A)historical Marxism B)analytical Marxism C)Hegelian Marxism D) critical theory
182. For Anthony Giddens, social structure is composed of:
- A)the objective positions within a field. B)networks of exchange relations.
- C)systems of oppression and domination. D) the structuring properties of rules and resources.
183. According to Giddens, intentional actions produce:
- A)risk. B)structure. C)unintended consequences. D)social systems.
184. Giddens thinks that social structure can be both:
- A)dominating and oppressive. B)constraining and enabling.
- C)stable and unstable. D)recursive and practical.
185. Archer criticizes Giddens for neglecting the _____ of culture and structure.
- A)interrelations B)duality C)mutual constitution D)relative autonomy
186. Pierre Bourdieu refers to his perspective as:
- A)structuralist constructivism. B)post-constructivism. C)genetic capitalism. D)field theory.
187. Which of the following reflect(s) objective divisions in the social structure, such as age groups, genders, and social classes?
- A) exchange networks B) practice C) fields D) habitus
188. According to Bourdieu, the most important of all fields is:
- A) economic. B) political. C) cultural. D) social.
189. Art, education, and religion are examples of:

- A) tastes. B) fields. C) distinctions. D) symbolic capital.
190. Tastes are conditioned by class relationships and _____ relationships.
A) cultural B)political C)social D)exchange
191. Drawing on _____, the idea of the life-world involves a range of unspoken presuppositions about mutual understandings that must exist for communication to take place.
A) structural-functionalism B)cybernetics C)phenomenology D)ethnography
192. According to Habermas, the system is becoming increasingly _____ by delinguistified media.
A)monetized and bureaucratized B)mediated and controlled
C) practical and discursive D)democratized and equalized
193. According to Habermas, the most urgent dilemma of the contemporary world is that the _____ is being colonized by the _____.
A)system; life-world B)habitus; field C)life-world; system D)field; habitus
194. _____ tend to be involved with micro-macro theory, whereas _____ tend to produce agency-structure theory.
A)Europeans; Americans B)Americans; Europeans
C)Sociologists; Anthropologists D)Anthropologists; Sociologists
195. Agency-structure theory tends to have a(n) _____ perspective, whereas micro-macro-theory is more likely to be _____.
A)historical; static B)static; historical C)hierarchical; static D)static; hierarchical
196. Anthony Giddens has described the modern world as a:
A)juggernaut. B)plutocracy. C)demagogue. D)barbarian.
197. According to Giddens, which of the following institutions does NOT characterize modernity?
A)capitalism B)industrialism C)surveillance capacities D)collective identities
198. Which of the following is the term that Giddens uses to describe the prevalence in modernity of relationships with those who are physically absent and increasingly distant?
A)disembedding B)reflexivity C)distanciation D)radicalization
199. _____ is the “lifting out” of social relations from local contexts of interaction and their restructuring across indefinite spans of time-space.

- A)Distanciation B)Disembedding C)Reflexivity D)Radicalization
200. _____ means that social practices are constantly examined and reformed in the light of incoming information about those very practices.
- A)Disembedding B)Distanciation C)Reflexivity D)Radicalization
201. To which of the following would the negative consequences of the juggernaut of modernity NOT be attributed?
- A)design flaws B)operator failure C)unintended consequences D)natural disasters
202. According to Ulrich Beck, _____ are being produced by the sources of wealth in modern society.
- A) risks B) dysfunctions C) pathologies D) dependencies
203. Beck blames _____ for becoming the protectors of a global contamination of people and nature.
- A) capitalists B) politicians C) consumers D) scientists
204. Which of the following is NOT a component of formal rationality?
- A) efficiency B)predictability C) quantifiability D) adaptability
205. Means of _____ are defined as those things that make it possible for people to acquire goods and services and for the same people to be controlled and exploited as consumers.
- A) consumption B)acquisition C)exploitation D)production
206. Structuralism is rooted in the underlying structures governing:
- A)politics. B)economics. C)culture. D)language.
207. Ferdinand de Saussure's concept of parole refers to:
- A) sign and symbol systems. B) what prisoners get for good behavior.
C) the actual way people use language. D) the rules that govern language.
208. The term semiotics refers to the study of:
- A)robots that drive. B)language used on traffic signs.
C)signs in linguistics. D)all sign and symbol systems.
209. Which of the following theorists applied structuralism to anthropology?
- A)Louis Althusser B)Claude Lévi-Strauss C)Roland Barthes D)Maurice Godelier
210. Jacques Derrida looked at social institutions and saw:

A) language. B) writing. C) coercion. D) economics.

