



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY



MS SOCIOLOGY

WRITTEN TEST (MCQs)

Total Marks: 100

Total Time: 120 Mins

Instructions: Read each question and fill in your answer on BUBBLE Sheet.

Overwriting and Cutting will result in ZERO mark for that question.

ENGLISH GENERAL (15 Marks)

In the following questions choose the word which is the exact OPPOSITE of the given words:

1. **Abet:**
 - a. aid
 - b. pacify
 - c. prevent
 - d. risk
2. **Disparage:**
 - a. please
 - b. denigrate
 - c. praise
 - d. belittle
3. **Culpable:**
 - a. irresponsible
 - b. careless
 - c. defendable
 - d. blameless
4. **Dilapidated:**
 - a. renovated
 - b. regenerated
 - c. neglected
 - d. furnished
5. **Audacity:**
 - a. quivering
 - b. patricide
 - c. bravado
 - d. cowardice

In the following questions fill in the blanks with the most suitable word/s.

6. Would you like to go _____ with me this afternoon?
 - a. swimming
 - b. swim
 - c. a swim
 - d. to swim
7. I have never _____ to the USA.
 - a. gone
 - b. been
 - c. being
 - d. going
8. You _____ to listen carefully to your teacher.
 - a. Should
 - b. must
 - c. ought
 - d. had better
9. Those shoes are very expensive. _____ they?
 - a. are
 - b. aren't
 - c. don't
 - d. do
10. I would _____ play football than watch it.
 - a. More
 - b. faster
 - c. better
 - d. rather

In the following questions choose the word which best expresses the meaning of given word.

11. **Ponder:**
 - a. increase
 - b. anticipate
 - c. evaluate
 - d. think
12. **Wary:**
 - a. tired
 - b. distorted
 - c. vigilant
 - d. sad
13. **Tenacity:**
 - a. Ingratitude
 - b. tendency
 - c. perseverance
 - d. splendor
14. **Extricate:**
 - a. Free
 - b. complicate
 - c. tie
 - d. pull
15. **Sterile:**
 - a. dry
 - b. childless
 - c. arid
 - d. barren

ANALYTICAL REASONING (15 Marks)

In the following items select the word which does NOT belong with others.

16. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
 - a. couch
 - b. rug
 - c. table
 - d. chair
17. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
 - a. tire
 - b. steering wheel
 - c. engine
 - d. car
18. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
 - a. parsley
 - b. mayonnaise
 - c. basil
 - d. dill
19. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
 - a. branch
 - b. dirt
 - c. leaf
 - d. root
20. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
 - a. cornea
 - b. retina
 - c. pupil
 - d. vision

In the following items, complete the pair by using the analogy in the first pair.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 21. Mirror: Glass :: | | | |
| a. Shirt: Cloth | b. Air: Flow | c. Music: Violind. | d. Match: Matchbox |
| 22. Sunflower: Light :: | | | |
| a. Torch: Batter | b. Ink: Print | c. Scholar: Books | d. Bed: Sit |
| 23. Grain: Stock :: | | | |
| a. Cloth: String | b. Stick: Bundle | c. Ocean: Desert | d. Boat: Harbor |
| 24. Stone: Sculpture :: | | | |
| a. Opera: Stage | b. Canvas: Easel | c. Mural: Painting | d. Clay: Pottery |
| 25. Cookbook: Recipes :: | | | |
| a. Film: Reviews | b. Manual: Instructions | c. Book: Notes | d. Paperback: editions |

In the following items, complete the analogy by selecting the most suitable word.

26. In CHAMPION is coded as HCMAIPNO, how is NEGATIVE coded in that code?
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. ENAGITEV | b. NEAGVEIT | c. MGAETVIE | d. EGAITEVN |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
27. If ZEBRA can be written as 2652181, how can COBRA be written?
- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| a. 302181 | b. 3152181 | c. 31822151 | d. 1182153 |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
28. If ROSE is coded as 6821, CHAIR is coded as 73456, and PREACH is coded as 961473, what will be the code for SEARCH?
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a. 216473 | b. 246173 | c. 214673 | d. 214763 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
29. If TRANSFER is coded as RTNAFSRE, then ELEPHANT would be coded as?
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. LEPEHATN | b. LEPEAHTN | c. LEEPAHTN | d. LEPEAHNT |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
30. If banana is apple, apple is mange, mango is nuts, nuts is guava, which is a yellow fruit?
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| a. Nuts | b. Guava | c. Mango | d. Apple |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|

SUBJECT-BASED QUESTIONS (SOCIOLOGY 70 Marks) 70 Questions

Which of the following is a key feature of modernization theory?

