

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Department of SOCIOLOGY

BAFY Semester First

Paper: Introduction to Sociology-I

1is the father of sociology A. Comte B. Durkheim C. Spencer D. Cooley
2	Who has described "society as a web of social relationships.?" A. Mead B. Ogburn C. Leacock D. MacIver
3	Name the author of the book 'Primitive Culture' A. Majumdar B. Lundberg C. Tylor D. Malinowski
4	Classification of groups into in-group and out-group was presented by whom among the following? A. Tonnies B. Cooley C. Homans D. Sumner
5	"Contact & communication are the two main conditions of social interaction." Who said so? A. Horton & Hunt B. Park & Burgess C. Ogburn & Nimkoff D. MacIver & Page
6	Which of the following is not a characteristic of primary group? A. Intimacy B. Closeness C. Familiarity D. Impersonality
7	Which one of the following will you categories as achieved status? A. Sex B. Age C. Marital D. Caste
8	Which among the following is an informal method of social control? A. Customs B. Coercion C. Law D. Education
9	Studies of social interaction, groups etc. belong tosociology. A. Urban B. Macro C. Applied D. Micro
10	A role is the-----aspect of status. A. Counter B. Dynamic C. Static D. Latent
11	Weber conceived of sociology as a comprehensive science of social..... A. Groups B. Action C. Interaction D. Institutions
12	Who coined the term primary group? A. Comte B. Ginsberg C. Cooley D. Gisbert
13	Name one macro sociologist from the following. A. Simmel B. Goffman C. Weber D. Durkheim
14	Group characterized by impersonal relationships and self-interests. A. In-group B. Gesellschaft C. Secondary D. Both B&C
15	Contradictory demands of the same role is termed as..... A. Role Strain B. Role Playing C. Role Conflict D. None of the Above
16	Help meet the basic needs of society. A. Associations B. Social Groups C. Social Institutions D. Interactions
17is the vehicle of culture. A. Technology B. Man C. Society D. Language
18	The term sociology is derived from the ___ word socius and ___ word A. Latin, Greek B. Greek, Latin C. Hebrew, Latin D. Hebrew, Greek
19	The term sociology is coined in the year A. 1798 B. 1829 C. 1839 D.
20	_____of individuals is an important feature of social group. A. Contact B. Interaction C. Communication D. Relation

21	Sociology is the science of interpretative understanding of social__.
	A. Action B. Interaction C. Group D. Institution
22	Name the forms of procedure which are recognized & accepted by society and govern therelations between individuals and groups.
	A. Society B. Social Action C. Institutions D. Interaction
23	-----provides a definite role and status to individual.
	A. Group B. Society C. Collectivity D. Institution
24	-----was the first to throw light on the structure of society.
	A. Comte B. Durkheim C. Spencer D. Parsons
25	The parts of social structure are__everywhere.
	A. The same B. Different C. Irregular D. Distinct
26	Structure is useless without-----
	A. Role B. Order C. Function D. Status
27	-----is the basic ingredient of social relationships.
	A. Group B. Awareness C. Bonding D. Interaction
28	Society is rooted in which concept.
	A. Action B. Interaction C. Roles D. Culture
29	Name the reciprocal influence human beings exert on each other through inter stimulation and response.
	A. Social interaction B. Social relation C. Social groups D. Co-operation
30	Human interaction is essentially_____interaction.
	A. Competitive B. Co-operative C. Communicative D. Deliberate
31	“Social structure is concerned with the principal forms of social organization” who said so?s
	A. Miller B. Ginsberg C. Green D. Ogburn
32	Human beings organize themselves into groups called_____, for the achievement of some object or goal.
	A. Institutions B. Community C. Society D. None of the above
33	According to Talcott Parsons, all the units of social structure are__.
	A. Concrete B. Tangible C. Abstract D. Explicit
34	-----denotes the functional significance of the actor for the social system.
	A. Status B. Action C. Mores D. Role
35	A_____may be defined as a plurality of individuals who are in contact with one another.
	A. Group B. Institution C. Social Structure D. Society
36	“Whenever two or more individuals come together and influence one another, they may besaid to constitute a social group.” Who defined so?
	A. MacIver & Page B. Green C. Simmel D. Ogburn & Nimkoff
37	-----is a natural growth.
	A. Association B. Institution C. Organization D. None of the above
38	Institution is comparatively_____.
	A. Permanent B. Temporary C. Artificial D. Transitory
39	A social group is_____in nature.
	A. Static B. Dynamic C. Spontaneous D. Co-operative
40	The German sociologist Simmel considered-----as a criterion for classifying groups.
	A. Nature of contact B. Interaction C. Size D. Nature of membership
41	Name an involuntary group.
	A. Race B. ClubC. Political party D. Dyad

42 classified groups into genetic and congregate groups. A. Charles A. Ellwood B. Giddings C. Sumner D. Simmel
43	“Man is a social animal.” Who said so? A. Comte B. Aristotle C. Plato D. Plato
44 groups are known as residual categories. A. Primary B. Peer C. Informal D. Secondary
45	Name an unorganized group. A. Crowd B. Family C. Friends D. Party
46	Name the expected behaviour of an individual occupying a particular social position. A. Role B. Norm C. Ritual D. Folkways
47	Patterns of interaction between individuals or groups. A. Social group B. Social interaction C. Social structure D. Social control
48	The application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions is known as..... A. Sociological imagination B. Sociological consciousness C. Sociological questions D. Sociological thought
49	Name the control of society over individual. A. Custom B. Social control C. State D. Sanction
50	The term sociological imagination was coined by_____. A. Sorokin B. Wright Mills C. Giddens D. Parsons

