1. Who coined the term sociology
   A. Herbert Spencer  
   B. Auguste Comte  
   C. Emile Durkheim  
   D. Karl Marx

2. When did the term sociology coined
   A. 1839  
   B. 1732  
   C. 1835  
   D. 1650

3. The term socious derived from which language?
   A. German  
   B. Latin  
   C. Greek  
   D. Roman

4. Which are the words composing the term sociology
   A. Society and community  
   B. Society and Science  
   C. Socious and Logos  
   D. Socious and science

5. Who is called the founding father of sociology?
   A. August Comte  
   B. Emile Durkheim  
   C. Marie Augustus  
   D. Spencer

6. Auguste Comte was a .................sociologist
   A. French  
   B. American  
   C. British  
   D. German

7. When did Comte was born?
   A. 1722  
   B. 1760  
   C. 1798  
   D. 1792

8. Where was Comte born?
   A. Epinal  
   B. Renish  
   C. Trier  
   D. Montpellier
9. What is the meaning of the term *socious* in the word sociology?
   A. Companion  
   B. collection  
   C. Herd  
   D. consensus

10. The term logos derived from which language?
   A. American  
   B. Roman  
   C. Greek  
   D. Latin

11. What is the meaning of logos in the term sociology?
   A. Science/Study  
   B. social  
   C. Society  
   D. Companion

12. Which among the following is a youngest science?
   A. History  
   B. Geography  
   C. Sociology  
   D. Philosophy

13. What is intended by norm?
   A. Specific Guide to action  
   B. framework  
   C. Discipline  
   D. Deviance

14. Which are suitable factors enforce the norms?
   A. Positive and Negative Sanction  
   B. religion and caste  
   C. punishmen’t and arrest  
   D. reinforcement and recognition

15. Who defined “sociology as the science of social phenomena subject to natural and invariable laws?”
   A. Spencer  
   B. Karl Marx  
   C. Durkheim  
   D. Comte

16. Emile Durkheim was a ……………..sociologist
   A. French  
   B. American  
   C. German  
   D. British

17. Who defines “sociology as the science of social institutions?”
   A. Cooley  
   B. Durkheim  
   C. Foucault  
   D. Weber
18. Where was Emile Durkheim born?
   A. Epinal  
   B. Erfurt  
   C. Rhenish  
   D. Hungary

19. When did Durkheim was born in?
   A. 1520  
   B. 1858  
   C. 1850  
   D. 1700

20. Max Weber was a ....................sociologist
   A. British  
   B. American  
   C. Hungarian  
   D. German

21. Where was Weber born?
   A. Erfurt  
   B. Poitiers  
   C. Paris  
   D. Elbiar

22. Who among the following is classical sociologists?
   A. Foucault and Derrida  
   B. Merton and Karl Mannheim  
   C. Comte and Durkheim  
   D. Morris and Hobhouse

23. Who is the author of the book “the Social Order : An Introduction to Sociology.”
   A. Robert Bierstedt  
   B. Robert K Merton  
   C. E B Tylor  
   D. Malinowski

24. Rationalism is a school of thought based on.................
   A. experience  
   B. words  
   C. thought  
   D. reason

25. Empiricism is a school of thought based on ............
   A. Theory  
   B. Reason  
   C. Experience  
   D. thought

26. George Simmel is a ....................sociologist
   A. Austrian  
   B. French  
   C. British  
   D. German
27. Who was the main advocator of Formalistic school?

A. Simmel  
B. Durkheim  
C. Comte  
D. Karl Marx

28. What is the main conceptualization of formalistic school about sociology?

A. Analytic and special  
B. Rational and general  
C. Pure and independent science  
D. Experimental and specific

29. ............are the important sociologists belong to formalistic school of sociology

A. Alfred Vierkannt and Leopol Vonwiese  
B. Durkheim and Karl Marx  
C. Comte and Spencer  
D. Foucault and Derrida

30. Who was the proponent of the terms Gemeinschaft and Gessellschaft in social science?

A. Fredinand Saussure  
B. Ferdinand Tonnies  
C. Nicos Paulantz  
D. Jacques Lacan

31. From which language the term Gemeinschaft derived?

A. German  
B. Latin  
C. Spanish  
D. Greek

32. From which language the term Gessellschaft derived?

A. Greek  
B. Hindi  
C. Latin  
D. Sanskrit

33. What is the meaning of the term Gemeinschaft?

A. Community  
B. Caste  
C. Group  
D. Clan

34. What is the meaning of the term Gessellschaft in social science?

A. Group  
B. Society  
C. kin  
D. Community

35. Which is the thought system conceptualizes the sociology is the combination of different branches of knowledge?

A. Formalistic School  
B. Synthetic school
36. Which School of thought opined that sociology is a general science?
   A. Synthetic School       C. Vienna School
   B. Formalistic School     D. Scientific School

