

SoC 101 Multiple Choice Question With Answer For Mid Lesson and Topic Wise Collected By A.N.Khuram

Lesson No.1

What is sociology?

- A) The study of individual behavior
- B) The scientific study of human behavior, social groups, and society
- C) The study of animal behavior
- D) The study of political systems

Answer: B

Which sociologist coined the term "sociology"?

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Emile Durkheim
- C) Herbert Spencer
- D) Auguste Comte

Answer: D

Which approach challenged traditional beliefs and authority, leading to the development of sociology?

- A) Political revolution
- B) Economic revolution
- C) Scientific revolution
- D) Cultural revolution

Answer: C

According to Auguste Comte, sociology should focus on:

- A) Speculation and conjecture
- B) Objective and observable data
- C) Traditional values and beliefs
- D) Metaphysical concepts

Answer: B

What is social Darwinism?

- A) The application of Darwin's theories to sociology
- B) The study of animal behavior in social groups
- C) The idea that societies evolve through natural selection
- D) The belief in genetic determinism

Answer: C

Which sociologist is associated with the concept of "survival of the fittest" in the context of society?

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Emile Durkheim
- C) Auguste Comte
- D) Herbert Spencer

Answer: D

According to Karl Marx, what is the driving force of history?

- A) Religion
- B) Politics

C) Economics

D) Culture

Answer: C

Emile Durkheim is known for his concept of:

A) Socialism

B) Anomie

C) Altruism

D) Mechanical solidarity

Answer: D

Which term did Durkheim use to refer to all those external and collective ways in which society shapes behavior?

A) Social integration

B) Social conflict

C) Social facts

D) Social dynamics

Answer: C

Durkheim's study of suicide demonstrated:

A) Suicide is purely an individual act

B) Suicide rates vary inversely with social integration

C) Suicide rates are consistent across societies

D) Suicide is unrelated to social factors

Answer: B

Which type of suicide occurs due to excessive integration with a social group?

- A) Egoistic suicide
- B) Anomic suicide
- C) Altruistic suicide
- D) Fatalistic suicide

Answer: C

Durkheim's concept of "organic solidarity" refers to:

- A) Traditional and collective beliefs
- B) Social integration through shared norms
- C) Interdependence resulting from specialized tasks
- D) Social order based on mechanical connections

Answer: C

According to Durkheim, what is the collective conscience?

- A) A collective set of beliefs and values
- B) Individual consciousness
- C) Religious doctrine
- D) Political ideology

Answer: A

Durkheim argued that religion and science:

- A) Are contradictory
- B) Fulfill the same functions in society
- C) Serve distinct but complementary social roles

D) Will eventually be replaced by politics

Answer: C

Which stage of history did Auguste Comte associate with theological explanations?

- A) The scientific stage
- B) The metaphysical stage
- C) The modern stage
- D) The prehistoric stage

Answer: A

Who emphasized the study of social order and change through the scientific method?

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Emile Durkheim
- C) Herbert Spencer
- D) Auguste Comte

Answer: D

According to Comte, what should sociology emulate?

- A) Natural sciences
- B) Political theories
- C) Metaphysical concepts
- D) Historical narratives

Answer: A

Which sociologist emphasized the importance of social structures in maintaining order?

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Emile Durkheim
- C) Herbert Spencer
- D) Auguste Comte

Answer: B

Spencer's theory of social evolution is similar to:

- A) Darwin's theory of natural selection
- B) Freud's theory of psychoanalysis
- C) Weber's theory of rationalization
- D) Marx's theory of class struggle

Answer: A

Which sociologist proposed that history progresses through social tensions and contradictions?

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Emile Durkheim
- C) Herbert Spencer
- D) Auguste Comte

Answer: A

Lesson No.2

What does the sociological perspective emphasize?

- A) Biological determinism
- B) Social contexts

- C) Individual instincts
- D) Internal mechanisms

Answer: B) Social contexts

According to C. Wright Mills, what does the sociological imagination help us understand?

- A) The connection between physics and sociology
- B) The relationship between history and biography
- C) The inner workings of human instincts
- D) The individual's internal mechanism

Answer: B) The relationship between history and biography

What distinguishes a social problem from an individual problem?

- A) The scale of its impact and societal concern
- B) The age of the affected individuals
- C) The economic status of the individuals
- D) The geographical location of the problem

Answer: A) The scale of its impact and societal concern

Which of the following is an example of a social problem?

- A) An individual's personal preference
- B) A widespread issue affecting many people
- C) A temporary inconvenience faced by an individual

D) A problem with limited societal concern

Answer: B) A widespread issue affecting many people

What does C. Wright Mills emphasize in sociological imagination?

- A) The insignificance of personal troubles
- B) The link between social structure and individual experience
- C) The importance of personal biography over history
- D) The exclusion of societal values from individual life

Answer: B) The link between social structure and individual experience

Which question is central to understanding sociological perspectives?

- A) How do instincts drive human behavior?
- B) How do groups influence individuals?
- C) How do personal experiences supersede societal norms?
- D) How do individuals avoid social contexts?

Answer: B) How do groups influence individuals?

What is a key aspect of sociology as described in the text?

- A) Understanding individual biological processes
- B) Viewing the world solely through a global lens
- C) Exploring both global networks and unique local experiences
- D) Ignoring the impact of social location on behavior

Answer: C) Exploring both global networks and unique local experiences

According to Duncan Watts, what role does common sense play in understanding social phenomena?

- A) It is essential for accurate sociological analysis
- B) It is generally reliable and accurate
- C) It often leads to misconceptions about social behavior
- D) It aligns closely with scientific theories

Answer: C) It often leads to misconceptions about social behavior

What is one difference between common sense and academic sociology?

- A) Common sense relies more on empirical evidence
- B) Academic sociology is often less accessible to the public
- C) Academic sociology is based on intuitive reasoning
- D) Common sense is not subject to critique

Answer: B) Academic sociology is often less accessible to the public

What is emphasized in sociological understanding of human behavior?

- A) Biological factors alone
- B) Psychological influences alone
- C) Social, cultural, and psychological factors
- D) Individual experiences alone

Answer: C) Social, cultural, and psychological factors

What is one of the key questions in sociology?

- A) How do individuals function in isolation?
- B) What is the role of individual willpower in shaping society?
- C) How does power and inequality manifest in society?
- D) How do individuals escape social norms?

Answer: C) How does power and inequality operate in society?

What does sociology aim to understand regarding human behavior?

- A) Biological determinants only
- B) Social structures and institutions
- C) Individual intuition only
- D) Psychological determinants only

Answer: B) Social structures and institutions

Which theoretical perspectives are used in sociology to analyze human behavior?

- A) Biology and chemistry
- B) Mathematics and physics
- C) Functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism
- D) Geology and astronomy

Answer: C) Functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism

What is important in establishing causality in sociology?

- A) Personal anecdotes
- B) Correlation without empirical evidence
- C) Temporal order, empirical association, and elimination of alternatives
- D) Common sense reasoning alone

Answer: C) Temporal order, empirical association, and elimination of alternatives

Which of the following is a sociological theme or topic?

- A) Theoretical physics
- B) Macro-economics
- C) Social stratification and inequality
- D) Molecular biology

Answer: C) Social stratification and inequality

What does sociological knowledge challenge according to Duncan Watts?

- A) Conventional wisdom and intuitive beliefs
- B) Scientific theories and empirical evidence
- C) Psychological principles and personal experiences
- D) Academic research and scholarly articles

Answer: A) Conventional wisdom and intuitive beliefs

According to the text, why do sociologists study social problems?

- A) To understand biological determinants
- B) To explore individual instincts
- C) Because they are issues affecting many people and societal values
- D) To ignore the influence of social contexts

Answer: C) Because they are issues affecting many people and societal values

What is the goal of using different theoretical perspectives in sociology?

- A) To ignore societal structures
- B) To emphasize individual experiences
- C) To analyze human behavior comprehensively
- D) To minimize the impact of culture

Answer: C) To analyze human behavior comprehensively

What does sociology aim to promote using sociological knowledge?

- A) Social isolation
- B) Individualistic behavior
- C) Social justice and social change
- D) Conformity to social norms

Answer: C) Social justice and social change

How does sociology view the complexity of human experience?

- A) As a singular phenomenon
- B) As determined by individual willpower
- C) As influenced by diverse factors
- D) As entirely biological

Answer: C) As influenced by diverse factors

Lesson No.3

What is a theory in sociology?

- A) A specific set of facts
- B) A conceptual framework to interpret observations
- C) An isolated observation
- D) A single sociological study

Answer: B) A conceptual framework to interpret observations

Which of the following is NOT a major theoretical perspective used by sociologists?

- A) Symbolic interactionism
- B) Functional analysis
- C) Conflict theory
- D) Behavioral determinism

Answer: D) Behavioral determinism

What distinguishes symbolic interactionism from functional analysis and conflict theory?

- A) Its focus on macro-level analysis
- B) Its emphasis on large-scale social structures
- C) Its concentration on individual actions and interactions
- D) Its study of global phenomena

Answer: C) Its concentration on individual actions and interactions

According to functionalists, what contributes to a society being in a "normal" state?

- A) Large-scale patterns of society
- B) Harmony between social classes
- C) The fulfillment of each part's function
- D) Conflict and struggle for power

Answer: C) The fulfillment of each part's function

What does Robert Merton refer to as "dysfunctions" in functional analysis?

