

# PART A

**MA SOCIOLOGY- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**  
**Code no: SG010201**  
**Paper Title : Modern Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology**

1. Who among the following is a Structural functionalist?
- a) Lewis Coser
  - b) Talcott Parsons
  - c) G.H Mead

**b) Talcott Parsons**

2. Functionalism is a sociological theory that explains social life using a \_\_\_\_\_ approach:

- a) Micro analysis
- b) Interpretive analysis
- c) Macro analysis

**c) Macro analysis**

3. Who among the following is associated with the perspective of Structuralism

- a) Talcott Parsons
- b) Paul Colomy
- c) Fedinand De Saussure

**c) Fedinand De Saussure**

4. Functionalism is a sociological theory that gives importance to the .....relationship:

- a) Organic
- b) Symbolic
- c) Conflictual

**a) Organic**

5. The view that society as a system of inter-related parts that work together to maintain stability, is given by:

- a) Critical theory
- b) Functionalism
- c) Symbolic interactionism

**b) Functionalism**

6. Jeffrey C. Alexander is associated with .....

- a) Critical theory
- b) Symbolic interactionism
- c) Neo-Functionalism

**c) Neo-Functionalism**

7. Theories of Middle Range is proposed by.....

- a) Talcott Parsons
- b) Robert K. Merton
- c) Radcliffe Brown

**b) Robert K. Merton**

8. Nadel gives importance to the concept of .....in his Structural analysis

- a) Role
- b) Kinship
- c) Language

**a) Role**

9. Which among the following concept is associated with Talcott Parsons

- a) Dysfunction
- b) AGIL
- c) Parole

**b) AGIL**

10. Who among the following is grand theorist

- a) Jeffrey C. Alexander
- b) Robert K. Merton
- c) Talcott Parsons

**c) Talcott Parsons**

11. Conflict sociologist analyses society using the:

- a) Macro analysis approach
- b) Micro analysis approach
- c) Interpretive approach

**a) Macro analysis approach**

12. Which one of the following statements is not reflective of conflict in perspective?

- a) Society as a struggle for resources and power.
- b) Change is inevitable, often beneficial and can be violent.
- c) Society is viewed as a complex system of parts that interact to perform various necessary function.

**c) Society is viewed as a complex system of parts that interact to perform various necessary function**

13. The idea of social organizations as 'Imperatively Coordinated Associations' was given by-

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Lewis Coser
- c) Ralph Dahrendorf

**c) Ralph Dahrendorf**

14. Who suggested that conflict has a functional importance in society?

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Lewis Coser
- c) Ralph Dahrendorf

**b) Lewis Coser**

15. Who had made distinction between two types of conflict namely realistic and non- realistic?

- a) Lewis Coser
- b) Simmel
- c) Marx

**a) Lewis Coser**

16) Which among the following is a famous work of Randall Collins?

- a) Interaction Ritual Chain
- b) Masters of Sociological thought
- c) The Modern Social Conflict

**a) Interaction Ritual Chain**

17. 'Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society' is authored by.....

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Randall Collins
- c) Ralph Dahrendorf

**c) Ralph Dahrendorf**

18. Lewis Coser's work was based on the theories of.....

- a) George Simmel
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Weber

**a) George Simmel**

19. According to Dahrendorf the resolution of conflict involves redistribution of ——

- a) money
- b) authority
- c) resources

**b) authority**

20. Who among the following is not a Conflict thinker

- a) Levi Strauss
- b) Randal Collin
- c) Lewis Coser

**a) Levi Strauss**

21. Who among the following are critical theorists?

- a). Kant, Marx, Mahan
- b) Horkheimer, Adorno, Habermas
- c). Hobbes, Rousseau, Locke

