

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

SO3CRT03

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

1. In the history of the development of sociology, ----- is known as a period of remarkable intellectual development and change in philosophical thought.
 - A. Industrial revolution
 - B. Period of enlightenment
 - C. Urbanization
 - D. Religious change
2. The theorists who were most directly and positively influenced by the enlightenment thinking were
 - A. Auguste Comte and Durkheim
 - B. Saint Simon and Durkheim
 - C. Karl Marx and Karl Manheim
 - D. Alexis de Tocqueville and Karl Marx
3. The most extreme form of opposition to Enlightenment ideas was -----
 - A. French Catholic counterrevolutionary philosophy
 - B. Suffrage Movement
 - C. Orthodox Believers' Movement
 - D. Western European Union Philosophy
4. One of the prominent leaders of the French Catholic counterrevolutionary philosophy was
 - A. Louis de Bonald
 - B. Lewis Coser
 - C. William Hopkins
 - D. Karl Marx
5. ----- was greatly influenced by Montesquieu's '*The Spirit of the Laws*'
 - A. Machiavelli
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Donald Stevenson
 - D. Alexis de Tocqueville
6. Who coined the term Sociology
 - A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Saint – Simon
 - C. Auguste Comte
 - D. Karl Marx
7. The scientific view developed by Auguste Comte is known as
 - A. Philosophical science
 - B. Positive philosophy
 - C. Negative philosophy
 - D. Scientific philosophy

8. Auguste Comte initially called Sociology -----
- A. Social dynamics
 - B. Social system
 - C. Social physics
 - D. Social science
9. 'The Law of Three Stages' is an idea developed by
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. George Simmel
10. Comte developed the Law of Three Stages in his work ----
- A. Treatise on Sociology
 - B. Religion of Humanity
 - C. The Origin of Sociology
 - D. The Course in Positive Philosophy
11. Comte used the term Social Statics to indicate
- A. Existing social structures
 - B. Positive effects
 - C. Social dynamics
 - D. Social evolution
12. The second stage in 'the Law of Three stages' is
- A. Theological stage
 - B. Meta-physical stage
 - C. Evolutionary stage
 - D. Positive stage
13. The third stage in the Law of Three Stages is known as
- A. Positive stage
 - B. Theological stage
 - C. Evolutionary stage
 - D. Metaphysical stage
14. Comte's theory of social dynamics is founded on
- A. Social statics
 - B. Hierarchy of Sciences
 - C. The Law of three stages
 - D. Social physics
15. The idea of Social dynamics propounded by Comte refers to

- A. Sociology
- B. Social structures
- C. Social change
- D. Social thought

16. The sociological perspective developed by Auguste Comte is known as

- A. Constructionism
- B. Interpretivism
- C. Positivism
- D. Phenomenology

17. Auguste Comte's law of three stages about the development of society include

- A. Feudal, Industrial and mechanical
- B. Positive, negative and neutral
- C. Theological, metaphysical and positive
- D. Inequality, conflict and equality

18. Comte believed that ----- could be applied to the study of society and human behaviour

- A. Comparative method
- B. Phenomenology
- C. Longitudinal study
- D. Scientific method

19. In which year Auguste Comte was born

- A. 1789
- B. 1798
- C. 1759
- D. 1799

20. Which is not part of the Law of Three Stages according to Auguste Comte?

- A. The Theological stage
- B. The Metaphysical stage
- C. The Metamorphic stage
- D. The Positive Stage

21. 'Principles of Sociology' is a work done by

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

22. Who among the following is known as 'Social Darwinist'

- A. Herbert Spencer

- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

23. What were the intellectual forces operative during the nineteenth century?

- A. Rationalism
- B. Humanitarianism
- C. Empiricism
- D. All of them.

24. Who is known as the founding father of Sociology?

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

25. Who coined the term "Sociology"?

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

26. Comte, through his 'Law of Three Stages' clearly established a close association between

- A. Intellectual evolution and Social progress
- B. Social change and Social dynamics
- C. Social structures and social statics
- D. Social laws and social change

27. For the contemporary sociologists, social statics and social dynamics refers to

- A. The study of sociology
- B. Social structure and function
- C. Social structure and social status
- D. Social interdependence

28. 'Positive Philosophy' is the work done by

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

29. 'Positive Polity' is written by

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte

- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

30. Comte divided the study of Sociology into two broad areas namely

- A. Social statics and social dynamics
- B. Science and scientific methods
- C. Social approach and methods
- D. Sociological study and interpretation

31. The term 'Organic analogy' is associated with

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

32. Who among the following stressed upon the interdependence of different parts of society

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Gerorge Simmel
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Herbert Spencer

