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Soc 101 Final term paper

Question# 1

Whistle, flashing light, thumbs up are all example of _____.

- **Symbol**
- Transmission
- Material culture
- Language

Question# 2

Which one of the following is not an example of non-verbal communication?

- Smiling
- Waving
- Frowning
- **Talking**

Question# 3

How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline?

- **Three**
- Four
- Two
- Five

Question# 4

Which of the following is every society's most important primary group?

- Peer group
- **Family**
- Work group

- Play group

Question# 5
The recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern are known as _____.

- **Manifest functions**
- Latent functions
- Social functions
- Dysfunctions

Question# 6
Culture includes:

- **What we think, how we act and what we own**
- Only the material products of a society
- Only the nonmaterial products of a society
- The land around us

Question# 7
Salma joined an organization to pursue the goals which she considered morally worthwhile. Identify the type of organization.

- Utilitarian
- Coercive
- **Normative**
- Bureaucracy

Question# 8
Which one of the following is the pioneer of bureaucracy?

- Karl Marx
- Max Weber
- **Auguste Comte**

► Herbert Spencer

Question# 9

_____ Perspective argues that social stratification benefits some people at the expense of others.

► **Social conflict**

► Structural-Functional

► Symbolic-Interaction

► Functionalist

Question# 10

_____ Functions are recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern.

► Latent

► **Manifest**

► Dysfunctions

► None of the given options

Question# 11

_____ is an act of moving from one social class to another.

► **Social mobility**

- Social stratification
- Inter-class mobility
- Economic mobility

Question# 12
_____ is a social group of two or more people, related by blood and marriage who usually live together.

- Tribe
- **Family**
- Clan
- Kinship

Question# 13
_____ is a form of marriage uniting one male and two or more females.

- Polygamy
- Polyandry
- **Polygyny**
- Group marriage

Question# 14
_____ is the first and most influential setting for socialization.

- Peer group
- School
- Religion
- **Family**

Question# 15

_____ stratification refers to society's unequal distribution of wealth, power and privilege between men and women.

- Caste
- Class
- **Gender**
- Power

Question# 16

The government of Pakistan, pursuing the policy of Education for All (EFA), expects that by _____ all children will complete their primary education.

- 2010
- 2020
- **2015**

Question# 17
Erving Goffman uses the term _____ which refers to attributes that discredit people.

► **Stigma**

► Degradation ceremony

► Deviant ritual

► Secondary identity

Question# 18
The CBR refers to _____.

► Child birth rate

► Crude baby rate

► Child birth ratio

► **Crude birth rate**

Question# 19
According to 1998 Population Census of Pakistan, _____ percent of the population was of children under 15 years.

► 42

- ► **43**
- ► 45
- ► 44

Question# 20
The population growth rate (PGR) of the world was _____ percent in 2002.

- ► **1.3**
- ► 1.4
- ► 1.6
- ► 3.1

Question# 20
The _____ is "Crude" because it does not take into account the risk of having births.

- ► **CBR**
- ► CDR
- ► Mortality
- ► None of the given options

Question# 21
_____ is the study of interaction of living organisms and the natural environment.

- Neurology
- Biology
- **Ecology**
- Anthropology

Question# 22
_____ is the transfer of cultural traits from one place or group to another.

- Inventions
- Discovery
- **Diffusion**
- Creation

Question# 23
In which of the following perspective there is a general emphasis on the crucial contribution of patriarchy (male domination) to gender inequalities?

- Functional perspective
- Conflict perspective
- Interactionist perspective
- **Feminist perspective**

Question# 24
Which concept refers to a social group with only two members?

- A bond

- A primary group
- **A dyad**
- A triad

Question# 25
Being able to evaluate oneself from the perspective of several significant others is known as _____ stage.

- Generalized Other
- Me
- Play
- **Game**

Question#26
Which of the following view depict that family's support the concentration of wealth and reproduce the class structure in each succeeding generation?

- Structural functional
- **Social Conflict (doubted)**
- Symbolic interaction
- Feminist perspective

Question# 27
Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?

- Sharing
- Variability
- Transmitting
- **Learning**

Question# 28
Schools informally convey other lessons to students which is known as _____.

- Socialization
- **Hidden curriculum**
- Learning
- Interaction

Question# 29
Pollution leading to physical harm/death, and there are side effects of drugs as well as contraceptives. Such crimes are often seen as:

- Crimes of the powerful
- **Complaint-less**
- Organized crime
- Corporate crime

Question# 30
Thinking of society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival is a reflection of which theoretical perspective?

- Conflict
- **The functionalist (doubted)**
- The symbolic-interactionist
- Feminist perspective

Question# 31
Which one of the following gives the concept of "looking glass self" the process by which a sense of self develops?

- G. H. Mead
- G. Summner
- Sigmund Freud
- **C.H Cooley**

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SOC101 Important MCQS and Short Notes…

By Misha Fatima

PREPARED BY MISHA FATIMA

1. People either depend on their own self or on their social capital of friend:
   - **Kin networking fading and being replaced by friends networking**
   - declining size of family
   - conjugal family
   - Non of these

2.Women empowerment increase due to
   - increase in literacy
   - financial independence
   - in the level of literacy
   - **All of above**

3.Which one is by contrast , concern the psychological , social and cultural difference:
   - Sex
   - **Gender**
   - Individual
   - culture

4.Which one is related with automatical and physiological difference that define male and female bodies:
   - Genes
   - **Sex**
   - Gender
   - Non of these

5 In 1961 the number of illiterates was _____ in Pakistan.
Select correct option:
   - 21 million
   - 23 million
   - **22 million**
   - 20 million

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6.It is a common perception that violence is rarely committed by:
Select correct option:

- Men
- **Women**
- Children
- Old

7..Most distinctive function of Davis Moore thesis is:
Select correct option:

- Prestige
- Meritocracy
- Credentialism
- Conflict

8.In 2003 the world population was growing at the rate of 1.3 percent and it was expected that it will take _____ to double it population.
Select correct option:

- 56 years
- 70 years
- **54 years**
- 50 years

9..People in _____ societies have been confined to their ancestral occupations and their social status has mostly been ascribed.
Select correct option:

- Open
- **Close**
- Modern
- Developed

10.Two married adults living together in a household without their children is known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Extended family
- Cohabitation
- **Conjugal family**

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- Individual family

11.Which of the following emerge in relation to perceived sex differences in society and in turn helps to shape those differences?
Select correct option:

- Sex roles
- **Gender identities**
- Gender roles
- Gender socialization

12.Which of the following processes create systems of ideas and practices about gender that vary across time and space?
Select correct option:

- Biological determinists
- **Social constructs**
- Masculinities
- Feminists

13.Saving one's money to go for higher studies or to start a business is an example of:
Select correct option:

- **Principle of deferred gratification**
- Principle of future gratification
- Rule of deferred degradation
- None of the given options

14.Science can be defined as:
Select correct option:

- Belief based on a society's traditions
- Belief based on faith in ultimate truth
- **A logical system that bases knowledge on direct, systematic observation**
- A logical system that bases truth on political goals

15.Which one of the following is NOT the reason for developing formal organization?
Select correct option:

- Objectives
- Business purpose
- **Personal interest**
- A common goal

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16.The changes in population take place primarily due to the changes in:
Select correct option:

- Births
- Deaths
- Migration
- **All of the given options**

17.Formal organizations are usually _____ groups of people.
Select correct option:

- **Large**
- Small
- Dyad
- Control

18.Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?
Select correct option:

- Sharing
- Variability
- Transmitting
- **Learning**

19.Cultural patterns those are widespread among a society's population are known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Ideal culture
- Real culture
- High culture
- **Popular culture**

20.Gender disparity in the estimated literacy rate shows that male -------- percent were literate in 2004

- 77
- 45
- **66**
- 92

21. Crude birth rate is

- **total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total population in that year / total birth rate in a specific year *100
- total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year
- total birth rate in a specific year + total population in that year

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22.Crude death rate is

- **total death in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total death in a specific year / total population in that year
- total population in that year - total death in a specific year
- total population in that year + total death in a specific year

23. Crude death rate is also known as

- **Mortality rates**
- Infant mortality rate
- life span
- Non of these

24. The maximum number of year that an individual could live

- **Life span**
- Life expectancy
- Birth rate
- Fertility

25.Malthus published an essay on the principle of Population in

- 1799
- **1798**
- 1789
- 1790

26. Demographic data recorded by the government pertaining to all persons who live in a particular territory . It usually take place after

- 5year
- 7year
- **10year**
- 15year

27. How many stages in demographic transition

- 2
- 3
- **4**
- 5

28. During pre-industrial stage

- **high birth rate are balanced with high death rate and population size remain stable**.

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- low birth rate with high death rate and population become low
- high birth rate with high death rate population high
- non of these

29. The shift from high to low mortality and fertility is also know as
- Generic transition
- **Demographic transition**
- Social transition
- Cultural transition

30.Population growth show that the population in 1950
- 2.4 billion
- **2.5billion**
- 2.6 billion
- 2.7 billion

31. In 2003 Pakistan had a population of
- 158.6 million
- **148.6 million**
- 178.5 million
- 188.6 million

32.Countries with zero population growth have
- **barrel shaped pyramid**
- bell shape pyramid
- squeezed shape pyramid
- conical shape pyramid

33. During the year 2004 literacy rate in the country has been
- 56%
- 53%
- **54%**
- 52%

34. 18.5 million people employed in Pakistan during
- **1970-71**
- 1970-72
- 1969-71
- 1968-75

35. How many times there were increased in unemployment during 1970-71

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- 6 times
- 7 times
- **8 times**
- 9 times

36.In 1961 there were ----------thousand primary school

- **44**
- 48
- 47
- 42

37. The primary school has increased to 170 thousand in

- 2000
- 2002
- 2004
- **2003**

38.A ------- is a formalized set of procedures to guide behavior

- Rules
- **Policy**
- Strategy
- Guideline

39. TFR stands for

- Total formulation rate
- **Total fertility rate**
- Total fundamental rate
- Non of these

40. The study of interaction of living organisms and the natural environment is

- Sociology
- **Ecology**
- Anthropology
- Astrology

41. The Concept of cultural lag given by

- **W.F.Ogburn**
- Auguste Comte
- Karl Max
- Max Weber

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42. There are -------- important sources of cultural change
- 2
- 4
- 5
- **3**

43. The three important sources of cultural changes are
- **Invention , discovery , diffusion**
- creation , effusion , discovery
- Discovery , invention , effusion
- non of these

44. Divorce rate increase due to
- Women now are less dependent on men
- Romantic love often subsidies
- Individualism on the increase .people are looking for personal happiness
- **All of the above**

SHORT NOTES

Question: What Is Culture?
Answer: Culture refers to the beliefs, values, behavior and material objects that, together, form a People's way of life. Culture has two basic components: nonmaterial culture, or the intangible creations of human society, and material culture, the tangible products of human society.

Question: What is the difference between society and culture?
Answer: Culture includes all the symbolic and material productions of people, groups, organizations, and institutions in society. Society refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share culture.

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Question: How social ranking can be explained?
Answer: Social ranking is an important feature found to one degree or another in all societies. The degree to which societies rank individuals however varies and results in varying amounts of inequality to be found in the world.

Question: What is sociology?
Answer: The truth is, there can be several definitions of what sociology is. The rather clinical definition, according to Webster's dictionary, is "the study of the development and structure of society and social relationships."" Textbooks usually describe sociology as "the scientific study of human society and social behavior" or something very similar to that. These are the formal definitions of sociology.

Question: How do sociologists do their research?
Answer: Sociologists do research in basically one of two ways: qualitatively and quantitatively. Doing research qualitatively means one would get data by observing human interaction (and sometimes participating in those events yourself), doing interviews, or studying documents or other sources of data first-hand. Quantitative work involves using statistical procedures and mathematical programs to come up with various numerical measures of the issue one is trying to analyze.

Question: What is social work?
Answer: Social work is the profession of helping individuals, families, groups or communities to enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable to that goal.

Question: What are the functions of families?
Answer: Families reduce competition for spouses. They also regulate the division of labor on the basis of gender. Families also meet the material, educational and emotional needs of children.

Question: What subjects or issues do sociologists deal with?
Answer: Human society itself is so complex and multidimensional; sociologists themselves deal with a wide variety of specific subjects and issues. A short list would include such issues as popular culture, the uses of language, social institutions, bureaucracies, social deviance and crimes, human sexuality, class differences, racial and

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ethnic differences, gender differences, marriages and families, education, religion, economics and capitalism, types of political governments, social movements, population changes, and technology. Again, this is only a partial list of subject's sociologists study.

Question: What is status quo?
Answer: The existing conditions or circumstances. There are always those who are interested in maintaining the status quo since they are doing well due to it and others who oppose the status quo since it tends to exploit them or puts them in a disadvantaged position.

Question: Why is sociology important?
Answer: It's important because what we're dealing with here is the nature of human society and the social environment that we're all a part of. Sociology frequently deals with some of the most critical and controversial issues concerning us today. No matter how we may feel about these issues or even about each other, we can probably all agree that society is constantly changing and that the need to understand each other is more crucial now than ever. In this sense, that is where sociology and sociologists can hopefully contribute some useful knowledge and wisdom.

Question: How is sociology different from anthropology?
Answer: Both sociology and anthropology study societies and cultures. Traditionally, anthropology was more likely to study hunting and gathering, herding, fishing, and other non-industrial societies, while sociology tended to focus more on industrial and post-industrial societies. There is also a whole division of anthropology called physical anthropology which examines teeth, bones, and other archeological evidence. Today, anthropologists may study aspects of contemporary culture in all types of societies. They are more likely than sociologists to use qualitative methods of research and less likely to use quantitative methods. Some sociologists use both qualitative and quantitative data. Not all sociologists pay a lot of attention to culture, but most social anthropologists could never ignore culture.

Question: What is the function of kinship?
Answer: Vertical Function: Kinship systems provide social continuity by binding together a number of generations Horizontal Function: Kinships provide social solidarity and continuity within the same generation as well.

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Question: How many residence patterns are there?
Answer: The most common types of residence patterns evidenced around the world are: Patrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the husband's father (most prevalent) Matrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the wife's father Avunculocal: the couple can live with or near the husband's mother's brother Ambilocal or bilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of either the wife or the husband Neolocal: Where economic circumstances permit, the couple can also establish a completely new residence of their own.

Question: What is Gender stratification?
Answer: Gender stratification contrasts the status assigned by different cultures on the basis of gender. It is important to release that status is itself a multidimensional notion involving issues of economic, social and political empowerment. Stratification on the basis of gender is a common phenomenon.

Question: What is theory?
Answer: A theory suggests a relationship between different phenomenons. Theories allow us to reduce the complexity of reality into an abstract set of principles, which serve as models to compare and contrasts different types of realities.

Question: Name and explain important types of societies?
Answer: Stratified societies, which are associated with the rise of civilization, range from open class societies, which permit high social mobility, to more rigid caste societies, which allow for little or no social mobility Class societies are associated with achieved status, the positions that the individual can choose or at least have some control over. Caste societies, on the other hand, are based on ascribed statuses into which one is born and cannot change.

Question: What are the prominent theories of stratification?
Answer: The Functionalists: Functionalists adopt a conservative position and maintain that social inequality exists because it is necessary for the functioning of society. Functionalists emphasize the integrative nature of stratification, which results in stability and social order. Conflict Theorists: Conflict theorists assume that the natural tendency of all societies is toward change and conflict. Conflict theorists believe that stratification

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exists because the upper classes strive to maintain their superior position at the expense of the lower classes.

Question: How cultural change occurs?
Answer: The two principal ways that cultures change are internally through the processes of invention and innovation and externally through the process of diffusion. It is generally recognized that the majority of cultural features (things, ideas, and behavior patterns) found in any society got there by diffusion rather than invention.

ABSOLUTE POVERTY : Poverty as defined in terms of the minimal requirements necessary to afford minimal standards of food, clothing, health care and shelter.

BUREAUCRACY : A formal organization marked by a clear hierarchy of authority, the existence of written rules of procedure, staffed by full-time salaried officials, and striving for the efficient attainment of organizational goals.

CAPITALISM : An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution in which the goal is to produce profit.

ACHIEVED STATUS : A position attained through personal ability and effort.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION : Government programs intended to assure minorities and women of equal hiring or admission opportunities.

AGE STRUCTURE : The relative proportions of different age categories in a population.

AIR POLLUTION : Refers to the contamination of the atmosphere by noxious

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substances

ARRANGED MARRIAGE : Marriage based on the family ties rather than the couple's personal preferences.

ASCRIBED STATUS : A social position that is given at birth (such as race or sex).

CAPITALISTS : Those who own companies, or stocks and shares, using these to generate economic returns or profits.

CARRYING CAPACITY : The number of a species that a particular ecosystem can support without suffering irreversible deterioration

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CRUDE DEATH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of deaths per thousand population that occur annually in a given population.

CULTURAL LAG : A dysfunction in the sociocultural system caused by change occurring in one part of the system and the failure of another part of that system to adjust to the change. An example would be married women engaged in outside employment and the continuance of the domestic division of labor.

CULTURAL SUPERSTRUCTURE : Sociocultural materialism term used to refer to the shared symbolic universe within sociocultural systems. It includes such components as the art, music, dance, rituals, sports, hobbies and the accumulated knowledge base of the system

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CULTURAL TRANSMISSION : The socialization process whereby the norms and

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values of the group are internalized by individuals.

CULTURE : The values, norms and material goods shared by a given group. Your instructor prefers to restrict the term to refer to symbolic aspects (values and norms).

CULTURE OF POVERTY : The view that the poor have a different value system that contribute to their poverty.

ECONOMY : The organization of production and distribution of goods and services within a sociocultural system.

EDUCATION : The transmission of knowledge to members of society. The knowledge passed on is in the form of technical and cultural knowledge, technical and social skills, as well as the norms and values of the society.

EDUCATION SYSTEM : The system of formalized transmission of knowledge and values operating within a given society.

EGALITARIAN FAMILY : Family arrangement in which power is shared more-or-less equally by both the wife and the husband.

EMIGRATION : The movement of people out of their native land to other countries.

ENDOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry within the same social category or group.

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ENVIRONMENT : The physical, biological and chemical restraints to which action is subject.

ETHNOCENTRISM : The tendency to judge other cultures by the standards one's own culture.

FECUNDITY : The number of children which is biologically possible for a woman to produce.

HIGHER EDUCATION : Usually refers to education beyond high school level, often in colleges or universities.

IDEOLOGY : Shared ideas or beliefs which serve to justify and support the interests of a particular group or organizations.

IMMIGRATION : The settlement of people into a country in which they were not born.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE : Knowledge of a local community possessed by individuals who spend long periods of their lives in them.

MALTHUSIANISM : Thomas Malthus' theory of population dynamics, according to which population increase inevitably comes up against the 'natural limits' of food supply. Population grows geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8, 16,. . .) while food supply grows arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, . . .). The debate rages on, there are neo-malthusians and anti-malthusians among us today!

MARRIAGE : A socially approved sexual and economic relationship between two or more individuals.

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MATRILINEAL DESCENT : The tracing of kinship through only the female line

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MINORITY GROUP (OR ETHNIC MINORITY) : A group of people who are defined on the basis of their ethnicity or race. Because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics, they are singled out for unequal treatment within a society.

PROFESSIONS : Occupations requiring extensive educational qualifications, with high social prestige, subject to codes of conduct lay down by central bodies (or professional associations).

SELF (or SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS) : The individual's awareness of being a distinct social identity, a person separate from others. Human beings are not born with self-consciousness, but acquire an awareness of self as a result of early socialization.

SERIAL MONOGAMY : The process of contracting several marriages in succession marriage, divorce, and remarriage.

SEX : The biological categories of females and males.

SEX ROLE : The gender specific role behavior that a person learns as a member of a particular society.

SOCIAL MOBILITY : Movement between different social positions within a stratification system.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT : A large grouping of people who are organized to bring about, or to block, a a change in the sociocultural system.

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SOCIAL ROLE : The expected patterned behavior of an individual occupying a particular status position.

SOCIALIZATION : The lifelong processes through which humans develop an awareness of social norms and values, and achieve a distinct sense of self.