37. Who was the prominent thinker belongs to synthetic school of thought?
   A. Bourdieu              C. Comte
   B. Karl Mannheim         D. Montesquieu

38. Which is the idea analyzed in social morphology as a branch of sociology?
   A. Social structure     C. Social function
   B. social action        D. social behavior

39. Which branch of sociology deals with the problems in society?
   A. Social Morphology    C. social Pathology
   B. Criminology          D. Law

40. C. Wright Mills was a ...............sociologist
   A. American             C. Russian
   B. British              D. French

41. Who propounded the theory of Sociological Imagination?
   A. Mills                B. Schutz
   C. Garfinkel            D. Domer

42. Who wrote the book “The Sociological Imagination?”
   A. Comte                C. C. Wright Mills
   B. Spencer              D. Karl Marx

43. When did the book ‘The Sociological Imagination’ was published?
   A. 1959                 C. 1905
   B. 1911                D. 1922

44. Who authored the book ‘White Collar’?
   A. C H Cooley           C. Charles Montesquieu
45. Who wrote the book ‘Power Elite?’
   A. C Wright Mills  
   B. Karl Mannheim  
   C. Saussure  
   D. Saint Simon

46. Which is the theory analyzes about the concepts like personal troubles of milieu and public issues of social structure?
   A. Sociological Imagination  
   B. Chicago School  
   C. Synthetic School  
   D. Formalistic School

47. What is the approach that facilitates ability to evaluate the personal issues as a result of historical change?
   A. Functional  
   B. Historical  
   C. sociological imagination  
   D. Socio-Cultural

48. ........................ means the people’s innate ability to understand and assess the things they see and regular basis.
   A. Commonsense  
   B. critical ability  
   C. Instinct  
   D. reasoning

49. Who is put forward the concept primary group in social science?
   A. G H Mead  
   B. C H Cooley  
   C. C W. Right  
   D. M N Roy

   A. C. H Cooley  
   B. E. B. Tylor  
   C. F. Tonnies  
   D. F D Saussure

51. When did the book ‘Social Organization: A Study of the Larger Mind’ was published
   A. 1908  
   B. 1909  
   C. 1905  
   D. 1910

52. Which is the basic characteristic of primary group?
   A. Impersonal relationship  
   B. Indirect relationship  
   C. Intimate face to face association  
   D. temporary association
53. Which is the best example of primary group?
   A. Family  
   B. Association
   C. Caste
   D. College

54. .....................is a permanent group
   A. Fedaral group  
   B. Association
   B. Primary group
   D. Secondary group

55. Impersonal relationship is the hallmark of .....................group
   A. Secondary group  
   B. In group
   C. Tertiary group
   D. Vertical group

56. C. H. Cooley is a prominent sociologist in .....................school of thought
   A. formalistic  
   B. Mercandalism
   C. Vienna
   D. Chicago

57. C. H. Cooley is a..............Sociologist
   A. Italian  
   B. American
   C. Indian
   D. African

58. Who divides the group into voluntary and involuntary group?
   A. Charles Abram Ellwood  
   B. George Herbert Mead
   C. Charles Horton Cooley
   D. Allan Rose

59. Which is the group constituted on the basis of the sweet will of individual?
   A. In group  
   B. Primary group
   C. Voluntary group
   D. small group

60. ..................... is a group with the members has no individual concern about the membership of group.
   A. In group  
   B. Voluntary group
   C. Out group
   D. Involuntary group

61. Who is the profounder of the classification of the group as in group and out group?
   A. W G Sumner  
   C. E B Tylor
62. Who wrote the famous book ‘Folkways’?
   A. Merton  
   B. MacIver  
   C. Sumner  
   D. Albert

63. …………………is a group that a man is member
   A. primary group  
   B. In group  
   C. Reference group  
   D. voluntary group

64. Who coined the term reference group in social science?
   A. Herbert Mead  
   B. Horton Cooley  
   C. Sherif  
   D. Herbert Hyman

