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Instruction: Answer All Questions

Time Allowed: 1hr

1. With the issues of life such as marriage and family, sociologists can discuss both social statics and social dynamics.
(A) True (B) False (C) Ambiguous (D) Partly true
2. Max Weber was the author of *Das Kapital*.
(A) True (B) False (C) Ambiguous (D) Partly true
3. _____ consists of the interacting people who share a culture.
(A) Language (B) Society (C) Technology (D) Ethnocentrism
4. Which of the following is a characteristic of bureaucracies?
(A) Informality (B) Hierarchy of authority (C) Elaborate formal rules (D) All
5. Any social action that is performed because of its importance is called _____.
(A) Important social act (B) Traditional social action (C) Value oriented action (D) Affective action
6. A position that indicates where a person fits into a group or society and how he/she should relate to others in the structure is.
(A) Role (B) Impression Management (C) A Community (D) Status
7. Herbert Spencer believed that economic needs will always be responsible for the evolution of the society.
(A) True (B) False (C) Ambiguous (D) Partly true
8. A _____ consists of two or more interacting persons who share certain expectations and goals.
(A) Frontstage (B) Society (C) Community (D) Group
9. Standards of behaviour that are socially approved but not considered morally significant are called
(A) Folkways (B) Mores (C) Beliefs (D) Ideal norms
10. Durkheim's work, *The Division of Labour in Society*, was published in
(A) 1870 (B) 1893 (C) 1820 (D) 1798
11. Culture is composed of
(A) Values (B) Norms (C) Beliefs (D) All of the above.
12. Auguste Comte first tagged his intellectual efforts.
(A) Social Morphology (B) Social Science (C) Social Physiology (D) Social Physics
13. A group whose standards a person uses to help shape his/her own values, beliefs and behaviour is a.
(A) Membership Group (B) Community (C) Reference Group (D) All of the above
14. A common feature of all the founding fathers of Sociology was that they all studied Sociology.
(A) True (B) False (C) Ambiguous (D) Partly true
15. Workers' alienation featured in the works.
(A) Max Weber (B) Karl Marx (C) Georg Simmel (D) Emile Durkheim
16. It is never acceptable to consider Sociology as a humanistic discipline.
(A) True (B) False (C) Partly true (D) Ambiguous
- Comte's antithesis of enlightenment preaching led him to work on.....
(A) Law of Three Stages (B) Positive Philosophy (C) Progression of Science (D) Social Physics
17. How does ethnocentrism functional for those who practice it?
(A) It allows diverse perspectives to coexist (B) It discourages criminal activity
(C) It helps a dominant group maintain its position of superiority
(D) It reduces distinctions among members of subcultures
18. The family, peer groups, and neighbourhood circles are all examples of:
(A) Secondary Groups (B) Out-groups (C) Ideal Types (D) Primary Groups.
19. Evolution and revolution are two similar concepts of change in sociology
(A) True (B) False (C) Ambiguous (D) Partly true
20. The principle that a culture can be effectively evaluated only when analysed by its own standards is.
(A) Ethnocentrism (B) Cultural Relativism (C) Culture Shock (D) Cultural Universal

walk steady

36. The following are features of bureaucracies except
 A. Role specialization (B) Sentiments C. Hierarchical Structure D. Impersonality
37. A group that will be a reference group even if a person does not belong to it
 A. True B. False C. Partially D. A & B
38. Social groups are classified by classification of social groups based on some defining and mutually excluding features
 A. Primary & Secondary group B. Membership and Reference Group
 C. In-group and Out-group D. Formal and Informal group
39. One of the following definitions is incorrect
 A. Sociology is the scientific study of group relations
 B. Sociology is the scientific study of social interactions
 C. Sociology is the scientific study of social institutions
 D. Sociology is the scientific study of man
40. Societal standards of expected behaviour are conveyed through the following
 A. Mores B. Folkways C. Norms/Laws D. All
41. Which of the following deals with the regulations of sexual relationships among family members
 A. Condom B. Incest C. Monogamy D. None of the above
42. Which of the following religions is best?
 A. Christianity B. African Religions C. Islam D. None
43. Euro-American culture is far better than African culture because of its technological advancements
 A. True B. Partially C. False D. Sometimes
44. Similar events accounted for the birth of Sociology across the countries of Europe
 A. True B. False C. Partly true D. Ambiguous
45. Interpretative understanding means
 A. Gemeinschaft B. Gessellschaft C. Verstehen D. Science
46. How do social sciences differ from natural sciences?
 A. Social sciences focus on human behaviour, natural sciences focus on physical world
 B. Natural sciences are based on truth but social sciences are based on common sense
 C. The natural sciences use the scientific methods, the social sciences do not
 D. All of the above
47. Who is considered as the oldest of the founding fathers of Sociology
 A. Comte B. Spencer C. Simmel D. Weber
48. Which of the following truly represents sociological thinking?
 A. The group to which one belongs influences one's thoughts and actions
 B. One's values and beliefs influence one's thoughts and actions
 C. Social institutions influence one's thoughts and actions
 D. All of the above
49. Which sociologist is credited for suggesting the use of Ideal Type in social researches?
 A. Auguste Comte B. Max Weber C. Emile Durkheim D. Karl Marx
50. Which sociologist is credited for suggesting the use of Sociological Imagination?
 A. R. W. Mills B. Peter Berger C. Patrick Wilmot D. Emile Durkheim
51. According to Georg Simmel, fashion dies because of its non-success
 A. True B. False C. Partly True D. Ambiguous
52. The adoption of a Stranger-disposition in social researches is credited to

- A. C. W. Mills B. Peter Berger C. Patrick Wilmot D. Emile Durkheim

53. According to Max Weber, no one can ever enjoy traditional authority in a modern society.
 A. True B. False C. Partly True D. Ambiguous

54. is the smallest unit of analysis in Sociology?
A. Triad B. Dyad C. Fryad D. Pyad

55. The following are features of legitimate scientific pursuits:
A. Objectivity B. Refutability C. Replicability D. All

56. All aspects of living that are enduring are called.
A. Sociological Dynamics B. Sociological Statics C. Social Statics D. Social dynamics

57., and are possible marital residential arrangements
A. Patriarchy, Matriarchy, Anarchy B. Patrilineal, Matrilineal, Anilineal
 C. Patrilocal, Matrilocal, Neolocal D. Monogamy, Polygamy, Polyandry

58. In comparing Sociology and History, Sociology can be described as a particularizing discipline.
A. True B. False C. Partially D. All

59. Gayism and lesbianism are immoral types of marriages
A. True B. False C. Partially D. All

60. It is possible to derive social categories from Social Groups and Aggregates.
 A. True B. False C. Ambiguous D. Partly true

61. was seen to be involved in confrontational dialogue with Karl Marx's ghost.
A. Comte B. Weber C. Durkheim D. Spencer

62. Women constitute a weaker sex and, therefore, inferior to men
A. True B. False C. Sometimes D. None

63. Social arrangement in which authority centres around the women is known as
A. Patriarchy B. Egalitarianism C. Matriarchy D. All

64. A common feature of most conflict theorists is their connection to France.
 A. False B. True C. Partially D. B & C

65. Which of the following statements best defines society?
A. the settlement of people who share a geographical space.
B. a group characterized by formally stated rules, clearly defined roles and distinct objectives.
 C. the interacting people who share a culture.
D. All of the above

66. was the first empirical work to be carried out by a notable sociologist.
 A. The Social Structure B. Religions across the world C. Suicide D. Positive Philosophy

67. Ageism means
 A. the study of people's ages across societies
B. the societies of old people and the society
C. a cultural practice which specifies interactions between age-grades
D. a set of beliefs asserting the superiority of the young over the old.

68. Totemism is a universal religious traits
 A. False B. True C. Partially D. B & C

69. According to Durkheim, rests on interdependence as a result of division of labour.

31. When little children talk and behave like older children, they are preparing themselves for their later roles. This process is known as:
 A. Emulation (B) Anticipatory Socialization C. Group Identification D. Institutionalization
32. A group whose members consciously reject some of the most important cultural standards of main-stream society is a
 A. Subculture (B) Counterculture C. Illegal Culture D. Non-Traditional Culture
33. The set of expected behaviours associated with a particular status is:
 (A) Role B. Ideal Type C. Social Category D. Primary-group Norm
34. was of the view that sociology is superior to earlier existing sciences such as Physics, Chemistry and Biology
 A. Durkheim (B) Comte C. Marx D. Simmel
35. The smell of smoke suggests that a fire is nearby. The smell of smoke is a:
 A. Belief (B) Symbol C. Norm D. None of the above
36. By ethnic background, identify the duo that can be accepted
 A. Karl Marx and Max Weber (B) Karl Marx and Georg Simmel
 C. Emile Durkheim and Georg Simmel D. Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer
37. Choose the inappropriate option:
 (A) Sociology is a legitimate scientific discipline because it is situated in the Faculty of Social Sciences.
 B. Sociology is a legitimate scientific discipline because it seeks knowledge dispassionately.
 C. Sociology is a legitimate scientific discipline because it adopts time-tested procedures.
 D. Sociology is a legitimate scientific discipline because it expands the frontier of knowledge.
38. All these statements are true regarding formal organisations except for one:
 A. They provide formally stated rules B. They have clearly defined members' roles
 C. They have distinct objectives (D) They provide a sense of belonging for their members.
39. A group whose members differ from the dominant group in some significant respect, such as in norms, values or language, is a
 (A) Subculture B. Traditional Culture C. Society D. Diverse Culture
30. A system of symbolic communication using words is referred to as:
 A. Culture (B) Language C. Construction of Reality D. Cultural Relativism
31. Max Weber identified as the sources of charismatic authority.
 A. Tradition and Custom B. Tradition and Love (C) Love and Value D. Love and Law
32. Two or more people who share physical space but lack enduring reciprocal interaction is called
 A. Group B. Social Aggregate (C) Social Category D. Bureaucracy
33. Role strain refers to:
 (A) an incompatibility between two or more roles associated with different statuses
 B. an incompatibility between two or more roles associated with the same status.
 C. an incompatibility between two or more statuses associated with different roles
 D. an incompatibility between two or more statuses associated with the same role
34. is the process through a person becomes a social being, learning the necessary cultural content and behaviour to become a member of a group or society.
 A. Stratification B. Integration (C) Socialization D. Degradation
35. Role conflict refers to:
 (A) an incompatibility between two or more roles associated with different statuses.
 B. an incompatibility between two or more roles associated with the same status
 C. an incompatibility between two or more statuses associated with different roles
 D. an incompatibility between two or more statuses associated with the same role

Department of Rural Sociology

1)	Sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other said by		
	A. Marshal Jones	B. Henry Fairchild	
	C. August Comte	D. None of these	
2)	Who has described "society as a web of social relationships?"		
	A. Mead	B. Ogburn	
	C. Leacock	D. Maclver	
3)	Classification of groups into in-group and out-group was presented by whom among the following?		
	A. Tonnies	B. Cooley	
	C. Homans	D. Sumner	
4)	"Contact & communication are the two main conditions of social interaction." Who said so?		
	A. A. Horton & Hunt	B. Park & Burgess	
	C. Ogburn & Nimkoff	D. Maclver & Page	
5)	Which one of the following will you categories as achieved status?		
	A. Sex	B. Age	
	C. Marital	D. Caste	
6)	Which of the following is not a characteristic of primary group?		
	A. Intimacy	B. Closeness	
	C. Familiarity	D. Impersonality	
7)	Studies of social interaction, groups etc. belong to ----- sociology.		
	A. Urban	B. Macro	
	C. Applied	D. Micro	
8)	Which among the following is an informal method of social control?		
	A. Customs	B. Coercion	
	C. Law	D. Education	
9)	A role is the ----- aspect of status.		
	A. Counter	B. Dynamic	
	C. Static	D. Latent	
10)	Weber conceived of sociology as a comprehensive science of social -----.		
	A. Groups	B. Action	
	C. Interaction	D. Institutions	
11)	Who coined the term primary group?		
	A. Comte	B. Ginsberg	
	C. Cooley	D. Gisbert	
12)	Standard deviation in statistics is the measure that indicates in essence the		
	A. Central tendency	B. Spread of the sample means/values	
	C. Both (a) and (b)	D. None of these	
13)	Cultural Shock is caused by		
	A. Playing is different role and getting role strain	B. Finding values, norms and customs against ones cultural socialization usually opposite to what one has been socialized in and they turn out to be dysfunctional.	
	C. Both (a) and (b)	D. None of these	

14)	Those who cannot compete have no right for higher learning and must be refused accordingly who believed in the above thesis?	
	A. Auguste comte	B. Spencer
	C. Karl max	D. None of these
15)	Help meet the basic needs of society.	
	A. Associations	B. Social Groups
	C. Social Institutions	D. Interactions
16)	Contradictory demands of the same role are termed as.	
	A. Role Strain	B. Role Playing
	C. Role Conflict	D. None of the Above.
17)	“Culture is the man-made part of environment.” Who said so?	
	A. E. B. Tylor	B. M.J. Herskovits
	C. Brown	D. K. Davis
18)	The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.	
	A. Latin, Greek	B. Greek, Latin
	C. Hebrew, Latin	D. Hebrew, Greek
19)	Who wrote ‘The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life’ (1959)?	
	A. Garfinkel	B. Goffman
	C. Gillin & Gillin	D. Giddings
20)	The term sociology is coined in the year?	
	A. 1798	B. 1829
	C. 1839	D. 1818
21)	Who presented the idea of ‘cultural lag’?	
	A. Ogburn	B. Malinowski
	C. Maclver	D. Risley
22)	_____ is a socially defined position in a group or society?	
	A. Role	B. Interaction
	C. Status	D. Deviance
23)	_____ Theory states that people are motivated by self-interest in the interactions with other people.	
	A. Conflict	B. Exchange
	C. Interaction	D. Structural
24)	The smallest group possible.	
	A. Peer group	B. Family
	C. Dyad	D. Primary group
25)	Social exchange theory was introduced by _____.	
	A. G. Homans	B. G. H. Mead
	C. Goffman	D. Peter Blau
26)	The term ‘reference group’ was introduced by?	
	A. Muzafer Sherif	B. H. M. Johnson
	C. Horton & Hunt	D. Morris Ginsberg
27)	Interaction without social contact?	
	A. Conflict	B. Competition
	C. Co-operation	D. Exchange

28)	Who classified groups into small groups and large groups?	
	A. Tonnies	B. Park & Burgess
	C. Simmel	D. Sumner
29)	The term sociology was coined by _____.	
	A. Spencer	B. Comte
	C. Thomson	D. Durkheim
30)	Who pioneered the idea of scientific study of society?	
	A. Plato	B. Adam Smith
	C. Auguste Comte	D. John Graunt
31)	The parts of social structure are _____ everywhere.	
	A. The same	B. Different
	C. Irregular	D. Distinct
32)	_____ is the basic ingredient of social relationships.	
	A. Group	B. Awareness
	C. Bonding	D. Interaction
33)	Human interaction is essentially _____ interaction.	
	A. Competitive	B. Co-operative
	C. Communicative	D. Deliberate
34)	Independent variables are always _____	
	A. Experimental Groups	B. Study of social investigation
	C. Study of social life	D. None of these
35)	When the researcher asks the respondent face to face question, this method is called:	
	A. Interview Schedule	B. Questionnaire
	C. Observation	D. Interview guide
36)	In Tonnies classification of groups, _____ is defined as 'public life'.	
	A. Gesellschaft	B. Gemeinschaft
	C. Community	D. None of the above
37)	Gemeinschaft is translated into English as _____.	
	A. Association	B. Community
	C. Corporation	D. Institution
38)	_____ refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups.	
	A. Group unity	B. Group norms
	C. We-feeling	D. Mutual awareness
39)	Name an unorganized group.	
	A. Crowd	B. Family
	C. Friends	D. Party
40)	Social theory is _____	
	A. about the knowledge of social universe	B. about the knowledge of culture
	C. About the knowledge of individual	D. all of these

41)	Name the expected behavior of an individual occupying a particular social position.			
	A. Role		B. Norm	
	C. Ritual		D. Folkways	
42)	In _____ interaction, interaction occurs among people who are present in the same setting, but are not engaged in face- to- face communication.			
	A. Focused		B. Formal	
	C. Unfocused		D. Informal	
43)	Compulsion of proximity is the need felt by individuals to _____ with others in face-to- face settings.			
	A. Contact		B. Interact	
	C. Communicate		D. Group	
44)	Questions posed by sociologists when looking at the origins and development of social institutions from the past to present are _____ questions.			
	A. Sociological		B. Comparative	
	C. Developmental		D. Analytical	
45)	Name the relations which exist in groups, developed on the basis of personal connections.			
	A. Formal		B. Informal	
	C. indirect		D. Secondary	
46)	A group to which individuals refer when making judgments.			
	A. Voluntary group		B. Membership group	
	C. In-group		D. Reference group	
47)	Conformity implies behaving in accordance with the _____			
	A. Groups		B. Culture	
	C. Situations		D. Norms	
48)	_____ is a negative social sanction.			
	A. Praise		B. Suggestion	
	C. Reward		D. Punishment	
49)	Sociologists take a _____ view when they focus on how people interact with each other.			
	A. Macro		B. Psychological	
	C. Micro		D. Historical	
50)	_____ represent 'standardized generalization' concerning expected modes of behavior.			
	A. Values		B. Customs	
	C. Norms		D. Sanctions	
51)	_____ provides a definite role and status to individual.			
	A. Group		B. Society	
	C. Collectivity		D. Institution	
52)	Sociology has been said to be the product of _____ revolution.			
	A. Chinese		B. Russian	
	C. French		D. American	
53)	Group in which individuals interact over a long period of time on a direct and personal basis			
	A. Formal group		B. Large group	
	C. Reference group		D. Primary group	

54)	Non-conformity to a set of norms is known as _____.		
	A. Crime	B. Habit	
	C. Deviance	D. None of the above	
55)	Name the author of the book 'Contemporary Social Theory'.		
	A. George Ritzer	B. Lewis A. Coser	
	C. Anthony Elliott	D. Richard T. Schaefer	
56)	The _____ status is the position assigned to an individual without reference to his innate differences and abilities.		
	A. Social	B. Ascribed	
	C. Group	D. Achieved	
57)	The basic unit of cultural reality is the cultural _____.		
	A. Complex	B. Trait	
	C. Theme	D. Construct	
58)	Amalgamation favors the process of _____.		
	A. Acculturation	B. Diffusion	
	C. Assimilation	D. None of the above	
59)	Cultural _____ are nothing but larger clusters of traits organized about some nuclear point of reference.		
	A. Complex	B. Patterns	
	C. Elements	D. Traits	
60)	"Sociology tells us how to become what we want to be." Who said so?		
	A. Comte	B. Gisbert	
	C. Giddings	D. Ginsberg	
61)	Which is not a characteristic of groups?		
	A. Plurality of individuals	B. Reciprocity	
	C. Antagonism	D. We-feeling	
62)	Sociology throws light on the _____ nature of man.		
	A. Animal	B. Social	
	C. Psychological	D. Motivational	
63)	The concept 'consciousness of kind' is a significant contribution of _____.		
	A. Adam Smith	B. Parsons	
	C. Giddings	D. Berger	
64)	The field of anthropology that focuses on languages is called _____.		
	A. Cultural anthropology	B. Archeology	
	C. Physical anthropology	D. Linguistic anthology	
65)	Anthropology means _____.		
	A. Study of man's life also their culture	B. Study of group	
	C. Study of society	D. All of these	
66)	Sociology is subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation said by _____.		
	A. Henry Fairchild	B. Harry M. Johnson	
	C. Auguste Comete	D. None of these	