33. The concept of 'Social evolution' was developed by

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

34. Who coined the phrase 'survival of the fittest' in the course of social evolution?

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

35. 'Social statics' is written by

- A. Gerorge Simmel
- B. Emile Durkheim
- C. Herbert Spencer
- D. Auguste Comte

36. 'First Principle' is the work by

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel

D. Emile Durkheim

37. 'The Man Versus The State' is written by

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

38. Who among the following viewed society as an organism with interrelated parts

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

39. Spencer through his Laissez-faire doctrine advocates that

- A. The state should not intervene in individual affairs except in the rather passive function of protecting people
- B. The state should not let individuals to live free in a society
- C. The state shall hold the supreme authority over the matters related to the life of the individuals
- D. The state should not be responsible for the crimes committed by the individuals

40. 'Principles of Ethics' is written by

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

41. In which year Herbert Spencer was born

- A. 1920
- B. 1821
- C. 1820
- D. 1870

42. Spencer's famous work 'Principles of Sociology' was published in the year

- A. 1880
- B. 1870
- C. 1845
- D. 1854

43. Who argued that the society and living organisms have similarities in structure and function?

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

44. Emile Durkheim's endeavor to establish sociology as a separate academic discipline centred on his efforts to:

- A. Develop an all-encompassing synthesis of major sociological perspectives.
- B. Demonstrate the influence of social forces on people's behavior.
- C. Show how an understanding of sociological principles could be used to solve social problems.
- D. Chart the evolution of major social institutions.

45. Durkheim's research suggested that

- A. Catholics had much higher suicide rates than Protestants.
- B. There seemed to higher rates of suicide in times of peace than in times of war and revolution.
- C. Civilians were more likely to take their lives than soldiers.
- D. Suicide is a solitary act, unrelated to group life.

46. Anomie refers to

- A. A construct, or a made-up model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
- B. The study of small groups.
- C. A condition of instability resulting from a breakdown of standards and values or from a lack of purpose or ideals
- D. A set of statements that seeks to explain problems, actions, or behaviour

47. Durkheim introduced the concept of 'anomie' was in his study of

- A. Suicide
- B. Social control
- C. Social progress
- D. Modernization

48. The Rules of Sociological Method is a famous work of

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

49. According to Durkheim, anomie is caused by

- A. Division of labour and rapid social change from traditional to modern society
- B. Too much pressure from the state
- C. When poverty is eradicated from a society
- D. High educational attainment of a group in a society

50. Who introduced the term 'anomie' in the study of society

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

51. Durkheim argued that the task of sociology should be the study of ----

- A. Social progress
- B. Social facts
- C. Anomie
- D. Consciousness

52. 'Suicide' was published in the year

- A. 1897
- B. 1987
- C. 1798
- D. 1879

53. 'Suicide' is authored by

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Auguste Comte
- C. Gerorge Simmel
- D. Emile Durkheim

54. The Division of Labour in Society is a great work by

- A. Emile Durkheim
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Auguste Comte
- D. Gerorge Simmel

55. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life is written by

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Emile Durkheim
- C. Auguste Comte
- D. Gerorge Simmel

56. In his work 'The Elementary Forms of Religious Life', Durkheim attributes the development of religion

- A. To the development of anomie
- B. To the emotional security attained through communal living
- C. To the higher rates of suicide
- D. To opium

57. The Rules of Sociological Method was published in the year

- A. 1895

- B. 1795
- C. 1869
- D. 1879

58. Durkheim was born in the year

- A. 1868
- B. 1857
- C. 1856
- D. 1858

59. Emile Durkheim died in the year

- A. 1916
- B. 1918
- C. 1917
- D. 1919

60. According to Durkheim the central characteristic of religion was

- A. Sacred-profane dichotomy
- B. Life after death
- C. Highly superstitious
- D. Elimination of all forms of discrimination

61. The term used by Durkheim to indicate the communal beliefs, morals and attitudes of a society

- A. Collective morals
- B. Collective consciousness
- C. Collective behaviour
- D. Collective conscience

62. Who said that society is a 'reality sui generis?'

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

63. The Course of Positive Philosophy published in

- A. Five Volumes
- B. Six volumes
- C. Four volumes
- D. Three volumes

64. According to Durkheim, social solidarity depends on the extent of

- A. Discrimination
- B. Alienation
- C. Division of labour
- D. Gender inequality

65. According to Durkheim primitive societies are characterised by
- A. Mechanical solidarity
 - B. Organic solidarity
 - C. Nominal solidarity
 - D. Attitudinal solidarity
66. Durkheim denoted the establishment of specified jobs for specific people as
- A. The division of gender
 - B. The division of labour
 - C. The division of rules
 - D. The division of solidarity
67. The binding force between individual and society in primitive societies is regarded as
- A. Conscience collective
 - B. Totemism
 - C. Social facts
 - D. Suicide
68. According to Durkheim, modern societies are characterised by
- A. Mechanical solidarity
 - B. Organic solidarity
 - C. Nominal solidarity
 - D. Attitudinal solidarity
69. The term conscience collective was used by Durkheim to indicate
- A. Shared taboos
 - B. Fashion sense among the members
 - C. Shared belief system
 - D. Kinship system
70. The type of social solidarity found among agrarian societies is
- A. Mechanical solidarity
 - B. Organic solidarity
 - C. Nominal solidarity
 - D. Attitudinal solidarity
71. According to Durkheim, Australian totemism the most primitive and simplest form of --- known to us
- A. Mechanical solidarity
 - B. Religion
 - C. Polity
 - D. Economy