65. ………………is a group of individual who is not a member in that group.
   A. Out group  
   B. Horizontal group  
   C. We group  
   D. In voluntary group

66. They group means………………
   A. Small group  
   B. In group  
   C. out group  
   D. Vertical group

67. ………..is firstly apply the term reference group in social psychology
   A. Muzafer Sherif  
   B. Herbert Mead  
   C. Herbert Hyman  
   D. C H Cooley

68. …………….is a group to identify the group against which an individual evaluates his/her own situation
   A. Primary Group  
   B. Secondary group  
   C. Out group  
   D. Reference group

69. Who was the prominent sociologist classifies group as horizontal and vertical?
   A. Sorokin  
   B. Sherif  
   C. Cooley  
   D. Mead

70. ……………..classifies group as small group and large group.
71. ………………is the rule or standard that governs our conduct in the social situation in which we participate

A. Values  C. Rule
B. Norms  D. laws

72. ………………is the measure of goodness and desirability

A. laws  C. Values
B. Conformity  D. Norms

73. Who was firstly to deal with the concept of social control?

A. E A Ross  C. P M Blau
B. E D Husserl  D. H Garfinkel

74. ……………..is a control of society over individual through some official ways

A. court  C. punishment
B. Informal  D. Formal

75. ………………is an example of formal control

A. law  C. rule
B. Value  D. Norms

76. ……………….is an impersonal way of control

A. informal  C. Kinship
B. formal  D. Family

77. ……………….is the control practiced through personal or non-official way

A. Informal control  C. Formal
B. community control  D. law

78. Which is the control implementing through officials?

A. Family  C. Kinship
79. What is the type of control organized through bureaucracy?
   A. officials
   B. informal
   C. Formal
   D. Court

80. What is the type of control organized through primary social institutions?
   A. Non-formal
   B. Formal
   C. Abnormal
   D. Informal

81. Who defined “family as more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without children or of a man or woman alone with children”?
   A. Ogburn & Nimcoff
   B. MacIver & Page
   C. Karve & Desai
   D. Srinivas & Yogendra Singh

82. The term family derived from Latin word……
   A. Familis
   B. Famli
   C. Famulus
   D. Family

83. The term famulus derived from which language?
   A. Latin
   B. German
   C. British
   D. Greek

84. What is the meaning of the term Famulus?
   A. Owner
   B. Servant
   C. Collection
   D. Group

85. What is the base of classification of family as matriarchal and patriarchal?
   A. lineage
   B. residence
   C. Descent
   D. Authority

86. What is the term for family in which authority is held females?
   A. Matriarchal
   B. Monarchy
   C. Polygamy
   D. Patriarchy

87. ................is the family in which authority vested in male member
A. Patriarchy  
B. Polyandry  
C. Matriarchy  
D. Polygyny

88. What is meaning of the term ‘mater’ in the word matriarchal?
A. Female  
B. Both male and female  
C. Male  
D. father

89. What is the meaning of ‘pater’ in the word patriarchy?
A. Mother  
B. Male and female  
C. female  
D. Male

90. What is the meaning of the term ‘archy’ in the word patriarchy?
A. Authority  
B. Lineage  
C. Ownership  
D. Descent

91. What is the base of classification of family as Patrilocal and Matrilocal?
A. Pattern of residence  
B. Descent  
C. locality  
D. authority

92. ..........is a family in which the descent passes through father
A. Neo local  
B. Matrilineal  
C. Patrilineal  
D. Matrilocal

93. Which is the classification of family based on lineage?
A. Matrilocal & Patrilocal  
B. Matrilineal & Patrilineal  
C. Nuclear & Extended  
D. Joint & Nuclear

94. How many generations constituted the joint family?
A. Five  
B. One  
C. two  
D. Three

95. Who defined “ joint family as a group of people who generally lives under one roof, who eat food cooked at one hearth, who hold property in common and who participate in common worship and are related to each other as some particular type of kindred?”
A. Nimcoff  
B. Karve  
C. Cooley  
D. Srinivas
96. Who is the author of the book ‘Kinship organization in India’?
   A. Irawati Karve  
   B. A R Desai  
   C. M N Srinivas  
   D. I P Desai