67)	The feeling of aimlessness or despair often associated with unsettling conditions is	
	A. alienation	B. Amorality
	C. anomie	D. ascription
68)	Arlie Hochschild's the managed Heart is an influential application of	
	A. Emotional labour	B. Symbolic interactionism
	C. Social action	D. Symbiosis
69)	What are the main features of Western culture	
	A. Belief in universal rationality	B. Progress through empirical science
	C. Goals involving mastery of nature	D. All of the above
70)	Thomas Hobbes believed that human life before society, in a state of nature was	
	A. Free and equal	B. Technologically advanced
	C. Violent and brief	D. There was no time before society
71)	The theoretical approach typically ascribed to Bronislaw Malinowski is	
	A. Evolutionism	B. Diffusionism
	C. Structural functionalism	D. functionalism
72)	According to Matthew Arnold, Culture is	
	A. What primitives	B. The best that humans do
	C. Everything humans do	D. Impossible for humans
73)	Which of these is NOT a characteristic of culture	
	A. Learned	B. Shared
	C. Symbolic	D. Innate
74)	Which gender(s) is/are socially constructed, according to anthropology?	
	A. Female	B. Male
	C. Neither male nor female	D. Both male and female
75)	Mead's work is an example of	
	A. Functionalism	B. Symbolic interactionism
	C. Psychoanalysis	D. Cognitive theory
76)	Feminist perspectives are distinctive in sociology because	
	A. Only women can write from a feminist perspective	B. Other theoretical perspectives have not researched women
	C. They emphasize the centrality	D. Men and women view the world in different ways
77)	Which of these concepts is addressed in Foucault's work?	
	A. Sexuality	B. Discipline
	C. Feminism	D. Discourse
78)	Who describe the new global economy as the automaton?	
	A. Michel Foucault	B. Jean Baudrillard
	C. Ulrich Beck	D. Manuel Castells
79)	Which of the following is not a key these in Michel Foucault's writing?	
	A. The hyperreality of media imagery	B. The significance of expert discourses
	C. Societies use of surveillance and discipline	D. The archaeology of scientific knowledge
80)	Which of the following is most closely associated with the writing of Ulrich Beck?	
	A. Second Modernity	B. Public sphere
	C. Legitimation crisis	D. Network economy
81)	Who has described "society as a web of social relationships.?"	
	A. Mead	B. Ogburn
	C. Leacock	D. MacIver

82)	Which of the followings are included in primary goals of a social science?			
	A.	Experimentation	B.	Generalization
	C.	Prediction	D.	All of these
83)	Positivism is applying which method in social world?			
	A.	Natural method	B.	Non-scientific method
	C.	Scientific method	D.	None of these
84)	The concept of Social Darwinism was coined by			
	A.	Herbert Spencer	B.	Augustus Comte
	C.	Max Weber	D.	None of these
85)	What jeopardized the work of women sociologists in history?			
	A.	Sexism	B.	Racism
	C.	Feudalism	D.	None of these
86)	French Revolution took place in the year			
	A.	1789	B.	1776
	C.	1798	D.	1898
87)	Society is			
	A.	Natural	B.	Deliberate
	C.	Practical	D.	Functional
88)	The importance of the social division of labour as a criterion of social development has been insisted by			
	A.	Karl Marx	B.	Emile Durkheim
	C.	F. Engels	D.	Herbert Hyman
89)	Demographers do not take into account			
	A.	Age, sex and racial composition of the population	B.	Height and weight of the population
	C.	Birth and death rate	D.	Density of population
90)	According to whom the 'self' develops in a social context and is nurtured by primary groups?			
	A.	Charles H. Cooley	B.	Ruth Benedict
	C.	Mead	D.	Freud
91)	The value which cannot be determined graphically is:			
	A.	Median	B.	Mean
	C.	Frequency table	D.	None of the above
92)	Which of the following is not a social fact?			
	A.	Family size	B.	Age distribution
	C.	Crime rate	D.	None of the above
93)	All of the following are social sciences except			
	A.	Anthropology	B.	Geology
	C.	Economics	D.	Political science
94)	All of these theories considered themselves to be sociologist except			
	A.	Emile Durkheim	B.	Herbert Spencer
	C.	Auguste Comte	D.	Karl Marx
95)	----- is the Father of sociology			
	A.	Comte	B.	Durkheim
	C.	Spencer	D.	Cooley
96)	In recent years sociologist have emphasized			
	A.	pure research	B.	clinical research
	C.	applied sociology	D.	behavioral sociology

97)	The smallest group possible		
	A. peer group	B. family	
	C. Dyad	D. primary group	
98)	Interaction without social contact		
	A. conflict	B. Competition	
	C. Co-operation	D. D.Exchange	
99)	The component of material culture -----and objective		
	A. External	B. Internal	
	C. Tangible	D. Both A&C	
100	help meet the basic needs of society		
	A. Associations	B. Social Groups	
	C. Social Institutions	D. Interactions	
101	Sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other said by		
	A. Marshal Jones	B. Henry Fairchild	
	C. Auguste Comete	D. None of these	
102	When the researcher asks the respondent face to face question, this method is called		
	A. Interview Schedule	B. Questionnaire	
	C. Observation	D. None of these	
103	Power that people consider legitimate is known as:		
	A. Force	B. Right	
	C. Authority	D. Privilege	
104	Social Structure of a society is the network of:		
	A. Institutional relations	B. Value System	
	C. Traditions	D. Compliance to Norms	
105	WID approach believes in		
	A. Gender mainstreaming	B. Gender Segregation	
	C. Incorporating women in development activities	D. None of these	
106	Gerontology is the study of		
	A. Human Beings	B. Special Groups	
	C. Aged and Aging	D. All of these	
107	The most pervasive of the social processes are		
	A. Cooperation	B. Over Conflict	
	C. Competition	D. None of these	
108	Abstract Sentiments are		
	A. Closer to the center of the self than moral rules	B. Provide a focus for allegiance	
	C. Are compellers of action	D. None of these	
109	The creative potential of personality is accounted for by:		
	A. Stimulus-response psychology	B. Drive psychology	
	C. Trait psychology	D. None of these	
110	The country with better record for gathering population statistics than any other is		
	A. Japan	B. Sweden	
	C. USA	D. None of these	
111	The exception to the typical application of endogamy is		
	A. Tribe	B. Kinship	
	C. Race	D. None of these	

112	Stratified samples fall under	
	A. Probability sampling design	B. Non-Probability sampling design
	C. Multi-stage sampling design	D. None of these
113	Egoistic, the special type of suicide presented by Emile Durkheim spring from	
	A. Excessive regulation	B. Excessive individualism
	C. Over migration with group	D. None of these
114	A close connection between religion and economic forces was presented by	
	A. Max Weber	B. Karl Max
	C. Emile Durkheim	D. C. Wright Mill
115	A large kinship group whose members inhabit one geographic area and believe they are descendent from a common area is known as:	
	A. Clan	B. Tribe
	C. Kin group	D. Class
116	A social condition in which values are conflicting, weak or absent is	
	A. Assimilation	B. Hawthorne effect
	C. Invasion	D. Anomie
117	In theoretical field social research aims at:	
	A. finding problems of human being	B. identifying delinquent behavior
	C. reducing social conflict	D. None of these
118	Survey Means	
	A. Overlooking	B. Organizing social data
	C. Observation	D. None of these
119	Independent variables are:	
	A. Experimental Groups	B. Study of social investigation
	C. Study of social life	D. None of these
120	Qualitative Data Means:	
	A. Expressed in number	B. Expressed in words
	C. Both of these	D. None of these
121	A Likert scale emphasizes	
	A. Reproducibility	B. Uni-dimensionality
	C. None of these	D.
122	Ferdinand Tonnies used the term ----- . To refer to societies dominated by impersonal relationships, individual accomplishment and self-interests.	
	A. Society	B. Gesellschaft
	C. Community	D. Gemeinschaft
123	When the researcher asks the respondent face to face questions, this method is called	
	A. Interview Schedule	B. Questionnaire
	C. Observation	D. interview guide
124	----- Is the process by which people learn all patterns of social life	
	A. Interaction	B. Communication
	C. Socialization	D. Dissemination
125	According to ----- all societies across the world are stratified.	
	A. Anthropologists	B. Sociologists
	C. Economists	D. Political Scientists
126	Biological characteristics distinguishing male from female is called	
	A. Heterosexuality	B. Gender
	C. Sex	D. Homosexuality

127	A family consisting of step relations is called :	
	A. Plural family	B. Joint family
	C. Extended family	D. Compound family
128	Power that people consider legitimate is known as	
	A. Force	B. Right
	C. Authority	D. Privilege
129	Mugging, rape and burglary are examples of ----- crimes	
	A. Organized crimes	B. general crimes
	C. Street crimes	D. Modern crimes
130	Social structure of a society is the network of -----	
	A. Institutional Relations	B. Value system
	C. Traditions	D. Compliance to norms
131	Polygamy means -----	
	A. Several Husbands	B. Several Wives
	C. Several Marriages	D. Single Marriage
132	Demography means -----	
	A. Male Population	B. Women population
	C. Human Population	D. Adult Population
133	----- is striving for equal treatment of women and men and for abolishing inequality	
	A. Feminism	B. Gender Studies
	C. Political Science	D. Law
134	WID approach believes in	
	A. Gender mainstreaming	B. Gender Segregation
	C. Incorporating women in development activities	D. None of these
135	Human Rights pertain to caring for the rights of:	
	A. Women	B. Men
	C. Minorities	D. All of these
136	Symbolic behavior of a person means -----	
	A. Meaningful behavior	B. Covert behavior
	C. Overt behavior	D. Significant behavior
137	Gerontology is the study of -----	
	A. Human beings	B. Special groups
	C. Aged and aging	D. all of these
138	Human and animal societies share all but one of the following characteristics	
	A. Population	B. Shared beliefs and collective destiny
	C. Both sexes and all ages	D. None of these
139	The essential function of punishment in society is:	
	A. Reform	B. Revenge
	C. Affirmation of moral standards	D. None of these
140	The most pervasive of the social processes are	
	A. Cooperation	B. Overt Conflict
	C. Competition	D. None of these
141	One of the following is alien to the concept of culture	
	A. Religious ritual	B. Changelessness
	C. Idealized ways of thinking and doing	D. None of these

142	A human being deprived of all communication with other humans from birth would lack all but one of the followings:		
	A. Rudimentary personality	B.	Self
	C. Language	D.	None of these
143	Abstract sentiments are		
	A. Closer to center of self than moral rules	B.	Provide a focus for allegiance
	C. Are compellers of action	D.	None of these
144	A person is consciously motivated primarily by his		
	A. Social values	B.	Real traits
	C. Picture of himself	D.	None of these
145	Role confusion in modern society is engendered by all but one of the following:		
	A. Broadening of role specification	B.	Plurality of moralities
	C. Increase in number of achievable positions	D.	None of these
146	The creative potential of personality is accounted for by:		
	A. Stimulus- response psychology	B.	Drive psychology
	C. Trait psychology	D.	None of these
147	Once formed the self is:		
	A. Interactive	B.	Proactive
	C. Rigid	D.	None of these
148	In modern society, cultural change is most likely to be the by product of:		
	A. Planning	B.	Diffusion
	C. Social struggle	D.	None of these
149	Commonly used measure of variability whose size indicates the dispersion of a distribution is:		
	A. Standard deviation	B.	Standard score
	C. Co-efficient of variation	D.	Variance
150	The population of the world is expected to double in the next		
	A. 35 years	B.	75 years
	C. 100 years	D.	None of these
151	The price paid for increased mobility includes a decrease in		
	A. Conformity	B.	Loyalty to superior
	C. Personal responsibility	D.	None of these
152	The trend toward urbanization is most advanced in :		
	A. America	B.	Canada
	C. Turkey	D.	None of these
153	In a highly intra-competitive situation, individual can guarantee the trust of peers		
	A. Self-modesty	B.	Genuine goodwill
	C. Withholding praise of superior	D.	None of these
154	The item alien to the concept of mass is		
	A. Vastness	B.	Anonymity
	C. Responsibility	D.	None of these
155	The exception to the typical application of endogamy is		
	A. Tribe	B.	Kinship
	C. Race	D.	None of these

156	Ethnocentrism means:			
	A.	Evaluating other cultures with the Yardstick of your own values	B.	Taking other nations as good as your own one but disowned
	C.	No other society is like yours and your society or group is superior to Others.	D.	None of these
157	Social facts have their independent existence and must be studied Likewise. Who remarked above when discussing scientific method:			
	A.	Ibn-Khaldun	B.	Emile Durkheim
	C.	Auguste Comte	D.	None of These
158	An exploratory research design the major focus is on:			
	A.	Experimentation	B.	Hypothesetesting
	C.	Profile development and description	D.	None of these
159	Diffusion of innovations among cultures means			
	A.	Traveling of traits and patterns in space/territory	B.	Transmission of trait complexes in time.
	C.	Both(a) and (b)	D.	None of these
160	Social institutions are			
	A.	God-given and cannot be changed	B.	Buildings and people who operate there
	C.	Constellation of folkways and mores around some important functions(s) of society	D.	None of these
161	A counter culture:			
	A.	Has to be against the existing cultural ethos/values	B.	May not be against the existing cultural ethos/values
	C.	If different from the existing culture may never succeed to survive	D.	None of these
162	Family Laws Ordinance was passed for the first time in:			
	A.	1961	B.	1973
	C.	1985	D.	None of these
163	Demographic Transition exhibits			
	A.	High birth rate and low death rate in its first phase	B.	high death rate and low birth rate in its first phase
	C.	High birth rate and high death rate in its first phase	D.	None of these.
164	As a consequence of rural urban migration			
	A.	more and more urbanization is taking place successfully	B.	ruralization of urban areas is taking place
	C.	ruralization of urban areas and ribbon growth seem to be the result	D.	None of these
165	In a patriarchal family the major decision are taken by the:			
	A.	Old men and women	B.	The male or female head of the family
	C.	The male head of the family who weilds all powers	D.	None of these

Answer Keys

1	C	51	C
2	D	52	C
3	B	53	A
4	C	54	C
5	C	55	A
6	D	56	B
7	D	57	A
8	C	58	C
9	B	59	D
10	B	60	C
11	C	61	A
12	D	62	B
13	C	63	A
14	B	64	D
15	C	65	A
16	A	66	C
17	B	67	C
18	A	68	B
19	B	69	D
20	C	70	C
21	A	71	D
22	A	72	B
23	C	73	D
24	C	74	D
25	A	75	B
26	A	76	C
27	A	77	D
28	C	78	D
29	B	79	A
30	C	80	A
31	B	81	C
32	D	82	D
33	D	83	C
34	A	84	A
35	A	85	A
36	A	86	A
37	B	87	B
38	C	88	B
39	A	89	B
40	A	90	A
41	A	91	A
42	C	92	D
43	B	93	B

44	B	94	D
45	A	95	A
46	D	96	C
47	D	97	C
48	D	98	C
49	C	99	D
50	A	100	C
101	B	136	A
102	A	137	C
103	C	138	B
104	D	139	C
105	C	140	A
106	C	141	B
107	C	142	B
108	B	143	C
109	B	144	B
110	A	145	C
111	B	146	C
112	A	147	A
113	B	148	B
114	D	149	A
115	B	150	A
116	B	151	A
117	A	152	A
118	B	153	B
119	B	154	A
120	B	155	D
121	B	156	C
122	B	157	B
123	A	158	B
124	C	159	D
125	B	160	C
126	C	161	A
127	B	162	A
128	C	163	A
129	B	164	C
130	D	165	C
131	C		
132	B		
133	A		
134	C		
135	A		

- 1. Who is called the father of sociology:**
 - a) August Comte
 - b) Talcott Parson
 - b) c) Karl Marx
 - d) Max Weber
- 2. Which sociologist defined sociology as the study of social action:**
 - a) Emile Durkheim
 - b) Max Weber
 - b) c) Talcott Parsons
 - d) Karl Marx
- 3. Classification of groups as in-group and out-group was presented by:**
 - a) Tonnies
 - b) Cooley
 - c) Homans
 - d) Sumner
- 4. The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.**
 - a) Latin, Greek
 - b) Greek, Latin
 - c) Hebrew, Latin
 - d) Hebrew, Greek
- 5. Who called sociology "Social Physics":**
 - a) Auguste Comte
 - b) Wilfred
 - c) Herbert Spencer
 - d) none of the above
- 6. Human and animal societies share all but one of the following characteristics:**
 - a) Population and common territory
 - b) Beliefs and collective destiny
 - c) Both sexes and all ages
 - d) None of these
- 7. Name the fusing of minority groups into the dominant society:**
 - a) Acculturation
 - b) Diffusion
 - c) Evolution
 - d) Assimilation
- 8. The basic unit of cultural reality is the cultural _____ :**
 - a) Complex
 - b) Trait
 - c) Theme
 - d) Construct
- 9. Identify a slow and gradual process from the following.**
 - a) Assimilation
 - b) Acculturation
 - c) Integration
 - d) Diffusion

10. A _____ is a larger group to which an individual belongs.
- a) State
 - b) Society
 - c) Crowd
 - d) Category
11. In secondary groups, membership is _____.
- a) Ascribed
 - b) Voluntary
 - c) Involuntary
 - d) Innate
12. "When two or more individuals come together and influence one another, they constitute a social group". Who defined so:
- a) MacIver & Page
 - b) Green
 - c) Simmel
 - d) Ogburn & Nimkoff
13. Who classified groups into small groups and large groups:
- a) Tonnies
 - b) Park & Burgess
 - c) Simmel
 - d) Sumner
14. In principle, the age of a person is a.
- a) Control variable
 - b) continuous variable
 - c) Discrete variable
 - d) spurious variable
15. Questions relevant to some respondents and irrelevant to others are known as:
- a) Double barreled questions
 - b) Leading questions
 - c) Contingency questions
 - d) Matrix questions
16. Egoistic suicide presented by Emile Durkheim, springing from:
- a) Excessive irregulation
 - b) Excessive individualism
 - c) Over integration with group
 - d) None of these
17. Sociology is introduced as an academic discipline by.
- a) Ibn-e-Khaldun
 - b) August Comte
 - c) George Simmel
 - d) Herbert Spencer
18. In "The Division of Labor in Society" Emile Durkheim presented the idea of:
- a) Mechanical & organic solidarity
 - b) Social & psychological solidarity
 - c) Physical & social solidarity
 - d) Psychological & mechanical solidarity

19. **Biological characteristics distinguishing male from female is called ----- :**
- a) Heterosexuality
 - b) Gender
 - c) Sex
 - d) Homosexuality
20. **A family consisting of step relations is called.**
- a) Plural family
 - b) Joint family
 - c) Extended family
 - d) Compound family
21. **Independent variables are:**
- a) Experimental Groups
 - b) Study of social investigation
 - c) Study of social life
 - d) None of these
22. _____ **was the first to throw light on the structure of society.**
- a) Comte
 - b) Durkheim
 - c) Spencer
 - d) Parsons
23. **"The Sociology of Religion" book, was written by**
- a) Cuber
 - b) Reisman
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) None of these
24. For Tonnies, _____ is the form of social cohesion prevalent in pre-industrial societies.
- a) Collectivity
 - b) Gessellschaft
 - c) Gemeinschaft
 - d) Congregate
25. **Monotheism refers to**
- a) The worship of one God
 - b) the worship of many Gods
 - c) The followers of a magician
 - d) none of these
26. **Paksitan is a:**
- (A) Developing country
 - (B) Developed country
 - (C) Under develop country
 - (D) None of these

27. APWA stands for:

- (A) All Pakistan women association (B) All Punjab women association
(C) All people women association (D) All persons women association

28. All Pakistan women association was founded by:

- (A) Fatima Jinnah (B) Begum Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Razia Sultana (D) None of these

29. APWA was founded in the year:

- (A) 1948 (B) 1949
(C) 1950 (D) 1951

30. When the researcher asks respondent face to face question, the method is called:

- (A) Interview Schedule (B) Questionnaire
(C) Observation (D) Interview Guide

31. Invention means:

- (A) Process of utilizing knowledge
(B) Some unknown facts
(C) A new utilization of existing knowledge
(D) Ways of classifying things