STIGMA : A symbol (or a negative social label) of disgrace that affects a person's social identity.

STRATIFICATION : The existence of structured inequalities in life chances between groups in society.

STRUCTURE : Sociological term to refer to all human institutions, groups and organizations.

SUBCULTURE : A group within the broader society that has values, norms and lifestyle distinct from those of the majority.

SURPLUS VALUE : Marx's concept for the value of an individual's labor power (calculated by the amount of value the labor contributes to the product minus the amount of money paid to the worker by the capitalist). The conventional name for this difference is profit--thus the whole capitalist system is based on "expropriating" surplus value (or stealing labor) from workers.

THIRD WORLD : Societies in which industrial production is only developed to a limited degree. Many of these societies were former colonies of industrial states. The majority of the world's population (over 70 percent) live in Third World countries.

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TRANSITIONAL CLASSES : Marx's term to refer to social classes based on previous relations of production which linger on in the beginning stages a new one--such as peasants or landowners of a feudal system which has become capitalist.

CAUSATION : A 'cause and effect' relationship exists wherever a change in one variable (the independent variable) induces change in another (the dependent variable). Causal factors in sociology include individual motivation as well as many external influences on human behavior that often go unrecognized.

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS : An objective awareness of the class system, including the common interests of people within your class.

COLONIALISM : The process whereby nations establish their political and economic rule over less powerful nations.

COMMODITY RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is the destruction of property.

COMMUNICATION : The transmission of information from one individual or group to another.

COMMUNISM : A set of egalitarian political and economic ideas associated with Karl Marx in which the means of production and distribution system would be owned by the community. "Communism" as developed by Lenin and institutionalized throughout Eastern Europe (until 1990) and China bears little resemblance to Marx's vision.

DEVIANCE : Behaviors which do not conform to significant norms held by most of the members of a group or society. What is regarded as 'deviant' is highly variable across societies.

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DYSFUNCTION : Refers to an institution's negative impact (or harmful effect) on the sociocultural system.

ECOSYSTEM : A self-sustaining community of plants and animals within a natural environment.

ESTATE : A form of stratification established by law.

ETHNICITY : An ethnic group is one of a common cultural identity, separating them from other groups around them.

FEMINISM : Advocacy of the social equality of the sexes.

FERTILITY : The average number of live born children produced by women of childbearing age in a particular society.

FORCES OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term to refer to the technology used to produce economic goods in a society.

FUNCTIONS : The ways in which a sociocultural trait contributes toward the maintenance or adaptation of the entire sociocultural system.

FUNCTIONALISM : A theoretical perspective that focuses on the way various parts of the social system contribute to the continuity of society as well as the affect the various parts have on one another.

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GANG : An informal group of individuals that engage in common activities, many of these activities may be outside the law.

GHETTO : A section of a city occupied predominantly by members of a single racial or ethnic group, usually because of social or economic pressure.

HIDDEN CURRICULUM : Behavior or attitudes that are learned at school but which are not a part of the formal curriculum. For example, aspects of classism can often be "unintentionally" conveyed in learning materials.

INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down the social hierarchy from one generation to another.

KINSHIP : The network of social relationships which link individuals through common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.

LATENT FUNCTIONS : The unintended consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had a lot of unintended consequences on the governability of American cities

---

LEGITIMACY : The generally held belief that a particular social institution is just and valid.

LIFE EXPECTANCY : The number of years a newborn in a particular society can expect to live. Also refers to the number of further years which people at any given age can, on average, expect to live.

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LIFE-SPAN : The maximum length of life that is biologically possible for a member of a given species.

MANAGERIAL CAPITALISM : A change in the control of capitalist enterprises from owners (which predominated in Marx's day) to control by (very well) salaried managers.

MANIFEST FUNCTION : The intended and known consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had the intended consequence of limiting (relatively) corruption by city officials

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MASS MEDIA : Forms of communication designed to reach a vast audience without any personal contact between the senders and receivers. Examples would include newspapers, magazines, video recordings, radio and television

---

MATERIALISM : The view that 'material conditions' (usually economic and technological factors) have the central role in determining social change.

MECHANIZATION : The use of machinery to replace human labor.

MIDDLE CLASS : A social class broadly defined occupationally as those working in white-collar and lower managerial occupations; is sometimes defined by reference to income levels or subjective identification of the participants in the study.

MIGRATION : The movement of people from one country or region to another in order to settle permanently.

MORTALITY RATE : The number of deaths that occur in a particular population in a

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specified period of time (usually a year).

NATIONALISM : An individual's internalization of the set of beliefs and values expressing love, pride and identification with a given nation state. Ritual and symbols are important tools in fostering nationalism among the citizenry.

NEO-LOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the married couple lives apart from the place of residence of both the bride's and the husband's parents

---

NORMS : Rules and expectations of conduct which either prescribes a given type of behavior, or forbids it.

NUCLEAR FAMILY : A basic family group consisting of married female and male parents and dependent children, living away from other relatives.

OPEN LINEAGE FAMILY : A family system found in preindustrial Europe in which family relationships are closely intertwined with the local community.

POLITICAL PARTY : An organization of people with similar interests and attitudes established with the aim of achieving legitimate control of government and using that power to pursue a specific program.

POLYGYNY : A form of marriage in which a man may have more than one wife.

SECONDARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact without any emotional commitment to one another.

SECONDARY LABOR MARKET : Refers to the economic position of individuals

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engaged in occupations that provide insecure jobs, poor benefits and conditions of work.

SECULARIZATION : A process of decline in the social influence of religion.

UNCONSCIOUS : Freudian concept refering to motives and ideas unavailable to the conscious mind of the individual.

UNION : A social organization set up to represent the worker's interests in both the workplace and in the broader society as well.

UPPER CLASS : A social class roughly composed of the more affluent members of society, especially those who have great wealth, control over businesses or hold large numbers of stocks and shares.

URBAN ECOLOGY : An analysis of urban life that examines the relationship between the city and its physical surroundings--based on an analogy with the adjustment of plants and organisms to the physical environment.

URBANIZATION : The increasing concentration of the human population into cities.

VALUES : Culturally defined standards held by human individuals or groups about what is desirable, proper, beautiful, good or bad that serve as broad guidelines for social life.

VARIABLE : A characteristic that varies in value or magnitude along which an object, individual or group may be categorized, such as income or age.

VERTICAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down a social stratification system.

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WELFARE : Government aid (in the form of services and money) to the poor.

WEALTH : Accumulated money and material possessions controlled by an individual, group or organization.

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH (ZPG) : Population stability achieved when each woman has no more than two children.

ACID RAIN : The increased acidity of rainfall which is caused by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from power plants and automobiles.

ADAPTATION : Refers to the ability of a sociocultural system to change with the demands of a changing physical or social environment. The process by which cultural elements undergo change in form and/or function in response to change in other parts of the system.

AGE GRADES : System found in some traditional cultures which group the population by sex and age. Age grades go through rites of passage, hold similar rights and have similar obligations.

AUTHORITY : Power that is attached to a position that others perceive as legitimate.

BUREAUCRATIZATION : Refers to the tendency of bureaucracies to refine their procedures to ever more efficiently attain their goals. More generally, refers to the process of secondary organizations taking over functions performed by primary groups

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CULTURAL PLURALISM : The more or less peaceful coexistence of multiple subcultures within a given society.

CULTURAL UNIVERSALS : Values or practices shared by all human cultures.

EXPERIMENT : A research method in which variables can be analyzed under carefully controlled conditions--usually within an artificial situation constructed by the researcher.

GESELLSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on loose personal ties, self interest, rationalization, and impersonality.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT : The accumulation of gasses in the atmosphere that act like the glass roof of a greenhouse, letting sunlight in but trapping the radiant heat.

IDEAL TYPE : Weber's construct of a 'pure type', constructed by emphasizing logical or consistent traits of a given social item. The traits are defining ones, not necessarily desirable ones. Ideal types do not exist anywhere in reality, rather they are "measures" that we can use in comparing social phenomena. One example is Weber's ideal type of bureaucratic organization (which are anything but desirable). More widely used (and understood) examples would include "ideal democracy" and "ideal capitalism."

INCOME : Payment of wages usually earned from work or investments.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION : Economic production carried on through the use of machinery driven by inanimate sources of power.

INDUSTRIALIZATION : The continual expanding application of sophisticated technology designed to efficiently draw energy and raw materials out of the environment

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and fashion them for human use.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE : The number of infants who die during the first year of life, per thousand live births. Infant mortality rates have declined dramatically in industrial societies.

INFORMAL RELATIONS : Relations in organizations developed on the basis of personal connections. These ties are often used to pursue organizational goals instead of the formally recognized procedures

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IN-GROUP : A social group an individual belongs to and identifies with.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITALISM : A condition that exists when large institutions such as pension plans, banks, and insurance companies hold large shares of capitalistic enterprises.

MEANS OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term referring to the means whereby the production of material goods is carried on in a society. Marx included in this concept both technology and the social relations among the producers (based on the ownership of that technology).

RACE : A socially defined category of people who share genetically transmitted physical characteristics.

RACISM : The attributing of characteristics of inferiority to a particular racial category. Racism is a specific form of prejudice focused on race.

REBELLION : Rebellions are aimed at removing particular rulers or regimes rather than bringing about significant structural changes in a society.

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RELATIVE POVERTY : Poverty defined by reference to the living standards of the majority in any given society.

RESEARCH METHODS : The diverse strategies used to gather empirical (factual) material in a systematic way.

REVOLUTION : A process of change involving the mobilizing of a mass social movement in order to radically transform the society.

RIOTS : An outbreak of collective violence directed against persons, property or both.

SOCIAL CHANGE : Alteration in social structures or culture over time.

SOCIAL DARWINISM : An early and now largely discredited view of social evolution emphasizing the importance of "survival of the fittest" or struggle between individuals, groups, or societies as the motor of development. Social Darwinism became widely popular and was often used to justify existing inequalities.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION : A structural condition of society caused by rapid change in social institutions, norms, and values.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION : Theories of social change which generally hold that human societies move from simple to complex forms of organization.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS : Major structural entitities in sociocultural systems that address a basic need of the system. Institutions involve fixed modes of behavior backed

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by strong norms and sanctions that tend to be followed by most members of a society.

STEREOTYPE : A rigid and inflexible image of the characteristics a group. Stereotypes attribute these characteristics to all individuals belonging to that group.

ASSIMILATION : A minority group's internalization of the values and norms of the dominant culture.

CASTE : A closed form of stratification in which an individual's status is determined by birth and cannot be changed.

CIVIL DISORDERS : Social conflict (such as riots) that the government becomes involved in to restore public order.

CIVIL RIGHTS : Legal rights held by all citizens in a given state.

CLAN : A broad extended kin group found in many preindustrial societies.

CLASS : Most sociologists use the term to refer to socioeconomic differences between groups of individuals which create differences in their life chances and power.

COMMUNAL RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is other groups (usually other race or ethnic groups).

COMMUNITY : A group of people who share a common sense of identity and interact

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with one another on a sustained basis.

CONFLICT : A clash of interest (sometimes escalating to active struggle) between individuals, groups or society.

CULTURAL MATERIALISM : A macro-social theory that attempts to account for the similarities and differences between sociocultural systems by focusing on the environmental constraints to which human action is subject. Your instructor uses a variant of this theory constantly

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DEMOGRAPHY : The scientific study of human population--including size, growth, movement, density, and composition.

DEPENDENCY THEORY : The thesis that many Third World countries cannot control major aspects of their economic life because of the dominance of industrialized societies.

DEVIANT SUBCULTURE : A subculture which has values and norms which differ substantially from those of the majority in a society.

DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION : Theory of crime and delinquency that holds that deviance is learned as a result of long-term interaction with others.

DIFFERENTIATION : The development of increasing complexity and division of labor within sociocultural systems.

DIFFUSION : The spread of cultural traits from one sociocultural system to another.

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DISCRIMINATION : The denial of equal access to social resources to people on the basis of their group membership.

DIVISION OF LABOR : The specialization of work tasks or occupations. All societies have some division of labor based on age and sex. But with the development of industrialism the division of labor becomes far more complex which affects many parts of the sociocultural system.

EXOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry outside their social category or group.

EXTENDED FAMILY : A family group consisting of more than two generations of the same kinship line living either within the same household or, more usually in the west, very close to one another.

FAMILY : A group of individuals related to one another by blood ties, marriage or adoption. Members of families form an economic unit, the adult members of which are responsible for the upbringing of children. All societies involve some form of family, although the form the family takes is widely variable. In modern industrial societies the main family form is the nuclear family, although a variety of extended family relationships are also found.

FAMILY OF ORIENTATION : The family into which an individual is born.

FEMININITY : The characteristic behaviors expected of women in a given culture.

GEMEINSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on close and personal ties and traditional norms and values.

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GENDER : Socially defined behavior regarded as appropriate for the members of each sex.

GLOBALIZATION : The development of extensive worldwide patterns of economic relationships between nations.

GREEN REVOLUTION : The tremendous increase in farming productivity that occurred beginning in the 1950s with the application of pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers and the development of plant varieties especially bred to respond to these chemical inputs.

HUNTING AND GATHERING SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based primarily on hunting animals and gathering edible plants.

HYPOTHESIS : A tentative statement about a given state of affairs that predicts a relationship between the variables, usually put forward as a basis for empirical testing.

IMPERIALISM : The establishing of colonial empires in which domination is both political and economic.

INSTINCT : A genetically fixed pattern of complex behavior (that is, beyond reflex) which appears in all normal animals within a given species. The behavior of humans is not instinctual.

INTERNAL COLONIALISM : The economic exploitation of a group within a society whereby their labor is sold cheap and they are made to pay dear for products and services.

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LONGEVITY : A long duration of life Or a long tenure in an organization.

MASCULINITY : The characteristic forms of behavior expected of men in any given culture.

MASTER STATUS : A position that is so central to the identity of the individual that it overshadows all other statuses.

MATRIARCHY : Social organization in which females dominate males.

MODE OF PRODUCTION : The technology and the practices employed for expanding or limiting basic subsistence production, especially the production of food and other forms of energy. Examples would include the technology of subsistence, technological/environmental relationships, and work patterns.

MODERNIZATION : The process of general social change brought about by the transition from an agrarian to an industrial mode of production.

NEO-COLONIALISM : The informal dominance of some nations over others by means of unequal conditions of economic exchange (as between industrial and Third World countries)..

ORGANIZED CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by organizations established as businesses.

PASTORAL SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based on domesticated animals

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PEASANTS : People in agrarian societies who produce food from the land, using traditional farming methods of plow and animal power. Farm workers in agrarian societies.

PEER GROUP : A friendship group with common interests and position composed of individuals of similar age.

POLITICS : Attempts to influence governmental activities

POLLUTION : One of the principal constraints of the environment. Refers to the contamination of soil, water, or air by noxious substances

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POLYANDRY : A form of marriage in which a woman may have more than one husband.

PRIMARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact on an intimate basis. They perform many functions such as regulating production, reproduction, socialization, education, and enforcing social discipline. Examples include family, community, voluntary organizations, and friendship networks.

RATIONALIZATION : Weber's concept to refer to the process by which modes of precise calculation based on observation and reason increasingly dominate the social world. Rationalization is a habit of thought that replaces tradition, emotion, and values as motivators of human conduct. Bureaucracy is a particular case of rationalization applied to human social organization.

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RECIPROCITY : A system of the exchange of goods based on social ties.

RELIGION : A set of beliefs involving symbols regarded as sacred, together with ritual practices in which members of the community engage.

RITUAL : Formalized ceremonial behavior in which the members of a group or community regularly engage.

SAMPLING : Taking a small representative part of a population for purposes of drawing inferences from the analysis of the sample characteristics to the population as a whole.

SANCTION : A reward for conformity or a punishment for nonconformity that reinforces socially approved forms of behavior.

SAPIR-WHORF HYPOTHESIS : The conjecture that people perceive their world through the framework of language.

SCAPE GOATING : Blaming, punishing, or stigmatizing a relatively powerless individual or group for wrongs that were not of their doing.

SCIENCE : The application of systematic methods of observation and careful logical analysis; the term also refers to the body of knowledge produced by the use of the scientific method.

SECONDARY GROUP : A group of individuals who do not know each other on a personal level interacting in pursuit of a goal.

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SOCIAL FORCES : The term refers to the fact that society and social organizations exert an influence on individual human behavior.

SOCIAL GROUPS : Two or more individuals who interact in systematic ways with one another and share a high degree of common identity. Groups may range in size from dyads to large-scale societies.

SOCIOBIOLOGY : An approach which attempts to explain the social behavior of humans in terms of biological principles.

SOLID WASTE : Refers to the accumulation of noxious substances.

STATE : Government institutions ruling over a given territory, whose authority is backed by law and the ability to use force.

STATUS : A social position within a society. The term can also refer to the social honor or prestige which a particular individual or group is accorded by other members of a society.

SYMBOL : One item used to meaningfully represent another--as in the case of a flag which symbolizes a nation.

TABOO : A sociocultural prohibition on some act, person, place, animal, or plant.

TECHNOLOGY : The application of logic, reason and knowledge to the problems of exploiting raw materials from the environment. Social technologies employ the same thought processes in addressing problems of human organization. Technology involves the creation of material instruments (such as machines) used in human interaction with nature as well as social instruments (such as bureaucracy) used in human organization

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TERRORISM : The use of violence to achieve political ends. Many would restrict the definition to include only those acts committed by non-government groups, but state terrorism is also a major factor in the social world.

THEORY : Summary statements of general principles which explain regularly observed events.

TRADITIONAL STATES : Societies in which the production base is agriculture or pastoralism.

CONFORMITY : Human behavior which follows the established norms of a group or society. The bulk of human behavior is of a conforming nature as people accept and internalize the values of their culture or subculture

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CONSENSUS : Agreement on basic social values by the members of a group or society.

CONTRADICTION : Marx's term to refer to mutually antagonistic tendencies within institutions or the broader society such as those between profit and competition within capitalism.

CORPORATIONS : A legally recognized organization set up for profit--the powers and liabilities of the organization are legally separate from the owners or the employees.

CRIME : Any action that violates criminal laws established by political authority.

CRUDE BIRTH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of births per thousand population within a given year.

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DEFORESTATION : The removal of all trees from an area

DEMOCRACY : A form of government that recognizes the citizen as having the right to participate in political decision-making, or to elect representatives to government bodies.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION : A stabilization of population level in industrial society once a certain level of economic prosperity has been reached. Population is thought to stabilize because of economic incentives on families to limit the number of children.

DENSITY : A measure of human crowding usually expressed as the number of people per square mile.

ECOLOGY : The study of the system of relationships between organisms and their environment.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE : Comte and Durkheim both refer to the fact that in societies with a high division of labor individuals depend more on others to produce most of the goods they need to sustain their lives.

FAMILY OF PROCREATION : The family we create through marriage.

LAW : A written rule established by a political authority and backed by government.

MARXISM : Contemporary social theory deriving its main elements from Marx's ideas.

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Marxist theory strongly emphasizes class struggle and material causation.

MATRILOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the husband is expected to live near to the wife's parents

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MONOGAMY : A form of marriage that joins one male and one female at any given time.

MORES : Norms that have strong moral significance, violation of which cause strong social reaction (murder, sexual molestation of children).

OBJECTIVITY : Objectivity means striving as far as possible to reduce or eliminate bias in the conduct of research.

ORGANIZATION : A large group of individuals that is formally organized for the purpose of attaining a goal.

PATRIARCHY : Social organization that structures the dominance of men over women.

PATRILINEAL DESCENT : The practice of tracing kinship only through the male line.

POLYGAMY : A form of marriage in which a person may have more than one spouse.

POSITIVISM : A philosophical position according to which there are close ties between the social and natural sciences, which share a common logical framework.

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POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY : A society based on the production of services and information rather than material goods.A notion advocated by those who believe that the industrial order is passing.

POWER : The ability to achieve aims or further the interests you hold even when opposed by others.

POWER ELITE : According to C. Wright Mills the power elite are men in the highest positions of government, corporations and the military who hold enormous power in modern industrial societies.

PREJUDICE : The holding of unfounded ideas about a group, ideas that are resistant to change.