72. Durkheim holds the view that the preindustrial societies were held together by
- A. Mechanical solidarity
 - B. Organic solidarity
 - C. Nominal solidarity
 - D. Attitudinal solidarity
73. Societies, where individuals were held together by the mechanical solidarity are characterised by
- A. High differentiation between individual and collective conscience
 - B. No distinction between individual and collective conscience
 - C. No conscience at all
 - D. Specialised division of labour and job opportunities
74. According to Durkheim, the industrial societies are characterised by
- A. Mechanical solidarity
 - B. Nominal solidarity
 - C. Attitudinal solidarity
 - D. Organic solidarity
75. Durkheimian approach to sociology is called
- A. Structuralism
 - B. Socialism
 - C. Functionalism
 - D. Interactionism
76. Durkheim held that in industrial societies, ----- is based around an acceptance of economic and social differences
- A. Social order
 - B. Social differentiation
 - C. Social acceptability
 - D. Social thinking
77. According to Durkheim the term anomie refers to a state of
- A. Comfortability with high integration
 - B. High integration and social cohesion
 - C. Chaos and normlessness
 - D. High division of labour
78. According to Durkheim, the collective ways of thinking, feeling and acting is known as
- A. Social integration
 - B. Social solidarity
 - C. Social norms
 - D. Social facts
79. Durkheim divided suicide into --- types

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Two

80. Who is regarded as the founding father of functionalist analysis within sociology?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. August Comte
- C. Durkheim
- D. Max Weber

81. According to Durkheim, anomic suicide occurs when

- A. A person is too much integrated with the society
- B. A person feels disconnected from the society due to lack of social integration
- C. A person feels totally detached from the society
- D. A person feels extreme social regulation resulting in oppressive conditions

82. Weber's analysis of modern society centred on the concept of..

- A. Rationalization
- B. Modernization
- C. Bureaucracy
- D. Power

83. Who developed the concept of ideal type?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Max Weber
- C. Talcott Parsons
- D. Auguste Comte

84. Max weber was born in the year

- A. 1764
- B. 1864
- C. 1865
- D. 1765

85. Which of the following is known to be the famous work of Max Weber

- A. The German Ideology
- B. The Sociology of Diaspora
- C. The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism
- D. Suicide

86. The concept of Bureaucracy was given by

- A. Max Weber

- B. Emile Durkheim
- C. Herbert Spencer
- D. Auguste Comte

87. To Max Weber, ideal types are

- A. Social realities
- B. Sociological phenomena
- C. Material tools
- D. Mental constructs

88. How many types of social action are distinguished in Max Weber's sociology?

- A. Six types
- B. Four types
- C. Three types
- D. Five types

89. Zweckrational actions are otherwise known as

- A. Affective Action
- B. Value oriented action
- C. Goal oriented action
- D. Traditional action

90. A value oriented rational action is otherwise called

- A. Wert-rational action
- B. Zweckrational action
- C. Traditional action
- D. Affective action

91. A rational-purposeful action is based on

- A. Value rationality
- B. Traditional rationality
- C. Means-end rationality
- D. Affectionate rationality

92. The type of action guided by customs and longstanding beliefs is

- A. Wert-rational action
- B. Zweck-rational action
- C. Traditional action
- D. Affective action

93. How many types of authorities have been identified by Max Weber based on its claim to legitimacy?

- A. Two

- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

94. When a person enjoys authority by virtue of his inherited status, then that type of authority is known as

- A. Traditional authority
- B. Charismatic authority
- C. Legal-rational authority
- D. Democratic authority

95. Charismatic authority is characterised by

- A. The supernatural powers possessed by a person
- B. The exceptional personal qualities of a leader
- C. The inherited status
- D. The status occupied by voting

96. According to Max Weber, the basis for the functioning of the legal-rational authority is?

- A. Non-hierarchy
- B. Dysfunctional system
- C. Unwritten laws
- D. Rules

97. A systematic interpretive process of understanding the meaning of action from the actor's point of view refers to

- A. Verstehen
- B. Functionalism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Conflict approach

98. 'The Protestant Ethic and the spirit of capitalism' was written by

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

99. Who said that 'Sociology is a science'?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Georg Simmel
- C. Max Weber
- D. Emile Durkheim