- A) Beneficial consequences of people's actions
- B) Harmful consequences of people's actions
- C) Intended consequences of social programs
- D) Manifest functions of social systems

Answer: B) Harmful consequences of people's actions

Which theoretical perspective emphasizes the constant struggle for power and resources in society?

- A) Functional analysis
- B) Conflict theory
- C) Symbolic interactionism
- D) Post-modernism

Answer: B) Conflict theory

Who is credited with founding conflict theory?

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

Answer: C) Karl Marx

What is the primary focus of conflict theory as applied by feminists?

- A) Conflict between nations
- B) Conflict between social classes
- C) Conflict between genders
- D) Conflict within religious groups

Answer: C) Conflict between genders

According to symbolic interactionism, what is crucial to understanding human communication and social life?

- A) Large-scale social structures

- B) Symbols and their meanings
- C) Conflict between groups
- D) Biological determinants

Answer: B) Symbols and their meanings

What is the micro-level analysis primarily concerned with?

- A) Large-scale social institutions
- B) Individual actions and interactions
- C) Global economic systems
- D) Political structures

Answer: B) Individual actions and interactions

Which level of analysis in sociology focuses on groups and organizations?

- A) Micro level
- B) Macro level
- C) Meso level
- D) Mega level

Answer: C) Meso level

How do conflict theorists view society?

- A) As a harmonious whole with interrelated parts
- B) As composed of competing groups for resources

- C) As a collection of individual actions and interactions
- D) As a set of predetermined biological outcomes

Answer: B) As composed of competing groups for resources

What does symbolic interactionism emphasize?

- A) Large-scale social structures
- B) Global economic policies
- C) Individual meanings attached to symbols
- D) Political ideologies

Answer: C) Individual meanings attached to symbols

According to symbolic interactionism, what do symbols enable in society?

- A) Coordination of actions
- B) Creation of large-scale institutions
- C) Maintenance of political power
- D) Enforcement of laws

Answer: A) Coordination of actions

Which perspective emphasizes the impact of language and discourse on social relations?

- A) Feminism
- B) Post-colonialism
- C) Post-modernism

D) Functionalism

Answer: C) Post-modernism

What do functionalists consider necessary for society to function smoothly?

- A) Conflict between social classes
- B) Consensus and harmony among parts
- C) Dominance of one group over others
- D) Constant change and innovation

Answer: B) Consensus and harmony among parts

How does conflict theory differ from functionalism?

- A) Conflict theory focuses on large-scale patterns
- B) Functionalism emphasizes competition for resources
- C) Conflict theory stresses harmony and stability
- D) Functionalism examines individual actions only

Answer: A) Conflict theory focuses on large-scale patterns

Which perspective examines the legacy of colonialism on social structures?

- A) Conflict theory
- B) Post-modernism
- C) Post-colonialism
- D) Structural functionalism

Answer: C) Post-colonialism

Why is it important to use multiple theoretical perspectives in sociology?

- A) To ignore certain aspects of society
- B) To provide a comprehensive understanding
- C) To limit the scope of analysis
- D) To exclude conflicting ideas

Answer: B) To provide a comprehensive understanding

How does functional analysis view the relationship between social parts?

- A) As competing for resources
- B) As working together in harmony
- C) As irrelevant to social stability
- D) As constantly changing and adapting

Answer: B) As working together in harmony

Lesson No.4

What distinguishes scientific observation from ordinary observation?

- A) It is subjective and biased
- B) It relies on intuition and guesswork
- C) It is accurate, precise, and systematic
- D) It involves fantasy and exaggeration

Answer: C) It is accurate, precise, and systematic

Which is NOT a goal of science?

- A) To explain why something happens
- B) To generalize beyond individual cases
- C) To rely on magic and superstition
- D) To predict future outcomes

Answer: C) To rely on magic and superstition

What is the primary focus of sociology as a science?

- A) To prove common beliefs and myths
- B) To use scientific investigation to verify knowledge
- C) To rely on folklore and wishful thinking
- D) To avoid systematic research

Answer: B) To use scientific investigation to verify knowledge

What is the inductive process in science?

- A) Moving from the general to the specific
- B) Testing specific hypotheses to form a general theory
- C) Reasoning from specific observations to a general theory
- D) Transforming general theories into specific conclusions

Answer: C) Reasoning from specific observations to a general theory

What is the deductive process in science?

- A) Moving from the specific to the general
- B) Testing specific hypotheses to form a general theory
- C) Reasoning from general theories to specific hypotheses
- D) Transforming specific observations into a general theory

Answer: C) Reasoning from general theories to specific hypotheses

What are concepts in scientific theory?

- A) Abstract ideas that cannot be expressed
- B) Specific observations without any meaning
- C) Symbols or words representing theoretical ideas
- D) Unverifiable beliefs and superstitions

Answer: C) Symbols or words representing theoretical ideas

How are concepts defined in science?

- A) By relying on folklore and intuition
- B) Through vague and unclear definitions
- C) By using other concepts and providing examples
- D) Through systematic research and secrecy

Answer: C) By using other concepts and providing examples

What is the difference between correlation and causation?

- A) Correlation involves two unrelated variables, while causation involves related variables.
- B) Correlation shows a relationship between variables, while causation implies a direct effect.
- C) Correlation relies on magic and superstition, while causation relies on systematic research.
- D) Correlation is precise, while causation is inaccurate.

Answer: B) Correlation shows a relationship between variables, while causation implies a direct effect.

Which is an example of a spurious relationship?

- A) Eating ice cream leads to warmer weather.
- B) Filing income taxes causes an increase in swimsuit sales.
- C) Smoking cigarettes decreases lung cancer rates.
- D) Exercise improves cardiovascular health.

Answer: B) Filing income taxes causes an increase in swimsuit sales.

How does sociology use scientific methods to study social phenomena?

- A) By relying solely on intuition and guesswork
- B) By incorporating empirical observation, data analysis, and theory building
- C) By avoiding peer review and replication
- D) By emphasizing myths and wishful thinking

Answer: B) By incorporating empirical observation, data analysis, and theory building

What does scientific observation aim to achieve?

- A) Accuracy, precision, and subjectivity
- B) Bias, folklore, and intuition
- C) Objectivity, accuracy, and systematics
- D) Exaggeration, guesswork, and fantasy

Answer: C) Objectivity, accuracy, and systematics

What does precision refer to in scientific observation?

- A) The degree of measurement
- B) The reliance on magic and superstition
- C) The avoidance of systematic research
- D) The use of vague and unclear definitions

Answer: A) The degree of measurement

Why is it important for scientists to avoid secrecy and prejudice?

- A) To rely on intuition and guesswork
- B) To maintain accuracy and objectivity
- C) To emphasize folklore and myths
- D) To avoid systematic research

Answer: B) To maintain accuracy and objectivity

Which type of logical thought moves from specific observations to general theories?

- A) Deductive reasoning
- B) Inductive reasoning
- C) Subjective reasoning
- D) Objective reasoning

Answer: B) Inductive reasoning

How does sociology contribute to scientific knowledge?

- A) By relying on myths and superstitions
- B) By emphasizing guesswork and intuition
- C) By using systematic research and empirical observation
- D) By avoiding peer review and replication

Answer: C) By using systematic research and empirical observation

What is the primary goal of scientific investigation?

- A) To rely on folklore and myths
- B) To generalize beyond individual cases
- C) To maintain secrecy and prejudice
- D) To predict future outcomes accurately

Answer: B) To generalize beyond individual cases

Which statement describes the deductive process in science?

- A) Moving from specific observations to general theories
- B) Testing specific hypotheses to form a general theory
- C) Reasoning from general theories to specific hypotheses
- D) Transforming general theories into specific conclusions

Answer: C) Reasoning from general theories to specific hypotheses

What is the purpose of systematic research in science?

- A) To rely on magic and superstition
- B) To confirm common beliefs and myths
- C) To develop testable explanations of social phenomena
- D) To emphasize folklore and wishful thinking

Answer: C) To develop testable explanations of social phenomena

How does sociology contribute to understanding human behavior?

- A) By avoiding systematic research and objective analysis
- B) By relying on myths and folklore
- C) By emphasizing guesswork and intuition
- D) By using scientific methods and empirical observation

Answer: D) By using scientific methods and empirical observation

What distinguishes scientific observation from ordinary observation?

- A) It involves fantasy and guesswork
- B) It relies on intuition and superstition
- C) It is accurate, precise, and systematic
- D) It emphasizes myths and folklore

Answer: C) It is accurate, precise, and systematic

Lesson No.5

What is the purpose of defining the research problem in sociological research?

- A) To narrow down the topic
- B) To specify what you want to learn
- C) To review the literature
- D) To formulate a hypothesis

Answer: B

Why is reviewing the literature an important step in research?

- A) To gather primary data
- B) To identify areas already known about the topic
- C) To formulate a hypothesis
- D) To analyze the results

Answer: B

What is a hypothesis in sociological research?

- A) A fact that is already established
- B) A theory with multiple explanations

- C) A statement predicting a relationship between variables
- D) An analysis of the literature review

Answer: C

How do sociologists select an appropriate research method?

- A) By conducting a literature review
- B) By formulating a hypothesis
- C) By choosing based on personal preference
- D) By deciding which method best answers their questions

Answer: D

What is the purpose of collecting data in sociological research?

