

SO5CRT08 SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who introduced the concept of 'mores'?
 - A. Raymond Williams
 - B. William Graham Sumner
 - C. William F. Ogburn
 - D. William I. Thomas
2. Who introduced the 'genealogical method'?
 - A. W. H. R. Rivers
 - B. Marcel Mauss
 - C. Margaret Mead
 - D. Harriet Martineau
3. Who introduced the cultural capital theory?
 - A. C. Wright Mills
 - B. Alfred Schutz
 - C. William Graham Sumner
 - D. Pierre Bourdieu
4. Who wrote 'Patterns of Culture'?
 - A. Charlotte Perkins Gilman
 - B. Ruth Benedict
 - C. W. H. R. Rivers
 - D. Marcel Mauss
5. Who wrote 'Chrysanthemum and the Sword'?
 - A. Charlotte Perkins Gilman
 - B. Ruth Benedict
 - C. W. H. R. Rivers
 - D. Marcel Mauss
6. A symbol is anything
 - A. that represents something else
 - B. that represents itself
 - C. that represents only emotions
 - D. None of the above
7. _____ are established rules of behavior or standards of conduct.
 - A. Laws
 - B. Norms
 - C. Guidelines
 - D. Decrees
8. Our biological and genetic makeup determines our _____
 - A. Nurture
 - B. Nature
 - C. Nation
 - D. Ethnicity
9. The culture of the upper classes is known as

- A. Lofty culture
 - B. High culture
 - C. Positive culture
 - D. Upper culture
10. The culture consumed by many people in all classes is known as
- A. Commercial culture
 - B. Simple culture
 - C. Popular culture
 - D. Conventional culture
11. Popular culture is also known as
- A. Mob culture
 - B. Group culture
 - C. Public culture
 - D. Mass culture
12. Cultural universals are
- A. Values or modes of behavior shared by all human cultures
 - B. Values or modes of behaviour shared by a few cultures
 - C. Values or modes of behaviour shared by a majority of cultures
 - D. None of the above
13. Sociology's recent emphasis on understanding the role of culture in daily life is known as
- A. Cultural ascendance
 - B. Cultural gravity
 - C. Cultural turn
 - D. Cultural consequence
14. Non-material culture is
- A. Corporeal
 - B. Substantial
 - C. Manifest
 - D. Intangible
15. _____ are the standards people have about what is good and bad
- A. Values
 - B. Benefits
 - C. Laws
 - D. Mandates
16. _____ is the process by which one generation passes culture to the next.
- A. Cultural tradition
 - B. Cultural transfer
 - C. Cultural reproduction
 - D. Cultural reciprocation
17. Oral cultural tradition refers to
- A. transmission of culture through speech
 - B. transmission of culture through art
 - C. transmission of culture through images

- D. transmission of culture through craft
18. _____ constitutes the tangible things created by members of a society
- A. Material culture
 - B. Non-material culture
 - C. Popular culture
 - D. Mass culture
19. Which among the following is a key defining feature of civilizations?
- A. Economy
 - B. Polity
 - C. Religion
 - D. Democracy
20. When a person travels to a foreign land, she/he experiences
- A. Culture joy
 - B. Culture absence
 - C. Culture misfit
 - D. Culture shock
21. Culture consists of
- A. Knowledge
 - B. Language
 - C. Norms
 - D. All of the above
22. Culture is a _____ for survival
- A. Guide
 - B. Lexicon
 - C. Glossary
 - D. Dictionary
23. 'Human beings have instincts'. Is this statement true?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Rarely
24. _____ allows people to transform resources into a usable form
- A. Magic
 - B. Technology
 - C. Science
 - D. Observation
25. Which of the following is anything that meaningfully represents something else?
- A. Signature
 - B. Picture
 - C. Symbol
 - D. Law
26. _____ enables people to think and communicate with one another
- A. Internet