**b) Horkheimer, Adorno, Habermas**

22. Which among the following statement is true about Critical Theory?

- a). Society is a system of interrelated parts that maintain equilibrium

- b) The ultimate theory of international relations in the search for enlightenment
- c) A theory that criticizes repressive practices and strives for emancipation

c). A theory that criticizes repressive practices and strives for emancipation

23. Which among the concept is associated with Gramsci?

- a) Hegemony
- b) Communicative action
- c) Culture Industry

a) Hegemony

24. The Frankfurt school is .....

- a) a School of feminism
- b) a school of social theory and critical philosophy
- c) a school of orthodox Marxism

b) a school of social theory and critical philosophy

25. The concept of 'Praxis' is associated with.....

- a) Neo-Functionaism
- b) Critical Theory
- c) Exchange Theory

b) Critical Theory

26. Theory of Communicative action was suggested by .....

- a) Jurgen Habermas
- b) Theodore Adorno
- c)Max Horkheimer

**Ans. a) Jurgen Habermas**

27. According to Theodor Adorno's and Max Horkheimer's 'The Culture Industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception,' which of the following statement is true of the culture industry?

- a) The culture industry is classified by ruthless uniformity of all ideas.
- b) The culture industry is the chief method by which technology brings true democracy to all.
- c) The culture industry is a fundamental way to promote individuality.

a) The culture industry is classified by ruthless uniformity of all ideas.

28. Identify the **non Neo-Marxian** thinker

- a) Gerog Lukacs
- b) Antonio Gramsci
- c) Peter Blau

**c) Peter Blau**

29. The concept of 'epistemological break' was suggested by.....

- a) Louis Althusser
- b) Antonio Gramsci
- c) Gerog Lukacs

**a) Louis Althusser**

30. Frankfurt school was established in .....

- a) France
- b) Germany
- c) New York

**b) Germany**

31. Habermas gave importance to .....dimension for emancipation

- a) Material
- b) Subjective
- c) Intersubjective

**c) Intersubjective**

32. Which among the following concept is suggested by George Lukacs

- a) False Consciousness and Class Consciousness
- b) System and Life world
- c) Cultural Hegemony

**a) False Consciousness and Class Consciousness**

33. Kula exchange system was studied by .....

- a) Peter Blau
- b) Homans
- c) Malinowsky
- c) Malinowsky**

34. Public sphere is .....

- a) Facilitating undistorted communication
- b) Communist society
- c) a society dominated by media

**a) Facilitating undistorted communication**

35. Psychological reductionism is the feature of the exchange theory by.....

- a) George Homans
- b) Peter Blau
- c) Richard Emerson

**a) George Homans**

36. Symbolic interactionism has been one of the most significant sociological perspectives from

- a) America
- b) France
- c) Germany

**a) America**

37. Who developed the concept of Symbolic Interactionism

- a) Karl marx
- b) Marx weber
- c) H Mead

**c) G. H Mead**

38. The Dramaturgical view was developed from which publication

- a) The presentation of self in everyday life
- b) Asylum
- c) Encounters

**a) The presentation of self in everyday life**

39. The term ethnomethodology was coined by

- a) Harold Garfinkel
- b) Herbert Blumer
- c) Marx Weber

**a) Harold Garfinkel**

40. Game stage and Play are the concept related to .....

- a) Symbolic interactionism
- b) Dramaturgical Perspective
- c) Ethnomethodology

**a) Symbolic interactionism**

41. Chicago School developed.....

- a) Symbolic Interactionism
- b) Positivism
- c) Functionalism

**a) Symbolic Interactionism**

42. From which theory did Homans borrow for his social exchange theory?

- a) natural theory
- b) animal behaviour theory
- c) economic theory

**b) animal behaviour theory**

43 . 'The Exchange and Power in Social Life' was written by.....

- a) Marcel Mauss
- b) George C.Homans
- c) Peter Blau

**c) Peter Blau**

44. The concept of 'Role taking' was associated with.....

- a) G.H Mead

- b) Goffman
- c) Alfred Shutz

a) G.H Mead

45. Phenomenology focuses on.....

- a) Accounting procedures of people
- b) Validity of knowledge
- c) Interpretation of meaning

c) Interpretation of meaning

46. Sociology of Knowledge by Berger and Luckmann give importance to .....

- a) Accounting procedures used by people to construct reality
- b) How a body of knowledge becomes accepted knowledge
- c) Validity of knowledge