- a. Dependence on traditional values
- b. Emphasis on agricultural development
- c. Linear progression from traditional to modern societies
- d. Rejection of Western cultural norms

Dependency theory primarily focuses on:

- a. Internal factors hindering development
- b. External influences and exploitation by developed nations
- c. Cultural factors in development
- d. Technological advancement as a means of development

Which sociologist is most closely associated with the concept of "modernization"?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Max Weber
- c. Talcott Parsons
- d. Immanuel Wallerstein

The "World Systems Theory" divides the world into:

- a. First and Third Worlds
- b. Core, semi-periphery, and periphery
- c. Developed and underdeveloped regions
- d. Urban and rural areas

Which of the following best describes the "development of underdevelopment" concept?

- a. Development is a linear process
- b. Underdevelopment is a result of external exploitation
- c. All societies will eventually become developed
- d. Development is primarily driven by internal factors

The term "Global South" refers to:

- a. Countries in the southern hemisphere
- b. Economically less developed countries

- c. Regions with warmer climates
- d. Countries with communist governments

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a traditional society, according to modernization theory?

- a. Emphasis on family and community
- b. High levels of technological innovation
- c. Resistance to change
- d. Subsistence agriculture

The "Human Development Index" (HDI) includes which of the following indicators?

- a. Military expenditure
- b. Economic growth rate
- c. Life expectancy, education, and income
- d. Population size

Amartya Sen's capability approach focuses on:

- a. Economic growth as the primary measure of development
- b. The abilities and opportunities individuals have to live the life they value
- c. The industrialization of developing countries
- d. The role of international aid in development

Which of the following theories emphasizes the role of culture in development?

- a. Modernization theory
- b. Dependency theory
- c. Cultural theory
- d. World Systems Theory

According to Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth, the final stage is:

- a. The take-off stage
- b. The drive to maturity
- c. The age of high mass consumption
- d. The preconditions for take-off

The concept of "sustainable development" primarily aims to:

- a. Maximize economic growth regardless of environmental impact
- b. Balance economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity
- c. Prioritize industrialization over agriculture
- d. Focus solely on reducing poverty

Which of the following best describes "neoliberalism" in the context of development?

- a. State-led economic planning
- b. Emphasis on free markets, privatization, and deregulation
- c. Government intervention in the economy
- d. Promotion of socialist principles

The "Gini coefficient" is a measure of:

- a. Economic growth rate
- b. Income inequality
- c. Human development
- d. Population growth

Post-development theory argues that:

- a. Development is a universally applicable process
- b. Western models of development are ideal for all societies

- c. Development discourses often marginalize local cultures and knowledge
- d. Economic growth is the sole indicator of development

Which of the following is an example of a microfinance initiative?

- a. Large-scale infrastructure projects
- b. Small loans to individuals or small businesses
- c. Foreign direct investment
- d. Government subsidies to large corporations

Which international organization is known for providing financial and technical assistance for development projects in developing countries?

- a. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- b. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- c. World Bank
- d. United Nations (UN)

Gender and development (GAD) approaches emphasize:

- a. The role of men in economic development
- b. Equal opportunities and benefits for both men and women in development processes
- c. The exclusion of women from development planning
- d. Prioritizing men's needs in development projects

Which of the following is a criticism of modernization theory?

- a. It overemphasizes the role of external factors in development
- b. It neglects the importance of cultural and historical context
- c. It supports the idea of multiple paths to development
- d. It emphasizes social and cultural diversity

Which of the following concepts relates to the idea that development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?

- a. Industrial development
- b. Human development
- c. Sustainable development
- d. Technological development

Sociology is best defined as the study of:

- a. Economic systems
- b. Human behavior in society
- c. Political institutions
- d. Psychological processes

Who is known as the "father of sociology"?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Max Weber
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Auguste Comte

Which theoretical perspective focuses on the symbols and meanings that individuals attach to their social world?

- a. Functionalism
- b. Conflict theory
- c. Symbolic interactionism
- d. Feminism

The term "social structure" refers to:

- a. Individual behavior
- b. The organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together compose society
- c. Biological influences on behavior
- d. Personal choices and freedoms

Karl Marx is best known for his theory on:

- a. Symbolic interactionism
- b. Structural functionalism
- c. Conflict theory
- d. Rational choice theory

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

- a. Family
- b. Personality traits
- c. Individual habits
- d. Genetic inheritance

Max Weber introduced the concept of "Verstehen," which refers to:

- a. Structural analysis
- b. Quantitative research methods
- c. Understanding social behavior by putting oneself in the place of others
- d. Statistical analysis of data

The "sociological imagination" was coined by:

- a. Emile Durkheim
- b. C. Wright Mills
- c. Herbert Spencer
- d. Harriet Martineau

Which research method involves systematically watching people in their natural settings?