- B. Paintings
 - C. Morse code
 - D. Language
27. Which hypothesis states that language shapes the view of reality of its speakers?
- A. Brown-Merton
 - B. Radcliffe-Merton
 - C. Sapir-Whorf
 - D. Sapir-Whorf
28. When values contradict each other, it is known as
- A. Value-contradiction
 - B. Value-change
 - C. Value-constant
 - D. Value-choice
29. Norms are
- A. Standards of convention
 - B. Standards of conduct
 - C. Standards of choice
 - D. Standards of communication
30. Norms that state what behavior is appropriate or acceptable are
- A. Proscriptive norms
 - B. Primary norms
 - C. Denigrative norms
 - D. Prescriptive norms
31. Norms that state what behavior is inappropriate or unacceptable are
- A. Proscriptive norms
 - B. Primary norms
 - C. Denigrative norms
 - D. Prescriptive norms
32. Less important norms are called
- A. Informal norms
 - B. Inhibitive norms
 - C. Innocuous norms
 - D. Interior norms
33. Informal norms or everyday customs that may be violated without serious consequences within a particular culture are called
- A. Values
 - B. Mores
 - C. Folkways
 - D. Taboos
34. Strongly held norms with moral and ethical connotations that may not be violated without serious consequences are called
- A. Values
 - B. Mores
 - C. Folkways

- D. Taboos
35. Norms so strong that their violation is considered to be extremely offensive and even unmentionable are called
- A. Values
 - B. Mores
 - C. Folkways
 - D. Taboos
36. Formal, standardized norms that have been enacted by legislatures and are enforced by formal sanctions are called
- A. Rules
 - B. Laws
 - C. Regulations
 - D. Orders
37. Who introduced the concept of 'cultural lag'?
- A. Raymond Williams
 - B. William Graham Sumner
 - C. William F. Ogburn
 - D. William I. Thomas
38. Cultural lag occurs when
- A. Non-material culture changes faster than material culture
 - B. Material culture changes faster than non-material culture
 - C. High culture changes faster than popular culture
 - D. Popular culture changes faster than high culture
39. _____ is the process of learning about something previously unknown or unrecognized
- A. Diffusion
 - B. Research
 - C. Examination
 - D. Discovery
40. _____ is the transmission of cultural items or social practices from one group or society to another
- A. Diffusion
 - B. Research
 - C. Examination
 - D. Discovery
41. _____ refers to the wide range of cultural differences found between and within nations.
- A. Cultural joy
 - B. Cultural diversity
 - C. Cultural shock
 - D. Cultural familiarity
42. Homogeneous societies consist of people who share a common _____.

- A. Culture
 - B. Land
 - C. Livelihood
 - D. Coastline
43. When people in a society are dissimilar in regard to social characteristics such as religion, income, or race/ ethnicity, they belong to a _____ society.
- A. Homogenous
 - B. Heterogenous
 - C. Kindred
 - D. Congruent
44. Which of the following factors contribute to cultural diversity in a society?
- A. Tourism
 - B. Commerce
 - C. Immigration
 - D. Art
45. People who share distinguishing attributes, beliefs, values, and/or norms that set them apart in some significant manner from the dominant culture form a
- A. Subculture
 - B. Monoculture
 - C. Biculture
 - D. Multiculture
46. A _____ is a group that strongly rejects dominant societal values and norms and seeks alternative lifestyles
- A. Subculture
 - B. Monoculture
 - C. Counterculture
 - D. Youth culture
47. The practice of judging all other cultures by one's own culture is known as
- A. Xenocentrism
 - B. Logocentrism
 - C. Ethnocentrism
 - D. Egocentrism
48. Who introduced the concept of 'folkways'?
- A. Raymond Williams
 - B. William Graham Sumner
 - C. William F. Ogburn
 - D. William I. Thomas
49. The idea that a person's beliefs, values, and practices should be understood based on that person's own culture, rather than be judged against the criteria of another is called
- A. Cultural absolutism
 - B. Cultural relativism
 - C. Cultural universalism
 - D. Cultural despotism

