

Soc302

Soc302 Mcqs for Mid Term All Lesson and Topic Wise

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Lesson No.1

Which of the following is NOT a component of theory as described in the text?

- A) Concepts
- B) Variables
- C) Hypotheses
- D) Observations

Answer: D) Observations

What are concepts in the context of theory development?

- A) Observable realities given a label
- B) Theories in narrative form
- C) Hypotheses about relationships
- D) Normative statements

Answer: A) Observable realities given a label

What is the purpose of formulating propositions in theory development?

- A) To collect data
- B) To explain recurrent patterns

- C) To describe observable realities
- D) To establish strategies for social change

Answer: B) To explain recurrent patterns

What is the role of variables in theory development?

- A) They represent abstract ideas
- B) They are theoretical statements
- C) They are observable realities that vary
- D) They provide axiomatic truths

Answer: C) They are observable realities that vary

Which of the following best describes a proposition in theory development?

- A) A self-evident truth
- B) A narrative explanation
- C) A logical statement connecting realities
- D) A normative prescription

Answer: C) A logical statement connecting realities

What is the purpose of arranging propositions in a theory?

- A) To create hypotheses
- B) To establish axioms
- C) To form an empirical chain
- D) To provide a logical narrative

Answer: D) To provide a logical narrative

What is the process of moving from theory to empirical testing?

- A) Establishing axioms
- B) Formulating propositions
- C) Drawing hypotheses
- D) Collecting data

Answer: C) Drawing hypotheses

Which approach involves reasoning from general principles to specific instances?

- A) Inductive
- B) Deductive
- C) Axiomatic
- D) Empirical

Answer: B) Deductive

What is the ultimate aim of scientific theories?

- A) To explain social phenomena
- B) To produce normative prescriptions
- C) To establish axioms
- D) To describe physical realities

Answer: A) To explain social phenomena

What does theorizing involve, according to the provided text?

- A) Creating axioms
- B) Developing normative statements
- C) Constructing propositions

D) Conducting applied research

Answer: C) Constructing propositions

Lesson No.2

What is the relationship between theory and research?

A) Theory is unnecessary for research

B) Research is unrelated to theory

C) Theory and research contribute to each other

D) Theory replaces the need for empirical data

Answer: C) Theory and research contribute to each other

What is the role of theory as orientation in research?

A) Providing a special vocabulary

B) Summarizing existing knowledge

C) Specifying measurable factors for inquiry

D) Predicting unknown phenomena

Answer: C) Specifying measurable factors for inquiry

Which role does theory play in building an edifice of concepts to understand reality?

A) Predicting facts

B) Summarizing known facts

C) Conceptualization and classification

D) Identifying gaps in knowledge

Answer: C) Conceptualization and classification

What is the purpose of summarizing role of theory in research?

- A) Predicting unknown phenomena
- B) Identifying gaps in knowledge
- C) Developing abstract models
- D) Integrating empirical generalizations

Answer: D) Integrating empirical generalizations

How do facts contribute to theory development according to the text?

- A) Facts initiate new theories
- B) Facts are irrelevant to theory development
- C) Facts replace the need for theory
- D) Facts lead to rejection of research

Answer: A) Facts initiate new theories

What role do new facts play in relation to existing theories?

- A) New facts are irrelevant to existing theories
- B) New facts lead to the rejection of all theories
- C) New facts redefine and clarify existing theories
- D) New facts do not impact existing theories

Answer: C) New facts redefine and clarify existing theories

In the context of theory and research, what is the significance of empirical data?

- A) Theory is based solely on empirical data
- B) Empirical data is blind without theory

C) Empirical data replaces the need for theory

D) Theory is irrelevant to empirical data

Answer: B) Empirical data is blind without theory

What initiates the formulation of a new theory according to the text?

A) Facts lead to reformulation of existing theories

B) Theory is independent of any empirical data

C) Accidental discovery of new facts

D) Logical argumentation of existing theories

Answer: C) Accidental discovery of new facts

What does theory as orientation in research primarily focus on?

A) Rejection of existing theories

B) Specifying measurable factors

C) Predicting known phenomena

D) Developing normative statements

Answer: B) Specifying measurable factors

How does theory and research interact according to the text?

A) Research replaces the need for theory

B) Theory is irrelevant to research

C) Continuous stimulation and contribution to each other

D) Theory is a hindrance to research

Answer: C) Continuous stimulation and contribution to each other

Lesson No.3

What is the primary aim of social theory?

- A) To explore theological and mystical phenomena
- B) To describe and explain the nature of society
- C) To create abstract models of physical phenomena
- D) To develop normative principles for social control

Answer: B) To describe and explain the nature of society

How does social thought differ from practical thinking?

- A) Social thought involves abstract reasoning about reality
- B) Practical thinking focuses on everyday problem-solving
- C) Social thought aims to manipulate human behavior
- D) Practical thinking aims to advance scientific knowledge

Answer: A) Social thought involves abstract reasoning about reality

What is the relationship between sociological theory and social theory?

- A) Sociological theory is a subset of social theory
- B) Sociological theory is entirely independent of social theory
- C) Social theory is based on theological principles
- D) Sociological theory encompasses mystical phenomena

Answer: A) Sociological theory is a subset of social theory

Which term best describes the function of social thought in understanding human relationships?

- A) Descriptive
- B) Normative

- C) Explanatory
- D) Manipulative

Answer: C) Explanatory

What does social thought seek to explore about realities or phenomena?

- A) Practical applications
- B) Causal explanations
- C) Mythical interpretations
- D) Theological foundations

Answer: B) Causal explanations

What is a characteristic of sociological theories?

- A) They focus solely on theological explanations
- B) They are based on mystical phenomena
- C) They are abstract models of observable human realities
- D) They disregard human relationships

Answer: C) They are abstract models of observable human realities

When did scientific social thought begin to emerge significantly?

- A) 12th century
- B) 16th and 17th centuries
- C) 19th century
- D) 20th century

Answer: B) 16th and 17th centuries

What is the primary goal of social thought analyses?

- A) To advance theological understanding
- B) To manipulate human groups
- C) To understand underlying social processes and laws
- D) To promote mystical ideologies

Answer: C) To understand underlying social processes and laws

What does social thought encompass, according to the provided content?

- A) Abstract thinking only
- B) Practical problem-solving
- C) Thinking about societal problems
- D) Mythical interpretations

Answer: C) Thinking about problems of society

How is social thought related to theories, according to the text?

- A) Social thought replaces the need for theories
- B) Social thought is a subset of theoretical frameworks
- C) Social thought encompasses all scientific achievements
- D) Social thought is unrelated to human relationships

Answer: B) Social thought is a subset of theoretical frameworks

Lesson No.4

When did sociologists typically identify as classical sociological thinkers emerge according to Ritzer?

- A) In the 16th century

B) In the 18th century

C) In the 19th century

D) In the 20th century

Answer: C) In the 19th century

What was a significant factor contributing to the rise of sociological theorizing, as discussed in the text?