b) How a body of knowledge becomes accepted knowledge

47. Culturally transmitted and linguistically organized interpretative pattern are known

- a) Culture industry
- b) Enlightenment
- c) Life world

c) Life world

48. Phenomenology of Alfred Shutz deals with .....

- a) Accounting procedures of people
- b) Intersubjectivity
- c) Structure of consciousness

b) Intersubjectivity

49. Breaching experiment is a method of.....

a) Ethnomethodology

b) Critical theory

c) Exchange theory

**a) Ethnomethodology**

50. Disastrous social consequences of enlightenment was focussed by.....

a) Adorno & Horkheimer

b) Gramsci

c) Peter Berger and Luckman

**a) Adorno & Horkheimer**

# PART B

## M A SOCIOLOGY- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Code no: SG010201**

**Paper Title : Modern Theoretical Perspectives**

1. The theory of Social Structure and the Foundation of Social Anthropology are the famous books of -----  
a. S.F.Nadal                      b. A.R.Radcliffe Brown              c. Levi-Strauss      d.Talcott Parsons
2. The distinction between concrete social structure and structural forms was proposed by  
a.Radcliffe-Brown      b. B.K.Malinowski              c.R.K.Merton              d.Lowie
3. Alliance theory was proposed by  
a. Radcliffe-Brown              b.R.K.Mertion              c. Levi-Strauss      d. S.F Nadal
4. Who among the following propounded the concept of Latent and Manifest function ?  
a. R.K.Merton              b. B.K.Malinowski              c. Emile Durkheim              d. Radcliffe-Brown
5. Which of the following is not the functional pre-requisites of Talcott Parsons Social System ?  
a. Adaptation      b.Goal Attainment              c. Integration              d. Particularism
6. Parsons takes -----as the building block of the social system  
a. Integration      b.Action              c. Value-Orientation              d. Latency
7. The Social System is the famous work of \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Emile Durkheim              b.Mertion              c. Talcott Parsons              d.Max Weber
8. Which of the following thinker used a system of binary opposition in structural approach to Social phenomena ?  
a. S.F.Nadel              b.Radcliffe -Brown              c. Levi-Strauss              d. B.K.Malinowski
9. Who gave the concept of Middle Range Theory ?  
a.R.K.Merton              b. Sorokin              c. Auguste Comte              d.Talcott Parsons
10. AGIL is associated with \_\_\_\_\_  
a. G.H.Mead              b. Talcott Parsons              c.C.H. Cooley              d. Lewis Coser
11. The elementary Structure of kinship is associated with \_\_\_\_\_  
a. S.F.Nadel              b.Radcliffe -Brown              c. Levi-Strauss              d.B.K. Malinowski
12. Sociological theorizing aimed at integrating theory and empirical research.  
a. Positivist theory      b. Middle range theory      c. Macro theory      d. Social theory
- 13 The obvious and intended consequences a structural feature displays in the maintenance of the steady state of the system of which it is a part ?  
a.Manifest function      b. Latent function      c. Dysfunction      d. Social function
14. Who offered new theoretical logic for sociology?  
a.Jeffrey Alexander      b..Anthony Giddens      c. Paul Colomy      d.R. K.Merton
15. The Dark Side of Modernity is written by-----  
a.Anthony Giddens      b.Jeffrey Alexander      c. Paul Colomy      d.R. K.Merton