100. Karl Marx was born in the year

- A. 1818
- B. 1819
- C. 1918

D. 1817

101. Marx called the distinctive method for the analysis of the historical development of society as

- A. Conflict approach
- B. Neo-Marxist theories
- C. Historical materialism
- D. Dialectical materialism

102. The Communist Manifesto was written in the year

- A. 1848
- B. 1838
- C. 1845
- D. 1854

103. Das Kapital was written by

- A. Georg Simmel
- B. Max Weber
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Karl Marx

104. Das Kapital was written in the year

- A. 1876
- B. 1786
- C. 1867
- D. 1875

105. The Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844 was written by

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Max Weber
- D. George Simmel

106. ---- had a dominant intellectual influence on Karl Marx

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Hegel
- C. Max Weber
- D. George Simmel

107. A contribution to the Critique of Political Economy is authored by

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Lewis Coser
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Max Weber

108. ----- is the amount of socially necessary labour time needed to produce an article under the normal conditions of production and with the average degree of skill and intensity of the time.

- A. Use value
- B. Surplus value
- C. Labour theory of value
- D. Exchange value

109. In Marxist theory, the working class is called

- A. The proletariat
- B. Bourgeoisie
- C. Capitalists
- D. Leftists

110. According to Karl Marx the present state will

- A. Continue for long
- B. Will wither away
- C. Deliver goods with the passage of time
- D. Slowly benefit the workers

111. Marx's focus on real, existing contradictions led to a particular method for studying social phenomena called

- A. Dialectical method
- B. Economic determinism
- C. Causality
- D. Class conflict

112. The theoretical foundation of Marxism is known as

- A. Dialectical materialism
- B. Historical materialism
- C. Class struggle
- D. Class consciousness

113. According to Karl Marx, the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of

- A. Economic determinism
- B. Exploitation
- C. Class struggles
- D. Alienation

114. According to Marx, the capacity to do a useful work that increases the value of the products is called

- A. Surplus value
- B. Labour value
- C. Labour power
- D. Exploitation

115. According to Marx, under capitalist mode of production, the surplus takes the form of

- A. Loss
- B. Profit
- C. Product
- D. Relations

116. How many modes of production have been identified by Karl Marx during his study of societies?

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Two

117. The mode of production existed in primitive communities in which ownership of land was communal is known as

- A. Ancient mode of production
- B. Capitalist mode of production
- C. Feudal mode of production
- D. Asiatic mode of production

118. The mode of production characterised by the emergence of private property is ---

- A. Ancient mode of production
- B. Capitalist mode of production
- C. Feudal mode of production
- D. Asiatic mode of production

119. The relationship between those who own the means of production (the capitalists or bourgeoisie) and those who do not (the workers or the proletariat) is called

- A. Forces of production
- B. Relations of production
- C. Means of production
- D. Exploitation

120. According to Marx, history evolves through the interaction between

- A. Means of production and surplus value
- B. Means of production and mode of production
- C. Mode of production and relations of production
- D. Means of production and relations of production

121. The system in which the capitalists own the means of production is

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Feudalism
- D. Communism

122. A system in which the workers sell their labour power for wage is known as

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Feudalism
- D. Communism

123. 'Goods are produced for sale rather than own use' is a remarkable characteristic of

- A. Feudal societies
- B. Capitalist societies
- C. Ancient societies
- D. Primitive societies

124. The concept of alienation is developed by

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Max Weber
- C. Herbert Spencer
- D. Auguste Comte

125. The process by which a commodity takes on an independent, almost mystical external reality is known as

- A. External value
- B. Surplus value
- C. Fetishism of commodities
- D. Labour value

126. Workers who sell their labour and do not own their own means of production are

- A. Bourgeoisie
- B. Proletariat
- C. Middle men
- D. Slaves

127. The division of class in a capitalist society is based on

- A. The ownership of property
- B. The changes in relations
- C. The production of commodities
- D. The surplus value

128. In a feudal society, feudal lords exploit -----

- A. Slaves
- B. Proletariats
- C. Bourgeoisie
- D. Serfs

129. In a capitalist society, Bourgeoisie exploit ---

- A. Slaves
- B. Proletariats
- C. Lords

D. Serfs

130. In capitalism who owns and controls the capital?

- A. Slaves
- B. Proletariats
- C. Bourgeoisie
- D. Serfs

131. ----- posits the idea that every economic order grows to a state of maximum efficiency, while at the same time developing internal contradictions/ weaknesses that contribute to its decay

- A. Historical materialism
- B. Dialectical materialism
- C. Economic determinism
- D. Historical determinism

132. In feudalism, the oppressors are known as

- A. Bourgeoisie
- B. Capitalists
- C. Serfs
- D. Feudal lords

133. The term used to describe Marx's main theoretical perspective for understanding society and history

- A. Historical materialism
- B. Dialectical materialism
- C. Economic determinism
- D. Historical determinism