A) Economic stability

B) Technological advancements

C) Political revolutions

D) Religious reforms

Answer: C) Political revolutions

How did political revolutions impact early theorists according to the text?

A) They led to positive consequences and societal advancements

B) They caused chaos and disorder, prompting a desire to restore social order

C) They encouraged a return to theological explanations

D) They emphasized the need for economic transformation

Answer: B) They caused chaos and disorder, prompting a desire to restore social order

Which thinkers were particularly concerned with restoring order to society following political revolutions?

A) Conservative theologians

B) Extreme revolutionaries

C) Classical sociological theorists

D) Medieval philosophers

Answer: C) Classical sociological theorists

What was one of the major concerns of classical sociological theorists such as Comte, Durkheim, and Parsons?

A) Promoting political revolutions

B) Emphasizing chaos and disorder

C) Restoring social order

D) Advocating for medieval ideologies

Answer: C) Restoring social order

What was the nature of the political upheavals discussed in the text?

A) Economic decline

B) Technological advancements

C) Rebellion and fighting for rights

D) Religious reforms

Answer: C) Rebellion and fighting for rights

What significant change occurred at the end of the French Revolution?

A) Economic revolution leading to feudalism

B) Restoration of monarchy

C) Establishment of republics

D) Expansion of the feudal system

Answer: C) Establishment of republics

What did early theorists desire in response to the chaos following political revolutions?

- A) A return to theological explanations
- B) A restoration of the feudal system
- C) A return to peaceful medieval times
- D) A radical restructuring of society

Answer: C) A return to peaceful medieval times

Which intellectual field takes social setting as its basic subject matter according to the text?

- A) Theology
- B) Mysticism
- C) Sociology
- D) Philosophy

Answer: C) Sociology

What was the impact of political revolutions on societies according to the text?

- A) They resulted in economic stability
- B) They caused chaos and disorder
- C) They led to technological advancements
- D) They promoted theological ideologies

Answer: B) They caused chaos and disorder

Lesson No.5

What major stimulus contributed to the birth of sociology?

- A) Technological advancements

- B) Economic stability
- C) Growth of the scientific mentality
- D) Religious teachings

Answer: C) Growth of the scientific mentality

Which scientific breakthrough greatly influenced social theorists in the 19th century?

- A) Theory of relativity
- B) Newton's laws of motion
- C) Charles Darwin's theory of biological evolution
- D) Mendelian genetics

Answer: C) Charles Darwin's theory of biological evolution

What was the impact of new scientific discoveries on traditional religious teachings according to early social theorists?

- A) They reinforced traditional religious beliefs
- B) They had no impact on traditional religious teachings
- C) They led to a decline in traditional religious influence
- D) They sparked technological advancements

Answer: C) They led to a decline in traditional religious influence

What societal changes were reinforced by technological developments in the 19th century?

- A) Preservation of traditional values
- B) Expansion of the feudal system
- C) New forms of socioeconomic class relations

D) Rural migration to agricultural areas

Answer: C) New forms of socioeconomic class relations

Who was a notable British social theorist known for his theory of social evolution?

A) Auguste Comte

B) Herbert Spencer

C) Karl Marx

D) Max Weber

Answer: B) Herbert Spencer

According to Herbert Spencer, what accompanied the increased size and complexity of social systems?

A) Economic decline

B) Advances in moral sentiments

C) Technological regression

D) Religious revival

Answer: B) Advances in moral sentiments

What did Herbert Spencer believe was essential for social progress?

A) Excessive government regulation

B) Interference with evolutionary processes

C) Preservation of traditional beliefs

D) Expansion of religious practices

Answer: B) Interference with evolutionary processes

Which stage of human intellectual history did Auguste Comte propose as the basis for progress in sociology?

- A) The theological stage
- B) The metaphysical stage
- C) The positive stage
- D) The revolutionary stage

Answer: C) The positive stage

What did Comte's "positivist" approach emphasize in understanding society?

- A) Preservation of traditional beliefs
- B) The role of reason in social progress
- C) The importance of non-rational foundations
- D) Evolutionary regression

Answer: B) The role of reason in social progress

What aspect of society must a scientific understanding confront according to the text?

- A) Technological advancements
- B) Non-rational foundations of behavior
- C) Religious beliefs
- D) Preservation of traditional values

Answer: B) Non-rational foundations of behavior

Lesson No.6

What major societal change prompted massive migration to urban areas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?

- A) Political revolutions

B) Technological advancements

C) Industrial Revolution

D) Agricultural reforms

Answer: C) Industrial Revolution

Which sociologists were particularly interested in studying urbanization and its problems?

A) Auguste Comte and Karl Marx

B) Max Weber and Georg Simmel

C) Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parsons

D) Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin

Answer: B) Max Weber and Georg Simmel

What major city served as a laboratory for studying urbanization in the Chicago school of sociology?

A) New York City

B) Los Angeles

C) Chicago

D) London

Answer: C) Chicago

What effect did social changes like the Industrial Revolution and urbanization have on religiosity?

A) They led to a decline in religious beliefs

B) They reinforced religious fervor

C) They had no impact on religiosity

D) They transformed religious objectives into sociological pursuits

Answer: D) They transformed religious objectives into sociological pursuits

Which sociologist viewed sociology as a religion and aimed to improve people's lives through it?

A) Max Weber

B) Karl Marx

C) Emile Durkheim

D) Auguste Comte

Answer: D) Auguste Comte

Who among the early sociologists wrote extensively on the topic of religion?

A) Karl Marx

B) Emile Durkheim

C) Max Weber

D) Talcott Parsons

Answer: B) Emile Durkheim

What role did morality play in Durkheim's sociology and Parsons' work?

A) It was a secondary consideration

B) It was not relevant to their theories

C) It played a key role

D) It was criticized by both scholars

Answer: C) It played a key role

What was the prevailing societal attitude towards science during the development of sociological theory?

- A) Science was viewed with skepticism
- B) Science was acquiring enormous prestige
- C) Science was considered irrelevant
- D) Science was opposed by sociologists

Answer: B) Science was acquiring enormous prestige

Which sociologist emphasized the distinction between social life and the scientific model?

- A) Max Weber
- B) Emile Durkheim
- C) Karl Marx
- D) Auguste Comte

Answer: A) Max Weber

What is a debated issue in sociology regarding its relationship with science?

- A) The role of religion in scientific inquiry
- B) The adoption of a scientific model in sociology
- C) The influence of politics on scientific research
- D) The impact of urbanization on scientific theories

Answer: B) The adoption of a scientific model in sociology

Lesson No.7

What intellectual movement had a profound influence on the later evolution of sociology, emphasizing reason and empirical research?

- A) Renaissance

B) Enlightenment

C) Romanticism

D) Industrial Revolution

Answer: B) Enlightenment

What was a key characteristic of the Enlightenment thinkers' approach to understanding the social world?

