

Student INN Team : Provided this Notes to you:

Director : Malik Mohsin Hassan

PPSC Lecturer Sociology- MCQs Past Paper

PPSC Lecturer Sociology- MCQs Past Paper

1. Socialization is:

- (a) Instinctive process (b) Personal social learning
- (c) Building up of norms and values in the personality by groups (d) None of these

2. Who can be taken as early pure sociologist among the social thinkers?

- (a) August comte (b) Ibn-e-Khaldun (c) Durkheim (d) None of these

3. Ascribed social status of a person is determined by:

- (a) Biological inheritance (b) What he achieves (c) Contacts abroad (d) None of these

4. In Cultural Lag the part that moves slowly is called:

- (a) Material culture (b) Symbolic culture (c) Sub-culture (d) None of these

5. The spread of cultural traits and patterns in space is called:

- (a) Assimilation (b) Acculturation (c) Diffusion (d) None of these

6. A Stimulus-Response Condition between two persons is called:

- (a) Exchange (b) Dialogue (c) Interaction (d) None of these

7. Polyandry is a form of marriage in which:

- (a) Many women marry one man (b) Many men are husbands of one woman
- (c) One man marries a woman (d) None of these

8. A verified and verifiable proposition is called:

- (a) Hypothesis (b) Design (c) Fact (d) None of these

9. Urbanism is:

- (a) A process of migration (b) An attitude (c) Equal to urbanization (d) None of these

10. An operational definition of a concept is:

- (a) Mediating variable (b) Guideline for the researcher in the field
- (c) A formal or lexicographic (d) None of these

11. Culture is:

- (a) What has been given to us by our fore fathers (b) Man-made part of environment
- (c) Music, drama, dance etc. (d) None of these

12. Innovation is:

- (a) Invention (b) Discovery (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

13. Emphasis in quantitative data is on:

- (a) Validity (b) Reliability (c) Formal procedures (d) None of these

14. A sample is:

- (a) A process of selecting items. (b) A smaller part representing the universe.
(c) Giving a few examples from population. (d) None of these

15. When two or more persons interact with each other, they form:

- (a) Community (b) Group (c) Society (d) None of these

16. A social caste is always:

- (a) Exogamous and open (b) Endogamous and closed (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

17. A cricket match is an example:

- (a) Truce (b) Accommodation (c) Competition (d) None of these

18. A socially expected and approved behaviour is called:

- (a) Folkway (b) Social norm (c) More (d) None of these

19. A push factor in migration means:

- (a) People attracted by urban facilities (b) People forced by circumstances leaving
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

20. An Interview Guide is:

- (a) The person who guides the interview.
(b) A booklet that explains the dynamics of an interview.
(c) The list of topics to be covered in an interview.
(d) None of these

21) When the researcher asks the respondent face to face question, this method is called _____.

- (a) Interview schedule (b) Questionnaire (c) Observation
(d) Interview guide (e) None of these

22) Power that people consider legitimate is known as _____.

- (a) Force (b) Right (c) Authority
(d) Privilege (e) None of these

23) Social structure of a society is the net work of _____.

- (a) Institutional Relations (b) Values System (c) Traditions
(d) compliance to norms (e) None of these

24) WID approach believes in:

- (a) Gender mainstreaming (b) Gender Segregation
(c) Incorporating women in development activities (d) None of these

25) Gerontology is the study of _____ :

- (a) Human beings (b) Special groups
- (c) Aged and Aging (d) All of these

26) The most pervasive of the social processes are:

- (a) Cooperation (b) Overt conflict
- (c) Competition (d) None of these

27) Abstract sentiments are:

- (a) Closer to the centre of the self than moral rules (b) Provide a focus for allegiance
- (c) Are compellers of action (d) None of these

28) The creative potential of personality is accounted for by:

- (a) Stimulus-response psychology (b) Drive psychology
- (c) Trait psychology (d) None of these

29) The country with better record for gathering population statistics than any other is:

