THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

1. A set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other.
   a) Theory       b) Fact       c) Assumption

2. Sets of inter-related concepts and ideas that have been scientifically tested and combined to clarify, and expand our understanding of people, their behaviors, and their societies.
   a) Theory       b) Fact       c) Assumption

3. A set of propositions that provide an explanation by means of a deductive or inductive system.
   a) Theory       b) Fact       c) Assumption

4. _____ is a proposed relationship between two or more concepts.
   a) Theory       b) Fact       c) Assumption

5. A ____ is explanation for why a phenomenon occurs.
   a) Theory       b) Fact       c) Assumption

6. A system of terms that inform investigators as to the phenomenon denoted by a concept.
a) Theory  
b) Concept  
c) Definition

7. Concepts are constructed from ____
   a) Theory  
b) Assumption  
c) Definition

8. Sets of procedural instructions telling investigators how to go about discerning phenomena in the real world that are denoted by an abstract concept.
   a) Operational definition  
b) Conceptual definition  
c) Theoretical definition

9. ______ responds to differences in the “real world” by taking on varying values
   a) Concept  
b) Variable  
c) Assumption

10. ______ deal with the basic issues that a theory must address.
    a) Meta-theoretical schemes  
b) Analytical Scheme  
c) Discursive scheme

11. A classification scheme that denotes the key properties, and interrelations among these properties, in the social universe.
    a) Meta-theoretical schemes  
b) Analytical Scheme  
c) Discursive scheme

12. ______ try to develop a tightly woven system of categories that is presumed to capture the way in which the invariant properties of the universe are ordered
    a) Meta-theoretical schemes  
b) Naturalistic Scheme  
c) Discursive scheme

13. Loosely assembled congeries of concepts intended only to sensitize and orient researchers and theorists to certain critical processes.
    a) Meta-theoretical schemes  
b) Sensitising Scheme  
c) Discursive scheme

14. The variables and forces highlighted and the dynamic relations among them are vague and imprecise.
    a) Meta-theoretical schemes  
b) Discursive Scheme  
c) Discursive scheme
15. A theoretical statement that specifies the connection between two or more variables.
   a) Meta-theoretical schemes
   b) Propositional Scheme
   c) Discursive scheme

16. ______ consist of generalizations from specific events, in particular empirical contexts.
   a) Empirical Formats
   b) Propositional Scheme
   c) Discursive scheme

17. _____theory is a set of assumptions, assertions, and propositions, organized in the form of an explanation or interpretation, of the nature, form, or content of social action.
   a) Sociological theory
   b) Human theory
   c) Factual theory

18. A set of interrelated ideas that allow for the systematisation of knowledge of the social world.
   a) Sociological theory
   b) Human theory
   c) Factual theory

19. Theories generated by logical deduction from a priori assumptions.
   a) Grounded theory
   b) Speculative theory
   c) Middle range theory

20. Theories based on the findings of empirical research and they are suited to their specific uses.
   a) Grounded theory
   b) Speculative theory
   c) Middle range theory

21. ______ is an attempt to develop theories from an analysis of the patterns, themes, and common categories discovered in observational research.
   a) Grounded theory
   b) Speculative theory
   c) Middle range theory

22. A broad conceptual scheme with systems of interrelated propositions that provide a general frame of reference for the study of social processes and institutions.
   a) Grand theory
b) Speculative theory
c) Middle range theory

23. Theories intermediate to the minor working hypotheses evolved during the
day-to-day routines of research, and the all inclusive speculations comprising a
master speculative scheme from which it is hoped to derive a very large
number of empirically observed uniformities of social behaviour.
   a) Grand theory  b) Speculative theory  c) Middle range theory

24. Which of the following is an example of middle range theory?
   a) Parson's system theory
   b) Sorokin's theory of socio-cultural dynamics
   c) Merton's theory of reference groups

25. Which of the following is an example of grand theory?
   a) Parson's system theory
   b) Homan's exchange theory
   c) Merton's theory of reference groups

26. Which of the following is an example of grand theory?
   a) Homan's exchange theory
   b) Sorokin's theory of socio-cultural dynamics
   c) Merton's theory of reference groups

27. _______ is a sociological theory that focuses on the ways social institutions
meet social needs
   a) Functionalism  b) Structuralism  c) Marxism

28. The central concern of _______ is the explanation of the apparent stability
and internal cohesion of societies necessary to ensure their continued
existence over time.
   a) Functionalism  b) Structuralism  c) Marxism

29. The contribution made by a phenomenon to a larger system of which the
phenomenon is a part.
   a) Function  b) Structure  c) Concept

30. Who among the following is a functionalist?
   a) Comte  b) Saussure  c) Homans

31. Who among the following is a functionalist?
   a) Durkheim  b) Saussure  c) Homans

32. Who among the following is a functionalist?
   a) Spencer  b) Saussure  c) Homans

33. Who among the following is a functionalist?
34. Who among the following is a functionalist?
   a) Merton  
   b) Saussure  
   c) Homans

