Type: MCQ

1.	Socialization allows a person to enter the social, cultural world.
	A. TrueB. UntruthC. Cannot tellD. None of this
2.	is part of socialization.
	A. DifferentiationB. Rewards and educationC. Overcome depressionD. All of these
3.	Socialization leads to the of culture.
	A. RepressionB. FractureC. TransmissionD. None of this
4.	is a formal means of socialization.
	A. FamilyB. TraditionC. StoriesD. School
5.	The formation of personality begins at
	A. FamilyB. TraditionC. StoriesD. School
6.	is important in shaping one's identity.
	A. Play groupB. Friends groupC. Facebook

D.	School
7. Med	lia are tools of socialization.
	A. Temporary
	B. Optional
	C. Effective
	D. Primary
8	has laid out the steps of socialization.
	A. Durkheim
	B. Comte
	C. Marx
	D. Freud
9. The	role-playing theory was proposed by
	A. Cooley
	B. Freud
	C. Mead
	D. None of this
10. Wł	nat is it called to accept a completely new role?
	A. Re-socialization
	B. Change
	C. Socialization
	D. Political socialization
11. Th	e author of the article Political Socialization was
	A. Greenstone
	B. Weber
	C. Freud
	D. Mead
12. In	a family is a symbol of power
A.	Relatives
	Siblings
	Father
D.	Mother

13. The word sociology is derived from	
A. Greek	
B. Latin	
C. Both Greek and Latin	
D. English and French	
14. Which of the following intellectual factor is responsible for rise of sociology?	
A. Industrial Revolution	
B. French Revolution	
C. Globalization Process	
D. The enlightenment period	
15. Who talked about two broad areas in sociology, namely social statics and social dynamics.	
A. August Comte	
B. Max Weber	
C. Karl Marx	
D. Herbert Spencer	
16. Who explained the hierarchy of the Sciences?	
A. August Comte	
B. Max Weber	
C. Karl Marx	
D. Herbert Spencer	
17. Who is famous for his concept of "social fact"	
A. Karl Marx	
B. Max Weber	
C. G.H. Mead	
D. Emile Durkheim	

18. Which of the following can be associated with August Comte?

A. MaterialismB. SymbolismC. PositivismD. Idealism

19. As aspect of Karl Marx's concept of mode of production is	
A. Labour and ManagementB. Capital and LabourC. Technology and LabourD. Forces of Production	
20. Who consider ideology as a part of super structure? A. Bonald B. Rousseau C. Karl Marx D. Montesquieu	
21. Who is known for his theory of "surplus value".A. Bonald	
B. Rousseau C. Karl Marx D. Montesquieu	
22. Who is known for his concept of social action? A. Pareto B. Marx C. Durkheim	
D. Weber	
23. Parsons's "theory of social system" represents: A. Functionalist Theory B. Conflict Theory C. Interactionist Theory D. Phenomenological Theory	
24. Who among the following is a associated with the German term Verstehen?	
A. ComteB. DurkheimC. WeberD. Marx	

25	is unique to man.
А	Culture
	Body
	Hunger
	Sleep
26	is the totality of learned and socially transmitted behaviour.
	A. Culture
	B. Finance
	C. Hunger
	D. Physiological needs
	are collective conceptions of what is considered as good or bad, desirable o
undesi	rable.
	A. Values
	B. Lessons
	C. Lectures
	D. Practice
28. A _	is anything that meaningfully represents something else.
	A. Symbol
	B. Practice
	C. Belief
	D. Language
29	refers to the process by which cultural items spread from one society to
anothe	r.
Α.	Diffusion
	Practice
C.	Lessons
D.	Inventions
30. Th	e smallest unit of culture is called a
A	T'4
	Trait Diffusion
	Diffusion Belief
	Language
	1 41116 11116 1

31	is a cluster of traits.	
1	Culture Complex	
	Invention	
(Diffusion	
I	Innovation	
	refers to rejection of dominant societal values and seeks an alternative	ve
lifes	e.	
	Counter culture	
	Sub culture	
	Culture	
J	Traits	
33	are those customs and practices that occur in all societies across the	
univ	-	
,	Culture Universals	
	Culture	
	Food	
	Water	
34	is the attitude that refers to the belief that one's own culture is superior	to
anot	r.	
	Ethnocentrism	
	Culture	
	Xenocentrism	
	Diffusion	
	Diffusion	
35	is an alternative to Ethnocentrism.	
	A. Cultural Relativism	
	B. Counterculture	
	C. Subculture	
	D. Innovation	
•		
	refers to a whole wide range of cultural differences found between societies	es
and	thin societies.	
	A. Cultural Diversity	
	B. Cultural Universals	
	C. Subculture	

