# SOC101 Introduction to Sociology

## Mid Term Examination – Spring 2006

**Time Allowed: 90 Minutes**

## INSTRUCTIONS:

## Please read the following instructions carefully before attempting any question:

- All questions are compulsory.
- This exam consists of **10** Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) carrying **1** mark each, **5** fill in the blanks carrying 1 mark each, **5** Short Questions carrying **3** marks each and **1** Descriptive Question carrying 10 marks.
- You are required to show all the working of short questions as well as descriptive question.
- This examination is closed book, closed notes, closed neighbors.
- Do not ask any questions about the contents of this examination from anyone.
- You may wish to pace yourself with your own watch, but the Supervisor will be the official timekeeper of the test.
- Failure to comply with the supervisor's directions will result in your test being cancelled. Please comply with supervisor's directions to avoid any unpleasant event.

**Question No. 1** **Marks : 1**

The behavior of one who fills a particular status is called _____.

An ascribed status
An achieved s tatus
Role conflict
Role

**Question No. 2** **Marks : 3**

Explain secondary groups with reference to Pakistani society.

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**Question No. 3** **Marks : 1**

An exaggerated group shared image of another group or category is called _____.

**Question No. 4** **Marks : 1**

_____ is the process in which researcher spell out the procedure for data collection.

**Question No. 5** **Marks : 1**

_____ Paradigm sees society as an arena of in-equality.

Structure Functional
Conflict
Symbolic interaction
None of the given options

**Question No. 6** **Marks : 1**

There was no sociology as a distinct discipline before the _____.

17 th century
18 th century
19 th century
20 th century

**Question No. 7** **Marks : 3**

Define the concept of “Closed Social System” in context of Pakistani society.

**Question No. 8** **Marks : 1**

People and groups that influence our self-concept, attitudes and behavior are called

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_____

Agents of democratization
Agents of change
Agents of socialization
Agents of politicization

**Question No. 9** **Marks : 1**

The branch of sociology that deals with the crimes is called _____

Epistemology
Criminology
Socio-biology
None of the given options

**Question No. 10** **Marks : 1**

The theory of class conflict was proposed by_____

Karl Marx
Emile Durkhiem
Robert K. Merton
Herbert Spenser

**Question No. 11** **Marks : 3**

What is meant by stereotypes? Give example.

**Question No. 12** **Marks : 3**

Durkheim said Deviance is functional, in that context, describe anyone function of deviance.

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**Question No. 13** **Marks : 1**

---------- is a recognized social position that an individual occupies in a social situation.

**Question No. 14** **Marks : 1**

Gender is _____

Biological construction
Social construction
Socio-biological construction
None of the given options

**Question No. 15** **Marks : 1**

The concept of social integration was proposed by _____

Karl Marx
Emile Durkhiem
Robert K. Merton
Herbert Spenser

**Question No. 16** **Marks : 10**

In the light of “Understanding the Socialization Process” discuss the Charles H. Cooley’s theory of looking Glass Self in context of your local social settings.

**Question No. 17** **Marks : 1**

Invention, discovery and diffusion are the agents of _____

Socialization
Culture

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Cultural change
Conflict

**Question No. 18** **Marks : 3**

What is meant by normative organizations? Give at least two examples of normative organizations functioning in Pakistan.

**Question No. 19** **Marks : 1**

_____ is a behaviour expected of someone who holds a particular status.

**Question No. 20** **Marks : 1**

_____ Paradigm sees society as an arena of in-equality that generates conflict and change.

**Question No. 21** **Marks : 1**

Considering others' culture as superior to one's own is called _____

Positivism
Ethnocentrism
Xeno-centrism
None of the given options

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