Answer Key

1	A	11	B	21	A	31	B	41	A
2	D	12	C	22	C	32	A	42	B
3	C	13	D	23	D	33	C	43	B
4	D	14	D	24	C	34	D	44	D
5	B	15	A	25	A	35	A	45	A
6	D	16	C	26	C	36	D	46	A
7	C	17	D	27	D	37	B	47	C
8	A	18	A	28	B	38	A	48	A
9	D	19	C	29	A	39	B	49	B
10	B	20	B	30	C	40	C	50	B

Multiple Choice Questions
Department of Sociology
BATY Sem II
Paper III Subfield of Sociology

1. Who is the founder of Urban Sociology?
A. Nales Anderson B. **Robert park** C. Zimmerman D. Lowis worth
2. One of following is the characteristic of urban sociology
A. Primary Relation B. **secondary Relation** C. Direct Relation D. Indirect Relation
3. In which nation urban Sociology developed?
A. Japan B. England C. China D. **America**
4. Who is the writer of book 'the City'?
A. **Robert Park** B. Burgess C. Lindeman D. R. D. Macungie
5. The way of life of urban society is....
A. Urbanization B. **Urbanism** C. Urban Society D. Urban Planning
6. Urban society is related to the one of the following.
A. **Non- agree business** B. agree business C. Handy business D. Self employment
7. Writer of 'Pri-Industrial' book is....
A. Grant Mayer B. Bicker Billcox C. Tayler D. **Joberg G. S.**
8. Gram Swaraj was vision of
a) M.N. Srinivas b) R.K. Narayan
c) **M.K. Gandhi** d) R.N. Tagore
9. Which is the feature of Rural Society
a) Formal Relationship
b) **Face to face Interaction**
c) High density population
d) Dynamic Lifestyle
10. Most of society in rural area are type of..... society.
a) Primitive b) Industrial
c) Morden d) **Agaragian**
11. "Rural Sociology in India" book written by-
a) **A. R. Desai** b) Neera Desai
c) M.N. Srinivas d) Ramarao Indira
12. Sociologist Srinivas is best known for study of
a) The Golden Bough

- b) The Remembered Village**
- c) The people of the India
- d) The Belly of the river
13. Which is reason for changes in Rural Caste System-
- a) Rationalism b) Sanskritization
- b) Casteism** d) Monopolism
14. Patron-client relationship feature of which system -
- a) Caste System b) Class system
- c) Religious. **d) Jajmani System**
15. Rural sociology means scientific study of
- a) Society in rural setting**
- b) Caste based relationship
- C) Peadal Society
- d) None of these
16. The word “psychology’ comes from:
- a. Latin
- b. Spanish
- c. Greek**
- d. Italian
17. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:
- a. people and things
- b. emotions and beliefs
- c. perception and religion
- d. mind and behaviour**
18. The scientific approach is more useful at answering questions about _____ than questions about _____.
- a. facts, values**
- b. ideas, emotions
- c. values, facts
- d. emotions, facts
19. According to the text, the lower level of explanation corresponds to _____ processes.
- a. social
- b. cultural
- c. biological**
- d. interpersonal
20. A psychologist exploring the impact of a new drug on activity in the brain is working on the _____ level of explanation.
- a. lower**
- b. middle
- c. upper
- d. all of the above

21. A psychologist studying what makes people laugh in different countries around the world is working on the _____ level of explanation.
- a. lower
 - b. middle
 - c. higher**
 - d. none of the above
22. Different people react differently to the same situation. This is referred to as:
- a. multiple determinants
 - b. nativism
 - c. the Simpson effect
 - d. individual differences**
23. _____ is to nature as _____ is to nurture.
- a. environment, genes
 - b. conscious, unconscious
 - c. inaccuracy, accuracy
 - d. biology, experience**
24. Political Sociology is the study of the interrelation between
- a) Society & Culture
 - b) Power & Politics
 - c) Politics & Society**
 - d) Culture & Politics.
25. Which theory of Marx laid the foundation for the sociology of politics?
- a) Economic determinism**
 - b) Surplus Value
 - c) Alienation
 - d) Positivism
26. Political Sociology as a distinct subject emerged in the
- a) 1920s
 - b) 1980s
 - c) 1990s
 - d) 1950s**
27. According to Weber, in the modern western societies the bases of political authority is
- a) rational-legal authority**
 - b) traditional authority
 - c) charismatic authority
 - d) symbolic authority
28. Political Sociology studies power, authority and legitimacy of state in relation to –
- a) Social relation**
 - b) Economic relation
 - c) Political relation
 - d) Physical relation
29. American Political Science Association was founded in
- a) 1891
 - b) 1930
 - c) 1903**
 - d) 1940
30. Political Sociology tries to explore how various social forces work together to change..
- a) social institutions**
 - b) Political policies

