

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

B.A. SOCIOLOGY (2011 Admn. Onwards)

II SEMESTER – CORE COURSE

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

MODULE 1 : *BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY*

- 1) The term society is derived from which word
a) Greek b) Latin c) French
- 2) Man is a social animal
a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Comte
- 3) ‘Sociology is the science of social institutions’
a) Durkheim b) Weber c) Comte
- 4) Sociology is a general science not a pure science- said by
a) Synthetic school b) Specialistic school c) Frankfurt School
- 5) Sociology is a pure and independent science- said by
a) Synthetic school b) Specialistic school c) Frankfurt school
- 6) ‘Society is a web of social relationships’ - said by
a) MacIver b) Comte c) Spencer
- 7) A social group with some degree of ‘we feeling’ and living in a given area.

- a) Society b) Community c) Locality
- 8) _____ refers to the organised way of doing things.
a) Institution b) Association c) Community
- 9) _____ consists of two or more individuals among whom we find an established pattern of interaction.
a) Social system b) Social structure c) Social relationship
- 10) Positive philosophy is the famous work of_____
a) Comte b) Weber c) Durkheim
- 11) _____ is the system of social interaction
a) Social system b) Social processes c) Social group
- 12) _____ introduced small groups and large groups
a) P.A Sorokin b) F.Q Giddings c) George Simmel
- 13) _____ has divided groups into horizontal and vertical
a) P.A Sorokin b) C.H Cooley c) Ferdinand Tonnies
- 14) The author of folkways
a) W.G Sumner b) Bogardus c) George Simmel
- 15) _____ has introduced the term primary groups.
a) Kingsley Davis b) G.H Mead c) C.H Cooley
- 16) A social group characterised by face-to-face relationship
a) Primary group b) Secondary group c) In-group
- 17) Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy
a) Secondary groups b) Primary groups c) Organised groups
- 18) Groups which serve as points of comparison
a) In-group b) Reference group c) Ideal group

- 19) A social unit of which individuals are not a part or with which they do not identify.
a) Secondary groups b) Out groups c) Unorganised groups
- 20) The ----- perspective was the earliest theoretical perspective in Sociology
a) Evolutionary b) Functionalist c) Structuralist
- 21) ----- theories assume that societies are in constant state of change, in which conflict is a permanent feature.
a) Functionalist b) Conflict c) Interactionalist
- 22) ----- refers to the enduring orderly and patterned relationships between the elements of a society.
a) Social system b) Social interaction c) Social structure
- 23) The systematic ordering of social relations by facts of choice and decision
a) Social structure b) Social system c) Social organization
- 24) Law of three stages is the one of the major theories of -----.
a) Comte b) Spencer c) Durkheim
- 25) ----- has divided sociology into social statics and social dynamics.
a) Comte b) Spencer c) Weber
- 26) ----- are merely the characteristic ways in which interaction occurs.
a) Social processes b) Social interaction c) Social relationships
- 27) ----- is a process whereby men interpenetrate the minds of each other
a) Social interaction b) Social network c) Social process
- 28) ----- refer to any recurring pattern of social behaviour
a) Social function b) Social structure c) Social system
- 29) ----- refer to the interdependence of parts in groups
a) Social organizational b) Social groups c) Social system

- 30) ----- is a unique possession of man
a) Custom b) Culture c) Folkways
- 31) ----- implies statuses and division of labour
a) Social organization b) Informal organization c) Formal organization
- 32) -----was considered the Father of Sociology
a) Herbert Spencer b) Max Weber c) Auguste Comte
- 33) Comte introduced the word “Sociology” for the first time in his famous work-----
a) Positive philosophy b) Positive polity c) System of positive politics
- 34) -----has classified communities into Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft
a)Ferdinand Tonnies b) Max Weber c) Karl Max
- 35) The study of every day behaviour in situations of face-to –face interaction is usually called -----Sociology
a) Macro b) Micro c) General
- 36) -----is the analysis of large social systems
a) Micro Sociology b) Macro Sociology c) General Sociology
- 37) It was----- who for the first time made a sociological analysis of formal organisation
a) Emile Durkheim b) Karl Marx c) Max Weber
- 38) The main advocate of the theory ‘Social Darwinism’
a)Herbert Spencer b) Charles Darwin c) Emile Durkheim
- 39) Sociology emerged as an independent and separate discipline around the middle of the -----
a) 17th century b) 18th century c) 19th century
- 40) -----refers to the reciprocal contact between two or more persons.
a) Social system b) Society c) Social process