A) Religious dogma

B) Superstition

C) Empirical research combined with reason

D) Mysticism

Answer: C) Empirical research combined with reason

Which philosophers developed ideas in reaction to the Enlightenment, emphasizing anti-modernist sentiments and traditional religious beliefs?

A) Thomas Hobbes and John Locke

B) René Descartes and Immanuel Kant

C) Louis de Bonald and Joseph de Maistre

D) Max Weber and Karl Marx

Answer: C) Louis de Bonald and Joseph de Maistre

What did French Catholic counterrevolutionary philosophers oppose about Enlightenment ideas?

A) Rationalism and empirical research

B) The concept of individualism

C) Traditional religious beliefs and institutions

D) Political revolutions

Answer: A) Rationalism and empirical research

What aspects of social life did conservatives view positively in contrast to Enlightenment rationalism?

A) Tradition, imagination, emotionalism, and religion

B) Industrialization and urbanization

C) Social upheaval and disruption

D) Individualism and rationality

Answer: A) Tradition, imagination, emotionalism, and religion

What was a central theme in the work of several sociological theorists influenced by conservative reactions to the Enlightenment?

A) Emphasis on individualism

B) Focus on industrialization

C) Emphasis on social order

D) Promotion of urbanization

Answer: C) Emphasis on social order

According to the reactionaries, what was the primary unit of analysis in sociological theory?

A) Individual

B) Family

C) Society

D) Neighborhood

Answer: C) Society

What did conservatives emphasize as essential components of society for individuals' well-being?

- A) Economic factors
- B) Technological advancements
- C) Small units like family and religious groups
- D) Individual rights

Answer: C) Small units like family and religious groups

How did conservatives view modern social changes such as industrialization and urbanization?

- A) Positively, as drivers of progress
- B) With fear and anxiety, seeing them as disruptive
- C) Irrelevant to societal development
- D) Beneficial for traditional values

Answer: B) With fear and anxiety, seeing them as disruptive

What hierarchical system did conservatives support within society?

- A) Egalitarianism
- B) Differential system of status and reward
- C) Anarchism
- D) Democratic governance

Answer: B) Differential system of status and reward

Lesson No.8

Which French thinker developed a theory emphasizing freedom but was critical of equality and its link to centralization of government?

A) Claude Henri Saint-Simon

B) Auguste Comte

C) Emile Durkheim

D) Alexis de Tocqueville

Answer: D) Alexis de Tocqueville

What concept did Tocqueville credit himself with inventing, which he associated with the negative effects of equality?

A) Socialism

B) Individualism

C) Aristocracy

D) Democracy

Answer: B) Individualism

Which French thinker was a positivist and advocated for socialist reforms but did not anticipate the working class replacing capitalists?

A) Claude Henri Saint-Simon

B) Auguste Comte

C) Emile Durkheim

D) Alexis de Tocqueville

Answer: A) Claude Henri Saint-Simon

Who coined the term "sociology" and developed the theory of positivism, emphasizing the scientific study of social phenomena?

A) Claude Henri Saint-Simon

B) Alexis de Tocqueville

C) Emile Durkheim

D) Auguste Comte

Answer: D) Auguste Comte

According to Comte, what characterized the third stage of intellectual development, which began around 1800?

A) Theological stage

B) Metaphysical stage

C) Positivistic stage

D) Revolutionary stage

Answer: C) Positivistic stage

What did Comte identify as the main concern of sociology, which involved studying both social statics and social dynamics?

A) Social ethics

B) Social reform

C) Social order

D) Social laws

Answer: D) Social laws

Which French sociologist focused on the study of social facts, considering them external and coercive forces impacting individuals?

A) Claude Henri Saint-Simon

B) Alexis de Tocqueville

C) Auguste Comte

D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: D) Emile Durkheim

In Durkheim's study of suicide rates, what did he emphasize as the key to understanding differences in suicide behavior?

A) Individual psychological factors

B) Cultural traditions

C) Social facts and collective influences

D) Economic disparities

Answer: C) Social facts and collective influences

Which French sociologist sought to establish sociology as a distinct academic discipline through empirical study and scientific explanation of human behavior?

A) Claude Henri Saint-Simon

B) Alexis de Tocqueville

C) Auguste Comte

D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: D) Emile Durkheim

Which French thinker focused on preserving society while advocating for scientific study of social phenomena using the same techniques as natural sciences?

A) Claude Henri Saint-Simon

B) Alexis de Tocqueville

C) Auguste Comte

D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: A) Claude Henri Saint-Simon

Lesson No.9

What fundamental concept did Karl Marx emphasize in his theory of capitalist society?

- A) Freedom of individuals
- B) Social hierarchy
- C) Productivity and alienation
- D) Aristocratic values

Answer: C) Productivity and alienation

According to Marx, what is the basic nature of human beings as expressed in productive activities?

- A) Inherent selfishness
- B) Creative impulses
- C) Desire for power
- D) Aesthetic appreciation

Answer: B) Creative impulses

What does Marx mean by the term "alienation" in the context of capitalist society?

- A) Integration of individuals into society
- B) A breakdown of social hierarchies
- C) Division of labor based on expertise
- D) Estrangement from one's productive activity and society

Answer: D) Estrangement from one's productive activity and society

What was the primary intellectual concern of Max Weber's work?

- A) The development of socialism
- B) The process of rationalization
- C) The critique of capitalism
- D) The study of predestination

Answer: B) The process of rationalization

Which concept is associated with Weber's idea of formal rationality?

- A) Individualist productivity
- B) Universal application of rules and regulations
- C) Spiritual salvation
- D) Feudal hierarchy

Answer: B) Universal application of rules and regulations

What example does Weber use to illustrate formal rationality in modern society?

- A) Artistic creativity
- B) Political revolutions
- C) Fast-food restaurants
- D) Religious ceremonies

Answer: C) Fast-food restaurants

According to Weber, what historical development is exemplified by the Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism?

- A) Industrial revolution
- B) Feudal renaissance
- C) Rationalization of knowledge
- D) Ascetic lifestyle influencing capitalism

Answer: D) Ascetic lifestyle influencing capitalism

What concept did George Simmel emphasize as central to the understanding of society?

- A) Social hierarchy
- B) Forms of social interaction
- C) Economic determinism
- D) Labor specialization

Answer: B) Forms of social interaction

Which social group type did Simmel describe as more stable than a dyad?

- A) Party
- B) Division of labor
- C) Triad
- D) Cooperative group

Answer: C) Triad

What does Simmel suggest is essential for the emergence and existence of society?

- A) Economic progress
- B) Division of labor
- C) Forms of social interaction
- D) Political stability

Answer: C) Forms of social interaction

Lesson No.10

What major evolutionary perspectives are identified in Herbert Spencer's work?