Ι	D. Culture
37	is the belief that the product, styles or ideas of one's society is inferior to
elsewher	re.
A	A. Xenocentrism
E	3. Cultural Relativism
	C. Subculture
Γ	D. Counterculture
38	coined the term Ethnocentrism.
A	A. William Graham Sumner
	3. Emile Durkheim
	C. Max Weber
I	D. Karl Marx
	arson's theory of social systems, the sub-system which performs the function of environment is
	A. Economy
	B. Polity
	C. Education
	D. Legal system
	term that denote all the structural components of a society through which activities nize and social needs are met, is
	A. Structural elements
	B. Social institutions
	C. Associations
	D. Social Functions
41. Whic	ch of the following aspect is not related with community?
A	A. Locality
	B. Heterogeneity
	C. We-feeling
Ι	D. Homogeneity

42. Who is well known for his theory of evolution?
A. Parsons
B. Merton
C. Dahrendorf
D. Spencer

- 43. A set of social expectations attached to particular social status.
 - A. Position
 - B. Norm
 - C. Role
 - D. Prestige
- 44. Achieved status is
 - A. One which is given by one's group
 - B. Inherited from parents
 - C. Dependent upon biological potentialities
 - D. Derived from abilities and skills
- 45. Family is an important:
 - A. Interest group
 - B. Organized group
 - C. Primary group
 - D. Secondary group
- 46. Who termed institutions as "an organized system of a social relationship which embodies certain common values and procedures and meet certain basic needs of the society".
 - A. Horton and Hunt
 - B. K. Marx
 - C. E. Durkheim
 - D. M. Weber
- 47. Who wrote the book the "Elementary forms of religious life"?
 - A. August Comte
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. Emile Durkheim

48. In the book "Elementary forms of religious life" the religion that is studied is
A. Totemism
B. Protestantism
C. Hinduism
D. Naturism
49. The term denoting the idea that spirits in habit both living and non living objects is
A. Religion
B. Animism
C. Ancestor worship
D. Naturism
50. Vilas is living with his parent, one unmarried sister and two cousins. He is living in a
A. Joint Family
B. Nuclear Family
C. Extended Family D. None of these
D. None of these
51. The oldest and the simplest type of society is
A. Hunting and food gathering
B. Industrial
C. Agricultural
D. Horticultural
52. Generally, societies consist of only 30 to 40 members.
A. Agricultural Societies
B. Hunting Societies
C. Horticultural Societies
D. Industrial Societies
53. The nature of society is Nomadic.
A. Hunting Society
B. Agricultural Society

C. Horticultural Societies

D. Industrial Societies
54. Religion in this society is not developed.

B. C.	Hunting & Food gathering Agricultural Society Both A and B None of the above
55. Which of th	ne following societies is based on subsistence?
B. C.	Horticultural Society Hunting and Food Gathering Both A and B None of the above
56	Society came into existence in the Middle East in about 4000 BC
B. C.	Agricultural Society Hunting and Food Gathering Industrial Society Horticultural Society
57	Society is based in slash and burn technology.
В. С.	Industrial Society Hunting Society Food Gathering Society Horticultural Society
58. Which of th	ne following society was the first to support the institution of slavery.
В. С.	Industrial Society Hunting Society Food Gathering Society Horticultural Society

59. Which of the following society is based on harnessing of animal power.
A. Agricultural SocietyB. Hunting and Food GatheringC. Industrial SocietyD. Horticultural Society
60. The first appearance of the full time permanent army was made in societies.
A. Agricultural SocietyB. Hunting and Food GatheringC. Industrial SocietyD. Horticultural Society
61. Poets, writers, artists, scientists were encouraged and new cultural artefacts such as paintings, statues, buildings and stadiums came into existence in the societies.
A. Feudal SocietyB. Hunting and Food GatheringC. Industrial SocietyD. Horticultural Society
62 societies emerged in Europe at that stage when the state was unable to exercise direct control over the population.
A. Feudal SocietyB. Hunting and Food GatheringC. Industrial SocietyD. Horticultural Society
63. In the early periods of
A. Horticultural societyB. Feudal SocietyC. Industrial SocietyD. All of these
64. The industrial mode of production began in
A. EnglandB. FranceC. GermanyD. Russia