MODULE 2: *SOCIALISATION*

1. The process of moulding and shaping the personality of the human infant is called _____
 - a) Individualisation
 - b) Socialisation
 - c) Shaping
 - d) Humanisation

2. Who says man is a social animal?
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) Max Weber
 - c) Mead
 - d) Karl Max

3. The development self is closely associated with _____
 - a) Internalisation of Norms
 - b) Analysis of the culture
 - c) Categorisation of values
 - d) rejection of bad habits

4. _____ refers to the process in which the norms become a part of the personality
 - a) Culture
 - b) Aculturation
 - c) Universalisation
 - d) Internalisation of norms

5. The internal forces relevant to the process of socialization are
 - a) Values,Beliefs,Attitudes,Norms
 - b) Understanding,Analysis,Synthesis, Synthesis,Application
 - c) Reflexes,Instincts,Urges,Capacities,Comprehension, Educability
 - d) Perceptions,Reception,Analysis,Application

6. Who defined socialization is the process of working together, of developing group responsibility, or being guided by the welfare needs of others?
 - a) Ogburn
 - b) Lundberg
 - c) Johnoson
 - d) Bogardus

7. Who put forward the proposition that society is mental?
 - a) CH Cooley
 - b) GH Mead
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) Spencer

8. Ian Robeston wrote the book titled “sociology” in the year
 - a) 1977
 - b) 1987
 - c) 1897
 - d) 1967

- a) Childhood
c) Adolescence
- b) Adult hood
d) Oldage
18. -----is the process where is the stripping away of learned patterns and substitution of new ones for them
- a) Primary socialization
c) Re socialization
- b) Developmental socialization
d) Anticipatory socialisation
19. A newly wedded house wife may be forced to become a prostitute in a brothel is an example of ----- socialization
- a) Secondary socialization
c) Anticipatory socialization
- b) Primary socialization
d) Re socialization
20. Who is remarked as “for the new born child there is no objective reality, no space, no time and no casualty?”
- a) Johnson
c) Allport
- b) Freud
d) Mead
21. According to ----- the child goes through some six stages before he is able to understand that there are external objects with an existence of their own
- a) Bruner
c) Vygoski
- b) Piaget
d) Norm Chomsky
22. -----refers to the objects that the child construct in his own mind
- a) Constructed images
c) Internalised objects
- b) Developed concepts
d) Comprehended symbols
23. The cognitive aspect of socialization refers to the development of -----abilities
- a) Psychomotor
c) Conative
- b) Affective
d) Cognitive
24. Who opines that the individual as actively trying to make sense of the world rather than being passively conditioned by it?
- a) Durkheim
c) Piaget
- b) Johnson
d) Lundburg

33. Who has placed before us the proposition “society is mental”
- a) Freud
b) Mead
c) Cooley
d) Thomas
34. Who held that self and society are two sides of the same coin?
- a) Cooley
b) Freud
c) Thomas
d) Mead
35. The author of the book “Human Nature and Social Order” is.....
- a) Borgardus
b) MacIver
c) Cooley
d) Westermack
36. Which theory states that the individual develops the idea of self through the contact with the primary group particularly with the members of the family?
- a) Collective representation
b) Definition of the situation
c) Theory of self
d) Looking Glass Self
37. Who says “I am not what I think I am, I am not what you think I am, I am What I think you think I am”
- a) C.H Cooley
b) W.I Thomas
c) Freud
d) G.H Mead
38. Who opines that individual comes to know about himself by what is known as role playing
- a) GH Mead
b) Ginsberg
c) Gidding
d) Lapiere
39. “ In seeing himself as others see him, the individual is actually putting himself in the place of others, and imaging what their response might be” is called as -----
- a) Acquisition of behaviour
b) Role playing
c) Internalisation of roles
d) Game analysis
40. The members who satisfy the immediate needs of newborn infants are called
- a) Generalised others
b) Significant others
c) Strangers
d) All the above
41. G H Mead says -----is the product of social interaction