32. Participant observation means:

- (A) Unity of a human group
(B) Integration and interaction
(C) An observer seeks insight by taking part in the observation
(D) A set of action

33. To find the degree of relationships, the statistical test used is called:

- (A) T-test (B) ANNOVA
(C) Chi-square test (D) Pearson's correlation

34. The method used to carry out a census is called:

- (A) Case Study (B) Survey
(C) Quasi-experimental (D) Developmental

35. A basic unit of analysis in a research study is called:

- (A) Respondent
- (B) Sample
- (C) Universe
- (D) None of the above

36. The difference in population parameter and sample statistics is called:

- (A) Statistics
- (B) Sampling bias
- (C) Sample error
- (D) none of the above

37. How many steps are involved in scientific research process:

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 10

38. A relationship between variables is predicted by:

- (A) A hypothesis
- (B) Using operational definition
- (C) Topic to be studied
- (D) Analyzing a data set

39. Reliability refers to:

- (A) Data produces consistent results
- (B) Testing hypothesis
- (C) replication
- (D) Dummy variables

40. Which of the following is not a social fact:

- (A) Family size
- (B) Age distribution
- (C) Crime rates
- (D) None of these

41. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right:

- (A) Right to Work
- (B) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (C) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (D) Right to Equality

42. Weber defined a 'class situation' as:

- (A) Exploited working class by capitalist
- (B) A social group's status and life chances
- (C) A person's position in capital, product and labor market as per economic resources
- (D) The lifestyle of a social class, as defined by patterns of consumption

43. In modern societies, social status is measured by a person's:

- (A) Age
- (B) Income
- (C) Verbal fluency
- (D) Occupation

44. The 'class polarization' that Marx predicts refers to:

- (A) The division of each social class more or less privileged
- (B) A growing gap between rich and poor, resulting in class consciousness
- (C) The growth of intermediate strata in the middle class
- (D) The tendency of working class to live in very cold places

45. Traditional working class identity was based around:

- (A) Shared working conditions in the manufacturing industry
- (B) The class consciousness of members of the proletariat
- (C) Local communities, extended kinship networks and shared leisure pursuits
- (D) Collective aspirations to move into the middle class

46. Systematic method to discover new facts, their sequences, inter-relationships, casual explanations and social laws is called:

- (A) Experiments
- (B) Social research
- (C) Hypothesis
- (D) Analysis of data

47. In research, hypothesis is:

- (A) A basic part
- (B) A compulsory part for every research
- (C) Testable counterparts of preposition
- (D) Applied only in basic sciences

48. Case study, mail-questionnaire and interview-schedule are included in:

- (A) Causes of social research
- (B) Tools of social research
- (C) Consequences of social research
- (D) Aspects of social research

49. Pre-testing is also called:

- (A) Preliminary test
- (B) Re-evaluation
- (C) Reconstruct
- (D) Reanalyze

50. Focused-interview, a type of interview was first used by:

- (A) Lundberg
- (B) Sorokin
- (C) Robert K. Merton
- (D) P.Y. Young

51. Social Distance Scale was developed by:

- (A) Thurstone
- (B) Lundberg
- (C) Bogardus
- (D) Sorokin

52. Herbert Spencer classified the society into:

- (A) Four classes
- (B) Eight classes
- (C) Two classes
- (D) Three classes

53. Demography is study of human population with respect to:

- (A) Size of population
- (B) Structure of population
- (C) Composition of population
- (D) Size, structure and composition of population

54. A family consisting of step relations is called:

- (A) Plural family
- (B) Joint family
- (C) Extended family
- (D) Compound family

55. By developing a system that describes a city traffic flow by setting up a simulated road network, traffic signals and vehicles, we have developed:

- (A) An Axiomatic theory
- (B) A Model
- (C) Ad-hoc classificatory system
- (D) Taxonomy

56. Polyandry means:

- (A) Marriage of one female with more than one male.
- (B) Marriage of one female with one male.
- (C) Marriage of more than one female with one male
- (D) None of these

57. The phenomena when highly educated and highly skilled people immigrate to a new country, their home country loses, is referred as:

- (A) Chain migration
- (B) Life-time migration
- (C) Brain Drain
- (D) Mover

58. Family Laws Ordinance was passed for the first time in the year:

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1973
- (C) 1985
- (D) None of these.

59. Hypergamy refers to:

- (A) Position being held in lower classes
- (B) Marriage from a lower social class into a higher one
- (C) A society dominated by wealthy people
- (D) None of these

60. Who coined the term conjugal family?

- (A) William J.Goode
- (B) Murdock
- (C) Cooper
- (D) Talcot Parsons

61. The trend towards urbanization is most advanced in:

- (A) America
- (B) England
- (C) Japan
- (D) None of these

62. Social heterogeneity is the feature of:

- (A) Rural areas
- (B) Tribal areas
- (C) Urban areas
- (D) None of these

63. _____ tell individuals how to behave in given situations:

- (A) Values
- (B) Laws
- (C) Norms
- (D) Rituals

64. Name the author of the book 'Primitive Culture':

- (A) Majumdar (B) Lundberg
(C) Tylor (D) Malinowski

65. Who presented the idea of 'cultural lag':

- (A) Ogburn (B) Malinowski
(C) MacIver (D) Risley

66. When one part of the culture develops rapidly than other parts, is called:

- (A) Accommodation (B) Cultural lag
(C) Cultural accumulation (D) Revolution

67. A natural growth occurs in:

- (A) An Association (B) An Institution
(C) An Organization (D) None of the above

68. "An institution is an organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values and procedures and meets certain basic needs of the society".Who said:

- (A) Horton and Hunt (B) Karl Marx
(C) Sorokin (D) None of these

69. Matrilocal family consists of:

- (A) Residence with bride's mother (B) Residence with male's parents
(C) Both of these (D) None of these

70. Patrilocal family consists of:

- (A) Residence with bride's mother
(B) Residence with male's parents
(C) Both of these
(D) None of these

71. In fraternal polyandry:

- (A) Male marries the wife's sister (B) Female marries the husband's brother
(C) Both of these (D) None of these

72. “Religion is the sign of the oppressed creature, the sentiments of a heartless world and the soul of soulless conditions” who said:

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Robert K. Merton
- (C) Herbert Spencer
- (D) Sorokin

73. In 1912 who said, “The simple form of religion forms the inner ring, as of a tree, of which the complex form of religion forms the outer, more evolved, ring”:

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Robert K. Merton
- (C) Herbert Spencer
- (D) Emile Durkheim

74. Who said, there is two components element in supernatural field:

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Robert K. Merton
- (C) Herbert Spencer
- (D) Emile Durkheim

75. Who classified, religion and magic as the sacred part and science as the profane part:

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Robert K. Merton
- (C) Malinowski
- (D) Emile Durkheim

76. Who explains the theory of animism:

- (A) Taylor
- (B) Robert K. Merton
- (C) Herbert Spencer
- (D) Emile Durkheim

77. Who said “Religion and magic are the two ways of dealing with the major crisis of life”:

- (A) Frazor
- (B) Robert K. Merton
- (C) Herbert Spencer
- (D) Emile Durkheim

78. Who profound the idea, society and organism:

- (A) Herbert Spencer
- (B) August Comte
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Sorokin

79. The Evolutionary Perspectives focused on:

- (A) Change, Order
- (B) Direction
- (C) Progress
- (D) All of these

80. Who proposed directional theory:

- (A) Herbert Spencer
- (B) August Comte
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Sorokin

81. Who coined the concepts of Organic and Mechanical Solidarity:

- (A) Herbert Spencer
- (B) August Comte
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Emile Durkheim

82. Who presented the theory of the circulation of the elites:

- (A) Herbert Spencer
- (B) Pareto
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Sorokin

83. Who believed that, society is like human body:

- (A) Structural Functionalist Perspective
- (B) Conflict Perspective
- (C) The evolutionary Perspective
- (D) New-evolutionary Perspective

84. In conflict perspective, most of the work is by:

- (A) Herbert Spencer
- (B) August Comte
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Sorokin

85. A new use of existing knowledge is:

- (A) Discovery
- (B) Invention
- (C) Diffusion
- (D) None of these

86. "The protestant Ethnic and the Spirit of Capitalism" were written by:

- (A) Max Weber
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) August Comte
- (D) None of these

87. Which theorist worked on beliefs and values:

- (A) Max Weber
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) August Comte
- (D) Sorokin

88. "Social change is alteration in pattern of culture, social structure and social behaviors over time" who defined:

- (A) Ian Robertson
- (B) Max Weber
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) August Comte

89. In 2010 flood in Pakistan, how much population was affected?

- (A) More than 5 million
- (B) More than 10 million
- (C) More than 15 million
- (D) None of these

90. Who said "the entire social structure of a society is determined by economic factors":

- (A) Ian Robertson
- (B) Max Weber
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) August Comte

91. Drug dependence means:

- (A) Earning by selling drugs
- (B) Family livelihood on drugs
- (C) Drugs addict
- (D) smuggling drugs for earning

92. Mugging, rape and burglary are examples of ----- crimes:

- (A) Organized crimes
- (B) General crimes
- (C) Street crimes
- (D) Modern crimes

93. Illiteracy is high among:

- (A) Youngsters
- (B) Males
- (C) Females
- (D) Old age people

94. Which of the following indicates prevalence of poverty:

- (A) Crime
- (B) Traffic accidents
- (C) Floods
- (D) Frustration

95. Best method to decrease population growth rate is:

- (A) Reduce migration
- (B) Reduce death rate
- (C) Reduce birth rate
- (D) None of these

96. Population welfare program was implemented in the year:

- (A) 1980
- (B) 1981
- (C) 1986
- (D) 1990

97. Population density means:

- (A) Population per square meter
- (B) Population per square yard
- (C) Population per square mile
- (D) Population per kilo meter

98. Social stratification describes:

- (A) Relation of man to society
- (B) Status and roles in group
- (C) Role of individuals in society
- (D) Division of work

99. Juvenile delinquency means:

- (A) A professional criminal
- (B) Armed robbery
- (C) Young offender of age less than 18 years
- (D) Murder or aggravated assault

100. Juvenile Justice Act was introduced in Pakistan, in the year:

- (A) 2001
- (B) 2002
- (C) 2003
- (D) 2004

101. Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance was passed in the year:

- (A) 1960
- (B) 1970
- (C) 1983
- (D) 1985

102. Which cities of Pakistan have air pollution 20 times higher than world:

- (A) Lahore and Islamabad
- (B) Lahore and Faisalabad
- (C) Lahore and Karachi
- (D) Faisalabad and Karachi

103. The word poverty is derived from:

- (A) Latin word
- (B) Greek word
- (C) English word
- (D) French word

104. While dealing with an individual's problems, we have to deal with:

- (A) Reaction
- (B) Experiences
- (C) Actions
- (D) All of these

105. Garden City' means:

- (A) Its population is unlimited
- (B) Its population should not exceed 50,000
- (C) It has traffic congestion
- (D) It is a model state

106. The family of one couple with children is known as:

- (A) Conjugal family
- (B) Immediate family
- (C) Procreation family
- (D) All of these

107. Which country has the highest divorce rate in the world:

- (A) Japan
- (B) U.S.A
- (C) Germany
- (D) China

108. According to Durkheim, a church:

- (A) is a large, highly organized religious group
- (B) has little emphasis on personal conversation
- (C) is an organized group practicing the sacred beliefs
- (D) All of these

109. In Pakistan, the rate of juvenile delinquency is relatively:

- (A) Low
- (B) High
- (C) Medium
- (D) none of these

110. The term juvenile delinquency was coined firstly in the year:

- (A) 1999
- (B) 1899
- (C) 1799
- (D) 1750

111. Delinquency means:

- (A) Misbehavior
- (B) Negligence
- (C) Law-breaking
- (D) All of these

112. The Hadood Law, was presented in the year:

- (A) 1976
- (B) 1977
- (C) 1979
- (D) 1980

113. Hadood laws relate to the offences of:

- (A) Armed robbery
- (B) Theft
- (C) Rape
- (D) All of these

114. Love, affection and security include needs called:

- (A) Physical
- (B) Emotional
- (C) Social
- (D) spiritual needs

115. People of rural communities have high degree of:

- (A) Heterogeneity
- (B) Homogeneity
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) None of these

116. Aristotle said, Man is a social:

- (A) Attitude
- (B) Animal
- (C) Material
- (D) Industrious

117. Which type of problems exist in social legislation:

- (A) Political problem (B) Economical problem
(C) Financial problem (D) Social problem

118. Mubarrat means:

- (A) When both husband and wife feel an aversion for each other
(B) Husband feel an aversion for each other
(C) Wife feel an aversion for each other
(D) Family feel an aversion for both

119. Amendment of Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in:

- (A) 1929 (B) 1930
(C) 1931 (D) 1932

120. How much, Earth's surface is covered by water:

- (A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{3}{2}$

121. Water is available for human use in the form of surface:

- (A) Less than 1% (B) More than 1%
(C) Less than 2% (D) More than 2%

122. Which of the scientist is famous for work on population:

- (A) Karl Marx (B) Malthus
(C) Weber (D) Durkheim

123. Pakistan is currently the ----- most populous country in the world:

- (A) 2nd (B) 3rd
(C) 5th (D) 6th

124. Opium (drug) is taken in the form of:

- (A) Syrup (B) Pill
(C) Injection (D) None of above

125.WID stands for:

- (A) Women InDevelopment
- (B) Work In Development
- (C) Week InDevelopment
- (D) None of these

126.GAD emerged from frustration with lack of progress in:

- (A) Government policy
- (B) WID policy
- (C) American policy
- (D) Asian policy

127.Liberal feminists focus on equal opportunities for:

- (A) Men
- (B) Women
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) Groups

128.Laughing, crying, and feeling happy or sad are which type of activity:

- (A) Motor
- (B) Mental
- (C) Recreational
- (D) Emotional

129.To attain social good and moral values are ultimate goals of:

- (A) Psychology
- (B) Philosophy
- (C) Biology
- (D) Anthropology

130.“anthropology is the study of physical, social and cultural development and behavior of humans since their appearance on earth” who said:

- (A) Jacobs and Stern
- (B) Horton and Hunt
- (C) Weber
- (D) Durkheim

131.Which branch of science is nearest to a total study of man:

- (A) Philosophy
- (B) Anthropology
- (C) Political science
- (D) Economics

132.In Pakistan, who faceshigh difficultyto meet the basic needs of their children:

- (A) Low-income families
- (B) High income families
- (C) Rural families
- (D) Urban families

133.The best and cheapest source of Iodine is:

- (A) Iodine food
- (B) Iodine mineral
- (C) Iodized salt
- (D) Iodized protein

134. Committed by person of high status with an economic motive is called:

- (A) Conventional crime
- (B) Blue collar crime
- (C) White collar crime
- (D) Organized crime

135. How many types of crime have been given by Sutherland in his book 'Principles of Criminology':

- (A) 10
- (B) 7
- (C) 6
- (D) 1

136. Who presented the theory of "Differential Association":

- (A) Sutherland
- (B) Weber
- (C) Marx
- (D) Howk

137. In which society, white collar criminal is not punished:

- (A) Capitalist
- (B) Modern
- (C) Primitive
- (D) Borgousois

138. Dispersion and Variation can be examined through calculating:

- (A) Mean
- (B) Standard deviation
- (C) Correlation Co-efficient
- (D) Regression Co-efficient

139. Concept of Co-variation means:

- (A) When two variables vary together
- (B) Remain Unchanged
- (C) One variable changes, other remains unchanged
- (D) None of these

140. The most frequently occurring number in a set of numbers is termed:

- (A) Median
- (B) mean
- (C) Mode
- (D) frequency distribution

141. The number separating the higher half of a data sample, a population, or a probability distribution, from the lower half, is called:

- (A) Median
- (B) Mode
- (C) Arithmetic Mean
- (D) None of these

142. In statistics (N) is a sign of:

- (A) Total population
- (B) Selected population
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) None of these

143. In statistics (n) is a sign of:

- (A) Total population
- (B) Selected population
- (C) Number
- (D) None of these

144. The difference between class boundary is called:

- (A) Class interval
- (B) Ratio
- (C) Percentage
- (D) None of these

145. 35, 42, 75, 60, 6, 10, 45, 60, 15, 0, are called:

- (A) Grouped data
- (B) Un-grouped data
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) None of these

146. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8,..... are Called:

- (A) Grouped data
- (B) Ungrouped data
- (C) Class interval
- (D) Ratio

147. Culture makes the society to function

- a) Smoothly
- b) Evenly
- c) Both of these
- d) None of above

148. Society is the network of:

- a) Social relationships
- b) Political relationships
- c) Economic relationships
- d) All of these

149. Social stratification is based on

- a) Social understanding
- b) Social inequality
- c) Social behavior
- d) Social harmony

150. War theory is associated with

- a) Kingsley Davis
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Herbert Spencer
- d) Herbert Blumer

151. Anthropology is the study of:

- a. Politics
- b. People and things
- c. Mind
- d. All of these

152. Evolutionary ideas were developed by:

- a. Charles Darwin
- b. Shakespeare
- c. Psychologists
- d. None of above

153. Formulating and testing ideas is called:

- a. Theory
- b. Hypothesis
- c. Research
- d. Anthropology

154. Branches of Anthropology are:

- a. Archeology
- b. Cultural anthropology
- c. Physical anthropology
- d. All of above

155. Linguistics Anthropology focuses on:

- a. Contemporary and historic people
- b. Languages
- c. Biological aspect of human beings
- d. Past behavior of people

156. The book “Socio-cultural Anthropology” is written by:

- a. Redcliffe Brown
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Max Weber
- d. Aristotle

157. Cultural Anthropology is related to:

- a. Ethnicity
- b. Caste system
- c. Social action
- d. Social structure

158. The subfields of Cultural Anthropology include:

- a. Urban anthropology
- b. Feminist anthropology
- c. Applied cultural anthropology
- d. All of above

159. Feminist Anthropology is the:

- a. study of behavior
- b. study of equality
- c. study of relationships
- d. study of languages

160. The belief that one's own society/culture is superior to others is called:

- a. Ethnocentrism
- b. Xenocentrism
- c. Acculturation
- d. None of these

161. Agricultural people who share the same cultural traditions as members of the larger and more technologically complex societies are called:

- a. Peasants
- b. **Civilized**
- c. **Villagers**
- d. Ethnic

162.Anthropological study of urban dwellers is called:

- a. Urban anthropology
- b. Feminist anthropology
- c. Cultural anthropology
- d. Social anthropology

163.Archaeology is the study of material products of people who lived in:

- a. Past
- b. Present
- c. Both of these
- d. None of these

164.The use of anthropological ideas and methods to achieve practical ends is called:

- a. Applied anthropology
- b. Development anthropology
- c. Anthropological linguistic
- d. None of these

165.Physical anthropology focuses on _____ of human being:

- a. Biological aspects
- b. Social aspects
- c. Cultural aspects
- d. Natural aspects

166.Who is called the first anthropologist:

- a. Herodotus
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Weber
- d. None of above

167.Sharing people lives while observing them is called:

- a. Participant observation
- b. Secondary data
- c. Primary data
- d. Cross-sectional data

168. The notion, there is a gradual and continuous process of adaptive change in human culture is called:

- a. Cultural evolution
- b. Historical particularism
- c. Informant
- d. All of above

169. Every culture as it is the product of specific historical circumstances is called:

- a. Cultural evolution
- b. Historical particularism
- c. Informant
- d. All of above

170. Aspects of culture function to fulfill the biological and psychological needs of individuals is called:

- a. Cultural evolution
- b. Historical particularism
- c. Informant
- d. Functionalism

