

1. Who is the author of the concept of the human mind being an aggregation of three interconnected components: "Id", "Ego", and "Superego". **Freud**
2. A document containing a theoretical substantiation of methodological approaches and methodological techniques for studying a certain phenomenon or process is called: **Analytical report/Research methodology/the program of sociological research**
3. The main purpose of all social institutions is ... **to counteract evil tendencies**
4. What social institution corresponds to the need to ensure the reproduction and development of society through the organized transfer of social experience in the form of knowledge, skills and abilities : **Institute of education?**
5. The dysfunction of a social institution is manifested in the following : **The Institute ceases to meet the needs of society**
6. Which of the following scientists developed the theory of the evolutionary development of society? **Spencer**
7. "Closed" refers to such questions of a sociological questionnaire, where .. **provides respondents with a fixed number of responses from which to choose an answer**
8. The method of collecting sociological data, in which text messages are the sources of information, is called: **Content analysis of documents**
9. Decline in the birth rate, child homelessness, juvenile delinquency are manifestations of the dysfunction of the institution.. **family institute**
10. In a pre-industrial society, most of the emerging social needs are satisfied by the institution... **family institute**
11. The concept of "anomie" was introduced into science by... **Durkheim**
12. Repeated research in order to study the changes occurring in any group of people over a certain period of time is called: **longitudinal study**
13. According to Durkheim, the concept of "anomie" means : **deviation from established norms**
14. What is the social sanction? **Social punishments and rewards that promote norms**
15. What is the "social norm"? **Generally recognized rules, patterns of behavior, standards of activity designed to ensure the orderliness, stability and stability of social interaction of individuals and social groups**
16. Representative of the biological approach to the explanation of deviance : **C Lombroso**
17. Deviant acts punishable by law are defined by the term : **Crime**

18. Author of the sociological work "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" : **Max Weber**
19. Author of the sociological work "Economic ethics of world religions" : **Max Weber**
20. Stigmatization theory explains deviant behavior as : **labeling process**
21. Author of "Suicide. Sociological study" **E. Durkheim**  
**Author of work Suicide. Sociological study**
22. Stance of the society when there are no generally accepted behavior standards, and the system of value and norms is destroyed : **anomie**
23. Author of the work "Course of Positive Philosophy" **Auguste Comte**
24. Representatives of the psychological theory of deviance are : **Freud, Fromm**
25. Deviant behavior is **behavior that violate social rules and norms.**
26. What is the object of the sociology? **society**
27. Who implemented term sociology into the scientific circulation? **A.Comte**
28. What is the social structure? **anomie**
29. Which of the following stratification systems is open? **Class**
30. Socialization is **the process of internalizing the norms and ideologies of society**
31. Any set of people selected according to socially significant criteria : **social group**
32. A person who is interviewed in a sociological study is called: **respondent**
33. Promotion is an example of" **Upward social mobility / Rising**
34. Small social group connected by kinship and marriage : **Family**
35. The functions of the family do not include : **Ideological**
36. The transfer of social experience from parents to children is performed by such a function of the family as : **Socialization**
37. Keyword in determining: "..... - is the process of assimilation by individuals of samples of behavior, social norms and values, non-accredited for successful functioning in society": **socialization**
38. The central concept of sociology K. Marx is: **socio-economic formation**

39. Recognition oneself, relating oneself to another subject, group, social image in the process of socialisation is called... **Identification**
40. The author of the concept of "social mobility" : **P. Sorokin**
41. Movements of individuals in the system of social hierarchy, accompanied by an increase or decrease in social status : **Vertical mobility**
42. Displacement of individuals in the social hierarchy system, accompanied by an increase in social status : **Upward mobility**
43. A type of social mobility in which there is no increase or decrease in the social status of an individual : **Horizontal mobility**
44. Bankruptcy is an example : **Downward social mobility**
45. Promotion is an example : **Horizontal social mobility**
46. Who introduced the concept of "ideal type" into sociology? **Max Weber**
47. Suicides committed in the name of duty, E. Durkheim calls : **Altruistic**
48. E. Durkheim considered the main indicator of progress : **Transition from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity**
49. The founder of positivism in sociology is **Auguste Comte**
50. Type of stratification system in which gender, age and physical data form the basis of differentiation : **Physico-genetic**
51. A type of stratification system based on direct violence and coercion. Social groups differ in the presence or absence of civil rights and property rights : **Slaveholding stratification**
52. Type of stratification system in which the basis of differentiation is the religious and ethnic division of labor : **Caste**
53. The characteristic features of an industrial society do NOT include ... **Syncretism**
54. Type of stratification system in which the basis of differentiation is ranks in the power hierarchy : **Ethacratia**
55. Type of stratification system in which the basis of differentiation is occupation and qualification : **Socio-professional stratification**
56. Type of stratification system in which the basis of differentiation is the amount of income and property : **Class**

