

Semester- 5 Theoretical Sociology – Paper 4

1. In the history of the development of sociology, ----- is known as a period of remarkable intellectual development and change in philosophical thought.
 - A. Industrial revolution
 - B. Period of enlightenment
 - C. Urbanization
 - D. Religious change

2. The theorists who were most directly and positively influenced by the enlightenment thinking were
 - A. Auguste Comte and Durkheim
 - B. Saint Simon and Durkheim
 - C. Karl Marx and Karl Manheim
 - D. Alexis de Tocqueville and Karl Marx

3. Who coined the term Sociology
 - A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Saint – Simon
 - C. Auguste Comte
 - D. Karl Marx

4. The scientific view developed by Auguste Comte is known as
 - A. Philosophical science
 - B. Positive philosophy
 - C. Negative philosophy
 - D. Scientific philosophy

5. Auguste Comte initially called Sociology -----
 - E. Social dynamics
 - F. Social system
 - G. Social physics
 - H. Social science

6. ‘The Law of Three Stages’ is an idea developed by
 - A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. George Simmel

7. The second stage in ‘the Law of Three stages’ is

- A. Theological stage
 - B. Meta-physical stage
 - C. Evolutionary stage
 - D. Positive stage
8. The third stage in the Law of Three Stages is known as
- A. Positive stage
 - B. Theological stage
 - C. Evolutionary stage
 - D. Metaphysical stage
9. Comte's theory of social dynamics is founded on
- A. Social statics
 - B. Hierarchy of Sciences
 - C. The Law of three stages
 - D. Social physics
10. Auguste Comte's law of three stages about the development of society include
- A. Feudal, Industrial and mechanical
 - B. Positive, negative and neutral
 - C. Theological, metaphysical and positive
 - D. Inequality, conflict and equality
11. In which year Auguste Comte was born
- A. 1789
 - B. 1798
 - C. 1759
 - D. 1799
12. 'Principles of Sociology' is a work done by
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Emile Durkheim
 - D. Max Webber
13. Who among the following is known as 'Social Darwinist'
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Gerorge Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
14. What were the intellectual forces operative during the nineteenth century?

- A. Rationalism
- B. Humanitarianism
- C. Empiricism
- D. All of them.

15. Who is known as the founding father of Sociology?

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. George Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

16. The term 'Organic analogy' is associated with

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. George Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

17. Who among the following stressed upon the interdependence of different parts of society

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. George Simmel
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Herbert Spencer

18. The concept of 'Social evolution' was developed by

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. George Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

19. Who coined the phrase 'survival of the fittest' in the course of social evolution?

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. George Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

20. 'Social statics' is written by

- A. George Simmel
- B. Emile Durkheim
- C. Herbert Spencer
- D. Auguste Comte

21. 'First Principle' is the work by
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Gerorge Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
22. The Man Versus The State' is written by
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Gerorge Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
23. Who among the following viewed society as an organism with interrelated parts
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Gerorge Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
24. In which year Herbert Spencer was born
- A. 1920
 - B. 1821
 - C. 1820
 - D. 1870
25. Spencer's famous work 'Principles of Sociology' was published in the year
- A. 1880
 - B. 1870
 - C. 1845
 - D. 1854
26. Who argued that the society and living organisms have similarities in structure and function?
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Gerorge Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
27. Who coined the term "Sociology"?
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Gerorge Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim

28. Comte, through his 'Law of Three Stages' clearly established a close association between
- A. Intellectual evolution and Social progress
 - B. Social change and Social dynamics
 - C. Social structures and social statics
 - D. Social laws and social change
29. For the contemporary sociologists, social statics and social dynamics refers to
- A. The study of sociology
 - B. Social structure and function
 - C. Social structure and social status
 - D. Social interdependence
30. 'Positive Philosophy' is the work done by
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. George Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
31. Anomie refers to
- A. A construct, or a made-up model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
 - B. The study of small groups.
 - C. A condition of instability resulting from a breakdown of standards and values or from a lack of purpose or ideals
 - D. A set of statements that seeks to explain problems, actions, or behaviour
32. Durkheim introduced the concept of 'anomie' was in his study of
- A. Suicide
 - B. Social control
 - C. Social progress
 - D. Modernization
33. Elementary forms of religious life is a famous work of
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. George Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
34. According to Durkheim, anomie is caused by
- A. Division of labour and rapid social change from traditional to modern society