35. A theory of humankind in which all elements of human culture, including literature, are thought to be parts of a system of signs.
   a) Functionalism  
   b) Structuralism  
   c) Marxism

36. Who among the following is a structuralist?
   a) Merton  
   b) Levi-strauss  
   c) Comte

37. _____ is used to understand war, wealth and poverty, the have nots, revolutions, exploitation and such conflict-related social phenomena.
   a) Functionalism  
   b) Structuralism  
   c) Conflict theory

38. _____ claims that society is in a state of perpetual conflict and competition for limited resources.
   a) Functionalism  
   b) Structuralism  
   c) Conflict theory

39. Who among the following is a conflict theorist?
   a) Merton  
   b) Levi-strauss  
   c) Marx

40. _____ assumes that those who have wealth perpetually try to increase their wealth at the expense and suffering of those who have not.
   a) Functionalism  
   b) Structuralism  
   c) Conflict theory

41. A theoretical perspective that derives social processes from human interaction.
   a) Functionalism  
   b) Structuralism  
   c) Interactionism

42. The study of how individuals act within society.
   a) Functionalism  
   b) Structuralism  
   c) Interactionism

43. Who among the following is an interactionist?
   a) Merton  
   b) Levi-strauss  
   c) Mead

44. Who among the following is an interactionist?
   a) Merton  
   b) Levi-strauss  
   c) Cooley

45. Who among the following is an interactionist?
   a) Merton  
   b) Levi-strauss  
   c) Blumer

46. The ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition
   a) Power  
   b) Will  
   c) Interest
47. Institutionalized legitimate power
   a) Authority     b) Coercion     c) Control

48. Who coined the term ‘Symbolic Interactionism’?
   a) Mead         b) Cooley      c) Blumer

49. The basic notion of ______ is that human action and interaction are understandable only through the exchange of meaningful communication or symbols.
   a) Functionalism b) Structuralism c) Interactionism

50. The theoretical perspective which studies how we use and interpret symbols not only to communicate with each other, but also to create a sense of self, and to create and sustain what we experience as the reality of a particular social situation.
   a) Functionalism b) Structuralism c) Interactionism

51. Robert K Merton was influenced by ________.
   (a) Anthropologists, (b) Sociologists, (c) Researchers

52. According to Robert K Merton functionalism is very ----
   (a) Useful,     (b) Simple,     (c) Various

53. Functionalism is based on which term?
   (a) Function,   (b) Structure,   (c) System

54. Merton accepted only______ important meaning of function?
   (a) Two,        (b) Three,      (c) Four

55. What kind of function created consequences and situations which are not accepted?
   (a) Dysfunction, (b) Manifest Function, (c) Latent Function

56. Pattern variables are an important contribution of ________.
   (a) Durkheim,   (b) Homan,      (c) Talcott parson

57. The important work of parson is ________.
   (a) Social action, (b) Social system, (c) Social organization

58. Pattern variables is a set of_____ dichotomons variables.
   (a) 3,          (b) 4,         (c) 5

59. Pattern variables appear in______.
   (a) Values,     (b) Role expectation patterns, (c) Beliefs
60. Functionalist is simply a view of a view of___________________.
   (a) Man, (b) Society, (c) Institutions

61. The concept of functionalism was developed in _______ century.
   (a) 15, (b) 17, (c) 19

62. Functional approach consists of basically an attempt to understand _____________.
   (a) Social phenomena, (b) Social institution, (c) Social science

63. _______________Considered as the father of functionalism.
   (a) Comte, (b) Cooley, (c) Spencer

64. Functionalism is determined by ____________ variable.
   (a) Two, (b) One, (d) Two or more

65. Who first used functionalism?
   (a) Durkheim, (b) Simmel, (d) Marx

66. The concept of functionalism was first used in _______.
   (a) 1895, (b) 1705, (c) 1875, (d) 1909

67. Self- orientation Vs. collectivity orientation is related to ________?
   (a) The gratification-discipline dilemma, (b) The choice between types of value-orientation standard,
   (c) The private Vs. collective interest dilemma

68. Pattern variables appeared in ________
   (a) values, (b) role expectation patterns, (c) beliefs

69. Who is known as the father of Functionalism?
   (a) Emile Durkehim, (b) Herbert Spencer, (c) Timasheff

70. The concept of function applied to human societies is based on an analogy between ________ and ________?
   (a) Social and economic life, (b) Social and organic life, (c) Political and organic life

71. Functionalism as a ________
   (a) Theory, (b) concept, (c) method

72. ________ are those observed consequences?
(a) Functions,   (b) Structures,   (c) Patterns