57. The historical type of stratification system, the main structural element of which is a closed social group, belonging to which is determined solely by the birth of a person, is: **Estate stratification system**
58. Author of the concept "Vertical circulation channels" : **Sorokin**
59. What are the two types of vertical social mobility? **Upward and downward**
60. A form of relationship between a man and a woman, sanctioned and regulated by society, which determines their rights and obligations in relation to each other. **Marriage**
61. The transfer of social experience from parents to children is performed by such a function of the family as... **Socialization**
62. Which of the representatives of world sociology is the author of the work " The Division of Labour in Society " : **Emile Durkheim**
63. An example of a qualitative sociological (group) research is: **Focus group**
64. The idea of the historical process as a transition from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity, based on a deepening division of labor and social differentiation, belongs to: **Emile Durkheim**
65. A social process that involves a qualitative transformation of the entire system of social relations, up to the breaking of the established orders and the formation of new ones, is ...
66. Which definition of sociology is more exact?
67. The most common method of collecting sociological information is:
68. The source of information, the unit of information in the collection of sociological data by the method of content analysis is:
69. The question of a sociological questionnaire, to which the respondent must independently formulate the content of his answer, is called
70. A form of indirect telephone polling : **telephone survey**
71. Researcher who argued that childhood experience plays a decisive role in family socialization
72. The sociometric method is
73. The expert survey is : **A survey in which respondents are specialists who are competent in a particular field of work ??**
74. The concept of "gender" in sociology means

75. A sampling is defined as **A specially selected part of the objects of the general population, acting as objects of observation?**
76. Friends relate to : **to the primary social group**
77. Preliminary study method to verify and adjust all elements of the main study:
78. Type of question offering the respondent the choice of one of the lists of responses provided:  
**Closed**
79. The method of collecting primary sociological information by directly recording events and processes taking place under certain conditions and entering them in the diary is:  
**Observation**
80. In what concept is a person considered as a three-level education (id, ego, super-ego)?  
**Psychoanalytic concept of personality**
81. The founder of understanding sociology is : **Max Weber**
82. Which philosophical direction is represented by M.Weber : **Understanding sociology**
83. Number of sample units : **Sample size**
84. Research that allows to get information about the motivations of behavior, attitudes of people, that is to get an answer to the question: «Why?» are called : **analytical research**
85. Research into objective, quantifiable characteristics of human behaviour is called :  
**Quantitative**
86. A survey using a manual questionnaire is called: **survey**
87. Ethnic diaspora is **Used to describe the communities of a given ethnic group living outside their homeland and for the purpose of this class it dealt with African communities.**
88. Ethnic assimilation is **the vehicle through which the social identities of race, class, sex, and nationality can be displaced by the individual's embrace of the modern era**
89. Ethnic sociology studies **a very complex area of national-ethnic relations**
90. Ethnos is **Historically stable population with specific cultural characteristics, common language and personality traits as well as identity**
91. Type of family according to the criterion of leadership, in which a man dominates :  
**Patriarchal**
92. Family type characterized by living together for several generations : **Extended Family**

93. What the family is NOT : **Quasigroup**
94. Type of family according to the criterion of leadership, in which a woman dominates : **Matriarchal**
95. A form of marriage that is the union of one man and one woman : **Monogamy**
96. A form of religious organization that is an autonomous, highly centralized institution that is hierarchical and widespread : **Church**
97. A form of religious organization, which is a closed group that has arisen within a religious movement recognized by society as an opposition movement : **Sect**
98. An early form of religion, the belief in the existence of a supernatural connection, a relationship between a group of people and some kind of animal or plant : **totemism**
99. The process by which beliefs in the supernatural and related rituals are questioned and the institution of religion loses its social influence : **Secularization**
100. A form of religion that is a system of many gods : **Polytheism**
101. A system of forced racial segregation : **Apartheid**
102. "The father of modern racism, proposed the existence of just three races: white (Caucasian), black (Negroid) and yellow (Mongoloid)" **Count Joseph Arthur de Gobineau**
103. Race is used to classify individuals or groups of people : **Racialization**
104. Members of this group are disadvantaged when compared with the dominant group - a group possessing more wealth, power and prestige - and have some sense of group solidarity, of belonging together : **Minority group**
105. Immigrants abandon their original customs and practices, moulding their behaviour to the values and norms of the majority : **Assimilation**
106. Max Weber made detailed studies of Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism and ancient Judaism, he wrote extensively about the impact of Christianity on the history of the West in his book called... **The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism**
107. A belief in spirits or ghosts, thought to populate the same world as human beings : **Animism**
108. A belief in many gods : **Polytheism**
109. A large group of kin, or relatives, which could include grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins living in one household : **Extended family**