65. Secondary in which of the	groups like corporations, political parties, business houses came into existence se societies?
B. C.	Horticultural society Feudal Society Industrial Society All of these
	to, "Social Change refers to change in the social structure or in the relationship between the institution".
A.	T.B. Bottomore
	Charles Darwin
	Karl Marx
D.	Auguste Comte
	t of implies order, change and composition by the process of atural selection.
A.	Evolution
B.	Change
	Society
D.	Sociology
	ne following theory is based on the assumptions that history of human societies history of development from a simple, to complex society.
	Classical Evolutionary Theory
	Conflict Theory
	Functionalist Theory All of these
69. According	to society passed through three stages: Theological, and Scientific stage.
	Auguste Comte
B	Charles Darwin

C. Karl Marx

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	1)	N	โล	nl	he	11	m

B. Talcott ParsonsC. Karl Marx

70. Which of the	ne following stage marked the belief in super natural?
В. С.	Metaphysical Stage Theological stage All above these None of these
71. Thesociety.	views exogenous forces as the source of major changes in the
B. C.	Functionalist Conflict All above these None of these
	ed that cultural manifestations and social institutions were closely related to of human needs.
B. C.	Functionalist Conflict All above these None of these
73. Who among	gst the following are functionalists?
В. С.	Kingsley Davis Talcott Parsons All above these None of these
74. Who among	gst the following is not a functionalist?
A.	Kingsley Davis

75. A theory of is a theory that sets to uncover the general condition to maintain stability in the society.
A. Social equilibriumB. Conflict theoryC. All above theseD. None of these
76. Which of the following theorists explain change in terms of antagonism and tension producing elements?
A. Conflict theoristsB. Functionalist theoristC. All above theseD. None of these
77. These theorists focus on instability and conflicting areas of societies.
A. Conflict theoristsB. Functionalist theoristC. All above theseD. None of these
78. In the basis of conflict is to be found in the social relations of production.
A. MarxismB. FunctionalismC. EvolutionismD. Traditionalism
79. According to Marx, the own the means of production.
A. BourgeoiseB. Proletariats

D. None of these

	All above these None of these
80. According to	Marx, Who doesn't own the means of production?
B. C.	Bourgeoise Proletariats All above these None of these
81. Who traced to?	the biological evolution of living organisms in his thesis "Origin of Species"
	A. Auguste ComteB. Charles DarwinC. Karl MarxD. Talcott Parsons
82. The social ev	A. Unilinear Evolution B. Divergent Evolution C. Cyclical Evolution D. Linear Evolution
83. The oldest an	nd the simplest type of society is
	A. Hunting and food gatheringB. IndustrialC. AgriculturalD. Horticultural
84. Generally, _	societies consist of only 30 to 40 members.

A. Hunting SocietyB. Agricultural SocietyC. Horticultural SocietyD. Industrial Society
86. Religion in this society is not developed.
A. Hunting & Food gatheringB. Agricultural SocietyC. Horticultural SocietyD. Industrial Society
87. Which of the following societies is based on subsistence ?
A. Horticultural SocietyB. Hunting and Food GatheringC. Agricultural SocietyD. Industrial Society
88 Society came into existence in the Middle East in about 4000 BC.

A. Agricultural SocietiesB. Hunting SocietiesC. Horticultural SocietiesD. Industrial Societies

85. The nature of ______ society is Nomadic.

E C	A. Agricultural Society B. Hunting and Food Gathering C. Industrial Society D. Horticultural Society
89	Society is based in slash and burn technology.
	A. Industrial Society
	B. Hunting Society
	C. Food Gathering SocietyD. Horticultural Society
	2. 110.000000000000000000000000000000000
90. Which o	f the following society was the first to support the institution of slavery.
	A. Industrial Society
	B. Hunting Society
	C. Food Gathering SocietyD. Horticultural Society
	D. Horticultural Society
91. Which o	f the following society is based on harnessing of animal power.
A	A. Agricultural Society
	B. Hunting and Food Gathering
	C. Industrial Society D. Horticultural Society
L	7. Horticultural Society
92. The first	appearance of the full time permanent army was made in societies.
	A. Agricultural Society
	B. Hunting and Food Gathering
	C. Industrial SocietyD. Horticultural Society
	D. Hornentural Society

	e encouraged and new cultural artefacts such as ms came into existence in the societ	ties.
A. Feudal SocioB. Hunting andC. Industrial SoD. Horticultura	d Food Gathering ociety	
94 societies emerged in E exercise direct control over the populati	Europe at that stage when the state was unable to ion.	
A. Feudal SocioB. Hunting andC. Industrial SoD. Horticultura	d Food Gathering ociety	
	, the link between a noble and his peasants reement which ended upon the death of either par	
A. HorticulturaB. FeudalismC. Industrial SoD. All of the th	ociety	
96. The nobles had a privileged status w	which was hereditary in nature in the socie	ety.
A. HorticulturaB. Feudal SocieC. Industrial SoD. All of the th	ety ociety	
97. The and emerge	ed as two distinct classes.	