- B. Too much pressure from the state
 - C. When poverty is eradicated from a society
 - D. High educational attainment of a group in a society
35. Who introduced the term 'anomie' in the study of society
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Gerorge Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
36. Durkheim argued that the task of sociology should be the study of ----
- A. Social progress
 - B. Social facts
 - C. Anomie
 - D. Consciousness
37. 'Suicide' was published in the year
- A. 1897
 - B. 1987
 - C. 1798
 - D. 1879
38. 'Suicide' is authored by
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Gerorge Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
39. The Division of Labour in Society is a great work by
- A. Emile Durkheim
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Auguste Comte
 - D. Gerorge Simmel
40. Elementary forms of religious life was published in the year
- A. 1912
 - B. 1920
 - C. 1914
 - D. 1917
41. Durkheim was born in the year

- A. 1868
- B. 1857
- C. 1856
- D. 1858

42. Emile Durkheim died in the year

- A. 1916
- B. 1918
- C. 1917
- D. 1919

43. According to Durkheim the central characteristic of religion was

- A. Sacred-profane dichotomy
- B. Life after death
- C. Highly superstitious
- D. Elimination of all forms of discrimination

44. The term used by Durkheim to indicate the communal beliefs, morals and attitudes of a society

- A. Collective morals
- B. Collective consciousness
- C. Collective behaviour
- D. Collective conscience

45. Who said that society is a 'reality sui generis?'

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

46. According to Durkheim, social solidarity depends on the extent of

- A. Discrimination
- B. Alienation
- C. Division of labour
- D. Gender inequality

47. According to Durkheim primitive societies are characterised by

- A. Mechanical solidarity
- B. Organic solidarity
- C. Nominal solidarity
- D. Attitudinal solidarity

48. Durkheim denoted the establishment of specified jobs for specific people as

- A. The division of gender
- B. The division of labour
- C. The division of rules
- D. The division of solidarity

49. The binding force between individual and society in primitive societies is regarded as

- A. Conscience collective
- B. Totemism
- C. Social facts
- D. Suicide

50. According to Durkheim, modern societies are characterised by

- A. Mechanical solidarity
- B. Organic solidarity
- C. Nominal solidarity
- D. Attitudinal solidarity

51. The term conscience collective was used by Durkheim to indicate

- A. Shared taboos
- B. Fashion sense among the members
- C. Shared belief system
- D. Kinship system

52. Max weber was born in the year

- A. 1764
- B. 1864
- C. 1865
- D. 1765

53. Which of the following is known to be the famous work of Max Weber

- A. The German Ideology
- B. The Sociology of Diaspora
- C. The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism
- D. Suicide

54. The concept of Bureaucracy was given by

- A. Max Weber
- B. Emile Durkheim
- C. Herbert Spencer
- D. Auguste Comte

55. To Max Weber, ideal types are
- A. Social realities
 - B. Sociological phenomena
 - C. Material tools
 - D. Mental constructs
56. How many types of social action are distinguished in Max Weber's sociology?
- A. Six types
 - B. Four types
 - C. Three types
 - D. Five types
57. Zweckrational actions are otherwise known as
- A. Affective Action
 - B. Value oriented action
 - C. Goal oriented action
 - D. Traditional action
58. A value oriented rational action is otherwise called
- A. Wert-rational action
 - B. Zweckrational action
 - C. Traditional action
 - D. Affective action
59. A rational-purposeful action is based on
- A. Value rationality
 - B. Traditional rationality
 - C. Means-end rationality
 - D. Affectionate rationality
60. The type of action guided by customs and longstanding beliefs is
- A. Wert-rational action
 - B. Zweck-rational action
 - C. Traditional action
 - D. Affective action
61. How many types of authorities have been identified by Max Weber based on its claim to legitimacy?
- A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Four
 - D. Five

62. When a person enjoys authority by virtue of his inherited status, then that type of authority is known as

- A. Traditional authority
- B. Charismatic authority
- C. Legal-rational authority
- D. Democratic authority