- c) Values
 - d) Social structures
31. Who among the following is regarded as the father of Political Sociology?
- a) Max Weber
 - b) Auguste Comte
 - c) Herbert Spencer
 - d) Immanuel Kant**
32. Who brought into focus issues concerning the nature of political power and its relationship with social or economic organization?
- a) MacIver
 - b) Emile Durkheim**
 - c) Talcott Parsons
 - d) Karl Marx
33. A mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behavior.
- A. Law
 - B. Culture
 - C. Education
 - D. Sanction**
34. Culture bound or culture specific traits are known as _____ culture.
- A. Emic**
 - B. Counter
 - C. Etic
 - D. Universal
35. An artificial and highly commercialized culture popularized through mass media.
- A. Universal culture
 - B. Urban culture
 - C. Mass culture**
 - D. None of the above
36. A process by which cultural borrowing and lending take place
- A. Assimilation
 - B. Acculturation**
 - C. Enculturation
 - D. Diffusion
37. Anthropology is basic study of
- a) Human being**
 - b) Community
 - c) Male and female
 - d) None of these
38. The sub discipline of anthropology that studies diversity of human behavior in the past is
- a) physical anthropology
 - b) archaeology**
 - c) linguistic anthropology
 - d) cultural anthropology
39. The study of the bodies and behaviour of human-like species such as monkeys and apes is called
- a) anthropology
 - b) apeology
 - c) primatology**

- d) archaeology
40. The field of anthropology that studies cross-cultural knowledge and use of plants is called
- a) **ethnobotany**
 - b) forensic anthropology
 - c) vegetal anthropology
 - d) there is no such field
41. Students who major in anthropology can make a living in which career(s)?
- a) teaching
 - b) business/consulting
 - c) government/policy
 - d) **all of the above**
42. Which of these is NOT part of the anthropological perspective?
- a) cross-cultural study
 - b) **ethnocentrism**
 - c) holism
 - d) cultural relativism
43. The perspective that all aspects of a culture must be studied in interconnection with each other is
- a) **holism**
 - b) cross-cultural study
 - c) glocalization
 - d) cultural relativism
44. The written description of a culture that an anthropologist produces from his/her research is called
- a) ethnocentrism
 - b) ethnicity
 - c) ethnocide
 - d) **ethnography**
45. The attitude that you can understand or judge another culture in terms of your own culture is called
- a) cultural relativism
 - b) cultural anthropology
 - c) **ethnocentrism**
 - d) ethnoculturalism
46. Who said "Ideas about race, culture and people-hood or ethnicity have long served to orient anthropology's inquiries"
- a) **Eric R. Wolf**
 - b) Magnus Hundt
 - c) Otto Casmann
 - d) Bartholins
47. Word Anthropology first appeared in Renaissance Germany in the works of
- a) Magnus Hundt
 - b) Otto Casmann
 - c) Bartholins
 - d) **Both a & b**
48. Who said, "occupation and occupation alone is responsible for the origin of the caste system" ?
- A) **Nesfield**

- B) Risley
- C) Ghurye
- D) Hocart

49. Who gave the classification of society as militant and industrial ?

- A) Auguste Comte
- B) P.A. Sorokin
- C) Herbert Spencer**
- D) Karl Marx

50. Social change is responsible for—

- A) Social progress
- B) Social evolution
- C) Social disorganization
- D) All the above**

B. A. TY V th Sem

Sociology

Paper: IX

Sociological Tradition

Multiple Choice Questions with Answer

1. When did Industrial revolution take place?
A) 16 th century **B) 17 th century** C) 18 th century D) 19 th century
2. What was the major factor that led to French Revolution?
A. Enlighten B) philosophy C) politics D) None of these
3. Which was the first estate prevailing in French?
A) Clergy B) Nobles C) Serfs D) Labour
4. Which Class was related to Church in French?
A. Priest B) Clergy C) Brahmin D) None of these
5. Who said the Sociology is the Science?
A. Comte B) Durkheim C) Both A and B D) None of these
6. Urbanization was the result of during 18 th century.
A. Socialization B) Modernization **C). Industrial revolution** D) None of these
7. Who was the inspired by the dialectical method of Hegel?
A. Durkheim **B) Marks** C) Simmel D) None of these
8. In Which year the term Sociology was coined?
A) 1798 B) 1875 **C) 1839** D) 1939
9. In year French revolution took place?
A) 1789 B) 1790 C) 1889 D) 1989
10. Sociology Emerged in
A) America B) Europe **C). French** D) Asia
11. The Machine age in India started in
A. **1850** B) 1860 C) 1870 D) 1880
12. First country to undergo industrial revolution is.....
A) Nepal B) Bhutan **C) Britain** D) Pakistan