PRESTIGE : Social respect accorded to an individual or group because of the status of their position.

PRIMARY DEVIANCE : The deviant act itself, the violation of a norm.

PRIMARY GROUP : A typically small group of individuals standing in an enduring personal relationship to one another examples would include parents, spouse, or close friends.

SOCIALISM : An economic system in which the means of production and distribution of goods and services are publically owned.

SOCIETY : A society is a group of people who live in a particular territory, are subject to a common system of political authority, and share a common culture.

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SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION : A term used by C. Wright Mills that refers to the application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions.

SOCIOLOGY : The study of human behavior and societies, giving particular emphasis to the industrialized world.

SURVEY : A questionnaire or interview.

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM : A theoretical approach in sociology which focuses on social reality as constructed through the daily interaction of individuals and places strong emphasis on the role of symbols (gestures, signs, and language) as core elements of this interaction.

WELFARE STATE : A government system which provides a range of human services for its citizens.

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by white-collar or professional workers in the course of their jobs.

WORKING CLASS : A social class of industrial societies broadly composed of people involved in manual occupation. The bulk of these jobs are unskilled, poorly paid and provide few benefits or job security.

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QUIZ NO 1

1. Who among the following is known as second founder of sociology _____ **Herbert Spenser**
2. In which of the following stage of research process, researcher tries to make connection between different variables?_____ **Theoretical Framework**
3. Which of the following is the first step in conducting sociological investigation? _____ **Area of Interest Identified**
4. Sociologists look for social location in a society, in order to see:_ **why people do what they do**
5. In which stage of research process the specific issue to be researched may not be identified properly?_____ **Broad Area of Interest Identified**
6. Quaid-e-Azam being a great leader of Pakistan is for Pakistanis._____ **reference individual**
7. Preliminary information gathering on the issue that has been observed by a researcher is known as:_____ **Exploration**
8. Science can be defined as:_ **a logic system base knowledge of direct systematic observation**
9. Observation and re-observation is the main characteristic of:_____ **science**
10. In theoretical framework which of the following task is done by researcher?_____ _____ **network associations variables**
11. In which type of group an individual feels hostility or opposition?_____ **Out-group**
12. All the students in Sociology class will be known as a:_____ **Crowd**
13. Who among the following focuses on basic tasks of society those are important for survival of the system?_____ **Talcott Parsons**
14. If a number of people share some common characteristics, they will be called as a:_____ **category**
15. In which characteristic of scientific method observation of one researcher can be confirmed or rejected by other researcher?_____ **Verifiable**
16. Which of the following term is used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data?_____ **Data collection**
17. People should develop the ability to understand their own lives in terms of larger social forces, it is known as: _____ **sociological imagination**
18. Thinking of society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival is a reflection of which theoretical perspective? _____ **Functionalist**
19. You are a student of Sociology class at Virtual University, it status. _____is your_____ **Social**
20. Who among the following first used discipline of Sociology to assess their ideas? _____ _____**European**
21. The information that can be verified with our senses is known as:_____ **empirical evidence**
22. The larger arena in which we make our decisions in everyday situation is called:_____ **Society**
23. Sociology as a separate academic discipline was introduced by:_____ **Emile Durkheim**
24. All Muslims are terrorists, is an example of:_____ **Stereotypes**
25. Which of the following theorists considered Class Conflict as a key to human existence in history?_____ **Karl Marx**
26. Which concept refers to a status that has special importance for social identity, often shaping a person's entire life? _____ **Master status**
27. Which one of the following is an everyday meaning of social status?_____ **Power**
28. Goals of science include all EXCEPT:_____ **To predict and explain**
29. Which one of the following BEST explains a Crowd? _____ _____ ____ _____**Passengers waiting at a bus terminal**
30. The idea of Darwinism for the development of human society was applied by: _____ _____-_**Herbert Spencer**
31. In replacement of hypothesis what else could be produced by researcher in his/her study? _____ _____**Question**
32. A statement of how and why specific facts are related is called: _____**Theory**

33. Suppose in a Madrassa school system students are encouraged to start their own business rather than doing jobs in NGOs, which type of function is it performing? _____Latent
34. In which characteristic of scientific method a statements opened to challenge by anyone? _____Self correcting
35. Which of the following provides the basic picture of a society? _____Paradigm
36. The replicability of the phenomenon is essential for repeating the observation, it is….characteristic of scientific method. _____Verifiable
37. C. Wright Mills gave the idea of: _____Social Imagination
38. The socially defined expectations that a person in 4 given status follows are called his/her _____Roles
39. Who among the following gave the idea of Sociological Imagination?_____c.Wright Mills
40. Sociology is _____The systematic study of social behavior and human groups
41. Quaid -e-Azam being a great leader of Pakistan is for Pakistanis._____ Ideal personality
42. Suppose, two researchers found that high suicide rate in Pakistan is due to increasing poverty, it means that the phenomenon Poverty is _____Deterministic
43. According to the functionalist perspective, which one of the following is the most notable feature of society._____ stability
44. Suppose you are going to analyze the impact of food chemicals on health condition of a group of children. This phenomenon can also be observed by your friends and other people around and can be tested as well Which characteristic of scientific method is applicable here? _____Verifiable
45. Struggle and revolution that may change the system is the basic motto of which theoretical paradigm? _____Structural functionalist
46. Sociology differs from common sense as: _____ _____ _____ _____it focuses on the researchers own experiences
47. Pakistani team is….. for Australian team. _____Play group
48. Which one of the following is NOT a pull factor of migration?_____ political stability
49. Which of the following is also known as social dynamic? _____Social change
50. Which of the following is ignored by Structural Functionalists in their theories? _____Modernization and its impact
51. Which of the following is the BEST example of society's act on our social actions? _____ _____-_____Restriction an dowry practices in India
52. Which one of the following is considered the study of everyday interaction of individuals and group behavior?_____ sociology
53. Systematic observation and impartiality are associated with:_____ scientific method
54. Considering oneself a Pakistani is an example of_____ Social status
55. The interpretation of facts with the help of logical arguments is known as _____ ____ _____rationalism
56. Why some groups are called as primary groups"?_ _____All of the given options
57. What is the term for the process by which people disengage from important social rales? _____Role exit
58. The change in thinking pattern of Auguste Comte was result of: ____Industrial revolution
59. A temporary cluster of individuals who may or may not interact at all is known as: _____Crowd
60. Which one of the following BEST explains a Secondary Group? _____ _____Students of psychology class
61. Everyday interaction of individuals is the essence of society is the basic theme of which theoretical perspective? _____Structural functionalist
62. Away of understanding the world based on science is called as _____Positivism
63. Conducting a survey or setting up the experiments of study is done in which stage of research process? _____Research design
64. What causes a society to change after its settlement? Auguste Comte looks for the answer of this question in: _____Scientific method
65. Which type of forces work even in the isolated situation of self-destruction? _____Social
66. Riot against Government on Mall road is an example of_____ social orientation
67. Suppose you are ordered by your CEO to fire one of the employees of your team who is also your close friend, you are expected to face: _____Role strain
68. Suppose you are trying to explore the factors of beggary in Pakistan by applying scientific method, which theoretical approach are you applying in this situation?_____ positivism

69. All of the following are examples of non-verbal communication EXCEPT: _____ **Walk**
70. At which step of sociological investigation researcher tells about tools of data collection?_____ _____ **research design**
71. Suppose a teacher is preparing his/her students for doing a job at managerial level, he/she is performing which type of function? _____ **Latent**
72. Which of the following is also known as social static? _____ **Social order**
73. Who among following is the advocate of the Symbolic Interaction Paradigm?_____ _____ **Herbert Spenser**
74. Who among the following is recognized as founder of sociology? _____ **Auguste Comte**
75. Which one of the following concepts refers to 4 social group with only two members? _____ _____ **A Dyad**
76. A sociologist observes that the economic and religious systems in the United States help to maintain the stability of the society. Which sociological perspective indicates this approach? _____ **Functionalist perspective**
77. Co-workers at a place of work and members of a political party are examples of: _____ _____ **Secondary group**
78. Which of the following last step of research process? _____ **Report writing**
79. Rigid and unfair generalization about an entire category of people is called: _____ **Prejudice**
80. Which one of the following is every society's most important primary group? _____ **Play group**
81. How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline? _____ **Three**
82. Suppose a professional who is also a parent and is unable to decide whether to work an extra hour at office or attend a meeting at his child's school. He is experiencing role:_ _____ **Strain**
83. Empiricism is a combination of: _____ **Observation, verification, testing**
84. At which stage of sociological investigation problem definition is done? _____ **Third**
85. The concept of Old Age in Pakistan is different from West, if you are going to study the old age patterns in Pakistani society which approach will you follow?_ _____ _____ **Seeing the general in the particular**
86. The process by which people act and react in relation to others is called: _____ _____ _____ **Social interaction**
87. Which of the following is recognized as, a clear, precise and concise statement of the question or issue that is to be investigated with the goal of finding an answer or solution? _____ _____ **Problem definition**
88. All of the following are functions of a Primary Group EXCEPT-__ **Social control execution**
89. Why gender is a social construction? _____ _____- _____ **Because society determines the gander image**
90. The information that can be verified with our senses is _____ **Empirical evidence**
91. Who among following is the advocate of the Symbolic Interaction Paradigm?_____ _____ _____ **Auguste Comte**
92. All of the following concepts are socially constructed phenomenon EXCEPT:_____ **death**
93. Suppose in your native land employment opportunities are limited and agricultural developments poor. proposed idea is to migrate toward cities. Which factor of migration will be involved in this situation? _____ **push**
94. Suppose Mr. Anwar decides to leave a job voluntarily. he experiences: _____ **Role exit**
95. All of the following concepts are socially constructed EXCEPT._ _____ **Death**
96. Conducting a "Review of Literature" is an explanation of which characteristic of scientific method?_____
97. Masses of people migrated to cities at the end of nineteenth century, it was result of:____
98. Suppose you are going to research that why people commit crime? It can be seen as a reaction of social inequality, outcome of bad company, exposure to violent movies etc. You are looking at the phenomenon from different social dimensions, in this context which of the following is involved?_____
99. The illustration or an explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the idea is known as:_____
100. Harmony and consistency are the basic motto of which theoretical paradigm?_____
101. Sociological studies measure the relationships in which change in one _____ causes change in another._____
102. "Higher the rate of pollution, higher will be the rate of disease" it is an example of:_____

103. In tribal societies most senior member of tribe is usually selected as the chief, in such situations chief ship is considered as his:_____

104. If all the women in a society will start doing job then it is expected that child rearing will be suffered and divorce rate will be increased. This situation is indicated as _____ by Robert K. Merton._____

105. Poverty, immorality, massing are the factors often associated with:_____

GRAND QUIZ

1. Those patterns which approximate cultural prospects are known as: _____**real culture**

2. Which of the following sociologist originated the term stigma to describe the labels society uses to discredit people? _____**Erving Goffman**

3. The issue of child labor is associated with: _____**Developing countries**

4. Late adulthood covers which years of life course?_____**50 to 65**

5. Which type of standards have been considered as essential in maintaining 4 way of life?_____ _____**folkaway**

6. Friends, family, sub-cultures and police thet influence us to not to deviate, are all part of _____**Outer control system**

7. Mr. Baqir is 45 years ald, working as a manger in a bank. One day he evaluates his current position in context with his early expectations ta life. This evaluation process occurs at which stage of life course? _____**Middle adulthood**

8. Providing different types of health facilities to different social classes on the basis of their economic system is an example of: _____**Social status**

9. Ahmed has a great difficulty in changing his social status due to pressure of elders: he is representing which of the following system? _____**Closed**

10. An increasing trend in our society with reference to purchase of summer clothes is of designers lawn. It can be included in: _____**popular culture**

11. Suppose Nadeem is habitual of stealing stationary items from different places. He is caught by his company manager and they tried ta explore the causes of his habit within his personality. The manager is most likely follow which school of thought? _____**Psychological**

12. Which of the following is a manifest function of schools? _____**Learning of during manners**

13. Suppose Ahmad murdered his class fellow on a petty matter. Investigator collects information about his personality and habit from family. friends and teachers. The investigator is most likely to follow which school of Through _____**Sociology**

14. Bureaucratic environment gives rise ta which of the following? _____**alienation**

15. Which types of organizations are called as total institutions?_____ **coercive**

16. Whistle, flashing light. thumbs up are all examples of: _____**Symbols**

17. In Pakistani society people are ranked in upper. middle and lower classes. this ranking of society shows: _____**Social stratification**

18. Who among the following is the pioneer of bureaucracy?_____**Max weber**

19. Government agencies working for the social welfare of the masses are considered as: ____ _____**Coercive organizations**

20. Which one of the following is guided by values in everyday life?_____ **culture and practices**

21. Freud's nation of the ego referred ta: _____**The unconscious mass of instinctive drives**

22. Erving Goffman used which of the following term to refer to attributes that discredit people? _____**Stigma**

23. According to the sociological explanation. all are the characteristics of deviance EXCEPT: _____ _____**Deviance lies in response to others**

24. In Pakistani society. teenagers are advised by elders to avoid smoking and mixing with other gender. This practice comes under which type of norm? _____**Proscriptive**

25. Farah. a ten year old girl was thirsty. rather than waiting for her mother to refill her glass of water. she rushed to her brother across the table and snatched his glass for drinking water. In her action which element of Freud's theory was involved? _____**ID**

26. In the absence of which of the following conditions a child's learning capacity is last? _____ _____**interaction**

27. Family and marriage is …..a feature of all the cultures. _____**Universal**
28. Pollution leading to physical harm/death, and there are side effects of drugs as well as contraceptives, such crimes are often seen as: _____**Crimes of the powerful**
29. In some cases Hindus feel their own culture as superior to others. they show: _____ _____**Multiculturalism**
30. Which one of the following has less moral significance for individuals and is less reacted upon by the people?_____**folkways**
31. The ranking of people and the rewards they receive based on objective criteria. often including wealth. power. and prestige indicates: _____**Social stratification**

MUHAMMAD IMRAN	SOC101 - Introduction to Sociology
Topic 1 to 7	Quiz no 1

1. Who among the following is known as second founder of sociology _____ **Herbert Spenser**
2. In which of the following stage of research process, researcher tries to make connection between different variables?_____ **Theoretical Framework:**
3. Which of the following is the first step in conducting sociological investigation? _____ **Area of Interest Identified**
4. Sociologists look for social location in a society, in order to see:_ **why people do what they do**
5. In which stage of research process the specific issue to be researched may not be identified properly?_____ **Broad Area of Interest Identified**
6. Quaid-e-Azam being a great leader of Pakistan is for Pakistanis.____ **reference individual**
7. Preliminary information gathering on the issue that has been observed by a researcher is known as:_____ **Exploration**
8. Science can be defined as:_____ **a logic system base knowledge of direct systematic observation**
9. Observation and re-observation is the main characteristic of:_____ **science**
10. In theoretical framework which of the following task is done by researcher?_____ **network associations variables**
11. In which type of group an individual feels hostility or opposition?_____ **Out-group**
12. All the students in Sociology class will be known as a:_____ **Crowd**
13. Who among the following focuses on basic tasks of society those are important for survival of the system?_____ **Talcott Parsons**
14. If a number of people share some common characteristics, they will be called as a:_____ **category**
15. In which characteristic of scientific method observation of one researcher can be confirmed or rejected by other researcher?_____ **Verifiable**
16. Which of the following term is used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data?_____ **Data collection**
17. People should develop the ability to understand their own lives in terms of larger social forces, it is known as: _____ **sociological imagination**
18. Thinking of society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival is a reflection of which theoretical perspective? _____ **Functionalist**
19. You are a student of Sociology class at Virtual University, it status. _____is your_____ **Social**
20. Who among the following first used discipline of Sociology to assess their ideas? ___ _____ **European**
21. The information that can be verified with our senses is known as:_____ **empirical evidence**
22. The larger arena in which we make our decisions in everyday situation is called:_____ **Society**
23. Sociology as a separate academic discipline was introduced by:_____ **Emile Durkheim**
24. All Muslims are terrorists, is an example of:_____ **Stereotypes**
25. Which of the following theorists considered Class Conflict as a key to human existence in history?_____ **Karl Marx**
26. Which concept refers to a status that has special importance for social identity, often shaping a person's entire life? _____ **Master status**
27. Which one of the following is an everyday meaning of social status?_____ **Power**
28. Conducting a "Review of Literature" is an explanation of which characteristic of scientific method?_____
29. Masses of people migrated to cities at the end of nineteenth century, it was result of:____
30. Suppose a teacher is preparing his/her students for doing a job at managerial level, he/she is performing which type of function?_____
31. Everyday interaction of individuals is the essence of society is the basic theme of which theoretical perspective?_____
32. Empiricism is a combination of:_____
33. Suppose you are trying to explore the factors of beggary in Pakistan by applying scientific method, which theoretical approach are you applying in this situation?___
34. Suppose you are going to research that why people commit crime? It can be seen as a reaction of social inequality, outcome of bad company, exposure to violent movies etc. You are looking

at the phenomenon from different social dimensions, in this context which of the following is involved?_____

35. The illustration or an explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the idea is known as:_____
36. Harmony and consistency are the basic motto of which theoretical paradigm?_____
37. Sociological studies measure the relationships in which change in one _____ causes change in another._____
38. “Higher the rate of pollution, higher will be the rate of disease” it is an example of:_____
39. Which one of the following BEST explains a Secondary Group?_____
40. In tribal societies most senior member of tribe is usually selected as the chief, in such situations chief ship is considered as his:_____
41. Goals of science include all EXCEPT:_____ To predict and explain_____
42. If all the women in a society will start doing job then it is expected that child rearing will be suffered and divorce rate will be increased. This situation is indicated as _____ by Robert K. Merton._____
43. A way of understanding the world based on science is called as:_____
44. Suppose a professional who is also a parent and is unable to decide whether to work an extra hour at office or attend a meeting at his child's school. He is experiencing role:_____
45. Poverty, immorality, massing are the factors often associated with:_____



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SCO101 MID TERM PAPER SHARED BY STUDENT

ON JUNE 13, 2014 AT 12:16PM

(mainly conceptual):

1-You are a son/daughter, it is your ascribed status but at the same time you are a student which is your achieved status. Both the statuses have significance importance in your life. Analyze how your ascribed status help you to attain your achieved status? (3 Marks)

2- In a capitalist society how can we motivate people to do their job efficiently? (3 Marks)

3- How stigma put an individual's social identity in threatening situations? (3 Marks)

4- Many mentally ill people are only mildly unusual until they are labeled as mentally ill. Then people start treating them differently. How much do you agree with this? (5 Marks)

5- You belong to a middle class family, your parents provide you good schooling but they cannot provide you opportunity to get foreign education. So, you are working hard to get scholarship it shows your social class determine your position in society. Explain how class determines life chances? (5 Marks)



SCO101 MID TERM PAPER SHARED BY STUDENT

ON JUNE 13, 2014 AT 12:18PM

my today paper.10:30

1- conceptual que about culture ..3 marks

2-conceptual que like what is deviant to some is not deviant to others explain with logic.. 3 marks

3-conceptual que like a mentally ill person is unusually normal before labeled as mentally ill by people.and their attitudes toward that person change.how much you agree with this statement. 3 marks

4-conceptual que like being poor is disadvantageous in being society.agree or not explain with logic.5 marks

5-conceptual que about chromosome theory like XYY' chromosome in males leads to crime but no women have XYY chromosome so there should be no women criminals but women are criminals to.explain with logic. 5 marks

SCO101 MID TERM PAPER SHARED BY STUDENT

SOC101 MT SPRING 2014

Total: 41 marks

22 MCQs (from past papers + conceptual)

3 Questions of 3 marks

1) International organized crimes get strong due to Information technology. Discuss

2) Do you agree that language is the key of cultural transmission? Give one example also.

3) 100 years ago, people have the mistaken belief that humans are born with instinct that determine their behavior and personality. To what extent does this belief hold true today.

2 Questions of 5 marks



1) Merton's deviance approach gives rise to 5 possible reactions. Identify each with an example

2) Tina is a 16 years old girl. She lost her right arm during an accident. School friends blemish her as a 'mazoor'. Comment on the stigmatization effect on her self-concept and social identity.