16. Who is considered the pioneer of neo functionalism?  
 a. Ernst Haas b. Jeffrey Alexander c. Paul Colomy d. Richard Munch
17. ----- are the three Sociological perspectives introduced by Paul Colomy  
 a. Fuctionalist Structuralist and Interactionist b. Functionalist , Conflict and Interactionist c. Structuralist, Conflict, Interactionist d. Functionalist, Structuralist and Conflict
18. According to ----- there are five types of deviance : conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion.  
 a. Emile Durkheim b. Robert K Merton c. Marshll B Clinard d. William Foote Whyte
19. ----- first developed Strain theory in 1940.  
 a. Emile Durkheim b. Robert K Merton c. . William Foote Whyte d. Robert Agnew
20. ----- introduced Structuralism in Linguistics and marked a revolutionary break in the study of language,  
 a. Ferdinand de Saussure b. S F Nadel c. Levi Strauss d. Wilhelm Wundt
21. The concept of Structural Anthropology was formulated by -----  
 a. S F Nadel b. . Ferdinand de Saussure c. Levi Strauss d. E.B. Titchener
22. ----- has considered that social structure is made up through the internal structure of roles.  
 a. Ferdinand de Saussure b. S F Nadel c. Levi Strauss d. B. K. Malinowski
23. ----- work was focused on finding the functions of social conflict  
 a. Karl marx b. Max Weber c. Lewis Coser d. Ralf Dahrendorf.
24. According to ----- “ Social structures may be translated empirically in to patterns of repetitive micro interaction.  
 a. Lewis Coser b. Ralf Dahrendorf c. Randall Collins d. Karl Marx
25. ----- conflict theory attempts to bring together structural functionalism and Marxism.  
 a. Randoll Collins b. Max Weber c. Lewis Coser d. Ralf Dahrendorf.
26. The book’ Essays in the theory of Society” is written by -----  
 a. Lewis Coser b. Ralf Dahrendorf c. Randall Collins d Max Weber
27. A social theory that aims to critique and change society as a whole.  
 a. Conflict theory b. Critical theory c. Structura theory d. Cultural theory
28. ----- School was the first Marxist-oriented research centre.  
 a. Chicago b. Frankfort c. Both chicago and Frankfort d. None of these.
29. The term Culture Industry was coined by -----  
 a. Adorno & Horkheimer b. Adorno & Herbert Marcuse c. Habermas & Walter Benchamin d. Horkheimer & Habermas
30. Who among the following is not belonging to Frankfort shcool of Sociology?  
 a Adorno b. Horkheimer c. Herbert Marcus d. Herbert Blumer

31. ----- approach views social class in terms of class relations that give persons control over productive assets and the labour power of others.

- a. Marxist    b. Neo- Marxist    c. Conflict    d. Neo- structuralist.

32. The author of the book Dialectic of Enlightenment is -----

- a. Adorno & Herbert Marcuse    b. Habermas & Walter Benjamin    c. Horkheimer & Habermas  
d. Adorno & Horkheimer.

33. Popular Culture being akin to factories that produce standardized cultural goods used to manipulate mass society in various ways.

- a. Culture industry    b. Modern culture    c. Post modern culture    d. Media industry.

34. Louis Althusser is commonly referred to as -----

- a. Structuralist    b. Functionalist    c. Structuralist functionalist    d. Structural Marxist

35. . . Repressive State Apparatus & Ideological State Apparatuses are the two types of state apparatus according to -----

- a. Louis Althusser    b. Antonio Gramsci    c. Georg Lukacs    d. Jurgen Habermas

36. The author of the book Lifeworld and Communicative Action is -----.

- a. Michel Foucault    b. Herbert Marcuse    c. Georg Lukacs    d. Jurgen Habermas

37. Who distinguishes four kinds of action by individuals in society as teleological action, strategic action, normatively regulated action; dramaturgical action; communicative action?

- a. Jurgen Habermas    b. Max Weber    c. Talcott Parsons    d. Michel Foucault

38. A type of domination based primarily on dominated people's and groups' consent rather than purely on a leader's coercion and exerted force.

- a. Authority    b. Hegemony    c. Supremacy    d. Ascendancy

39. ----- mainly private, somewhat naive and biased, but also authentic and essential to our satisfaction as human beings.

- a. Everyday interaction    b. Social life    c. Life world    d. Social interaction

40. Who gave the concept of Life world?

- a. Garfinkel    b. Edmund Husserl    c. Alfred Schutz    d. Michel Foucault

41. The lifeworld is more or less the "background" environment of competences, practices, and attitudes representable in terms of one's cognitive horizon said by -----

- a. Jurgen Habermas    b. Max Weber    c. Talcott Parsons    d. Michel Foucault

42. ----- is best known for his theory of cultural hegemony,

- a. Georg Lukacs    b. Antonio Gramsci    c. Louis Althusser    d. Jurgen Habermas

43. ----- refers to domination, or rule, achieved through ideological /cultural means.