110. Nuclear family is : **A heterosexual couple with one or more children living in a single household.**
111. Marrying someone of similar race or ethnicity, class, education, religion, region, or nationality : **Endogamy**
112. Marrying someone from a different social group : **Exogamy**
113. A system of marriage that allows men to have multiple wives : **Polygyny**
114. A system of marriage that allows women to have multiple husbands : **Polyandry**
115. Living together as a romantically involved, unmarried couple : **Cohabitation**
116. Washing the dishes, fixing the gutters, cooking the dinners and etc are the examples of ... (when generally achieve a tangible goal in family) : **instrumental tasks of family**
117. Remembering relatives' birthdays, playing Chutes and Ladders with the kids and etc are the examples of ... (when generally achieve emotional or relational goals in family) : **expressive tasks of family**
118. A process when members of a given society are categorized and divided into groups, which are then placed in a social hierarchy : **Social stratification**
119. Unequal distribution of wealth, power, and prestige results : **Social Inequality / Global stratification**
120. The most extreme system of social stratification, relegates people to the status of property, mainly for the purpose of providing labor for the slave owner : **Slavery**
121. A form of social stratification in which status is determined by one's family history and background and cannot be changed : **Caste System**
122. A system of stratification practiced primarily in capitalist societies, ranks groups of people according to their wealth, property, power, and prestige. It is also referred to by sociologists as socioeconomic status : **Social class**
123. Movement within the stratification system of a particular society, whether it's a small town, a state or nation, or the entire world : **Social mobility**
124. A mobility, which is fairly common, refers to the changing of jobs within a class: a therapist who shifts careers so that he can teach college : **Horizontal social mobility**
125. A movement up or down the social ladder, and thus is often called upward or downward mobility : **Vertical Social Mobility (Social Mobility Type)**
126. An angry comment is an example of ... sanction : **informal, negative**

127. Violation of norms that does not result in any long-term effects on the individual's self-image or interactions with others : **primary deviance**
128. A behavior that violates official law and is punishable through formal sanctions : **crime**
129. Author of structural strain theory : **Robert Merton**
130. The regulation and enforcement of norms : **Social Control**
131. The three major sociological paradigms that offer explanations for the motivation behind deviance and crime : **Theoretical Perspectives on Deviance**

Functionalists point out that deviance is a social necessity since it reinforces norms by reminding people of the consequences of violating them. Violating norms can open society's eyes to injustice in the system. Critical sociologists argue that crime stems from a system of inequality that keeps those with power at the top and those without power at the bottom. Feminist sociologists emphasize that gender inequalities play an important role in determining what types of acts are actually regarded as criminal. Symbolic interactionists focus attention on the socially constructed nature of the labels related to deviance. Crime and deviance are learned from the environment and enforced or discouraged by those around us.

132. A student has a habit of talking on their cell phone during class. One day, the professor stops the lecture and asks the student to respect others in the class by turning off the phone. In this situation, the professor used \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain social control.  
**Informal negative sanctions**
133. Societies practice social control to maintain : **Social Order**
134. Amount of physical, mental, and social effort used to produce goods and services in an economy : **Labor**
135. Unskilled labor **a cashier; earns the lowest wages**
136. Author of the work "The division of labour" : **Durkheim**
137. A set of vacancies opened in a certain period at state enterprises:
138. Causes of migration : **push and pull factors**
139. Migration by social, political or religious oppression causes : **Push factors**
140. Demographic structure change is a consequence of **economic development, social welfare**
141. Migration by better educational and health opportunities causes : **Pull factors**