13. Political body of France is
- A) Vidhansabha B) Rajyasabha C) Loksabha **D) State General**
- 14.. French legacy to the world.....
- A) Democracy B) Socialism C) Nationalism **D) liberty, freedom and equality**
15. Identify the type of Suicide.
- A. Egoistic** B) Social C) Mental D) Economical
16. The type of Suicide resulting from too much social integration is known as
- A. Anomic Suicide B) Egoistic **C) Altruistic** D) all
17. The type of suicide occurring due to excess of regulation is called.....
- A. Altruistic B) Egoistic **C) Anomic** D) None of these
18. Marx believed that the destruction of capitalism will lead to the formation of
- A. Feudalism b. Agrarian system **C. Socialism** D. Secularism
19. Karl Marx was inspired by the dialectical method of
- a. Saint simon **b Hegel** c Engel d Weber
20. According to Karl Marx, class conflict occurs with the emergence of
- a. Competition b. Cooperation
c. Compartmentalization **d. Class consciousness**
21. The political tension and economic antagonism between two classes is called
- a. Class competition **b. Class conflict** c. Class interests d. Class upheaval
22. According to Marx, the conflict of interests between two antagonistic classes leads to
- a. Class struggle** b. Class tension c. Competition d. War
23. Karl Marx believed that social change can be brought about by:
- a. Evolutionary means only b. Revolutionary means only c. By spread of education only
d. With the help of both evolutionary and revolutionary methods
24. The Wages, Labour and Capital' was written by:
- a. Hegel b. Engles c. Stalin **d. Karl Marx**
25. Karl Marx was born in:.
- a. France b. Russia **c. Germany** d. Italy
26. Marx borrowed from Hege
- a. Materialistic philosophy b. The labour theory of value c. The ideal of stateless society
d. Dialectical method

27. In a capitalist society, Bourgeoisie exploit ---
 a. Slaves b. **Proletariats** c. Lords d. serfs
28. Who coined the term Sociology?
 a. Herbert Spencer b. Saint-Simon c. **Auguste Comte** d. Emile Durkheim
29. 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
30. The scientific view developed by Auguste Comte is known as
 a. Philosophical science b. **Positive Philosophy**
 c. Negative Philosophy d. Scientific Philosophy
31. What are the three stages argued by Comte that knowledge can pass through?
 a. Primitive-Feudal-Capitalistic b. **Theological-Metaphysical-Positive**
 c. Barbarian-Agricultural-Industrial d. Tribal-Industrial-Capitalistic
32. Who among the following authors initially used the term 'social physics' for Sociology?
 a. Herbert Spencer b. **Auguste Comte** c. Max Weber d. Emile Durkheim
33. The idea of Social Dynamics propounded by Comte refers to
 a. Sociology b. Social Structures c. **Social Change** d. Social Thought
34. Auguste Comte was born in
 a. 1789 b. 1798 c. **1758** d. 1799
35. Auguste Comte used the term Social Statics to intricate
 a. **Existing social structures** b. Positive effects c. Social dynamics d. Social evolution
36. Auguste Comte gave the name of religion as love of
 a. God b. Money c. Worship d. **Humanity**
37. Auguste Comte, through his 'Law of Three Stages' clearly established a close association between
 a. **Intellectual evolution and Social progress** b. Social change and Social dynamic
 c. both a and b d. None of these
38. The term 'organic analogy' is associated with
 a. **Herbert Spencer** b. Auguste Comte c. Max Weber d. Emile Durkheim
39. Who among the following stressed upon the interdependence of different parts of society?
 a. Auguste Comte b. Karl Marx c. Emile Durkheim d. **Herbert Spencer**
40. The concept of 'social evolution' was developed by
 a. **Herbert Spencer** b. Auguste Comte c. Max Weber d. Emile Durkheim
41. Who coined the phrase 'survival of the fittest' in the course of social evolution?
 a. Auguste Comte b. **Herbert Spencer** c. Talcott Parsons d. Emile

Durkheim

42. Herbert Spencer was a _____ philosopher

- a. German b. French **c. British** d. Italian

43 'First Principle' is the work of

- a. Herbert Spencer** b. Auguste Comte c. Karl Marx d. Emile

Durkheim

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

- a. Auguste Comte **b. Herbert Spencer** c. Karl Marx d. Emile

Durkheim

45. In which year was Herbert Spencer born?

- a. 1920 b. 1821 **c. 1820** d. 1870

46. Max Weber was born in the year

- a. 1764 **b. 1864** c. 1865 d. 1765

47. To Max Weber, ideal types are

- a. Social realities b. Sociological phenomena
c. Material tools **d. Mental constructs**

48. According to Weber, the three types of authorities are

- a. Rational, Feudal and Capitalistic b. Feudal, Traditional and Charismatic
c. Legal, traditional and Charismatic d. None of the above

49. Zweckrational actions are otherwise known as

- a. Affective Action b. Value oriented action
c. Goal oriented action d. Traditional action

50. Max Weber entire sociology is based on

- a. Bureaucracy b. Religion c. Capitalism **d. Social Action**

Multiple Choice Questions
Department of Sociology
BATY Sem VI
Paper XV (Urban Society in India)

1. Who is the father of Urban Sociology?
A. Nales Anderson B. **Robert park** C. Zimmerman D. Lowis worth
2. One of following is the characteristic of urban sociology
A. Primary Relation B. **secondary Relation** C. Direct Relation D. Indirect Relation
3. In which nation urban Sociology developed?
A. Japan B. England C. China D. **America**
4. Who is the writer of book 'the City'?
A. **Robert Park** B. Burgess C. Lindeman D. R. D. Macungie
5. The way of life of urban society is....
A. Urbanization B. **Urbanism** C. Urban Society D. Urban Planning
6. Writer of 'Pri-Industrial' book is....
A. Grant Mayer B. Bicker Billcox C. Tayler D. **Joberg G. S.**
7. Labour quartets are possible in which type of city?
A. Pri-Industrial City B. Medieval City C. **Industrial city** D. Religious city
8. One of the following factors is responsible to increase urban population.
A. **Urbanization** B. Westernization C. Sanskritization D. Socialization
9. Which types of family are found in Urban India.?
A. Joint family B. Extended family C. **Nuclear family** D. None of above
10. Who defined Urban Sociology as," Urban Sociology is related to Suburb and Urban social life."
A. Grant B. Merriam C. Bucker Billcox D. **Nales Anderson**
11. Concentric Zone Theory is founded by...
A. Burgess and Burgess B. Dickinson C. Homer D. **E. Burgess**
12. Concentric Zone Theory is divided into how many zones?
A. 4 B. **5** C. 6 D. 3
13. When did presented Concentric Zone Theory?