- (a) Japan (b) Sweden
- (c) USA (d) None of these

30) The exception to the typical application of endogamy is:

- (a) Tribe (b) Kinship
- (c) Race (d) None of these

31) Stratified Samples fall under:

- (a) Probability sampling design (b) Non-probability sampling design
- (c) Multi stage sampling design (d) None of these

32) Egoistic, the special type of suicide presented by Emile Durkheim springing from:

- (a) Excessive regulation (b) Excessive individualism
- (c) Over migration with group (d) None of these

33) A close connection between religion and economic forces was presented by:

- (a) Max Weber (b) Karl Max (c) Emile Durkheim
- (d) C. Wright Mill (e) None of these

34) A large kinship group whose members inhabit one geographic area and believe they are descendent from a common area is known as:

- (a) Clan (b) Tribe (c) Kin group
- (d) Class (e) None of these

35) A social condition in which values are conflicting, weak or absent is:

- (a) Assimilation (b) Hawthorne effect
- (c) invasion (d) Anomie

36) In theoretical field social research aims at:

- (a) finding problems of human being (b) identifying delinquent behaviour
- (c) reducing social conflicts (d) None of these

37) Survey means:

- (a) Overlooking (b) Organizing social data
- (c) Observation (d) None of these

38) Independent variables are:

- (a) Experimental Groups (b) Study of social investigation
- (c) Study of social life (d) None of these

(39) Qualitative Data Means:

- (a) Expressed in number (b) Expressed in words
- (c) Both of these (d) None of these

40) A Likert scale emphasizes:

- (a) Reproducibility (b) Uni-dimensionality (c) None of these

41) Ferdinand Tonnies used the term _____ to refer to societies dominated by impersonal relationships, individual accomplishment and self-interests.

- (a) Society (b) Gesellschaft
- (c) Community (d) Gemeinschaft

42) When the researcher asks the respondent face to face questions, this method is called _____.

- (a) Interview Schedule (b) Questionnaire
- (c) Observation (d) Interview guide

43) _____ is the process by which people learn all patterns of social life.

- (a) Interaction (b) Communication
- (c) Socialization (d) Dissemination

44) According to _____ all societies across the world are stratified.

- (a) Anthropologists (b) Sociologists
- (c) Economists (d) Political Scientists

45) Biological characteristics distinguishing male from female is called _____.

- (a) Hetrosexuality (b) Gender
- (c) Sex (d) Homosexuality

46) A family consisting of step relations is called _____.

- (a) Plural family (b) Joint family
- (c) Extended family (d) Compound family

47) Power that people consider legitimate is known as _____.

- (a) Force (b) Right
- (c) Authority (d) Privilege

48) Mugging, rape and burglary are examples of _____ crimes.

- (a) Organized crimes (b) General crimes
- (c) Street crimes (d) Modern crimes

49) A norm is always enforced by sanctions.
(a) True (b) False

50) Society is the largest and most complex group that sociologists study.

SOCIOLOGY MCQS PAPER

Who said “Man is a social animal”?
Aristotle.

Who called sociology “Social Physics”?
a)Auguste Comte
b)Wilfred
c)Herbert Spencer

3)Bourgeois type of society was introduced by?
Karl Marx

4)When cultural traits spread from one society to another,the process is called?
Diffusion

5)An ascribed status is one that is;
endowed at birth

6)Ethnocentrism means
superiority of ones own culture

7)A system in which one husband is married to many women is called;
polygamy

8)Levirate means;
a)Marriage of a man with the widow of his deceased brother
b)Marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife
c)None of these.