- A) Evolution from agriculture to industry
- B) Evolution of society from simple to compound forms
- C) Evolution of political systems from monarchy to democracy
- D) Evolution of religious beliefs from polytheism to monotheism

Answer: B) Evolution of society from simple to compound forms

How does Spencer define earlier militant societies in contrast to industrial societies?

- A) Militant societies focus on social welfare
- B) Industrial societies emphasize warfare for growth
- C) Militant societies are structured for warfare
- D) Industrial societies prioritize economic self-sufficiency

Answer: C) Militant societies are structured for offensive and defensive warfare

What characterizes industrial societies according to Spencer?

- A) Focus on military conquest
- B) Voluntary cooperation and specialized labor
- C) Reliance on traditional authority
- D) Hierarchical social structure

Answer: B) Voluntary cooperation and specialized labor

According to Spencer, what is the role of government in modern industrial societies?

- A) To control the means of production
- B) To enforce strict social hierarchies

- C) To impose mandatory military service
- D) To focus on restricting certain behaviors

Answer: D) To focus on restricting certain behaviors

What analogy does Spencer draw between society and biological organisms?

- A) Society's growth is driven by religious institutions
- B) Society is a dynamic system like a biological organism
- C) Society's structure is determined by economic factors
- D) Society evolves through political revolutions

Answer: B) Society is a dynamic system like a biological organism

How does Spencer describe the relationship between parts and the whole in society?

- A) Parts of society are completely independent entities
- B) Parts of society are interdependent, like organs in a body
- C) Parts of society are disconnected and isolated
- D) Parts of society have no impact on the whole system

Answer: B) Parts of society are interdependent, like organs in a body

What does Spencer believe about the survival of societies?

- A) Fittest societies should adapt to the needs of weaker ones
- B) Unfit societies should be encouraged to evolve rapidly
- C) Fittest societies survive while unfit ones should perish
- D) Societies should form alliances to ensure mutual survival

Answer: C) Fittest societies survive while unfit ones should perish

Which statement best summarizes Spencer's view on the evolution of society towards perfection?

- A) Society is inherently flawed and can never reach perfection
- B) Society progresses toward an ideal, perfect moral state
- C) Society's evolution is cyclical with no clear direction
- D) Society's evolution is driven by revolutionary change

Answer: B) Society progresses toward an ideal, perfect moral state

Lesson No.11

Which university founded the first department of sociology in the USA in 1889?

- A) University of California
- B) Harvard University
- C) University of Kansas
- D) University of Chicago

Answer: C) University of Kansas

In 1892, which university established a new department of sociology that became the first important center of American sociology?

- A) Stanford University
- B) University of Michigan
- C) University of Chicago
- D) Yale University

Answer: C) University of Chicago

Who developed a theory of social behaviorism to explain how social experience shapes individual personality?

- A) Talcott Parsons
- B) Robert K. Merton
- C) George Herbert Mead
- D) Max Weber

Answer: C) George Herbert Mead

According to Mead, what is the "self" composed of?

- A) Biological impulses
- B) Personal desires
- C) Self-awareness and self-image
- D) Genetic traits

Answer: C) Self-awareness and self-image

Which concept emphasizes that a thinking, self-conscious individual is logically impossible without prior social interaction?

- A) Individualism
- B) Interactionism
- C) Socialism
- D) Functionalism

Answer: B) Interactionism

What is the primary focus of Talcott Parsons' structural functionalism?

- A) Individual psychology
- B) Social behaviorism
- C) The integration of social subsystems

D) Marxist ideology

Answer: C) The integration of social subsystems

According to Parsons, what role does society play in relation to individuals?

A) It is dependent on individuals

B) It is a reflection of individual actions

C) It exists independently of individuals

D) It adapts based on individual needs

Answer: C) It exists independently of individuals

What is the main characteristic of a social system according to Parsons?

A) It is static and unchanging

B) It has a hierarchical structure

C) It performs functions to integrate the whole

D) It is driven solely by economic factors

Answer: C) It performs functions to integrate the whole

Which term did Robert K. Merton use to describe unintended consequences or functions of social phenomena?

A) Obvious functions

B) Manifest functions

C) Latent functions

D) Dysfunctions

Answer: C) Latent functions

What does Merton's theory of deviance emphasize regarding cultural goals and institutionalized means?

- A) They always align perfectly
- B) They are irrelevant to deviance
- C) Anomie arises from a discontinuity between goals and means
- D) They are determined by biological factors

Answer: C) Anomie arises from a discontinuity between goals and means

Which mode of adaptation to strain involves rejecting both cultural goals and institutionalized means?

- A) Innovation
- B) Ritualism
- C) Retreatism
- D) Rebellion

Answer: C) Retreatism

In Merton's theory, what type of function is recognized and intended by participants?

- A) Latent function
- B) Unintended function
- C) Manifest function
- D) Dysfunctional function

Answer: C) Manifest function

Which sociologist emphasized the concept of middle-range theories applicable to limited ranges of social phenomena?

- A) Robert K. Merton

B) George Herbert Mead

C) Talcott Parsons

D) Max Weber

Answer: A) Robert K. Merton

What did Merton consider as a conceptual guideline for empirical research in sociology?

A) Functionalism

B) Dysfunctions

C) Middle-range theories

D) Grand theories

Answer: C) Middle-range theories

According to Merton, what does the mode of adaptation 'innovation' involve?

A) Rejecting cultural goals and means

B) Ritualistic adherence to norms without interest in success

C) Adopting new, often illegal, means to achieve cultural goals

D) Engaging in senseless violent acts to rebel against norms

Answer: C) Adopting new, often illegal, means to achieve cultural goals

Which university did Talcott Parsons join after obtaining his degree from Germany?

A) Harvard University

B) University of Chicago

C) Yale University

D) Stanford University

Answer: A) Harvard University

Which aspect of society did Parsons emphasize as existing independently of individual actions?

- A) Economic structures
- B) Social norms
- C) Social subsystems
- D) Political ideologies

Answer: C) Social subsystems

What is the key characteristic of society according to Talcott Parsons' structural functionalism?

- A) Static and unchanging
- B) Dependent on individual actions
- C) Composed of isolated units
- D) Integrative and dynamic

Answer: D) Integrative and dynamic

What analogy did Talcott Parsons draw between society and biological systems?

- A) Society as a static structure
- B) Society as dependent on individual actions
- C) Society as a living system with adaptive functions
- D) Society as a reflection of economic factors

Answer: C) Society as a living system with adaptive functions

What is the primary concern of Robert K. Merton's theory of deviance?

- A) Evolution of social norms
- B) Integration of cultural and economic goals
- C) Discontinuity between cultural goals and institutionalized means
- D) Hierarchical organization of societal functions

Answer: C) Discontinuity between cultural goals and institutionalized means

Lesson No.12

Charles Horton Cooley's concept of the "looking glass self" emphasizes:

- A) The importance of physical appearance
- B) The development of self-concept through social interactions
- C) The influence of family heritage on identity
- D) The impact of genetic factors on personality

Answer: B) The development of self-concept through social interactions

According to Cooley, what are primary groups characterized by?