134. According to Marx, anything in the external world that is used to produce material needs and maintain existence is termed as

- A. Mode of production
- B. Forces of production
- C. Relations of production
- D. Means of production

135. Marx denotes land, animals, tools, machinery etc are examples for the

- A. Mode of production
- B. Forces of production
- C. Means of production
- D. Relations of production

136. In Marx's view, the factor that binds one class to another is

- A. Mode of production
- B. Forces of production
- C. Means of production

D. Relations of production

137. The single most fundamental fact of the materialist theory of history is

- A. Control over the history of production
- B. The ownership over the means of production
- C. Ownership over the relations of production
- D. Distribution of the forces of production

138. In Marx's view, the forces of production along with the relations of production define ---

- A. Mode of production
- B. Means of production
- C. Surplus value
- D. Labour value

139. In an economic system, the ----- has the ability to determine the system of social relations arising from it

- A. Mode of production
- B. Forces of production
- C. Means of production
- D. Relations of production

140. The mode of production that encompasses a rudimentary system of production in which people live together principally by hunting and gathering was

- A. Feudal mode of production
- B. Ancient mode of production
- C. Capitalism
- D. Asiatic mode of production

141. Of the four types of mode of production identified by Karl Marx, which one had a communal ownership over the property with no system of class relations?

- A. Feudal mode of production
- B. Asiatic mode of production
- C. Ancient mode of production
- D. Capitalism

142. In a system of ancient mode of production the 'oppressed' were

- A. Slaves
- B. Landlords
- C. Peasants
- D. Tenants

143. The feudal mode of production provided landholders with the powers of coercion over the class of

- A. Proletariats
- B. Bourgeoisie
- C. Serfs
- D. Capitals

144. A contribution to the Critique of Political Economy was written in the year

- A. 1857
- B. 1856
- C. 1869
- D. 1859

145. According to Marx, a thing whose qualities are capable of satisfying human needs is known as

- A. Capital
- B. Subject
- C. Commodity
- D. Surplus

146. Marx called the quality of a commodity to serve a particular human need or function as

- A. Exchange value
- B. Use value
- C. Surplus value
- D. Labour value

147. According to Marx. Exchange value is found only in

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Feudalism
- D. Communism

148. Marx called the capacity of human labour to bring about utility in a commodity and produce simple use values as

- A. Useful labour
- B. Abstract labour
- C. Distinct labour
- D. Definite labour

149. Marx stated that the products of useful labour assumes the form of commodities only in

- A. Feudalistic societies
- B. Ancient societies
- C. Agricultural societies
- D. Capitalist societies

150. According to Marx, exploitation takes the form of surplus value in

- A. Feudalistic societies
- B. Capitalist societies

- C. Ancient societies
- D. Agricultural societies

151. The name Marx gave to the process whereby the means of production become the private property of one class of persons and create the 'pauperization of the direct producer'

- A. Commoditization
- B. Surplus value
- C. Primitive accumulation
- D. Division of labour

152. According to Marx, ----- breaks the fundamental connections human beings have to the means of production in terms of economic subsistence and survival

- A. Alienation
- B. Commoditization
- C. Production activity
- D. Exchange of goods

153. According to Marx, when workers become estranged from the things they produce, it is called

- A. Alienation from the product activity
- B. Alienation from the product
- C. Alienation from the species
- D. Alienation from fellow-beings

154. The type of alienation in which human beings lose control over the capacity of their labour to affirm their being and define their self-existence is

- A. Alienation from the product activity
- B. Alienation from the product
- C. Alienation from the self
- D. Alienation from fellow-beings

155. When a person is alienated from the human social community, it is called

- A. Alienation from the product activity
- B. Alienation from the product
- C. Alienation from the species
- D. Alienation from fellow humans.

156. The term used by Durkheim to identify a system of social relations linking individuals to each other and to the society as a whole is

- A. Acculturation
- B. Association
- C. Social solidarity
- D. Social facts

157. For Durkheim ----- describes the degree of social integration which links individuals to social groups outside them.

- A. Acculturation
- B. Association
- C. Social solidarity
- D. Social facts

158. The type of social bonding that discourages individual autonomy in a society is termed as

- A. Mechanical solidarity
- B. Organic solidarity
- C. Homogenous solidarity
- D. Heterogeneous solidarity

159. When a society is with a homogeneous population which is small and isolated, it is characterised by the existence of

- A. Mechanical solidarity
- B. Organic solidarity
- C. Homogenous solidarity
- D. Heterogeneous solidarity

160. In a society where labour is specialized and individuals are linked more to each other than they are to society as a whole, it is characterised by

- A. Mechanical solidarity
- B. Organic solidarity
- C. Homogenous solidarity
- D. Heterogeneous solidarity