142. Movement of people from one geographic area to another for the purposes of resettling : **migration**
143. Two main authors on sociological perspectives of labor **BENGT FURÅKER**
144. Internal migration **is a moving destination within a country.**
145. Seasonal migration is
146. Migration by overcrowding, lack of sanitation and resource crunch causes : **Push factors**
147. Formal social control is **exercised by institutions that ostensibly follow standardized rules and procedures to control their members. Characteristics of Formal Control**
148. Informal social control is **Norms; used by people to casually enforce social**
149. Law of 3 stages by A. Comte **(1) the theological stage, (2) the metaphysical stage, and (3) the positive stage.**
150. Which of the following best describes sociology as a subject? **The study of society and social interaction**
151. Which founder of sociology believed societies changed due to class struggle? **Marx**
152. Process of learning the roles, statuses, and values necessary for participation in social institutions : **Socialization**
153. The theory which focuses on how socialization reinforces unequal power arrangements : **Conflict theory**
154. The author of the book "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" : **Max Weber**
155. Macrosociology : **is the study of the outside influences on human societies on a wide scale. It focuses on the larger societies, communities, and organizations that individuals live in.**
156. Microsociology : **Small-scale sociological analysis that studies the behavior of people in face-to-face social interactions and small groups to understand what they do, say, and think.**
157. The founder of positivism in sociology is **Auguste Comte**
158. Who introduced the term "sociology" directly into scientific circulation : **Compte**
159. A.Comte considered sociology as **Mother of all social science / Queen**

### considered sociology as the last science

160. The theory which addresses the question of social organization (structure) and how it is maintained (function). **Structural-Functional Theory**
161. C. Wright Mills once said that sociologists need to develop a sociological \_\_\_\_\_ to study how society affects individuals. **Imagination**
162. The process of socialization begins at the age : **born**
163. Who gave law of three stages in sociology? **Auguste Comte**
164. The author of the book "Suicide" : **Durkheim**
165. Who created the looking-glass self theory? **Charles Cooley**
166. Which theory addresses the points of stress and conflict in society and the ways in which they contribute to social change. **Social conflict theory**
167. Which of the following is typically the earliest agent of socialization? **Family**
168. On the ideas of which scientist the psychoanalytic school in sociology is based : **Freud**
169. Structural-functional theory : **Social institutions allow social life to run smoothly in stable and predictable ways. Sanctified by tradition, social institutions are experienced as morally right. Social institutions provide satisfaction and security.**
170. Which theory addresses the subjective meanings of human acts and the processes through which people come to develop and communicate shared meanings : **Symbolic interactionism**
171. Which of the following best describes sociology as a subject? **The study of society and social interaction**
172. Which research technique would most likely be used by a symbolic interactionist? **Participant observation**
173. "Which of these theories is most likely to look at the social world on a micro level? **Symbolic interactionism**
174. The property of the sample to reflect the characteristics of the general population is called **Representative sample**
175. One of the type of sociological survey : **Questionnaire**
176. If a sociologist joined the participants of the demonstration to conduct research, then he conducts **participant observation**

177. The actual population selected for the research : **Sampling**
178. Type of questions that leave respondents with a space in which to write their answers : **Open**
179. Type of questions that give a respondent a fix number of choices : **Closed**
180. Explanation for a phenomenon based on a conjecture about the relationship between the phenomenon and one or more causal factors. **Hypothesis**
181. All people who could potentially be studied as part of the research : **Target population**
182. Methods attempt to gather detailed, rich data allowing for an in-depth understanding of individual action in the context of social life. **Qualitative**
183. Trial run in which just a few people complete a questionnaire. **Pilot study**
184. A sample is chosen so that every member of the population has the same probability of being included : **Random sampling**
185. Group interview also can be called : **Focu group**
186. Research method which can be quite inexpensive comparing with other methods : **Content analysis**
187. Methods try to measure social phenomena and use mathematical models and, often, statistical analysis to explain them : **Quantitative**
188. Type or research when we use both quantitative and qualitative methods : **Mixed**
189. A research method in which the researcher manipulates the independent variable to test theories of cause and effect : **Experiment**
190. A research method in which researchers participate in their subjects' daily life, observe daily life, or interview people in depth about their lives : **Participant observation**
191. A research method that refers to the systematic examination of documents of any sort : **Document analysis**
192. The process of deciding exactly how to measure a given variable is called : **Operationalizing**
193. The group in an experiment that does not receive the independent variable. **Control Group**
194. The group in an experiment that experiences the independent variable. : **Experimental Group**
195. The best—and perhaps only—way to study highly stigmatized behaviors such as injecting illegal drug : **Participant observation**

196. An interrelated set of assumptions that explains observed patterns : **Theory**
197. A statement about relationships that we expect to find if our theory is correct :  
**Hypothesis**
198. Recruitment technique in which research participants are asked to assist researchers in identifying other potential subjects : **Snowball sampling**
- Marrying someone of similar race or ethnicity, class, education, religion, region, or nationality.  
**Endogamy**

1. Who is the author of the concept of the human mind being an aggregation of three interconnected components: "Id", "Ego", and "Superego".