171. To study all aspects of a culture in order to understand the whole culture is:

- a. Functionalism
- b. Structural functionalism
- c. Holism
- d. None of above

172. Feelings of uneasiness, loneliness, and anxiety that occur when a person has shifted from one culture to another is called:

- a. Culture
- b. Cultural relativism
- c. Cultural shock
- d. Fear of culture

173. **First-hand, detailed description of a culture, based on personal observation is called:**

- a. Ethnography
- b. Ethnocentrism
- c. Ethnology
- d. Acculturation

174. **The study of ancestry and family history is called:**

- a. History
- b. Family
- c. Genealogical Data
- d. Life history

175. **An account of the series of events making up a person's life is:**

- a. Genealogical data
- b. History
- c. Life history
- d. Biography

176. **Societies based upon food that is available in nature by gathering and hunting are:**

- a. Hunting and gathering societies
- b. Agriculture societies
- c. Pastoral societies
- d. Industrial societies

177. **The combination of genes in an individual is called the:**

- a. Phenotype
- b. Genotype
- c. Allele
- d. Dominant

178. **Humans have approximately _____ genes:**

- a. 3 billion
- b. 1 million
- c. 50,000
- d. 20,000

179. The study of environmental relationships is called:

- a. Evolution
- b. Ecology
- c. Adaptation
- d. None of these

180. Darwin's idea about the major process of evolution is called:

- a. Decent with modification
- b. Natural selection
- c. Adaptation
- d. Inheritance of acquired characteristics

181. Learned behavior transmitted from person to another is called:

- a. Culture
- b. Ethnocentrism
- c. Xenocentrism
- d. All of above

182. The study of historic populations by analysis of material remains is:

- a. Anthropology
- b. Linguistic anthropology
- c. Archaeology
- d. Theory

183. A condition in which the body receives an insufficient, excessive or imbalanced amount of vitamins, minerals and other nutrients is called:

- a. Behavioral health
- b. Bio cultural
- c. Malnutrition
- d. Alternative medicine

184. The study of causes, distribution and control of diseases in population is called:

- a. Epidemiology
- b. Behavioral health
- c. Bio cultural
- d. Malnutrition

185. Social research is an -----tool:

- a. Ineffective
- b. Effective
- c. Organized
- d. Unorganized

186. In research, hypothesis is:

- a. A basic part
- b. A compulsory part
- c. Testable counterpart of preposition
- d. Apply only in basic sciences

187. survey should avoid asking:

- a. Fixed-choice questions
- b. Short questions
- c) Leading questions
- d) Funnel questions

188. Research always starts from:

- a) Answer
- b) Question or problem
- c) Society or environment
- d) All of the above

189. Social events are:

- a) Disorganized
- b) Organized
- c) Definite laws
- d) None of these

190. Which of the following concept is of Darwin:

- a. Evolution
- b. Natural selection
- c. Survival of the fittest
- d. All of these

191. Which of the theorist is called social Darwinist:

- a. Herbert Spencer
- b. Imam Ghazali
- c. IbneKhalidun
- d. None of these

192. Cultural traits are formed on the basis of:

- a. Needs of life
- b. Needs of religion
- c. Needs of economic development
- d. Needs of political advancement

193. The most important part of man's culture is:

- a. the heritage of ideas
- b. Knowledge
- c. Beliefs
- d. All of these

194. Social interaction where two or more persons work together to gain a common end is called:

- a. Association
- b. Cooperation
- c. Organisation
- d. Accommodation

195. Accommodation is essentially a process of:

- a. Adjustment
- b. Cooperation
- c. Group formation
- d. Competition

196.Social organization means:

- a. Planned activities
- b. Organised activities
- c. Calculated activities
- d. Defined activities

197.The Mafia is an example of:

- a. White collar crime
- b. Organized crime
- c. Non-criminal deviance
- d. Global terrorism

198.Knowledge is an example of _____ culture.

- a. Material
- b. Non-material
- c. Explicit
- d. None of the above

199.In Ginsberg's view Sociology is:

- (a) All that happens to society
- (b) All that happens to human beings
- (c) All that happens to animals
- (d) All of the above

200.Concentric zone theory was presented by _____--

- a. Louis Wirth
- b. Emile Durkheim
- c. Ernest W. Burgess
- d. Karl Marx

Answer Keys

1	a	101	C
2	b	102	D
3	d	103	D
4	a	104	D
5	a	105	D
6	b	106	A
7	Z	107	B
8	B	108	A
9	A	109	B
10	B	110	C
11	B	111	C
12	D	112	B
13	C	113	C
14	B	114	C
15	C	115	B
16	B	116	B
17	B	117	D
18	A	118	C
19	C	119	A
20	C	120	A
21	A	121	A
22	C	122	B
23	C	123	D
24	C	124	D
25	A	125	A
26	A	126	B
27	A	127	C
28	A	128	D
29	B	129	a
30	A	130	A
31	A	131	B
32	C	132	A
33	C	133	C
34	B	134	C
35	B	135	C
36	A	136	A
37	C	137	A
38	C	138	b
39	A	139	A
40	D	140	C
41	D	141	A
42	A	142	A
43	D	143	B
44	B	144	A
45	C	145	C
46	C	146	A
47	C	147	A

48	B	148	A
49	A	149	B
50	C	150	A
51	C	151	B
52	C	152	A
53	D	153	B
54	D	154	D
55	C	155	B
56	A	156	A
57	C	157	A
58	A	158	D
59	C	159	B
60	B	160	A
61	A	161	A
62	C	162	A
63	B	163	C
64	C	164	A
65	A	165	A
66	C	166	A
67	B	167	A
68	B	168	A
69	A	169	B
70	B	170	D
71	B	171	C
72	A	172	C
73	D	173	A
74	D	174	C
75	D	175	C
76	A	176	A
77	A	177	B
78	A	178	B
79	B	179	B
80	D	180	B
81	D	181	A
82	B	182	C
83	A	183	C
84	C	184	A
85	C	185	B
86	A	186	C
87	A	187	C
88	A	188	B
89	C	189	B
90	C	190	D
91	C	191	A
92	C	192	A

93	A	193	D
94	A	194	B
95	C	195	A
96	d	196	A
97	C	197	B
98	B	198	B
99	C	199	B
100	a	200	c

1. One of the most important model of city planning is
 - a. Sector Model
 - b. residential model
 - c. Land use model
 - d. Zoning
 2. A _____ helps in analyzing and explaining the social reality involved in city planning
 - a. Anthropologist
 - b. Sociologist
 - c. Economist
 - d. Archeologist
 3. Inadequate housing structures is a characteristic of _____
 - a. Slums
 - b. town
 - c. city
 - d. None
 4. Domestic sewage is a cause of _____
 - a. Air pollution
 - b. Land pollution
 - c. noise pollution
 - d. water pollution
 5. Lungs inflammation is caused by
 - a. Land pollution
 - b. Noise Pollution
 - c. Air Pollution
 - d. Water pollution
 6. _____ is the most urbanized province of Pakistan
 - a. Punjab
 - b. Sindh
 - c. Baluchistan
 - d. KPK
 7. By definition, urban area has a population density of _____ persons per square km.
 - a. 150
 - b. 200
 - c. 300
 - d. 260
 8. The _____ is the 100 % urbanized area
 - a. Faisalabad
 - b. Peshawar
 - c. Quetta
 - d. Islamabad
 9. Changes in land use and farming systems is a feature of
 - a. Per-urban interface
 - b. City
 - c. Village
 - d. Town
 10. The rural-urban continuum is a term used for _____
 - a. Merging of city and village
 - b. Town
 - c. Slum
 - d. urban sprawl
 11. Weber conceived of sociology as a comprehensive science of social -----.
- A. Groups B. Action C. Interaction D. Institutions
12. Who coined the term primary group?
 - A. Comte
 - B. Ginsberg
 - C. Cooley
 - D. Gisbert
 13. Name one macro sociologist from the following.
 - A. Simmel
 - B. Goffman
 - C. Weber
 - D. Durkheim

14. Group characterized by impersonal relationships and self-interests.
A. In-group B. Gesellschaft C. Secondary D. Both B&C
15. Contradictory demands of the same role is termed as
A. Role Strain B. Role Playing C. Role Conflict D. None of the Above
16. _____ help meet the basic needs of society.
A. Associations B. Social Groups C. Social Institutions D. Interactions
17. _____ is the vehicle of culture.
A. Technology B. Man C. Society D. Language
18. "Culture is the man-made part of environment." Who said so?
A. E. B. Tylor B. M.J. Herskovits C. R. Brown D. K. Davis
19. The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.
A. Latin, Greek B. Greek, Latin C. Hebrew, Latin D. Hebrew, Greek
20. The term sociology is coined in the year
A. 1798 B. 1829. C. 1839 D. 1818
21. Who wrote 'The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life' (1959)?
A. Garfinkel B. Goffman C. Gillin & Gillin D. Giddings
22. Who presented the idea of 'cultural lag'?
A. Ogburn B. Malinowski C. MacIver D. Risley
23. _____ is a socially defined position in a group or society.
A. Role B. Interaction C. Status D. Deviance
24. _____ theory states that people are motivated by self-interest in the interactions with other people.
A. Conflict B. Exchange C. Interaction D. Structural
25. The smallest group possible.
A. Peer group B. Family C. Dyad D. Primary group
26. The term 'reference group' was introduced by
A. Muzaffer Sherif B. H. M. Johnson C. Horton & Hunt D. Morris Ginsberg

27. Social exchange theory was introduced by _____.
- A. G. Homans B. G. H. Mead C. Goffman D. Peter Blau
28. Interaction without social contact
- A. Conflict B. Competition C. Co-operation D. Exchange
29. Who classified groups into small groups and large groups?
- A. Tonnies B. Park & Burgess C. Simmel D. Sumner
30. 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
31. The term sociology was coined by _____.
- A. Spencer B. Comte C. W. Thomson D. Durkheim
32. Who pioneered the idea of scientific study of society?
- A. Plato B. Adam Smith C. Auguste Comte D. John Graunt
33. "Culture is the sum total of knowledge, belief, art morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." Who define so?
- A. Linton B. Spencer C. Redfield D. Tylor
34. The components of material culture are _____ and objective.
- A. External B. Internal C. Tangible D. Both A&C
35. _____ represent the most superficial manifestation of culture.
- A. Symbols B. Rituals C. Values D. Norms
36. The core of a culture is formed by _____.
- A. Art B. Values C. Technology D. Traditions
37. Name the system adopted by a given society to guide family or blood relationship.
- A. Marriage B. Culture C. Kinship D. Taboos
38. _____ of individuals is an important feature of social group.
- A. Contact B. Interaction C. Communication D. Relation

39. Sociology is the science of interpretative understanding of social _____.
- A. Action B. Interaction C. Group D. Institution
40. Name the forms of procedure which are recognized & accepted by society and govern the relations between individuals and groups.
- A. Society B. Social Action C. Institutions D. Interaction
41. _____ provides a definite role and status to individual.
- A. Group B. Society C. Collectivity D. Institution
42. _____ was the first to throw light on the structure of society.
- A. Comte B. Durkheim C. Spencer D. Parsons
43. The parts of social structure are _____ everywhere.
- A. The same B. Different C. Irregular D. Distinct
44. Structure is useless without _____.
- A. Role B. Order C. Function D. Status
45. _____ is the basic ingredient of social relationships.
- A. Group B. Awareness C. Bonding D. Interaction
46. Society is rooted in which concept.
- A. Action B. Interaction C. Roles D. Culture
47. Name the reciprocal influence human beings exert on each other through interstimulation and response.
- A. Social interaction B. Social relation C. Social groups D. Co-operation
48. Human interaction is essentially _____ interaction.
- A. Competitive B. Co-operative C. Communicative D. Deliberate
49. "Social structure is concerned with the principal forms of social organization...." Who said so?
- A. Miller B. Ginsberg C. Green D. Ogburn
50. Human beings organize themselves into groups called _____, for the achievement of some object or goal.
- A. Institutions B. Community C. Society D. None of the above

51. According to Talcott Parsons, all the units of social structure are _____.
- A. Concrete B. Tangible C. Abstract D. Explicit
52. _____ denotes the functional significance of the actor for the social system.
- A. Status B. Action C. Mores D. Role
53. A _____ may be defined as a plurality of individuals who are in contact with one another.
- A. Group B. Institution C. Social Structure D. Society
54. "Whenever two or more individuals come together and influence one another, they may be said to constitute a social group." Who defined so?
- A. Maclver & Page B. Green C. Simmel D. Ogburn & Nimkoff
55. _____ is a natural growth.
- A. Association B. Institution C. Organization D. None of the above
56. Institution is comparatively _____.
- A. Permanent B. Temporary C. Artificial D. Transitory
57. A social group is _____ in nature.
- A. Static B. Dynamic C. Spontaneous D. Co-operative
58. The German sociologist Simmel considered _____ as a criterion for classifying groups.
- A. Nature of contact B. Interaction C. Size D. Nature of membership
59. Name an involuntary group.
- A. Race B. Club C. Political party D. Dyad
60. _____ classified groups into genetic and congregate groups.
- A. Charles A. Ellwood B. Giddings C. Sumner D. Simmel
61. In which book Sumner's classification of groups appearing?
- A. The Science of Society B. Protectionism C. Folkways D. None of the above
62. In Tonnies classification of groups, _____ is defined as 'public life'.
- A. Gesellschaft B. Gemeinschaft C. Community D. None of the above

63. Contradictory demands of different roles individuals perform is termed as
A. Role strain B. Role identity C. Role conflict D. Role playing
64. Gemeinschaft is translated into English as _____.
A. Association B. Community C. Corporation D. Institution
65. Name the author of the book 'Social Organization', which contains a major classification of groups?
A. Sumner B. Park & Burgess C. C.H. Cooley D. Tonnies
66. The _____ groups are characterized by sympathetic contact.
A. Secondary B. Congregate C. Reference D. Primary
67. "A social group is a system of social interaction." Who defined so?
A. H.M. Johnson B. Marshal Jones C. Bogardus D. Simmel
68. _____ refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups.
A. Group unity B. Group norms C. We-feeling D. Mutual awareness
69. "Man is a social animal." Who said so?
A. Comte B. Aristotle C. Plato D. Karl Marx
70. _____ groups are known as residual categories.
A. Primary B. Peer C. Informal D. Secondary
71. Name an unorganized group.
A. Crowd B. Family C. Friends D. Party
72. "An Outline of Social Psychology" is written by
A. C.H. Cooley B. Sigmund Freud C. Muzafer Sherif D. G.H. Mead
73. Who classified groups into territorial and non-territorial groups?
A. Horton & Hunt B. Park & Burgess C. MacIver & Page D. C.H. Cooley
74. The distinction between in-group and out-group is _____.
A. Simple B. Tangible C. Concrete D. Overlapping

75. Whose classification of group states that, 'an individual's group identification changes in circumstances'?

A. Sumner B. Simmel C. Cooley D. Park & Burgess

76. _____ is a characteristic of in-group.

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

77. The _____ group is the nucleus of all social organization.

A. Secondary B. Formal C. Primary D. Small

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

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

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

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

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

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

81. Patterns of interaction between individuals or groups.

A. Social group B. Social interaction C. Social structure D. Social control

82. The application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions is known as _____.

A. Sociological imagination B. Sociological consciousness C. Sociological questions

D. Sociological thought

83. The group which is more influential than family among the adolescents is _____.

A. Occupational group B. Peer group C. Out-group D. Religion

84. Name the control of society over individual.

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

85. The groups to which the persons belong are _____.

A. Peer groups B. Genetic groups C. Collectivity D. Membership groups

86. _____ form an essential element of all sociological works.

A. Concepts B. Imagination C. Theories D. variables

87. In _____ interaction, interaction occurs among people who are present in the same setting, but are not engaged in face- to- face communication.
- A. Focused B. Formal C. Unfocused D. Informal
88. Relative deprivation is central to _____ behavior.
- A. Cultural B. Urban C. Individual D. Reference group
89. The term sociological imagination was coined by _____.
- A. Sorokin B. Wright Mills C. Giddens D. Parsons
90. Social status based on an individual's effort.
- A. Achieved B. Ascribed C. Merit D. None of the above
91. Compulsion of proximity is the need felt by individuals to _____ with others in face-to- face settings.
- A. Contact B. Interact C. Communicate D. Group
92. _____ is any act that contravenes the laws established by a political authority.
- A. Rejection B. Innovation C. Crime D. Ritualism
93. The co-existence of several subcultures within a given society on equal terms.
- A. Cultural relativism B. Counter culture C. Cultural pluralism D. Mass culture
94. _____ is one of the most distinctive properties of human social association.
- A. Culture B. Society C. Interaction D. Group
95. Criminal activities by means of electronic networks.
- A. Corporate crimes B. White collar crimes C. Deviance D. Cyber crimes
96. Questions posed by sociologists when looking at the origins and development of social institutions from the past to present are _____ questions.
- A. Sociological B. Comparative C. Developmental D. Analytical
97. Modes of action which do not conform to the norms of a society.
- A. Violence B. Deviance C. Rejection D. Crime
98. Features of social life that challenges or creates tensions in a social system.
- A. Dysfunction B. Problems C. Anarchy D. Anomie

99. Questions that examine the social meaning or patterns of a phenomenon are _____ questions.

A. Developmental B. Sociological C. Theoretical D. Abstract

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

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

101. In _____, interaction between individuals engaged in a common activity or a direct conversation with one another happens.

A. Unfocused B. Direct C. Formal D. Focused

102. The concept of social control first came in the work of _____.

A. Ogburn B. E. A. Ross C. Durkheim D. G. H. Mead

103. Questions that raise issues concerning matters of fact rather than theoretical or moral issues are termed as _____ questions.

A. Comparative B. Empirical C. Moral D. Factual

104. Name the relations which exist in groups, developed on the basis of personal connections.

A. Formal B. Informal C. indirect D. Secondary

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

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

106. A friendship group composed of individuals of similar age and social status.

A. Categories B. Peer group C. In-group D. Triad

107. An initial act of crime or deviance is known as _____.

A. Stealing B. Primary deviance C. Malpractice D. None of the above

108. _____ are formalized modes of behavior in which the members of a group regularly engage.