SCO101 MID TERM PAPER SHARED BY STUDENT

MY TODAY'S SOC 101 PAPER: (19/1/2015)

Total Marks: 41

Total Qs: 27

Total MCQs: 22

The subjective questions are as follows:

1. if you are working for welfare of masses, what type of organization are you working in? explain why

2. faisal wanted to steal his class mate's pencil and he knew that no one will know about it but faisal realized that stealing is a bad thing; which component of Freud's theory fits here and why? explain

3. what do you mean by community policing; explain with example

4. reward and punishment are an effective way of controlling a child's behavior in childhood; explain with examples

5. how exploitation was done in feudal system; explain the feudal cycle

Hope it will help those who still have to attempt SOC 101 paper...

SCO101 MID TERM PAPER SHARED BY STUDENT

ON JANUARY 1, 2014 AT 9:35AM

Total 27 Questions, 22 MCQ (mainly conceptual):

1-You are a son/daughter, it is your ascribed status but at the same time you are a student which is your achieved status. Both the statuses have significance importance in your life. Analyze how your ascribed status help you to attain your achieved status? (3 Marks)



2- In a capitalist society how can we motivate people to do their job efficiently? (3 Marks)

3- How stigma put an individual's social identity in threatening situations? (3 Marks)

4- Many mentally ill people are only mildly unusual until they are labeled as mentally ill. Then people start treating them differently. How much do you agree with this? (5 Marks)

5- You belong to a middle class family, your parents provide you good schooling but they cannot provide you opportunity to get foreign education. So, you are working hard to get scholarship it shows your social class determine your position in society. Explain how class determines life chances? (5 Marks)

SCO101 MID TERM PAPER SHARED BY STUDENT

on December 20, 2013 at 3:43pm

my today paper..20 dec 2013 ..10:30

total 27 que

22 mcqs conceptual few from past papers..concept clear ho gaey to ho hjaye mcqs mostly from starting lec.

5 sub que

1- conceptual que about culture ..3 marks

2-conceptual que like what is deviant to some is not deviant to others explain with logic.. 3 marks

3-conceptual que like a mentally ill person is unusually normal before labeled as mentally ill by people.and their attitudes toward that person change.how much you agree with this statement. 3 marks

4-conceptual que like being poor is disadvantageous in being society.agree or not explain with logic.5 marks

5-conceptual que about chromosome theory like XYY' chromosome in males leads to crime but no women have XYY chromosome so there should be no women criminals but women are criminals to.explain with logic. 5 marks

SCO101 MID TERM PAPER SHARED BY STUDENT

on December 21, 2013 at 7:45am

Today Paper



Total Questions: 27
Total MCQs of 1 Mark: 22
Total Short Subjective Question of 3 Marks:3
Total Long Subjective Question of 5 Marks:2

Q. The canadian mountainers are sent to apprehend those eskimos who commited a murder. in our society killing someone is considered a crime but for the eskimos its soemthing normal. analyze this. (3)

Q.Akif has a peer group of three friends. all of them except akif smoked. they all asked him to smoke also. he always refused but after getting forced by his friends he also started to smoke. what is the role of then peer group in socialization of akif? (5)

Q. which crime (low class or white collar) causes more financial damage to the society? give logical reasons for your answer.(5)

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Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 07:17:34 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which of the following look for answers in factors outside the individual?

Select correct option:

Psychologists

Socio-biologists

Sociologists

Anthropologists

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 07:18:43 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which of the following is involved when a surgeon chooses not to operate on her own son because the personal involvement of motherhood could impair her professional objectivity as a physician?

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Select correct option:

Role strain

Role ambiguity

Role conflict

Role exit

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 07:19:55 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Salma joined an organization to pursue the goals which she considered morally worthwhile. Identify the type of organization.

Select correct option:

Utilitarian

Coercive

Normative

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Bureaucracy

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 07:21:01 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

In some cases Hindus feel their own culture as superior to others, they show:

Select correct option:

Globalism

Xeno-centerism

Multiculturalism

Ethnocentrism

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 07:22:15 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Lack of interest in success but supports the means is _____, mode of adoption.

Select correct option:

Innovation

Ritualism

Retreatism

Rebellion

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 07:23:03 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

_____ is process whereby people learn through interaction with others.

Select correct option:

Childhood

Interaction

Socialization

Change

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 07:24:04 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

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In UK the peak age for offending boys and girls is:

Select correct option:

17 years

16 years

19 years

18 years

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 07:24:53 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline?

Select correct option:

Three

Four

Two

Five

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Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 07:26:20 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Weber claimed that class divisions derive not only from control or lack of control of the means of production, another element also affects it which is:

Select correct option:

Social pressure

Economic differences

Political pressure

Cultural factors

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Quaid –e-Azam being a great leader of Pakistan is _____ for Pakistanis.

Select correct option:

Reference individual

Developer

Social planner

Mentor

Which one of the following analyzes that when there is variation in social influences it is the resultant variation in behavior?

Psychologists

Socio-biologists

Sociologists

Anthropologists

We have an aggressive drive, which Freud called as:

Generalized other

Death instinct

Culture includes

A social system based largely on individual achievement and it permits considerable social mobility is recognized as:

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Closed system

Open system

Traditional system

Feudal system

A person playing baseball treats members of the other team as:

Unique individuals

People who don't know him/her

Generalized others

People with unique roles



_____ agents are the sources from which we learn about society and ourselves.

Socialization

Change

Culture

Society

The process of creating new cultural elements out of the existing elements is known as

Diffusion

Discovery

Materialism

Invention

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: Which one of the following is not included in theories of Biological explanations of deviance?

Body type

XYY' theory

Intelligence

Personality disorders

The greater the person's access to legitimate opportunity, the greater the advantages of conformity was the idea presented by:

Robert k Merton

Ceasare Lombroso

W. Reckless

T. Hirschi

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The way of understanding social based on facts science is called _____.
Latent function
Natural science
Positivism
Sociobiology
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
Question No: 2
A statement illustrating that how and why specific facts are related to each other is called _____.
▶
▶
▶
▶
Macro-level orientation
Theory

_____

Theoretical paradigm
Hypothesis

Question No: 3
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
Recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern are called _____ functions.
▶
▶
▶
▶
Latent
Eufunctions
Manifest
Dysfunctions
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
Question No: 4
_____ is a term used to transform the specific observations into general theory.
▶
▶
▶
▶
Logical theory
Inductive logical thought
Unethical theory
Deductive logical thought
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
Question No: 5
A daughter, a teenager and a son are examples of _____.
▶
▶
▶
▶
Status set
Role set
Ascribed statuses
Achieved statuses
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
Question No: 6

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_____ refers to the tension among roles that are connected to a single status.
► Role exit
► **Role strain**
► Role ambiguity
► Role conflict
Question No: 7
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
_____ is a formal organization that individuals join to accomplish their moral goals.
►
Coercive organization
► **Normative organization**
► Utilitarian organization
► Moral organization
Question No: 8
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
_____ paradigm views culture as a relatively stable system, based on core values.
► **Structural-functional**
► Social-conflict
► Symbolic-interaction
► Sociobiological
Question No: 9
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
_____ has the greatest impact on socialization.
► Mass media

► Peer groups
► **Family**
► School
Question No: 10
(Marks: 1)
- Please choose one
According to Freud's concept_____ is a basic drive or need for humans.
► **Id**
► Superego
► Generalized other
► Ego

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 08:47:17 PM)
The offenses like theft, burglary, assault, and rape are usually called as::

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Organized crime
Gambling
Street crimes
Juvenile delinquency

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 08:48:29 PM)
Cultural patterns those are widespread among a society's population are known as _____.
Ideal culture
Real culture
High culture
Popular culture

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 08:49:44 PM)
_____ explanations of deviance focus on abnormalities within the individual, focusing on personality disorders.
Psychologists
Socio-biologists
Sociologists
Anthropologists

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 08:50:49 PM)
Which of the following term is known as giving up things in the present for the sake of greater gains in the future?
Culture of poverty
Deferred gratification
Social mobility
Horizontal mobility

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 08:51:29 PM)
The replicability of the phenomenon is essential for repeating the observation, it is _____ characteristic of scientific method.
Cumulative
Self correcting
Verifiable
Empirical

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 08:52:53 PM)
Which type of mobility consists of movement up and down the stratification system by members of successive generations of a family?
Inter-generational
Intra-generational
Lateral
Horizontal

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 08:54:12 PM)
Which of the following is an important element of non-verbal communication?
Eye contact
Body language
Hand gestures
All of the given options

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 08:55:37 PM)
Marriage appears to be in decline in West because:
The proportion of people living alone has fallen
Many people are cohabiting in long term relationships
The upward curve of remarriages compensates for
All of the above

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 08:57:02 PM)
How many organizations are distinguished on the basis of people participation?
Two
Three
Four
Five

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Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 08:58:33 PM)
The organized interaction of people in a nation or within some other boundary is known as _____.
Society
Nation
Culture
Tribe

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 10:53:30 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Bureaucratic environment gives rise to which of the following?

Cohesiveness

Friendship

Nepotism

Alienation

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 10:54:23 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Environmental protection, Charity and Development are all examples of _____.

Values

Norms

Beliefs

Folkways

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 10:55:48 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

_____ is a group's formal and informal means of enforcing its norms.

Social order

Social control

Law

Deviance

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Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 10:56:31 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

From 1987 to 1996, arrests of juveniles for violent crimes shot up to:

65 percent

60 percent

62 percent

68 percent

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 10:57:22 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

US official crime index excludes white-collar crimes, which are more committed by:

Blacks

Asians

Australians

Whites

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 10:58:11 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which one of the following is NOT a part of the provision of learning situations?

The provision of learning situations

The provision of guidance

Biological determinism

Controlling the behavior

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 10:59:04 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Who gave the idea of biological explanation of crime In 1949?

Sheldon

Ceasare Lombroso

Sutherland

W. Reckless

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Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 11:00:17 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which of the following covers the period from 20 to 40 years, and during this period personalities are formed?

Childhood

Early adulthood

Late adulthood Middle age

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 11:01:23 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

The violation of norms is usually known as _____.

Crime

Juvenile delinquency

Stigma

Deviance

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 11:02:36 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which one of the following is a product of patterned behaviors of society?

Science

Culture

Ideas

Environment

Caste system prevails in: (a)Modern society (b) **Traditional society** (c) Barbarian society (d) Nomadic society

- Most distance function of Devis Moore thesis is:(a)Prestige(b)**Meritocracy**(c) Credentialism(d)Conflict

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Which one of the following is the biological process?(a) **Life course** (b) Socialization (c) Life history(d) Life span

Saving one's money to go for higher studies or to start a business is an example of(a)**Principle of deferred gratification**(b)Principle of future gratification(c)Rule of deferred degradation(d)None of the given options

Which one of the following is an approach to understanding human behavior by placing it within its broader social context?(a)Theory(b)Hypothesis(c) **Sociological perspective**(d)Social structure

Which one of the following is a group whose members have interests, social position, and age in common?(a)in group(b)family(c)**peer group**(d)out group

People in _____societies have been confined to their ancestral occupations and their social status has mostly been ascribed.(a)open(b)**close**(c)modern(d)developed

Which of the following are the functions of deviance noted by Emile Durkheim? (a)Responding to deviance promotes social unity(b)Responding to deviance clarifies moral boundaries(c) Deviance affirms cultural values and norms(d)**All of the given options**

Science can be defined as:

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(a)Belief based on society's traditions(b) Belief based on faith in ultimate truth(c) **A logical system that bases knowledge on direct systematic observation**(d)A logical system that bases truth on political goals

Which of the following covers the period from 20 to 40 years, and during this period personalities are formed?(a)Childhood(b)**Early adulthood**(c) Late adulthood(d)Middle age

World population growth trends show that the world population in 1950 was 2.5 billion which increased to 6.296 billion in 2003 showing _____increase.(a)**152 percent**(b)152 percent(c)140 percent(d) 100 percent

Which of the following is not the characteristic of cuture?(a)Learning(b)Sharing(c)Transmitting(d)Biology determination

A political entity within designated borders is known as_____.
(a)Society(b)**Nation**(c)Tribe(d)Culture

_____ Policy is a strategy for achieving a particular pattern of population change.(a)Urbanization(b)**Population**(c)Social(d)Change

Which of the following moved production from home to factory and disrupted family team and weakened the bonds that tied family members together?(a)Socialization(b)Agriculture(c)Post modernism(d)**Industrialization**

1. What is the definition of the term "sociology"?

The examination of social environments.
The discipline that studies society and how people behave.
The norms, values, and beliefs of a society.
The discipline designed to understand, explain, and predict changes in our environment.

2. Which founding sociologist identified the bourgeoisie and proletariat classes?

Karl Marx
Emile Durkheim
Herbert Spencer
Max Weber

3. Which of the three perspectives in Sociology focuses on one-on-one relationships?

Differential Association Theory
Conflict Theory
Symbolic Interactionism
Functionalism

4. What is the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

The idea that society has several different groups.
The idea that gestures supplement our words.
The idea that language creates ways of thinking and perceiving.
The idea that there are specified times when it is acceptable to break norms.

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5. Which of these is not one of the U.S. values?

Tradition
Youthfulness
Leisure
Achievement

6. What are the three elements of the looking-glass self?

Imitation, Play, and Games
Imagine, Interpret, and Develop
Id, Ego, and Superego
Anger, Disgust, and Fear

7. Which of these is NOT a stage in the development of reasoning?

Semi-Operational
Preoperational
Sensorimotor
Formal Operational

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8. If a person is 54 years old, which of stages in the Life Course is he in?

Later Middle Years
Early Older Years
Early Middle Years
Young Adulthood

9. Which is an example of a "master status"?

Elementary School Teacher
College Graduate
Woman
President

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10. Which of these is NOT one of the functions required for a society to survive?

Replace Members
Exert Dominance
Preserve Order
Produce Goods

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 11:15:50 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which of the following focus on genetic predisposition of individuals toward deviance

and crime?

Psychologists and socio-biologists

Psychologists

Socio-biologists

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Sociologists

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 11:16:38 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Small social group whose members share personal and enduring relationships are known

as:

A primary group

A secondary group

An instrumental group

An expressive group

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 11:17:19 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

A temporary cluster of individuals who may or may not interact at all is known

as_____.

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Category

Dyad

Group

Crowd

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 11:17:56 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Most people join _____ organizations for making a living.

Coercive

Utilitarian

Normative

None of the given options

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 11:19:33 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

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According to Weber which of the following controls the means of production although

they do not own them?

Managers of corporations

Feudal Political leaders Proliterate

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 11:20:35 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Members are physically and socially separated from 'outsiders' or 'civil society', it is the

distinguish feature of which one of the following?

Utilitarian

Coercive

Normative

Corporations

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Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 11:21:08 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

The machinery of social control usually represents the interests of people with social

_____.

Status

Prestige

Power

Authority

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 11:21:53 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which of the following are functions of deviance noted by Emile Durkheim?

Select correct option:

Responding to deviance promotes social unity.

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Responding to deviance clarifies moral boundaries.

Deviance affirms cultural values and norms.

All of the given options

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 11:23:11 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which of the following is the source of profit, in which capitalists are able to put for their

own use?

Surplus value

Natural resources

Consumption

Means of production

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Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 11:24:07 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which one of the following is a biological process?

Life course

Socialization

Life history

Life span

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 10:53:30 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Bureaucratic environment gives rise to which of the following?

Cohesiveness

Friendship

Nepotism

Alienation

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 10:54:23 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Environmental protection, Charity and Development are all examples of _____.

Values

Norms

Beliefs

Folkways

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 10:55:48 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

_____ is a group's formal and informal means of enforcing its norms.

Social order

Social control

Law

Deviance

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Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 10:56:31 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

From 1987 to 1996, arrests of juveniles for violent crimes shot up to:

65 percent

60 percent

62 percent

68 percent

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 10:57:22 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

US official crime index excludes white-collar crimes, which are more committed by:

Blacks

Asians

Australians

Whites

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 10:58:11 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which one of the following is NOT a part of the provision of learning situations?

The provision of learning situations

The provision of guidance

Biological determinism

Controlling the behavior

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 10:59:04 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Who gave the idea of biological explanation of crime In 1949?

Sheldon

Ceasare Lombroso

Sutherland

W. Reckless

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 11:00:17 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which of the following covers the period from 20 to 40 years, and during this period personalities are formed?

Childhood

Early adulthood

Late adulthood Middle age

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 11:01:23 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

The violation of norms is usually known as _____.

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Crime

Juvenile delinquency

Stigma

Deviance

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 11:02:36 PM) Total M a r k s: 1

Which one of the following is a product of patterned behaviors of society?

Science

Culture

Ideas

Environment

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Which one of the following provides the first learning situation?

Family

Social group

Peer group

Reference group

The organized interaction of people in a nation or within some other boundary is known as _____.

Society

Nation

Culture

Tribe

_____ is process whereby people learn through interaction with others.

Select correct option:

Childhood

Interaction

Socialization

Change



Which type of norms forbidden from certain actions?

Proscriptive norms

Prescriptive norms

Mores

Folkways

Which one of the following sociologist emphasis on seeing the general in the particular?

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Auguste Comte

Emile Durkhiem

Talcotte Parson

Peter Burger

Cultural patterns that distinguish a society's elite are recognized as _____.

Ideal culture

Real culture

High culture

Popular culture

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Which type of standards has been considered as essential to maintaining a way of life?

Values

Norms

Folkways

All of the cultural components

_____

Who gave the idea of cultural lag?

William F. Ogburn

Max Weber

Talcotte parson

W. G. Sumner

Which of the following is every society's most important primary group?

Peer group

Family

Work group

Play group

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People who work in formal organizations, they mostly belong to _____.

Same culture

Diverse cultures

Diverse nationalities

Same religion

Whistle, flashing light, thumbs up are all example of _____.

Symbol

Transmission

Material culture

Language

Which one of the following is not an example of non-verbal communication?

Smiling

Waving

Frowning

Talking

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How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline?

Three

Four

Two

Five

Which of the following is every society's most important primary group?

Peer group

Family

Work group

Play group

The recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern are known as _____.

Manifest functions

Latent functions

Social functions

Dysfunctions

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Culture includes:

What we think, how we act and what we own

Only the material products of a society

Only the nonmaterial products of a society

The land around us

Salma joined an organization to pursue the goals which she considered morally worthwhile. Identify the type of organization.

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_____

Utilitarian

Coercive

Normative

Bureaucracy

Which one of the following is the pioneer of bureaucracy?

Karl Marx

Max Weber

Auguste Comte

Herbert Spencer

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Bureaucracies are characterized by_____.

The zeal of their staff

Teamwork

Formal rules and regulations

Flat management structures

Which one of the following is NOT the reason for developing formal organization?