- A. 1921 B. 1922 **C. 1923** D. 1924
14. One of the following is the hypothesis of Louis Worth's Theory of urbanism.
A. Urban B. Society C. type **D. Size**
15. Theory of urbanism is from which types of theory?
A. Geographical **B. Social** C. Political D. Cultural
16. According to *Simmel*, which type of group is qualitative group?
A. **Little group** B. Reference group C. Secondary group D. Large group
17. Find out the factor those are not related to Simmel's theory?
A. Autonomy B. Individualism **C. Integration** D. Alienation
18. According to Simmel's Theory, High position of economic division of labour is
A. Profession B. Culture C. Civilization **D. Urban**
19. Simmel's Metropolis theory is related to.....
A. Conflict **B. Interactionalism** C. Functionalism D. None of above
20. One of the following is main feature of metropolis life.
A. **High in individual** B. Socialism C. Communalism D. Regionalism
21. Urban Morphology is related to
A. **Scope of Urban Sociology** B. Feature of Urban Sociology
C. Use of Urban Sociology D. Importance Scope of Urban Sociology
22. Find out the metro Politian city in India.
1. Mumbai 2. Agra 3. Delhi 4. Chennai
A. 1, 2 & 3 correct B. 2, 3 & 4 correct **B. 1, 2 & 4 correct** D. 1, 2, 3 & 4correct
23. Find out the name of rapidly growing city in Asia.
A. Lahore B. Dhaka C. Macau **D. Aurangabad**
24. Urban community is related to one of the following factor.
A. Homogeneity **B. Heterogeneity** C. Neutrality D. Maturity

25. The community from combination of rural and urban culture is called as.
 A. Urbanism B. Rural **C. Rurbanism** D. None of above
26. Which is the responsible factor for rural to urban migration in modern era?
 A. Westernization B. Sanskritization C. Modernization D. **Industrialization**
27. Slums are indicator of which type of living of Standard?
 A. High profile B. Middle Class **C. Low living of standard** D. All Above
28. Which class's majority of population is found in slum area?
 A. **Lower Class** B. Middle Class C. High Class D. None of above
29. Problem of Housing shortage is related to one of the following Class.
 A. **B. P. L.** B. capitalist C. Trader D. Rich
30. State the Indian urban life is which types of life?
 A. Simple **B. Complex** C. Constant D. None of above
31. Highest percentage of air consists of
 a. Oxygen b. Carbon dioxide **c. Nitrogen** d. Argon
32. The Taj Mahal is being affected by
 a. Noise pollution **b. Air pollution** c. Water pollution d. None of these
33. Most polluted river in the world is
 a. Yamuna b. Cavery c. Chenab **d. Ganga**
34. Air pollution causes
 a. Global warming **b. Respiratory problems** c. Soil erosion d. None of these
35. Green House gas is
 a. Nitrogen b. Oxygen c. Methane **d. Carbon dioxide**
36. The percentage of nitrogen is
 a. 21% **b. 78%** c. 12% d. 87%
37. What causes pollution
a. Human activities b. Trees c. Both of these d. None of these
38. CNG is a
 a. Polluted fuel **b. Clean fuel** c. Harmful fuel d. None
39. Pollution of water is responsible for

- a. Oil refineries b. Paper factories c. Sugar mills **d. All**
40. Chlorofluorocarbon is used in
a. Refrigerators b. Air conditioners c. Perfumes **d. All**
41. The National highways system is the responsibility of
A. State Governments **B. Central Government**
C. A special Roads Authority D. State and Central Government
42. Which is the longest National Highway in India?
A. NH4 **B. NH44** C. NH10 D. NH5
43. The Karakoram Highway connects which of the following pairs of countries?
A. India-Nepal B. India-China C. India-Pakistan **D. China-Pakistan**
44. The 'Grand Trunk Road' connects _____
A. Kolkata and Mumbai B. Delhi and Chennai
C. Kolkata and Amritsar D. Tirupati and Ludhiana
45. Which among the following cities in India is not located in Golden
Quadrilateral Road Network?
A. Kolkata B. Mumbai C. New Delhi **D. Chandigarh**
46. Which of the following city has the largest number of registered vehicles?
A. Mumbai B. Kolkata **C. Delhi** D. Chennai
47. The percentage of slums population from the total population in Greater Mumbai is
around ____
A. 40 percent B. 45 percent C. 48 percent D. 50 percent
48. The total slum population in Greater Mumbai is around _____.
A. 9 million B. 10 million C. 12 million D. 05 million
49. The largest slum area in India is found in the city of _____.
A: Mumbai B. Patana C. Pune D. Kolkata
50. The name of the largest slum area in India is _____.
A. Dharavi B. Dagadi Chal C. Katara D. Aahate