73. Comte viewed society as a ------ organized system?
    (a) Functionally,   (b) Structurally,   (c) Critically

74. ‘Consensus Universalis’ whose contribution?
    (a) Comte,   (b) Spencer,   (c) Marx

75. To comte, ------ the necessary correlation between the elements of society?
    (a) Consensus Universalis,
        (b) Consensus Pragmatis,
        (d) Conflictus Universalis

76. Radcliffe-Brown belongs to which country?
    (a) Britain,   (b) France,   (c) Germany

77. Malinowski belongs to which school?
    (a) Functional,   (b) Structural,   (c) Critical

78. Malinowski’s functionalism known as ------?
    (a) Individualistic functionalism,
        (b) Group functionalism,
        (c) Personal functionalism

79. What is workers’ recognition of themselves as a class unified in opposition to capitalist and ultimately to the capitalist system itself called?
    a) Class conflict    b) Class struggle    c) Class consciousness

80. The principle that everything interacts in some way with everything else.
    a) Methodological relationism
        b) Philosophical relationism
        c) Ideological relationism

81. The form of social relationship that allows those who wish to conform to do so while also providing the norm from which individualistic people can deviate.
    a) Fashion    b) Trend    c) Style

82. Who among the following has contributed to the understanding of patterns or forms of social interaction?
    a) Marx    b) Simmel    c) Weber

83. What was Simmel’s dominant concern in social interaction?
    a) Content    b) Matter    c) Form

84. What was a two person group called by Simmel?
    a) Dyad    b) Triad    c) Tetrade
85. What was a three person group called by Simmel?
   a) Dyad  
   b) Triad  
   c) Tetrads

86. Who argued that ‘conflict is instinctual for us, so we find it everywhere in human society’?
   a) Simmel  
   b) Coser  
   c) Dahrendorf

87. Who among the following discussed about the level of violence of conflict?
   a) Simmel  
   b) Coser  
   c) Dahrendorf

88. Who among the following discussed about the functional consequences of conflict?
   a) Simmel  
   b) Coser  
   c) Dahrendorf

89. Which of the following is an example of external conflict?
   a) tension between indigenous populations  
   b) tension between first nations  
   c) war

90. Who among the following sees conflict as a normal part of how we structure society and create social order?
   a) Simmel  
   b) Coser  
   c) Dahrendorf

91. Who argues that it is power that both defines and enforces the guiding principles of society?
   a) Simmel  
   b) Coser  
   c) Dahrendorf

92. Who among the following discussed about conflict intensity?
   a) Simmel  
   b) Coser  
   c) Dahrendorf

93. Dahrendorf’s most influential work on social inequality
   a) Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society  
   b) The City  
   c) Communist Manifesto

94. Dahrendorf’s theory defined class not in terms of wealth like Marx, but by levels of _____
   a) authority  
   b) power  
   c) influence

95. The approach to society which emphasizes equilibrium of values, consensus, and stability according to Dahrendorf
   a) Utopian  
   b) Rationalist  
   c) Idealist

96. The approach to society which emphasizes dissension and conflict according to Dahrendorf
   a) Utopian  
   b) Rationalist  
   c) Idealist
97. What are latent or manifest conflict groups arising from the authority structure of imperative coordinated organizations called?
   a) Class  b) Community  c) Caste

98. What is the new system of capitalism, which according to Dahrendorf is characterized by diverse class structure and a fluid system of power relations
   a) Post capitalism  b) Neo capitalism  c) Late capitalism

99. Which theory states that “every society at every point is subject to process of change”?
   a) Functional theory  b) Structural theory  c) Conflict theory

100. Who said that both conflict theory and consensus theory are necessary because they reflect the two parts of society?
   a) Simmel  b) Coser  c) Dahrendorf

101. Which theory focuses on conflicts of interest and the force that holds society together despite these stresses?
   a) Functional theory  b) Structural theory  c) Conflict theory

102. Whose thesis was “the differential distribution of authority invariably becomes the determining factor of systematic social conflicts”?
   a) Simmel  b) Coser  c) Dahrendorf

103. A crucial component to Dahrendorf’s conflict theory is the idea of_____
   a) Authority  b) Power  c) Coercion

104. According to Dahrendorf, authority is related to ______
   a) Individuals  b) Positions  c) Institutions

105. According to Dahrendorf, the different defined areas of society where people’s roles may be different are called__________
   a) Imperatively Coordinated Associations  b) Institutionally Coordinated Associations  c) Imposedly Coordinated Associations

106. Dahrendorf refers to situations of struggle between those with authority and those without as_____
   a) Class co-ordination  b) Class co-operation  c) Class conflict

107. Aggregates of incumbents of positions with identical role interests are called_____
   a) Quasi groups  b) Interest groups  c) Conflict groups
108. _______ are able to organize and have a sense of belonging or identity
   a) Quasi groups       b) Interest groups       c) Conflict groups