50. Sometimes we read news articles on foreigners who are attacked by local people. This is an example of
- A. Xenocentrism
 - B. Xenophobia
 - C. Xenography
 - D. Xenophonia
51. Inequalities in primitive societies are likely to be based on
- A. Caste
 - B. Class
 - C. Age
 - D. Religion
52. Which one of the following is a characteristic of a civilization?
- A. High population
 - B. Advanced technology
 - C. Democratic government
 - D. Egalitarianism
53. Pastoral societies depend on _____ for their subsistence
- A. Hunting
 - B. Gathering
 - C. Domesticated animals
 - D. Craftwork
54. Agrarian societies depend on _____ for their subsistence
- A. Hunting
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Domesticated animals
 - D. Craftwork
55. Civilizations are mostly located near
- A. fertile river areas
 - B. mountains
 - C. deserts
 - D. marshland
56. Which of the following is an Indian civilization?
- A. Incan civilization
 - B. Mayan civilization
 - C. Indus valley civilization
 - D. Aztec civilization
57. When members of one cultural group borrow elements of another's culture, it is called _____.
- A. Cultural appropriateness
 - B. Cultural proximity
 - C. Cultural affiliation
 - D. Cultural appropriation

58. _____ is the process by which different cultures are absorbed into a mainstream culture.
- A. Assimilation
 - B. Association
 - C. Affiliation
 - D. Alliance
59. Multiculturalism refers to a situation where
- A. ethnic groups exist separately and share equally in economic and political life
 - B. ethnic groups are engaged in constant strife
 - C. ethnic groups are unequally represented in public life
 - D. None of the above
60. Cultural diversity and equality is achieved through
- A. Countercultures
 - B. Monoculturalism
 - C. Multiculturalism
 - D. Cultural imperialism
61. Which of the following is an antidote or a solution to ethnocentrism?
- A. Cultural relativism
 - B. Cultural appropriation
 - C. Cultural imperialism
 - D. None of the above
62. Which of the following is the correct definition of cultural relativism?
- A. Judging a culture by the standards of another culture
 - B. Judging a society by its own standards
 - C. Judging a society by the cultural standards of the observer
 - D. None of the above
63. Which of the following is not a part of non-material culture?
- A. Language
 - B. Values
 - C. Clothing
 - D. Norms
64. _____ helps us to find meanings in our surroundings
- A. Gadgets
 - B. Symbols
 - C. Artificial intelligence
 - D. None of the above
65. The study of symbols and signs is called
- A. Linguistics
 - B. Semiotics
 - C. Kinesiology
 - D. Robotics
66. Language is a system of
- A. Words
 - B. Sounds

- C. Symbols
 - D. Alphabets
67. _____ gives expression to the human imagination
- A. Reflexes
 - B. Language
 - C. Instincts
 - D. Drives
68. Values are
- A. Prescriptive
 - B. Proscriptive
 - C. Representative
 - D. Imperceptive
69. Sociology is the study of
- A. Science
 - B. Society
 - C. Politics
 - D. Economy
70. Which of the following is not a characteristic of culture?
- A. It preserves features of the past.
 - B. It is a toolkit for human beings.
 - C. It is found both in the animal and the human society.
 - D. It is found only in human society.
71. Cultural growth happens
- A. intermittently
 - B. continuously
 - C. rarely
 - D. occasionally
72. A society includes a number of group of people who interact on the basis of
- A. shared values
 - B. shared norms
 - C. customs
 - D. All of the above
73. Bodily adornment, gift giving, and funeral ceremonies are examples of
- A. cultural mandates.
 - B. cultural attributes.
 - C. cultural levelling.
 - D. cultural universals.
74. _____ is a trait of Western culture
- A. Individualism
 - B. Collectivism
 - C. Communalism
 - D. None of the above