1. Talcott Parsons was born in the year
 A. **1902** B. 1904 C. 1906 D. 1908
- 2) A prominent exponent of functionalism in the United States is
 A. Karl Marx B. Durkheim C. **Talcott Parsons** D. Max Weber
- 3) Talcott Parsons' The Structure of Social Action was originally published in
 A. 1927 B. **1937** C. 1947 D. 1957
- 4) The Social System (1951) is the famous work of
 A. Emile Durkheim B. Max Weber C. **Talcott Parsons** D. R.K. Merton
- 5) Latency paradigm functions as
 A. **Tension management** B. Integration C. Attainment of goal D. Adaptation
- 6) Parsons takes _____ as the building block of the social system
 A. Integration B. **Action** C. Value-orientation D. Latency
- 7) The groups to which people compare their behaviour and try to act like them are known as
 A. Membership group B. **Reference group**
 C. Mutual groups D. Non-membership group
- 8) The concept of 'dysfunction' is a major contribution of
 A. Durkheim B. **R.K Merton** C. Talcott Parsons D. Max Weber
- 9) 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**
- 10) 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
- 11) R.K. Merton is a
 A. Structuralist B. **Structural- Functionalist** C. Conflict theorist D. Interactionist
- 12) Samuel Stouffer's The American Soldier (1949) inspired Merton to propound his
 A. Anomie B. Functional Analysis C. Middle-Range Theory D. **Reference Group**
- 13) Social Theory and Social Structure written by R.K. Merton was published in
 A. 1946 B. 1947 C. 1948 D. **1949**
- 14) A rejection of both socially accepted goals and means and replaced by different means and goals is
 A. Retreatism B. **Rebellion** C. Ritualism D. Conformism

- 15) R.K Merton's Reference Group has
- A. Membership only B. Non-membership only
- C. Membership and non-membership** D. None of the above
- 16) R.K Merton died in
- A. 2003** B. 2013 C. 2005 D. 2015
- 17) In the Mertonian frame work, what does conformity refer to?
- A. Both goals and means are accepted** B. Goals are accepted and means are rejected
- C. Both goals and means are rejected D. Means are accepted and goals are rejected
- 18) In which book does Parsons outlined his AGIL paradigm?
- A. The Social System** B. Essays in Sociological Theory
- C. Towards a General Theory of Action D. The Structure of Social Action
- 19) Which among the followings is not a pattern variable according to Parsons?
- A. Ascription and Achievement B. Affectivity and Effectivity
- C. Expressive and Instrumental** D. Diffuseness and Specificity
- 20) With whose name can you associate 'cathectic action'?
- A. Max Weber B. R.K. Merton C. Talcott Parsons **D. Emile Durkheim**
- 21) Looking glass Self theory was developed by
- A)G.H.Mead
- B) Erving Goffmn
- C) C.H.Cooley**
- D) Alfred Schutz
22. Charles Horton Cooley is known for which of the following ideas?
- A. class conflict
- B. the looking-glass self**
- C. micro-macro integration
- D. social solidarity
23.is the most important thinker associated with the Chicagoschool and symbolic interactionism.
- A. Robert Merton B.W.E.B. Du Bois
- C. ThorsteinVeblen **D) George Herbert Mead**
24. Name the author of the book " Mind, Self and Society"
- A. **G.H.Mead** B. Herbert Blumer
- C.Talcott Parsons D. Robert K Merton
25. Dahrendorf felt that authority rested with:
- A)individuals. B)organizations.
- C)positions.** D)technology.
26. Mead refers to the ability to take the attitude of the entire community into account as:
- A.the generalized other.**

- B)impression management.
 - C)pragmatism.
 - D)the looking-glass self.
27. According to Mead, _____ behavior is the thinking process, involving symbols and meanings.
- A.overt
 - B)covert**
 - C)front
 - D.stage
28. Ralf Dahrendorf is well known for his contributions of:
- A) Conflict Theory
 - B) Critical Theory**
 - C) Functionalism
 - D) Ethnomethodology
29. Who among the following is a symbolic interactionist ?
- A) Karl Marx
 - B) Marx Weber
 - C) Talcott Parsons
 - D) G. H. Mead**
30. Symbolic interactionism related to _____
- A) Marx
 - B) Weber
 - C) Coser
 - D) Blumer**
- 30.
31. Conflict functionalism is a contribution of _____
- A) Coser**
 - B) Marx
 - C) Weber
 - D) Alexander
32. Self is a product of _____
- A) Society**
 - B) Culture
 - C) Man
 - D) Peer group
33. Symbolic interactionism is known to be a -----
- A) .Micro-level theory**
 - B) .Macro-level theory
 - C) C.Meso-level theory
 - D) Middle-range theory
34. 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