97. Where was Irawati Karve born?
   A. Germany  
   B. England  
   C. Britain  
   D. Burma

98. ……………is the family extends beyond the nuclear family
   A. Extended family  
   B. Joint family  
   C. Nuclear family  
   D. Neo local family

99. ……….is a family constituted by husband, wife and their unmarried children
   A. Nuclear family  
   B. Extended family  
   C. Joint family  
   D. family of orientation

100. Which is the social institution control and regulates the sex life of man?
    A. Family  
    B. Marriage  
    C. Religion  
    D. Community

101. What is the prime function of marriage?
    A. Regulation of sex life  
    B. Regulation of communication  
    C. Regulation of behavior  
    D. Regulation of residence

102. ……… is a general type of marriage with one man and one woman.
    A. Single marriage  
    B. Polygamy  
    C. Monogamy  
    D. Polygyny

103. What is known as the marriage of one man or woman marries more than one man or woman?
    A. Polygamy  
    B. Bigamy  
    C. Isogamy  
    D. Monogamy

104. What is the base of classification of marriage as hypergamy and hypogamy?
    A. Peculiarity of social status  
    B. Peculiarity of group
105. ……….is a lower class man marries higher class woman
   A. Hypergamy
   B. Sororate

106. Hypogamy is also known as………..
   A. Pratiloma
   B. Biagamy

107…………. is a higher class man marries lower class woman
   A. Hypergamy
   B. Polyandry

108. The hypergamous marriage known as ………
   A. Anuloma
   B. Pratiloma

109. One man marries more than one woman known as ………
   A. Polygyny
   B. Monogamy

110. ………..is a type of marriage in which more than one man marry one woman at a time.
   A. Polyandry
   B. Hypergamy

111. What is the meaning of soror in the word sororate?
   A. Sister
   B. Mother

112. What is the meaning if levir in the term levirate?
   A. Brother-in-law
   B. Sister

113. What is the base of classification of family as endogamy and exogamy?
   A. Peculiarity of group membership
   C. Peculiarity of culture
B. Peculiarity of status  
D. Peculiarity of language

114. ……….is a marriage within one’s own group
   A. inter-caste  
   B. Intra-caste  
   C. Exogamy  
   D. Endogamy

115. Inter-caste marriage is an example of ……………marriage
   A. Exogamous  
   B. Polygamy  
   C. Endogamous  
   D. Polyandry

116. Which is the book firstly refer the term primary group?
   A. Social Organization  
   B. Asylum  
   C. Self, Mind and Society  
   D. The First principles

117. Who wrote the book ‘Mind, Self and Society’?
   A. Homans  
   B. Giddens  
   C. Mead  
   D. Gramsci

118. Who authored the book ‘The Psychology of Social Norms’?
   A. Robert Bierstdt  
   B. M F Nimcoff  
   C. Muzaffer Sherif  
   D. W G Ogburn
# ANSWER KEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions Number</th>
<th>Answer Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part-2

1. The term sociology is derived from the _______ word socius and _________ word logos.
   A. Latin, Greek   B. Greek, Latin
   C. Hebrew, Latin  D. Hebrew, Greek

2. The term sociology was coined by _________.
   A. Spencer   B. Comte
   C. W.Thomson  D. Durkheim

3. Who pioneered the idea of scientific study of society?
   A. Plato      B. Adam Smith
   C. Auguste Comte  D. John Graunt

4. Sociology is the science of interpretative understanding of social _________.
   A. Action   B. Interaction
   C. Group    D. Institution

5. Who has described “society as a web of social relationships.”?
   A. Mead    B. Ogburn
   C. Leacock  D. MacIver

6. Sociology has been said to be the product of ____________ revolution.
   A. Chinese  B. Russian
   C. French   D. American

7. Who classified groups into in-group and out-group?
   A. Tonnies  B. Cooley
   C. Homans   D. Sumner

8. Who said “Contact & communication are the two main conditions of social interaction”?
   A. Horton & Hunt  B. Park & Burgess
   C. Ogburn & Nimkoff  D. Maclver & Page

9. Which one of the following will you categories as achieved status
   A. Sex  B. Age
   C. Marital  D. Caste
10. Which among the following is an informal method of social control?
   A. Customs  
   B. Coercion  
   C. Law  
   D. Education

11. A role is the _________ aspect of status.
   A. Counter  
   B. Dynamic  
   C. Static  
   D. Latent

12. Weber conceived of sociology as a comprehensive science of social ____________.
   A. Groups  
   B. Action  
   C. Interaction  
   D. Institutions