75. Difference between material and non-material culture is known as
- A. Cultural integrity
 - B. Cultural difference
 - C. Cultural conflict
 - D. None of the above
76. Which of the following pairs is correct?
- A. Cultural lag- stability
 - B. Cultural lag-change
 - C. Cultural lag- consistency
 - D. Cultural lag- diffusion
77. The United Nations'youth', as those persons between the ages of
- A. 15 and 24 years
 - B. 16 and 25 years
 - C. 17 and 26 years
 - D. 18 and 27 years
78. Ethnocentrism is
- A. Positive
 - B. Negative
 - C. Either positive or negative
 - D. Neither positive nor negative
79. Which of the following pairs are matched correctly ?
- A. Ethnocentrism- Fairness
 - B. Ethnocentrism- Impartiality
 - C. Ethnocentrism- Prejudice
 - D. Ethnocentrism- Indifference
80. Socialisation is the process by which people acquire
- A. Culture
 - B. Language
 - C. Values
 - D. Norms
81. Which of the following cultures are explained in the book,'Chrysanthemum and the Sword'?
- A. Korean
 - B. Chinese
 - C. Japanese
 - D. Mexican
82. Which of the following types of societies came first?
- A. industrial
 - B. agricultural
 - C. mass
 - D. horticultural and pastoral
83. Greeting a person with folded hands is an Indian
- A. More
 - B. Taboo

- C. Folkway
 - D. Law
84. In most cultures, incest is a
- A. More
 - B. Taboo
 - C. Folkway
 - D. Value
85. Which of the following is a feature of 'Apollonian' cultures?
- A. Modesty
 - B. Restraint
 - C. Caution
 - D. All the above
86. Which of the following is not a feature of 'Apollonian' cultures?
- A. Modesty
 - B. Restraint
 - C. Excess
 - D. Caution
87. Which of the following is a feature of 'Dionysian' cultures?
- A. Modesty
 - B. Restraint
 - C. Excess
 - D. Caution
88. Which of the following is not a feature of 'Dionysian' cultures?
- A. Ostentatiousness
 - B. Excess
 - C. Restraint
 - D. Lavishness
89. Which of the following terms was used by Ruth Benedict to characterize cultures that value restraint and modesty?
- A. Apollonian
 - B. Dionysian
 - C. Hellenic
 - D. Athenian
90. Which of the following terms was used by Ruth Benedict to characterize cultures that value excess and ostentatiousness?
- A. Apollonian
 - B. Dionysian
 - C. Hellenic
 - D. Athenian
91. Who used the terms Apollonian and Dionysian to characterize cultures that value restraint and excess respectively?
- A. Franz Boas
 - B. Edward Sapir
 - C. Margaret Mead

- D. Ruth Benedict
92. Which of the following is connected to the harshest punishment in any culture?
- A. Value
 - B. More
 - C. Folkway
 - D. Taboo
93. Organizations that produce popular culture are called
- A. Culture Industries
 - B. Culture Makers
 - C. Culture Machines
 - D. Culture Companies
94. The _____ is the idea that different cultures and ideas will blend together and create one ultimate culture or idea.
- A. mixture theory
 - B. melting pot theory
 - C. concoction theory
 - D. assortment theory
95. Assimilation contributes to the stability of society by
- A. minimizing group differences
 - B. differentiating between groups
 - C. compounding different groups
 - D. expunging group differences
96. When members of one group marry those of other social or ethnic groups it is known as
- A. Biological assimilation
 - B. Physical assimilation
 - C. Genetic assimilation
 - D. Sub-cultural assimilation
97. The work, 'The Chrysanthemum and the Sword' was written during
- A. The French Revolution
 - B. War of the Roses
 - C. First World War
 - D. Second World War
98. 'The Chrysanthemum and the Sword' is a famous study of a
- A. cultural difference
 - B. cultural pattern
 - C. cultural scheme
 - D. none of the above
99. Ruth Benedict was an anthropologist of _____ nationality.
- A. German
 - B. British
 - C. American
 - D. French