35. Who is known as the founder of conflict theory?
A) **Karl Marx**
B. Herbert Spencer
C. Emile Durkheim
D. Max Webber
36. Who is the founder of symbolic interactionism?
A. Herbert Blumer
B. Sigmund Freud
C. C H Cooley
D. **George Herbert Mead**
37. According to Levis Coser, conflict with other groups leads to
A. Disintegration
B. Revolutions
C. Open hostilities
D. **Integration** and solidarity
38. Who wrote 'class and class conflict in industrial society'?
A. **R. Dahrendorf**
B. K. Marx
C. L. Coser
D. All above
39. Who is related to simmelian perspective of conflict?
A. K. Marx
B. R. Collins
C. **L. Coser**
D. R. Dahrendorf
40. Unequal distribution of power and authority is cause of conflict, who said?
A. K. Marx
B. R. Collins
C. L. Coser
D. **R. Dahrendorf**
41. R. Dahrendorf was from
A. British
B. **German**
C. French
D. Indian
42. Who explained the functions of conflict?
A. R. Dahrendorf
B. K. Marx
C. **L. Coser**
D. All above
43. Unequal distribution of right and privilege is cause of conflict, who said?
A. K. Marx
B. R. Collins
C. **L. Coser**
D. R. Dahrendorf
44. Who regards conflict as functional for society?
A. M. Weber
B. K. Marx
C. **L. Coser**
D. All above
45. Who among the following is not conflict theorist?

- A. K. Marx
 - B. R. Collins**
 - C. L. Coser
 - D. **None of these**
46. Who said? 'Conflict may be both inter group and intra group in nature'.
- A. K. Marx
 - B. R. Collins**
 - C. L. Coser
 - D. R. Darhendorf**
47. Who is related to the concept of Primary group?
- A. C. H. Cooley**
 - B. G. H. Mead
 - C. Parsons
 - D. Merton
48. Self-consciousness is explained by...
- A. G. H. Mead
 - B. Hertton
 - C. L. Coser
 - D. Simmel
49. Who coined the concept of Looking glass self?
- A. C. H. Cooley**
 - B. G. H. Mead
 - C. Parsons
 - D. Merton
50. We feeling is feature of
- A. Primary Group
 - B. Secondary Group
 - C. Reference Group
 - D. All above

Multiple Choice Questions
Department of Sociology
BATY Sem VI
Paper XI Urban Sociology

1. Urban Sociology as a discipline emerged due to:
 - a) Growth of population in towns/cities
 - b) Growth of industrial cities
 - c) Migration to towns
 - d) All of the above
2. Urban Sociology is the sociological study of-
 - a) Life and human interaction in the cities
 - b) Social relationship in urban environment
 - c) Processes , changes and problems of urban areas
 - d) All of the above
3. Which school played the most prominent part in the development of Urban Sociology?
 - a) Frankfurt school
 - b) Chicago School
 - c) Marxist School
 - d) Functional School
4. In the initial development of Urban Sociology the sociologists focused on-
 - a) Migration of people
 - b) Massive increase of population
 - c) The new form of social relationship in cities
 - d) Growth of industrial town sites
5. The Concentric Zone model was created by Ernest Burgess
in –
 - a) 1925
 - b) 1920
 - c) 1935
 - d) 1915
6. Human Ecology is a term coined by-
 - a) Louis R.Wirth
 - b) George Simmel
 - c) Robert E.Park
 - d) MSA Rao
7. In the Concentric zone model of Burgess, the commuter zone lies in which zone?
 - a) Zone III
 - b) Zone II
 - c) Zone I
 - d) Zone V
8. In which state of the USA were most of the initial works on urban society carried out?
 - a) Chicago
 - b) New York
 - c) California
 - d) Texas
9. Which of the following is considered as the father of urban sociology?
 - a) Robert E.Park

- b) Louis R. Wirth
 - c) George Simmel
 - d) Ernest Burgess
10. Which of the following is responsible for the growth of cities in the 17th and 18th centuries?
- a) French revolution
 - b) Industrial revolution
 - c) The Enlightenment
 - d) The Reformation
11. Louis Wirth's Urbanism as a Way of Life was published in which year?
- a) 1948
 - b) 1928
 - c) 1938
 - d) 1918
12. Diffusion of urban culture is –
- a) Urbanization
 - b) Urbanism
 - c) Urbanity
 - d) Urbanness
13. Which of the following is not an element of urbanism?
- a) Superficiality
 - b) Individualism
 - c) Homogeneity
 - d) Materialism
14. What according to Wirth is the breeding ground of cultural hybrids?
- a) Towns
 - b) Small cities
 - c) Metropolitan cities
 - d) Suburbs
15. City people view their associates as-
- a) Direct source of satisfaction
 - b) Whole persons
 - c) Close friends
 - d) Means to pursue their goals
16. To make interaction simpler, urbanites normally-
- a) Standardize their behavior
 - b) Meet face to face
 - c) Adopt informal means
 - d) Adopt intimate methods
17. The city effects are wider than the city itself. Who said this?
- a) MacIver
 - b) Kingsley Davis
 - c) George Simmel
 - d) Harry M. Johnson
18. Areas which resemble cities are known as-
- a) Urban areas
 - b) Sub-urban areas