161. According to Durkheim, the primary characteristic of organic solidarity is the development of

- A. Social facts
- B. Suicide
- C. Division of labour
- D. Forced labour

162. According to Durkheim, when an industrial crisis breaks down the social solidarity existing between specialized functions and creates a decline in social cohesion, it is called

- A. The forced division of labour
- B. Poor division of labour
- C. Abnormal division of labour
- D. Anomic division of labour

163. According to Durkheim, ----- are external to the individual

- A. Social facts
- B. Social solidarity

- C. Social justice
- D. Social sanction

164. Durkheim maintained that in order to study social facts, it should be considered as

- A. Abstracts
- B. Things
- C. Facts
- D. Pathological

165. According to Durkheim, the study of the form and structure of societies and its classification based on attributes can be called as

- A. Social pathology
- B. Social phenomenology
- C. Social morphology
- D. Social psychology

166. ----- is the result of the weakening of the bonds which tie the individual to the society

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

167. They type of suicide resulting from too much social integration is known as

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

168. The suicide of older men threatened with severe illness is an example for

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

169. ----- is at the opposite pole of social integration to altruistic suicide

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

170. The type of altruistic suicide in which society imposes an explicit duty on individuals to take their own life but lacking specific coercive pressure from the community is known as

- A. Optional altruistic suicide
- B. Obligatory altruistic suicide
- C. Acute altruistic suicide
- D. Mystic altruistic suicide

171. The type of suicide occurring due to excess of social regulation is called

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

172. The doctrine that holds the view that historical circumstances are determined by a sequence of economic events connected to the act of production is known as

- A. Historical materialism
- B. Rationalization
- C. Economic determinism
- D. Economic materialism

173. Weber placed ----- as the key to understand the pattern of historical development

- A. Power
- B. Ideal types
- C. Bureaucracy
- D. Rationalization

174. According to Weber, the process by which nature, society and individual actions are increasingly mastered by an orientation to planning, technical procedure and rational action is called

- A. Rationalization
- B. Rationality
- C. Social causation
- D. Individual autonomy

175. The term Weber used to refer to the capacity of social action to be subject to calculation in the means and ends of action is

- A. Rationalization
- B. Rationality
- C. Social causation
- D. Calculation

176. According to Weber, the amount of quantitative calculation and accounting procedure that goes into an action or decision is called

- A. Practical rationality
- B. Theoretical rationality
- C. Formal rationality
- D. Substantive rationality

177. Weber refers practical rationality as

- A. The amount of quantitative calculation and accounting procedure that goes into an action or decision.
- B. A way of looking at the world in which the meaning of an act is believed to lie in its function or utility.
- C. The one that imposes order on reality by conceptual reasoning
- D. A practical orientation of action regarding outcomes or results.

178. Which perspective advocated society as a system with balance and boundaries?

- A. Structuralism
- B. Functionalism
- C. Interactionism
- D. Conflict perspective

179. Weber's theory of social class appears in his work

- A. The Sociology of Religion
- B. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism
- C. The Capitalist society
- D. Economy and Society

180. August Comte defined sociology as a

- A. Comparative science
- B. Historical method
- C. Positive science
- D. General Science

181. Evolutionary theory is often regarded as the greatest contribution of British Sociologist

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

182. The building blocks of a theory is called

- A. Definitions
- B. Concepts
- C. Propositions
- D. Variables

183. Conclusions drawn about the relationship among concepts based on the logical interrelationship is called

- A. Definitions
- B. Concepts
- C. Propositions
- D. Variables

184. Specified expectations about empirical reality derived from propositions are called

- A. Definitions
- B. Propositions
- C. Variables
- D. Hypotheses

185. A concept having two or more values or categories that can vary and be measured is known as

- A. Definitions
- B. Concepts
- C. Propositions
- D. Variables

186. The theoretical perspective that holds that society is a complex system whose various parts work together to produce stability is

- A. Structuralism
- B. Functionalism
- C. Conflict perspective
- D. Interactionism

187. A prominent exponent of functionalism in the United States

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Durkheim
- C. Talcott Parsons
- D. Wilfredo Pareto

188. The concept of 'dysfunction' is a major contribution of

- A. Durkheim
- B. Robert K Merton
- C. Talcott Parsons
- D. Wilfredo Pareto

189. The theoretical perspective that emphasises the importance of moral consensus in maintaining order and stability in a system is called

- A. Structuralism
- B. Functionalism
- C. Conflict perspective
- D. Interactionism

190. What are manifest functions?

- A. Unrecognised and intended consequences of a social action
- B. Recognised and unintended consequences of a social action
- C. Unrecognised and Unintended consequences of a social action
- D. Recognised and intended consequences of a social action