**Freud**

2. A document containing a theoretical substantiation of methodological approaches and methodological techniques for studying a certain phenomenon or process is called:

**the program of sociological research**

3. Which of the following social institutions is the fundamental

**The family institution**

4. The main purpose of all social institutions is ...

**help individuals live their best lives in society.**

5. What social institution corresponds to the need to ensure the reproduction and development of society through the organized transfer of social experience in the form of knowledge, skills and abilities

**Education**

6. The dysfunction of a social institution is manifested in the following

**the institute is ineffective, its prestige in society is falling**

7. Which of the following scientists developed the theory of the evolutionary development of society?

**Charles Darwin**

8. "Closed" refers to such questions of a sociological questionnaire, where ..

**provides respondents with a fixed number of responses from which to choose an answer.**

9. The method of collecting sociological data, in which text messages are the sources of information, is called:

**analysis of documents.**

10. Decline in the birth rate, child homelessness, juvenile delinquency are manifestations of the dysfunction of the institution..

**family institute**

11. In a pre-industrial society, most of the emerging social needs are satisfied by the institution...

**family institute**

12. The concept of "anomie" was introduced into science by...

**Émile Durkheim**

13. Repeated research in order to study the changes occurring in any group of people over a certain period of time is called:

**longitudinal study**

14. According to Durkheim, the concept of "anomie" means

**Normlessness**

15. What is the social sanction?

**a social reaction of approval or disapproval in response to someone's actions**

16. What is the "social norm"?

**generally recognized rules, patterns of behavior, standards of activity designed to ensure the orderliness, stability and stability of social interaction of individuals and social groups.**

17. Representative of the biological approach to the explanation of deviance

**Biological view of deviance**

18. Deviant acts punishable by law are defined by the term

**Crime**

19. Author of the sociological work "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism"

**Max Weber**

20. Author of the sociological work "Economic ethics of world religions"

**Max Weber**

21. Stigmatization theory explains deviant behavior as

**a result of the negative label.**

**the disapproval of a person because they do not fit the require social norms that are given in society.**

22. Author of "Suicide. Sociological study»

**Émile Durkheim**

23. Stance of the society when there are no generally accepted behavior standards, and the system of value and norms is destroyed

**anomie**

24. Author of the work "Course of Positive Philosophy"

**Auguste Comte**

25. Representatives of the psychological theory of deviance are

**T. Mohr, R. A. Saint-Simon, R. Owen, S. Fourier, F. Engels, G. Marcuse, R. Mills, R. Quinney, L. Kozier.**

**Robert K. Merton. ( вот это скопее всего)**

26. Deviant behavior is

**behavior that violate social rules and norms.**

27. What is the object of the sociology?

**To introduce students to the basic social processes of society, social institutions and patterns of social behavior.**

28. Who implemented term sociology into the scientific circulation?

**Auguste Comte**

29. What is the social structure?

**social structure, in sociology, the distinctive, stable arrangement of institutions whereby human beings in a society interact and live together.**

30. Which of the following stratification systems is open?

**Class systems**

31. Socialization is

**the process of internalizing the norms and ideologies of society.**

32. Any set of people selected according to socially significant criteria

**social groups**

33. If a sociologist joined a careful meeting to conduct a study, he followed:

**included observation**

34. The social group is

**two or more people who interact with one another, share similar characteristics, and collectively have a sense of unity.**

35. A structureless, unorganized collection of people, which, under certain conditions, can turn into a group.

**Quasigroup**

**(maybe) collective behaviour**

36. A social community of people united by interaction with a communicator who owns information and brings it to this community

**social media or audience**

37. The characteristics of a social group are

**(1) common destiny (2) mutual benefit (3) social structure (4) interaction and communication between members (5) self-categorisation**

38. Family can be attributed to

**a group of persons united by the ties of marriage, blood, or adoption, constituting a single household and interacting with each other in their respective social positions, usually those of spouses, parents, children, and siblings**

