

BA Sociology III semester Core Course

FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL Thought

QUESTION BANK

1. Who was the first to use the term sociology as a way of studying the world in terms of society?
a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
2. Which of the following laid the foundation for French Revolution?
a) Dark Ages b) Communism
c) Enlightenment d) Globalisation
3. Who among the following could be considered as an enlightenment philosopher?
a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Socrates d) Montesquieu
4. The French revolution led to the emergence of _____
a) Nationalism b) Socialism c) Communism d) Capitalism
5. The French Revolution began in _____
a) 1787 b) 1788 c) 1789 d) 1790
6. The type of social stratification that existed in France during the time of French revolution
a) Capitalism b) Class system c) Estate system d) Caste system
7. The system in which all the means of production belonged to the capitalist
a) Communism b) Socialism c) Capitalism d) Nationalism
8. The system in which the labourer had nothing to sell but his/her own labour power.
a) Communism b) Socialism c) Capitalism d) Nationalism
9. The concept of _____ was based on the ideology that society will gradually improve on the basis that the 'fittest' will be the most successful and therefore 'survive'.
a) Social Imperialism b) Social Marxism
c) Social Colonialism d) Social Darwinism
10. The Enlightenment was in many respects a renaissance of _____
a) Scientific thought b) Blind belief
c) Superstition d) Religious belief
11. _____ signaled the beginning of sociology as a discipline
a) Middle age b) Stone age
c) Dark age d) Enlightenment
12. _____ granted citizens individual freedoms and removed old established

orders such as the church and crown, and gave people a new perspective of the world and the society in which they live

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. The first Estate in the Estate system

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

17. The second Estate in the Estate system

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

18. The third Estate in the Estate system

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

19. The power of _____ was based on the Church

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. The _____ was enormously impressed by Isaac Newton's theory of gravity

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

24. The intellectual movement called "The Enlightenment" is usually associated with the _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name the book which opens with these lines

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

30. Who is the author of 'Spirit of the Laws'?

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

31. In a democracy, the _____ are sovereign

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. The principle of an aristocratic government is _____

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

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

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

37. The principle of monarchical government is _____

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

38. The principle of democracy is _____

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

39. The principle of despotism is _____

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

40. _____ had introduced the concept of "industrialization"

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

41. Saint-Simon is a primary figure of _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) French revolution b) Westernisation
c) Globalisation d) Modernisation
45. Which of the following events was integral to the emergence of sociology?
a) Industrial revolution b) Westernisation
c) Globalisation d) Modernisation
46. _____ strengthened the state which aimed to represent the will of the people
a) French revolution b) Westernisation
c) Globalisation d) Modernisation
47. _____ in Europe followed the stage of feudalism
a) Slavery b) Capitalism c) Socialism d) Communism
48. Under _____, land was the main means of production
a) Feudalism b) Capitalism c) Socialism d) Communism
49. According to _____, the force of human Reason replaced established authority, such as the Church and the King
a) Enlightenment b) Capitalism c) Socialism d) Communism
50. _____ was a period of intellectual development and change in philosophical thought beginning in the eighteenth century
a) Enlightenment b) Capitalism c) Socialism d) Communism
51. Auguste Comte was a _____ philosopher
a) French b) German c) Russian d) Austrian
52. _____ coined the term sociology as a social science to study about society
a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
53. _____ proposed the doctrine of Positivism
a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
54. Who defined Sociology as a positive science?
a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
55. _____ is the search for "invariant laws of the natural and social world."
a) Naturism b) Socialism c) Positivism d) Idealism
56. _____ consists of the investigations of laws of action and reaction of different parts of the social system
a) Social dynamics b) Social statics
c) Social biology d) Social chemistry
57. _____ focuses on whole societies as the unit of analysis and how they developed and changed through time
a) Social dynamics b) Social statics
c) Social biology d) Social chemistry
58. In _____ stage, people come to believe that all phenomena are created and influenced by gods and supernatural forces
a) Theological b) Metaphysical
c) Positivist d) Revolutionary
59. The _____ stage is a transitional stage in which mysterious, abstract forces replace supernatural forces as the powers that explain the workings of the world
a) Theological b) Metaphysical
c) Positivist d) Revolutionary
60. In _____ stage, people search for invariant laws that govern all of the

phenomena of the world.