A. Rituals B. Festivals C. Traditions D. Social control

109. A mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behavior.

A. Law B. Culture C. Education D. Sanction

110. Culture bound or culture specific traits are known as _____ culture.
A. Emic B. Counter C. Etic D. Universal
111. An artificial and highly commercialized culture popularized through mass media.
A. Universal culture B. Urban culture C. Mass culture D. None of the above
112. A process by which cultural borrowing and lending take place
A. Assimilation B. Acculturation C. Enculturation D. Diffusion
113. A group to which individuals refer when making judgments.
A. Voluntary group B. Membership group C. In-group D. Reference group
114. The most fundamental term in sociology is _____.
A. Group B. Society C. Individual D. Social relation
115. The transference of cultural elements from one sphere to another is called _____.
A. Acculturation B. Evolution C. Diffusion D. Domination
116. The book "The Sociological Imagination" is written by
A. Parsons B. Brewer C. Elliot D. Wright Mills
117. "Sociological imagination is the vivid awareness of the relationship between experience and the wider society." Who said so?
A. Giddens B. Berger C. Mills D. Goffman
118. Who coined the terms 'public issues' & 'private troubles' in sociology?
A. Durkheim B. Wright mills C. Garfinkel D. None of the above
119. Which of these statements best represents C. Wright-Mills's idea of 'the sociological imagination'?
A. understanding the differences between the classical theorists
B. bringing together private troubles and public issues
C. seeing the social world as one made up of 'social facts'
D. None of the above
120. Sociology has been said to be the product of _____ revolution.
A. Chinese B. Russian C. French D. American

121. Sociological _____ allows people to see the relationship between their personal experiences and broader social and historical events.
A. Consciousness B. Imagination C. Questions D. Theory
122. Name the person who introduced the concept 'cultural relativism' for the first time.
A. Herskovits B. Franz Boas C. Sumner D. Tylor
123. Segmented personality involvement exists in _____ group.
A. In-group B. Secondary C. Informal D. Primary
124. A number of people who share common characteristics are known as _____.
A. Association B. Categories C. Aggregates D. Groups
125. Status and role are two building blocks of social _____.
A. Structure B. Action C. Interaction D. Contro
126. Group in which individuals interact over a long period of time on a direct and personal basis
A. Formal group B. Large group C. Reference group D. Primary group
127. Impersonal and transitory interaction exists in _____ groups.
A. Primary B. In-group C. Social D. Secondary
128. Name the recurring patterns of behavior and interaction which are invisible, pervasive, enduring, constraining and yet, render social life predictable and orderly form.
A. Social structure B. Social control C. Social group D. Social interaction
129. _____ are relatively stable structures which meet the basic social needs of people.
A. Groups B. Interactions C. Institutions D. Roles
130. "A status is a socially defined position in a group or society that an individual occupies."
Who defined so?
A. Merton B. Linton C. Ginsberg D. Johnson
131. The most important status a person occupies, the one that most defines a person's social identity and general social position.
A. Ascribed status B. Master status C. Social status D. Achieved status

132. Non-conformity to a set of norms is known as _____.
- A. Crime B. Habit C. Deviance D. None of the above
133. _____ is the set of socially prescribed ways a role ought to be played.
- A. Role performance B. Role set C. Role playing D. Role expectation
134. _____ tell individuals how to behave in given situations.
- A. Values B. Laws C. Norms D. Rituals
135. Specific guidelines for behavior are termed as _____.
- A. Customs B. Norms C. Laws D. Traditions
136. _____ are general abstract moral principles defining what is right or wrong.
- A. Values B. Folkways C. Sanctions D. Rules
137. In _____ groups, interaction occurs over limited periods of time and geared to some specialized purpose.
- A. In-group B. Secondary C. Genetic D. Involuntary
138. For Tonnies, _____ is the form of social cohesion prevalent in pre-industrial societies.
- A. Collectivity B. Gessellschaft C. Gemeinschaft D. Congregate
139. Who provided the classification of dyad and triad?
- A. Sumner B. Simmel C. Sorokin D. Ogburn
140. Which among the following is an indirect method of social control?
- A. Folkways B. Propaganda C. Customs D. Religion
141. The concept of 'themes' in the analysis of cultural integration is provided by _____.
- A. Tylor B. Kluckhohn C. Ruth Benedict D. Morris Opler
142. Action oriented to a social norm or norms is known as _____.
- A. Acceptance B. Control C. Conformity D. Approval
- 143 The society maintains its order by means of _____ system.
- A. Normative B. Interaction C. Cultural D. Conventional

144. _____ interaction consists of vocal or other gestures and language, spoken or written.
- A. Direct B. Symbolic C. Social D. Personal
145. Name the people who act in consonance with the norms.
- A. Deviants B. Followers C. Crowd D. Conformists
146. _____ reinforces the norms and guarantees the regularity of conformity.
- A. Utility B. Social control C. Habituation D. Group identification
147. _____ is more or less a loss or defect of a critical part in a complicated mechanism.
- A. Corruption B. Deviance C. Rebellion D. Rejection
148. Who coined the term ethnocentrism?
- A. Malinowski B. Franz Boas C. Sumner D. Margaret Mead
149. The book “The Sociological Imagination” was published in which year?
- A. 1839 B. 1996 C. 2004 D. 1959
150. Emotional warmth and spontaneity exist in _____ group.
- A. Social B. Primary C. Secondary D. Special
151. In which book Ogburn coined the term cultural lag.
- A. Technology and the Changing Family, 1953 B. Social Characteristics of Cities, 1937
C. Social Change with Respect to Culture and original Nature, 1922 D. None of the above
152. Conformity implies behaving in accordance with the _____.
- A. Groups B. Culture C. Situations D. Norms
153. Sociologists take a _____ view when they focus on how people interact with each other.
- A. Macro B. Psychological C. Micro D. Historical
153. C. Wright Mills called _____ as the ability to see the impact of social forces on individuals.
- A. Sociability B. Sociological imagination C. Social consciousness D. Commonsense

154. The degree to which people are tied to a social group is called social _____.
A. Integration B. Interaction C. Contact D. We-feeling
155. _____ is a negative social sanction.
A. Praise B. Suggestion C. Reward D. Punishment
156. _____ represent 'standardized generalization' concerning expected modes of behavior.
A. Values B. Customs C. Norms D. Sanctions
157. Those sanctions which inflict pain or threaten to do so are termed as _____ sanctions.
A. Direct B. Negative C. Legal D. Positive
158. In primary groups and in small, simple societies, sanctions are _____ in nature.
A. Informal B. Formal C. Irregular D. Regular
159. _____ constitute the treasury of our social heritage.
A. Norms B. Folkways C. Customs D. Laws
160. Who introduced the term 'folkways' in sociological literature?
A. Simmel B. Merton C. Sherif D. Sumner
161. A secondary group is regulated by _____ rules.
A. Informal B. Natural C. Formal D. Personal
162. A social relationship in society involves _____ awareness.
A. Personal B. Reciprocal C. Self D. Social
163. The Latin term 'socius' means
A. Study B. Sociology C. Companion D. Science
164. Caste status is an example of _____ status.
A. Ascribed B. Achieved C. General D. Social
165. The long established habits and usages of people
A. Norms B. Rituals C. Customs D. Manners
166. Without _____, there can be no group.
A. Society B. Culture C. Relation D. Individuals

167. Name the group which provides experience, lacking in intimacy.
A. Social group B. Primary group C. Secondary group D. Peer Group
168. Knowledge is an example of _____ culture.
A. Material B. Non-material C. Explicit D. None of the above
169. _____ accepts the value of all cultures.
A. Cultural relativism B. Ethnocentrism C. Xenocentrism D. Pluralism
170. _____ culture refers to the intangible elements of culture.
A. Material B. Non-material C. Explicit D. Mass
171. Name the culturally based tendency to value other cultures more highly than one's own.
A. Ethnocentrism B. Cultural relativism C. Acculturation D. Xenocentrism
172. The strain that exists between two correlated parts of culture that change at unequal rates of speed is termed as _____.
A. Mental strain B. social deviance C. Cultural lag D. Culture construct
173. _____ is judging another culture solely by the values and standards of one's own culture.
A. Universalism B. Ethnocentrism C. Xenocentrism D. Racism
174. Name the blending or fusing of minority groups into the dominant society.
A. Acculturation B. Diffusion C. Evolution D. Assimilation
175. _____ is the integrated system of learned behavior patterns.
A. Culture B. Group C. Institution D. Society
176. "Deviance is the behavior that is contrary to the standards of conduct or social expectations of a given group or society." Who defined so?
A. M. B. Clinard B. Louise Weston C. R. K. Merton D. Durkheim
177. Name the author of the book 'Contemporary Social Theory'.
A. George Ritzer B. Lewis A. Coser C. Anthony Elliott D. Richard T. Schaefer
178. Who has propounded that "the primary groups the nursery of human nature"?
A. Sumner B. Cooley C. MacIver & Page D. Horton & Hunt

179. When the “we” feeling becomes excessive, it results in _____.
- A. Assimilation B. Diffusion C. Cultural relativism D. Ethnocentrism
180. “Institution is an organized cluster of folkways and mores centered around a major human activity.” Who said so?
- A. Durkheim B. Horton C. Parsons D. Bogardus
181. The _____ status is the position assigned to an individual without reference to his innate differences and abilities.
- A. Social B. Ascribed C. Group D. Achieved
182. “Role is the sum total of the culture patterns associated with a particular status.” Who defined so?
- A. Ogburn B. Merton C. Cooley D. Linton
183. The _____ group is the universal human relationship.
- A. Primary B. Secondary C. Social D. Small
184. The central aspect of the _____ group is identification rather than actual membership.
- A. In-group B. Primary C. Reference D. Horizontal
185. _____ develops nationalism and love of country.
- A. We-feeling B. Ethnocentrism C. Cultural relativism D. Social control
186. _____ is the spread of a culture pattern from one culture area to another.
- A. Acculturation B. Assimilation C. Enculturation D. Culture diffusion
187. _____ sociology focuses upon large-scale and long-term social processes of organizations, institutions, and broad social patterns.
- A. General B. Micro C. Classical D. Macro
188. The basic unit of cultural reality is the cultural _____.
- A. Complex B. Trait C. Theme D. Construct
189. _____ status requires special qualities.
- A. Achieved B. Social C. Ascribed D. None of the above

190. Identify a slow and gradual process from the following.
A. Assimilation B. Acculturation C. Integration D. Diffusion
191. Name one micro sociologist.
A. Durkheim B. Comte C. Simmel D. None of the above
192. _____ culture is communicated mostly to the like-minded.
A. Non-material B. Explicit C. Material D. Utilitarian
193. "Values are general standards, and may be regarded as higher order norms." Who said it?
A. MacIver B. H. M. Johnson C. Weber D. Nimkoff
194. The material and non-material components of culture are often referred to as the _____ of culture.
A. Theme B. Combination C. Content D. Concept
195. Who considered culture as an instrument which enables man to secure bio-psychic survival?
A. Radcliffe Brown B. Merton C. Malinowski D. Weber
196. Amalgamation favors the process of _____.
A. Acculturation B. Diffusion C. Assimilation D. None of the above
197. Who introduced 'positivism' in sociology?
A. Durkheim B. Weber C. Comte D. Mills
198. A _____ is a larger group to which any individual belongs.
A. State B. Society C. Crowd D. Category
199. Cultural _____ are nothing but larger clusters of traits organized about some nuclear point of reference.
A. Complex B. Patterns C. Elements D. Traits
200. Identify the author of the book 'Social Control' which was published in 1901.
A. C. H. Cooley B. W. G. Sumner C. E. A. Ross D. Mannheim

Answer Keys

1	A	101	D
2	B	102	B
3	A	103	D
4	D	104	B
5	C	105	C
6	B	106	C
7	C	107	B
8	D	108	A
9	A	109	D
10	A	110	A
11	B	111	C
12	C	112	B
13	D	113	D
14	D	114	B
15	A	115	C
16	C	116	D
17	D	117	C
18	B	118	B
19	A	119	B
20	C	120	C
21	B	121	B
22	A	122	B
23	C	123	B
24	B	124	B
25	C	125	A
26	A	126	D
27	A	127	D
28	B	128	A
29	C	129	C
30	D	130	B
31	B	131	B
32	C	132	C
33	D	133	D
34	D	134	C
35	A	135	B
36	A	136	A
37	C	137	B
38	B	138	C
39	A	139	B
40	C	140	B
41	A	141	D
42	C	142	C
43	A	143	A
44	C	144	B
45	D	145	D
46	B	146	C
47	A	147	B

48	C	148	C
49	B	149	D
50	A	150	B
51	C	151	C
52	D	152	D
53	A	153	C
54	D	154	B
55	B	155	A
56	A	156	D
57	B	157	C
58	C	158	B
59	A	159	A
60	B	160	C
61	C	161	D
62	A	162	C
63	C	163	B
64	B	164	A
65	C	165	A
66	A	166	C
67	A	167	D
68	C	168	C
69	B	169	B
70	D	170	A
71	A	171	B
72	C	172	D
73	B	173	C
74	D	174	B
75	A	175	D
76	D	176	A
77	C	177	B
78	C	178	C
79	B	179	B
80	A	180	D
81	C	181	B
82	A	182	B
83	B	183	D
84	B	184	A
85	D	185	C
86	C	186	B
87	C	187	D
88	D	188	D
89	B	189	B
90	A	190	A
91	B	191	A
92	C	192	C
93	C	193	A
94	A	194	B
95	D	195	C
96	C	196	C

97	B	197	C
98	A	198	B
99	B	199	A
100	C	200	C

1. In developing countries, urbanization started since
 - a. 1930's
 - b. 1950's
 - c. 1970's
 - d. 1980's
2. Study of facts of urban environment is called
 - a. Urban psychology
 - b. Urban morphology
 - c. Urban ecology
 - d. Urban Sociology
3. Spatial distribution of social classes is called _____
 - a. Counter urbanization
 - b. Segregation
 - c. Social mobility
 - d. Migration
4. Urban sociology as a systematic study saw its development in the _____ century.
 - a. 20th
 - b. 19th
 - c. 18th
 - d. 21st
5. In the development of urban sociology, most of the work is done by the sociologists of _____ university.
 - a. Berlin
 - b. Oxford
 - c. Harvard
 - d. Chicago
6. The uncontrolled and disproportionate expansion of an urban area is termed as
 - a. Urbanization
 - b. urban corridor
 - c. Urban sprawl
 - d. None of above
7. Development of various concepts and phases of urban life are termed as
 - a. Analytical scope
 - b. Introductory scope
 - c. Reformative scope
 - d. Explanatory scope
8. The area between a city and village is called
 - a. Peri-urban
 - b. Metropolitan
 - c. Town
 - d. City proper
9. The city with a population more than 10 million is known
 - a. Meta city
 - b. Metropolitan
 - c. City Proper
 - d. Mega city
10. The urban population of Pakistan is _____ of total population.
 - a. 45 %
 - b. 36 %
 - c. 39 %
 - d. 42 %
11. The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.
 - A. Latin, Greek
 - B. Greek, Latin
 - C. Hebrew, Latin
 - D. Hebrew, Greek
12. The term sociology is coined in the year
 - A. 1798
 - B. 1829
 - C. 1839
 - D. 1818

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

A. Role B. Interaction C. Status D. Deviance

14. _____ represents the most superficial manifestation of culture.

A. Symbols B. Rituals C. Values D. Norms

15. The term sociology was coined by _____.

A. Spencer B. Comte C. W.Thomson D. Durkheim

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

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

17. Human interaction is essentially _____ interaction

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

18. the most fundamental term in sociology is _____.

A. Group B. Society C. Individual D. Social relation

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

A. Acculturation B. Evolution C. Diffusion D. Domination

20. Group in which individuals interact over a long period of time on a direct and personal bases.

A. Formal group B. Large group C. Reference group . D.Primary group

21. Impersonal and transitory interaction exists in _____ groups.

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

22. Which among the following is an indirect method of social control?

A. Folkways B. Propaganda C. Customs D. Religion

23. The Latin term 'socius' means

A. Study B. Sociology C. Companion D. Science

24. Caste status is an example of _____ status.

A. Ascribed B. Achieved C. General D. Social

25. Sociology throws light on the _____ nature of man.
A. Animal B Social C. Psychological D. Motivational
26. In secondary groups, membership is _____.
A. Ascribed B. Voluntary C. Involuntary D. Innate
27. The opinion held by people on any issue for the welfare of the whole community.
A. Personal opinion. B.Public opinion C. Verdict D. Petitions
28. Band-wagon is a technique used by _____.
A. Propagandist B. Public C. Deviants D. Police
29. The basic unit of cultural reality is the cultural _____.
A. Complex B. Trait C. Theme D. Construct
30. A Likert scale emphasizes
A. Reproducibility. B Uni-dimensionality C. None of these D. Bipolar
- 31 Qualitative Data Means
A. Expressed in number B. Expressed in words C. Both of these D. None of these
32. When the researcher asks the respondent face to face question, this method is called:
A. Interview Schedule B. Questionnaire C. Observation D. Interview guide
33. Power that people consider legitimate is known as:
A. Force B. Right C. Authority D. Privilege
34. Stratified samples fall under:
A. Probability sampling design B. Non-Probability sampling design
C. Multi-stage design D. None of these
35. Sampling Survey Means:
A. Overlooking B. Organizing social data.Observation D. None of these
36. Independent variables are:
A. Experimental Groups B. Study of social investigation C. Study of social life
D. None of these

37. In theoretical field social research aims at:

- A. finding problems of human being
- B. identifying delinquent behavior
- C. reducing social conflict
- D. None of these

38. The concept of CULTURAL LAG was propounded by:

- A. Ibn-i-Khaldun
- B. Max Weber
- C. Merton
- D. Ogburn & Nimkoff.

39. Ethnocentrism means:

- A. Cultural domination of an ethnic group
- B. Ethnicity taken as the unit of analysis in Scientific explorations
- C. Feeling of superiority of ones own group over others.
- D. The policy of political participation on ethnic grounds.

40. Social Mobility Means:

- A. Traveling of groups from one place to another
- B. Participation in the cultural activities of modern age
- C. Migration from rural to urban areas
- D. Movement of people between positions on different levels
- E. None of these.

41. Research always starts with:

- A. answer
- B. question or problem
- C. society or environment

42. Social research means

- A. systematized effort to gain new knowledge.
- B. systematic method of discovering the new fact
- C. none of these
- D. both of these

43. Aim of social research is

- A. Therotical
- B. practical
- C. utilitarian.
- D. both a& b

44. In observation main part is played by:

- A. hair
- B. eyes
- C. arms
- D. none of these

45. Which of the following is type of observation?

- A. controlled
- B. non controlled
- C. both of these
- D. none of these

46. Experiment is

- A. means of verifying hypothesis
- B. organizing social data
- C. overlooking

47. Experiment is divided into

- A. One group
- B. two groups
- C. unlimited groups

48. Which of the following is group of experiment?

- A. independent variable
- B. dependent variable
- C. both of these

49. Independent variables are

A. case study B. experiment C. survey

50. case study means

A. means of verifying hypothesis B. organizing social data C. overlooking

51. the unit of research is

A. study B. project C. both

52. The data gathered in a research project is

A. qualitative B. quantitative C. both

53. A research question should be

A. real B. unreal C. systematic D. none of these

54. Cultural growth is an

A. occasional process B. a continuing process C. not a process
D. something very significant

55. August Comte was:

A. philosopher B. scientist C. one of these

56. Herber Spencer was born in:

A. England B. America C. France D. Japan

57. Spencer is known as:

A. scientist B. second founding father of sociology C. both of these D. none of these

58. solution of poverty is :

A. promote literacy B. reduce population growth C. employment C. all of these

59. majority of Pakistan population is

A. rich B. poor C. disable D. both a and b

60. illiteracy is high among :

A. male B. female C. children D. old age

61. the most important agent of socialization is :

A. family B. neighbor C. relatives D. religion

62. norms that are not strictly enforced :

A. taboos B. values C. folkways D. mores

63. how many statuses does an individual have:

A. one B. two C. many D. four

64. which one is an ascribed status :

A. doctor B. engineer C. rajput D. student

65. ascribed status is awarded on the basis of

A. efforts B. skills C. heredity D. none of these

66. role conflict is a:

A. social change B. resources C. problem D. none of the above

67. statuses are assigned by

A. family B. relatives C. society D. all of these

68. Minimum persons required for an interaction is

A. two B. three C. four

69. social interaction is name of:

A. social process B. social relation C. game D. all of these

70. A social condition in which values are conflicting, weak or absent is:

A. Assimilation B. Hawthorne effect C. invasion D. Anomie

71. The totality of learned, socially transmitted behavior is called

A. culture B. cult C. society D. none

72. An enumeration of a population is called

A. census B. counting C. crowd

73. A sanction is a reaction on the part of a

A. group B. society C. state D. none

74. ----- Is the process by which people learn all patterns of social life.