39. The consent of the individual with the prevailing opinions and views, following group norms

**socialization**

40. Individual defiance of group pressure

**social nonconformity**

41. Groups in which all their members know each other and in which interaction between them is possible

**small social groups**

42. A person who is interviewed in a sociological study is called:

**respondent**

43. Promotion is an example of

**vertical social mobility**

44. Method of studying relationships in small groups

**Sociometry**

45. Small social group connected by kinship and marriage

**Family**

46. The functions of the family do not include

**Ideological**

47. The transfer of social experience from parents to children is performed by such a function of the family as

**educational**

48. Keyword in determining: "..... - is the process of assimilation by individuals of samples of behavior, social norms and values, non-accredited for successful functioning in society":

**socialization**

49. The central concept of sociology K. Marx is:

**socio-economic formation**

50. Recognition oneself, relating oneself to another subject, group, social image in the process of socialisation is called...

**identification**

51. Which of the listed statuses and personal roles **can not** be called prescribed?

**"husband" or "wife", education**

52. Which of the listed concepts **does not** have a direct relation to the social structure of society

**socialization**

53. The referential group is a group, ...

**this is a group that acts as a standard for an individual, a role model, a source of formation of social norms and value orientations**

54. The prescribed social status is the status, ...

**this is a status that a person acquires regardless of his desire**

55. Social personality status, which is fixed through the individual choice of personality, its own efforts, it is:

**achieved social status**

56. Expressive wills of large social groups and major carriers of social interests are ...



### **"influence groups"**

57. "Social physics" called sociology

### **Auguste Comte**

58. The concept of "traditional type of action" introduced into sociology ...

### **Max Weber**

59. The process of determining and consolidating social norms, rules, statuses and roles, bringing them into a system that is able to act in the direction of satisfaction of some public need, this is:

### **institutionalization**

60. Family feature that is responsible for the birth of children

### **reproductive**

61. The clash of role requirements for a person, caused by the multiplicity of roles simultaneously performed by him:

### **Role Conflict**

62. Type of family according to the criterion of leadership, in which a woman dominates

### **Matriarchy**

63. The family can contribute to a change in the social status of the individual, thus performing the function

### **social mobility**

64. P.A. Sorokin was the author of the concept

### **social stratification and mobility.**

65. Social institutions contributing to the movement of individuals from one social layer to another

### **social mobility**

66. Social mobility is defined as

### **any transition of an individual or a social group from one social position to another**

67. E. Durkheim Social Progress related to development

### **conflicts of division of labor contradictions of exploitation**

68. Type of stratification system based on the difference in position in the power-state hierarchies

### **A kind of stratification system**

### **Sort of**

69. Type of stratification system based on the difference in access to socially significant information

### **Cultural and symbolic stratification**

70. Type of stratification system based on the differentiation of social groups according to socio-demographic, anthropophysical characteristics

### **Physico-genetic**

71. Type of stratification system based on differences in content and working conditions

**Socio-professional**

72. The author of the concept of "social mobility"

**P. Sorokin**

73. Movements of individuals in the system of social hierarchy, accompanied by an increase or decrease in social status

**vertical mobility**

74. Displacement of individuals in the social hierarchy system, accompanied by an increase in social status

**upward mobility**

75. A type of social mobility in which there is no increase or decrease in the social status of an individual

**Horizontal mobility**

76. Bankruptcy is an example

**Insolvency**

77. Promotion is an example

**horizontal social mobility**

78. Army, family, professional organizations, parties are examples

**social mobility channels**

79. The main criteria for social stratification **does not** apply

**1) prestige. 2) the level of education. 3) the degree of proximity to power. 4) place of residence.**

80. Who introduced the concept of "ideal type" into sociology?

**M.Weber**

81. Sample subcollection or sample – is

**this is a part of the general set of elements that is covered by the experiment (observation, survey)**

82. Refined, sophisticated and high-quality consumer-oriented culture

**Elite culture**

83. A sociological concept that takes the interaction of people between individuals or groups as a basis and the essence of social reality is called ...