63. Charismatic authority is characterised by

- A. The supernatural powers possessed by a person
- B. The exceptional personal qualities of a leader
- C. The inherited status
- D. The status occupied by voting

64. According to Max Weber, the basis for the functioning of the legal-rational authority is?

- A. Non-hierarchy
- B. Dysfunctional system
- C. Unwritten laws
- D. Rules

65. Weber's analysis of modern society centred on the concept of..

- A. Rationalization
- B. Modernization
- C. Bureaucracy
- D. Power

66. Who developed the concept of ideal type?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Max Weber
- C. Talcott Parsons
- D. Auguste Comte

67. A systematic interpretive process of understanding the meaning of action from the actor's point of view refers to

- A. Verstehen
- B. Functionalism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Conflict approach

68. 'The Protestant Ethic and the spirit of capitalism' was written by

- A. Auguste Comte

- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

69. Who said that 'Sociology is a science'?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Georg Simmel
- C. Max Weber
- D. Emile Durkheim

70. Talcott Parsons was born in

- A. 1902
- B. 1802
- C. 1702
- D. 1912

71. Talcott Parsons died in

- A. 1979
- B. 1889
- C. 1779
- D. 1999

72. Who among the following has considered human society as a moving equilibrium?

- A. Talcott Parsons
- B. Max Weber
- C. R.K. Merton
- D. None of these

73. Name the theorist who has written Voluntaristic Theory of Social Action ?

- A. Talcott Parsons
- B. Max Weber
- C. R.K. Merton
- D. None of these

74. In the Theory of social system (AGIL Analysis) A stand for

- A. Adapatation
- B. Accomodation
- C. Accuracy
- D. None of these

75. In the Theory of social system (AGIL Analysis) G stand for

- A. Greatness
- B. Gradual
- C. Goal
- D. Game

76. In the Theory of social system (AGIL Analysis) I stand for

- A. Internet

- B. Interanational
- C. Integrated
- D. Individual

77. In the Theory of social system (AGIL Analysis) L stand for

- A. Later
- B. Logic
- C. Latency
- D. None of these

78. Talcott Parson was

- A. Functionalist Thinker
- B. Positivist Thinker
- C. Marxist Thinker
- D. Interactionst Thinker

79. Parson was born in

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. England
- D. USA

80. Parsons was died in

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. England
- D. USA

81. By what term Merton designated the range of role relationships which persons have by virtue of occupying a particular social status ?

- A. Multiple Roles
- B. Role Set
- C. Role Networks
- D. Status Role

82. Who has written on Self Fulfilling Prophecy?

- A. Talcott Parsons
- B. R.K. Mertson
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Emile Durkheim

83. _____ functions in a social structure are intended and obvious.

- A. Manifest
- B. Latent
- C. Relative
- D. Connective

84. _____ functions in a social structure are unintended and not blatantly obvious.

- A. Manifest
- B. Latent
- C. Relative
- D. Connective

85. Identify the type of sociologist Robert Merton was.

- A. Functionalist Thinker
- B. Positivist Thinker
- C. Marxist Thinker
- D. Interactionist Thinker

86. Karl Marx was born in the year

- A. 1818
- B. 1819
- C. 1918
- D. 1817

87. Marx called the distinctive method for the analysis of the historical development of society as

- A. Conflict approach
- B. Neo-Marxist theories
- C. Historical materialism
- D. Dialectical materialism

88. In Marxist theory, the working class is called

- A. The proletariat
- B. Bourgeoisie
- C. Capitalists
- D. Leftists

89. ---- had a dominant intellectual influence on Karl Marx

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Hegel
- C. Max Weber
- D. George Simmel

90. The system in which the capitalists own the means of production is

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Feudalism
- D. Communism

91. The concept of alienation is developed by

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

92. The division of class in a capitalist society is based on

- A. The ownership of property
- B. The changes in relations
- C. The production of commodities
- D. The surplus value

93. The term used to describe Marx's main theoretical perspective for understanding society and history

- A. Historical materialism
- B. Dialectical materialism
- C. Economic determinism
- D. Historical determinism