- A) To review the literature
- B) To confirm the hypothesis
- C) To analyze the results
- D) To test the validity of operational definitions

Answer: D

How do researchers ensure the validity of collected data?

- A) By using secondary sources
- B) By gathering data from a large sample
- C) By operationalizing definitions
- D) By disseminating research findings

Answer: C

What is the final step in the scientific research model?

- A) Analyzing the results
- B) Formulating a hypothesis
- C) Reviewing the literature
- D) Disseminating the results

Answer: D

Which research method focuses on a single event or situation?

- A) Survey
- B) Experiment
- C) Case study
- D) Observation

Answer: C

What is a key advantage of using structured interviews?

- A) They are time-consuming
- B) They allow for more detailed responses
- C) They are easier to administer and code
- D) They minimize interviewer bias

Answer: C

What is the purpose of secondary data analysis?

- A) To replicate previous studies
- B) To gather primary data
- C) To analyze existing data for new insights

D) To conduct experiments

Answer: C

Which method involves observing behavior without participants' awareness?

A) Unobtrusive measures

B) Experiments

C) Case studies

D) Interviews

Answer: A

What ethical guideline condemns the falsification of research results?

A) Honesty and truth

B) Anonymity protection

C) Informed consent

D) Plagiarism prevention

Answer: A

Which step in the research process involves developing a theoretical framework?

A) Reviewing the literature

B) Defining the research problem

C) Formulating a hypothesis

D) Selecting an appropriate research design

Answer: A

What is the primary purpose of disseminating research findings?

- A) To confirm the hypothesis
- B) To obtain funding for future research
- C) To share with the scientific community
- D) To refine the research methods

Answer: C

Which research method is most suitable for understanding power dynamics in a specific event?

- A) Survey
- B) Case study
- C) Experiment
- D) Observation

Answer: B

What is a key challenge of conducting experiments in sociological research?

- A) Ensuring anonymity of participants
- B) Avoiding interviewer bias
- C) Achieving generalizability of findings
- D) Ensuring causality between variables

Answer: C

What does a hypothesis predict in sociological research?

- A) A relationship between variables
- B) The validity of operational definitions
- C) The ethical implications of the study
- D) The significance level of the findings

Answer: A

Which step in the research process involves selecting a representative sample?

- A) Defining the research problem
- B) Reviewing the literature
- C) Collecting the data
- D) Choosing a research method

Answer: C

Why is it important to evaluate the quality and reliability of secondary data?

- A) To avoid interviewer bias
- B) To protect the anonymity of participants
- C) To ensure the validity of operational definitions
- D) To assess the credibility of existing data

Answer: D

Which ethical guideline emphasizes protecting research subjects from harm?

- A) Honesty and truth
- B) Informed consent
- C) Anonymity protection
- D) Avoidance of plagiarism

Answer: B

Lesson No.6

Which of the following best defines social interaction?

- A) The process of individual self-reflection
- B) The process by which people act and react in relation to others
- C) The study of societal structures and organizations
- D) The analysis of macro-level social phenomena

Answer: B) The process by which people act and react in relation to others

Micro sociology primarily focuses on:

- A) Large-scale societal structures
- B) Individual-level social interactions and behaviors
- C) Historical trends in human societies
- D) Cultural practices across different regions

Answer: B) Individual-level social interactions and behaviors

Symbolic interactionists are likely to analyze:

- A) Economic disparities within societies
- B) Cultural practices across different civilizations
- C) Micro-level social interactions and symbolic meanings
- D) Political ideologies and systems

Answer: C) Micro-level social interactions and symbolic meanings

Which of the following is an example of micro-level analysis?

- A) Study of global economic trends

- B) Examination of family dynamics within households
- C) Analysis of international political conflicts
- D) Investigation of climate change effects on ecosystems

Answer: B) Examination of family dynamics within households

Non-verbal communication includes:

- A) Written letters and emails
- B) Speech and verbal interactions
- C) Gestures, facial expressions, and body language
- D) Sign language used by the hearing-impaired

Answer: C) Gestures, facial expressions, and body language

What role does non-verbal communication play in social interaction?

- A) It replaces verbal communication entirely
- B) It is irrelevant in face-to-face interactions
- C) It can convey emotions and meanings
- D) It is restricted to formal settings

Answer: C) It can convey emotions and meanings

Which type of social interaction involves individuals working together to achieve shared goals?

- A) Exchange
- B) Cooperation
- C) Competition
- D) Conflict

Answer: B) Cooperation

Social exchange theorists emphasize:

- A) Conflict resolution strategies
- B) The pursuit of personal gain in interactions
- C) Cooperation and mutual understanding
- D) Non-verbal communication cues

Answer: B) The pursuit of personal gain in interactions

Conflict, in the context of social interaction, involves:

- A) Voluntary cooperation among individuals
- B) Struggles over shared goals or resources
- C) Avoidance of interactions to maintain harmony
- D) Consensus and agreement among groups

Answer: B) Struggles over shared goals or resources

Coercion in social interaction refers to:

- A) Voluntary participation in group activities
- B) Physical or psychological force used to compel interaction
- C) Mutual cooperation and respect between individuals
- D) Negotiation and compromise in conflicts

Answer: B) Physical or psychological force used to compel interaction

Which term refers to a social position that a person holds?

- A) Role
- B) Master status

- C) Status
- D) Role set

Answer: C) Status

A status set refers to:

- A) The behavior expected of someone who holds a particular status
- B) The tension among roles connected to a single status
- C) All the statuses a person holds at a given time
- D) Several roles attached to a single status

Answer: C) All the statuses a person holds at a given time

An achieved status is defined as:

- A) A social position received at birth
- B) A status that has special importance for social identity
- C) A position that reflects personal ability and effort
- D) A status assigned involuntarily later in life

Answer: C) A position that reflects personal ability and effort

Which of the following is an example of a master status?

- A) Being a parent
- B) Attending college
- C) Being a member of a club
- D) Participating in a community event

Answer: A) Being a parent

Role conflict occurs when:

- A) An individual experiences tension among roles connected to a single status
- B) An individual must respond to the demands of two or more statuses
- C) An individual seeks to fulfill societal expectations
- D) An individual's status set changes over time

Answer: A) An individual experiences tension among roles connected to a single status

Accommodation refers to:

- A) Blending different cultures to create a new cultural identity
- B) Adapting to cultural differences to coexist with others
- C) Encouraging minority groups to conform to dominant cultural patterns
- D) Spreading cultural traits from one society to another

Answer: B) Adapting to cultural differences to coexist with others

Assimilation involves:

- A) Encouraging minority groups to conform to dominant cultural patterns
- B) Preserving distinct identities within cultural groups
- C) Maintaining cultural boundaries between different societies
- D) Spreading cultural traits through diffusion

Answer: A) Encouraging minority groups to conform to dominant cultural patterns

Amalgamation refers to:

- A) Spreading cultural practices through migration
- B) Blending different cultures to create a new identity
- C) Encouraging cultural diversity within societies

D) Adopting cultural traits from another society

Answer: B) Blending different cultures to create a new identity

Diffusion is the process of:

A) Blending different cultural practices

B) Preserving cultural boundaries

C) Spreading cultural traits across societies

D) Encouraging cultural assimilation

Answer: C) Spreading cultural traits across societies

Which of the following is NOT a type of social interaction?

A) Cooperation

B) Unilateralism

C) Conflict

D) Competition

Answer: B) Unilateralism

Lesson No.7

What is the essence of group life according to sociological understanding?

A) Economic prosperity

B) Cultural diversity

C) Sense of belonging

D) Personal achievement

Answer: C) Sense of belonging

How do sociologists define a social group?

- A) Any gathering of individuals
- B) A collection of individuals with shared experiences
- C) A group of individuals with similar status
- D) Two or more people who identify and interact with each other

Answer: D) Two or more people who identify and interact with each other

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a primary group?

- A) Close and enduring relationships
- B) Informal interactions
- C) Focus on achieving specific goals
- D) Deep emotional significance

Answer: C) Focus on achieving specific goals

According to Charles Horton Cooley, what is the significance of primary groups?

- A) They are fundamental in forming societal structures
- B) They are essential for achieving personal success
- C) They are crucial for the emotional well-being of individuals
- D) They are instrumental in economic development

Answer: C) They are crucial for the emotional well-being of individuals

Which of the following is an example of a primary group?

- A) Sports team
- B) Study group
- C) Family
- D) Project team at work

Answer: C) Family

What is the primary focus of interactions in secondary groups?

- A) Emotional connections
- B) Personal interests
- C) Formal and impersonal interactions
- D) Long-term relationships

Answer: C) Formal and impersonal interactions

What distinguishes secondary groups from primary groups?

- A) Size of the group
- B) Emotional intensity of relationships
- C) Frequency of interactions
- D) Informal nature of interactions

Answer: B) Emotional intensity of relationships

In everyday life, which type of group interactions are embedded in most of our daily routines?

- A) Primary group interactions
- B) Secondary group interactions
- C) Tertiary group interactions
- D) Quaternary group interactions

Answer: B) Secondary group interactions

Which of the following is NOT a function of social groups?

- A) Facilitating socialization

- B) Fostering emotional support
- C) Transmitting cultural values and norms
- D) Generating personal achievements

Answer: D) Generating personal achievements

What is a reference group used for in social evaluation and decision-making?