- a) Theological b) Metaphysical c) Positivist d) Revolutionary
61. Who proposed sociology to be studied in two main parts- social statics and social dynamics?
- a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
62. Comte argued that the human mind, individual human beings, all knowledge, and world history develop through ____ successive stages
- a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
63. The _____ stage is the last and highest stage in Comte's work
- a) Theological b) Metaphysical
 - c) Positivist d) Revolutionary
64. _____ seeks empirical regularities, which are correlations between two variables
- a) Naturism b) Totemism c) Positivism d) Fetishism
65. Comte says that method to study about society must be _____
- a) Scientific b) Speculative c) Tentative d) Approximate
66. The first social thinker who developed Darwinian evolutionism in the society
- a) Weber b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
67. The characteristic trait of militant societies is _____
- a) Compulsion b) Negotiation
 - c) Toleration d) Accommodation
68. _____ type of society is based on voluntary cooperation and individual selfrestraint
- a) Militant b) Industrial c) Simple d) Primitive
69. In which book has Spencer observed some similarities between biological and social organism?
- a) Principles of Sociology b) Positive Philosophy
 - c) Positive Politics d) Human Society
70. Who introduced the concept of Social Class?
- a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
71. Who introduced the concept of Alienation?
- a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
72. According to Marx, ____ forces are the keys to underestimating society and social change
- a) Social b) Cultural c) Political d) Economic
73. Who introduced the Social Conflict perspectives in Sociology?
- a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
74. Who believed that the history of human society has been that of class conflict?
- a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim d) Marx
75. Which of the following books is authored by Marx?
- a) Principles of Sociology b) Positive Philosophy
 - c) Positive Politics d) Das Kapital
76. Which of the following books is authored by Marx?
- a) Principles of Sociology b) Positive Philosophy
 - c) Positive Politics d) The Poverty of Philosophy
77. Which of the following books is authored by Marx?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

89. The ruling class in Feudalism is usually _____

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

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

- a) Primitive Communism b) Slavery

c) Feudalism d) Capitalism

91. The ruling class in Capitalism is _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

95. In Capitalism, the Bourgeoisie exploits the _____

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

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

a) Liberal Capitalism b) Free Capitalism

c) State capitalism d) World Capitalism

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

a) Das Kapital b) The Poverty of Philosophy

c) The German Ideology d) The Communist Manifesto

98. Who are the owners of capital in Capitalism?

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

99. A class is defined by the ownership of _____

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

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

a) Dialectical materialism b) Economic Materialism

c) Cultural Materialism d) Social Materialism

101. ----- as measuring rods to find out similarities and differences in the actual phenomena.

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

102. The city is written by _____

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

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

(a) Weber (b) Auguste comte

(c) Karl Marx (d) Durkheim

104. Relatively large scale organisations with specialised functions.

(a) Social organisation (b) Bureaucracy

(c) Institution (d) Formal organisation.

105. ----- suicide is a product of relatively weak group integration

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

106. When the collective conscience weakness, men fall victim to -----
suicide.
(a) Anomic (b) egoistic (c) Fatalistic (d) Altrust
107. Man is always ready to sacrifice his life for a great cause, principle, ideal
or value
(a) Anomic suicide (b) Altruistic suicide
(c) Egoistic suicide (d) fatalistic suicide
108. ----- is the first Sociologist to advocate a social action approach
(a) Parson (b) Marx (c) Weber (d) Durkheim
109. The actor assess both the goal and the means by which the goal can be
achieved.
(a) Instrumental rational action (b) Traditional action
(c) value – related action (d) Affective action
110. The book ‘economy and Society is written by -----
(a) Karl Marx (b) Durkheim (c) Spencer (d) Weber
111. “Understanding the world from the actors points of view
(a) Social fact (b) Verstehen (c) Social action (d) Social world
112. ----- portrays society as a system
(a) Structuralism (b) Interactionalism
(c) Functionalism (d) Neo-functionalism
113. ----- believe that religion has an integrative force
(a) Post-modernist (b) Structuralist
(c) interactionalist (d) functionalist
114. The rules of sociological method is written by -----
(a) Auguste comte (b) Spencer (c) Weber (d) Durkheim
115. The book elementary forms of religion life is written by -----
(a) Spencer (b) comte (c) Durkheim (d) Parson
116. Who defined sociology as a science of social facts
(a) Auguste comte (b) Weber (c) Karl Marx (d) Durkheim
117. ----- must be regarded as ‘things’
(a) Ideal type (b) social action (c) social facts (d) solidarity
118. -----is synonymous with social cohesion or social integration
(a) Co-operation (b) unity (c) solidarity (d) social group
119. ----- is a solidarity of resemblance
(a) Mechanical solidarity (b) organic solidarity
(c) social solidarity (d) inorganic solidarity
120. Organic solidarity emerges with the growth of the
(a) Industries (b) cities
(c) division of labour (d) specialization
121. It is exercised over other individuals and may involve resistance and
conflict
(a) Authority (b) Leader (c) power (d) ability
122. ----- based on the exceptional qualities of the leader
(a) charismatic authority (b) traditional authority
(c) legal authority (d) rational authority
123. ----- solidarity is abstract and general