- A) Large size and formal structure
- B) Intimate face-to-face relationships
- C) Limited interaction and communication
- D) Hierarchical leadership and authority

Answer: B) Intimate face-to-face relationships

The "looking glass self" metaphor refers to:

- A) The process of reflecting on personal achievements

- B) How one's identity is shaped by feedback from others
- C) The act of self-reflection through introspection
- D) The role of self-esteem in social interactions

Answer: B) How one's identity is shaped by feedback from others

How does Cooley describe the process of self-consciousness?

- A) It emerges from individual physical development
- B) It evolves through interactions with primary groups
- C) It is innate and independent of social interactions
- D) It is influenced solely by family relationships

Answer: B) It evolves through interactions with primary groups

According to Cooley, what role does language play in social interactions?

- A) It limits understanding between individuals
- B) It facilitates communication and shared meanings
- C) It is irrelevant to the development of self-concept
- D) It contributes to physical development

Answer: B) It facilitates communication and shared meanings

Which term best describes the relationships found in primary groups, according to Cooley?

- A) Formal and distant
- B) Intimate and face-to-face

- C) Hierarchical and structured
- D) Impersonal and bureaucratic

Answer: B) Intimate and face-to-face

What is the central idea of Cooley's "looking glass self" concept?

- A) Self-identity is determined by genetic factors
- B) Social interactions shape individuals' self-concept
- C) Self-esteem is based on personal achievements
- D) Family heritage defines an individual's identity

Answer: B) Social interactions shape individuals' self-concept

How does Cooley explain the development of self-consciousness?

- A) Through physical growth and maturation
- B) By interacting with others and interpreting their reactions
- C) By adhering to societal norms and expectations
- D) Through introspection and self-reflection

Answer: B) By interacting with others and interpreting their reactions

According to Cooley, what does the term "looking glass self" suggest?

- A) The role of mirrors in self-perception
- B) The impact of social media on self-image
- C) How others serve as a reflection of our self-concept

D) The importance of physical appearance in social interactions

Answer: C) How others serve as a reflection of our self-concept

How does Cooley view the relationship between individuals and society?

- A) Individuals shape society through their actions
- B) Society shapes individuals through social interactions
- C) Society is independent of individual experiences
- D) Individuals are passive recipients of societal norms

Answer: B) Society shapes individuals through social interactions

Lesson No.13

George C. Homans focused on which aspect of sociology?

- A) Large-scale social structures and institutions
- B) Patterns of reinforcement and individual behavior
- C) Consciousness and cognitive processes
- D) Cultural norms and values

Answer: B) Patterns of reinforcement and individual behavior

According to Homans, what guides social relations and interactions?

- A) Consciousness and self-awareness
- B) Institutional rules and regulations
- C) Utilitarian principles of cost-benefit analysis
- D) Emotional bonds and empathy

Answer: C) Utilitarian principles of cost-benefit analysis

Which psychological concept did George C. Homans draw upon in his sociological theory?

- A) Freudian psychoanalysis
- B) Cognitive development theory
- C) Operant conditioning from behaviorism
- D) Humanistic psychology

Answer: C) Operant conditioning from behaviorism

What does Homans propose about individuals' behavior based on past experiences?

- A) Individuals act based on unconscious desires
- B) Individuals seek to maximize pleasure and minimize pain
- C) Individuals conform to societal norms and values
- D) Individuals are driven by emotional needs

Answer: B) Individuals seek to maximize pleasure and minimize pain

According to Homans, what influences individuals' likelihood to perform a particular activity?

- A) Past experiences of punishment
- B) Social norms and expectations
- C) Perceived value of rewards associated with the activity
- D) Cultural traditions and rituals

Answer: C) Perceived value of rewards associated with the activity

How does Homans explain the relationship between reward frequency and behavior?

- A) Increasing reward frequency leads to decreased likelihood of performing an activity
- B) Decreasing reward frequency leads to increased likelihood of performing an activity
- C) Reward frequency has no impact on behavior
- D) Reward frequency directly determines behavior

Answer: B) Decreasing reward frequency leads to increased likelihood of performing an activity

In Homans's theory, what happens when a person's action does not meet expected rewards or results in unexpected punishment?

- A) The person becomes indifferent to future rewards
- B) The person experiences anger and is more likely to perform aggressive behavior
- C) The person withdraws from social interactions
- D) The person seeks alternative sources of reward

Answer: B) The person experiences anger and is more likely to perform aggressive behavior

What does Homans suggest about social approval in exchange interactions?

- A) It is based solely on emotional bonds

- B) It reflects one's ability to reward compliance
- C) It is irrelevant to individual behavior
- D) It depends on cultural norms

Answer: B) It reflects one's ability to reward compliance

How does Homans describe exchange interactions within cooperative groups?

- A) Based on emotional connections and empathy
- B) Driven by institutional rules and regulations
- C) Rooted in patterns of reinforcement and rewards
- D) Involving unconscious desires and impulses

Answer: C) Rooted in patterns of reinforcement and rewards

What does Homans mean by "indirect exchange" in social interactions?

- A) Emotional exchanges without direct communication
- B) Institutionalized exchanges mediated by cultural norms
- C) Exchanges based on reciprocity and mutual benefit
- D) Interactions where rewards and punishments are implicit

Answer: B) Institutionalized exchanges mediated by cultural norms

Lesson No.14

According to Peter M. Blau, social attraction is primarily driven by:

- A) Conflict and opposition
- B) Intrinsic rewards

- C) Imbalanced exchanges
- D) Collective solidarity

Answer: B) Intrinsic rewards

Blau's concept of social exchange at the micro level emphasizes:

- A) Complex structures based on imbalanced exchanges
- B) Dialectical contradictions in exchange
- C) Reciprocal transactions between individuals
- D) Formalization of social standards

Answer: C) Reciprocal transactions between individuals

The concept of dialectical exchange, as described by Blau, focuses on:

- A) Conflict resolution through mediation
- B) Power imbalances and potential conflicts
- C) Formalization of exchange standards
- D) Collective solidarity among subordinates

Answer: B) Power imbalances and potential conflicts

In Blau's theory, what role do group norms play in social exchange?

- A) They regulate the process of institutionalization
- B) They mediate complex exchange relations
- C) They define fair exchange and justice

D) They lead to solidarity among subordinates

Answer: C) They define fair exchange and justice

According to Blau, deprivation of fair exchange can lead to:

A) Increased solidarity among subordinates

B) Formalization of social values

C) Imbalances in power structures

D) Potential conflict and opposition

Answer: D) Potential conflict and opposition

Blau's theory suggests that the greater sense of solidarity among subordinates, the more likely they are to:

A) Institutionalize exchange relations

B) Define opposition as noble and worthy

C) Mediate complex exchange values

D) Engage in direct exchange transactions

Answer: B) Define opposition as noble and worthy

What distinguishes direct exchange (DE) from indirect exchange (IE) in Blau's theory?