- A) Social integration
- B) Financial support
- C) Making evaluations and decisions
- D) Group conformity

Answer: C) Making evaluations and decisions

What defines an in-group?

- A) A group that promotes competition and opposition
- B) A group with formal structures and rules
- C) A group that fosters emotional support
- D) A group to which one feels a sense of belonging and loyalty

Answer: D) A group to which one feels a sense of belonging and loyalty

What is the primary basis for tensions between in-groups and out-groups?

- A) Shared identities
- B) Mutual goals
- C) Competition and opposition
- D) Emotional bonding

Answer: C) Competition and opposition

What is a dyad in group dynamics?

- A) A social group with two members
- B) A social group with three members
- C) A large social group
- D) A formal social group

Answer: A) A social group with two members

According to Georg Simmel, why are dyads considered unstable?

- A) Due to the lack of formal structures
- B) Because of intense personal interactions
- C) Because of the absence of rules
- D) Both members need to actively maintain the relationship

Answer: D) Both members need to actively maintain the relationship

What is a triad in group dynamics?

- A) A social group with two members
- B) A social group with three members
- C) A formal social group
- D) A virtual social group

Answer: B) A social group with three members

Why are triads considered more stable than dyads?

- A) They have formal rules and structures
- B) One member can act as a mediator if needed

- C) They have intense personal interactions
- D) Both members need to actively maintain the relationship

Answer: B) One member can act as a mediator if needed

What do larger group sizes typically reduce in group interactions?

- A) Emotional intensity
- B) Formality
- C) Personal attachment
- D) Informal interactions

Answer: A) Emotional intensity

What type of groups interact primarily through technology, such as online communities?

- A) Primary groups
- B) Secondary groups
- C) Tertiary groups
- D) Virtual groups

Answer: D) Virtual groups

What do we use reference groups for in decision-making?

- A) Personal achievements
- B) Social conformity
- C) Evaluating our own attitudes and behavior
- D) Emotional bonding

Answer: C) Evaluating our own attitudes and behavior

What is the primary role of primary groups in emotional well-being?

- A) Providing financial support
- B) Offering formal education
- C) Meeting basic human needs
- D) Offering a sense of belonging and appreciation

Answer: D) Offering a sense of belonging and appreciation

Lesson No.8

What is a primary characteristic of traditional societies in terms of organization?

- A) Clear levels of hierarchy
- B) Emphasis on personal relationships
- C) Written rules and procedures
- D) Extensive formal organizations

Answer: B) Emphasis on personal relationships

Which of the following is NOT an early example of a formal organization in traditional societies?

- A) Guilds of western Europe
- B) The army
- C) Roman Catholic Church
- D) Industrial unions

Answer: D) Industrial unions

What term did Max Weber use to describe the hierarchical structure of formal organizations?

- A) Collective hierarchy
- B) Rational system

- C) Bureaucracy
- D) Corporate ladder

Answer: C) Bureaucracy

According to Weber, what is a key characteristic of bureaucracies?

- A) Personalized tasks
- B) Informal communication
- C) Impersonal rules
- D) Flexible job roles

Answer: C) Impersonal rules

What function do written rules serve in bureaucracies?

- A) Foster personal connections
- B) Enhance informal interactions
- C) Ensure accountability and efficiency
- D) Encourage spontaneous decision-making

Answer: C) Ensure accountability and efficiency

How are tasks coordinated in a bureaucracy?

- A) Through centralized decision-making
- B) Through personalized interactions
- C) Through rigid hierarchies
- D) Through a division of labor

Answer: D) Through a division of labor

What is a common issue associated with bureaucracies, according to the text?

- A) Lack of formalization
- B) Red tape and bureaucratic delays
- C) Informal decision-making
- D) Excessive communication

Answer: B) Red tape and bureaucratic delays

What does bureaucratic alienation refer to?

- A) Lack of specialized tasks
- B) Workers' detachment from their work
- C) Overemphasis on personal relationships
- D) Frequent job rotations

Answer: B) Workers' detachment from their work

How do workers typically resist alienation in bureaucracies?

- A) By avoiding formal rules
- B) By forming primary groups
- C) By embracing impersonal interactions
- D) By seeking promotions

Answer: B) By forming primary groups

What is the Peter principle related to?

- A) Hierarchical structures
- B) Decision-making processes
- C) Promotion within bureaucracies

D) Employee turnover

Answer: C) Promotion within bureaucracies

Which of the following is a characteristic of mass communication?

A) Spontaneous and unpredictable elements

B) Personalized feedback

C) Face-to-face interaction

D) Unidirectional transmission

Answer: D) Unidirectional transmission

What distinguishes mass communication from face-to-face interaction?

A) Personalized audience

B) Standardized messages

C) Varied responses

D) Immediate feedback

Answer: B) Standardized messages

What do most media organizations prioritize according to Etzioni's typology?

A) Profit and voluntary message reception

B) Ideological ends and coercion

C) Utilitarian goals and profitability

D) State control and propaganda

Answer: C) Utilitarian goals and profitability

How are bureaucracies often portrayed in the media?

- A) Faceless and impersonal
- B) Warm and empathetic
- C) Flexible and adaptive
- D) Responsive and efficient

Answer: A) Faceless and impersonal

What is a predicted trend regarding bureaucratic organizations in the future?

- A) Increased standardization
- B) Growth in hierarchical structures
- C) Replacement by smaller, more flexible groups
- D) Expansion of formal rules

Answer: C) Replacement by smaller, more flexible groups

How have transnational corporations altered bureaucratic organizations?

- A) By increasing centralization
- B) By reducing global reach
- C) By promoting flexibility and decentralization
- D) By emphasizing formalization

Answer: C) By promoting flexibility and decentralization

What is a key feature of the "network society" described in the text?

- A) Stable and routine conditions
- B) Relentless change and adaptation
- C) Centralized decision-making
- D) Limited interdependence

Answer: B) Relentless change and adaptation

Which trend has contributed to new hybrid organizational forms?

- A) Emphasis on standardized procedures
- B) Expansion of bureaucratic structures
- C) Growth of project-based teams
- D) Increased reliance on formal rules

Answer: C) Growth of project-based teams

What is the primary focus of interdependent bureaucratic organizations?

- A) Profit maximization
- B) Efficiency in decision-making
- C) Collaborative research and development
- D) Military-industrial cooperation

Answer: C) Collaborative research and development

How does bureaucracy impact public trust, according to the text?

- A) Enhances accountability
- B) Undermines transparency
- C) Promotes flexibility
- D) Improves communication

Answer: B) Undermines transparency

Lesson No.9

What does culture encompass, according to the text?

- A) Genetics and biology

B) Learned beliefs, values, and material goods

C) Natural instincts

D) Physical environment and climate

Answer: B) Learned beliefs, values, and material goods

Which of the following is an example of material culture?

A) Social norms

B) Religious beliefs

C) Artifacts and architecture

D) Collective assumptions

Answer: C) Artifacts and architecture

What is nonmaterial culture primarily concerned with?

A) Physical objects

B) Mental blueprints and guidelines

C) Consumer goods

D) Technology and advancements

Answer: B) Mental blueprints and guidelines

What term describes the cultural patterns associated with a society's elite?

A) High culture

B) Popular culture

C) Subculture

D) Counter-culture

Answer: A) High culture

How do sociologists view the distinction between high culture and popular culture?

- A) High culture is inherently superior to popular culture
- B) Both cultures share identical tastes and interests
- C) Tastes and interests differ among individuals in both categories
- D) Popular culture lacks symbolic significance

Answer: C) Tastes and interests differ among individuals in both categories

What is a symbol, according to the text?

- A) A physical artifact
- B) A shared value
- C) Anything that carries a particular meaning
- D) A universal norm

Answer: C) Anything that carries a particular meaning

How does culture shock manifest itself?

- A) Increased awareness of cultural diversity
- B) Confusion and isolation in unfamiliar surroundings
- C) Sense of cultural superiority
- D) Enhanced understanding of local customs

Answer: B) Confusion and isolation in unfamiliar surroundings

What is the significance of language in culture?

- A) It serves as a means of physical survival
- B) It allows for communication and cultural transmission

C) It preserves genetic information

D) It determines social class

Answer: B) It allows for communication and cultural transmission

What role does language play in cultural transmission?

A) It ensures genetic diversity

B) It maintains physical health

C) It preserves historical traditions

D) It passes culture from one generation to the next

Answer: D) It passes culture from one generation to the next

What are values in the context of culture?

A) Specific thoughts and ideas

B) Broad principles used to make choices

C) Written rules for conduct

D) Material possessions

Answer: B) Broad principles used to make choices

How do values differ between higher-income and lower-income countries?

A) Lower-income nations emphasize individualism

B) Higher-income nations prioritize survival and security

C) Lower-income nations emphasize traditional values

D) Higher-income nations promote strict religious beliefs

Answer: C) Lower-income nations emphasize traditional values

What are norms?

- A) Genetic blueprints
- B) Expectations and rules for conduct
- C) Language variations
- D) High culture artifacts

Answer: B) Expectations and rules for conduct

What are folkways?

- A) Formal laws and regulations
- B) Informal rules guiding everyday behavior
- C) Cultural symbols
- D) Religious practices

Answer: B) Informal rules guiding everyday behavior

How are mores distinguished from folkways?