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Objectives

Business purpose

Personal interest

A common goal

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 05:36:39 PM) Total Marks: 1
People who work in formal organizations, they mostly belong to _____.
Select correct option:

Same culture

Diverse cultures

Diverse nationalities

Same religion



Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 05:38:06 PM) Total Marks: 1
Most people join _____ organizations for making a living.
Select correct option:

Coercive

Utilitarian

Normative

None of the given options

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 05:38:46 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is an approach to understanding human behavior by placing it within its broader social context?
Select correct option:

Theory
Hypothesis
Sociological perspective
Social structure

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 05:40:13 PM) Total Marks: 1
The acceptance of rules, efficiency, and practical results as the right way to approach human affairs is usually known as _____.
Select correct option:

Rationalization

Urbanization
Bureaucracy
Socialization

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Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 05:40:54 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is not an example of non-verbal communication?
Select correct option:

Smiling

Waving

Frowning

Talking

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Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 05:41:48 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is NOT the reason for developing formal organization?
Select correct option:

Objectives
Business purpose

Personal interest

A common goal

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Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 05:42:43 PM) Total Marks: 1
Big business corporations, government departments and hospitals are all examples of _____.
Select correct option:

Primary group

Formal organization

Category

Corporations

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Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 05:44:06 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is not a characteristic of culture?
Select correct option:

Learning

Sharing

Transmitting

Biology determination

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Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 05:44:35 PM) Total Marks: 1
Akbar is an honors student. In sociological terms, being an honors student is an example of which of the following?
Select correct option:

Ascribed status
Role conflict
Social status
Achieved status

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 05:45:29 PM) Total Marks: 1
Small social group whose members share personal and enduring relationships are known as:
Select correct option:

A primary group
A secondary group
An instrumental group

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An expressive group

Question # 1 of 15 (Start time: 04:48:47 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is the pioneer of bureaucracy?
Select correct option:

Karl Marx

Max Weber

Auguste Comte

Herbert Spencer

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Question # 2 of 15 (Start time: 04:49:15 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is a product of patterned behaviors of society?
Select correct option:

Science

Culture

Ideas

Environment

Question # 3 of 15 (Start time: 04:50:36 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is not a characteristic of culture?
Select correct option:

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Learning

Sharing

Transmitting

Biology determination

Question # 4 of 15 (Start time: 04:51:17 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which concept refers to a social group with only two members?
Select correct option:

A bond

A primary group

A dyad

A triad

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Question # 7 of 15 (Start time: 04:54:23 PM) Total Marks: 1
Understanding of sub-cultures, cultural norms and expectations are all part of:
Select correct option:

Play stage

Game stage
Generalized other
Significant others

Question # 8 of 15 (Start time: 04:55:39 PM) Total Marks: 1
In which of the following years Ceasare Lombroso, an Italian physician, compared 400 prisoners with 400 army soldiers?
Select correct option:

1875

1888

1876

1879

Question # 9 of 15 (Start time: 04:56:07 PM) Total Marks: 1
A temporary cluster of individuals who may or may not interact at all is known as_____.
Select correct option:

Category

Dyad

Group

Crowd

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Question # 10 of 15 (Start time: 04:56:23 PM) Total Marks: 1
In which of the following age people in Pakistan have voting rights, get an ID card, driving license and work in offices?
Select correct option:

18 years
15 years
16 years
14 years

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Question # 11 of 15 (Start time: 04:56:36 PM) Total Marks: 1
Members are physically and socially separated from 'outsiders' or 'civil society', it is the distinguish feature of which one of the following?
Select correct option:

Utilitarian

Coercive

Normative

Corporations

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Question # 12 of 15 (Start time: 04:58:02 PM) Total Marks: 1
_____ are the persons who are very important for the individual.
Select correct option:

Mentors
Socialists
Significant others
Behaviorists

Question # 13 of 15 (Start time: 04:59:29 PM) Total Marks: 1
The recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern are known as _____.
Select correct option:

Manifest functions
Latent functions
Social functions
Dysfunctions

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Question # 14 of 15 (Start time: 05:00:12 PM) Total Marks: 1
The violation of norms is usually known as _____.
Select correct option:

Crime
Juvenile delinquency
Stigma
Deviance

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 07:17:34 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
Which of the following look for answers in factors outside the individual?
Select correct option:
Psychologists
Socio-biologists
Sociologists
Anthropologists
Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 07:18:43 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
Which of the following is involved when a surgeon chooses not to operate on her own son because the personal involvement of motherhood could impair her professional objectivity as a physician?
Select correct option:
Role strain
Role ambiguity
Role conflict
Role exit
Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 07:19:55 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
Salma joined an organization to pursue the goals which she considered morally worthwhile. Identify the type of organization.
Select correct option:
Utilitarian
Coercive
Normative
Bureaucracy
Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 07:21:01 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
In some cases Hindus feel their own culture as superior to others, they show:
Select correct option:
Globalism
Xeno-centerism
Multiculturalism
Ethnocentrism
Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 07:22:15 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
Lack of interest in success but supports the means is _____, mode of adoption.
Select correct option:

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Innovation
Ritualism
Retreatism
Rebellion
Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 07:23:03 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
_____ is process whereby people learn through interaction with others.
Select correct option:
Childhood
Interaction
Socialization
Change
Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 07:24:04 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
In UK the peak age for offending boys and girls is:
Select correct option:
17 years
16 years
19 years
18 years
Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 07:24:53 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline?
Select correct option:
Three
Four
Two
Five
Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 07:26:20 PM) Total M a r k s: 1
Weber claimed that class divisions derive not only from control or lack of control of the means of production, another element also affects it which is:
Select correct option:
Social pressure
Economic differences
Political pressure
Cultural factors

Quaid –e-Azam being a great leader of Pakistan is _____ for Pakistanis.
Select correct option:
Reference individual
Developer
Social planner
Mentor

Which one of the following analyzes that when there is variation in social influences it is

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the resultant variation in behavior?
Psychologists
Socio-biologists
Sociologists
Anthropologists

We have an aggressive drive, which Freud called as:
Generalized other
Death instinct
Culture includes

A social system based largely on individual achievement and it permits considerable social mobility is recognized as:
Closed system
Open system
Traditional system
Feudal system

A person playing baseball treats members of the other team as:
Unique individuals
People who don't know him/her
Generalized others
People with unique roles

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_____ agents are the sources from which we learn about society and ourselves.
Socialization
Change
Culture
Society

The process of creating new cultural elements out of the existing elements is known as
Diffusion
Discovery
Materialism
Invention

: Which one of the following is not included in theories of Biological explanations of deviance?
Body type
XYY' theory
Intelligence
Personality disorders

The greater the person's access to legitimate opportunity, the greater the advantages of conformity was the idea presented by:

Robert k Merton
Ceasare Lombroso
W. Reckless
T. Hirschi



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COMPOSED & SOLVED BY
SYED OMER SHAH

Whistle, flashing light, thumbs up are all example of _____.
Symbol
Transmission
Material culture
Language

Which one of the following is not an example of non-verbal communication?
Smiling
Waving
Frowning
Talking



How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline?
Three
Four
Two
Five

Which of the following is every society's most important primary group?
Peer group
Family
Work group
Play group

The recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern are known as _____.
Manifest functions
Latent functions
Social functions
Dysfunctions

Culture includes:
What we think, how we act and what we own
Only the material products of a society

Only the nonmaterial products of a society
The land around us

Salma joined an organization to pursue the goals which she considered morally worthwhile. Identify the type of organization.
Utilitarian
Coercive
Normative
Bureaucracy

Which one of the following is the pioneer of bureaucracy?
Karl Marx
Max Weber
Auguste Comte
Herbert Spencer

Bureaucracies are characterized by_____.
The zeal of their staff
Teamwork
Formal rules and regulations
Flat management structures

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Which one of the following is NOT the reason for developing formal organization?
Objectives
Business purpose
Personal interest
A common goal

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PREPARED BY MISHA FATIMA

1. People either depend on their own self or on their social capital of friend:
   - **Kin networking fading and being replaced by friends networking**
   - declining size of family
   - conjugal family
   - Non of these

2.Women empowerment increase due to
   - increase in literacy
   - financial independence
   - in the level of literacy
   - **All of above**

3.Which one is by contrast , concern the psychological , social and cultural difference:
   - Sex
   - **Gender**
   - Individual
   - culture

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4.Which one is related with automatical and physiological difference that define male and female bodies:
   - Genes
   - **Sex**
   - Gender
   - Non of these

5 In 1961 the number of illiterates was _____ in Pakistan.
Select correct option:
   - 21 million
   - 23 million
   - **22 million**
   - 20 million

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6.It is a common perception that violence is rarely committed by: Select correct option:

- Men
- **Women**
- Children
- Old

7..Most distinctive function of Davis Moore thesis is:
Select correct option:

- Prestige
- Meritocracy
- Credentialism
- Conflict

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8.In 2003 the world population was growing at the rate of 1.3 percent and it was expected that it will take _____ to double it population.
Select correct option:

- 56 years
- 70 years
- **54 years**
- 50 years

9..People in _____ societies have been confined to their ancestral occupations and their social status has mostly been ascribed.
Select correct option:

- Open
- **Close**
- Modern
- Developed

10.Two married adults living together in a household without their children is known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Extended family
- Cohabitation
- **Conjugal family**

 Individual family

11.Which of the following emerge in relation to perceived sex differences in society and in turn helps to shape those differences?
Select correct option:
 Sex roles
 Gender identities
 Gender roles
 Gender socialization

12.Which of the following processes create systems of ideas and practices about gender that vary across time and space?
Select correct option:
 Biological determinists
 Social constructs
 Masculinities
 Feminists

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13.Saving one's money to go for higher studies or to start a business is an example of: Select correct option:
 Principle of deferred gratification
 Principle of future gratification
 Rule of deferred degradation
 None of the given options

14.Science can be defined as:
Select correct option:
 Belief based on a society's traditions
 Belief based on faith in ultimate truth
 A logical system that bases knowledge on direct, systematic observation A logical system that bases truth on political goals

15.Which one of the following is NOT the reason for developing formal organization? Select correct option:
 Objectives
 Business purpose
 Personal interest
 A common goal

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16.The changes in population take place primarily due to the changes in:

Select correct option:

- Births
- Deaths
- Migration
- **All of the given options**

17.Formal organizations are usually _____ groups of people.

Select correct option:

- **Large**
- Small
- Dyad
- Control

18.Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?

Select correct option:

- Sharing
- Variability
- Transmitting
- **Learning**

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19.Cultural patterns those are widespread among a society's population are known as _____.

Select correct option:

- Ideal culture
- Real culture
- High culture
- **Popular culture**

20.Gender disparity in the estimated literacy rate shows that male -------- percent were literate in 2004

- 77
- 45
- **66**
- 92

21. Crude birth rate is

- **total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total population in that year / total birth rate in a specific year *100
- total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year
- total birth rate in a specific year + total population in that year

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22.Crude death rate is

- **total death in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total death in a specific year / total population in that year
- total population in that year - total death in a specific year
- total population in that year + total death in a specific year

23. Crude death rate is also known as

- **Mortality rates**
- Infant mortality rate
- life span
- Non of these

24. The maximum number of year that an individual could live

- **Life span**
- Life expectancy
- Birth rate
- Fertility

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25.Malthus published an essay on the principle of Population in

- 1799
- **1798**
- 1789
- 1790

26. Demographic data recorded by the government pertaining to all persons who live in a particular territory . It usually take place after

- 5year
- 7year
- **10year**
- 15year

27. How many stages in demographic transition

- 2
- 3
- **4**
- 5

28. During pre-industrial stage

- **high birth rate are balanced with high death rate and population size remain stable**.

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 low birth rate with high death rate and population become low
high birth rate with high death rate population high
 non of these

29. The shift from high to low mortality and fertility is also know as
 Generic transition
 Demographic transition
 Social transition
 Cultural transition

30.Population growth show that the population in 1950
 2.4 billion
 2.5billion
 2.6 billion
 2.7 billion

31. In 2003 Pakistan had a population of
 158.6 million
 148.6 million
 178.5 million
 188.6 million

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32.Countries with zero population growth have
 barrel shaped pyramid
 bell shape pyramid
 squeezed shape pyramid
 conical shape pyramid

33. During the year 2004 literacy rate in the country has been
 56%
 53%
 54%
 52%

34.18.5 million people employed in Pakistan during
 1970-71
 1970-72
 1969-71
 1968-75

35. How many times there were increased in unemployment during 1970-71

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- 6 times
- 7 times
- **8 times**
- 9 times

36.In 1961 there were ----------thousand primary school

- **44**
- 48
- 47
- 42

37. The primary school has increased to 170 thousand in

- 2000
- 2002
- 2004
- **2003**

38.A ------- is a formalized set of procedures to guide behavior

- Rules
- **Policy**
- Strategy
- Guideline

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39. TFR stands for

- Total formulation rate
- **Total fertility rate**
- Total fundamental rate
- Non of these

40. The study of interaction of living organisms and the natural environment is

- Sociology
- **Ecology**
- Anthropology
- Astrology

41. The Concept of cultural lag given by

- **W.F.Ogburn**
- Auguste Comte
- Karl Max
- Max Weber

42. There are -------- important sources of cultural change

- 2
- 4
- 5
- **3**

43. The three important sources of cultural changes are

- **Invention , discovery , diffusion**
- creation , effusion , discovery
- Discovery , invention , effusion
- non of these

44. Divorce rate increase due to

- Women now are less dependent on men
- Romantic love often subsidies
- Individualism on the increase .people are looking for personal happiness
- **All of the above**

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SHORT NOTES

Question: What Is Culture?
Answer: Culture refers to the beliefs, values, behavior and material objects that, together, form a People's way of life. Culture has two basic components: nonmaterial culture, or the intangible creations of human society, and material culture, the tangible products of human society.

Question: What is the difference between society and culture?
Answer: Culture includes all the symbolic and material productions of people, groups, organizations, and institutions in society. Society refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share culture.

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Question: How social ranking can be explained?
Answer: Social ranking is an important feature found to one degree or another in all societies. The degree to which societies rank individuals however varies and results in varying amounts of inequality to be found in the world.

Question: What is sociology?
Answer: The truth is, there can be several definitions of what sociology is. The rather clinical definition, according to Webster's dictionary, is "the study of the development and structure of society and social relationships."" Textbooks usually describe sociology as "the scientific study of human society and social behavior" or something very similar to that. These are the formal definitions of sociology.

Question: How do sociologists do their research?
Answer: Sociologists do research in basically one of two ways: qualitatively and quantitatively. Doing research qualitatively means one would get data by observing human interaction (and sometimes participating in those events yourself), doing interviews, or studying documents or other sources of data first-hand. Quantitative work involves using statistical procedures and mathematical programs to come up with various numerical measures of the issue one is trying to analyze.

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Question: What is social work?
Answer: Social work is the profession of helping individuals, families, groups or communities to enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable to that goal.

Question: What are the functions of families?
Answer: Families reduce competition for spouses. They also regulate the division of labor on the basis of gender. Families also meet the material, educational and emotional needs of children.

Question: What subjects or issues do sociologists deal with?
Answer: Human society itself is so complex and multidimensional; sociologists themselves deal with a wide variety of specific subjects and issues. A short list would include such issues as popular culture, the uses of language, social institutions, bureaucracies, social deviance and crimes, human sexuality, class differences, racial and

ethnic differences, gender differences, marriages and families, education, religion, economics and capitalism, types of political governments, social movements, population changes, and technology. Again, this is only a partial list of subject's sociologists study.

Question: What is status quo?
Answer: The existing conditions or circumstances. There are always those who are interested in maintaining the status quo since they are doing well due to it and others who oppose the status quo since it tends to exploit them or puts them in a disadvantaged position.

Question: Why is sociology important?
Answer: It's important because what we're dealing with here is the nature of human society and the social environment that we're all a part of. Sociology frequently deals with some of the most critical and controversial issues concerning us today. No matter how we may feel about these issues or even about each other, we can probably all agree that society is constantly changing and that the need to understand each other is more crucial now than ever. In this sense, that is where sociology and sociologists can hopefully contribute some useful knowledge and wisdom.

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Question: How is sociology different from anthropology?
Answer: Both sociology and anthropology study societies and cultures. Traditionally, anthropology was more likely to study hunting and gathering, herding, fishing, and other non-industrial societies, while sociology tended to focus more on industrial and post-industrial societies. There is also a whole division of anthropology called physical anthropology which examines teeth, bones, and other archeological evidence. Today, anthropologists may study aspects of contemporary culture in all types of societies. They are more likely than sociologists to use qualitative methods of research and less likely to use quantitative methods. Some sociologists use both qualitative and quantitative data. Not all sociologists pay a lot of attention to culture, but most social anthropologists could never ignore culture.

Question: What is the function of kinship?
Answer: Vertical Function: Kinship systems provide social continuity by binding together a number of generations Horizontal Function: Kinships provide social solidarity and continuity within the same generation as well.

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Question: How many residence patterns are there?
Answer: The most common types of residence patterns evidenced around the world are: Patrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the husband's father (most prevalent) Matrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the wife's father Avunculocal: the couple can live with or near the husband's mother's brother Ambilocal or bilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of either the wife or the husband Neolocal: Where economic circumstances permit, the couple can also establish a completely new residence of their own.

Question: What is Gender stratification?
Answer: Gender stratification contrasts the status assigned by different cultures on the basis of gender. It is important to release that status is itself a multidimensional notion involving issues of economic, social and political empowerment. Stratification on the basis of gender is a common phenomenon.

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Question: What is theory?
Answer: A theory suggests a relationship between different phenomenons. Theories allow us to reduce the complexity of reality into an abstract set of principles, which serve as models to compare and contrasts different types of realities.

Question: Name and explain important types of societies?
Answer: Stratified societies, which are associated with the rise of civilization, range from open class societies, which permit high social mobility, to more rigid caste societies, which allow for little or no social mobility Class societies are associated with achieved status, the positions that the individual can choose or at least have some control over. Caste societies, on the other hand, are based on ascribed statuses into which one is born and cannot change.

Question: What are the prominent theories of stratification?
Answer: The Functionalists: Functionalists adopt a conservative position and maintain that social inequality exists because it is necessary for the functioning of society. Functionalists emphasize the integrative nature of stratification, which results in stability and social order. Conflict Theorists: Conflict theorists assume that the natural tendency of all societies is toward change and conflict. Conflict theorists believe that stratification

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exists because the upper classes strive to maintain their superior position at the expense of the lower classes.

Question: How cultural change occurs?
Answer: The two principal ways that cultures change are internally through the processes of invention and innovation and externally through the process of diffusion. It is generally recognized that the majority of cultural features (things, ideas, and behavior patterns) found in any society got there by diffusion rather than invention.

ABSOLUTE POVERTY : Poverty as defined in terms of the minimal requirements necessary to afford minimal standards of food, clothing, health care and shelter.

BUREAUCRACY : A formal organization marked by a clear hierarchy of authority, the existence of written rules of procedure, staffed by full-time salaried officials, and striving for the efficient attainment of organizational goals.

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CAPITALISM : An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution in which the goal is to produce profit.

ACHIEVED STATUS : A position attained through personal ability and effort.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION : Government programs intended to assure minorities and women of equal hiring or admission opportunities.

AGE STRUCTURE : The relative proportions of different age categories in a population.

AIR POLLUTION : Refers to the contamination of the atmosphere by noxious

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substances

ARRANGED MARRIAGE : Marriage based on the family ties rather than the couple's personal preferences.

ASCRIBED STATUS : A social position that is given at birth (such as race or sex).

CAPITALISTS : Those who own companies, or stocks and shares, using these to generate economic returns or profits.

CARRYING CAPACITY : The number of a species that a particular ecosystem can support without suffering irreversible deterioration

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CRUDE DEATH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of deaths per thousand population that occur annually in a given population.

CULTURAL LAG : A dysfunction in the sociocultural system caused by change occurring in one part of the system and the failure of another part of that system to adjust to the change. An example would be married women engaged in outside employment and the continuance of the domestic division of labor.

CULTURAL SUPERSTRUCTURE : Sociocultural materialism term used to refer to the shared symbolic universe within sociocultural systems. It includes such components as the art, music, dance, rituals, sports, hobbies and the accumulated knowledge base of the system

CULTURAL TRANSMISSION : The socialization process whereby the norms and

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values of the group are internalized by individuals.

CULTURE : The values, norms and material goods shared by a given group. Your instructor prefers to restrict the term to refer to symbolic aspects (values and norms).

CULTURE OF POVERTY : The view that the poor have a different value system that contribute to their poverty.

ECONOMY : The organization of production and distribution of goods and services within a sociocultural system.

EDUCATION : The transmission of knowledge to members of society. The knowledge passed on is in the form of technical and cultural knowledge, technical and social skills, as well as the norms and values of the society.

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EDUCATION SYSTEM : The system of formalized transmission of knowledge and values operating within a given society.

EGALITARIAN FAMILY : Family arrangement in which power is shared more-or-less equally by both the wife and the husband.

EMIGRATION : The movement of people out of their native land to other countries.

ENDOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry within the same social category or group.

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ENVIRONMENT : The physical, biological and chemical restraints to which action is subject.

ETHNOCENTRISM : The tendency to judge other cultures by the standards one's own culture.

FECUNDITY : The number of children which is biologically possible for a woman to produce.

HIGHER EDUCATION : Usually refers to education beyond high school level, often in colleges or universities.

IDEOLOGY : Shared ideas or beliefs which serve to justify and support the interests of a particular group or organizations.