A) DE occurs at the macro level while IE occurs at the micro level

B) DE involves reciprocal transactions at the individual level, while IE involves complex exchanges at the collective level

C) DE is based on imbalanced exchanges, while IE emphasizes solidarity among subordinates

D) DE is regulated by group norms, while IE is characterized by formalization of social values

Answer: B) DE involves reciprocal transactions at the individual level, while IE involves complex exchanges at the collective level

Blau's concept of institutionalization in social exchange refers to:

A) Developing formal procedures for conflict resolution

B) Codifying shared values into laws and enforcement procedures

C) Solidarity among subordinates in complex societies

D) Reciprocal transactions between individuals

Answer: B) Codifying shared values into laws and enforcement procedures

What does Blau mean by the term "mediating values" in the context of social exchange?

A) Values that lead to conflict and opposition

B) Standards for conducting complex chains of exchanges

C) Shared norms that foster collective solidarity

D) Principles of dialectical contradictions

Answer: B) Standards for conducting complex chains of exchanges

According to Blau, the process of institutionalization in social exchange is driven by:

- A) Increased conflict and opposition
- B) Formalization of social values and procedures
- C) Collective solidarity among subordinates
- D) Reciprocal transactions between individuals

Answer: B) Formalization of social values and procedures

Lesson No.15

Dorothy E. Smith's sociological perspective is best characterized as:

- A) Marxist theory
- B) Feminist standpoint theory
- C) Functionalist theory
- D) Rational choice theory

Answer: B) Feminist standpoint theory

According to Smith, what aspect of academic sociology does she critique?

- A) Overemphasis on consciousness and subjectivity
- B) Failure to recognize the validity of personal experiences
- C) Emphasis on objectivity and universal validity
- D) Underestimation of institutional structures

Answer: C) Emphasis on objectivity and universal validity

Smith argues that traditional sociological discourse:

- A) Represents the diverse experiences of women

- B) Reflects a male perspective and implicit assumptions
- C) Prioritizes personal narratives over empirical evidence
- D) Highlights the intersectionality of gender and race

Answer: B) Reflects a male perspective and implicit assumptions

What does Smith mean by "bifurcated consciousness"?

- A) Dualistic thinking characterized by subjective and objective modes of understanding
- B) Separation between academic discourse and personal lived experiences
- C) The division of society into distinct gender-based roles
- D) A form of consciousness unique to women's experiences

Answer: B) Separation between academic discourse and personal lived experiences

According to Smith, why are women's experiences often discounted in academic settings?

- A) Due to their emotional nature and subjectivity
- B) Because women lack empirical evidence to support their claims
- C) To prioritize male-dominated modes of understanding
- D) As a result of societal pressure to conform to gender norms

Answer: C) To prioritize male-dominated modes of understanding

Smith's alternative feminist perspective emphasizes:

- A) The universality of women's experiences

- B) The unique standpoint and experiences of women compared to men
- C) The intersectionality of gender with race and class
- D) The need to prioritize subjective narratives over empirical evidence

Answer: B) The unique standpoint and experiences of women compared to men

What does Smith argue about gender relations in society?

- A) They are determined solely by economic factors
- B) They are governed by cultural expectations of deference and dominance
- C) They are irrelevant to social structures and institutions
- D) They can be understood through rational choice theory

Answer: B) They are governed by cultural expectations of deference and dominance

Smith's concept of "relations of ruling" refers to:

- A) Economic hierarchies in society
- B) Power dynamics between men and women
- C) Institutional structures that govern behavior
- D) Marxist theories of class struggle

Answer: B) Power dynamics between men and women

What is one critique Smith offers about male sociologists' understanding of gender relations?

- A) They lack empathy for women's experiences

- B) They are unable to theorize experiences from a female standpoint
- C) They prioritize class and race over gender
- D) They overemphasize the role of institutions in society

Answer: B) They are unable to theorize experiences from a female standpoint

How does Smith suggest sociologists can better understand social pressures faced by individuals?

- A) By focusing on institutional structures
- B) By emphasizing economic factors
- C) By giving explicit attention to people's lived experiences
- D) By conducting large-scale surveys and experiments

Answer: C) By giving explicit attention to people's lived experiences

Lesson No.16

Patricia Hill Collins emphasizes the interrelations of which intersecting sources of domination in her portrayal of black feminist thought?

- A) Gender and age
- B) Race, gender, and class
- C) Religion and ethnicity
- D) Occupation and education

Answer: B) Race, gender, and class

According to Collins, what is the primary goal in portraying the worlds of black women in their own terms?

- A) To compare and contrast their experiences with white women
- B) To analyze their experiences in relation to gender roles
- C) To emphasize their economic challenges
- D) To understand their lives and worldviews from their own standpoints

Answer: D) To understand their lives and worldviews from their own standpoints

In Collins' portrayal, how do black women resist negative images from the wider society?

- A) By adapting to dominant institutional practices
- B) Through loving and supportive relationships within their communities
- C) By avoiding social interactions
- D) Through formal education and employment

Answer: B) Through loving and supportive relationships within their communities

What dilemma do black mothers face in teaching their daughters, according to Collins?

- A) Encouraging daughters to conform to dominant societal norms
- B) Balancing resistance to oppression with adaptation for survival
- C) Encouraging daughters to pursue higher education
- D) Discouraging daughters from pursuing professional careers

Answer: B) Balancing resistance to oppression with adaptation for survival

How does Collins describe the role of motherhood for black women?

- A) Limited to caring for immediate family members
- B) Involving caring for extended family and community members
- C) Focused solely on professional development
- D) Exclusively related to political activism

Answer: B) Involving caring for extended family and community members

According to Collins, which groups are black women subordinated to in terms of gender and race?

- A) White men and black women
- B) Black men and white women
- C) Black men and white men
- D) White women and black men

Answer: B) Black men and white women

Patricia Hill Collins emphasizes that black women's struggles for justice must be waged on:

- A) One front
- B) Multiple fronts simultaneously
- C) Economic fronts only
- D) Political fronts only

Answer: B) Multiple fronts simultaneously

According to Collins, what role do socioeconomic class positions play in subordinating black women?

- A) They reinforce gender norms
- B) They provide independence from racial hierarchies
- C) They add a third source of subordination independent of gender and race
- D) They contribute to the breakdown of community ties

Answer: C) They add a third source of subordination independent of gender and race

What is one of Collins' distinctive contributions to sociological theory?

- A) Applying Dorothy Smith's standpoint theory to the experiences of black women
- B) Focusing solely on the experiences of black men
- C) Analyzing global economic trends
- D) Ignoring intersections of race and gender

Answer: A) Applying Dorothy Smith's standpoint theory to the experiences of black women

How does Collins analyze differences within categories such as race and gender?