- a. Survey research
- b. Participant observation
- c. Experimental research
- d. Secondary data analysis

Emile Durkheim's study of suicide highlighted the importance of:

- a. Psychological factors
- b. Economic conditions
- c. Social integration and regulation
- d. Biological influences

Which concept refers to the expectations and behaviors associated with a particular social position?

- a. Role
- b. Norm
- c. Value
- d. Culture

A "subculture" is best described as:

- a. A group that rejects and opposes the dominant culture
- b. A small group with unique values and norms within a larger culture
- c. A group that has completely assimilated into the dominant culture
- d. A deviant group in society

"Ethnocentrism" refers to:

- a. The practice of judging another culture by its own standards
- b. The belief that one's own culture is superior to others
- c. The process of learning the norms and values of a culture
- d. The coexistence of multiple cultures in the same geographic area

Which of the following best describes "socialization"?

- a. The process of becoming biologically mature
- b. The lifelong process of learning norms, values, behavior, and social skills appropriate to your social position
- c. The economic and political institutions of society
- d. The technological advancements in a society

In sociology, "status" refers to:

- a. An individual's economic position
- b. The prestige associated with a particular position within a social structure
- c. A person's biological characteristics
- d. The level of education attained by an individual

The term "anomie," as used by Durkheim, refers to:

- a. A state of normlessness where societal norms fail to regulate individual behavior
- b. A highly regulated and stable society
- c. A society with strong moral values
- d. A state of harmony and social order

Which perspective focuses on the functions and contributions of social institutions to societal stability?

- a. Conflict theory
- b. Symbolic interactionism
- c. Functionalism
- d. Feminism

Which of the following is an example of a "folkway"?

- a. Laws against theft
- b. Norms governing dress codes
- c. Religious doctrines
- d. Principles of democracy

A "counterculture" is defined as:

- a. A group with values and norms that are in opposition to the dominant culture
- b. A group that exists harmoniously within the dominant culture
- c. A group that has no distinct cultural traits
- d. A group that promotes mainstream values

Which of the following best describes the concept of "cultural relativism"?

- a. Judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture
- b. The belief that all cultural practices are equally valid
- c. Understanding a culture on its own terms without judgment
- d. The dominance of one culture over another

Criminology is best defined as the study of:

- a. Law enforcement techniques
- b. The causes, consequences, and prevention of criminal behavior
- c. Legal systems
- d. Court procedures

The term "white-collar crime" was coined by:

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Edwin Sutherland
- c. Cesare Lombroso
- d. Emile Durkheim

Which theory suggests that crime occurs when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken?

- a. Strain theory
- b. Social disorganization theory
- c. Control theory
- d. Differential association theory

The "strain theory" of crime was developed by:

- a. Robert Merton
- b. Travis Hirschi
- c. Edwin Sutherland
- d. Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay

Which of the following is a characteristic of organized crime?

- a. Random acts of violence
- b. Structured and planned illegal activities
- c. Petty theft
- d. Crimes of passion

Cesare Lombroso is associated with which criminological perspective?

- a. Classical
- b. Biological
- c. Sociological
- d. Psychological

Which of the following best describes "victimology"?

- a. The study of criminals
- b. The study of crime scenes
- c. The study of victims and the psychological effects of crimes on them
- d. The study of law enforcement methods

Routine activities theory suggests that crime is likely to occur when which of the following elements are present?

- a. Motivated offender, suitable target, and lack of capable guardianship
- b. High unemployment, poverty, and urbanization
- c. Strong social bonds, community involvement, and effective policing
- d. Peer pressure, economic strain, and family conflict

Labeling theory in criminology suggests that:

- a. Crime is a result of biological factors
- b. Criminal behavior is learned through interaction with others
- c. Being labeled as a deviant leads to further deviance
- d. Crime is a result of social and economic inequality

The "broken windows theory" posits that:

- a. Crime is a result of individual choice
- b. Minor signs of disorder can lead to more serious crimes
- c. Crime is biologically determined

d. Punishment is the best deterrent to crime

Which of the following best describes "deterrence theory"?

- a. Crime is a result of social inequality
- b. The fear of punishment can prevent crime
- c. Crime is inevitable in society
- d. Crime is a result of genetic predisposition

The term "recidivism" refers to:

- a. The initial commission of a crime
- b. The re-offending or return to criminal behavior after punishment
- c. The study of crime rates
- d. The process of criminal investigation

"Differential association theory" was proposed by:

- a. Robert Merton
- b. Emile Durkheim
- c. Edwin Sutherland
- d. Travis Hirschi

Which of the following best describes "situational crime prevention"?

