

SOC401

Final Term Examination – Spring 2006

Time Allowed: 150 Minutes

Question No. 1

Marks : 1

The potential of generalization and mutual learning is a limited principle that depends only on scientific knowledge.

- True
- False

Question No. 2

Marks : 3

Economically based ideologies include _____.

- Mercantilism
- Communism
- Free Trade
- All of the given options

Question No. 3

Marks : 3

It is important not to confuse the term minority with ethnic group. Ethnic groups may be either a minority or a majority in a population. Support this statement by narrating an example from past related society?

Question No. 4

Marks : 1

Every society has an ideology that forms the basis of the public opinion or common sense. Being a student of cultural anthropology how will you describe the notion of ideology?

Question No. 5

Marks : 1

Chiefdoms have information that can be used to form a political unit.

- True
- False

Question No. 6

Marks : 1

In Thematic Appreciation Test, an individual interprets him/her by projecting his/her own _____.

- Ideas
- Concepts
- Personalities
- Realities

Question No. 7

Marks : 1

_____ is a specialized form of cultural diffusion between two cultures.

- Acculturation
- Ethnic diversity
- Ethnocentrism
- Ideal Culture

Question No. 8

Marks : 1

_____ is a social pressure which helps a common person to avoid censure and rejection.

- Wealth
- Prestige
- Public opinion
- Political influence

Question No. 9

Marks : 1

Political organizations have a monopoly to use power, enforce laws and collect taxes.

- True
- False

Question No. 10

Marks : 3

Local knowledge can be a holistic counter-model to _____.

- Research
- Ethnographies
- Scientific knowledge
- Emic views

Question No. 11

Marks : 3

Nation is a group of _____ sharing a common symbolic identity, culture history and religion.

- Organizations
- Class
- People
- Crowd

Question No. 12

Marks : 10

_____ qualities are determined at birth and are based on family background.

Question No. 13

Marks : 1

_____ demonstrated conclusively that biological race and culture is not the same thing.

- Radcliff-Brown
- E. B. Tylor
- Lewis Henry
- Friedrich Engels

Question No. 14

Marks : 1

_____ has a formal and permanent political structure.

- Chiefdoms
- Bands
- Tribal
- None of the given options

Question No. 15

Marks : 1

Local and scientific knowledge are neither completely different nor entirely the same; they display both commonalities and differences. Discuss in detail.

Question No. 16

Marks : 1

Patrilocal residence is common in patrilineal cultures. Enlist any three most common types of residence patterns evidenced around the world.

Question No. 17

Marks : 1

_____ ensures that people have been taught their social norms.

Question No. 18

Marks : 10

_____ is the process by which one racial or ethnic minority is absorbed into other wider society.

1. Assimilation
2. Pluralism
3. Independence
4. Diffusion

Question No. 19

Marks : 1

Anthropologists believe that culture affects individual's personalities. Explain this with reference to the David Riesman's theory of three common types of personalities.

Question No. 20

Marks : 1

Song Dance used by Inuit to solve the rising disputes.

- True
- False

Question No. 21

Marks : 1

_____ is the term, which states that all cultures are equal, but not necessarily alike.

- Relativism
- Parallelism
- Socialism
- Communism

Question No. 22

Marks : 1

Anthropologists believe that child rearing practices are ____ _ .

- Adaptive
- Non-adaptive
- Natural
- Personal

Question No. 23

Marks : 1

All forms of political organization must provide means for ____ _ .

Question No. 24

Marks : 1

_____ is the aspect of political organization that is found in almost all societies.

- Count decisions
- Creating and maintaining social order
- Mediators
- Reciprocity

Question No. 25

Marks : 3

Praise or social approval is a positive social _____ that rewards people for behaving in socially expectable ways.

- Belief
- Identity

- Norm
- Control

Question No. 26

Marks : 1

State systems have the greatest amount of _____.

- Political integration,
- Specialized political roles
- Maintain authority on basis of ideology.
- All of the given options

Question No. 27

Marks : 1

Biologically we are extremely heterogeneous species.

- True
- False

Question No. 28

Marks : 1

The parts of a culture are _____ ;whenever change comes in one part of a culture, it also brings changes in other parts of the given culture.

Question No. 29

Marks : 1

Land, labor and capital investments are _____ .

Question No. 30

Marks : 1

Planned programs of change have been introduced into developing countries for the benefit of _____.

- Local language
- Local trends
- Local people
- Local kinsmen

Question No. 31

Marks :1

Some societies can maintain their cultural boundaries through the exclusive use of language, food and clothing. Some societies resist change in their culture. Discuss.

Question No. 32

Marks : 1

Specimens of Mughal's architecture present the tremendous power of Mughal rulers. How architecture and other forms of art contribute to the longevity of society?