- A) By emphasizing global economic disparities
- B) By highlighting similarities among diverse groups
- C) By revealing how multiple structures of domination reinforce one another
- D) By considering variations in sexual orientation and nationality

Answer: D) By considering variations in sexual orientation and nationality

Lesson No.17

What distinguishes classical sociological theory from contemporary sociological theory?

- A) Classical theory focuses on micro-level interactions, while contemporary theory emphasizes macro-level structures.
- B) Classical theory is rooted in historical contexts, while contemporary theory addresses modern societal issues.
- C) Classical theory is more quantitative, while contemporary theory is qualitative.
- D) Classical theory is based on empirical research, while contemporary theory is more theoretical and abstract.

Answer: B) Classical theory is rooted in historical contexts, while contemporary theory addresses modern societal issues.

According to sociological perspectives, which statement best characterizes classical theory?

- A) It has been superseded by contemporary theories.
- B) It provides a foundational understanding but is not relevant to modern sociology.
- C) It offers insights that resonate with current sociological work.
- D) It lacks empirical rigor and theoretical depth compared to contemporary theories.

Answer: C) It offers insights that resonate with current sociological work.

How are classical sociological theories viewed in relation to contemporary sociological theories?

- A) They are considered outdated and irrelevant.

- B) They serve as the building blocks upon which contemporary theories are constructed.
- C) They are completely distinct and unrelated to modern sociological inquiries.
- D) They represent a different paradigm that contradicts contemporary sociological perspectives.

Answer: B) They serve as the building blocks upon which contemporary theories are constructed.

What characterizes the shifting borderlines between classical and contemporary sociological theory?

- A) There is a clear demarcation based on temporal distinctions.
- B) The distinction is subjective and relative, influenced by historical contexts.
- C) Classical theory is more empirical, while contemporary theory is more theoretical.
- D) The distinction is defined by the level of abstraction in theoretical frameworks.

Answer: B) The distinction is subjective and relative, influenced by historical contexts.

How does contemporary sociological theory differ from classical theory in terms of specialization?

- A) Contemporary theory is less specialized and more generalized.
- B) Contemporary theory focuses on macro-level structures and global interactions.
- C) Classical theory is more interdisciplinary, drawing from various fields.
- D) Contemporary theory emphasizes micro-level interactions and individual behavior.

Answer: B) Contemporary theory focuses on macro-level structures and global interactions.

What is a key characteristic of classical sociological founders' works according to contemporary sociologists?

- A) They are considered absolute truths and not subject to revision.
- B) They have defined the discipline of sociology but are open to refinement and challenge.
- C) They are exclusively focused on micro-level social interactions.
- D) They lack relevance to contemporary societal issues.

Answer: B) They have defined the discipline of sociology but are open to refinement and challenge.

Lesson No.18

What are the two main themes in the work of Emile Durkheim?

- A) Individualism and morality
- B) Social over individual and scientific study of society
- C) Philosophy and psychology
- D) Religion and sociology

Answer: B) Social over individual and scientific study of society

How did Durkheim propose that sociology could be distinguished from philosophy?

- A) By focusing on individual consciousness
- B) By emphasizing abstract theorizing
- C) By orienting toward empirical research

D) By emphasizing philosophical schools within sociology

Answer: C) By orienting toward empirical research

According to Durkheim, what are "social facts"?

A) Individual thoughts and feelings

B) Cultural norms and values external to individuals

C) Personal experiences and subjective realities

D) Philosophical concepts and ideas

Answer: B) Cultural norms and values external to individuals

How did Durkheim differentiate sociology from psychology?

A) By focusing on individual consciousness

B) By emphasizing philosophical theories

C) By studying the real world empirically

D) By reducing social facts to individual behaviors

Answer: A) By focusing on individual consciousness

What term did Durkheim use to describe social facts as having their own unique character?

A) Sui generis

B) Empirical realities

C) Philosophical entities

D) Psychological constructs

Answer: A) Sui generis

How did Durkheim define nonmaterial social facts?

- A) Observable elements of society
- B) Cultural norms and values external to individuals
- C) Individual thoughts and emotions
- D) Private beliefs and opinions

Answer: B) Cultural norms and values external to individuals

Which of the following is an example of a material social fact according to Durkheim?

- A) Language
- B) Legal codes
- C) Collective beliefs
- D) Personal opinions

Answer: B) Legal codes

What did Durkheim argue was the true focus of his sociological work?

- A) Individual consciousness
- B) Material social facts
- C) Nonmaterial social facts
- D) Interactions and social relationships

Answer: C) Nonmaterial social facts

According to Durkheim, how does the division of labor affect social solidarity?

- A) It undermines solidarity by creating economic disparities
- B) It enhances solidarity by creating interdependence
- C) It leads to individualism and personal interests
- D) It reinforces traditional values and beliefs

Answer: B) It enhances solidarity by creating interdependence

What was Durkheim's response to Comte's analysis of the division of labor?

- A) He agreed with Comte's proposal for a new pseudo-religion
- B) He argued that the division of labor erodes social morality
- C) He refuted Comte's analysis, proposing a new social morality
- D) He proposed creating a new economic system to counter individualism

Answer: C) He refuted Comte's analysis, proposing a new social morality

Lesson No.19

According to Durkheim, what distinguishes a society characterized by mechanical solidarity from one characterized by organic solidarity?

- A) Mechanical solidarity is characterized by strong individualism and competition, while organic solidarity emphasizes collective consciousness.
- B) Mechanical solidarity is based on individual specialization and division of labor, while organic solidarity emphasizes generalist activities.
- C) Mechanical solidarity involves a high degree of integration and shared beliefs, while organic solidarity involves diversity and interdependence.

D) Mechanical solidarity emphasizes rigid social norms, while organic solidarity is flexible and adaptive.

Answer: C) Mechanical solidarity involves a high degree of integration and shared beliefs, while organic solidarity involves diversity and interdependence.

How does Durkheim explain the changing nature of social solidarity in modern society?

- A) Through increased reliance on religious institutions.
- B) By emphasizing the importance of collective consciousness.
- C) Due to the diminishing collective conscience and increasing division of labor.
- D) Through the enforcement of strict social norms.

Answer: C) Due to the diminishing collective conscience and increasing division of labor.

Which term describes Durkheim's concept of the number of people in society and the amount of interaction among them?

- A) Collective conscience
- B) Dynamic density
- C) Division of labor
- D) Social integration

Answer: B) Dynamic density

What type of suicide occurs when individuals feel disconnected from society and lack a sense of belonging?

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

Answer: D) Egoistic suicide

In Durkheim's typology, which type of suicide is associated with excessive regulation and oppression?

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

Answer: C) Fatalistic suicide

How did Durkheim study suicide rates to understand sociological factors?