A. Interaction B. Communication C. Socialization D. Dissemination

75. A family consisting of step relations is called:
A. Plural family B. Joint family C. Extended family D. Compound family
76. Mugging, rape and burglary are examples of ----- crimes.
A. Organized crimes B. general crimes C. Street crimes d. Modern crimes
77. What are the main features of a culture?
A. Customs and norms B. History and religion C. Language and ethnicity D. All of Above
78. Man is a social animal, who said.
A. Aristotle B. Ibn-i-Khaldun C. Max Weber D. Al-Ghazali
79. Who is really the founder of Sociology.
A. Al-Ghazali b. Ibn-i-Khaldun C. Parsons D. Wright Mills
80. Which one is first step of Knowledge?
A. Theory B. Law C. Assumption D. intuitive
81. Human Rights pertain to caring for the rights of;
A. Women B. Men C. Minorities D All of these
82. In modern society, cultural change is most likely to be the by product of:
A. diffusion B. communication C. interaction
83. The rate of return for a mailed questionnaire is usually:
A. very high B. Very low C. it can be both (d) None of these
84. An overall scheme of scientific activities in which scientists engage in order to produce knowledge is a:
A. Research process B. Research model C. Research methodology d. Research design
85. Sociology is introduced as an academic discipline by:
A. Ibn-e-Khaldun B. Auguste Conte C. George Simmel D. Herbert Spencer
86. Who has written the book "Das Kapital".
A. Lewis Morgan B. Max Weber c. Karl Marx D. August Comte E. None of these
87. Man is a social animal, who said:
A. Aristotle B. Ibn-i-Khaldun C. Max Weber D. Al-Ghazali E. None of these

88. Population change is mainly based on:

- A. Fertility and Mortality
- B. Fertility and migration
- C. Mortality and migration
- D. Fertility, Mortality and migration
- E. None of these

89. Norms and values are components of:

- A. society
- B. religion

90. The bourgeoisie type of society was compounded by

- A. Max Weber
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Hegel
- D. T.H. Green
- E. None of these.

91. The term society in sociology is used to refer to:

- A. The person living in an area
- B. The persons professing the same religion
- C. The system of social relationship
- D. none of these

92. A cricket match is an example of

- A. accommodation
- B. competition
- C. both
- D. none

93. A verified and verifiable statement is called

- A. research design
- B. hypothesis
- C. none of these

94. innovation is

- A. invention
- B. discovery
- C. both of these
- D. none of these

95. Social theory is

- A. about the knowledge of social universe.
- B. about the knowledge of culture.
- C. About the knowledge of individual.

96. Which theory is a great deal older than sociology?

- A. Economic Theory
- B. social theory
- C. political theory

97. according to Karl Marx main cause responsible for the emergence of social class was

- Society
- B. economy
- C. state
- D. All of these

89. Mxwaber was son of

- Doctor
- B. lawyer
- C. politician
- D. none of these

99. "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" was written by

A. max weber B. karlmarx C. spencer D. none of these

100. Kinship by Nature is

A. Always specific B. unspecific C. in some cases specific, while others not

Answer Keys

1	B	51	C
2	C	52	C
3	B	53	A
4	A	54	B
5	D	55	A
6	C	56	A
7	A	57	B
8	A	58	C
9	D	59	B
10	b	60	B
11	A	61	A
12	C	62	C
13	C	63	C
14	A	64	C
15	B	65	C
16	C	66	C
17	C	67	C
18	B	68	A
19	C	69	A
20	D	70	D
21	A	71	A
22	B	72	A
23	C	73	B
24	A	74	C
25	B	75	C
26	B	76	B
27	B	77	D
28	A	78	B
29	B	79	B
30	B	80	D
31	B	81	D
32	A	82	A
33	C	83	B
34	A	84	D
35	B	85	B

36	A	86	C
37	B	87	A
38	D	88	D
39	C	89	A
40	D	90	B
41	B	91	C
42	D	92	B
43	B	93	B
44	B	94	C
45	D	95	A
46	A	96	B
47	B	97	B
48	C	98	B
49	B	99	B
50	B	100	C

1. The population living within the administrative boundaries of a city is called
 - a. Urban agglomeration
 - b. Metropolitan
 - c. Peri-urban
 - d. City proper
2. The concepts of Mechanical and Organic solidarity are presented by
 - a. Louis Wirth.
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. Ferdinand Tonnies
 - d. Sorokin
3. The study of the link between physical and social dimensions of the city is called
 - a. Human ecology
 - b. urban development
 - c. Urban ecology
 - d. Urban Planning
4. According to UN projection, till 2020, the _____ of human population will live in cities.
 - a. 55 %
 - b. 60 %
 - c. 68 %
 - d. 75 %
5. Urban ecology emerged as a sub discipline of ecology in the early _____
 - a. 1970s
 - b. 1980s
 - c. 1990s
 - d. 1960s
6. The process of rational, controlled physical and social change in cities is called _____
 - a. Urban development
 - b. urban planning
 - c. Urban decay
 - d. None of above
7. The aspects of urban planning include _____
 - a. Social planning
 - b. physical planning
 - c. Both
 - d. None
8. The first ever urban planning was developed in the _____ civilization
 - a. Harappa
 - b. Rome
 - c. England
 - d. Paris
9. The specific characteristics of early urban planning was _____
 - a. A river
 - b. grid of streets
 - c. roads
 - d. a central plaza
10. The _____ is an important element of city planning
 - a. Intra-city Transportation
 - b. Road networks
 - c. Public buildings
 - d. All of above
11. The ideas, rules and techniques that scientific community used to create knowledge is called _____:
 - a) Research
 - b) Social research
 - c) social research methods
 - d) Scientific methods

12. Collection of methods and methodology that researchers apply to produce scientifically based knowledge about social world is:

- a) Research b) Social research c) social research methods d) Scientific methods

13. Which of the following is a problem of social research?

- a) Finding social investigators b) Collecting data c) Analyzing data d) All of these

14. Survey means:

- a) Over-looking b) Organizing social data c) observation d) None of these

15. Which of the following can be a part of survey?

- a) Illiteracy b) Poverty c) Unemployment d) All

16. The first step of research is:

- a) to collect data b) To select problem c) prepare schedule d) Time limit selection

17. Which is not a social problem?

- a) Unemployment b) Floods c) Poverty d) Beggary

18. Research has _____ importance:

- a) Academic b) Non-academic c) Bothd) none of these

19. Techniques for gathering evidence means _____:

- a) Methodology b) Methods c) Research tools d) Any other

20. Theory or analysis of how research does or should proceed:

- a) Methodology b) Methods c) Research tools d) Any other

21. Which of the following is false?

- a) Research is used to diffuse knowledge b) Research has commercial importance
c) Research is not used in policy formation d) Research is useful in the field of art and literature.

22. Ranjit Kumar has classified research on _____ basis.

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

23. There are _____ tools for data collection in research:

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

24. Which is not a type of research on the basis of application?
a) Basic b) Pure c) Applied d) Qualitative
25. Research designed to advance fundamental knowledge about social world is:
a) Basic b) Pure c) Academic d) All of these
26. Research designed to offer practical solutions to concrete problems is:
a) Applied b) Practical c) Fundamental d) pure
27. A scientific community is primary audience of _____ - research:
a) Basic b) Quantitative c) Applied d) Qualitative
28. _____ means to get to know how effective a program or policy is working:
a) Evaluation b) Action c) Need assessment d) Monitoring
29. The main objective of literature review is to
a) Broaden the vision of researcher b) To diffuse knowledge c) Both of these
d) None of these
30. According to Ranjit Kumar explanatory, exploratory and descriptive are research on the basis of _____
a) Inquiry b) Application c) Objective d) none
31. Research done with a scientific question in mind is:
a) Applied b) Descriptive c) Explanatory d) Academic
32. Research done where already hypothesis is present is:
a) Applied b) Descriptive c) Explanatory d) Academic
33. Research done to develop preliminary ideas is:
a) Applied b) Descriptive c) Explanatory d) Exploratory
34. According to Ranjit Kumar qualitative and quantitative are researches on the basis of _____:
a) Inquiry b) Application c) Objective d) none
35. Results of analysis are expressed in non-quantitative form is:
a) Content analysis b) Qualitative analysis c) Quantitative analysis d) Analysis

36. Research which deals with hard data is:

- a) Content analysis b) Qualitative c) Quantitative d) Pure

37. The overall scheme of scientific activities in which scientists engage to produce knowledge is:

- a) Research b) Research design c) Research scheme d) Research process

38. The second stage of research process is:

- a) Review of literature b) Select sample c) Data collection d) Choose problem

39. Following is not a tool for data collection.

- a) Observation b) Experiment c) Interview schedule d) Survey

40. _____ implies the use of eyes rather than of ears and of voice.

- a) Observation b) Experiment c) Interview schedule d) Survey

41. Accurate watching and noting of phenomena as they occur in nature is:

- a) Observation b) Experiment c) Interview schedule d) Survey

42. Observation method is:

- a) Study of social problems and data collection b) study of social investigation
c) Study of social life d) Organizing social data

43. Observation can be:

- a) Controlled b) Uncontrolled c) Both d) None

44. The research whereby the researcher takes part in everyday routine alongside its members is:

- a) Controlled observation b) Uncontrolled c) Participant observation d) None

45. Experiment is:

- a) Means for verifying hypothesis b) organizing data c) Means for data collection d) All of these

46. Method that provides data by directly asking questions from members is:

- a) Interview schedule b) Qualitative interviews c) Both a & b d) None of these

47. Qualitative data means:

- a) Expressed in numbers b) Expressed in words c) based on facts d) Any other

48. Most important step in formulating a research problem is:
a) Framing of question b) Framing of hypothesis c) planning the project d) gathering data
49. Quantitative research deals with _____
a) Facts and numeric's b) Words c) Phrases d) None of these
50. A research that examines information on many cases at a single point time is:
a) Case-study b) cross-sectional c) longitudinal d) Unobtrusive
51. Social theory is about
a) How to live in society b) How to use knowledge c) How to define culture
d) Study social change
52. Before the advancement of science, people believe in _____
a) Magic b) Supernatural elements c) Social thought d) All of these
53. _____ is a mental activity.
a) Thought b) Theory c) Social thinking d) Science
54. Who introduced sociology as an academic discipline?
a) Weber b) Marx c) Sumner d) Comte
55. According to Comte Sociology consists of _____ branches
a) Two b) Three c) One d) Any other
56. Who defined sociology as Science of society?
a) Weber b) Marx c) Sumner d) Comte
57. Who is the founding father of sociology?
a) Durkheim b) Simmon c) Spencer d) Ibn-e-khaldoon
58. _____ is a Muslim historian of Tunis
a) Ibn-e-khaldoon b) Spencer c) Emile Durkheim d) Weber
59. Who wrote the book muqadmah?
a) Ibn-e-khaldoon b) Spencer c) Emile Durkheim d) Weber
60. _____ is not a theorist of cyclic theory
a) Ibn-e-khaldoon b) Spengler c) Toynbee d) Parsons

61. Ibn-e-khaldoon used the word _____ for sociology:
a) Alienation b) Sociology c) Imraniyat d) None
62. Ibn-e-khaldoon wrote a famous _____ book:
a) Positive Philosophy b) Sociology c) Imraniyat d) Makkadmah
63. Ibn-e-khaldoon is the inventor of the concept _____:
a) Alienation b) Sociology c) Al-Asbiya d) None
64. Al-Asbiya means _____:
a) Unity b) Solidarity c) Ethnocentrism d) All
65. Imam Ghazali is famous for his theory of _____:
a) Al-Asbiya b) Social Solidarity c) Tawakal d) Diseases of society
66. The concept "Diseases of Society" is associated with:
a) Imam Ghazali b) Shah WalliUllaha c) Comte d) Mead
67. Shah WalliUllaha described _____ stages of society:
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Six
68. A framework for building a theory that sees society as integration of various parts related each other creating unity and solidarity is called _____
a) Functionalism b) Conflict c) Symbolic Interactionism d) Feminism
69. A framework for building a theory that sees society as an arena of inequality that generate disturbance in society is called _____
a) Functionalism b) Conflict c) Symbolic Interactionism d) Feminism
70. A framework for building a theory that sees society as the product of the everyday interaction of the people is called _____
a) Functionalism b) Conflict c) Symbolic Interactionism d) Feminism
71. The concept of positivism was given by:
a) Parsons b) Simmel c) Comte d) Mead
72. August Comte belongs to:
a) Germany b) France c) U.S.A d) Tunis

73. When did August Comte coin the term Sociology:
- a) 1834 b) 1836 c) 1936 d) 1938
74. What was the first name of sociology suggested by Comte _____?
- a) Imraniyat b) Social Physics c) Morphology d) None
75. Comte suggested that every science undergoes _____ stages
- a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Any other.
76. Law of three stages is the famous theory of _____
- a) Weber b) August Comte c) Durkheim d) Any other
77. Who said that man is a social animal?
- a) Comte b) Simmel c) Aristotle d) Any other
78. _____ was interested in phenomenon of suicide:
- a) Karl Marx b) Spencer c) Emile Durkheim d) Weber
79. Who advocated the use of systematic observation to study sociological events?
- a) Karl Marx b) Spencer c) Emile Durkheim d) Weber
80. Durkheim was _____ philosopher?
- a) German b) French c) British d) Italian
81. Who presented the theory of social facts?
- a) Karl Marx b) Spencer c) Emile Durkheim d) Weber
82. Who presented theory of suicide?
- a) Karl Marx b) Spencer c) Emile Durkheim d) Weber
83. When group solidarity is at peak, _____ suicide occurs.
- a) Anomic b) Egoistic c) Altruistic d) None of these
84. When group solidarity grows weak, _____ suicide occurs.
- a) Anomic b) Egoistic c) Altruistic d) None of these
85. By mechanical solidarity, Durkheim means _____
- a) Rural society b) Urban Society c) Animal Society d) None of these

86. By organic solidarity, Durkheim means _____

- a) Rural society b) Urban Society c) Animal Society d) None of these

87. Which theory of Durkheim resembles with Al-Asbiya _____

- a) Division of Labor b) Social facts c) Social Solidarity d) None of these

88. Theory of Division of labor was presented by _____

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

89. The book Suicide was written by _____

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

90. Any deliberate act which caused death and actor knows the consequences of his act is known as _____

- a) Fact b) Act c) Suicide d) Murder

91. Who among followings is a German Philosopher _____ ?

- a) Karl Marx b) August Comte c) Emile Durkheim d) Kant

92. Karl Marx is associated with _____

- a) Functionalism b) Conflict c) Symbolic Interactionism d) Feminism

93. Proletariat means _____

- a) Class of laborers b) Class of capitalists c) Class of socialists d) All of these

94. Bourgeoisie means _____

- a) Class of laborers b) Class of capitalists c) Class of socialists d) All of these

95. An economic system in which means of production and distribution are privately owned by a group of few people is know _____

- a) Functionalism b) Capitalism c) Communism d) Feminism

96. Concept of alienation is associated with _____

- a) Karl Marx b) August Comte c) Emile Durkheim d) Saint Simon

97. The capitalists alienate the workers in _____ ways.

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

98. The book Das Capital was written by _____

- a) Karl Marx b) August Comte c) Emile Durkheim d) Parsons

99. Marx says that main cause responsible for emergence of social class is _____

- a) Social b) Cultural c) Economic d) All of these

100. Who exploited the working class?

- a) Proletariats b) Bourgeoisie c) Class of socialists d) All of these

D. Mores

Answer Keys

1	D	51	A
2	B	52	D
3	C	53	B
4	B	54	D
5	A	55	A
6	B	56	C
7	C	57	D
8	A	58	A
9	B	59	A
10	A	60	D
11	D	61	C
12	C	62	D
13	D	63	C
14	B	64	D
15	D	65	C
16	B	66	B
17	B	67	C
18	C	68	A
19	B	69	B
20	A	70	C
21	C	71	C
22	B	72	B
23	D	73	B
24	D	74	B
25	D	75	B
26	A	76	B
27	A	77	C
28	A	78	C
29	A	79	C
30	C	80	B
31	B	81	C
32	C	82	C
33	D	83	C
34	A	84	A

35	B	85	A
36	C	86	B
37	D	87	C
38	A	88	C
39	B	89	C
40	A	90	C
41	A	91	A
42	A	92	B
43	C	93	A
44	C	94	B
45	A	95	B
46	C	96	A
47	B	97	C
48	A	98	A
49	A	99	C
50	B	100	B

1.	Sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other said by			
	A.	Marshal Jones	B.	Henry Fairchild
	C.	AugusteComete	D.	None of these
2.	What is the term for associations that members enter and leave freely?			
	A.	Coercive organizations	B.	Total insinuation
	C.	voluntary organizations	D.	Utilitarian organizations
3.	Which of the following is NOT one of the seven characteristics of Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy?			
	A.	clear-cut division of labor	B.	pyramidal hierarchy of authority or
	C.	qualifications based on 'whom you know	D.	written record of decisions, rules, procedures, and activities
4.	The application of rules and regulations in an unimaginative and mechanical fashion refers to:			
	A.	The iron law of oligarchy.	B.	Parkinson's law
	C.	The Peter principle.	D.	trained incapacity
5.	Informal organization:			
	A.	Consists of the interpersonal networks that arise in a formal organization.	B.	Is defined and prescribed by the formal organization.
	C.	Develops because rules are too specific to provide workable solutions for general situations.	D.	Increases the hassle of "red tape."
6.	Conflict theorists contend that:			
	A.	Organizational goals reflect the priorities of those who occupy the top positions.	B.	Bureaucracies are arenas for cooperation in which the dominant social values of justice and equality take precedence.
	C.	Factories are organized and operate independently of market pressures.	D.	bureaucracies result from the centralizing tendencies of socialism and help to redistribute wealth and power
7.	Over all, new management strategies over the past decade have emphasized all of the following except:			
	A.	Less hierarchy authoritarianism.	B.	More worker participation in decision making.
	C.	Self-managed teams.	D.	Larger work groups.
8.	The 'nuclear family' means:			
	A.	a group of people sharing living accommodation and meals	B.	a network of relatives extended within or between generations
	C.	the now family created when an adult leaves home and gets married	D.	a two generation unit of parents and their children
9.	Parsons argued that the two main functions of the modern family were			
	A.	secondary socialization and strict discipline	B.	emotional support and sexual gratification
	C.	primary socialization and personality stabilization	D.	oppressing women and reproducing the labour force

10.	The social construction of childhood can be traced back to:			
	A.	the introduction of compulsory education	B.	increasingly emotional ties between parents and children
	C.	new consumer goods for children, such as clothes, toys and books	D.	all of the above
11.	The 'third age' of the life course is said to involve:			
	A.	active non-work and independence after retirement	B.	full time employment, family-building and adult responsibility
	C.	illness, isolation and increasing dependence on others	D.	the transition from education to work, and distinctive youth cultures
12	In West marriage appears to be in decline because:			
	A.	the proportion of people living alone has fallen to 29%	B.	many people are cohabiting in long term relationships
	C.	the upward curve of remarriages compensates for the drop in first marriages	D.	all of the above
13	The shift from custodial to joint parenthood after divorce means that:			
	A.	Fathers are more likely to be absent from their children's lives	B.	One parent has total responsibility for the child's welfare and socialization
	C.	Both parents are expected to co-operate in the continued care of their children	D.	Parents must provide for all their children in equal measure
14	In the library, Louanne observes a woman sitting at a table by herself. A man comes up and sits at the other end of the table. The woman frowns and shakes her head "no." The man gets up and moves to another table. Louanne concludes that the woman did not want to share a study table. The theoretical perspective Louanne is using is:			
	A.	The conflict perspective	B.	The functionalist perspective
	C.	The interactionist perspective	D.	None of the above
15	In an experiment, two groups are identical except for the change that researchers introduce into one group. That group is called:			
	A.	the contaminated group	B.	The control group
	C.	the experimental group	D.	The neutral standard
16	When conducting social research, what is the next step in the scientific method after a review of the literature?			
	A.	Collecting data	B.	Choosing a research design
	C.	Selecting a researchable problem	D.	formulating a hypothesis