- A) Mores are less significant than folkways
- B) Mores are tied to values and have moral significance
- C) Mores are strictly enforced by legal sanctions
- D) Mores apply only to specific social groups

Answer: B) Mores are tied to values and have moral significance

What are formal sanctions associated with?

- A) Folkways
- B) Mores
- C) Taboos

D) Symbols

Answer: B) Mores

What is the purpose of formal sanctions?

A) To encourage artistic expression

B) To regulate social behavior

C) To enforce linguistic norms

D) To promote technological advancement

Answer: B) To regulate social behavior

Which of the following is an example of a taboo?

A) Table manners

B) Religious rituals

C) Handshake greetings

D) Cannibalism

Answer: D) Cannibalism

What is the relationship between culture and society?

A) Society dictates culture

B) Culture shapes society

C) They are independent of each other

D) They have no relation

Answer: B) Culture shapes society

What theoretical approach explores the relationship between human biology and culture?

- A) Sociobiology
- B) Anthropology
- C) Psychology
- D) Ethnography

Answer: A) Sociobiology

What is the basis of all cultural elements?

- A) Biology
- B) Symbols
- C) Language
- D) Values

Answer: B) Symbols

Lesson No.10

What is culture shock?

- A) A feeling of superiority towards other cultures
- B) A process of psychological disorientation in a new cultural environment
- C) A preference for one's own culture over others
- D) A lack of exposure to diverse cultural practices

Answer: B) A process of psychological disorientation in a new cultural environment

Which of the following factors can contribute to culture shock?

- A) Genetic differences
- B) Economic status
- C) Language barrier

D) Physical appearance

Answer: C) Language barrier

What is an effect of culture shock?

A) Increased familiarity with the new culture

B) Feelings of anxiety and disorientation

C) Enhanced cultural awareness

D) Strong attachment to one's own culture

Answer: B) Feelings of anxiety and disorientation

Which strategy is suggested to overcome culture shock?

A) Maintaining a judgmental attitude

B) Avoiding interactions with locals

C) Building a support system

D) Resisting adaptation

Answer: C) Building a support system

What does cultural relativism emphasize?

A) Universal standards of cultural superiority

B) Judging cultures based on personal beliefs

C) Understanding cultures within their own context

D) Imposing one's cultural norms on others

Answer: C) Understanding cultures within their own context

What does cultural relativism discourage?

- A) Openness to unfamiliar values
- B) Adoption of diverse cultural practices
- C) Use of cultural standards to judge others
- D) Assimilation into different cultural environments

Answer: C) Use of cultural standards to judge others

What is an example of cultural diversity in Pakistan?

- A) Uniform language and customs
- B) Ethnic, linguistic, and religious variations
- C) Cultural homogeneity
- D) Regional economic disparities

Answer: B) Ethnic, linguistic, and religious variations

What is a benefit of cultural diversity?

- A) Promotes cultural homogeneity
- B) Reduces creativity and innovation
- C) Enhances tolerance and understanding
- D) Limits exposure to new ideas

Answer: C) Enhances tolerance and understanding

Which term refers to cultural patterns that set apart a segment of society?

- A) Dominant culture
- B) Counterculture
- C) Assimilation
- D) Cultural convergence

Answer: B) Counterculture

What distinguishes a counterculture from a subculture?

- A) Size of the group
- B) Cultural traditions
- C) Relationship to dominant culture
- D) Occupational specialization

Answer: C) Relationship to dominant culture

How does real culture differ from ideal culture?

- A) Real culture reflects universal norms
- B) Ideal culture represents actual practices
- C) Real culture is practiced while ideal culture is theoretical
- D) Ideal culture is shaped by individual experiences

Answer: C) Real culture is practiced while ideal culture is theoretical

What is an example of real culture in Pakistan?

- A) Traditional values
- B) Academic achievements
- C) Gender discrimination
- D) Family bonds

Answer: C) Gender discrimination

What does practicing cultural relativism involve?

- A) Comparing cultures based on personal preferences

- B) Judging cultures based on universal standards
- C) Understanding cultures within their own context
- D) Imposing cultural norms on others

Answer: C) Understanding cultures within their own context

What does the term "subculture" refer to?

- A) Dominant cultural practices
- B) Cultural patterns within a society's population
- C) Cultural assimilation
- D) Regional economic disparities

Answer: B) Cultural patterns within a society's population

What does counterculture challenge?

- A) Traditional values
- B) Occupational specialization
- C) Dominant cultural norms
- D) Cultural convergence

Answer: C) Dominant cultural norms

Which term describes the cultural norms, values, and practices actually practiced within a society?

- A) Dominant culture
- B) Ideal culture
- C) Subculture
- D) Real culture

Answer: D) Real culture

How does cultural diversity benefit societies?

- A) It promotes homogeneity
- B) It limits exposure to new ideas
- C) It enhances creativity and innovation
- D) It discourages cultural exchange

Answer: C) It enhances creativity and innovation

What is the purpose of cultural relativism?

- A) To impose universal cultural norms
- B) To promote cultural superiority
- C) To understand cultures within their own context
- D) To eliminate cultural diversity

Answer: C) To understand cultures within their own context

What is the main challenge of adopting cultural relativism?

- A) Openness to unfamiliar values
- B) Resistance to cultural change
- C) Imposing personal beliefs on others
- D) Putting aside ingrained cultural standards

Answer: D) Putting aside ingrained cultural standards

What is a strategy to overcome culture shock?

- A) Maintaining cultural biases
- B) Avoiding interaction with locals

C) Building a support system

D) Resisting adaptation

Answer: C) Building a support system

Lesson No.11

What are cultural universals, as discussed by anthropologist George Murdock?

A) Specific customs that are identical across all cultures

B) Values and norms that vary greatly across cultures

C) Elements found in every culture, with varying specific customs

D) Inventions unique to each culture

Answer: C) Elements found in every culture, with varying specific customs

According to George Murdock's research, which of the following is considered a cultural universal?

A) Specific forms of family structures

B) Uniform ways of toilet training children

C) Incest practices that are identical in all cultures

D) The presence of funeral rites in all human communities

Answer: D) The presence of funeral rites in all human communities

What does cultural lag refer to?

A) Rapid technological advancement

B) The synchronization of cultural changes

C) Time taken for cultural changes to align with technological shifts

D) Material culture changes

Answer: C) Time taken for cultural changes to align with technological shifts

Who coined the term "cultural lag"?

- A) George Murdock
- B) Herbert Gans
- C) William Ogburn
- D) Susan Phillips

Answer: C) William Ogburn

Which part of culture usually changes first according to William Ogburn's theory of cultural lag?

- A) Nonmaterial culture
- B) Folk culture
- C) Material culture
- D) Popular culture

Answer: C) Material culture

What is an example of cultural lag in Pakistan mentioned in the text?

- A) Adoption of modern technology in rural areas
- B) Rapid change in gender roles
- C) Availability of internet access everywhere
- D) Increased education opportunities

Answer: A) Adoption of modern technology in rural areas

Which of the following is considered an element of high culture?

- A) Doll and quilt making

- B) Classical music
- C) Subway art
- D) Prime-time television

Answer: B) Classical music

What distinguishes folk culture from high culture?

- A) Spontaneous and practical nature
- B) Elite support and technical proficiency
- C) Use by working-class and minority group members
- D) Mass consumption and entertainment

Answer: C) Use by working-class and minority group members

What is an example of popular culture?

- A) Classical music concerts
- B) Tractor-pulling contests
- C) Customized low-rider automobiles
- D) Opera performances

Answer: B) Tractor-pulling contests

What is cultural change?

- A) Transformation of cultural norms, values, and practices over time
- B) Adoption of high culture by all social classes
- C) Preservation of traditional cultural practices
- D) Uniformity of cultural expressions across societies

Answer: A) Transformation of cultural norms, values, and practices over time

What principle does the example of today's college women illustrate?

- A) Cultural synchronization
- B) Cultural diversity
- C) Cultural integration
- D) Cultural relativism

Answer: C) Cultural integration

How is cultural change in Pakistan being driven today?

- A) By isolationism and resistance to globalization
- B) By urbanization, technology, and globalization
- C) By preservation of traditional practices
- D) By strict adherence to folk culture

Answer: B) By urbanization, technology, and globalization

Which factor is likely to drive cultural change in Pakistan tomorrow?

- A) Decline in youth population
- B) Reduction in social media influence
- C) Growth of the gig economy
- D) Urbanization

Answer: C) Growth of the gig economy

What are cultural universals?

- A) Elements that are unique to each culture
- B) Values, norms, or traits found everywhere with similar customs

- C) Customs that remain unchanged across societies
- D) Innovations specific to advanced societies

Answer: B) Values, norms, or traits found everywhere with similar customs

What characterizes folk culture?

- A) Elaborate training and technical proficiency
- B) Spontaneous and practical creations of ordinary people
- C) Mass consumption and entertainment
- D) Use by upper classes and intelligentsia

Answer: B) Spontaneous and practical creations of ordinary people

Which culture includes tastes and creations designed for leisure and mass consumption?

- A) High culture
- B) Folk culture
- C) Popular culture
- D) Elite culture

Answer: C) Popular culture

What term refers to the transformation of cultural norms, values, and practices over time?

- A) Cultural lag
- B) Cultural diversity
- C) Cultural change
- D) Cultural synchronization

Answer: C) Cultural change

What does cultural lag primarily focus on?