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IMMIGRATION : The settlement of people into a country in which they were not born.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE : Knowledge of a local community possessed by individuals who spend long periods of their lives in them.

MALTHUSIANISM : Thomas Malthus' theory of population dynamics, according to which population increase inevitably comes up against the 'natural limits' of food supply. Population grows geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8, 16,. . .) while food supply grows arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, . . .). The debate rages on, there are neo-malthusians and antimalthusians among us today!

MARRIAGE : A socially approved sexual and economic relationship between two or more individuals.

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MATRILINEAL DESCENT : The tracing of kinship through only the female line

MINORITY GROUP (OR ETHNIC MINORITY) : A group of people who are defined on the basis of their ethnicity or race. Because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics, they are singled out for unequal treatment within a society.

PROFESSIONS : Occupations requiring extensive educational qualifications, with high social prestige, subject to codes of conduct lay down by central bodies (or professional associations).

SELF (or SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS) : The individual's awareness of being a distinct social identity, a person separate from others. Human beings are not born with self-consciousness, but acquire an awareness of self as a result of early socialization.

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SERIAL MONOGAMY : The process of contracting several marriages in succession marriage, divorce, and remarriage.

SEX : The biological categories of females and males.

SEX ROLE : The gender specific role behavior that a person learns as a member of a particular society.

SOCIAL MOBILITY : Movement between different social positions within a stratification system.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT : A large grouping of people who are organized to bring about, or to block, a a change in the sociocultural system.

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SOCIAL ROLE : The expected patterned behavior of an individual occupying a particular status position.

SOCIALIZATION : The lifelong processes through which humans develop an awareness of social norms and values, and achieve a distinct sense of self.

STIGMA : A symbol (or a negative social label) of disgrace that affects a person's social identity.

STRATIFICATION : The existence of structured inequalities in life chances between groups in society.

STRUCTURE : Sociological term to refer to all human institutions, groups and organizations.

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SUBCULTURE : A group within the broader society that has values, norms and lifestyle distinct from those of the majority.

SURPLUS VALUE : Marx's concept for the value of an individual's labor power (calculated by the amount of value the labor contributes to the product minus the amount of money paid to the worker by the capitalist). The conventional name for this difference is profit--thus the whole capitalist system is based on "expropriating" surplus value (or stealing labor) from workers.

THIRD WORLD : Societies in which industrial production is only developed to a limited degree. Many of these societies were former colonies of industrial states. The majority of the world's population (over 70 percent) live in Third World countries.

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TRANSITIONAL CLASSES : Marx's term to refer to social classes based on previous relations of production which linger on in the beginning stages a new one--such as peasants or landowners of a feudal system which has become capitalist.

CAUSATION : A 'cause and effect' relationship exists wherever a change in one variable (the independent variable) induces change in another (the dependent variable). Causal factors in sociology include individual motivation as well as many external influences on human behavior that often go unrecognized.

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS : An objective awareness of the class system, including the common interests of people within your class.

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COLONIALISM : The process whereby nations establish their political and economic rule over less powerful nations.

COMMODITY RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is the destruction of property.

COMMUNICATION : The transmission of information from one individual or group to another.

COMMUNISM : A set of egalitarian political and economic ideas associated with Karl Marx in which the means of production and distribution system would be owned by the community. "Communism" as developed by Lenin and institutionalized throughout Eastern Europe (until 1990) and China bears little resemblance to Marx's vision.

DEVIANCE : Behaviors which do not conform to significant norms held by most of the members of a group or society. What is regarded as 'deviant' is highly variable across societies.

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DYSFUNCTION : Refers to an institution's negative impact (or harmful effect) on the sociocultural system.

ECOSYSTEM : A self-sustaining community of plants and animals within a natural environment.

ESTATE : A form of stratification established by law.

ETHNICITY : An ethnic group is one of a common cultural identity, separating them from other groups around them.

FEMINISM : Advocacy of the social equality of the sexes.

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FERTILITY : The average number of live born children produced by women of childbearing age in a particular society.

FORCES OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term to refer to the technology used to produce economic goods in a society.

FUNCTIONS : The ways in which a sociocultural trait contributes toward the maintenance or adaptation of the entire sociocultural system.

FUNCTIONALISM : A theoretical perspective that focuses on the way various parts of the social system contribute to the continuity of society as well as the affect the various parts have on one another.

GANG : An informal group of individuals that engage in common activities, many of these activities may be outside the law.

GHETTO : A section of a city occupied predominantly by members of a single racial or ethnic group, usually because of social or economic pressure.

HIDDEN CURRICULUM : Behavior or attitudes that are learned at school but which are not a part of the formal curriculum. For example, aspects of classism can often be "unintentionally" conveyed in learning materials.

INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down the social hierarchy from one generation to another.

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KINSHIP : The network of social relationships which link individuals through common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.

LATENT FUNCTIONS : The unintended consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had a lot of unintended consequences on the governability of American cities

LEGITIMACY : The generally held belief that a particular social institution is just and valid.

LIFE EXPECTANCY : The number of years a newborn in a particular society can expect to live. Also refers to the number of further years which people at any given age can, on average, expect to live.

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LIFE-SPAN : The maximum length of life that is biologically possible for a member of a given species.

MANAGERIAL CAPITALISM : A change in the control of capitalist enterprises from owners (which predominated in Marx's day) to control by (very well) salaried managers.

MANIFEST FUNCTION : The intended and known consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had the intended consequence of limiting (relatively) corruption by city officials

MASS MEDIA : Forms of communication designed to reach a vast audience without any personal contact between the senders and receivers. Examples would include newspapers, magazines, video recordings, radio and television

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MATERIALISM : The view that 'material conditions' (usually economic and technological factors) have the central role in determining social change.

MECHANIZATION : The use of machinery to replace human labor.

MIDDLE CLASS : A social class broadly defined occupationally as those working in white-collar and lower managerial occupations; is sometimes defined by reference to income levels or subjective identification of the participants in the study.

MIGRATION : The movement of people from one country or region to another in order to settle permanently.

MORTALITY RATE : The number of deaths that occur in a particular population in a

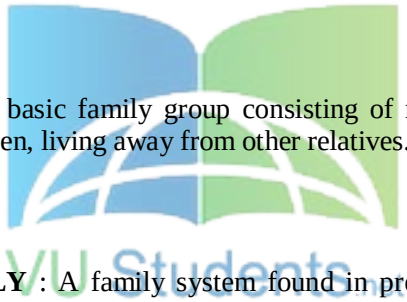
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specified period of time (usually a year).

NATIONALISM : An individual's internalization of the set of beliefs and values expressing love, pride and identification with a given nation state. Ritual and symbols are important tools in fostering nationalism among the citizenry.

NEO-LOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the married couple lives apart from the place of residence of both the bride's and the husband's parents

NORMS : Rules and expectations of conduct which either prescribes a given type of behavior, or forbids it.



NUCLEAR FAMILY : A basic family group consisting of married female and male parents and dependent children, living away from other relatives.

OPEN LINEAGE FAMILY : A family system found in preindustrial Europe in which family relationships are closely intertwined with the local community.

POLITICAL PARTY : An organization of people with similar interests and attitudes established with the aim of achieving legitimate control of government and using that power to pursue a specific program.

POLYGYNY : A form of marriage in which a man may have more than one wife.

SECONDARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact without any emotional commitment to one another.

SECONDARY LABOR MARKET : Refers to the economic position of individuals

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engaged in occupations that provide insecure jobs, poor benefits and conditions of work.

SECULARIZATION : A process of decline in the social influence of religion.

UNCONSCIOUS : Freudian concept refering to motives and ideas unavailable to the conscious mind of the individual.

UNION : A social organization set up to represent the worker's interests in both the workplace and in the broader society as well.

UPPER CLASS : A social class roughly composed of the more affluent members of society, especially those who have great wealth, control over businesses or hold large numbers of stocks and shares.

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URBAN ECOLOGY : An analysis of urban life that examines the relationship between the city and its physical surroundings--based on an analogy with the adjustment of plants and organisms to the physical environment.

URBANIZATION : The increasing concentration of the human population into cities.

VALUES : Culturally defined standards held by human individuals or groups about what is desirable, proper, beautiful, good or bad that serve as broad guidelines for social life.

VARIABLE : A characteristic that varies in value or magnitude along which an object, individual or group may be categorized, such as income or age.

VERTICAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down a social stratification system.

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WELFARE : Government aid (in the form of services and money) to the poor.

WEALTH : Accumulated money and material possessions controlled by an individual, group or organization.

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH (ZPG) : Population stability achieved when each woman has no more than two children.

ACID RAIN : The increased acidity of rainfall which is caused by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from power plants and automobiles.

ADAPTATION : Refers to the ability of a sociocultural system to change with the demands of a changing physical or social environment. The process by which cultural elements undergo change in form and/or function in response to change in other parts of the system.

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AGE GRADES : System found in some traditional cultures which group the population by sex and age. Age grades go through rites of passage, hold similar rights and have similar obligations.

AUTHORITY : Power that is attached to a position that others perceive as legitimate.

BUREAUCRATIZATION : Refers to the tendency of bureaucracies to refine their procedures to ever more efficiently attain their goals. More generally, refers to the process of secondary organizations taking over functions performed by primary groups

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CULTURAL PLURALISM : The more or less peaceful coexistence of multiple subcultures within a given society.

CULTURAL UNIVERSALS : Values or practices shared by all human cultures.

EXPERIMENT : A research method in which variables can be analyzed under carefully controlled conditions--usually within an artificial situation constructed by the researcher.

GESELLSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on loose personal ties, self interest, rationalization, and impersonality.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT : The accumulation of gasses in the atmosphere that act like the glass roof of a greenhouse, letting sunlight in but trapping the radiant heat.

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IDEAL TYPE : Weber's construct of a 'pure type', constructed by emphasizing logical or consistent traits of a given social item. The traits are defining ones, not necessarily desirable ones. Ideal types do not exist anywhere in reality, rather they are "measures" that we can use in comparing social phenomena. One example is Weber's ideal type of bureaucratic organization (which are anything but desirable). More widely used (and understood) examples would include "ideal democracy" and "ideal capitalism."

INCOME : Payment of wages usually earned from work or investments.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION : Economic production carried on through the use of machinery driven by inanimate sources of power.

INDUSTRIALIZATION : The continual expanding application of sophisticated technology designed to efficiently draw energy and raw materials out of the environment

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and fashion them for human use.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE : The number of infants who die during the first year of life, per thousand live births. Infant mortality rates have declined dramatically in industrial societies.

INFORMAL RELATIONS : Relations in organizations developed on the basis of personal connections. These ties are often used to pursue organizational goals instead of the formally recognized procedures

IN-GROUP : A social group an individual belongs to and identifies with.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITALISM : A condition that exists when large institutions such as pension plans, banks, and insurance companies hold large shares of capitalistic enterprises.

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MEANS OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term referring to the means whereby the production of material goods is carried on in a society. Marx included in this concept both technology and the social relations among the producers (based on the ownership of that technology).

RACE : A socially defined category of people who share genetically transmitted physical characteristics.

RACISM : The attributing of characteristics of inferiority to a particular racial category. Racism is a specific form of prejudice focused on race.

REBELLION : Rebellions are aimed at removing particular rulers or regimes rather than bringing about significant structural changes in a society.

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RELATIVE POVERTY : Poverty defined by reference to the living standards of the majority in any given society.

RESEARCH METHODS : The diverse strategies used to gather empirical (factual) material in a systematic way.

REVOLUTION : A process of change involving the mobilizing of a mass social movement in order to radically transform the society.

RIOTS : An outbreak of collective violence directed against persons, property or both.

SOCIAL CHANGE : Alteration in social structures or culture over time.

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SOCIAL DARWINISM : An early and now largely discredited view of social evolution emphasizing the importance of "survival of the fittest" or struggle between individuals, groups, or societies as the motor of development. Social Darwinism became widely popular and was often used to justify existing inequalities.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION : A structural condition of society caused by rapid change in social institutions, norms, and values.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION : Theories of social change which generally hold that human societies move from simple to complex forms of organization.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS : Major structural entitities in sociocultural systems that address a basic need of the system. Institutions involve fixed modes of behavior backed

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by strong norms and sanctions that tend to be followed by most members of a society.

STEREOTYPE : A rigid and inflexible image of the characteristics a group. Stereotypes attribute these characteristics to all individuals belonging to that group.

ASSIMILATION : A minority group's internalization of the values and norms of the dominant culture.

CASTE : A closed form of stratification in which an individual's status is determined by birth and cannot be changed.

CIVIL DISORDERS : Social conflict (such as riots) that the government becomes involved in to restore public order.

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CIVIL RIGHTS : Legal rights held by all citizens in a given state.

CLAN : A broad extended kin group found in many preindustrial societies.

CLASS : Most sociologists use the term to refer to socioeconomic differences between groups of individuals which create differences in their life chances and power.

COMMUNAL RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is other groups (usually other race or ethnic groups).

COMMUNITY : A group of people who share a common sense of identity and interact

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with one another on a sustained basis.

CONFLICT : A clash of interest (sometimes escalating to active struggle) between individuals, groups or society.

CULTURAL MATERIALISM : A macro-social theory that attempts to account for the similarities and differences between sociocultural systems by focusing on the environmental constraints to which human action is subject. Your instructor uses a variant of this theory constantly

DEMOGRAPHY : The scientific study of human population--including size, growth, movement, density, and composition.

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DEPENDENCY THEORY : The thesis that many Third World countries cannot control major aspects of their economic life because of the dominance of industrialized societies.

DEVIANT SUBCULTURE : A subculture which has values and norms which differ substantially from those of the majority in a society.

DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION : Theory of crime and delinquency that holds that deviance is learned as a result of long-term interaction with others.

DIFFERENTIATION : The development of increasing complexity and division of labor within sociocultural systems.

DIFFUSION : The spread of cultural traits from one sociocultural system to another.

DISCRIMINATION : The denial of equal access to social resources to people on the basis of their group membership.

DIVISION OF LABOR : The specialization of work tasks or occupations. All societies have some division of labor based on age and sex. But with the development of industrialism the division of labor becomes far more complex which affects many parts of the sociocultural system.

EXOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry outside their social category or group.

EXTENDED FAMILY : A family group consisting of more than two generations of the same kinship line living either within the same household or, more usually in the west, very close to one another.

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FAMILY : A group of individuals related to one another by blood ties, marriage or adoption. Members of families form an economic unit, the adult members of which are responsible for the upbringing of children. All societies involve some form of family, although the form the family takes is widely variable. In modern industrial societies the main family form is the nuclear family, although a variety of extended family relationships are also found.

FAMILY OF ORIENTATION : The family into which an individual is born.

FEMININITY : The characteristic behaviors expected of women in a given culture.

GEMEINSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on close and personal ties and traditional norms and values.

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GENDER : Socially defined behavior regarded as appropriate for the members of each sex.

GLOBALIZATION : The development of extensive worldwide patterns of economic relationships between nations.

GREEN REVOLUTION : The tremendous increase in farming productivity that occurred beginning in the 1950s with the application of pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers and the development of plant varieties especially bred to respond to these chemical inputs.

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HUNTING AND GATHERING SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based primarily on hunting animals and gathering edible plants.

HYPOTHESIS : A tentative statement about a given state of affairs that predicts a relationship between the variables, usually put forward as a basis for empirical testing.

IMPERIALISM : The establishing of colonial empires in which domination is both political and economic.

INSTINCT : A genetically fixed pattern of complex behavior (that is, beyond reflex) which appears in all normal animals within a given species. The behavior of humans is not instinctual.

INTERNAL COLONIALISM : The economic exploitation of a group within a society whereby their labor is sold cheap and they are made to pay dear for products and services.

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LONGEVITY : A long duration of life Or a long tenure in an organization.

MASCULINITY : The characteristic forms of behavior expected of men in any given culture.

MASTER STATUS : A position that is so central to the identity of the individual that it overshadows all other statuses.

MATRIARCHY : Social organization in which females dominate males.

MODE OF PRODUCTION : The technology and the practices employed for expanding or limiting basic subsistence production, especially the production of food and other forms of energy. Examples would include the technology of subsistence, technological/environmental relationships, and work patterns.

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MODERNIZATION : The process of general social change brought about by the transition from an agrarian to an industrial mode of production.

NEO-COLONIALISM : The informal dominance of some nations over others by means of unequal conditions of economic exchange (as between industrial and Third World countries)..

ORGANIZED CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by organizations established as businesses.

PASTORAL SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based on domesticated animals

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PEASANTS : People in agrarian societies who produce food from the land, using traditional farming methods of plow and animal power. Farm workers in agrarian societies.

PEER GROUP : A friendship group with common interests and position composed of individuals of similar age.

POLITICS : Attempts to influence governmental activities

POLLUTION : One of the principal constraints of the environment. Refers to the contamination of soil, water, or air by noxious substances

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POLYANDRY : A form of marriage in which a woman may have more than one husband.

PRIMARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact on an intimate basis. They perform many functions such as regulating production, reproduction, socialization, education, and enforcing social discipline. Examples include family, community, voluntary organizations, and friendship networks.

RATIONALIZATION : Weber's concept to refer to the process by which modes of precise calculation based on observation and reason increasingly dominate the social world. Rationalization is a habit of thought that replaces tradition, emotion, and values as motivators of human conduct. Bureaucracy is a particular case of rationalization applied to human social organization.

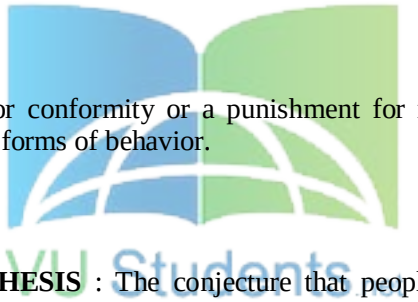
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RECIPROCITY : A system of the exchange of goods based on social ties.

RELIGION : A set of beliefs involving symbols regarded as sacred, together with ritual practices in which members of the community engage.

RITUAL : Formalized ceremonial behavior in which the members of a group or community regularly engage.

SAMPLING : Taking a small representative part of a population for purposes of drawing inferences from the analysis of the sample characteristics to the population as a whole.



SANCTION : A reward for conformity or a punishment for nonconformity that reinforces socially approved forms of behavior.

SAPIR-WHORF HYPOTHESIS : The conjecture that people perceive their world through the framework of language.

SCAPE GOATING : Blaming, punishing, or stigmatizing a relatively powerless individual or group for wrongs that were not of their doing.

SCIENCE : The application of systematic methods of observation and careful logical analysis; the term also refers to the body of knowledge produced by the use of the scientific method.

SECONDARY GROUP : A group of individuals who do not know each other on a personal level interacting in pursuit of a goal.

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SOCIAL FORCES : The term refers to the fact that society and social organizations exert an influence on individual human behavior.

SOCIAL GROUPS : Two or more individuals who interact in systematic ways with one another and share a high degree of common identity. Groups may range in size from dyads to large-scale societies.

SOCIOBIOLOGY : An approach which attempts to explain the social behavior of humans in terms of biological principles.

SOLID WASTE : Refers to the accumulation of noxious substances.

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STATE : Government institutions ruling over a given territory, whose authority is backed by law and the ability to use force.

STATUS : A social position within a society. The term can also refer to the social honor or prestige which a particular individual or group is accorded by other members of a society.

SYMBOL : One item used to meaningfully represent another--as in the case of a flag which symbolizes a nation.

TABOO : A sociocultural prohibition on some act, person, place, animal, or plant.

TECHNOLOGY : The application of logic, reason and knowledge to the problems of exploiting raw materials from the environment. Social technologies employ the same thought processes in addressing problems of human organization. Technology involves the creation of material instruments (such as machines) used in human interaction with nature as well as social instruments (such as bureaucracy) used in human organization

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TERRORISM : The use of violence to achieve political ends. Many would restrict the definition to include only those acts committed by non-government groups, but state terrorism is also a major factor in the social world.

THEORY : Summary statements of general principles which explain regularly observed events.

TRADITIONAL STATES : Societies in which the production base is agriculture or pastoralism.

CONFORMITY : Human behavior which follows the established norms of a group or society. The bulk of human behavior is of a conforming nature as people accept and internalize the values of their culture or subculture

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CONSENSUS : Agreement on basic social values by the members of a group or society.