191. Robert K Merton is a
- A. Structuralist
 - B. Structural-Functionalist
 - C. Conflict theorist
 - D. Interactionist
192. Middle-range theories is a great contribution by
- A. Robert K Merton
 - B. Talcott Parson
 - C. Ralph Dahrendorf
 - D. Wright Mills
193. The evolutionary perspective holds the idea that
- A. The social system is in a state of equilibrium
 - B. Change in one part of a system affects other parts
 - C. Societies gradually change from simple to complex systems
 - D. The social system consists of interrelated parts
194. Auguste Comte believed that human societies can evolve only in a
- A. Stagnant state
 - B. Polylinear way
 - C. Multi-linear way
 - D. Uni-linear way
195. Latent functions are always
- A. Unrecognised and intended consequences of a social action
 - B. Recognised and unintended consequences of a social action
 - C. Unrecognised and Unintended consequences of a social action
 - D. Recognised and intended consequences of a social action
196. The study of everyday behaviour in situations of face to face interaction is usually called
- A. Microsociology
 - B. Public sociology
 - C. Macrosociology
 - D. Political sociology
197. Theories that deal with the analysis of large-scale social structures and long-term processes of change is called
- A. Micro level theories
 - B. Macro level theories
 - C. Middle-range theories
 - D. Symbolic interactionism
198. Levi-Strauss is a prominent
- A. Functionalist
 - B. Interactionist
 - C. Structural- functionalist

D. Structuralist

199. Who introduced the term sociological imagination?

- A. Lewis Coser
- B. C H Cooley
- C. C Wright Mills
- D. Max Weber

200. The Sociological paradigm that focuses on the way each part of society functions together to contribute to the whole is called

- A. Structuralism
- B. Structural-functionalism
- C. Conflict theory
- D. Symbolic interactionism

201. Conflict theories operate at a ----- perspective

- A. Micro-level
- B. Macro-level
- C. Individual level
- D. Peripheral level

202. The sociological paradigm that focuses on the way inequalities contribute to social differences and perpetuate differences in power is known as

- A. Structuralism
- B. Structural-functionalism
- C. Conflict theory
- D. Symbolic interactionism

203. Symbolic interactionism is known to be a -----

- A. Micro-level theory
- B. Macro-level theory
- C. Meso-level theory
- D. Middle-range theory

204. Symbolic interactionism focuses on -----

- A. Structure of the society
- B. Function of the society
- C. Conflicts over resources
- D. One to one interactions and communications

205. Who believed that society is a complex system of interrelated and interdependent parts that work together to maintain stability?

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer

- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

206. Who is known as the founder of conflict theory?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

207. Who is the founder of symbolic interactionism?

- A. Herbert Blumer
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. C H Cooley
- D. George Herbert Mead

208. Who among the following coined the term 'symbolic interactionism'?

- A. Herbert Blumer
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. C H Cooley
- D. George Herbert Mead

209. The dramaturgical model for the analysis of social interaction was developed by

- A. Erving Goffman
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. C H Cooley
- D. George Herbert Mead

210. One of the major concept in social darwinism

- A. Struggle for existence
- B. Survival of the fittest
- C. Organic analogy
- D. Natural selection

211. Who postulated the theory of social Darwinism?

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Saint – Simon
- C. Auguste Comte
- D. Karl Marx

212. What are the three stages argued by Comte that knowledge pass through?

- A. Primitive – feudal - capitalistic
- B. Theological – metaphysical –positive
- C. Barbarian – Agricultural – Industrial
- D. Tribal – Industrial - Capitalistic

213. Max Weber's 'the Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' focuses on
- A. The relationship between the ethics of ascetic Protestantism and the emergence of the spirit of modern capitalism
 - B. The relationship between the Protestants and the Capitalists in terms of exploitation
 - C. The relationship of the ideology of Protestants and the Capitalist mode of production
 - D. The issues in accumulating wealth among the Capitalists and the Protestants' struggle
214. Who among the following said that 'Sociology is the science of understanding the meaning of social action'?
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Emile Durkheim
 - D. Max Webber
215. Who among the following analysed the impact of religious beliefs on the economic growth for the first time?
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Max Webber
 - D. Emile Durkheim
216. Who advocated the social action approach in sociology for the first time?
- A. Max Webber
 - B. Auguste Comte
 - C. Herbert Spencer
 - D. Emile Durkheim
217. Weber's concept, the Verstehen stands for
- A. Understanding of how the researchers interpret the social action
 - B. Understanding social action in an objective manner
 - C. Understanding how the social world is made of actors
 - D. Understanding social world from the point of view of the actors
218. What distinguishes Calvinism from Lutheranism?
- A. Conversion
 - B. Predestination
 - C. Repentance
 - D. Systematization
219. The authority based on the exceptional qualities of a leader remarks
- A. Supreme authority
 - B. Legal-rational authority
 - C. Charismatic authority
 - D. Traditional authority