**Interactionism**

84. Installations, values and moods, directly opposing themselves dominant culture

**counterculture**

85. The established stable order of people in behavior and in everyday life, what has passed from one generation to another

**custom**

86. Norms, values and rules, traditions and properties that are inherent in all cultures regardless of geographical location, historical time and social system of society

#### **Cultural universals**

87. The type of culture denoting everything that relates to the relationship between a person with its habitat, the technological side of life

#### **Counterculture**

88. The type of culture that includes subjective aspects of life, ideas, installations, values

#### **Subculture**

89. In the work of E. Durkheim focuses on problems ...

#### **suicide**

90. Type of culture, a set of works of folk creativity (folklore), which are created by anonymous authors who do not have training

#### **Spiritual culture**

91. The type of culture representing a generally recognized set of cultural samples and representations supported by the media

#### **Elite culture**

92. T. Parsons' sociology focuses on ...

#### **modern industrial systems**

93. Part of the total culture that is formed by a particular social group and differs from the dominant culture with the language, behavior, hairstyle, clothing, customs

#### **Subculture**

94. The social group with which the individual relates himself as a standard and to norms, opinions, the values of which he is guided in his behavior:

#### **Reference group**

95. Social community of people united by interaction with a communicator

#### **auditorium**

96. Suicides committed in the name of duty, E. Durkheim calls

#### **altruistic**

97. E. Durkheim considered the main indicator of progress

#### **Transition from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity**

98. The founder of positivism in sociology is

#### **Auguste Comte**

99. Group of two people

#### **dyad**

100. Type of stratification system in which gender, age and physical data form the basis of differentiation

**physico-genetic**

101. A type of stratification system based on direct violence and coercion. Social groups differ in the presence or absence of civil rights and property rights

**Slaveholding stratification**

102. Type of stratification system in which the basis of differentiation is the religious and ethnic division of labor

**caste**

103. The characteristic features of an industrial society do NOT include ...

**syncretism**

104. Type of stratification system in which the basis of differentiation is ranks in the power hierarchy

**Ethacratia**

105. Type of stratification system in which the basis of differentiation is occupation and qualification

**socio-professional stratification**

106. Type of stratification system in which the basis of differentiation is the amount of income and property

**class system**

107. The historical type of stratification system, the main structural element of which is a closed social group, belonging to which is determined solely by the birth of a person, is:

**estate stratification system.**

108. Author of the concept "Vertical circulation channels"

**Sorokin**

109. What does it mean to change the position of an individual, raising or lowering his social status

**Social mobility**

110. Social mobility means

**As a result of social mobility, individuals always increase or decrease their social status.**

111. The specific place that a given individual occupies in a given social system is called

**social status.**

112. Which of the following social institutions, according to P. Sorokin, is not a channel of vertical circulation

**Culture**

113. The totality of all statuses occupied by one person is called

**Status set or portrait**

114. A pattern of behaviour that conforms to prescriptions, requirements, expectations according to the status held

#### **Social role**

115. What are the two types of vertical social mobility?

#### **Ascending and descending**

116. A form of relationship between a man and a woman, sanctioned and regulated by society, which determines their rights and obligations in relation to each other.

#### **Marriage**

117. The transfer of social experience from parents to children is performed by such a function of the family as...

#### **Educational function (socialization function)**

118. Which of the representatives of world sociology is the author of the work "The Division of Labour in Society"?

#### **Emile Durkheim**

119. The sharp increase in the role of knowledge and information is characterized by:

#### **post-industrial society**

120. A sociological study conducted to test the research methodology, tools used, etc., the so-called test research is called:

#### **Intelligence, intelligence service**

121. The degree of conformity of the indicators used in a sociological research with the concepts they are intended to reflect is called:

#### **validity**

122. The system of operations, prescriptions indicating the procedures for their application in a sociological research is called:

#### **methodology**

123. An example of a qualitative sociological (group) research is:

#### **focus group**

124. The idea of the historical process as a transition from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity, based on a deepening division of labor and social differentiation, belongs to:

#### **E. Durkheim**

125. Supporters who recognize social conflicts as an integral feature of any society include:

#### **R. Darendorf**

126. A social process that involves a qualitative transformation of the entire system of social relations, up to the breaking of the established orders and the formation of new ones, is ...

#### **anomie**

127. Which definition of sociology is more exact?

**Sociology is the science of the emergence, development and functioning of social communities and social processes, about social relations as mechanisms of interrelation and interaction between these communities, between community and personality**

128. The most common method of collecting sociological information is:

**the survey**

129. The source of information, the unit of information in the collection of sociological data by the method of content analysis is:

**document**

130. The question of a sociological questionnaire, to which the respondent must independently formulate the content of his answer, is called