- a) Culture
c) Self
- b) Values
d) All the above
42. Who is the founder of “Psychoanalysis?”
- a) Jean Piaget
c) Durkheim
- b) Cooley
d) Sigmund Freud
43. -----refers to the animal impulses of man
- a) Ego
c) Id
- b) Super ego
d) Personality
44. Super ego based on the ----- principle
- a) Pleasure principle
c) Moral principle
- b) Reality principle
d) Cultural principles
45. Who developed the “theory of definition of the situations?”
- a) Herbert Spencer
c) Comte
- b) Max weber
d) W I Thomas
46. The theory of collective representations is developed by -----
- a) Karl Marx
c) Anna Freud
- b) Durkheim
d) Cattel
47. ----- refers to the ideas and ideals of a growth up on which the individual unconsciously depends for his ideas, attitudes and behaviour
- a) Shared behaviour
c) Group Morale
- b) Collective representation
d) Group responsibility
48. The agents of socialization are
- a) Family
c) Pear group
- b) Parents
d) All the above
49. Who says that socialization consists of the “complex process of interaction though which the individual learns the habits, believes, skills and standards of judgment that are necessary for his effective participation in social groups and communities?”
- a) Kingsley Davis
b) HE Barnes

c) Lundberg

d) CA Ellwood

50. The process where the adult members learn the rules and values of society is called

a) Adult socialization

b) Child socialization

c) Personality

d) None of the above

MODULE 3 : CULTURE, PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY

1. Culture has two essential qualities. They are
 - a) transmitted and shared
 - b) learned and shared
 - c) learned and forgotten
 - d) Shared and communicated.
2. The process by which an individual learns the culture of their society is known as
 - a) Socialisation
 - b) Internalisation
 - c) Sanskritisation
 - d) Modernization
3. The study of a society becomes incomplete without a proper understanding of
 - a) The culture of that society
 - b) Rules and Regulations of that society
 - c) Arts and literature of that society
 - d) Education and government system of that society
4. Only man is born and brought up in a
 - a) Natural environment
 - b) Cultural environment
 - c) Artificial environment
 - d) Original environment
5. Who defined culture is the “realm of styles, of values, of emotional attachment, of intellectual adventures”
 - a) Morgan
 - b) Edward Tylor
 - c) Maclver and Page
 - d) Sir James Frazer
6. Peer group is a group whose members share
 - a) Similar values
 - b) Similar play ground
 - c) Similar circumstances
 - d) Similar study circle and books

7. Peer groups are often of a
- Similar culture
 - Similar race and colour
 - Similar height
 - Similar age
8. Every culture contains a large number of guideline which direct conduct in a particular situation. Such guidelines are known as
- Culture
 - Folkways
 - Mores
 - Norms
9. A norm is a
- Specific guide to action
 - Culture of society
 - Guideline for socialization
 - Guide for social interaction
10. Norms are enforced by
- Positive sanction
 - Negative sanction
 - Order
 - Positive and negative sanction
11. Norms are imposed through _____ means of social control
- Formal and legal
 - Formal and informal
 - Cultural
 - Informal and illegal
12. A value is a belief that something is
- Moral
 - Very productive in society
 - Good and desirable
 - Cultural
13. All members of society occupy a number of social positions known as
- Role
 - Prestige
 - Esteem
 - Status
14. A social group is a
- Association of people
 - Organisation of people
 - Gathering of people

- d) System of social interaction
15. A group involves some degree of _____ among its members for the attainment or common goals
- a) Cooperation
 - b) Conflict
 - c) Competition
 - d) Association
16. Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and other capabilities acquired by man as
- a) member of society – it is said by
 - b) Talcott Parsons
 - c) W F Green
 - d) Tylor
 - e) Timascheff
17. To prepare one for future roles is
- a) Futurisation
 - b) Prediction
 - c) Anticipatory socialization
 - d) Internalisation
18. Personality is expressed through
- a) Habits, tendencies and thinking
 - b) Habits and behavior
 - c) Thinking
 - d) Tendencies and thinking
19. The unification of individuals socio psychological behavior is reflected in
- a) The way individual behaves
 - b) His personality
 - c) His social interaction
 - d) His culture
20. _____ is a person who is taken as the point of reference in a discussion
- a) Individual
 - b) Id
 - c) Ego
 - d) Superego
21. Which is the following statements is true
- a) Cooperation is based on emotional relationship harmony and intimacy
 - b) Accommodation is the situation of tolerating one another without
 - c) Cooperation
 - d) Accommodation
22. In which process is the individual united with the group.