- a. Pierre Bourdieu    b. Antonio Gramsci    c. Louis Althusser    d. Jurgen Habermas

44. Who is the author of the book *A Great and Terrible World*?
- a. Antonio Gramsci b. . Jurgen Habermas c. Michel Foucault
- 45..Civil society is a direct expression of hegemony said by-----
- a.Karl Marx b.Antonio Gramsci c. Max Weber d. Jurgen Habermas
46. Who developed the concept of civil society?
- a. Charles Taylor b. Antonio Gramsci c. Max Weber d. Jurgen Habermas
- 47.The term civil society is derived from the----- word
- a. German b. Latin c. Greek d. French
48. Who is the author of the book *History and Class Consciousness*?
- a, Michel Foucault b. Antonio Gramsci c. Georg Lukacs d. Jurgen Habermas
- 49.Class consciousness *implies a class-conditioned unconsciousness of ones own socio-historical and economic condition* said by-----
- a, Michel Foucault b. Antonio Gramsci c. Jurgen Habermas d. Georg Lukacs
50. Who is the author of the book *The Destruction of Reason*?
- a. Georg Lukacs b. Max Weber c. Emile Durkheim d. Herbert Marcuse
- 51.Interpretive sociology is an approach developed and popularised by -----
- a. Max Weber b. Karl Marx c. Emile Durkheim d. George Homans
- 52.-----Attempt to understand social phenomena from the standpoint of those involved in it.
- a.Applied Sociology b. Cultural Sociology c. Interpretive Sociology d.General Sociology
53. Who wrote the book *Studies in Ethnomethodology* ?
- a. Goffman b. Peter Berger c. Garfinkel d.None of these above
54. Which theory advocate the view that the domain of sociology is the common sense world of everyday life ?
- a. Functionalism b.Structuralism c.Phenomenology d. Exchange theory
55. Who has given the concept of Reflexive role taking ?
- a. Merton b. C.H Cooley c.G.H Mead d. S.Freud
56. Who has written the work *The social Construction of Reality*?

- a. Peter Berger      b. Thomas Luckman      c . Both A and B      d.C Alexander and Paul Colomy
57. Conversational analysis is a part of which of the following methodology  
a. Phenomenology      b. Verstehen      c. Ethnomethodology      d.Structuralism
58. Who among the following is considered to father of phenomenological sociology?  
a. J.Habermas      b.Alfred Schutz      c.K.Manneheim      d.Husserl
59. Who among the following distinguish three components of life world - Culture , Society and personality?  
a. P.Berger      b. Husserl      c. A.Schutz      d.J.Habermas
60. The concept of I and Me with reference to development of Self was used by  
a. Freud      b. C.H Cooley      c. G.H Mead      d.Goffman
61. Who has written the book of Social behaviour :Its elementary Forms ?  
a. Goffman      b. Peter Berger      c,Husserl      d. Habermas
62. Presentation of Self in everyday life is the work of \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Goffman      b. Peter Berger      c,Husserl      d. Habermas
63. Who has written the work of Studies in Ethnomethodology ?  
a. Goffman      b. Peter Berger      c,Husserl      d.Harold Garfinkel
64. Who has concerned with the composition of self at the micro level of social action and interaction?  
a. Mead      b. Goffman      c.Berger      d.Luckman
65. Who has written the book Social exchange theory ?  
a.Peter M Blau      b. Homans      c. Emerson Richard      d. Gary Becker
66. According to Blau, which of the following is called as rewards ?  
a. Personal attraction      b. Instrumental services      c. Respect/prestige      d. All of the above
67. Who defined power as “the level of potential cost which one actor will accept within relation ?  
a. Karl Marx      b. Weber      c. Homans      d. Richard Emerson
68. Who proposed that face to face interactions are known as Microstructures ?  
a. Homans      b. Richard Emerson      c. Peter M Blau      d. Louis Pierre Althusser
69. According to Homans larger societal structures arise because rational self-interested persons repeat their ----- actions  
a.Reward      b. Personal      c. Social      d. Economic
70. who wrote the book Crosscutting social circles ?  
a.Peter Blau      b. Lewis Coser      c. Homans      d. Richard Emerson

71. Which of the following exchange principles of George c Homans is related to the statement “we are more likely to perform actions that are rewarded” ?