9)Joint family may be preferred because it has;
a)greater financial security
b)Division of labour
c)workable as a cooperative
d)all of these

10)Which of the following is not a major feature of capitalism?
Equitable distribution of income

11) Movement from rural to urban area is called;
Urbanization

12) Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things. This definition has been given by;
Durkheim

13) Rapid growth of urbanization is due to advancement in;
a) modernization
b) westernization
c) technology
d) transport

14) Whose statement is this "where there is life there is society"?
a) August Comte
b) Herbert Spencer
c) Durkheim
d) Maclver & Page

15) Who developed the "organic theory of society"?
a) Herbert Spencer
b) Henry Maine
c) Thomas Hobbes
d) Maclver

16) What does culture usually reflect in Modern society?
a) Group culture
b) National culture
c) Geographical culture
d) religious culture

17) Customs are powerful in regulating the conduct of people in:
a) Simple societies
b) Urban societies
c) Industrialized societies
d) All of these

18) Which one of these is not an essential element of community
Individual interest

19) Norms in society indicate;
Standardized generalization about normal expected mode of behaviour

20) Which one of the following is not a healthy social process?
a) Competition
b) Co-operation
c) Integration
d) None of these.

Sociology Mcqs

Sociology Mcqs

- (1) Affinal Kin means:
 - (a) Individuals who are related through blood
 - (b) Individuals who are legally related through marriage
 - (c) Descendants of a common ancestor in the male line
 - (d) None of these

- (2) Culture Complex means
 - (a) A cluster of related culture traits
 - (b) Artifacts used by primitive people
 - (c) Originally an approach to culture
 - (d) None of these

- (3) Double descent refers to
 - (a) Maternal descent system
 - (b) Father's lineage
 - (c) The existence of a paternal and a maternal descent system within the same culture
 - (d) None of these

- (4) By endogamy we mean
 - (a) The rule that requires the mates be chosen within some specified group
 - (b) Mates may be chosen within the same group
 - (c) Mates be chosen within the same family
 - (d) None of these

- (5) Ethnography refers to
 - (a) A branch of study devoted to observation studies
 - (b) A division of Anthropology undertakes descriptive recording at culture
 - (c) None of these

- (6) Feral man means:
 - (a) A socialized individual
 - (b) Individual supposedly reared apart from human society and hence imperfectly socialized.
 - (c) An individual rears in a cultural society
 - (d) None of these

- (7) By gerontocracy we mean:
 - (a) A society dominated by the old men
 - (b) Young people's society
 - (c) A mixed society of aged
 - (d) None of these

- (8) Java man refers to
 - (a) Fossil man of Neolithic period

- (b) A lower Pleistocene fossil
- (c) A fossil man found in Paleolithic Age
- (d) None of these

- (9) Monotheism refers to
- (a) The worship of one God
 - (b) The worship of many gods
 - (c) The followers of a magician
 - (d) None of these

- (10) By Sorcery we mean
- (a) General practice to cure sick
 - (b) Magic in a more neutral term
 - (c) None of these

- (11) Who coined the term “residues”
- (a) Robert K. Merton
 - (b) V.F.D. Pareto
 - (c) A.R. Radcliffe Brown
 - (d) None of these

- (12) By Penology we mean
- (a) Studies of social structure
 - (b) Study of Punishments
 - (c) Alternative methods of social control
 - (d) None of these

- (13) Mills, C. Wright wrote book
- (a) White Collar
 - (b) The Language of Social Research
 - (c) Value in Social Theory
 - (d) None of these

- (14) Probation refers to
- (a) Dealing with offenders while at liberty to a specified period of supervision by an officer of the court
 - (b) Absconded offender
 - (c) Murder of a criminal
 - (d) None of these

- (15) Social mobility means
- (a) Change in the closeness to members of other groups
 - (b) Movement from one class to another
 - (c) None of these

- (16) By social status we refer to
- (a) This is the position occupied by a person in a social system relative to others.
 - (b) A person's position is given to him by birth
 - (c) A person gets the position by marriage only
 - (d) None of these

- (17) Social evolution means
- (a) The process of gradual change taking place in all societies from simple to complex
 - (b) Decay in social system

(c) None of these

(18) Hypergamy refers to

- (a) Position holds in lower classes
- (b) Marriage upward from a lower social class to caste into a higher one
- (c) A society dominated by wealthy people
- (d) None of these

(19) Leveret means

- (a) The marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother
- (b) Cousin's marriage
- (c) None of these