- a) Integration
 - b) Socialisation
 - c) Cooperation
 - d) Accommodation
23. When the individual stand up against the group the process is called
- a) Conflict
 - b) Completion
 - c) Alienation
 - d) Un socialization
24. When the individual is ex-communicated or the membership of the group is prohibited for him/her the process is called
- a) Isolation
 - b) Cooperation
 - c) Tolerance
 - d) Discrimination
25. The process of learning that takes place in group situation is called
- a) Socialisation
 - b) Culturisation
 - c) Routinisation
 - d) Acculturation
26. Whose definition is this “Personality indicates the individual organized tendency of working, seeing, thinking and feeling”?
- a) W F Green
 - b) New Comb
 - c) Herskovits
 - d) R E Park
27. The groups from which the individual extracts his behavior and cultural norms are called
- a) Cultural groups
 - b) Homogenous groups
 - c) Reference groups
 - d) Ought to be groups
28. Discrimination refers to _____ against any individual group
- a) Negative action
 - b) Negative attitude
 - c) Negative labeling
 - d) Negative Report
29. Which among the following is not correct about culture?
- a) Culture traits can be acquired through socialization and habits
 - b) Culture is something collective
 - c) Culture never passed on with the help of language

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30. Trait is
- Social trend at present
 - Social trend of the past
 - The smallest unit of culture
 - The smallest unit of personality
31. Non material culture may consist of
- Words people use, the ideas, customs and belief they hold and the habits they follow.
 - Non Manufactured items
 - Manufactured items which people use in cultural way
 - Culture which teaches a particular behavior for particular situation
32. The material culture is always the outgrowth of the non material culture. The statement is
- True
 - False
 - Partially true
 - Can happen provided with stimuli
33. A cluster of related traits is called
- Culture norms
 - Culture complex
 - Cultural collectively
 - Cultural uniformity
34. Who has propounded the theory of cultural lag?
- W F Ogburn
 - Nim Koff
 - Bogardus
 - Oscar Lewis
35. The acquisition of foreign culture by the subject people is called
- Assimilation
 - Acculturation
 - Colonisation
 - Subjectisation
36. Cultural relativism means
- Function and meaning of a trait are relative to its cultural setting
 - Culture is relatively rare
 - Culture evolution is relative
 - Cultural diffusion is relative
37. Which among the following is not true about assimilation?
- It brings about cultural diffusion
 - It is historical process
 - Culture contact is there
 - Cultural conflict is there.
38. Interaction between members or groups with different culture is known as
-

- a) Touch of culture
 - b) Cultural diffusion
 - c) Culture contact
 - d) Acculturation
39. The term 'Diffusion' as used by anthropologists refers to the spread of elements of
- a) Customs
 - a) Way of Life
 - b) Culture
 - c) Norm
40. Established modes of thought and action is called
- a) Culture
 - b) Personality
 - c) behavior
 - d) Customs
41. "A scientific theory of culture" is the work of
- a) Frazer
 - b) Radcliffe Brown
 - c) Malinowski
 - d) Redfield
42. Who considered culture as essentially a response to human needs?
- a) Redfield
 - b) Radcliffe Brown
 - c) Malinowski
 - d) Herskowitz
43. The book 'The folk culture of Yucatan' is written by
- a) Oscar Lewis
 - b) R.E.Park
 - c) Redfield
 - d) Max Muller
44. Who has defined culture as a body of shared understandings'?
- a) Redfield
 - b) Tylor
 - c) Frazer
 - d) Herskowitz
45. Normative culture is that sub-division of non material culture that consists of
- a) Norms
 - b) Values
 - c) Mores
 - d) Standard Way
46. When the balance between the material and non-material culture is disrupted by rapid social change, the material culture is left behind This situation is called
- a) left culture

- b) far-culture
 - c) Cultural lag
 - d) Taken culture
47. Culture treats all human products and learned abilities
- a) Equally
 - b) differently
 - c) Insignificant
 - d) great
48. Some norms within a culture are explain out in the open, everyone in the culture is able to formulate the rule' This may be defined as
- a) Explicit culture
 - b) Explicit Norm
 - c) Implicit culture
 - d) Implicit Worm
49. Explicit norms are learned through
- a) Formal means
 - b) Informal means
 - c) inbuilt in human
 - d) Human beings learn it automatically
50. Organized social life emerges from
- a) Social Organization
 - b) Social Interaction
 - c) Social Culture
 - d) Social Group