100. 'The Chrysanthemum and the Sword' was criticized because
- A. It used only primary sources of data
 - B. It used only secondary sources of data
 - C. It used only the interview method of data collection
 - D. None of the above
101. According to Ruth Benedict, cultures were ways of living, which she called _____
- A. cultural configurations
 - B. cultural compounds
 - C. cultural organizations
 - D. cultural parties
102. Which of the following books have been authored by Ruth Benedict?
- A. "The Mind of Primitive Man" and "Primitive Art"
 - B. 'Continuities in Cultural Evolution' and 'Culture and Commitment'
 - C. 'Primitive Culture' and 'Religion in Primitive Culture'
 - D. 'The Chrysanthemum and the Sword' and 'Patterns of Culture'
103. The development of one or more cultures from simpler to more complex forms is called
- A. Cultural change
 - B. Cultural progress
 - C. Cultural development
 - D. Cultural evolution
104. Which of the following is not a feature of youth subcultures?
- A. it is a culture of leisure rather than work
 - B. youth groups are particularly interested in social issues
 - C. social relationships are organized around the peer group
 - D. youth groups are particularly interested in style.
105. Which of the following does not lead to diffusion?
- A. Exploration
 - B. Tourism
 - C. Immigration
 - D. Suppression
106. Discoveries can happen through
- A. Accident
 - B. Scientific research
 - C. Chance
 - D. All of the above
107. Which of the following is a downside of cultural relativism?
- A. It may be used to excuse rudebehaviour
 - B. It may be used to excuse unscientificbehaviour
 - C. It may be used to excuse behaviour that exploit human rights
 - D. It may be used to excuse privileged behaviour

108. Xenocentrism refers to
- A. Preference for the foreign
 - B. Preference for ones own
 - C. Preference for the familiar
 - D. Preference for the imaginary
109. When material culture and non-material culture change at the same pace, which of the following can be avoided?
- A. Cultural phobia
 - B. Cultural lag
 - C. Cultural exchange
 - D. Cultural diffusion
110. Material culture is most affected by
- A. Changes in taboos
 - B. Changes in beliefs
 - C. Changes in technology
 - D. Changes in acculturation
111. Which of the following is a characteristic of early human societies?
- A. They were very dependent on their physical environment
 - B. They had sophisticated religious systems
 - C. They were stratified to a great extent
 - D. They could manipulate their surroundings to a great extent
112. Exchanges of cultural features with foreign cultures is called
- A. Assimilation
 - B. Acculturation
 - C. Diffusion
 - D. Differentiation
113. Enculturation is closely related to
- A. Globalization
 - B. Diffusion
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Socialization
114. According to Bourdieu, success in the educational system is determined by one's
- A. Cultural capital
 - B. Intellect
 - C. Cultural superiority
 - D. Genes
115. High culture is consumed by
- A. A few people
 - B. All people
 - C. Majority of the people
 - D. None of the above
116. Are folkways considered to be essential to society's survival?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

- C. Sometimes
 - D. Most of the time
117. 'Humanitarian values reflected in welfare and other government aid programs come into conflict with values that emphasize hard work and personal achievement.' This is an example of
- A. Value contraction
 - B. Value contradistinction
 - C. Value contradiction
 - D. Value contract
118. Values are _____ ideas.
- A. Individual
 - B. Collective
 - C. Either A or B
 - D. Neither A nor B
119. Values, norms, traditions, and beliefs are all examples of
- A. Material culture
 - B. Non-material culture
 - C. Cultural lag
 - D. High culture
120. Which of the following are characteristics of culture?
- A. Culture is meaningful
 - B. Culture is learned
 - C. Culture is arbitrary
 - D. All of the above
121. _____ allows wealthier categories of people to exercise some control over others.
- A. Popular culture
 - B. Mass culture
 - C. Dominant culture
 - D. High culture
122. A/An _____ is a system of interrelationships that connects individuals.
- A. Association
 - B. Triad
 - C. Dyad
 - D. Society
123. Values are _____ ideals
- A. abstract
 - B. concrete
 - C. fixed
 - D. substantial
124. _____ defined culture as "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society".
- A. Franz Boas
 - B. E.B Tylor