94. Who is known as the founder of conflict theory?

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

95. According to Karl Marx, the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of

- A. Economic determinism
- B. Exploitation
- C. Class struggles
- D. Alienation

96. Habermas, the theory of communicative action was published in

- A. 1981
- B. 1982
- C. 1983
- D. 1984

97. Structural transformation of the public sphere was written by

- A. Habermas
- B. Gramsci
- C. Garfinkle
- D. Schutz

98. According to Habermas who blended Marx and Weber together

- A. Gramsci
- B. Marx
- C. George Lukas
- D. Morgan

99. Which book of Habermas was published in 1968 and talked about critical theory

- A. Knowledge and human interest
- B. Habitus
- C. Capital
- D. Power

100. Habermas consider what as a roughly modified concept of public sphere

- A. Communicative action
- B. Dramaturgy
- C. Indexicality
- D. Front Stage

101. Antonio Gramsci was born in

- A. Germany
- B. Italy
- C. France
- D. England

102. Antonio Gramsci was

- A. Positivist
- B. Functionalist
- C. Marxist
- D. None of these

103. Prison notes is written by whom

- A. Gramsci
- B. Marx
- C. George Lukas
- D. Morgan

104. In which decade Italian book Prison Notes by Gramsci was translated in English

- A. 1960's
- B. 1970's
- C. 1980's
- D. 1990's

105. In the beginning of Gramsci careers he worked as a full time journalist with which Italian newspaper in 1913

- A. Avanti
- B. The Don
- C. New York Times
- D. Heralds

106. Gramsci belong to which of the following

- A. Neo Marxism
- B. Post modernism
- C. Structural functionalist
- D. Symbolic interactionism

107. According to who, the role of the intellectual was crucial in the context of creating a counter hegemony

- A. Gramsci

- B. Marx
- C. George Lukes
- D. Morgan

108. According to Gramsci, it is important for which class to develop its own organic intellectual

- A. Capitalist Class
- B. Working class
- C. Both and B
- D. None of these

109. Which Marxist was kept in Italy's jail

- A. Habermas
- B. Lukes
- C. Gramsci
- D. Mills

110. Who was the dictator of Italy during Second World War

- A. Hitler
- B. Mussolini
- C. Franco
- D. Stalin

111. When a person enjoys authority by virtue of his inherited status, then that type of authority is known as

- A. Traditional authority
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116. Prison notes is written by whom?

- A. Gramsci
- B. Marx
- C. George Lukas
- D. Morgan

117. The idea of dysfunction was put forward by

- A. Robert K Merton
- B. Emile Durkheim
- C. Auguste Comte
- D. Erving Goffman

118. _____ was the founder of ethnomethodology.

- A. Erving Goffman
- B. Max Weber
- C. Herbert Blumer
- D. Harold Garfinkel

119. Who developed the concept of ideal type?

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- D. Max Weber

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- B. Latent
- C. Relative
- D. Connective

124. Erving Goffman was associated with

- A. Ethnomethodology
- B. Functionalism
- C. Dramaturgy
- D. Neo-functionalism

125. Structural transformation of the public sphere was written by

- A. Habermas
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- B. Lukas
- C. Gramsci
- D. Mills

129. Who coined the term Sociology

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Saint – Simon
- C. Auguste Comte
- D. Karl Marx

130. Impression Management is associated with

- A. Erving Goffman
- B. Harold Garfinkle
- C. Alfred Schutz
- D. Gramsci

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- B. Role Set
- C. Role Networks
- D. Status Role

134. The basic unit of analysis in Erving Goffman's theory is:
- A. the team.
 - B. the individual.
 - C. society.
 - D. the gesture.
135. Which of the following thinkers pioneered dramaturgical analysis?
- A. Charlotte Perkins Gilman
 - B. Robert Park
 - C. Karl Mannheim
 - D. Erving Goffman
136. "Suicide" is authored by
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Georg Simmel
 - D. Emile Durkheim
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- A. The ownership of property
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- A. Positivist
 - B. Functionalist
 - C. Marxist
 - D. Interactionist
140. In the Theory of social system (AGIL Analysis) A stand for
- A. Adaptation
 - B. Accommodation
 - C. Accuracy
 - D. Assimilation