17	Observations:			
	A.	is one of the easiest tools for sociological inquiry because it requires only good note taking	B.	Is not subject to the same controls that are applied to other methods.
	C.	Requires the involvement of the researcher in the activity being studied.	D.	May be unobtrusive or participant
18	Sociologists:			
	A.	Are exempt from the considerations of research ethics that govern biological researchers	B.	Have not been able to agree on a code of ethics.
	C.	Enjoy the same privileges as attorneys in protecting subjects' privacy.	D.	Should obtain informed consent in cases where subjects may be exposed to risks of research that are greater than the risks of everyday life.
19	The authors explain that feminist research methodology			
	A.	is an approach to research which emphasizes inclusion, fairness, and humaneness	B.	Places its main emphasis on concrete theories.
	C.	Stresses that all human emotions are to be ignored.	D.	all of the above
20	Which of the following research methods uses existing records			
	A.	survey research	B.	questionnaire research
	C.	archival research	D.	observational research
21	What does Berger (1963) describe as metaphors for social reality?			
	A.	a fairground ride	B.	A circus
	C.	a puppet theatre	D.	a ballet
22	What is the name of the process by which we acquire a sense of identity and become members of society?			
	A.	Rationalization	B.	colonization
	C.	McDonaldization	D.	socialization
23.	In contemporary societies, social institutions are			
	A.	Highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices	B.	disorganized social relations in a post modern world
	C.	virtual communities in cyberspace	D.	no longer relevant to sociology

24	Which of the following is not recognized as a level of society?			
	A.	the household	B.	the office
	C.	the global village	D.	the nation state
25	The authors explain that feminist research methodology.			
	A.	Is an approach to research which emphasizes inclusion, fairness, and humaneness?	B.	Places its main emphasis on concrete theories.
	C.	Stresses that all human emotions are to be ignored.	D.	all of the above
26	When sociologists study the structure of layers in society and people's movement between them, they call this:			
	A.	social stratification	B.	Social control
	C.	social conflict	D.	social solidarity
27	Social norms are:			
	A.	Creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craftwork	B.	Rules and expectations about interaction that regulate social life
	C.	Religious beliefs	D.	Symbolic representation
28	Sociology is the study of:			
	A.	Human political life	B.	Human economic life
	C.	Human Social life	D.	None of these
29	The social world is:			
	A.	Stagnant	B.	changing
	C.	Both a & b	D.	None of these
30	Social Sciences are pejoratively known as			
	A.	Soft sciences	B.	Theoretical
	C.	hard sciences	D.	None of these
31	Social sciences comprise the application of scientific method to			
	A.	Laboratory experiments	B.	Field experiments
	C.	Human aspect of the world	D.	None of these
32	An attempt to understand the social world by situating social events in their corresponding environment is called			
	A.	Social work	B.	sociology
	C.	Society	D.	None of these
33	Sociology emerged in:			
	A.	Mid seventeenth Century	B.	In Eighteenth Century
	C.	In early 19 Century	D.	None of these
34	The totality of learned, socially transmitted behavior is called			
	A.	cult	B.	norms
	C.	Culture	D.	Society

35	Sociology comes from a Latin word Socius means:			
	A.	Neighbor	B.	Friends
	C.	Associate	D.	None of these
36	The term sociology was coined by			
	A.	Max weber	B.	Emile Durkheim
	C.	August Comte	D.	None of these
37	Comte believed that society developed in			
	A.	two stages	B.	three stages
	C.	four stages	D.	Five stages
38	Comte's final stage was			
	A.	Scientific Stage	B.	Theological stage
	C.	Metaphysical Stage	D.	None of these
39	In the past, history, politics, philosophy and sociology were			
	A.	Separate Disciplines	B.	Same discipline
	C.	Not studied	D.	None of these
40	The first stage, according to Comte was:			
	A.	Scientific Stage	B.	Theological stage
	C.	Metaphysical Stage	D.	None of these
41	The second stage, when people understand society as natural was named.			
	A.	Scientific Stage	B.	Theological stage
	C.	Metaphysical Stage	D.	None of these
42.	Sociology is introduced as an academic discipline by:			
	A.	Ibn-e-Khaldun	B.	Auguste Comte
	C.	Herber Spencer	D.	George Simmel
43	The first step in scientific method is			
	A.	Observation	B.	Recollection
	C.	Addition to already experimented material	D.	None of these
44	The first book with the term sociology in its title was written by			
	A.	Max Weber	B.	Herbert Spencer
	C.	Karl Marx	D.	None of these
45	Sociology is concerned with			
	A.	patterns of human behaviour	B.	the behaviour of an individual
	C.	random human actions	D.	all of the above
46	The process of learning one's culture and how to live within it is called:			
	A.	Culture	B.	Socialization
	C.	Association	D.	None of these
47.	A child learns behaviours, values and actions from his family. It is:			
	A.	Primary socialization	B.	Secondary Socialization
	C.	Developmental	D.	None of these
48.	Learning behaviour in a social institution or developing social skills is called:			
	A.	Primary	B.	Secondary
	C.	Developmental socialization	D.	None of these

49	A society which is socially isolated but still provides for all the needs of its members, is called:			
	A.	Total institution	B.	Isolated society
	C.	Closed society	D.	None of these
50	Socialization is a life process, generally divided into two parts, primary and secondary socialization Primary refers to:			
	A.	Socialization at primary school level	B.	Socialization at home
	C.	Socialization in early life as a child	D.	None of these
51	Broad socialization is intended to promote:			
	A.	A Independence and self-expression	B.	Obedience and Conformity
	C.	Both A & B	D.	None of these
52	In a patriarchal family the major decision are taken by the:			
	A.	Old men and women	B.	The male or female head of the family
	C.	The male head of the family who wields all powers	D.	Both male and female
53	"Self develops as a result of cognitive evaluations of costs and benefits" this is:			
	A.	Symbolic interactionism	B.	Role theory
	C.	Reinforcement theory	D.	None of these
54	WID approach believes in:			
	A.	Gender mainstreaming	B.	Gender segregation
	C.	Incorporating women in development	D.	None of these
55	Arnett proposed an interesting distinction of types of socialization:			
	A.	High and low	B.	Broad and narrow
	C.	Old and new	D.	None of these
56	Independent variables are			
	A.	Cause study	B.	Experiment
	C.	Survey	D.	None of these
57	Japanese emphasize on conformity and culture. This is an example of:			
	A.	Broad Socialization	B.	Narrow Socialization
	C.	cultural impact	D.	None of these
58	Qualitative Data Means:			
	A.	Expressed in number	B.	Expressed in word
	C.	Both of these	D.	None of these
59	Socialization is a series of stages in which the individual learns to participate in various levels of organization of society and internalizes a cognitive frame of reference for interpersonal relations. It is:			
	A.	Internalization theory	B.	Role theory
	C.	Symbolic theory	D.	None of these
60	Gerontology is the study of:			
	A.	Human Beings	B.	Special Groups
	C.	Age and aging	D.	All of these
61	Survey means:			
	A.	Overlooking	B.	Organizing social data
	C.	observation	D.	None of these

62	The importance of socialization has been drawn upon few cases of children who were through neglect:		
	A. Not socialized by adults while they were growing	B.	Were given extremely protected environment
	C. Were over socialized	D.	None of these
63.	When the researcher asks the respondent face to face question, this method is called:		
	A. Interview Schedule	B.	Questionnaire
	C. Observation	D.	Interview guide
64.	How many status an individual has		
	A. One	B.	three
	C. two	D.	four
65.	Socialization is a continuous, life longer process and self develops as a result social interactions, this is:		
	A. Role theory	B.	Reinforcement theory
	C. Symbolic interactionism	D.	None of these
66.	----- is the Father of sociology.		
	A. Comte	B.	Email Durkheim
	B. Spencer	D.	Cooley
67.	All of the following are social sciences, expect.		
	A. anthropology	B.	geology
	C. Political Science	D.	Economic
68.	The smallest group possible.		
	A. peer group	B.	Family
	C. Dyad	D.	Primary group
69	A research question should be		
	A. real	B.	Unreal
	C. systematic	D.	None of these
70	Which theory is a great deal older than sociology?		
	A. Economic Theory	B.	Social theory
	C. Political theory	D.	All of these
71	Social mobility means		
	A. Change in the closeness to members of other groups	B.	Movement from one class to another
	C. None of these	D.	All of these
72	Stratified samples fall under:		
	A. Probability sampling design	B.	Non-Probability sampling design
	C. Multi-stage sampling design	D.	None of these
73	The rate of return for a mailed questionnaire is usually:		
	A. Very high	B.	Very low
	C. It can be both	D.	None of these
74	The concepts of two classes "Protestant" and "Bourgeoisie" were presented by:		
	A. Talcott parson	B.	Karl Marx
	C. Max Weber	D.	Emile Durkheim
75	The transference of cultural elements from one sphere to another is called		
	A. Acculturation	B.	Evolution
	C. Diffusion	D.	Domination

76	Which of the following sociologists never wrote a book and about whose thoughts most of our knowledge is presented in an edited volume of his lectures published by his students after his death?			
	A.	George Herbert Mead	B.	Karl Marx
	C.	Émile Durkheim	D.	Max Weber
77	What is the term for associations that members enter and leave freely?			
	A.	Coercive organizations	B.	Total insinuation
	C.	voluntary organizations	D.	Utilitarian organizations
78	The Communist Manifesto was written by:			
	A.	Karl Marx and Georg Hegel	B.	George Herbert Mead and Jane Addams
	C.	Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx	D.	Talcott Parsons and Robert Merton
79	Sociology is concerned with:			
	A.	patterns of human behaviour	B.	the behaviour of an individual
	C.	random human actions	D.	all of the above
80	Which of the following best describes one of the principal aims of sociology?			
	A.	to conduct research that has a direct impact on public policy	B.	to explore what we regard as "normal" about our lives and society at large and understand how this concept of "normal" is shaped by historical and social forces
	C.	to explore how powerful social actors use ideologies to justify their actions	D.	to show how society functions as a of independent parts that must work together to maintain social cohesion
81	How is the sociological imagination key to the study of sociology?			
	A.	It helps us imagine how people in other cultures function in daily life.	B.	It helps us develop hypotheses that we can test with statistical data.
	C.	It helps us get beyond our personal beliefs and circumstances in order to examine things from a broader perspective.	D.	It helps us understand the broad array of theoretical approaches that can be used to study sociological phenomena.
82	Why is developing a global perspective important to the study of sociology?			
	A.	It helps us understand the origins of different theoretical approaches to the subject.	B.	The field has become dominated by cross-cultural research so in order to be competitive in the field sociologists must take a global approach.
	C.	Postmodernism, which has become the leading theoretical paradigm in the field, encourages analysis that goes beyond traditional linear concepts of what separates one society from another.	D.	It is important to understand how our actions affect others and how the world's problems affect us.
83	----- are more narrowly focused and attempt to explain particular social conditions or types of events. They are usually formed during the research process and suggest other problems for subsequent research.			
	A.	Analytical frameworks	B.	Theoretical approaches
	C.	Theories	D.	Hypotheses

84	The socializer is also called socializing agent and socialize is also called:			
	A. Object of socializing process		B. novice	
	C. principal		D. None of these	
85	Ellis, Lee and Peterson, developed a research exploring how parents raise their children relative to their class. They viewed that lower class parents were more likely to emphasize in their children:			
	A. Creativity		B. Self-reliance	
	C. Conformity		D. None of these	
86	Harry Harlow conducted a study of:			
	A. Isabelle and the impact of social isolation on the socialization process		B. Nell and the impact of social isolation on the socialization process	
	C. rhesus monkeys that had been raised away from their mothers		D. nature versus nurture that focused on sociobiology	
87	A person does poorly on a college chemistry test and later tells a friend "The exam wasn't fair! There were trick questions and it covered material that we weren't assigned!" This is an example of:			
	A. anticipatory socialization		B. Reserve socialization	
	C. Face work		D. None of these	
88	The institution most closely associated with the process of socialization is the:			
	A. Family		B. school	
	C. Peer group		D. state	
89	In the twentieth century, the family's protective function has increasingly been transferred to outside agencies such as:			
	A. Hospitals		B. Mental health clinic	
	C. Insurance companies		D. All of the above	
90	A child who is repeatedly criticized as being lazy and lacking intelligence eventually accepts these criticisms and uses them to justify poor performance in school. This is an example of:			
	A. the contact hypothesis		B. a self-fulfilling prophecy	
	C. scapegoating		D. reverse discrimination	
91	Which sociological perspective would be especially interested in studying how people communicate with each other and develop relationships through MUDS (multi-user domains) and electronic chat rooms?			
	A. functionalist perspective		B. conflict perspective	
	C. interactionist perspective		D. labelling theory	
92	The four ideal types of social action that Weber identified were as follows: instrumentally-rational, value-rational, traditional, and:			
	A. effectual		B. effective	
	C. infected		D. None of these	
93	Marxist feminists explain patriarchy in terms of:			
	A. a lack of equal rights and opportunities for men and women which men through		B. sex classes, oppress women economically, politically and sexually	
	C. women's domestic labour being exploited by the capitalist economy		D. the dual systems of capitalism and male domination	
94	The main agent in primary socialization is:			
	A. School		B. television	
	C. family		D. Peer group	

95	Sociologists believe that:			
	A.	Biology being the major constraints does not allow any change in human nature hence socialization does not change much of human individual nature	B.	Individual is the product of social group within which he is socialized
	C.	The nature-nurture controversy has ended in favour of nurture and the bio. sociologists have failed to promote their thesis	D.	None of these
96	Which one of the following will you categories as achieved status?			
	A.	Status like doctor	B.	Age
	C.	sex	D.	Caste
97	_____ is the vehicle of culture.			
	A.	Technology	B.	Man
	C.	Society	D.	Language
98	_____ Help meet the basic needs of society.			
	A.	Associations	B.	Social Groups
	C.	Social Institutions	D.	Interactions
99	The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.			
	A.	Latin, Greek	B.	Greek, Latin
	C.	Hebrew, Latin	D.	Hebrew, Greek
100	The term sociology is coined in the year?			
	A.	1798	B.	1829
	C.	1839	D.	1818
101	The book "The Sociological Imagination" is written by			
	A.	Wright Mills	B.	Talcott parson
	C.	Max Weber	D.	None of these
102	Types of social institutions			
	A.	two	B.	five
	C.	four	D.	six
103	Status may be:			
	A.	ascribed	B.	achieved
	C.	Both ascribed and achieved	D.	None of these
104	An achieved status is:			
	A.	derived from abilities and skills	B.	dependent upon biological condition
	C.	shared by caste-minded people	D.	None of these
105	The word 'Sociology' is made up of two words. These are-			
	A.	societies and Logy	B.	Socius and Logos
	C.	Both a & b	D.	None of these
106	Man is a social animal, who said:			
	A.	Aristotle	B.	Karl Marx
	C.	Max weber	D.	None of these
107	Which one is a basic institution for socialization of children:			
	A.	family	B.	school
	C.	neighbor	D.	None of these
108	Population change is mainly based on:			
	A.	Fertility	B.	Mortality
	C.	Fertility and Mortality and migration	D.	None of these

109	How many type of suicide presented by Emile Durkheim			
	A.	five	B.	four
	C.	six	D.	seven
110	The population of the world is expected to double in the next :			
	A.	25 years	B.	75 years
	C.	85 years	D.	None of these
111	----- Is the process by which people learn all patterns of social life?			
	A.	Socialization	B.	Communication
	C.	Interaction	D.	None of these
112	Demography means -----:			
	A.	Animals population	B.	Women population
	C.	Human population	D.	None on these
113	illiteracy is high among			
	A.	Children	B.	Men
	C.	Women	D.	None of these
114	A cricket match is an example of			
	A.	Competition	B.	Social change
	C.	Social control	D.	None of them
115	Social theory is			
	A.	about the knowledge of social universe	B.	about the knowledge of culture
	C.	About the knowledge of individual	D.	All of these
116	The data gathered in a research project is			
	A.	qualitative	B.	Quantitative
	C.	Bothe a & b	D.	None of them
117	solution of poverty is			
	A.	promote literacy	B.	Employment
	C.	Reduce population growth	D.	All of them
118	Mugging, rape and burglary are examples of ----- crimes.			
	A.	Organized crimes	B.	General crimes
	C.	White color crimes	D.	None of these
119	who has written the book "Das Kapital" and discuss class conflict			
	A.	Karla Marx	B.	Emile durkiem
	C.	Orgugs	D.	summer
120	The most fundamental term in sociology is			
	A.	Society	B.	Institutions
	C.	Social relation	D.	Groups
121	The opinion held by people on any issue for the welfare of the whole community.			
	A.	Public opinion	B.	Verdict
	C.	Petition	D.	None of them
122	In observation main part is played by:			
	A.	Eyes	B.	Ears
	C.	Society or environment	D.	None of these
123	Research always starts with			
	A.	Questions or problem	B.	Answer
	C.	Society or environment	D.	
124	majority of Pakistan population is			
	A.	Rich	B.	disable
	C.	Poor	D.	All of them

125	Caste status is an example of _____ status.		A.	Achieved	B.	Ascribed
	C.	Both a & b	D.	None of these		
126	Pakistan is world ----- populous country					
	A.	7 th	B.	8 th		
	C.	9 th	D.	5 th		
127	Population growth rate is dependent upon.					
	A.	Death	B.	Birth		
	C.	Migration	D.	All of these		
128	Outcome of high growth population:					
	A.	Robbery	B.	Social problems		
	C.	Inflection	D.	All of these		
129	----- is striving for equal treatment of women and men and for abolishing inequality.					
	A.	Feminism	B.	Socialism		
	C.	Political studies	D.	None of these		
130	Human Rights pertain to caring for the rights of;					
	A.	Women	B.	Children		
	C.	Men	D.	All of them		
131	Sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other said by					
	A.	Marshal Jones	B.	Henry Fairchild		
	C.	AugusteComete	D.	None of these		
132	IbnKhalidun was born in:					
	A.	North America	B.	North Asia		
	C.	North Africa	D.	None of these		
133	IbnKhalidun conceived a theory of					
	A.	Social conflict	B.	Social change		
	C.	Solidarity	D.	All of these		
134	The Muqaddimah is an early Muslim view of:					
	A.	Society	B.	Social change		
	C.	Universal History	D.	All of these		
135	Asabiyah is an Arabic concept modernly referring to					
	A.	Culture	B.	Nationalism		
	C.	Social groups	D.	All of above		
136	Ibnkhalidun in his theories is near					
	A.	Kurkheim	B.	Comte		
	C.	Marx	D.	All of above		
137	Comete gave the law of					
	A.	Four phases	B.	Three phases		
	C.	Two phases	D.	All of above		
138	According to Marx Capitalism replaced feudalism and itself will be displaced by:					
	A.	Feudalism	B.	Communism		
	C.	Economic equalitarianism	D.	None of these		
139	The survival of the fittest was the concept presented by					
	A.	Marx	B.	Durkheim		
	C.	Herbert spencer	D.	None of these		
140	The concept of protestant and bourgeois were presented by :					
	A.	Talcat parson	B.	Karl Marx		
	C.	Max weber	D.	Emile Durkheim		