13. Contradictory demands of the same role is termed as
   A. Role Strain  
   B. Role Playing  
   C. Role Conflict  
   D. None of the Above

14. __________ help meet the basic needs of society.
   A. Associations  
   B. Social Groups  
   C. Social Institutions  
   D. Interactions

15. __________ is the vehicle of culture.
   A. Technology  
   B. Man  
   C. Society  
   D. Language

16. “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

17. Who presented the idea of ‘cultural lag’?
   A. Ogburn  
   B. Malinowski  
   C. MacIver  
   D. Risley

18. __________ is a socially defined position in a group or society.
   A. Role  
   B. Interaction  
   C. Status  
   D. Deviance

19. __________ theory states that people are motivated by self-interest in the interactions with other people.
   A. Conflict  
   B. Exchange  
   C. Interaction  
   D. Structural
20. Interaction without social contact
   A. Conflict  B. Competition
   C. Co-operation  D. Exchange

21. “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

22. The components of material culture are __________ and objective.
   A. External  B. Internal
   C. Tangible  D. Both A&C

23. __________ represent the most superficial manifestation of culture.
   A. Symbols  B. Rituals
   C. Values  D. Norms

24. The core of a culture is formed by __________.
   A. Art  B. Values
   C. Technology  D. Traditions

25. __________ of individuals is an important feature of social group.
   A. Contact  B. Interaction
   C. Communication  D. Relation

26. __________ provides a definite role and status to individual.
   A. Group  B. Society
   C. Collectivity  D. Institution

27. __________ was the first to throw light on the structure of society.
   A. Comte  B. Durkheim
   C. Spencer  D. Parsons

28. The parts of social structure are __________ everywhere.
   A. The same  B. Different
   C. Irregular  D. Distinct

29. Structure is useless without __________.
   A. Role  B. Order
30. _____________ is the basic ingredient of social relationships.
   A. Group  B. Awareness  C. Bonding  D. Interaction

31. Society is rooted in which concept.
   A. Action  B. Interaction  C. Roles  D. Culture

32. 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

33. Human interaction is essentially _____________ interaction.
   A. Competitive  B. Co-operative  C. Communicative  D. Deliberate

34. “Social structure is concerned with the principal forms of social organization....” Who said so?
   A. Miller  B. Ginsberg  C. Green  D. Ogburn

35. 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

36. According to Talcott Parsons, all the units of social structure are ___________.
   A. Concrete  B. Tangible  C. Abstract  D. Explicit

37. ________ denotes the functional significance of the actor for the social system.
   A. Status  B. Action  C. Mores  D. Role

38. “Whenever two or more individuals come together and influence one another, they may be said to constitute a social group.” Who defined so?
   A. MacIver & Page  B. Green  C. Simmel  D. Ogburn & Nimkoff

39. ____________ is a natural growth.
   A. Association  B. Institution  C. Organization  D. None of the above

40. In Tonnies classification of groups, __________ is defined as ‘public life’.
   A. Gesellschaft  B. Gemeinschaft
41. Contradictory demands of different roles individuals perform is termed as
   A. Role strain  B. Role identity
   C. Role conflict  D. Role playing

42. Gemeinschaft is translated into English as ________.
   A. Association  B. Community
   C. Corporation  D. Institution

43. Any form of social encounter between individuals is termed as ____________.
   A. Conflict  B. Social interaction
   C. Deviance  D. None of the above

44. Name the expected behaviour of an individual occupying a particular social position.
   A. Role  B. Norm
   C. Ritual  D. Folkways

45. Patterns of interaction between individuals or groups.
   A. Social group  B. Social interaction
   C. Social structure  D. Social control

46. 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

47. Social status based on an individual's effort.
   A. Achieved  B. Ascribed
   C. Merit  D. None of the above

48. Modes of action which do not conform to the norms of a society.
   A. Violence  B. Deviance
   C. Rejection  D. Crime

49. Features of social life that challenges or creates tensions in a social system.
   A. Dysfunction  B. Problems
   C. Anarchy  D. Anomie

50. A process by which cultural borrowing and lending take place
   A. Assimilation  B. Acculturation
   C. Enculturation  D. Diffusion
51. The book “The Sociological Imagination” is written by
A. Parsons       B. Brewer
C. Elliot        D. Wright Mills