MODULE 4 : SOCIAL PROCESS

1. _____ processes unite or associate people together by harmonious relationships towards a common end
- a) Associative
 - b) Dissociative
 - c) Interactive
 - d) Emotional
2. The repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life are called _____
- a) Social processes
 - b) Social forms
 - c) Social structure
 - d) Social function
3. Who defined social process as the manner in which the relations of the members of a group, once brought together, acquire a distinctive character.
- a) Ginsberg
 - b) Small
 - c) Mac Iver
 - d) Kingsley Davis

- a) War
- b) Feud
- c) Litigation
- d) Conflict of impersonal ideals

46. When an individual has no contact with other individuals at any time, it is called _____

- a) Co-operation
- b) Isolation
- c) Assimilation
- d) Competition

47. The social process in which opposing groups or persons try to prevent each other from attaining an objective, whether or not they want it for themselves

- a) Co-operation
- b) Contravention
- c) Conflict
- d) Competition

48. Which of the following is an example of Contravention?

- a) Spreading rumours
- b) Playing cricket
- c) Chatting with friends
- d) Delivering a speech

49. When a third party tries to bring about an end to a conflict through compromise and the decision of the third party is binding, it is called _____

- a) Compromise
- b) Arbitration
- c) Conciliation
- d) Mediation

50. When a neutral agent is involved to create a peaceful settlement but his decisions are not binding, it is called _____

- a) Compromise
- b) Arbitration
- c) Conciliation
- d) Mediation

ANSWER KEY

MODULE 1

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 21. b |
| 2. a | 22. c |
| 3. a | 23. c |
| 4. a | 24. a |
| 5. b | 25. a |
| 6. a | 26. a |
| 7. b | 27. a |
| 8. a | 28. b |
| 9. a | 29. a |
| 10. a | 30. b |
| 11. c | 31. c |
| 12. c | 32. c |
| 13. a | 33. a |
| 14. a | 34. a |
| 15. c | 35. b |
| 16. a | 36. b |
| 17. a | 37. c |
| 18. b | 38. a |
| 19. b | 39. c |
| 20. a | 40. b |

MODULE 2

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2.a | 3.a | 4.d |
| 5. c | 6.d | 7.a | 8.a |
| 9. a | 10.c | 11.a | 12.a |
| 13.d | 14.b | 15.b | 16.a |
| 17.b | 18.c | 19.d | 20.a |
| 21.b | 22.c | 23.a | 24.c |

25.c	26.b	27.b	28.b
29.d	30.d	31.c	32.b
33.c	34.a	35.c	36.d
37.a	38.a	39.b	40.b
41.c	42.d	43.c	44.c
45.d	46.b	47.b	48.d
49.c	50.a		

MODULE 3

1	(a)	31(a)
2	(a)	32 (a)
3	(a)	33 (c)
4	(b)	34 (a)
5	(c)	35(a)
6	(c)	36 (a)
7	(d)	37 (d)
8	(d)	38 (c)
9	(a)	39 (c)
10	(d)	40 (d)
11	(a)	41 (c)
12	(c)	42 (c)
13	(d)	43 (c)
14	(d)	44 (a)
15	(a)	45 (a)
16	(c)	46(c)
17	(c)	47 (a)
18	(a)	48 (b)
19	(b)	49 (a)
20	(c)	50 (b)
21	(c)	
22	(a)	

- 23 (c)
- 24 (a)
- 25 (a)
- 26 (b)
- 27 (c)
- 28 (c)
- 29 (d)
- 30 (c)

MODULE 4

- 1. Associative
- 2. Social processes
- 3. Mac Iver
- 4. Conflict
- 5. Dissociative
- 6. Social Interaction
- 7. Contact
- 8. Communication
- 9. Time
- 10. Space
- 11. Latin
- 12. Co-operation
- 13. Language
- 14. Co-operation
- 15. Direct
- 16. Indirect
- 17. Tertiary
- 18. Primary
- 19. Secondary
- 20. Accommodation
- 21. 7
- 22. Compromise
- 23. Toleration
- 24. Conversion
- 25. Sublimation
- 26. Rationalisation
- 27. Assimilation
- 28. Toleration
- 29. Inter marriages
- 30. Cultural similarity
- 31. Isolation
- 32. Prejudice
- 33. Cultural differences
- 34. Competition
- 35. Economic
- 36. Political
- 37. Cultural
- 38. Social
- 39. Competition
- 40. Conflict
- 41. 4
- 42. War
- 43. Feud
- 44. Litigation
- 45. Conflict of impersonal ideals
- 46. Isolation
- 47. Contravention
- 48. Spreading rumours
- 49. Arbitration
- 50. Mediation

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