- A) Material culture changes
- B) Nonmaterial culture changes
- C) Synchronization of cultural elements
- D) Technology and societal shifts

Answer: A) Material culture changes

Which cultural change factor is associated with the rise of social media influencers?

- A) Globalization
- B) Urbanization
- C) Technological advances
- D) Populism

Answer: C) Technological advances

Which term refers to the synchronization of various cultural elements within a society?

- A) Cultural synchronization
- B) Cultural relativism
- C) Cultural integration
- D) Cultural lag

Answer: C) Cultural integration

Lesson No.12

What is socialization, as defined by sociologists?

- A) The biological development of human potential
- B) Lifelong social experiences that shape human behavior and learning of culture
- C) Internal genetic factors influencing personality
- D) Spontaneous behaviors exhibited by individuals

Answer: B) Lifelong social experiences that shape human behavior and learning of culture

How is personality primarily developed according to the text?

- A) Through genetic inheritance
- B) By social experience and internalization of surroundings
- C) By instinctive behaviors
- D) Through formal education

Answer: B) By social experience and internalization of surroundings

What are feral children?

- A) Children raised in extreme poverty
- B) Children with exceptional social skills
- C) Children raised in isolation without human contact or socialization
- D) Children with developmental disabilities

Answer: C) Children raised in isolation without human contact or socialization

Which term refers to children raised in extreme social isolation?

- A) Feral children
- B) Isolated children
- C) Socialized children
- D) Rural children

Answer: B) Isolated children

What insights do studies of feral children provide?

- A) Insights into genetic inheritance
- B) Insights into the impact of technology on development
- C) Insights into the importance of socialization and human contact
- D) Insights into formal education systems

Answer: C) Insights into the importance of socialization and human contact

What is the ongoing debate between nature and nurture about?

- A) The role of instinctive behaviors
- B) The impact of socialization on human behavior
- C) The interaction between genetics and environment
- D) The development of cultural norms

Answer: C) The interaction between genetics and environment

Who developed the theory of behaviorism?

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) John B. Watson
- C) Herbert Spencer
- D) Sigmund Freud

Answer: B) John B. Watson

What did behaviorism propose about human behavior?

- A) Behavior is primarily instinctive

- B) Behavior is learned through social experience
- C) Behavior is influenced by genetic factors only
- D) Behavior is unrelated to cultural norms

Answer: B) Behavior is learned through social experience

What is primary socialization?

- A) Later stages of socialization outside the family unit
- B) Initial process of socialization typically occurring during childhood within the family
- C) Formal education process
- D) Social experiences in adulthood

Answer: B) Initial process of socialization typically occurring during childhood within the family

What is secondary socialization?

- A) Later stages of socialization outside the family unit
- B) Primary process of socialization during infancy
- C) Genetic inheritance influencing behavior
- D) None of the above

Answer: A) Later stages of socialization outside the family unit

How do isolated children contribute to understanding human development?

- A) They reinforce genetic determinism
- B) They demonstrate the importance of cultural diversity
- C) They highlight the impact of extreme social isolation on development
- D) They represent typical childhood experiences

Answer: C) They highlight the impact of extreme social isolation on development

What is an essential aspect of social control discussed in the text?

- A) Genetic inheritance
- B) Environmental factors
- C) The self and emotions
- D) Economic conditions

Answer: C) The self and emotions

How do emotions contribute to social control?

- A) By emphasizing genetic traits
- B) By reinforcing social norms and values
- C) By promoting individual freedom
- D) By enforcing formal laws

Answer: B) By reinforcing social norms and values

What is an example of social control in Pakistan mentioned in the text?

- A) Developmental delays
- B) Lack of basic social skills
- C) The concept of "face" or reputation
- D) Extreme poverty

Answer: C) The concept of "face" or reputation

What does the text mean by "society within us"?

- A) Genetic inheritance influencing behavior

- B) Lifelong social experiences shaping behavior and emotions
- C) Developmental delays due to isolation
- D) Lack of cultural diversity

Answer: B) Lifelong social experiences shaping behavior and emotions

How do identical twins help in understanding nature versus nurture?

- A) They reinforce genetic determinism
- B) They demonstrate the impact of socialization
- C) They share 100% of genetic material but may have different environmental influences
- D) They highlight the role of formal education

Answer: C) They share 100% of genetic material but may have different environmental influences

What is the primary focus of socialization according to sociologists?

- A) Biological development
- B) Learning cultural norms, values, and beliefs
- C) Genetic inheritance
- D) Individual freedom

Answer: B) Learning cultural norms, values, and beliefs

How do studies of isolated children contribute to sociology?

- A) By reinforcing genetic determinism
- B) By highlighting the importance of formal education
- C) By demonstrating the impact of extreme social isolation
- D) By emphasizing cultural diversity

Answer: C) By demonstrating the impact of extreme social isolation

Which factor plays a significant role in shaping attitudes in Pakistan, according to the text?

- A) Genetic inheritance
- B) Family and religious traditions
- C) Technological advancements
- D) Lack of socialization

Answer: B) Family and religious traditions

What is the role of secondary socialization?

- A) To reinforce genetic traits
- B) To provide formal education only
- C) To shape behavior outside the family unit
- D) To emphasize individual freedom

Answer: C) To shape behavior outside the family unit

Lesson No.13

What is a key function of socialization from a structural functionalist viewpoint?

- A) Challenging power differentials
- B) Maintaining social order and stability
- C) Encouraging dissent and conflict
- D) Minimizing cultural transmission

Answer: B) Maintaining social order and stability

According to conflict theorists, how is socialization used by those in power?

- A) To encourage resistance and dissent
- B) To reinforce existing social inequalities
- C) To promote equal opportunities for all
- D) To undermine the status quo

Answer: B) To reinforce existing social inequalities

Which theoretical perspective emphasizes the importance of microlevel analysis and meaningful symbols in socialization?

- A) Structural functionalism
- B) Feminist approach
- C) Symbolic interactionism
- D) Psychoanalytic theory

Answer: C) Symbolic interactionism

The looking-glass self concept was introduced by which sociologist?

- A) George Herbert Mead
- B) Charles Horton Cooley
- C) Lawrence Kohlberg
- D) Carol Gilligan

Answer: B) Charles Horton Cooley

According to Freud, what is the balancing force between the id and the superego?

- A) The ego
- B) The self
- C) The conscience
- D) The generalized other

Answer: A) The ego

Which theorist proposed a sequence of stages in moral development, including pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional stages?

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) Lawrence Kohlberg
- C) Carol Gilligan
- D) George Herbert Mead

Answer: B) Lawrence Kohlberg

What does the feminist approach to socialization primarily critique?

- A) Cultural transmission
- B) Gender roles and patriarchy
- C) Structural functionalism
- D) Symbolic interactionism

Answer: B) Gender roles and patriarchy

What is a key concept emphasized by symbolic interactionists in understanding socialization?

- A) Conflict and power dynamics
- B) Imitation and play
- C) Generalized other
- D) Social roles and expectations

Answer: C) Generalized other

In which stage of role-taking according to Mead do individuals learn to anticipate the behavior of multiple others, as seen in team games?

- A) Imitation
- B) Play
- C) Team games
- D) Generalized other

Answer: C) Team games

Who emphasized gender differences in moral reasoning, highlighting women's focus on personal relationships?

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) Lawrence Kohlberg
- C) Carol Gilligan
- D) George Herbert Mead

Answer: C) Carol Gilligan

According to symbolic interactionism, what is the process by which individuals learn to take on the roles and expectations of others?

- A) Role imitation
- B) Resocialization
- C) Role-taking
- D) Generalized other

Answer: C) Role-taking

How does socialization contribute to the perpetuation of society according to structural functionalists?

- A) By challenging social norms
- B) By maintaining social order
- C) By promoting individualism
- D) By enforcing conflict

Answer: B) By maintaining social order

Which perspective critiques the idea that socialization can be used to maintain power differentials?

- A) Feminist approach
- B) Structural functionalism
- C) Symbolic interactionism
- D) Psychoanalytic theory

Answer: A) Feminist approach

Which theorist introduced the concept of the id, ego, and superego in understanding personality development?

- A) Lawrence Kohlberg
- B) Carol Gilligan
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) George Herbert Mead

Answer: C) Sigmund Freud

According to symbolic interactionists, what is essential for understanding the development of self?

- A) Internal conflicts
- B) Biological determinants
- C) Meaningful social interactions
- D) Cultural transmission

Answer: C) Meaningful social interactions

Which stage of moral development involves reflecting on abstract principles of right and wrong?

- A) Pre-conventional
- B) Conventional
- C) Post-conventional
- D) Amoral

Answer: C) Post-conventional

How does socialization influence the development of a sense of self, according to symbolic interactionism?

- A) Through biological determinants
- B) Through cultural norms and interactions
- C) Through unconscious desires
- D) Through predetermined roles

Answer: B) Through cultural norms and interactions

Who emphasized the role of play in developing the self and learning to take on the roles of others?

- A) Lawrence Kohlberg
- B) Carol Gilligan
- C) George Herbert Mead
- D) Charles Horton Cooley

Answer: C) George Herbert Mead

According to the conflict perspective, socialization is used primarily to:

- A) Encourage resistance and dissent
- B) Reinforce existing social hierarchies
- C) Promote individualism
- D) Emphasize abstract principles

Answer: B) Reinforce existing social hierarchies

What is the fundamental difference between the id and the superego in Freudian theory?