141	In the division of labour in society Emile Durkheim presented the idea of			
	A.	Mechanical and organic solidarity	B.	Physical and social solidarity
	C.	Physiological and mechanical solidarity	D.	None of these
142	Which of these is most closely associated with Marx thinking?			
	A.	Integration	B.	Conflict
	C.	Social facts	D.	Consensus
143	A close connection between religion and economic forces has been presented by			
	A.	Max weber	B.	Karl Marx
	C.	Emile Durkheim	D.	C-Wright Mills
144	According to Durkheim the division of labour in industrial societies brings about			
	A.	Organic solidarity	B.	A loss of social solidarity
	C.	Mechanical solidarity	D.	Communal solidarity
145	A rising suicide rate associated with normless and a lack of social regulation can be described as:			
	A.	Egoistic suicide	B.	Altruistic suicide
	C.	Fatalistic suicide	D.	Anomic suicide
146	Which of the following is not part of Karl Marx theory of capitalism			
	A.	Capitalist production exploits the working class	B.	Class conflict is inevitable in capitalist societies
	C.	Industrial workers are the revolutionary class	D.	Class struggle only occurs under capitalism
147	The term society in sociology is used to refer to			
	A.	The term society in sociology is used to refer to	B.	The persons professing the same religion
	C.	The system of social relationship	D.	The organized relations between individuals
148	Herbert Spencer classified the society into			
	A.	Four classes	B.	Three classes
	C.	Seven classes	D.	Five classes
149	Language is important to society because:			
	A.	It makes social contracts easy.	B.	It raised man from a savage to a noble being
	C.	It is an invention of society	D.	None of these
150	Socialization is a process involving:			
	A.	Setting up the social norms	B.	Gradual changing of an organism
	C.	Declaring everything as belonging to society	D.	Training to adapt id society
151	According to Hegel assimilation is			
	A.	a person not a result	B.	a person as well a result
	C.	a result and not a process	D.	All of these
152	An association is characterized by:			
	A.	Norms	B.	Customs
	C.	Folk ways	D.	None of these
153	If we-develop a system that describe a city. traffic flow by setting up a simulated road network, traffic signals and vehicles, we have constructed a/an			
	A.	Axiomatic theory	B.	Model
	C.	Ad-hoc classificatory system	D.	None of these
154	In principle, the age of a person is a:			
	A.	Control variable	B.	continuous variable
	C.	discrete variable	D.	spurious variable

155	An achieved status is		B.	inherited from parents
	A.	shared by caste-minded people	D.	dependent upon biological condition
	C.	derived from abilities and skills		
156	Man is a social animal, who said			
	A.	Aristotle	B.	Ibn-i-Khaldun
	C.	Max Weber	D.	None of these
157	Who has written the book "Das KapitalP"			
	A.	Lewis Morgan	B.	Max Weber
	C.	Karl Marx	D.	None of these
158	Who mainly presented the idea of Social Conflict?			
	A.	Herbert Spencer	B.	Emile Durkheim
	C.	Karl Marx	D.	Talcott Parsons
159	Who advocated the philosophical approach called idealism for understanding society:			
	A.	George Simmel	B.	Emile Durkheim
	C.	Max weber	D.	None of these
160	Who is really the founder of Sociology?			
	A.	AmamGhazali	B.	Ibh-i-Khaldun
	C.	Wright Mills	D.	None of these
161	Who mainly advocated that "the economic structure of the society is the real foundation of the society"			
	A.	Karl Marx	B.	Robert Merton
	C.	CharlusCoaley	D.	None of these
162	Which one is first step of knowledge:			
	A.	Assumption	B.	Theory
	C.	Law	D.	Intuitive
163	Which one is a basic institution for socialization of children:			
	A.	School	B.	Religion
	C.	Family	D.	Community
164	Population change is mainly based on:			
	A.	Fertility	B.	Mortality and migration
	C.	Fertility and migration	D.	Fertility, Mortality and migration
165	A large kinship group whose members inhabit one geographical area and believe the: are descendant from a common ancestor is known as:			
	A.	clan	B.	Tribe
	C.	Class	D.	None of these
166	The process by which cultural traits spread from one group or society to another is called			
	A.	Folkways	B.	Counter culture
	C.	Cultural diffusion	D.	None of these
167	The phenomena when educated and highly skilled people emigrate to a new country, their home country loses, is referred as:			
	A.	Chain migration	B.	Life-time migration
	C.	Brain Drain	D.	Mover
168	The anthropology study of urban dwellers is called			
	A.	Applied anthropology	B.	Social anthropology
	C.	Urban anthropology	D.	Cultural anthropology

169	Ethnocentrism means:			
	A.	Evaluating other cultures with the yardstick of your own values.	B.	Taking other nations as good as your own one but disowned
	C.	No other society is like yours and your society or group is superior to others.	D.	None of these
170	Social facts have their independent existence and must be studied likewise. Who remarked above when discussing scientific method:			
	A.	Ibn-i-Khaldun	B.	Auguste Comte
	C.	Emile Durkheim	D.	None of these
171	In a patriarchal family the major decisions are taken by the:			
	A.	Old men and women	B.	The male or female head of the family
	C.	The male head of the family who wields all powers	D.	None of these
172	Power that people consider legitimate is known as			
	A.	Force	B.	Right
	C.	Authority	D.	None of these
173	Everything which is socially learned and shared is called :			
	A.	Society	B.	Culture
	C.	Behavior	D.	None of these
174	Non-material culture consists of			
	A.	Customs and beliefs, ideas	B.	Tools and domestic items
	C.	Books and written material	D.	None of these
175	Material culture consists of			
	A.	Physical objects	B.	Non-physical objects
	C.	Both a and b	D.	None of these
176	August Comte viewed cultural development in:			
	A.	Three stages	B.	Four stages
	C.	Two stages	D.	Five stages
177	Extreme climatic conditions are:			
	A.	Obstacle to cultural development	B.	Helpful in cultural development
	C.	Have no conflict	D.	None of these
178	A statistical norm is			
	A.	What is expected to exist	B.	The common conduct
	C.	What actually exist	D.	None of these
179	The customary normal and habitual ways a group does things are called			
	A.	Norms	B.	Folkways
	C.	Customs	D.	None of these
180	The ideas of right and wrong attached to folkways make them			
	A.	Mores	B.	Norms
	C.	Customs	D.	None of these
181	The smallest unit of a culture is:			
	A.	Complex	B.	Laws
	C.	Traits	D.	None of these
182	A combination of many traits a trait is:			
	A.	Trait	B.	Complex
	C.	Family	D.	Friends
183	A series of complexes centering upon an important activity is:			
	A.	Institution	B.	Trait
	C.	Religion	D.	Norms

184	Punjabi and sindhi cultures are			
	A.	Subculture	B.	Counter culture
	C.	Relative culture	D.	None of these
185	The view of things in which one won group is superior to others is:			
	A.	Counter culture	B.	Ethnocentrism
	C.	Xenocentrism	D.	None of these
186	The distinction between elements of material and nonmaterial culture was made by sociologist			
	A.	Max weber	B.	George Murdock
	C.	William F. Ogburn	D.	None of these
187	In united states often formalize norms into			
	A.	Folkways	B.	Mores
	C.	Values	D.	Laws
188	The term of ethnocentrism was coined by sociologist			
	A.	William F. ogburn	B.	William Graham sumner
	C.	Max weber	D.	None of these
189	Which sociologist perspective emphasizes that ethnocentrism serves to maintain a sense of solidarity by promoting group pride?			
	A.	Functionalist perspective	B.	Conflict perspective
	C.	Interactionist perspective	D.	None of these
190	The process by which cultural traits spread from one group of society to another is called			
	A.	Folkways	B.	Cultural diffusion
	C.	Counter culture	D.	Cultural complexes
191	Sociological perspective means ?			
	A.	Understanding human behavior in broader context of society	B.	Understanding human behavior in narrower context of society
	C.	Both 'a & b'	D.	None of these
192	Which of these statements is correct?			
	A.	causes and correlations are essentially the same	B.	correlations always lead to causal explanations
	C.	causation cannot be inferred directly from correlation	D.	correlations are one-way causal relationships
193	Urbanization occurred in the nineteenth century because ?			
	A.	commuters started moving out of villages and into cities	B.	towns and cities were becoming increasingly planned and managed
	C.	industrial capitalism led to a shift of population from rural to urban areas	D.	transport systems were not provided so it was easier to live in the city
194	The term collective consumption (Castells 1977) refers to ?			
	A.	the privatization of public services by the Conservative government	B.	the lifestyle practice of shopping in peer groups
	C.	the form of tuberculosis suffered by those who collect stamps	D.	the provision of health housing and education services by the state
195	The theorist who associated city life with the development of a blasé attitude was ?			
	A.	Tonnies	B.	Simmel
	C.	Weber	D.	Wirth
196	The process by which cultural traits spread from one group of society to another is called:			
	A.	Folkways	B.	Counter culture
	C.	Cultural diffusion	D.	None of these

197	Songs languages and orchestral performances are examples of			
	A.	Nonmaterial culture	B.	Material culture
	C.	Mores	D.	None of these
198	A group of people who live within the same territory and share common culture is called			
	A.	A culture	B.	An iconoclastic enclaves
	C.	A society	D.	None of these
199	People waiting for a bus are an example of a:			
	A.	Group	B.	culture
	C.	Aggregate	D.	None of these
200	A network of roles according to which each person accepts certain duties towards others makes			
	A.	Social background	B.	social stratification
	C.	Social order	D.	None of these
201	Main source of social control is through			
	A.	Social norms and traditions	B.	Law enforcing agencies
	C.	clan system	D.	None of these
202	Lapiere observed social control as primarily a process growing out of the individual			
	A.	Self-discipline	B.	Egoist behavior
	C.	Need for group acceptance	D.	None of these
203	Groups are of two types: the more close and intimate group is			
	A.	Secondary	B.	Primary
	C.	Both a and b	D.	None of these
204	Informal control exists in			
	A.	Primary groups	B.	Secondary groups
	C.	In social settings	D.	None of these
205	When we shift from primary to secondary group we also shift from			
	A.	Formal to informal control	B.	Informal to formal
	C.	General to specialized	D.	None of these
206	A great deal of leadership and authority rests upon the skillful manipulation of the group as a:			
	A.	Source of power	B.	Source of help
	C.	Control device	D.	None of these
207	Chines social control is done many through group pressure. Every individual is a member of a small group called			
	A.	Danwie	B.	Communities
	C.	Nessar	D.	None of these
208	To a major degree the study of deviant behavior is the study of			
	A.	Abnormal behavior	B.	Social problem
	C.	Criminal behavior	D.	None of these
209	Downward mobility factors are:			
	A.	Opposite to those of upward mobility	B.	Same
	C.	Different from those	D.	None of these
210	Career and mobility patterns for men and women are			
	A.	Quite different	B.	All alike
	C.	Growing more nearly alike	D.	None of these
211	If we fail to respect and obey social norms we may face punishment trough informal or formal			
	A.	Techniques of neutralization	B.	Deviance
	C.	Cultural transmission	D.	Sanctions
212	Which of the following is considered a white collar crime			
	A.	Consumer fraud	B.	Bribery
	C.	Income tax evasion	D.	All of these

213	The mafia is an example of :			
	A.	White collar crime	B.	Organized crime
	C.	Non-criminal deviance	D.	Global terrorism
214	Which policy is supported by the theory of broken windows?			
	A.	Restorative justice	B.	Zero tolerance
	C.	Target hardening	D.	Deterrent sentencing
215	The essential function of punishment in society is			
	A.	Reform	B.	Revenge
	C.	Affirmation of moral standards	D.	None of these
216	Positive philosophy the work of august comte was published in:			
	A.	1938	B.	1838
	C.	1883	D.	All of above
217	Spencer presented the theory of			
	A.	Social Evolution	B.	Social cohesion
	C.	Social solidarity	D.	None of these
218	Perspective means			
	A.	A working set of assumptions	B.	An approach
	C.	Both a and b	D.	None of these
219	Role and status are two aspects of same			
	A.	Personality	B.	Situation
	C.	Phenomenon	D.	None of these
220	When the status may have many roles to play it is known as			
	A.	Role playing	B.	Role sets
	C.	Role adjustment	D.	None of these
221	While a role is the behavior expected of on in a particular status role behavior is:			
	A.	Actual behavior	B.	Supposed behavior
	C.	Ascribed behavior	D.	None of these
222	Ascribed status as the name explains is one			
	A.	Achieved through effort	B.	Behavior
	C.	Ascribed to use by society	D.	None of these
223	Princess is an status			
	A.	Ascribed	B.	Achieved
	C.	Both a and b	D.	None of these
224	Wife, husband, prime minister and student are all examples of status			
	A.	Ascribed status	B.	Achieved
	C.	Contemplated	D.	None of these
225	In pre-communist china the aged were			
	A.	Authority figures	B.	Retired in isolation
	C.	Honored but restrained	D.	None of these
226	The most all-encompassing type of collective behavior is			
	A.	Public opinion	B.	Social movements
	C.	Rumors	D.	Crowds
227	The term feminist standpoint suggests			
	A.	Taking a stand on the issue 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

228	In modern societies social status is typically measured by a person			
	A.	Age	B.	Income
	C.	Verbal fluency	D.	Occupation
229	Merton's term for the hidden or forgotten reason for a particular behavior was			
	A.	Middle range function	B.	Consumption function
	C.	Latent function	D.	Structural function
230	The socially defined expectations that a person in a given status follows are called			
	A.	A position	B.	A role
	C.	A performance	D.	An impression
231	A person's overall position in society is called			
	A.	Achieved status	B.	Ascribed status
	C.	Master status	D.	Status set
232	Social occasions in which individuals act out formal roles are called			
	A.	Front regions	B.	Back regions
	C.	Public regions	D.	Social regions
233	Meads work is an example of			
	A.	Functionalism	B.	Symbolic interactionism
	C.	Psychoanalysis	D.	Cognitive theory
234	Which one of these are not a version of the sick role as identified by friedson?			
	A.	Conditional	B.	Unconditionally legitimate
	C.	Modified legitimate	D.	Illegitimate
235	Sorokin emphasizes that the group differences are mainly affected by differences in			
	A.	Biological factor	B.	Physical environment
	C.	Culture	D.	None of these
236	Basic personality characteristics of the individual are formed within			
	A.	Family	B.	Friends
	C.	Classroom	D.	None of these
237	In the middle teens the most important reference group is			
	A.	Family	B.	Peer groups
	C.	Teachers	D.	None of these
238	The process of looking glass self-consist of _____ steps			
	A.	Two	B.	Three
	C.	Four	D.	None of these
239	Socialization is the process through which an individual internalizes			
	A.	Cultural norms	B.	Social processes
	C.	Sense of interaction	D.	None of these
240	Wallflowers are people who came to believe early in life that they can			
	A.	Make conversation	B.	Not make conversation
	C.	Sometimes they are good speakers	D.	None of these
241	Freud saw self and society in basic conflict not in harmony. He named this self as			
	A.	Antisocial self	B.	Generalized other
	C.	Looking glass self	D.	None of these
242	Freud divided self into three parts the id, the superego and the			
	A.	Ego	B.	Sub-ego
	C.	Le	D.	None of these
243	Erik Erikson a German scholar trained in Freudian psychoanalysis presented a theory a life-cycle socialization through			
	A.	Five stages	B.	Seven stages
	C.	Eight stages	D.	None of these

244	Which sociologist distinguished between significant others and generalized others?			
	A.	George Herbert Mead	B.	Charles Horton Cooley
	C.	Erving Goffman	D.	W.I Thomas
245	According to _____ a variety of life experience can come to be viewed as illnesses or not			
	A.	Functionalist perspective	B.	Conflict perspective
	C.	Interactionist perspective	D.	Labelling theory
246	The tourist gaze is socially organized by professional experts and puts the tourist in search of			
	A.	The familiar	B.	The exotic
	C.	The historic	D.	The amusing
247	Social constructionism studies the processes which create and sustain			
	A.	Social structure	B.	Social space
	C.	Social reality	D.	Social inequality
248	The internet rearranges our experience of space time by making it possible to			
	A.	Communicate instantly with people far away	B.	Experience what it's like to be a different gender
	C.	Interact in an unreal and alienated way	D.	Communicate without nonverbal cues
249	According to Piaget the phase at which children master abstract logical notions are able to grasp causality and can recognize false responding is the			
	A.	Sensorimotor stage	B.	Preoperational stage
	C.	Concrete operational phase	D.	Formal operational stage
250	Charismatic leaders build a following based upon which of the following?			
	A.	Traditional authority	B.	Rational authority
	C.	Personal qualities	D.	Collective wealth
251	Authority generated by the personality or personal appeal of an individual is referred as			
	A.	Traditional authority	B.	Charismatic authority
	C.	Rational domination	D.	Patrimonialism
252	The creative potential of personality is accounted for by			
	A.	Stimulus response psychology	B.	Drive psychology
	C.	Trait psychology	D.	None of these
253	Once formed the self is			
	A.	Interactive	B.	Proactive
	C.	Rigid	D.	None of these
254	In the late eighteenth century what was Jeremy Bentham's panopticon?			
	A.	An army barracks	B.	A prison
	C.	An asylum	D.	A school
255	Which of these aspects of organizations is most associated with the work of Michel Foucault?			
	A.	Surveillance	B.	Meritocracy
	C.	Bureaucracy	D.	None of these
256	Causes of necrosis include _____ ?			
	A.	Injury	B.	Cancer
	C.	Infection	D.	All of above
257	Governance theory is mainly occupied with institutional change and it involves _____ agency			
	A.	Political agency	B.	Human agency
	C.	Public agency	D.	None of these
258	Which of the followings are included in primary goals of a social science _____ ?			
	A.	Experimentation	B.	Generalization
	C.	Prediction	D.	All of these

259	Which of the following shape our ideas more than the other ?			
	A.	Hereditary traits	B.	Social groups interaction
	C.	Both a and b	D.	None of these
260	Social Location is the group membership that people have because of their ?			
	A.	Status in society	B.	Location in history and society
	C.	Location in a town	D.	None of these

Answer Keys

1.	C	136	C
2.	B	137	B
3.	C	138	B
4.	D	139	C
5.	A	140	B
6.	A	141	A
7.	C	142	B
8.	D	143	C
9.	C	144	A
10.	D	145	D
11.	A	146	D
12.	B	147	C
13.	C	148	A
14.	C	149	B
15.	C	150	D
16.	D	151	C
17.	D	152	C
18.	D	153	A
19.	A	154	B
20.	C	155	C
21.	A	156	A
22.	B	157	C
23.	D	158	C
24.	A	159	C
25.	A	160	D
26.	B	161	B
27.	B	162	D
28.	C	163	C
29.	B	164	D
30.	A	165	A
31.	C	166	C
32.	B	167	C
33.	C	168	C
34.	B	169	C
35.	C	170	C
36.	C	171	C
37.	B	172	C
38.	A	173	B
39.	B	174	A

40.	A	175	A
41.	C	176	A
42.	B	177	A
43.	A	178	C
44.	B	179	B
45.	A	180	A
46.	B	181	C
47.	A	182	B
48.	C	183	A
49.	A	184	A
50.	C	185	B
51.	A	186	C
52.	C	187	D
53.	C	188	B
54.	C	189	A
55.	B	190	B
56.	B	191	A
57.	B	192	C
58.	A	193	C
59.	A	194	D
60.	C	195	B
61.	B	196	B
62.	A	197	A
63.	A	198	C
64.	C	199	C
65.	C	200	C
66.	A	201	A
67.	B	202	C
68.	C	203	B
69.	A	204	A
70.	B	205	B
71.	B	206	C
72.	A	207	A
73.	B	208	C
74.	B	209	B
75.	C	210	C
76.	A	211	D
77.	B	212	D
78.	B	213	B
79.	D	214	B
80.	B	215	C
81.	C	216	B
82.	D	217	A
83.	C	218	C
84.	B	219	C
85.	C	220	B
86.	C	221	A
87.	C	222	C
88.	A	223	A

89.	D	224	B
90.	B	225	A
91.	C	226	B
92.	A	227	B
93.	C	228	D
94.	C	229	C
95.	B	230	B
96.	A	231	C
97.	D	232	A
98.	C	233	B
99.	A	234	B
100.	C	235	A
101.	A	236	B
102.	B	237	B
103.	C	238	B
104.	A	239	A
105.	B	240	B
106.	A	241	A
107.	A	242	A
108.	C	243	C
109.	B	244	A
110.	A	245	D
111.	A	246	B
112.	C	247	C
113.	C	247	A
114.	A	249	C
115.	A	250	C
116.	C	251	B
117.	D	252	C
118.	B	253	B
119.	A	254	B
120.	A	255	C
121.	A	256	D
122.	A	257	B
123.	A	258	D
124.	C	259	B
125.	B	260	B
126.	A		
127.	D		
128.	D		
129.	A		
130.	D		
131.	B		
132.	C		
133.	A		
134.	C		
135.	B		