- A) By analyzing individual psychological factors.
- B) By comparing societies and historical changes in suicide rates.
- C) By conducting experiments on individual behavior.
- D) By focusing on biological and genetic factors.

Answer: B) By comparing societies and historical changes in suicide rates.

Lesson No.20

What motivated Durkheim's reform programs and approach to social reform?

- A) Individualism and personal interests
- B) Belief in the need for abstract morality
- C) The declining capacity of society to produce moral direction
- D) Influence from philosophical and sociological ethics

Answer: C) The declining capacity of society to produce moral direction

How did Durkheim propose that reform programs should be generated?

- A) Based on philosophical ideals
- B) From the viewpoint of an abstract morality
- C) By society's social forces and collective representations
- D) Through individualistic ethical systems

Answer: C) By society's social forces and collective representations

According to Durkheim, what is the source of any morality?

- A) Religious institutions
- B) Collective moral traditions in society
- C) Philosophical doctrines
- D) Individual moral choices

Answer: B) Collective moral traditions in society

What are the three components of morality according to Durkheim?

- A) Obedience, conformity, and individualism

- B) Discipline, attachment, and autonomy
- C) Authority, tradition, and innovation
- D) Social norms, individual rights, and responsibilities

Answer: B) Discipline, attachment, and autonomy

How did Durkheim view discipline in the context of morality?

- A) As a means of promoting individual interests
- B) As a constraint on egoistic impulses and moral duty to society
- C) As an obstacle to social cohesion
- D) As an expression of personal freedom

Answer: B) As a constraint on egoistic impulses and moral duty to society

What does attachment in Durkheim's theory of morality refer to?

- A) External duty imposed by society
- B) Voluntary commitment and positive group relationships
- C) Individualistic values and personal beliefs
- D) Professional responsibilities and obligations

Answer: B) Voluntary commitment and positive group relationships

How did Durkheim envision autonomy within the framework of morality?

- A) As complete conformity to societal norms
- B) As a rational impulse of individual will grounded in society

- C) As an opposition to social constraints
- D) As a rejection of collective moral traditions

Answer: B) As a rational impulse of individual will grounded in society

What role did Durkheim assign to education in fostering modern morality?

- A) Providing physical and intellectual skills
- B) Reinforcing traditional moral values
- C) Inculcating discipline and obedience
- D) Developing moral tools and social foundations

Answer: D) Developing moral tools and social foundations

How did Durkheim view the classroom in relation to society?

- A) As an extension of religious institutions
- B) As an isolated environment for individual development
- C) As a microcosm of society capable of fostering collective representations
- D) As a setting for promoting individualism

Answer: C) As a microcosm of society capable of fostering collective representations

What was Durkheim's view on the relationship between sociology and education?

- A) Education should be independent of sociological influences
- B) Sociology should inform educational practices and theory
- C) Education should prioritize philosophical ideals over sociological principles

D) Sociology and education should remain separate disciplines

Answer: B) Sociology should inform educational practices and theory

Lesson No.21

What distinguishes Marx's approach to theory from many others?

- A) Marx focused on philosophical abstraction rather than social change.
- B) Marx's theory is primarily concerned with understanding social hierarchy.
- C) Marx's theory is a comprehensive analysis of inequality under capitalism and emphasizes the need for societal transformation.
- D) Marx's theory seeks to justify the status quo and preserve existing social structures.

Answer: C) Marx's theory is a comprehensive analysis of inequality under capitalism and emphasizes the need for societal transformation.

According to Marx, how are contradictions in society resolved?

- A) Through philosophical contemplation and debate.
- B) By ignoring contradictions to maintain social stability.
- C) Through a life-and-death struggle that changes the social world.
- D) By achieving consensus through democratic processes.

Answer: C) Through a life-and-death struggle that changes the social world.

What does Marx's dialectical approach emphasize in studying social phenomena?

- A) Dispassionate analysis devoid of personal values.
- B) Separation of facts from values to maintain objectivity.

- C) The interrelationship between social values and social facts.
- D) Imposing philosophical principles on empirical observations.

Answer: C) The interrelationship between social values and social facts.

In Marx's dialectical analysis, what is the relationship between social influences?

- A) One-way cause-and-effect relationships.
- B) Simultaneous reciprocal relationships.
- C) Causal relationships with no reciprocal effects.
- D) Linear and predictable interactions.

Answer: B) Simultaneous reciprocal relationships.

Why does Marx argue that separating values from the study of social phenomena is undesirable?

- A) It leads to dispassionate and inhuman sociology.
- B) It results in inaccurate observations and analyses.
- C) It fosters consensus and harmony in society.
- D) It promotes objective and unbiased research.

Answer: A) It leads to dispassionate and inhuman sociology.

Lesson No.22

What does Marx identify as a fundamental consequence of labor under capitalism?

- A) Fulfillment of individual potential
- B) Objectivation of labor

- C) Alienation from productive activity
- D) Transformation of human nature

Answer: C) Alienation from productive activity

According to Marx, what happens to the products of labor in capitalist society?

- A) Workers own the products they produce
- B) Products belong to society collectively
- C) Products are owned by the capitalists
- D) Products are distributed based on need

Answer: C) Products are owned by the capitalists

How does Marx describe the relationship between workers in capitalist society?

- A) Workers experience strong cooperative bonds
- B) Workers are alienated from their own labor
- C) Workers engage in meaningful collective decision-making
- D) Workers have little interaction due to isolation

Answer: D) Workers have little interaction due to isolation

In what way are workers alienated from their own human potential under capitalism?

- A) By experiencing transformative labor processes
- B) Through increased engagement in cooperative tasks
- C) By being reduced to functioning like machines

D) Through enhanced social interactions at work

Answer: C) By being reduced to functioning like machines

How does Marx view alienation in capitalist society?

A) As primarily a philosophical issue

B) As a symptom of individualism

C) As a result of political changes

D) As caused by capitalist economic structures

Answer: D) As caused by capitalist economic structures

According to Marx, what does capitalism transform political power into?

A) Social relations

B) Economic relations

C) Philosophical principles

D) Cultural practices

Answer: B) Economic relations

What power do capitalists use to control workers, according to Marx?

A) Physical force

B) Economic coercion

C) Political domination

D) Collective bargaining

Answer: B) Economic coercion

How does capitalism appear to people experiencing economic hardship?

- A) As a natural force
- B) As a political conspiracy
- C) As a philosophical dilemma
- D) As an inevitable consequence of technology

Answer: A) As a natural force

What is one key characteristic of capitalism, according to the text?

- A) Democratic decision-making
- B) Equal distribution of wealth
- C) Relations of power and exploitation
- D) Collective ownership of the means of production

Answer: C) Relations of power and exploitation

How do capitalists exert control over workers without using brute force?

- A) Through collective bargaining
- B) By influencing political decisions
- C) By exploiting economic power
- D) Through social manipulation

Answer: C) By exploiting economic power

The End

Error and Omission Accepted

Compiled by A N Khuram