CONTRADICTION : Marx's term to refer to mutually antagonistic tendencies within institutions or the broader society such as those between profit and competition within capitalism.

CORPORATIONS : A legally recognized organization set up for profit--the powers and liabilities of the organization are legally separate from the owners or the employees.

CRIME : Any action that violates criminal laws established by political authority.

CRUDE BIRTH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of births per thousand population within a given year.

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DEFORESTATION : The removal of all trees from an area

DEMOCRACY : A form of government that recognizes the citizen as having the right to participate in political decision-making, or to elect representatives to government bodies.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION : A stabilization of population level in industrial society once a certain level of economic prosperity has been reached. Population is thought to stabilize because of economic incentives on families to limit the number of children.

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DENSITY : A measure of human crowding usually expressed as the number of people per square mile.

ECOLOGY : The study of the system of relationships between organisms and their environment.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE : Comte and Durkheim both refer to the fact that in societies with a high division of labor individuals depend more on others to produce most of the goods they need to sustain their lives.

FAMILY OF PROCREATION : The family we create through marriage.

LAW : A written rule established by a political authority and backed by government.

MARXISM : Contemporary social theory deriving its main elements from Marx's ideas.

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Marxist theory strongly emphasizes class struggle and material causation.

MATRILOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the husband is expected to live near to the wife's parents

MONOGAMY : A form of marriage that joins one male and one female at any given time.

MORES : Norms that have strong moral significance, violation of which cause strong social reaction (murder, sexual molestation of children).

OBJECTIVITY : Objectivity means striving as far as possible to reduce or eliminate bias in the conduct of research.

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ORGANIZATION : A large group of individuals that is formally organized for the purpose of attaining a goal.

PATRIARCHY : Social organization that structures the dominance of men over women.

PATRILINEAL DESCENT : The practice of tracing kinship only through the male line.

POLYGAMY : A form of marriage in which a person may have more than one spouse.

POSITIVISM : A philosophical position according to which there are close ties between the social and natural sciences, which share a common logical framework.

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POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY : A society based on the production of services and information rather than material goods.A notion advocated by those who believe that the industrial order is passing.

POWER : The ability to achieve aims or further the interests you hold even when opposed by others.

POWER ELITE : According to C. Wright Mills the power elite are men in the highest positions of government, corporations and the military who hold enormous power in modern industrial societies.

PREJUDICE : The holding of unfounded ideas about a group, ideas that are resistant to change.

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PRESTIGE : Social respect accorded to an individual or group because of the status of their position.

PRIMARY DEVIANCE : The deviant act itself, the violation of a norm.

PRIMARY GROUP : A typically small group of individuals standing in an enduring personal relationship to one another examples would include parents, spouse, or close friends.

SOCIALISM : An economic system in which the means of production and distribution of goods and services are publically owned.

SOCIETY : A society is a group of people who live in a particular territory, are subject to a common system of political authority, and share a common culture.

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SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION : A term used by C. Wright Mills that refers to the application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions.

SOCIOLOGY : The study of human behavior and societies, giving particular emphasis to the industrialized world.

SURVEY : A questionnaire or interview.

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM : A theoretical approach in sociology which focuses on social reality as constructed through the daily interaction of individuals and places strong emphasis on the role of symbols (gestures, signs, and language) as core elements of this interaction.

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WELFARE STATE : A government system which provides a range of human services for its citizens.

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by white-collar or professional workers in the course of their jobs.

WORKING CLASS : A social class of industrial societies broadly composed of people involved in manual occupation. The bulk of these jobs are unskilled, poorly paid and provide few benefits or job security.

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SOC101 Important MCQS and Short Notes…

1. People either depend on their own self or on their social capital of friend:
   - **Kin networking fading and being replaced by friends networking**
   - declining size of family
   - conjugal family
   - Non of these

2.Women empowerment increase due to
   - increase in literacy
   - financial independence
   - in the level of literacy
   - **All of above**

3.Which one is by contrast , concern the psychological , social and cultural difference:
   - Sex
   - **Gender**
   - Individual
   - culture

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4.Which one is related with automatical and physiological difference that define male and female bodies:
   - Genes
   - **Sex**
   - Gender
   - Non of these

5 In 1961 the number of illiterates was _____ in Pakistan.
Select correct option:
   - 21 million
   - 23 million
   - **22 million**
   - 20 million

6.It is a common perception that violence is rarely committed by:
Select correct option:

- Men
- **Women**
- Children
- Old

7..Most distinctive function of Davis Moore thesis is:
Select correct option:

- Prestige
- Meritocracy
- Credentialism
- Conflict

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8.In 2003 the world population was growing at the rate of 1.3 percent and it was expected that it will take _____ to double it population.
Select correct option:

- 56 years
- 70 years
- **54 years**
- 50 years

9..People in _____ societies have been confined to their ancestral occupations and their social status has mostly been ascribed.
Select correct option:

- Open
- **Close**
- Modern
- Developed

10.Two married adults living together in a household without their children is known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Extended family
- Cohabitation
- **Conjugal family**

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- Individual family

11.Which of the following emerge in relation to perceived sex differences in society and in turn helps to shape those differences?
Select correct option:

- Sex roles
- **Gender identities**
- Gender roles
- Gender socialization

12.Which of the following processes create systems of ideas and practices about gender that vary across time and space?
Select correct option:

- Biological determinists
- **Social constructs**
- Masculinities
- Feminists

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13.Saving one's money to go for higher studies or to start a business is an example of:
Select correct option:

- **Principle of deferred gratification**
- Principle of future gratification
- Rule of deferred degradation
- None of the given options

14.Science can be defined as:
Select correct option:

- Belief based on a society's traditions
- Belief based on faith in ultimate truth
- **A logical system that bases knowledge on direct, systematic observation**
- A logical system that bases truth on political goals

15.Which one of the following is NOT the reason for developing formal organization?
Select correct option:

- Objectives
- Business purpose
- **Personal interest**
- A common goal

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16.The changes in population take place primarily due to the changes in:
Select correct option:

- Births
- Deaths
- Migration
- **All of the given options**

17.Formal organizations are usually _____ groups of people.
Select correct option:

- **Large**
- Small
- Dyad
- Control

18.Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?
Select correct option:

- Sharing
- Variability
- Transmitting
- **Learning**

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19.Cultural patterns those are widespread among a society's population are known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Ideal culture
- Real culture
- High culture
- **Popular culture**

20.Gender disparity in the estimated literacy rate shows that male -------- percent were literate in 2004

- 77
- 45
- **66**
- 92

21. Crude birth rate is

- **total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total population in that year / total birth rate in a specific year *100
- total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year
- total birth rate in a specific year + total population in that year

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22.Crude death rate is

- **total death in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total death in a specific year / total population in that year
- total population in that year - total death in a specific year
- total population in that year + total death in a specific year

23. Crude death rate is also known as

- **Mortality rates**
- Infant mortality rate
- life span
- Non of these

24. The maximum number of year that an individual could live

- **Life span**
- Life expectancy
- Birth rate
- Fertility

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25.Malthus published an essay on the principle of Population in

- 1799
- **1798**
- 1789
- 1790

26. Demographic data recorded by the government pertaining to all persons who live in a particular territory . It usually take place after

- 5year
- 7year
- **10year**
- 15year

27. How many stages in demographic transition

- 2
- 3
- **4**
- 5

28. During pre-industrial stage

- **high birth rate are balanced with high death rate and population size remain stable**.

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- low birth rate with high death rate and population become low
- high birth rate with high death rate population high
- non of these

29. The shift from high to low mortality and fertility is also know as
- Generic transition
- **Demographic transition**
- Social transition
- Cultural transition

30.Population growth show that the population in 1950
- 2.4 billion
- **2.5billion**
- 2.6 billion
- 2.7 billion

31. In 2003 Pakistan had a population of
- 158.6 million
- **148.6 million**
- 178.5 million
- 188.6 million

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32.Countries with zero population growth have
- **barrel shaped pyramid**
- bell shape pyramid
- squeezed shape pyramid
- conical shape pyramid

33. During the year 2004 literacy rate in the country has been
- 56%
- 53%
- **54%**
- 52%

34. 18.5 million people employed in Pakistan during
- **1970-71**
- 1970-72
- 1969-71
- 1968-75

35. How many times there were increased in unemployment during 1970-71

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- 6 times
- 7 times
- **8 times**
- 9 times

36.In 1961 there were ----------thousand primary school

- **44**
- 48
- 47
- 42

37. The primary school has increased to 170 thousand in

- 2000
- 2002
- 2004
- **2003**

38.A ------- is a formalized set of procedures to guide behavior

- Rules
- **Policy**
- Strategy
- Guideline

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39. TFR stands for

- Total formulation rate
- **Total fertility rate**
- Total fundamental rate
- Non of these

40. The study of interaction of living organisms and the natural environment is

- Sociology
- **Ecology**
- Anthropology
- Astrology

41. The Concept of cultural lag given by

- **W.F.Ogburn**
- Auguste Comte
- Karl Max
- Max Weber

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42. There are -------- important sources of cultural change

- 2
- 4
- 5
- **3**

43. The three important sources of cultural changes are

- **Invention , discovery , diffusion**
- creation , effusion , discovery
- Discovery , invention , effusion
- non of these

44. Divorce rate increase due to

- Women now are less dependent on men
- Romantic love often subsidies
- Individualism on the increase .people are looking for personal happiness
- **All of the above**

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SHORT NOTES

Question: What Is Culture?
Answer: Culture refers to the beliefs, values, behavior and material objects that, together, form a People's way of life. Culture has two basic components: nonmaterial culture, or the intangible creations of human society, and material culture, the tangible products of human society.

Question: What is the difference between society and culture?
Answer: Culture includes all the symbolic and material productions of people, groups, organizations, and institutions in society. Society refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share culture.

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Question: How social ranking can be explained?
Answer: Social ranking is an important feature found to one degree or another in all societies. The degree to which societies rank individuals however varies and results in varying amounts of inequality to be found in the world.

Question: What is sociology?
Answer: The truth is, there can be several definitions of what sociology is. The rather clinical definition, according to Webster's dictionary, is "the study of the development and structure of society and social relationships."" Textbooks usually describe sociology as "the scientific study of human society and social behavior" or something very similar to that. These are the formal definitions of sociology.

Question: How do sociologists do their research?
Answer: Sociologists do research in basically one of two ways: qualitatively and quantitatively. Doing research qualitatively means one would get data by observing human interaction (and sometimes participating in those events yourself), doing interviews, or studying documents or other sources of data first-hand. Quantitative work involves using statistical procedures and mathematical programs to come up with various numerical measures of the issue one is trying to analyze.

Question: What is social work?
Answer: Social work is the profession of helping individuals, families, groups or communities to enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable to that goal.

Question: What are the functions of families?
Answer: Families reduce competition for spouses. They also regulate the division of labor on the basis of gender. Families also meet the material, educational and emotional needs of children.

Question: What subjects or issues do sociologists deal with?
Answer: Human society itself is so complex and multidimensional; sociologists themselves deal with a wide variety of specific subjects and issues. A short list would include such issues as popular culture, the uses of language, social institutions, bureaucracies, social deviance and crimes, human sexuality, class differences, racial and

ethnic differences, gender differences, marriages and families, education, religion, economics and capitalism, types of political governments, social movements, population changes, and technology. Again, this is only a partial list of subject's sociologists study.

Question: What is status quo?
Answer: The existing conditions or circumstances. There are always those who are interested in maintaining the status quo since they are doing well due to it and others who oppose the status quo since it tends to exploit them or puts them in a disadvantaged position.

Question: Why is sociology important?
Answer: It's important because what we're dealing with here is the nature of human society and the social environment that we're all a part of. Sociology frequently deals with some of the most critical and controversial issues concerning us today. No matter how we may feel about these issues or even about each other, we can probably all agree that society is constantly changing and that the need to understand each other is more crucial now than ever. In this sense, that is where sociology and sociologists can hopefully contribute some useful knowledge and wisdom.

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Question: How is sociology different from anthropology?
Answer: Both sociology and anthropology study societies and cultures. Traditionally, anthropology was more likely to study hunting and gathering, herding, fishing, and other non-industrial societies, while sociology tended to focus more on industrial and post-industrial societies. There is also a whole division of anthropology called physical anthropology which examines teeth, bones, and other archeological evidence. Today, anthropologists may study aspects of contemporary culture in all types of societies. They are more likely than sociologists to use qualitative methods of research and less likely to use quantitative methods. Some sociologists use both qualitative and quantitative data. Not all sociologists pay a lot of attention to culture, but most social anthropologists could never ignore culture.

Question: What is the function of kinship?
Answer: Vertical Function: Kinship systems provide social continuity by binding together a number of generations Horizontal Function: Kinships provide social solidarity and continuity within the same generation as well.

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Question: How many residence patterns are there?
Answer: The most common types of residence patterns evidenced around the world are: Patrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the husband's father (most prevalent) Matrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the wife's father Avunculocal: the couple can live with or near the husband's mother's brother Ambilocal or bilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of either the wife or the husband Neolocal: Where economic circumstances permit, the couple can also establish a completely new residence of their own.

Question: What is Gender stratification?
Answer: Gender stratification contrasts the status assigned by different cultures on the basis of gender. It is important to release that status is itself a multidimensional notion involving issues of economic, social and political empowerment. Stratification on the basis of gender is a common phenomenon.

Question: What is theory?
Answer: A theory suggests a relationship between different phenomenons. Theories allow us to reduce the complexity of reality into an abstract set of principles, which serve as models to compare and contrasts different types of realities.

Question: Name and explain important types of societies?
Answer: Stratified societies, which are associated with the rise of civilization, range from open class societies, which permit high social mobility, to more rigid caste societies, which allow for little or no social mobility Class societies are associated with achieved status, the positions that the individual can choose or at least have some control over. Caste societies, on the other hand, are based on ascribed statuses into which one is born and cannot change.

Question: What are the prominent theories of stratification?
Answer: The Functionalists: Functionalists adopt a conservative position and maintain that social inequality exists because it is necessary for the functioning of society. Functionalists emphasize the integrative nature of stratification, which results in stability and social order. Conflict Theorists: Conflict theorists assume that the natural tendency of all societies is toward change and conflict. Conflict theorists believe that stratification

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exists because the upper classes strive to maintain their superior position at the expense of the lower classes.

Question: How cultural change occurs?
Answer: The two principal ways that cultures change are internally through the processes of invention and innovation and externally through the process of diffusion. It is generally recognized that the majority of cultural features (things, ideas, and behavior patterns) found in any society got there by diffusion rather than invention.

ABSOLUTE POVERTY : Poverty as defined in terms of the minimal requirements necessary to afford minimal standards of food, clothing, health care and shelter.

BUREAUCRACY : A formal organization marked by a clear hierarchy of authority, the existence of written rules of procedure, staffed by full-time salaried officials, and striving for the efficient attainment of organizational goals.

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CAPITALISM : An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution in which the goal is to produce profit.

ACHIEVED STATUS : A position attained through personal ability and effort.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION : Government programs intended to assure minorities and women of equal hiring or admission opportunities.

AGE STRUCTURE : The relative proportions of different age categories in a population.

AIR POLLUTION : Refers to the contamination of the atmosphere by noxious

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substances

ARRANGED MARRIAGE : Marriage based on the family ties rather than the couple's personal preferences.

ASCRIBED STATUS : A social position that is given at birth (such as race or sex).

CAPITALISTS : Those who own companies, or stocks and shares, using these to generate economic returns or profits.

CARRYING CAPACITY : The number of a species that a particular ecosystem can support without suffering irreversible deterioration

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CRUDE DEATH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of deaths per thousand population that occur annually in a given population.

CULTURAL LAG : A dysfunction in the sociocultural system caused by change occurring in one part of the system and the failure of another part of that system to adjust to the change. An example would be married women engaged in outside employment and the continuance of the domestic division of labor.

CULTURAL SUPERSTRUCTURE : Sociocultural materialism term used to refer to the shared symbolic universe within sociocultural systems. It includes such components as the art, music, dance, rituals, sports, hobbies and the accumulated knowledge base of the system

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CULTURAL TRANSMISSION : The socialization process whereby the norms and

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values of the group are internalized by individuals.

CULTURE : The values, norms and material goods shared by a given group. Your instructor prefers to restrict the term to refer to symbolic aspects (values and norms).

CULTURE OF POVERTY : The view that the poor have a different value system that contribute to their poverty.

ECONOMY : The organization of production and distribution of goods and services within a sociocultural system.

EDUCATION : The transmission of knowledge to members of society. The knowledge passed on is in the form of technical and cultural knowledge, technical and social skills, as well as the norms and values of the society.

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EDUCATION SYSTEM : The system of formalized transmission of knowledge and values operating within a given society.

EGALITARIAN FAMILY : Family arrangement in which power is shared more-or-less equally by both the wife and the husband.

EMIGRATION : The movement of people out of their native land to other countries.

ENDOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry within the same social category or group.

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ENVIRONMENT : The physical, biological and chemical restraints to which action is subject.

ETHNOCENTRISM : The tendency to judge other cultures by the standards one's own culture.

FECUNDITY : The number of children which is biologically possible for a woman to produce.

HIGHER EDUCATION : Usually refers to education beyond high school level, often in colleges or universities.

IDEOLOGY : Shared ideas or beliefs which serve to justify and support the interests of a particular group or organizations.

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IMMIGRATION : The settlement of people into a country in which they were not born.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE : Knowledge of a local community possessed by individuals who spend long periods of their lives in them.

MALTHUSIANISM : Thomas Malthus' theory of population dynamics, according to which population increase inevitably comes up against the 'natural limits' of food supply. Population grows geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8, 16,. . .) while food supply grows arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, . . .). The debate rages on, there are neo-malthusians and anti-malthusians among us today!

MARRIAGE : A socially approved sexual and economic relationship between two or more individuals.

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MATRILINEAL DESCENT : The tracing of kinship through only the female line

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MINORITY GROUP (OR ETHNIC MINORITY) : A group of people who are defined on the basis of their ethnicity or race. Because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics, they are singled out for unequal treatment within a society.

PROFESSIONS : Occupations requiring extensive educational qualifications, with high social prestige, subject to codes of conduct lay down by central bodies (or professional associations).

SELF (or SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS) : The individual's awareness of being a distinct social identity, a person separate from others. Human beings are not born with self-consciousness, but acquire an awareness of self as a result of early socialization.

SERIAL MONOGAMY : The process of contracting several marriages in succession marriage, divorce, and remarriage.

SEX : The biological categories of females and males.

SEX ROLE : The gender specific role behavior that a person learns as a member of a particular society.

SOCIAL MOBILITY : Movement between different social positions within a stratification system.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT : A large grouping of people who are organized to bring about, or to block, a a change in the sociocultural system.

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SOCIAL ROLE : The expected patterned behavior of an individual occupying a particular status position.

SOCIALIZATION : The lifelong processes through which humans develop an awareness of social norms and values, and achieve a distinct sense of self.

STIGMA : A symbol (or a negative social label) of disgrace that affects a person's social identity.

STRATIFICATION : The existence of structured inequalities in life chances between groups in society.

STRUCTURE : Sociological term to refer to all human institutions, groups and organizations.

SUBCULTURE : A group within the broader society that has values, norms and lifestyle distinct from those of the majority.

SURPLUS VALUE : Marx's concept for the value of an individual's labor power (calculated by the amount of value the labor contributes to the product minus the amount of money paid to the worker by the capitalist). The conventional name for this difference is profit--thus the whole capitalist system is based on "expropriating" surplus value (or stealing labor) from workers.

THIRD WORLD : Societies in which industrial production is only developed to a limited degree. Many of these societies were former colonies of industrial states. The majority of the world's population (over 70 percent) live in Third World countries.

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TRANSITIONAL CLASSES : Marx's term to refer to social classes based on previous relations of production which linger on in the beginning stages a new one--such as peasants or landowners of a feudal system which has become capitalist.

CAUSATION : A 'cause and effect' relationship exists wherever a change in one variable (the independent variable) induces change in another (the dependent variable). Causal factors in sociology include individual motivation as well as many external influences on human behavior that often go unrecognized.