- C. Ruth Benedict
 - D. Margaret Mead
125. Hunting and gathering societies were most likely to be
- A. Nomadic
 - B. Settled
 - C. Inegalitarian
 - D. Complex
126. A preference for imported goods is an example of
- A. Xenolith
 - B. Xenophobia
 - C. Xenocentrism
 - D. Xenogamy
127. Which of the following could be a feature of ethnic subcultures?
- A. Common language
 - B. Common nationality
 - C. Common race
 - D. A, B and C
128. Non-conformity is usually a feature of
- A. Regional subcultures
 - B. Youth subcultures
 - C. Ethnic subcultures
 - D. Immigrant subcultures
129. Which of the following theories consider the evolution of human culture as a whole?
- A. Unilinear theories
 - B. Multilinear theories
 - C. Interlinear theories
 - D. Vertilinear theories
130. The theory of biological evolution was put forward by
- A. Edwin Sutherland
 - B. Cesare Lombroso
 - C. Charles Darwin
 - D. Herbert Spencer
131. Which of the following works was authored by Lewis H. Morgan?
- A. Primitive Society
 - B. Ancient Society
 - C. Aged Society
 - D. Historical Society
132. Charles Darwin put forward his theory of biological evolution in which of the following book?
- A. The Voyage of the Beagle
 - B. The Descent of Man
 - C. The Origin of Species
 - D. Evolution through Time

133. Which of the following theories consider the evolution of individual cultures?
- A. Unilinear theories
 - B. Multilinear theories
 - C. Interlinear theories
 - D. Vertilinear theories
134. The Danish archaeologist Christian Jürgenson Thomsen named the developmental stages of human culture the Stone, Bronze, and Iron ages on the basis of
- A. Tools
 - B. Commerce
 - C. Economy
 - D. Arts
135. Who introduced the concept of 'cultural configuration'?
- A. Franz Boas
 - B. E.B Tylor
 - C. Ruth Benedict
 - D. Margaret Mead
136. According to Ruth Benedict the 'whole of social attitudes, practices and beliefs' is called
- A. Coordination
 - B. Concoction
 - C. Construct
 - D. Configuration
137. Technology would be an example of
- A. Antiquity
 - B. Norm
 - C. Construct
 - D. Artifact
138. Ethnocentrism is the opposite of
- A. Cultural relativism
 - B. Cultural assimilation
 - C. Cultural diffusion
 - D. Cultural integration
139. Symbols helps society
- A. share culture
 - B. share taboos
 - C. share meanings
 - D. share values
140. Gestures help us to express
- A. feelings
 - B. ideas
 - C. emotions
 - D. all of the above

141. Interpersonal relations and living arrangements can be best analysed through
 A. experimental method B. exploratory method
 C. genealogical method D. interview method
142. one way of securing cultural capital is through
 A. Education B. Wealth C. Migration D. None of the above.
143. _____ is the capacity to create symbols or general ideas that carry particular meanings.
 A. Cultural relativism B. Abstraction C. Acculturation D. Cultural exchange
144. People are usually punished when they violate norms, but the punishment is usually minor if the norm is a _____.
 A. More B. Folkway C. Taboo D. All of the above
145. Movies are an example of
 A. High culture B. Low culture C. Popular culture D. Elite culture
146. _____ is a person who is taken as the point of reference in a discussion.
 a) Individual. b) Id. c) Ego. d) Super ego.
147. Whose definition is this: "Personality indicates the individuals organized tendency of working, seeing, thinking and feeling?"
 a) W. F. Green. b) New Comb. c) Herskovits. d) R.E. Park
148. The unifications of individual's socio-psychological behaviour reflected in
 a) The way individual behaves. b) His personality c) His social interaction. d) His culture.
149. Personality is expressed through
 a) Habits, tendencies and thinking b) Habits and behaviour
 c) Thinking d) Tendencies and thinking
150. To prepare one for future roles is
 a) Futurisation b) Prediction c) Anticipatory socialization d) Internalization
151. Which among the following is not correct about culture?
 a) Cultural traits can be acquired through socialization and habits
 b) Culture is something collective
 c) Culture has always links with the past
 d) Culture never passed on with the help of language
152. Trait is
 a) Social trend at present b) Social trend of the past
 c) The smallest unit of culture d) The smallest unit of personality
153. A cluster of related traits is called
 a) Culture norms b) Culture complex c) Cultural collectivity d) Cultural uniformity
154. Culture is acquired by man through _____
 a) Learning b) Inheritance c) Birth d) None of the above
155. Smallest identifiable unit of culture is _____
 a) Culture complex b) Culture pattern c) Cultural trait d) Cultural theme
156. Example of non-material culture is _____
 a) Building b) Religion c) Pencil d) Cloth
157. Psychoanalytical theory was developed by _____
 a) Sigmund Freud b) Carl Jung c) Margaret Mead d) Ruth Benedict