- A) The id represents social norms, while the superego represents personal desires.
- B) The id is concerned with immediate gratification, while the superego represents moral ideals.
- C) The id develops later in life, while the superego is present from birth.
- D) The id is unconscious, while the superego is conscious.

Answer: B) The id is concerned with immediate gratification, while the superego represents moral ideals.

Lesson No.14

Which of the following is considered the most significant agent of socialization?

- A) Mass Media
- B) Peers
- C) Family
- D) School

Answer: C) Family

Sociologist Melvin Kohn's research found that working-class parents are more likely to use which form of discipline?

- A) Time-outs
- B) Physical punishment
- C) Verbal warnings
- D) Negotiation

Answer: B) Physical punishment

According to sociologist Melvin Kohn, why do working-class parents tend to emphasize obedience?

- A) Because they have more freedom in their jobs
- B) Because their children are more likely to be college-bound
- C) Because they expect their children's lives to be similar to theirs
- D) Because they want their children to be more curious

Answer: C) Because they expect their children's lives to be similar to theirs

What aspect of education teaches children a broader perspective beyond their family's situation?

- A) Hidden curriculum
- B) Corridor curriculum
- C) Formal curriculum
- D) Recess activities

Answer: A) Hidden curriculum

Which of the following is NOT a total institution?

- A) School
- B) Prison
- C) Military boot camp
- D) West Point

Answer: A) School

What is the purpose of a total institution?

- A) To enhance individuality and autonomy
- B) To provide a sense of community
- C) To de-socialize and re-socialize individuals
- D) To encourage personal expression

Answer: C) To de-socialize and re-socialize individuals

Resocialization involves teaching individuals new norms, values, and behaviors that are in line with:

- A) Their family's culture
- B) Their previous experiences
- C) Their institutional culture
- D) Their personal preferences

Answer: C) Their institutional culture

Which of the following is an example of a total institution according to sociologist Erving Goffman?

- A) Private school
- B) University campus
- C) Religious congregation
- D) Prison

Answer: D) Prison

What is a degradation ceremony, as described by sociologist Harold Garfinkel?

- A) A ceremony to celebrate achievements
- B) A ceremony to strip away an individual's current identity
- C) A ceremony to welcome new members

D) A ceremony to promote individuality

Answer: B) A ceremony to strip away an individual's current identity

What type of neighborhood is more likely to keep a closer eye on children according to sociological research?

A) Poor neighborhoods

B) Affluent neighborhoods

C) Rural neighborhoods

D) Urban neighborhoods

Answer: B) Affluent neighborhoods

Which agent of socialization provides a sense of identity and belonging for its participants?

A) Peers

B) Mass Media

C) Religion

D) Neighbourhood

Answer: C) Religion

According to sociologist Patricia and Peter Adler, how do children separate themselves by sex in elementary schools?

A) Through academic achievements

B) Through social media

C) Through physical appearance and abilities

D) Through family background

Answer: C) Through physical appearance and abilities

What is the primary source of emotional support, basic needs, and socialization for children?

- A) School
- B) Peers
- C) Family
- D) Mass Media

Answer: C) Family

Which of the following is a latent function of formal education?

- A) Teaching knowledge and skills
- B) Providing a sense of community
- C) Encouraging social conformity
- D) Teaching hidden values and norms

Answer: D) Teaching hidden values and norms

What are the main examples of total institutions mentioned in the text?

- A) Schools and churches
- B) Military camps and hospitals
- C) Prisons and mental hospitals
- D) Libraries and museums

Answer: C) Prisons and mental hospitals

Which agent of socialization provides opportunities for young people to experiment with different social roles and values?

- A) Family

B) Neighbourhood

C) Mass Media

D) Peers

Answer: D) Peers

What process involves teaching individuals new norms, values, and behaviors that match their new situation in life?

A) Resocialization

B) Desocialization

C) Education

D) Neighbourhood integration

Answer: A) Resocialization

Which of the following influences individuals' attitudes and behaviors related to beauty, gender roles, and cultural identity?

A) Religion

B) Mass Media

C) Peers

D) School

Answer: B) Mass Media

What is the purpose of resocialization in total institutions?

A) To enhance individuality

B) To strip away an individual's current identity

C) To encourage autonomy

D) To maintain previous values and norms

Answer: B) To strip away an individual's current identity

According to the text, which type of neighborhood tends to have fewer families in transition?

- A) Poor neighborhoods
- B) Rural neighborhoods
- C) Urban neighborhoods
- D) Affluent neighborhoods

Answer: D) Affluent neighborhoods

Lesson No.15

During the European era from 1000 to 1800, how were children typically portrayed in paintings?

- A) Dressed in children's clothing
- B) Depicted engaging in adult activities
- C) Depicted playing with toys
- D) Shown in school settings

Answer: B

What conclusion did historian Philippe Aries draw about childhood in Europe during this era?

- A) Children were cherished and protected
- B) Childhood was viewed as a special time of life
- C) Children were considered miniature adults
- D) Children were encouraged to explore and play

Answer: C

In contemporary societies, adolescence is characterized by what significant aspect?

- A) Material scarcity
- B) Inner turmoil
- C) Physical maturity
- D) Early entrance into the labor force

Answer: B

According to Hall (1904), what societal changes led to the concept of adolescence?

- A) Abundance of material surpluses and increased importance of education
- B) Decline in birth rates and increased life expectancy
- C) Industrialization and urbanization
- D) Expansion of social welfare programs

Answer: A

Transitional adulthood is also known as:

- A) Middle adulthood
- B) Young adulthood
- C) Adulthood
- D) Old age

Answer: C

What is a characteristic of transitional adulthood?

- A) Stability and established careers
- B) Exploration and delayed adult responsibilities
- C) Retirement and leisure activities

D) Grandparenthood and health issues

Answer: B

During the later middle years (ages 50–65), what is a common reorientation in thinking?

A) Time since birth to time left to live

B) Pursuit of new career opportunities

C) Increased socialization with peers

D) Relocation to a warmer climate

Answer: A

How do people in the later middle years (ages 50–65) often refer to their life stage?

A) The golden years

B) The sandwich generation

C) The age of exploration

D) The peak earning years

Answer: A

What is a characteristic of the transitional older years?

A) Increased social isolation

B) Expanded job opportunities

C) Extended retirement age

D) Heightened social integration

Answer: D

What is a focus of researchers studying the transitional older years?

- A) Cognitive decline
- B) Social isolation
- C) Physical fitness
- D) Financial stability

Answer: B

What is a significant aspect of socialization during childhood?

- A) Economic independence
- B) Formation of identity and values
- C) Political engagement
- D) Occupational specialization

Answer: B

According to sociologists, what shapes the life course of individuals?

- A) Biological factors
- B) Historical context and social factors
- C) Genetic predisposition
- D) Geographic location

Answer: B

Are individuals prisoners of socialization according to sociologists?

- A) Yes, socialization dictates all behavior
- B) No, individuals have agency and the ability to make choices
- C) Only during childhood
- D) Only in collectivist societies

Answer: B

What is the role of the self in socialization?

- A) To passively absorb influences from the environment
- B) To act as a sponge for social norms
- C) To actively construct and modify experiences
- D) To resist all external influences

Answer: C

How does socialization influence behavior according to sociologists?

- A) It entirely determines behavior
- B) It has no impact on behavior
- C) It provides a framework within which individuals make choices
- D) It limits individual agency entirely

Answer: C

What is the primary means of socialization during adolescence?

- A) Family
- B) Peers
- C) Media
- D) Schools

Answer: B

What does the life course refer to?

- A) Biological stages of development

- B) Social and cultural transitions throughout life
- C) Religious milestones
- D) Economic status changes

Answer: B

How do social location factors such as social class and gender influence the life course?

- A) They have no impact on the life course
- B) They determine all life events
- C) They shape experiences and opportunities
- D) They limit individual choice entirely

Answer: C

What is a key aspect of the life course concept?

- A) It is determined solely by biology
- B) It is influenced by social and historical factors
- C) It follows a predictable, unchanging path
- D) It is universal across all cultures

Answer: B

How do changing times influence the life course of individuals?

- A) They have no impact on the life course
- B) They can alter the trajectory of an individual's life
- C) They are entirely determined by biological factors
- D) They lead to predictability and stability

Answer: B

Lesson No.16

Which term refers to any violation of norms, regardless of its severity?

- A) Crime
- B) Deviance
- C) Morality
- D) Rebellion

Answer: B) Deviance

According to sociologist Howard S. Becker, what makes something deviant?

- A) The act itself
- B) Legal consequences
- C) Reactions to the act
- D) Social approval

Answer: C) Reactions to the act

What factors often influence moral judgments that distinguish between normal and deviant behavior?

- A) Economic status
- B) Political affiliations
- C) Religion, tradition, and social norms
- D) Educational background

Answer: C) Religion, tradition, and social norms

In which country is homosexuality often considered deviant due to religious and cultural beliefs?

- A) United States
- B) United Kingdom
- C) Pakistan
- D) France

Answer: C) Pakistan

Which statement best describes the relativity of deviance?

- A) Deviance is universally condemned in all cultures.
- B) What is considered deviant in one culture may not be in another.
- C) Deviance has no relation to cultural norms.
- D) Deviance is a recent phenomenon.