- (a) social (b) mechanical (c) organic (d) inorganic
 124. ----- leads feelings of individualism
 (a) division of labour (b) specialized function
 (c) technology (d) urbanization
 125. ----- are external to the individualism
 (a) Social facts (b) ideal type
 (c) social values (d) social solidarity
 126. ----- literally means normlessness
 (a) anomic (b) altruistic (c) egoistic (d) None
 127. Social bonds are relatively strong under ----- solidarity
 (a) Social solidarity (b) organic solidarity
 (c) mechanical solidarity (d) inorganic solidarity
 128. ----- is a highly individual act and conscious act
 (a) suicide (b) crime (c) murder (d) theft
 129. In which book Weber argued that religious zeal was at the core of the
 growth
 of capitalism
 (a) General economic history
 (b) The Protestant ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism
 (c) The City
 (d) Economy and Society
 130. A science as a vocation and politics as a vocation is one of the main works of --
 -
 (a) Karl Marx (b) Durkheim (c) Spencer (d) Weber
 131. Social bonds are relatively weak under ----- solidarity
 (a) mechanical (b) organic (c) social (d) inorganic

ANSWER KEYS

1. Comte
2. Enlightenment
3. Montesquieu
4. Nationalism
5. 1789
6. Estate system
7. Capitalism
8. Capitalism
9. Social Darwinism
10. Scientific thought
11. Enlightenment
12. French Revolution
13. Industrial Revolution
14. Urbanisation
15. Industrialisation
16. Clergy
17. Nobles
18. Commoners

19. Clergy
20. Nobles
21. Nobles
22. Capitalism
23. The Scientific Revolution
24. 18th century
25. Voltaire
26. Diderot
27. Rousseau
28. The Social Contract
29. The Social Contract
30. Montesquieu
31. People
32. Inequality
33. Equality
34. Aristocracy
35. Moderation
36. Moderation
37. Honour
38. Political virtue
39. Fear
40. Saint-Simon
41. Socialism
42. Ethical socialism
43. Ethical socialism
44. French revolution
45. French revolution
46. Industrial revolution
47. Capitalism
48. Feudalism
49. Enlightenment

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50. Enlightenment
51. French
52. Comte
53. Comte
54. Comte
55. Positivism
56. Social statics
57. Social dynamics
58. Theological
59. Metaphysical
60. Positivist
61. Comte
62. Three

63. Positivist
 64. Positivism
 65. Scientific
 66. Spencer
 67. Compulsion
 68. Industrial
 69. Principles of Sociology
 70. Marx
 71. Marx
 72. Economic
 73. Marx
 74. Marx
 75. Das Kapital
 76. The Poverty of Philosophy
 77. The German Ideology
 78. Mode of production
 79. Relations of Production
 80. Forces of production
 81. Primitive Communism
 82. Feudalism
 83. Capitalism
 84. The Communist Manifesto
 85. Spencer
 86. Relations of production
 87. Mode of production
 88. Mode of production
 89. Nobility
 90. Capitalism
 91. Bourgeoisie
 92. Bourgeoisie
 93. Proletariat
 94. Bourgeoisie
 95. Proletariat
 96. State Capitalism
 97. The Communist Manifesto
 98. Bourgeoisie
 99. Property
 100. Dialectical materialism
 101. Ideal type
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102. Weber
 103. Weber
 104. Bureaucracy
 105. Egoistic
 106. Anomic

107. Altruistic suicide
108. Weber
109. Instrumental rational action
110. Weber
111. Verstehen
112. Functionalism
113. Functionalist
114. Durkheim
115. Durkheim
116. Durkheim
117. Social facts
118. Solidarity
119. Mechanical solidarity
120. Division of labour
121. Power
122. Charismatic authority
123. Organic
124. Division of labour
125. Social facts
126. Anomic
127. Organic solidarity
128. Suicide
129. The Protestant ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism
130. Weber
131. Mechanical