A. Nobility and Serfs

B. Peasants an	d Serfs		
C. Nobility and Peasants			
D. None of the these			
98. The power of the	was considered as supreme in the Feudal Society.		
A.	Church		
B.	King		
C.	Peasants		
D.	Nobility		
99 The industrial mode o	f production began. In		
)). The maustral mode o	i production oegan. in		
A.	England		
	France		
C.	Germany		
D.	Russia		
100. Education evolved in	which of the following societies?		
Λ	Horrigultural acciety		
	Horticultural society Feudal Society		
	Industrial Society		
	Peasants and Serfs		
D.	reasants and Seris		
5 0 2	e corporations, political parties, business houses came into		
existence in which of these	e societies ?		
A. Horticultura	al society		
B. Feudal Soci	•		
C. Peasants an			
D. Industrial S			
	•		
102. The importance of fai	mily and kinship loosened in which of these societies?		
A.	Horticultural society		
B.	Feudal Society		

	C. Peasants and SerfsD. Industrial Society	
	society is dominated l mation, innovation, finance	by a manufacturing based economy and on the and services.
A. HorticulturB. Feudal SocC. Industrial SD. Post indust	iety Society	
104. According to	Harry M. Johnson "A	is a system of social interaction."
B. Sch C. Rel		
105. Which of the	following are the main cha	racteristics of social group ?
B. Mu C. We	lection of Individual tual Awareness - Feeling B and C	
106. Which of the	following points mark the	importance of a group life ?
107. The book " Fo	A. Groups make survB. Growing IndividuC. TerrorismD. Boredomolkways" was written by ?	1
	G Sumner	
B. Aug	guste Comte	

C. Karl Marx

D. Emile Durkheim

108. Which of the following do not constitute as the 'INGROUP"?		
A. Family		
B. Linguistic group		
C. Caste group		
D. Sports Teams		
109. Which of the following group is considered as less worthy?		
A. In-group		
B. Outgroup		
C. Reference GroupD. Individual		
110 .Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of a Primary Group ?		
A. Close intimate relationships B. Small Size		
C. Face to face relationshipD. Contractual Relationship		
111. An electronic community is called a community.		
A. Virtual		
B. Personal		
C. In-group		
D. Out group		
112. An is a forum where people can discuss thoughts or idea topics.	as on various	
A. Online message board		
B. E-mail		
C. Phone		
D. pager		

113. The development of online at the same time they were.	_— allowed people to talk to whoever was online
A. EmailB. Chat roomsC. text messageD. pager	
114 are the most interactive	of all virtual community forms.
A. Virtual worldsB. EmailsC. FacebookD. Chat rooms	
115. Which of the following is not an examp	ole of social networking sites?
A. FacebookB. TwitterC. InstagramD. Text Message	
116 . What are the disadvantages of Internet	Services?
A. Paying BillsB. Video ConferenceC. Growing alienationD. Video Games	
117. According to sociologists, Primary Gro	ups display a
A. Personal Orienta	tion

B. Contractual Relation

C. Hierarchical Communication

D. Voluntary Membership

118. Any social p	patterns undesirable consequence for the operation of a society is called as
·	
	A. Social Life
	B. Social Dysfunction
	C. Social structure
	D. Social Demand
119. In which of ?	the following groups there is a higher possibility of not knowing the person
	A. Deignager Chang

- A. Primary Group
- B. Secondary Group
- C. Online Community
- D. In group
- 120. Who classified groups into In-group and Out-group?
 - A. W.G Sumner
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. Manheim
- 121. The word sociology is derived from
 - A. Greek words
 - B. Latin words
 - C. Both Greek and Latin words
 - D. English and French word
- 122. Which of the following intellectual factor is responsible for rise of sociology?
 - A. Industrial Revolution
 - B. French Revolution
 - C. Globalization Process

D. The enlightenment Period

123. Whose definition of sociology	focused on the study of social action to which people
attach a subjective meaning?	

- A. Emile Durkheim
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Max Weber
- D. Herbert Spencer

124. Who talked about two broad areas in sociology, namely social statics and social dynamics.

- A. August Comte
- B. Max Weber
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Herbert Spencer

125. Who explained the hierarchy of the Sciences?

- A. August Comte
- B. Max Weber
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Herbert Spencer

