FBQ1: The systematic study of the groups and societies in which people live, how social structures and cultures are created and maintained or changed, and how they affect our behaviour is Answer: sociology
FBQ2: sociology as a discipline belongs to sciences Answer: Social
FBQ3: All social sciences are concerned with behaviour Answer: Human
FBQ4: studies the working of the nervous system and the effects of neurotransmitters Answer: Neurotransmissions
FBQ5: Focus on personality -on the behaviour and attitudes that are characteristics of person regardless of the situations Answer: Psychologists
FBQ6: shares Sociology's interest in the impact of social structure and culture on behaviour Answer: anthropology
FBQ7: usually study non-western societies, preliterate societies, local communities, or small groups Answer: Anthropologists
FBQ8: Study communities and small groups, but they also examine modem industrial societies and large-scale Answer: Sociologists
FBQ9: Where social structure and culture intersect are primarily the interested areas of the Answer: Sociologists
FBQ10: The method in sociology by which data is systematically collected from people about their behaviour, attitudes and beliefs isAnswer: survey
FBQ11: The term was coined by Eduard Linteman. Answer: participant observer
FBQ12: refers to a researcher who interacts with group members for the purpose of studying them. Answer: participant observer
FBQ13: Rape is one of the issues that are of great interest to the sociologists Answer: Social
FBQ14: Discovery is a source of change Answer: Social
FBQ15: Invention is a source of change Answer: Social
FBQ16: Invention is of types Answer: Two
FBQ17: The interactionists stress the role of language and symbols like fashion in the social construct of identity and in the structure of relationship Answer: Symbolic

FBQ18: defined religion by reference to the sacred rather than to a belief in a god, because it makes social comparison possible Answer: Sociologists
FBQ19: The traditional society saw as an authority in all areas of social life Answer: Religion
FBQ20: are groups forming a pair of the organisational structure, established by management to see to the smooth running of the organisation Answer: formal groups
FBQ21: In society conflicts are settled in courts run by legal experts Answer: Modern
FBQ22: dynamic involves in-group/out-group relationship Answer: Group
FBQ23: A religious organisation that accepts the legitimacy of other religious but has a negative relationship to society isAnswer: Cult
FBQ24: A set of beliefs, symbols, and practices which is based on the idea of the sacred, and unites believers into socio-religion community is called
Answer: Religion
FBQ25: Another name for informal groups is Answer: unofficial groups
FBQ26: are less exclusive than sects Answer: Denomination
FBQ27: Adair (1986), defined a is more than just a group with a common aim Answer: Team
FBQ28: has been stripped of many of its former functions in modern society and it's now competed with other institutions of authority Answer: Religion
FBQ29: The interactions and relationships that exists between/or among people in everyday life is called Answer: social interaction
FBQ30: A usually claims to have a monopoly over the route to salvation Answer: Sect
FBQ31: The study of coordinated and organised social movements is Answer: collective behaviour
FBQ32: The spontaneous eruption of common behavioural pattern is Answer: collective behaviour
FBQ33: There are main forms of collective behaviour Answer: Six
FBQ34: The ability of ensuring compliance among members of a group is referred to as Answer: Power
FBQ35: The unequal distribution of attributes, qualities, or possessions among members of