(20) Totem refers to

- (a) High regards between the members of the Community
- (b) An object, often an animal or plant, held in special regard by an individual or social group
- (c) Children are looked after with great care
- (d) None of these

Important Topics Of Sociology

Important Topics of Sociology

- 1.Socialization
- 2.Social problem
- 3.Research method
- 4.khuldun,marx,durkheim
- 5.social mobility
- 6.social group
- 7.social control
- 8.social order
- 9.social interaction

Sociology Mcqs Paper

Sociology Mcqs Paper

(1) Affinal Kin means:

- (a) Individuals who are related through blood
- (b) Individuals who are legally related through marriage
- (c) Descendants of a common ancestor in the male line
- (d) None of these

(2) Culture Complex means

- (a) A cluster of related culture traits
- (b) Artifacts used by primitive people
- (c) Originally an approach to culture
- (d) None of these

(3) Double descent refers to

- (a) Maternal descent system
- (b) Father's lineage
- (c) The existence of a paternal and a maternal descent system within the same culture
- (d) None of these

(4) By endogamy we mean

- (a) The rule that requires the mates be chosen within some specified group
- (b) Mates may be chosen within the same group
- (c) Mates be chosen within the same family
- (d) None of these

(5) Ethnography refers to

- (a) A branch of study devoted to observation studies
- (b) A division of Anthropology undertakes descriptive recording at culture
- (c) None of these

(6) Feral man means:

- (a) A socialized individual
- (b) Individual supposedly reared apart from human society and hence imperfectly socialized.
- (c) An individual rears in a cultural society
- (d) None of these

(7) By gerontocracy we mean:

- (a) A society dominated by the old men
- (b) Young people's society
- (c) A mixed society of aged
- (d) None of these

(8) Java man refers to

- (a) Fossil man of Neolithic period
- (b) A lower Pleistocene fossil
- (c) A fossil man found in Paleolithic Age
- (d) None of these

(9) Monotheism refers to

- (a) The worship of one God
- (b) The worship of many gods
- (c) The followers of a magician
- (d) None of these

(10) By Sorcery we mean

- (a) General practice to cure sick

- (b) Magic in a more neutral term
- (c) None of these

- (11) Who coined the term “residues”
- (a) Robert K. Merton
 - (b) V.F.D. Pareto
 - (c) A.R.Radcliffe Brown
 - (d) None of these

- (12) By Penology we mean
- (a) Studies of social structure
 - (b) Study of Punishments
 - (c) Alternative methods of social control
 - (d) None of these

- (13) Mills, C.Wright wrote book
- (a) White Collar
 - (b) The Language of Social Research
 - (c) Value in Social Theory
 - (d) None of these

- (14) Probation refers to
- (a) Dealing with offenders while at liberty to a specified period of supervision by an officer of the court
 - (b) Absconded offender
 - (c) Murder of a criminal
 - (d) None of these

- (15) Social mobility means
- (a) Change in the closeness to members of other groups
 - (b) Movement from one class to another
 - (c) None of these

- (16) By social status we refer to
- (a) This is the position occupied by a person in a social system relative to others.
 - (b) A person’s position is given to him by birth
 - (c) A person gets the position by marriage onl
 - (d) None of these

- (17) Social evolution means
- (a) The process of gradual change taking place in all societies from simple to complex
 - (b) Decay in social system
 - (c) None of these

- (18) Hypergamy refers to
- (a) Position holds in lower classes
 - (b) Marriage upward from a lower social class to caste into a higher one
 - (c) A society dominated by wealthy people
 - (d) None of these

(19) Leveret means

- (a) The marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother
- (b) Cousin's marriage
- (c) None of these

(20) Totem refers to

- (a) High regards between the members of the Community
- (b) An object, often an animal or plant, held in special regard by an individual or social group
- (c) Children are looked after with great care
- (d) None of these

For More Information or missing any content please contact without hesitation.

Malik Mohsin Hassan
contact # 03028900580
Shahid Hussain
contact # 03009800135