- a. Rehabilitation of offenders
- b. Increasing the difficulty of committing a crime
- c. Social integration programs
- d. Strict law enforcement

The "dark figure of crime" refers to:

- a. Crimes committed at night
- b. Crimes that are not reported or discovered
- c. Crimes solved by law enforcement
- d. Crimes involving violent offenders

Routine activities theory was developed by:

- a. Robert Merton
- b. Edwin Sutherland
- c. Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson
- d. Travis Hirschi

Which of the following is an example of a mala in se crime?

- a. Speeding
- b. Tax evasion
- c. Murder
- d. Public intoxication

The concept of "anomie" in criminology is most closely associated with:

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Emile Durkheim
- c. Edwin Sutherland
- d. Cesare Beccaria

Which type of crime involves illegal activities by individuals in their professional capacity?

- a. Blue-collar crime
- b. White-collar crime
- c. Organized crime

d. Cybercrime

The classical school of criminology is based on the idea that:

- a. Crime is caused by biological defects
- b. Criminal behavior is learned
- c. Individuals have free will and choose to commit crimes based on rational calculations
- d. Crime is a result of social and economic inequality

Which of the following is the primary goal of research in sociology?

- a. Prove personal opinions
- b. Discover patterns of behavior and social phenomena
- c. Support government policies
- d. Maintain status quo

A hypothesis is best defined as:

- a. A proven fact
- b. A tentative statement that can be tested
- c. A research method
- d. A variable in an experiment

Quantitative research primarily involves:

- a. Observing behaviors in natural settings
- b. Collecting numerical data and using statistical techniques
- c. Conducting in-depth interviews
- d. Analyzing historical documents

Which of the following is an example of a qualitative research method?

- a. Survey research
- b. Experiment
- c. Participant observation
- d. Secondary data analysis

The term "sample" refers to:

- a. The entire population being studied
- b. A subset of the population selected for study
- c. The dependent variable in an experiment
- d. The independent variable in an experiment

A "longitudinal study" involves:

- a. Comparing two or more groups at one point in time
- b. Collecting data at multiple points over a long period of time
- c. Observing participants without their knowledge
- d. Using pre-existing data for analysis

Which of the following is a method used to ensure the reliability of a study?

- a. Random sampling
- b. Replication
- c. Peer review
- d. Data coding

In an experiment, the variable that is manipulated by the researcher is called the:

- a. Dependent variable
- b. Control variable
- c. Independent variable

d. Extraneous variable

Ethnography is a research method commonly used in:

- a. Experimental research
- b. Quantitative research
- c. Survey research
- d. Qualitative research

Informed consent in research means:

- a. Participants are informed about the study after it is completed
- b. Participants are fully informed about the procedures and risks before agreeing to take part
- c. Participants are compensated for their time
- d. Researchers do not need to inform participants about the study

Which of the following is a type of non-probability sampling?

- a. Simple random sampling
- b. Stratified sampling
- c. Cluster sampling
- d. Snowball sampling

The "control group" in an experiment:

- a. Receives the experimental treatment
- b. Does not receive the experimental treatment and is used for comparison
- c. Is randomly assigned to different conditions
- d. Is manipulated by the researcher

Which of the following best describes "content analysis"?

- a. Analyzing statistical data
- b. Studying the content of communication
- c. Conducting surveys
- d. Performing experiments

Which research method is most likely to use a structured questionnaire?

- a. Case study
- b. Survey research
- c. Ethnography
- d. Participant observation

What is the main purpose of a literature review in research?

- a. To present the results of an experiment
- b. To provide background and context for the research study
- c. To collect data from participants
- d. To develop a new theory

Triangulation in research refers to:

- a. Using multiple methods or data sources to enhance the validity of the findings
- b. Focusing on three main variables in a study
- c. Conducting research in three different locations
- d. Using three researchers to collect data

A "case study" is best described as:

- a. A detailed and in-depth study of a single case or a small number of cases
- b. A study comparing multiple groups
- c. A statistical analysis of survey data

d. A review of existing literature

The term "validity" in research refers to:

- a. The consistency of a measure
- b. The accuracy and truthfulness of a measure
- c. The ability to replicate a study
- d. The generalizability of the findings

What is a "double-blind" study?

- a. Both the participants and the researchers know who is in the control group
- b. Only the participants know which group they are in
- c. Neither the participants nor the researchers know who is in the control group
- d. The study is conducted in two phases

"Secondary data analysis" involves:

- a. Collecting new data from participants
- b. Analyzing data that was collected by someone else for a different purpose
- c. Conducting experiments
- d. Observing participants in a natural setting