a. Success Proposition   b. Value Proposition   c. Deprivation – Satiation Proposition   d. Stimulus Proposition

72. According to Peter M Blau \_\_\_\_\_ involves unspecified obligations and generated feelings of personal obligations and gratitude

a. Physical exchange   b. Economic exchange   c. Social exchange   d. Psychological exchange

73. Who has written the book “The human group” ?

a. George Homans   b. Richard Emerson   c. Habermas   d. Husserl

74. ----- says that social exchange theory is an approach in sociology that is described for simplicity as an economic analysis of noneconomic social situations.

a. Peter Blau   b. Lewis Coser   c. Homans   d. Richard Emerson

75. According to Emerson ----- results from an imbalance in power relations between two or more actors.

a. Power inequality   b. Exchange   c. Equal power   d. Reward

76. Who wrote the book social exchange theory?

a. George Homans   b. Richard Emerson   c. Peter M Blau   d. Karen S Cook

77. When a reward become less valuable if it is received repeatedly without enough time in between is known as \_\_\_\_\_

a. Success Proposition   b. Value Proposition   c. Deprivation – Satiation Proposition   d. Stimulus Proposition

78. When behaviour does not receive the expected reward, the response will become anger is known as \_\_\_\_\_

a. Aggression-approval proposition   b. Value Proposition   c. Deprivation – Satiation Proposition   d. Stimulus Proposition

79. Who believed that emergent social phenomena could be explained from psychological propositions?

a. Peter Blau   b. Lewis Coser   c. Homans   d. Richard Emerson

80. According to Homans \_\_\_\_\_ was the universal motive that made the world go around

a. Self –interest   b. Money   c. love   d. Valu

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1. a. S.F.Nadal	2. a.Radcliffe-Brown	3. c. Levi-Strauss	4. a. R.K.Merton
5. d. Particularism	6. b.Action	7. c. Talcott Parsons	8. c. Levi-Strauss
9. a.R.K.Merton	10. b. Talcott Parsons	11. c. Levi-Strauss	12. b. Middle range theory
13. a.Manifest function	14. a.Jeffrey Alexander	15. <i>b.Jeffrey Alexander</i>	16. a.Ernst Haas
17. <i>b. Functionalist , Conflict and Interactionist</i>	18. b. Robert K Merton	19. b. Robert K Merton	20. a. Ferdinand de Saussure
21. c. Levi Strauss	22. b. S F Nadel	23. c. Lewis Coser	24. c. Randall Collins
25. d. Ralf Dahrendorf.	26. b. Ralf Dahrendorf	27. b. Critical theory	28. b. Frankfort
29. a. Adorno & Horkheimer	30. d. Herbert Blumer	31. b. Neo-Marxist	32. d. Adorno b. Horkheimer.
33. a. Culture industry	34. d. Structural Marxist	35. a.Louis Althusser	36. d.Jurgen Habermas
37. a. Jurgen Habermas	38. b. Hegemony	39. c. Life world	40. b. Edmund Husserl
41. a.Jurgen Habermas	42. b.Antonio Gramsci	43. b.Antonio Gramsci	44. a.Antonio Gramsci
45. b.Antonio Gramsci	46. a. Charles Taylor	47. b. Latin	48. c. Georg Lukacs
49. d. Georg Lukacs	50. a. Georg Lukacs	51. a. Max Weber	52. c. Interpretive Sociology
53. c. Garfinkel	54. c.Phenomenology	55. c.G.H Mead	56. c . Both A and B
57. c. Ethnomethodology	58. b.Alfred Schutz	59. d.J.Habermas	60. c. G.H Mead
61. a. Goffman	62. a. Goffman	63. d.Harold	64. b. Goffman

		Garfinkel	
65. c. Emerson Richard	66. d. All of the above	67. d. Richard Emerson	68. c. Peter M Blau
69. a. Reward	70. a. Peter Blau	71. a. Success Proposition	72. c. Social exchange
73. a. George Homans	74. d. Richard Emerson	75. a. Power inequality	76. d. Karen S Cook
77. c. Deprivation – Satiation Proposition	78. a. Aggression- approval proposition	79. c. Homans	80. a. Self –interest