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS : An objective awareness of the class system, including the common interests of people within your class.

COLONIALISM : The process whereby nations establish their political and economic rule over less powerful nations.

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COMMODITY RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is the destruction of property.

COMMUNICATION : The transmission of information from one individual or group to another.

COMMUNISM : A set of egalitarian political and economic ideas associated with Karl Marx in which the means of production and distribution system would be owned by the community. "Communism" as developed by Lenin and institutionalized throughout Eastern Europe (until 1990) and China bears little resemblance to Marx's vision.

DEVIANCE : Behaviors which do not conform to significant norms held by most of the members of a group or society. What is regarded as 'deviant' is highly variable across societies.

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DYSFUNCTION : Refers to an institution's negative impact (or harmful effect) on the sociocultural system.

ECOSYSTEM : A self-sustaining community of plants and animals within a natural environment.

ESTATE : A form of stratification established by law.

ETHNICITY : An ethnic group is one of a common cultural identity, separating them from other groups around them.

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FEMINISM : Advocacy of the social equality of the sexes.

FERTILITY : The average number of live born children produced by women of childbearing age in a particular society.

FORCES OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term to refer to the technology used to produce economic goods in a society.

FUNCTIONS : The ways in which a sociocultural trait contributes toward the maintenance or adaptation of the entire sociocultural system.

FUNCTIONALISM : A theoretical perspective that focuses on the way various parts of the social system contribute to the continuity of society as well as the affect the various parts have on one another.

GANG : An informal group of individuals that engage in common activities, many of these activities may be outside the law.

GHETTO : A section of a city occupied predominantly by members of a single racial or ethnic group, usually because of social or economic pressure.

HIDDEN CURRICULUM : Behavior or attitudes that are learned at school but which are not a part of the formal curriculum. For example, aspects of classism can often be "unintentionally" conveyed in learning materials.

INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down the social hierarchy from one generation to another.

KINSHIP : The network of social relationships which link individuals through common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.

LATENT FUNCTIONS : The unintended consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had a lot of unintended consequences on the governability of American cities

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LEGITIMACY : The generally held belief that a particular social institution is just and valid.

LIFE EXPECTANCY : The number of years a newborn in a particular society can expect to live. Also refers to the number of further years which people at any given age can, on average, expect to live.

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LIFE-SPAN : The maximum length of life that is biologically possible for a member of a given species.

MANAGERIAL CAPITALISM : A change in the control of capitalist enterprises from owners (which predominated in Marx's day) to control by (very well) salaried managers.

MANIFEST FUNCTION : The intended and known consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had the intended consequence of limiting (relatively) corruption by city officials

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MASS MEDIA : Forms of communication designed to reach a vast audience without any personal contact between the senders and receivers. Examples would include newspapers, magazines, video recordings, radio and television

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MATERIALISM : The view that 'material conditions' (usually economic and technological factors) have the central role in determining social change.

MECHANIZATION : The use of machinery to replace human labor.

MIDDLE CLASS : A social class broadly defined occupationally as those working in white-collar and lower managerial occupations; is sometimes defined by reference to income levels or subjective identification of the participants in the study.

MIGRATION : The movement of people from one country or region to another in order to settle permanently.

MORTALITY RATE : The number of deaths that occur in a particular population in a

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specified period of time (usually a year).

NATIONALISM : An individual's internalization of the set of beliefs and values expressing love, pride and identification with a given nation state. Ritual and symbols are important tools in fostering nationalism among the citizenry.

NEO-LOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the married couple lives apart from the place of residence of both the bride's and the husband's parents

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NORMS : Rules and expectations of conduct which either prescribes a given type of behavior, or forbids it.

NUCLEAR FAMILY : A basic family group consisting of married female and male parents and dependent children, living away from other relatives.

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OPEN LINEAGE FAMILY : A family system found in preindustrial Europe in which family relationships are closely intertwined with the local community.

POLITICAL PARTY : An organization of people with similar interests and attitudes established with the aim of achieving legitimate control of government and using that power to pursue a specific program.

POLYGYNY : A form of marriage in which a man may have more than one wife.

SECONDARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact without any emotional commitment to one another.

SECONDARY LABOR MARKET : Refers to the economic position of individuals

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engaged in occupations that provide insecure jobs, poor benefits and conditions of work.

SECULARIZATION : A process of decline in the social influence of religion.

UNCONSCIOUS : Freudian concept refering to motives and ideas unavailable to the conscious mind of the individual.

UNION : A social organization set up to represent the worker's interests in both the workplace and in the broader society as well.

UPPER CLASS : A social class roughly composed of the more affluent members of society, especially those who have great wealth, control over businesses or hold large numbers of stocks and shares.

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URBAN ECOLOGY : An analysis of urban life that examines the relationship between the city and its physical surroundings--based on an analogy with the adjustment of plants and organisms to the physical environment.

URBANIZATION : The increasing concentration of the human population into cities.

VALUES : Culturally defined standards held by human individuals or groups about what is desirable, proper, beautiful, good or bad that serve as broad guidelines for social life.

VARIABLE : A characteristic that varies in value or magnitude along which an object, individual or group may be categorized, such as income or age.

VERTICAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down a social stratification system.

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WELFARE : Government aid (in the form of services and money) to the poor.

WEALTH : Accumulated money and material possessions controlled by an individual, group or organization.

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH (ZPG) : Population stability achieved when each woman has no more than two children.

ACID RAIN : The increased acidity of rainfall which is caused by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from power plants and automobiles.

ADAPTATION : Refers to the ability of a sociocultural system to change with the demands of a changing physical or social environment. The process by which cultural elements undergo change in form and/or function in response to change in other parts of the system.

AGE GRADES : System found in some traditional cultures which group the population by sex and age. Age grades go through rites of passage, hold similar rights and have similar obligations.

AUTHORITY : Power that is attached to a position that others perceive as legitimate.

BUREAUCRATIZATION : Refers to the tendency of bureaucracies to refine their procedures to ever more efficiently attain their goals. More generally, refers to the process of secondary organizations taking over functions performed by primary groups

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CULTURAL PLURALISM : The more or less peaceful coexistence of multiple subcultures within a given society.

CULTURAL UNIVERSALS : Values or practices shared by all human cultures.

EXPERIMENT : A research method in which variables can be analyzed under carefully controlled conditions--usually within an artificial situation constructed by the researcher.

GESELLSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on loose personal ties, self interest, rationalization, and impersonality.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT : The accumulation of gasses in the atmosphere that act like the glass roof of a greenhouse, letting sunlight in but trapping the radiant heat.

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IDEAL TYPE : Weber's construct of a 'pure type', constructed by emphasizing logical or consistent traits of a given social item. The traits are defining ones, not necessarily desirable ones. Ideal types do not exist anywhere in reality, rather they are "measures" that we can use in comparing social phenomena. One example is Weber's ideal type of bureaucratic organization (which are anything but desirable). More widely used (and understood) examples would include "ideal democracy" and "ideal capitalism."

INCOME : Payment of wages usually earned from work or investments.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION : Economic production carried on through the use of machinery driven by inanimate sources of power.

INDUSTRIALIZATION : The continual expanding application of sophisticated technology designed to efficiently draw energy and raw materials out of the environment

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and fashion them for human use.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE : The number of infants who die during the first year of life, per thousand live births. Infant mortality rates have declined dramatically in industrial societies.

INFORMAL RELATIONS : Relations in organizations developed on the basis of personal connections. These ties are often used to pursue organizational goals instead of the formally recognized procedures

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IN-GROUP : A social group an individual belongs to and identifies with.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITALISM : A condition that exists when large institutions such as pension plans, banks, and insurance companies hold large shares of capitalistic enterprises.

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MEANS OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term referring to the means whereby the production of material goods is carried on in a society. Marx included in this concept both technology and the social relations among the producers (based on the ownership of that technology).

RACE : A socially defined category of people who share genetically transmitted physical characteristics.

RACISM : The attributing of characteristics of inferiority to a particular racial category. Racism is a specific form of prejudice focused on race.

REBELLION : Rebellions are aimed at removing particular rulers or regimes rather than bringing about significant structural changes in a society.

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RELATIVE POVERTY : Poverty defined by reference to the living standards of the majority in any given society.

RESEARCH METHODS : The diverse strategies used to gather empirical (factual) material in a systematic way.

REVOLUTION : A process of change involving the mobilizing of a mass social movement in order to radically transform the society.

RIOTS : An outbreak of collective violence directed against persons, property or both.

SOCIAL CHANGE : Alteration in social structures or culture over time.

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SOCIAL DARWINISM : An early and now largely discredited view of social evolution emphasizing the importance of "survival of the fittest" or struggle between individuals, groups, or societies as the motor of development. Social Darwinism became widely popular and was often used to justify existing inequalities.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION : A structural condition of society caused by rapid change in social institutions, norms, and values.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION : Theories of social change which generally hold that human societies move from simple to complex forms of organization.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS : Major structural entitities in sociocultural systems that address a basic need of the system. Institutions involve fixed modes of behavior backed

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by strong norms and sanctions that tend to be followed by most members of a society.

STEREOTYPE : A rigid and inflexible image of the characteristics a group. Stereotypes attribute these characteristics to all individuals belonging to that group.

ASSIMILATION : A minority group's internalization of the values and norms of the dominant culture.

CASTE : A closed form of stratification in which an individual's status is determined by birth and cannot be changed.

CIVIL DISORDERS : Social conflict (such as riots) that the government becomes involved in to restore public order.

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CIVIL RIGHTS : Legal rights held by all citizens in a given state.

CLAN : A broad extended kin group found in many preindustrial societies.

CLASS : Most sociologists use the term to refer to socioeconomic differences between groups of individuals which create differences in their life chances and power.

COMMUNAL RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is other groups (usually other race or ethnic groups).

COMMUNITY : A group of people who share a common sense of identity and interact

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with one another on a sustained basis.

CONFLICT : A clash of interest (sometimes escalating to active struggle) between individuals, groups or society.

CULTURAL MATERIALISM : A macro-social theory that attempts to account for the similarities and differences between sociocultural systems by focusing on the environmental constraints to which human action is subject. Your instructor uses a variant of this theory constantly

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DEMOGRAPHY : The scientific study of human population--including size, growth, movement, density, and composition.

DEPENDENCY THEORY : The thesis that many Third World countries cannot control major aspects of their economic life because of the dominance of industrialized societies.

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DEVIANT SUBCULTURE : A subculture which has values and norms which differ substantially from those of the majority in a society.

DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION : Theory of crime and delinquency that holds that deviance is learned as a result of long-term interaction with others.

DIFFERENTIATION : The development of increasing complexity and division of labor within sociocultural systems.

DIFFUSION : The spread of cultural traits from one sociocultural system to another.

DISCRIMINATION : The denial of equal access to social resources to people on the basis of their group membership.

DIVISION OF LABOR : The specialization of work tasks or occupations. All societies have some division of labor based on age and sex. But with the development of industrialism the division of labor becomes far more complex which affects many parts of the sociocultural system.

EXOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry outside their social category or group.

EXTENDED FAMILY : A family group consisting of more than two generations of the same kinship line living either within the same household or, more usually in the west, very close to one another.

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FAMILY : A group of individuals related to one another by blood ties, marriage or adoption. Members of families form an economic unit, the adult members of which are responsible for the upbringing of children. All societies involve some form of family, although the form the family takes is widely variable. In modern industrial societies the main family form is the nuclear family, although a variety of extended family relationships are also found.

FAMILY OF ORIENTATION : The family into which an individual is born.

FEMININITY : The characteristic behaviors expected of women in a given culture.

GEMEINSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on close and personal ties and traditional norms and values.

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GENDER : Socially defined behavior regarded as appropriate for the members of each sex.

GLOBALIZATION : The development of extensive worldwide patterns of economic relationships between nations.

GREEN REVOLUTION : The tremendous increase in farming productivity that occurred beginning in the 1950s with the application of pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers and the development of plant varieties especially bred to respond to these chemical inputs.

HUNTING AND GATHERING SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based primarily on hunting animals and gathering edible plants.

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HYPOTHESIS : A tentative statement about a given state of affairs that predicts a relationship between the variables, usually put forward as a basis for empirical testing.

IMPERIALISM : The establishing of colonial empires in which domination is both political and economic.

INSTINCT : A genetically fixed pattern of complex behavior (that is, beyond reflex) which appears in all normal animals within a given species. The behavior of humans is not instinctual.

INTERNAL COLONIALISM : The economic exploitation of a group within a society whereby their labor is sold cheap and they are made to pay dear for products and services.

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LONGEVITY : A long duration of life Or a long tenure in an organization.

MASCULINITY : The characteristic forms of behavior expected of men in any given culture.

MASTER STATUS : A position that is so central to the identity of the individual that it overshadows all other statuses.

MATRIARCHY : Social organization in which females dominate males.

MODE OF PRODUCTION : The technology and the practices employed for expanding or limiting basic subsistence production, especially the production of food and other forms of energy. Examples would include the technology of subsistence, technological/environmental relationships, and work patterns.

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MODERNIZATION : The process of general social change brought about by the transition from an agrarian to an industrial mode of production.

NEO-COLONIALISM : The informal dominance of some nations over others by means of unequal conditions of economic exchange (as between industrial and Third World countries)..

ORGANIZED CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by organizations established as businesses.

PASTORAL SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based on domesticated animals

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PEASANTS : People in agrarian societies who produce food from the land, using traditional farming methods of plow and animal power. Farm workers in agrarian societies.

PEER GROUP : A friendship group with common interests and position composed of individuals of similar age.

POLITICS : Attempts to influence governmental activities

POLLUTION : One of the principal constraints of the environment. Refers to the contamination of soil, water, or air by noxious substances

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POLYANDRY : A form of marriage in which a woman may have more than one husband.

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PRIMARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact on an intimate basis. They perform many functions such as regulating production, reproduction, socialization, education, and enforcing social discipline. Examples include family, community, voluntary organizations, and friendship networks.

RATIONALIZATION : Weber's concept to refer to the process by which modes of precise calculation based on observation and reason increasingly dominate the social world. Rationalization is a habit of thought that replaces tradition, emotion, and values as motivators of human conduct. Bureaucracy is a particular case of rationalization applied to human social organization.

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RECIPROCITY : A system of the exchange of goods based on social ties.

RELIGION : A set of beliefs involving symbols regarded as sacred, together with ritual practices in which members of the community engage.

RITUAL : Formalized ceremonial behavior in which the members of a group or community regularly engage.

SAMPLING : Taking a small representative part of a population for purposes of drawing inferences from the analysis of the sample characteristics to the population as a whole.

SANCTION : A reward for conformity or a punishment for nonconformity that reinforces socially approved forms of behavior.

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SAPIR-WHORF HYPOTHESIS : The conjecture that people perceive their world through the framework of language.

SCAPE GOATING : Blaming, punishing, or stigmatizing a relatively powerless individual or group for wrongs that were not of their doing.

SCIENCE : The application of systematic methods of observation and careful logical analysis; the term also refers to the body of knowledge produced by the use of the scientific method.

SECONDARY GROUP : A group of individuals who do not know each other on a personal level interacting in pursuit of a goal.

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SOCIAL FORCES : The term refers to the fact that society and social organizations exert an influence on individual human behavior.

SOCIAL GROUPS : Two or more individuals who interact in systematic ways with one another and share a high degree of common identity. Groups may range in size from dyads to large-scale societies.

SOCIOBIOLOGY : An approach which attempts to explain the social behavior of humans in terms of biological principles.

SOLID WASTE : Refers to the accumulation of noxious substances.

STATE : Government institutions ruling over a given territory, whose authority is backed by law and the ability to use force.

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STATUS : A social position within a society. The term can also refer to the social honor or prestige which a particular individual or group is accorded by other members of a society.

SYMBOL : One item used to meaningfully represent another--as in the case of a flag which symbolizes a nation.

TABOO : A sociocultural prohibition on some act, person, place, animal, or plant.

TECHNOLOGY : The application of logic, reason and knowledge to the problems of exploiting raw materials from the environment. Social technologies employ the same thought processes in addressing problems of human organization. Technology involves the creation of material instruments (such as machines) used in human interaction with nature as well as social instruments (such as bureaucracy) used in human organization

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TERRORISM : The use of violence to achieve political ends. Many would restrict the definition to include only those acts committed by non-government groups, but state terrorism is also a major factor in the social world.

THEORY : Summary statements of general principles which explain regularly observed events.

TRADITIONAL STATES : Societies in which the production base is agriculture or pastoralism.

CONFORMITY : Human behavior which follows the established norms of a group or society. The bulk of human behavior is of a conforming nature as people accept and internalize the values of their culture or subculture

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CONSENSUS : Agreement on basic social values by the members of a group or society.

CONTRADICTION : Marx's term to refer to mutually antagonistic tendencies within institutions or the broader society such as those between profit and competition within capitalism.

CORPORATIONS : A legally recognized organization set up for profit--the powers and liabilities of the organization are legally separate from the owners or the employees.

CRIME : Any action that violates criminal laws established by political authority.

CRUDE BIRTH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of births per thousand population within a given year.

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DEFORESTATION : The removal of all trees from an area

DEMOCRACY : A form of government that recognizes the citizen as having the right to participate in political decision-making, or to elect representatives to government bodies.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION : A stabilization of population level in industrial society once a certain level of economic prosperity has been reached. Population is thought to stabilize because of economic incentives on families to limit the number of children.

DENSITY : A measure of human crowding usually expressed as the number of people per square mile.

ECOLOGY : The study of the system of relationships between organisms and their environment.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE : Comte and Durkheim both refer to the fact that in societies with a high division of labor individuals depend more on others to produce most of the goods they need to sustain their lives.

FAMILY OF PROCREATION : The family we create through marriage.

LAW : A written rule established by a political authority and backed by government.

MARXISM : Contemporary social theory deriving its main elements from Marx's ideas.

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Marxist theory strongly emphasizes class struggle and material causation.

MATRILOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the husband is expected to live near to the wife's parents

MONOGAMY : A form of marriage that joins one male and one female at any given time.

MORES : Norms that have strong moral significance, violation of which cause strong social reaction (murder, sexual molestation of children).

OBJECTIVITY : Objectivity means striving as far as possible to reduce or eliminate bias in the conduct of research.

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ORGANIZATION : A large group of individuals that is formally organized for the purpose of attaining a goal.

PATRIARCHY : Social organization that structures the dominance of men over women.

PATRILINEAL DESCENT : The practice of tracing kinship only through the male line.

POLYGAMY : A form of marriage in which a person may have more than one spouse.

POSITIVISM : A philosophical position according to which there are close ties between the social and natural sciences, which share a common logical framework.

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POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY : A society based on the production of services and information rather than material goods.A notion advocated by those who believe that the industrial order is passing.

POWER : The ability to achieve aims or further the interests you hold even when opposed by others.

POWER ELITE : According to C. Wright Mills the power elite are men in the highest positions of government, corporations and the military who hold enormous power in modern industrial societies.

PREJUDICE : The holding of unfounded ideas about a group, ideas that are resistant to change.

PRESTIGE : Social respect accorded to an individual or group because of the status of their position.

PRIMARY DEVIANCE : The deviant act itself, the violation of a norm.

PRIMARY GROUP : A typically small group of individuals standing in an enduring personal relationship to one another examples would include parents, spouse, or close friends.

SOCIALISM : An economic system in which the means of production and distribution of goods and services are publically owned.

SOCIETY : A society is a group of people who live in a particular territory, are subject to a common system of political authority, and share a common culture.

SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION : A term used by C. Wright Mills that refers to the application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions.

SOCIOLOGY : The study of human behavior and societies, giving particular emphasis to the industrialized world.

SURVEY : A questionnaire or interview.

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM : A theoretical approach in sociology which focuses on social reality as constructed through the daily interaction of individuals and places strong emphasis on the role of symbols (gestures, signs, and language) as core elements of this interaction.

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WELFARE STATE : A government system which provides a range of human services for its citizens.

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by white-collar or professional workers in the course of their jobs.

WORKING CLASS : A social class of industrial societies broadly composed of people involved in manual occupation. The bulk of these jobs are unskilled, poorly paid and provide few benefits or job security.