158. _____ stage is the first stage of socialization according to Sigmund Freud
 a) Oral stage b) Anal stage c) Phallic stage d) Adolescent stage
159. _____ is the motive to realize one's full potential
 a) Self esteem b) Self actualization c) Role taking d) None of the above
160. _____ approach classifies people into categories like introvert and extrovert
 a) Trait theory b) type theory c) Activity theory d) Psychoanalytical theory
161. _____ is the process in which the culture of a society is transmitted to children.
 a) Socialization b) Accumulation c) Assimilation d) Actualization
162. Culture exists in a _____
 a) Society b) Family c) Community d) All the above
163. Concept of cultural lag was proposed by _____
 a) W. F. Ogburn b) Leslie White c) J.Herskovits d) A.L. Kroeber
164. _____ is the acceptance of ourselves
 a) Personality b) Self Esteem c) Attitude d) Leadership
165. Concept of Looking –Glass Self was coined by _____
 a) Ruth Benedict b) G. H. Mead c) C.H. Cooley d) Sigmund Freud
166. According to _____ oral stage is the first stage of socialization
 a) Mead b) Cooley c) Freud d) Bulmer
167. The gap between the material and non-material is known as _____
 a) Cultural fusion b) Cultural lag c) Cultural identity d) Subculture
168. Persons with _____ personality are relaxed and less competitive
 a) Type B b) Type A c) Type C d) Type D
169. _____ acts according to the pleasure principle
 a) Ego b) Id c) Super ego d) None of these
- 170.. Major socializing agent
 a) School b) Religion c) Family d) Law
171. Personality is the subjective aspect of _____
 a) Culture b) Mob c) Audience d) Crowd
172. _____ is formed an interaction with others
 a) Self b) Culture c) Personality d) Identity
173. Persons with _____ personality experience more stress.
 a) Type A b) Type C c) Type B d) Type D
174. _____ inculcates moral judgment and societal rules upon ego.
 a) Ego b) Superego c) Id d) Culture
175. _____ gets developed in a child through interaction with his family members only.
 a) Personality b) Self c) Mind d) Culture

ANSWER KEY

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

- 45. A
- 46. C
- 47. C
- 48. B
- 49. B
- 50. B
- 51. C
- 52. A
- 53. C
- 54. B
- 55. A
- 56. C
- 57. D
- 58. A
- 59. A
- 60. C
- 61. A
- 62. B
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. B
- 66. C
- 67. B
- 68. A
- 69. B
- 70. C
- 71. B
- 72. D
- 73. D
- 74. A
- 75. D
- 76. B
- 77. A
- 78. C
- 79. C
- 80. A
- 81. C
- 82. D
- 83. C
- 84. B
- 85. D
- 86. C
- 87. C
- 88. C
- 89. A
- 90. B

91. D
92. D
93. A
94. B
95. A
96. A
97. D
98. B
99. B
100. B
101. A
102. D
103. D
104. B
105. D
106. D
107. C
108. A
109. B
110. C
111. A
112. C
113. D
114. A
115. A
116. B
117. C
118. B
119. B
120. D
121. C
122. F
123. A
124. B
125. A
126. C
127. D
128. B
129. A
130. C
131. B
132. C
133. B
134. A
135. C
136. D

137. D
138. A
139. C
140. D
141. C
142. A
143. B
144. B
145. C

146. d
147. b
148. c
149. a
150. c
151. d
152. c
153. c
154. a
155. c
156. b
157. a
158. a
159. a
160. a
161. a
162. a
163. a
164. a
165. c
166. c
167. b
168. b
169. b
170. c
171. a
172. a
173. a
174. b
175. b