126. Who defined "Sociology is science of society"?

- A. August Comte
- B. Max Weber
- C. Ward
- D. Herbert Spencer

127. Who defined the sociology is scientific study of society?
A. Ward
B. George Simmel
C. Giddins
D. Max Weber
128. Which of following is George Simmel's definition of sociology?
A. it is a subject which studies human inter-relationship.
B. sociology is scientific study of society
C. Sociology is science of society
D. Science which attempts imperative understanding of social actions
129.Sorokin is the main exponent of Synthetic school of thought.
A. True
B. False
C. Partially True
D. Partially False
130.Synthetic School of Thought believes that sociology should study society as a whole
A. True
B. False
C. Partially True
D. Partially False

131.Max Weber, who is the chief exponent of Formalistic school of thought.
A 77
A. True
B. False
C. Partially True
D. Partially False
132.Formal school of thought believes that scope of sociology should not be generalized
A. True
B. False
C. Partially True
D. Partially False
133. The Phrase sociological imagination has been coined by
A. Gouldner
B. Merton
C. Mills
D. Bottomore
134. Who classified the society according to volume and density.
A. August Comte
B. Emile Durkheim
C. Simmel
D. Tonnis
135. Who is famous for his concept of "social fact"?

B. Max Weber
C. George Mead
D. Emile Durkheim
136. Which of the following can be associated with August Comte?
A. Materialism
B. Symbolism
C. Positivism
D. Idealism
137.As aspect of Karl Marx's concept of mode of production is
A. Labour and management
A. Labour and management B. Capital and labour
B. Capital and labour
B. Capital and labour C. Technology and labour
B. Capital and labour C. Technology and labour
B. Capital and labour C. Technology and labour
B. Capital and labour C. Technology and labour D. Forces of production
B. Capital and labour C. Technology and labour D. Forces of production
B. Capital and labour C. Technology and labour D. Forces of production 138.Who consider ideology as a part of super structure
B. Capital and labourC. Technology and labourD. Forces of production138.Who consider ideology as a part of super structureA. Bonald
B. Capital and labourC. Technology and labourD. Forces of production138.Who consider ideology as a part of super structureA. BonaldB. Karl Marx
B. Capital and labour C. Technology and labour D. Forces of production 138.Who consider ideology as a part of super structure A. Bonald B. Karl Marx C. Rousseau

A. Bonald
B. Karl Marx
C. Rousseau
D. Montesquieu
140.Conflict theory of Dahrendorf is based on
A. Authority relation
B. State
C. Mind
D. Division of labour
141. Who among the following has defined "Society as a web of social relationships"?
A. Auguste Comte
B. E. H. Page
C. R. M. Maclver
D. Morris Ginsberg
142. Which of the following is not the function of social system?
A. To maintain continuity
B. To ensure social stability
C. To maintain economic self -sufficiency
D. To promote social integration

143. When two or more persons mutually influence each others behaviour, the process is labelled as:
A. Social Event
B. Social Behaviour
C. Social Action
D. Social Interaction
144. Who is known for his concept of social action?
A. Pareto
B. Marx
C. Durkheim
D. Weber
145.Parsons's theory of social system represents :
A. Functionalist theory
B. Conflict theory
C. Interactionist theory
D. Phenomenological theory
146. Who is written the book "Society, Culture and Personality"?
A. Sorokin
B. Karl Marx

C. Emile Durkheim

D. Max Weber

147. Which perspective says that we live in a society, based on exchange principles of value and profit.?
A. Functionalist
B. Structuralist
C. Interactionist
D. Critical
148. Who among the following is a associated with the German term Verstehen?
A. August Comte
B. Robert Merton
C. Max Weber
D. Karl Marx
149. Which of the following thinker does not have a functionalist approach?
A. Talcott Parsons
B. Coser
C. Durkheim
D. Karl Marx
150. Who among the following is associated with the theory of suicide?
A. Talcott Parsons

B. Coser
C. Durkheim
D. Karl Marx
151. Who of the following is known for Dramaturgical approach?
A. Herbert Blumer
B. Max Weber
C. Herold Garfinkle
D. Goffman
152. Who is known as the founder of the interactionist perspective ?
A. George Herbert Mead
B. Max Weber
C. Durkheim
D. Karl Marx
153. The concept of 'generalized other' was put forward by-
A. George Herbert Mead
B. Max Weber
C. Durkheim
D. Karl Marx

- A. Ralf Dahrendorf
- B. Max Weber
- C. Durkheim
- D. Karl Marx