52. “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

53. Who coined the terms ‘public issues’ & ‘private troubles’ in sociology?
A. Durkheim      B. Wright mills
C. Garfinkel     D. None of the above

54. 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

55. 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

56. Status and role are two building blocks of social __________.
A. Structure     B. Action
C. Interaction   D. Control

57. 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

58. __________ are relatively stable structures which meet the basic social needs of
people.
A. Groups        B. Interactions
C. Institutions  D. Roles

59. “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
60. 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

61. Non-conformity to a set of norms is known as __________.
   A. Crime            B. Habit
   C. Deviance         D. None of the above

62. __________ 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

63. __________ tell individuals how to behave in given situations.
   A. Values          B. Laws
   C. Norms           D. Rituals

64. Specific guidelines for behavior are termed as __________.
   A. Customs        B. Norms
   C. Laws           D. Traditions

65. __________ are general abstract moral principles defining what is right or wrong.
   A. Values                B. Folkways
   C. Sanctions             D. Rules

66. Action oriented to a social norm or norms is known as __________.
   A. Acceptance         B. Control
   C. Conformity         D. Approval

67. The society maintains its order by means of __________ system.
   A. Normative         B. Interaction
   C. Cultural          D. Conventional

68. __________ interaction consists of vocal or other gestures and language, spoken or written.
   A. Direct            B. Symbolic
   C. Social            D. Personal

69. 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

70. Conformity implies behaving in accordance with the __________.
   A. Groups           B. Culture
71. The degree to which people are tied to a social group is called social ________.  
   A. Integration  
   B. Interaction  
   C. Contact  
   D. We-feeling

72. __________ is a negative social sanction.  
   A. Praise  
   B. Suggestion  
   C. Reward  
   D. Punishment

73. __________ represent ‘standardized generalization’ concerning expected modes of behavior.  
   A. Values  
   B. Customs  
   C. Norms  
   D. Sanctions

74. Those sanctions which inflict pain or threaten to do so are termed as ________ sanctions.  
   A. Direct  
   B. Negative  
   C. Legal  
   D. Positive

75. A social relationship in society involves __________ awareness.  
   A. Personal  
   B. Reciprocal  
   C. Self  
   D. Social

76. The Latin term ‘socius’ means  
   A. Study  
   B. Sociology  
   C. Companion  
   D. Science

77. Caste status is an example of __________ status.  
   A. Ascribed  
   B. Achieved  
   C. General  
   D. Social

78. The long established habits and usages of people  
   A. Norms  
   B. Rituals  
   C. Customs  
   D. Manners

79. Knowledge is an example of __________ culture.  
   A. Material  
   B. Non-material  
   C. Explicit  
   D. None of the above

81. ____________ accepts the value of all cultures.  
   A. Cultural relativism  
   B. Ethnocentrism
82. ____________ culture refers to the intangible elements of culture.
   A. Material  
   B. Non-material  
   C. Explicit  
   D. Mass

83. Name the culturally based tendency to value other cultures more highly than one’s own.
   A. Ethnocentrism  
   B. Cultural relativism  
   C. Acculturation  
   D. Xenocentrism

84. 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

85. ____________ is judging another culture solely by the values and standards of one’s own culture.
   A. Universalism  
   B. Ethnocentrism  
   C. Xenocentrism  
   D. Racism

86. Name the blending or fusing of minority groups into the dominant society.
   A. Acculturation  
   B. Diffusion  
   C. Evolution  
   D. Assimilation

87. ____________ is the integrated system of learned behavior patterns.
   A. Culture  
   B. Group  
   C. Institution  
   D. Society

88. 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

89. “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

90. ____________ 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

91. ____________ status requires special qualities.
92. Identify a slow and gradual process from the following.
   A. Assimilation
   B. Acculturation
   C. Integration
   D. Diffusion

93. Name one micro sociologist.
   A. Durkheim
   B. Comte
   C. Simmel
   D. None of the above

94. ______________ culture is communicated mostly to the like-minded.
   A. Non-material
   B. Explicit
   C. Material
   D. Utilitarian

95. __________ is a larger group to which any individual belongs.
   A. State
   B. Society
   C. Crowd
   D. Category

96. Cultural ____________ are nothing but larger clusters of traits organized about some
    nuclear point of reference.
   A. Complex
   B. Patterns
   C. Elements
   D. Traits
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions Number</th>
<th>Answer Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>