211. The term logocentrism refers to:

- A) the use of logos to sell products.
- B) the underlying rules of language that dictate how it is used.
- C) the search for a universal system of thought that reveals truth.
- D) the way theatre is controlled and enslaved.

212. Which of the following thinkers is NOT associated with structuralism?

A) Ferdinand Saussure B) Louis Althusser C) Claude Lévi-Strauss D) Jacques Derrida

213. Foucault thought that archaeology was a necessary first step towards:

A) genealogy of power. B) discourse analysis. C) clinics and medicine. D) deconstruction.

214. Foucault interprets the rise of psychology as a:

A) Scientific endeavour. B) Humanitarian advance. C) Moral enterprise. D) medical advancement.

215. Foucault considered the gaze as:

- A) A language without words. B) The precursor to punishment.
- C) The genealogy of vision. D) The birth of the clinic.

216. Which of the following is NOT one of Foucault's instruments of disciplinary power?

A) Hierarchical observation B) normalizing judgments C) trajectories D) examinations

217. Which of the following terms refers to cultural products?

- A) Postmodern social theory B) post modernity
- C) Postmodernism D) post-postmodernism

218. Which of the following authors is NOT associated with postmodernism?

- A) Frederic Jameson B) Michel Foucault
- C) Jean Baudrillard D) Jean-François Lyotard

219. Frederic Jameson associated postmodern culture with _____ capitalism.

A) Market B) monopoly C) imperialist D) multinational

220. Jameson sees cultural change as a function of changes in:

A) Language. B) Economic structure. C) Surveillance. D) Space.

221. Which of the following is NOT one of Jameson's critiques of postmodernism?

A) Postmodernism is superficial.

- B) Postmodernism is characterized by a waning of emotion or affect.
 C) Postmodern life is fragmented.
 D) There is an increasing reliance on history in postmodernism.
222. Jean Baudrillard attempts to break from using bourgeois categories of analysis by promoting:
 A) simulacra. B) Cathedrals of consumption. C) The theatre of cruelty D) Symbolic exchange.
223. Life world is a concept associated with the works of:
 a) Coser b) Karl Marx c) Weber d) Habermas
224. Indexicality is a concept used in the theory of:
 a) Phenomenology b) Structural Functionalism c) Critical Theory d) Ethnomethodology
225. Who among the following is a symbolic interactionist ?
 a) Karl Marx b) Marx Weber c) Talcott Parsons d) G H Mead
226. Critical theory is associated with the _____ school.
 a) Frankfurt b) Chicago c) Conflict d) None of these
227. Jeffrey C Alexander is a _____
 a) Functionalist b) Neo functionalist c) Structural functionalist d) Conflict theorist
228. Frankfurt school is basically related with the _____ perspective
 a) Critical b) Conflict c) Ideological d) None of these
229. Phenomenology has its origin in _____
 a) Japan b) India c) Germany d) France
230. The theoretical system of Frankfurt school is essentially:
 a) Frankfurt oriented b) Conflict oriented c) Structural oriented d) Interaction oriented
231. Who called structural functionalism as overly narrow:
 a) Alexander and Colomy b) Colomy and Turner
 c) Seidman and Colomy d) Seidman and Dahrendorf
232. The individual comes to know about himself is:
 a) Role taking b) Role playing c) Role conflict d) Role model
233. The proponent of the concept of Looking glass self is:
 a) G H Mead b) Goffman c) W. I Thomas d) C. H. Cooley

ANSWER KEY

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

101. Answer c
102. Answer d
103. Answer d
104. Answer b
105. Answer d
106. Answer c
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114. Answer b
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136. Answer c
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149. Answer b
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151. Answer b

152. Answer c
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192. Answer a
193. Answer c
194. Answer b
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- 218. Answer a
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- 220. Answer b
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- 222. Answer d
- 223. Answer d
- 224. Answer d
- 225. Answer d
- 226. Answer a
- 227. Answer b
- 228. Answer a
- 229. Answer d
- 230. Answer b
- 231. Answer a
- 232. Answer a
- 233. Answer d