Answer: B) What is considered deviant in one culture may not be in another.

How does society affirm its norms through reactions to deviant acts?

- A) By ignoring deviance
- B) By punishing deviants
- C) By celebrating deviants
- D) By legalizing deviant behavior

Answer: B) By punishing deviants

Which sociological perspective views deviance as functional for society?

- A) Conflict theory
- B) Symbolic interactionism
- C) Feminist theory

D) Structural functionalism

Answer: D) Structural functionalism

According to Emile Durkheim, what is one function of deviance in society?

A) It promotes social inequality

B) It clarifies moral boundaries and affirms norms

C) It eliminates social norms

D) It discourages social unity

Answer: B) It clarifies moral boundaries and affirms norms

Which term refers to characteristics that discredit people and define them as deviant?

A) Stigma

B) Honor

C) Celebrity

D) Normality

Answer: A) Stigma

What does sociologist Erving Goffman's concept of stigma refer to?

A) Social acceptance

B) Characteristics that discredit individuals

C) Cultural norms

D) Religious beliefs

Answer: B) Characteristics that discredit individuals

In Pakistan, what is an example of deviant behavior due to religious beliefs?

- A) Atheism
- B) Homosexuality
- C) Traditional dress
- D) Animal rights activism

Answer: A) Atheism

What is a potential consequence of deviance in society?

- A) Strengthening social norms
- B) Fostering social change
- C) Reducing social stigma
- D) Decreasing social unity

Answer: D) Decreasing social unity

Which term describes the internalization of a deviant label leading to continued deviant behavior?

- A) Role reversal
- B) Stigmatization
- C) Role engulfment
- D) Labeling theory

Answer: C) Role engulfment

What is one example of an external means of social control in Pakistan?

- A) Cultural traditions
- B) Family values
- C) Legal system
- D) Personal beliefs

Answer: C) Legal system

Which method of social control involves the use of punishment to discourage deviant behavior?

- A) Internal means of control
- B) Informal social control
- C) Deterrence
- D) Social stigma

Answer: C) Deterrence

According to deterrence theory, what type of deterrent discourages others from committing similar acts?

- A) Specific deterrence
- B) General deterrence
- C) Social deterrence
- D) Personal deterrence

Answer: B) General deterrence

Which method of informal social control involves excluding someone from social acceptance or group membership?

- A) Gossip
- B) Ridicule
- C) Ostracism
- D) Shaming

Answer: C) Ostracism

What is an example of a form of social control that relies on personal beliefs, values, and morals?

- A) Formal social control
- B) External means of control
- C) Internal means of control
- D) Deterrence

Answer: C) Internal means of control

Which concept refers to the use of laws and institutions to regulate behavior?

- A) Informal social control
- B) External means of control
- C) Formal social control
- D) Cultural norms

Answer: C) Formal social control

What is one potential disadvantage of external means of control?

- A) Promoting social cohesion
- B) Preventing discrimination
- C) Restricting individual freedoms
- D) Embracing cultural diversity

Answer: C) Restricting individual freedoms

Lesson No.17

According to symbolic interactionism, what is emphasized in understanding behavior?

- A) Biological determinants
- B) Social interactions and symbols

C) Individual personality traits

D) Cultural norms

Answer: B) Social interactions and symbols

Which theory suggests that individuals learn deviant behavior through interactions with others engaging in similar behavior?

A) Labeling theory

B) Differential association theory

C) Control theory

D) Strain theory

Answer: B) Differential association theory

What does control theory propose as the primary deterrent against deviant behavior?

A) Genetic predisposition

B) Internal and external social bonds

C) Individual personality traits

D) Economic status

Answer: B) Internal and external social bonds

According to labeling theory, why might individuals engage in deviance?

A) Due to biological determinants

B) Because of unresolved conflicts in the unconscious mind

C) In response to being labeled as deviant

D) Through imitation of others

Answer: C) In response to being labeled as deviant

What does strain theory focus on?

- A) Biological factors causing deviance
- B) Social inequality leading to crime
- C) Conflicts in the unconscious mind
- D) Frustrations between cultural goals and means to achieve them

Answer: D) Frustrations between cultural goals and means to achieve them

How do innovators respond to strain, according to Merton's strain theory?

- A) By rejecting societal goals and means
- B) By conforming to societal goals using legitimate means
- C) By accepting societal goals but using illegitimate means
- D) By withdrawing from society

Answer: C) By accepting societal goals but using illegitimate means

What is emphasized by conflict theorists regarding the criminal justice system?

- A) Impartiality and justice
- B) Protection of the working class
- C) Oppression and power dynamics
- D) Rehabilitation of offenders

Answer: C) Oppression and power dynamics

According to biological theories of crime, criminal behavior is rooted in:

- A) Unresolved conflicts in the unconscious mind
- B) Genetic and physical makeup

- C) Learning from deviant peers
- D) Poverty and social inequality

Answer: B) Genetic and physical makeup

Which perspective suggests that the law operates to maintain the power of the elite?

- A) Functional perspective
- B) Conflict perspective
- C) Symbolic interactionism
- D) Control theory

Answer: B) Conflict perspective

How does symbolic interactionism explain behavior?

- A) Through biological instincts
- B) By analyzing genetic predispositions
- C) By focusing on social interactions and symbols
- D) Through psychological determinants

Answer: C) By focusing on social interactions and symbols

What is the primary concept emphasized by differential association theory?

- A) Control over deviant impulses
- B) Influence of biological factors
- C) Learning deviant behavior through social interactions
- D) Labeling of individuals in society

Answer: C) Learning deviant behavior through social interactions

Which theory proposes that individuals are naturally inclined towards deviance but are restrained by social bonds?

- A) Labeling theory
- B) Control theory
- C) Differential association theory
- D) Strain theory

Answer: B) Control theory

How do retreatists respond to strain, according to Merton's strain theory?

- A) By conforming to societal goals using legitimate means
- B) By accepting societal goals but using illegitimate means
- C) By withdrawing from both societal goals and means
- D) By rejecting societal goals and means

Answer: C) By withdrawing from both societal goals and means

According to conflict theorists, the criminal justice system is primarily designed to:

- A) Rehabilitate offenders
- B) Protect the rights of individuals
- C) Maintain power and privilege of the elite
- D) Promote social equality

Answer: C) Maintain power and privilege of the elite

What does labeling theory emphasize as a significant factor in deviance?

- A) Genetic predisposition
- B) Social interactions
- C) Economic status

D) Psychological disorders

Answer: B) Social interactions

What concept does symbolic interactionism focus on in understanding behavior?

A) Biological determinants

B) Social interactions and symbols

C) Personality traits

D) Cultural norms

Answer: B) Social interactions and symbols

According to control theory, what influences individuals to refrain from deviant behavior?

A) Genetic predisposition

B) Internal and external social bonds

C) Individual personality traits

D) Economic status

Answer: B) Internal and external social bonds

How do ritualists respond to strain, according to Merton's strain theory?

A) By accepting societal goals but using illegitimate means

B) By conforming to societal goals using legitimate means

C) By withdrawing from society

D) By abandoning societal goals but adhering strictly to societal rules

Answer: D) By abandoning societal goals but adhering strictly to societal rules

Which perspective argues that crime can serve a function in reinforcing social norms?

- A) Functional perspective
- B) Conflict perspective
- C) Symbolic interactionism
- D) Control theory

Answer: A) Functional perspective

What is the primary emphasis of strain theory?

- A) Genetic factors leading to deviance
- B) Social inequality and crime
- C) Frustration between cultural goals and means
- D) Conflict between individuals and society

Answer: C) Frustration between cultural goals and means

Lesson No.18

Which term describes crimes committed by individuals in positions of power or authority?

- A) Juvenile crime
- B) White collar crime
- C) Violent crime
- D) Property crime

Answer: B) White collar crime

What type of crime involves theft, drug abuse, and vandalism committed by young people?

- A) White collar crime

- B) Violent crime
- C) Property crime
- D) Juvenile crime

Answer: D) Juvenile crime

Which crime involves the intentional setting of fires?

- A) Larceny-theft
- B) Auto theft
- C) Burglary
- D) Arson

Answer: D) Arson

What is the primary characteristic of violent crimes?

- A) Nonviolent offenses
- B) Involvement of weapons
- C) Offenses against persons
- D) Crimes committed by juveniles

Answer: C) Offenses against persons

Which crime involves the theft of items valued over a certain amount?

- A) Larceny-theft
- B) Auto theft
- C) Burglary
- D) Robbery

Answer: A) Larceny-theft

What type of crime is associated with offenses like fraud and embezzlement?

- A) Juvenile crime
- B) Violent crime
- C) Property crime
- D) White collar crime

Answer: D) White collar crime

Which crime involves stealing from a person by the use or threat of force?

- A) Larceny-theft
- B) Auto theft
- C) Burglary
- D) Robbery

Answer: D) Robbery

What is the most common type of crime that individuals are likely to become victims of?

- A) Violent crime
- B) White collar crime
- C) Property crime
- D) Juvenile crime

Answer: C) Property crime

Which crime involves unlawful entry with the intent to steal?

- A) Larceny-theft
- B) Auto theft

C) Burglary

D) Arson

Answer: C) Burglary

What are the primary offenders of white collar crimes?

A) Low-income individuals

B) Young people

C) Individuals in positions of power

D) Victims of violent crimes

Answer: C) Individuals in positions of power

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