**open**

131. A form of indirect telephone polling

**telephone interview**

132. Researcher who argued that childhood experience plays a decisive role in family socialization

**Z. Freud**

133. The sociometric method is

**analysis of interpersonal relationships in small groups**

134. The expert survey is

**a type of survey in which the respondents are experts**

135. The concept of "gender" in sociology means

**a set of social roles and statuses related to the social and cultural understanding of human gender**

136. A document containing a series of questions aimed at obtaining information according to the goals and hypotheses of the research

**questionnaire**

137. The method of selecting respondents is called

**selection**

138. The sociological research programme includes

**methodological section: problem, purpose, tasks, object, subject of research, hypothesis;  
methodological section: sampling, definition of methods**

139. Method of sociological research used to obtain information on evaluations, respondents' opinions

**qualitative**

140. Method of sociological research applied in the analysis of textual information

**content analysis**

141. A sampling is defined as

**as a part of the general set of elements that is covered by the experiment**

142. Group interview method where one issue is discussed

**focus group**

143. Rules of conduct, expectations and standards governing human interaction

**Norms, standards**

144. Which of the first sociologists created a classification of the sciences that represented a ladder, at the top of which was sociology

**O. Comte**

145. Social Institute for the Production and Accumulation of Knowledge

**education**

146. Pilot study to test the quality of sociological tools

**Reconnaissance, intelligence**

147. A system of beliefs and rituals through which a group of people explains and responds to what they find supernatural and sacred

**religion**

148. Source of primary information in the interview process

**respondent**

149. Social punishments and rewards that promote norms

**sanctions**

150. What actions, according to Weber, characterize civil society

**objective, value-rational, traditional, affective**

151. What strata, according to Western sociology, provide stability in society

**average**

152. Conflict of interest, different social responsibilities - this

**this is a conflict of interest**

153. Socialization begins at age

**at the age of infancy**

154. The general population includes

**the entire population**

155. The theory of deviant behavior, according to which certain features of the structure of the human body influence his propensity for deviant behavior

**constitutional theory**

156. A theory of deviant behavior, according to which a person's failure to socialize may be the cause of his propensity for deviant behavior

**E. Durkheim 's Theory of Deviation**

157. Social statuses can be divided

**prescribed, achieved, mixed**

158. Respect for other people's lifestyles, behaviour, feelings, customs, ideas, beliefs

**tolerance**

159. What is the name of the method of systematic, purposeful gathering of facts regardless of the individual's will and fixing it at a certain time?

**Sociological observation**

160. The core of social structure according to Marxist theory is:

**classes**

161. Focused interview to obtain answers to questions from the research programme

**interview**

162. There are two types of observation:

**included and not included, structured and unstructured, field and laboratory, systematic and random**

163. Lack of individualization

**can also lead to co-dependence, problematic romantic, familial, and professional relationships, difficulty with independent decision-making, and a sense of aimlessness in life.**

164. Friends relate to

**to the primary social group**

165. Preliminary study method to verify and adjust all elements of the main study:

**intelligence** research

166. Type of question offering the respondent the choice of one of the lists of responses provided:

**closed question**

167. The method of collecting primary sociological information by directly recording events and processes taking place under certain conditions and entering them in the diary is:

**observation**

168. In what concept is a person considered as a three-level education (id, ego, super-ego)?

**psychoanalytic concept of personality**

169. The founder of understanding sociology is

**Max Weber**

170. Which philosophical direction is represented by M.Weber

**Antipositivism, understanding sociology**



171. Under which theory of socialization J. Piaget worked

**Theory of cognitive development**

172. An explorer whose follower was Auguste Comte, whose views on society and its development served as the basis for the teachings of A.Comte

**A.Saint-Simon**

173. Number of sample units

**Sample size**

174. Research that allows to get information about the motivations of behavior, attitudes of people, that is to get an answer to the question: «Why?» are called

**analytical research**

175. Research into objective, quantifiable characteristics of human behaviour is called

**Quantitative research**

176. A survey using a manual questionnaire is called:

**survey**

177. A theory of deviant behavior, according to which a person's failure to socialize may be the cause of his propensity for deviant behavior

**E. Durkheim 's Theory of Deviation**

178. Macrosociology studies:

**the social structure of society, social institutions, large social groups, communities, strata, as well as the processes occurring in them.**

179. Sociology as a science emerged

**in the middle of the XIX century**

180. A person who internally belongs in their cultural life and traditions to two different peoples or social groups

**marginal personality**

181. How did Comte originally call sociology?

**social physics**

182. Charles Cooley is the founder of which theory

**The "Mirror Self"**

183. George Herbert Mead is the founder of which theory

**"Generalized other"**