109. Self and society is whose contribution?
   (a) C.H. Cooley,       (b) Herbert Spencer,       (c) Max Weber

110 _______ is a twin-born work of Cooley
   (a) Self and Society,
       (b) Individual and Society,
       (c) Mind and Society

111 Organic theory of society propounded by?
   (a) Herbert Spencer,       (b) C.H. Cooley,       (c) G.H. Mead

112. Who is best known for introducing the concepts primary groups and looking-glass self?
   (a) Herbert Spencer,       (b) C.H. Cooley,       (c) G.H. Mead

113 Who analysis “the mind of nature”?
   (a) Mead,       (b) C.H. Cooley,       (c) Ogburn

114. William James’s original concept?
   (a) Self,       (b) Mind,       (c) Society

115. _______ developed the idea of the ‘multi-self’?
   (a) Parson,       (b) William James,       (c) Mead

116. _______ contribution to the crystallization of interactionist sociology?
   (a) C.J Larson,       (b) Mead,       (c) William James

117. The emergence of the human mind the social self and the structure of society to the process of _______.
   (a) Social interaction,       (b) Social relation,       (c) Interrelated

118. What are the factors to develop the capacity?
   (a) To understand conventional gestures,
   (b) to employ these gestures to talk the role of others,
   (c) Both

119. _______ is the depended of the process of mind?
   (a) Interaction,       (b) Unity,       (c) Interrelated

120. _______ Is a dependent of the capacities of self?
   (a) Society,       (b) Unity,       (c) Interaction

121. The theory of behaviorism was propounded by ________.
122. Behaviorism reduced __________.
   (a) Social action, (b) Social Process, (c) Social fact

123. Who contributed ‘Looking glass self theory’?
   (a) G H Mead, (b) C H Cooley, (c) Spencer

124. The concept of behaviorism is originated in which place?
   (a) America, (b) Britain, (c) Germany

125. Pragmatism is the root of ________
   (a) Behaviourism, (b) Individualism, (c) Idealism

126. _________ is a social activity
   (a) pragmatism, (b) behaviorism, (c) human behaviour

127. “Human behavior is a social activity” which discipline argued it?
   (a) pragmatism, (b) behavioristic psychology, (c) interactionism

128. The theory of behaviourism was propounded by----?
   (a) Parson, (b) Watson, (c) Durkheim

129. Who is the founder of interactionist perspective theory?
   (a) G H Mead, (b) Dewy, (c) Comte

130. _________ a student of Mead?
   (a) M N Srinivasan, (b) Herbert Blumer, (c) Robert K Merton

131. Who coined the term Symbolic interactionism?
   (a) R K Merton, (b) Herbert Blumer, (c) G H Mead

132. The Major roots of symbolic Interactionism?
   (a) Pragmatism and Psychological behaviourism, (b) Criticism and Psychological behaviourism,
   (c) Idealism and Psychological behaviourism

133. Founder of Symbolic interactionism?
   (a) G H Mead, (b) C.H.Cooley, (c) Blumer

134. Pragmatism began in the ---
   (a) United States, (b) United Kingdom, (c) Germany

135. Which period pragmatism developed?
136. The word pragmatism derived from ------
   (a) Pragma,  (b) Pragmus,  (c) Pragmum

137. The meaning of pragma is.........
   (a) Act or deed,  (b) Word,  (c) Text

138. The first use in print of the name pragmatism was in -----?
   (a) 1898,  (b) 1899,  (c) 1897

139. In psychology the theory of behaviourism was propounded by ........?
   (a) Watson,  (b) Cooley,  (c) Comte

140. Interaction is based on shared ---------?
   (a) symbolic meanings,  (b) Networks,  (c) Technology

141. Classical pragmatist?
   (a) John Dewey,  (b) Marx,  (c) Spencer

142. ‘Three independent factors in Morals’, whose work?
   (a) John Dewey,  (b) Marx,  (c) Spencer

143. John Dewey belongs to which country?
   (a) America,  (b) United Kingdom,  (c) Germany

144. Joan Dewey born in --------?
   (a) Burlington,  (b) Edinburgh,  (c) London

145. ‘Mind, Self and Society’ whose work?
   (a) G H Mead,  (b) Cooley,  (c) Blumer

146. The ----- occupies central place in Mead’s theory?
   (a) Self,  (b) Individual,  (c) Group

147. Who contributed Looking Glass self theory?
   (a) C H Cooley,  (b) Mead,  (c) Blumer

148. Father of American Instrumental pragmatism?
   (a) Joan Dewey,  (b) Marx,  (c) Mead

149. Three fold foundations of Mead’s theory?
   (a) Mind, Self and society,
   (b) Mind, Individual and society,
   (c) Group, Self and society
**ANSWER KEY**

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