220. Sociology as a separate discipline was emerged primarily out of -----

- A. Russian revolution
- B. Enlightenment thought
- C. Classical thought
- D. Social philosophy

221. In which year did the French revolution take place?

- A. 1789
- B. 1769
- C. 1787
- D. 1798

222. When did Industrial revolution take place?

- A. 16th Century
- B. 17th Century
- C. 18th Century
- D. 19th Century

223. As a result of ---- the aristocrats lost their power and wealth and bourgeoisie came into power

- A. Scientific thought
- B. French revolution
- C. Industrial revolution
- D. Globalization

224. ----- paved way for the destruction of feudal system and emergence of modern capitalism

- A. Scientific thought
- B. French revolution
- C. Industrial revolution
- D. Globalization

225. What was the major factor that led to French revolution?

- A. Enlightenment
- B. Industrial revolution
- C. Positive philosophy
- D. Estate system

226. The hierarchical system existed in France at the time of French revolution

- A. Class system
- B. Caste system
- C. Estate system
- D. Egalitarianism

227. Which was the first estate prevailing in France during French revolution?

- A. Clergy
- B. Nobles
- C. Serfs
- D. Labourers

228. Which was the second estate prevailing in France during French revolution?

- A. Clergy
- B. Nobles
- C. Serfs
- D. Labourers

229. Which was the third estate prevailing in France during French revolution?

- A. Clergy
- B. Nobles
- C. Serfs
- D. Labourers

230. The third estate of the estate system in France consisted of ----- percent of the French population

- A. 20 percent
- B. 75 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 96 percent

231. The first estate in France held its supremacy through the power of church

- A. Clergy
- B. Nobles
- C. Serfs
- D. Labourers

232. The period of enlightenment is also known as

- A. Age of darkness
- B. Age of reasoning
- C. Age of revolution
- D. Age of commonsense

233. Associated with the enlightenment is the 17th century ----

- A. Globalization
- B. Privatization
- C. Scientific thought
- D. Common sense

234. Who among the following is closely associated with "Enlightenment?"

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spence
- C. George Simmel
- D. Voltaire

235. Who is the author of 'Political Philosophy' that had significantly influenced the French revolution?

- A. Jean-JacquesRousseau
- B. Montesquieu
- C. Denis Diderot
- D. David Hume

236. The political tension and economic antagonism between two classes is called

- A. Class competition
- B. Class conflict
- C. Class interests
- D. Class upheaval

237. According to Marx, the conflict of interests between two antagonistic classes leads to

- A. Class struggle
- B. Class tension
- C. Competition
- D. War

238. The egalitarian society Marx believed to replace the capitalism is called

- A. Feudal society
- B. Agrarian society
- C. Socialist society
- D. Industrial society

239. Who said that Sociology is a science?

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

240. Who advocated a social action approach in sociology?

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

241. The social force binding people together in a society will be weak when the society is characterised by

- A. Mechanical solidarity
- B. Organic solidarity

- C. Inorganic solidarity
- D. Capital solidarity

242. Strong social bonds between people can be seen when the society is characterised by

- A. Mechanical solidarity
- B. Organic solidarity
- C. Inorganic solidarity
- D. Capital solidarity

243. Urbanization was the result of ----- during 18th century

- A. Scientific thought
- B. French revolution
- C. Industrial revolution
- D. Globalization

244. Who served as advisors to King and Governors in the estate system?

- A. Clergy
- B. Nobles
- C. Serfs
- D. Labourers

245. Marx believed that the destruction of capitalism will lead to the formation of

- A. Feudalism
- B. Agrarian system
- C. Socialism
- D. Secularism

246. Karl Marx was inspired by the dialectical method of

- A. Saint simon
- B. Hegel
- C. Engel
- D. Weber

247. According to Karl Marx, class conflict occurs with the emergence of

- A. Competition
- B. Cooperation
- C. Compartmentalisation
- D. Class consciousness

248. Which of the following is not an aspect of alienation in capitalist societies?

- A. Alienation from the product activity
- B. Alienation from the products
- C. Alienation from species
- D. Alienation from wages

249. The rise of individualism was an important social thought emerged out of -----

- A. Industrial revolution
- B. Agricultural revolution followed by industrial revolution
- C. Industrial revolution and French revolution
- D. Enlightenment and French revolution

250. The French revolution marked the development of a new class called

- A. Proletariats
- B. Labourer
- C. Capitalists
- D. Peasants

251. Who among the following held the view that society is a moral entity?

- A. Auguste Comte
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Webber

Answer Key

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. A
- 4. A
- 5. D
- 6. C
- 7. B
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- 26.A
- 27.B
- 28.B

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- 172. C
- 173. D
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- 238. C
- 239. C
- 240. D
- 241. B
- 242. A
- 243. C
- 244. A

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- 246. B
- 247. D
- 248. D
- 249. D
- 250. C
- 251. C