- c) Towns
 - d) Fringe areas
19. The study of urban sociology is significant and helpful for-
- a) Urban problems
 - b) Understanding the urban society only
 - c) Understanding urban and rural societies so that development occurs in both at the same time.
 - d) Urban population
20. Rural – urban convergence refers to-
- a) The area where similarities of both urban and rural way of life exists.
 - b) The striking difference between rural and urban living
 - c) The point of demarcation of rural and urban areas.
 - d) Rural- urban contrasts
21. According to Wirth a city is –
- a) An area having large population
 - b) An initiating and controlling centre of economic and political life
 - c) A large dwelling place
 - d) An area distinguished by density
22. Which is an important pull factor of migration from rural to urban areas?
- a) Job opportunities
 - b) Banking facility
 - c) Recreation facility
 - d) Educational facility
23. The significance of the study of Urban Sociology lies in-
- a) Understanding the institutions of urban society
 - b) Helping Urban policy makers solve urban social problems
 - c) Understanding urban problems
 - d) Understanding social functions
24. Blasé attitude of urban dwellers means-
- a) Indifference
 - b) Hospitality
 - c) Friendliness
 - d) Hostility
25. Secondary relations in cities tend to be-
- a) Intimate
 - b) Calculative
 - c) Face to face
 - d) Informal
26. Which of the following opines that modern cities had an impact not only on modes of behavior but on feelings and patterns of thought?
- a) Louis R. Wirth
 - b) George Simmel
 - c) Anthony Giddens
 - d) Max Weber
27. Who said that urban sociology is that branch of sociology which deals with the city or the urban community, with urbanization and urbanism?
- a) J.A. Quinn
 - b) Karl Marx

- c) Anthony Giddens
 - d) Alex Inkeles
28. Which of the following is the scope of urban sociology?
- a) Ecology
 - b) Urban planning
 - c) Urban social problems
 - d) All of the above
29. Anonymity of urban life means-
- a) A state of namelessness
 - b) External appearances
 - c) Status symbols
 - d) Superficiality
30. Which of the following is responsible for the diffusion of urban culture to rural areas?
- a) Transport and communication
 - b) Press
 - c) Television
 - d) All of the above
31. Specialization in roles in urban society encourages-
- a) Similar interests
 - b) Homogeneity
 - c) Diversity of life patterns
 - d) Similar philosophy of life
32. In India, urbanization maintained an upward trend during the-
- a) 1960's
 - b) 1970's
 - c) 1950's
 - d) 1980's
33. The city is an area distinguished by-
- a) Size, population and density
 - b) Population, homogeneity and simplicity
 - c) Diversity, density and communal life
 - d) Size, population and primary relations
34. Satellite cities are built around-
- a) Towns
 - b) Villages
 - c) Metropolitan cities
 - d) Industrial sites
35. Rural indices are moving nearer to urban indices in terms of-
- a) Divorce
 - b) Age at marriage
 - c) Selection of marriage partners
 - d) All of the above
36. Louis R. Wirth associated with Urban Sociology developed the-
- a) Concentric Zone theory
 - b) Cultural Approach
 - c) Ecological Approach
 - d) Structural Approach
37. The large size of population in urban areas favour the development of-

- a) Specialization of roles
 - b) Homogeneous life
 - c) Community sentiment
 - d) Intimate relations
38. Satellite cities represent the-
- a) Striking difference of rural and urban life
 - b) Some features of urban lifestyle
 - c) Mixture of rural and urban ways of life
 - d) Basic features of rural life
39. People live alien and disparate lives in-
- a) Big cities
 - b) Towns
 - c) Villages
 - d) Sub-urban areas
40. Louis Wirth says contacts between city dwellers are-
- a) Close and intimate
 - b) Diverse and superficial
 - c) Fleeting and partial
 - d) Anonymous and impersonal
41. Urbanization is a process that is-
- a) Continuous
 - b) Non-continuous
 - c) Dormant
 - d) Stagnant
42. The rate of Urbanization in India differs in time, space and-
- a) Regions
 - b) Matter
 - c) Density
 - d) Size
43. According to P. Sainath, which of the following is the key role in Urban growth in India?-
- a) Migration
 - b) Cheap Labor
 - c) Infrastructure
 - d) Industry
44. Which among the following indicate that Urban growth in India is mainly due to?-
- a) Increase of population
 - b) Labor Migration
 - c) Government Policies
 - d) Increase in factories
45. Migration's main cause is due to-
- a) Push and pull factor
 - b) Better livelihood
 - c) Educational facility
 - d) Banking facility
46. Who wrote the essay, "Urbanization and Social Transformations"?
- a) Ramkrishna Mukherjee
 - b) G.S Ghurye
 - c) K.N Unnithan
 - d) A.R.Desai

47. Expansion of urban areas result in alterations of-
- Satellite towns
 - Villages
 - Everyday life
 - Rural areas
48. Who among the following defined city as a large space, dense and heterogeneity of groups?
- R.E. Park
 - Louis R Wirth
 - Kingsley Davis
 - George Simmel
49. The most common feature of every city is-
- Heterogeneity of People
 - Labour force
 - Density of spaces
 - Existence of slums
50. Who is the author of the text “The City”?
- Max Weber
 - George Simmel
 - Talcott Parsons
 - Karl Marx

Answer Key

1	D	11	C	21	B	31	C	41	A
2	D	12	B	22	A	32	B	42	A
3	B	13	C	23	B	33	A	43	A
4	C	14	C	24	A	34	C	44	A
5	A	15	D	25	B	35	D	45	A
6	C	16	A	26	C	36	B	46	A
7	D	17	B	27	A	37	A	47	A
8	A	18	B	28	D	38	C	48	A
9	C	19	C	29	A	39	A	49	A
10	B	20	A	30	D	40	C	50	B