SOC101 Introduction to Sociology

Final Term Examination – Spring 2006

Time Allowed: 150 Minutes

Question No. 1 **Marks : 3**

Ahmar is a student of sociology. He is working on population study, name three significant areas of population that he can study.

Question No. 2 **Marks : 1**

_____ is the property-less working class.

Proletariat

Bourgeoisie

Mediocre

Industrialists

Question No. 3 **Marks : 1**

Thomas Malthus's theory of population growth summarizes that _____ _____.

Population increases geometrically while the available food supply increases arithmetically .

Although population in creases geometrically, technological innovation will guarantee adequate food supplies.

Increase in the food supply inevitably lead to increase in population.

Population increases in direct proportions to the available food supply.

Question No. 4 **Marks : 1**

In a traditional society, status and roles were characterized by few statuses, mostly ascribed and few specialized roles.

True

False

Question No. 5 **Marks : 1**

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The concept of social integration was propo sed by _____.

Karl Marx

mile Durkhiem

Robert K. Merton

Herbert Spenser

Question No. 6 **Marks : 1**

The adoptions of those social patterns that have resulted from industrialization are c alled_____.

Question No. 7 **Marks : 1**

_____ is a social bond that is ba sed on blood, marriage or adoption that joins individu als into families.

Clan

Kinshi p

Tribe

Class

Question No. 8 **Marks : 1**

The gov nment of Pakistan, pursuing the policy of Education fo r All (EFA), expects that by _____ ___ all children will complete their primary education.

2010

2020

2015

2025

Question No. 9 **Marks : 3**

Ch. Ahsan is a w ell known land lord in his district, he has two children, one daughter and one son. Both are competent, his son is studying in England; his daughter also wants to go abroad for higher studies. When she tried to get permission from her father, he strictly refuse d her. Moreover Ch. Ahsan does not give any importance to the females of his family and only involves his son in any kind of decision making.
Keeping in view the above m entioned situation, explain the behavior of Ch. Ahsan according to the gender stratification.

Question No. 10 **Marks : 1**

Cultural change means_____ _____.

Change in patterns of behavior

Change in the laws of society

Change in the technology of the society

All of the given options

Question No. 11 **Marks : 10**

Asim and Atif are friends. Both are the student of sociology. Their teacher gives them an assignment on "social stratification". Asim favouring Karl Marx's point of view about social stratification, which states that social stratification is based on two classes. While Atif inclined towards M ax Weber's point of view about social stratification. How Atif will explain Max Weber's point of view?

Question No. 12 **Marks : 1**

_____ means assigning students to different types of educational programs.

Question No. 13 **Marks : 1**

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_____ is the study of interaction of living organisms and their natural environment.

Question No. 14

_____ stratification refers to society's unequal distribution of wealth, power and privilege between men and women.

Caste
Class
Gender
power

Question No. 15

_____ of population refers to the dispersion of people in a territory, like rural-urban densities.

Distribution
Size
Composition
Migration

Question No. 16

Zeeshan moved from rural to urban area in search of job. The available occupation in urban area can cause mental illnesses and conflicts. What kind of fears he can face regarding the new occupation.

Question No. 17

Ahmad is a student of sociology. He is conducting a research on "causes of social change". Presently he is working on one cause that "ideas can bring change". To guide him, explain this cause of social change.

Question No. 18

_____ is to occupy many statuses simultaneously.

Role set
Role conflict
Role description
Role exit

Question No. 19

_____ mobility is the up and down movement of individuals and groups in socio- economic scale.

Vertical
Horizontal
Latent
Intra-generational

Question No. 20

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In Weber's theory of social stratification, three overlapping elements are social class, status and _____.

Question No. 21

The shift from hig h to low mortality and fertility is known as the _____.

Question No. 22

Polyandry refers to a_____.

Marriage joining two partners

Marriage unitin g three or more people

Marriage uniting one male and two or more females

Marriage uniting one female with two or more males

Question No. 23

Endogamy is the practice that mandates marriage between different social categories.

True

False

Question No. 24

The _____ is "Crude" because it do es not take into account the risk of having births .

CBR

CDR

Mortality

None of the given option

Question No. 25

Traditional societies are governed by heterog eneity in the cultural values.

True

False

Question No. 26

Ali, Maham and Hamza took admission in the school at grade one; 50 percent of students dropped out prior to completion of their primary stage from their school. There could be number of reasons, enlist any three.

Question No. 27

Ahmad is studying the links of birth rates and death rates to a society's level of industrialization. Keeping in view the Demographic Transition Theory, how will he explain the four stages?

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Question No. 28

_____ is a system which traces kinship through males.

Matrilineal

Bilateral

Patrilineal

Neolocal

Question No. 29

_____ societies actively encourage other societies to seek more efficient forms of energy and convince people about new technologies.

Caste

Class

Industrial

Traditional

Question No. 30

Sociologists are interested in studying the environmental problems that result from the specific actions of individuals, so they are also social problems.

True

False

Question No. 31

_____is not related with the basic feminist ideas.

The importance of change

No choice of human expanding

Eliminating gender stratification

Existing sexual violence

Question No. 32

Bourgeoisie welcomed the industrial revolution because the new technology increased the productivity and profits.

True

False

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SOC101 Important MCQS and Short Notes…

1. People either depend on their own self or on their social capital of friend:
   - **Kin networking fading and being replaced by friends networking**
   - declining size of family
   - conjugal family
   - Non of these

2.Women empowerment increase due to
   - increase in literacy
   - financial independence
   - in the level of literacy
   - **All of above**

3.Which one is by contrast , concern the psychological , social and cultural difference:
   - Sex
   - **Gender**
   - Individual
   - culture

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4.Which one is related with automatical and physiological difference that define male and female bodies:
   - Genes
   - **Sex**
   - Gender
   - Non of these

5 In 1961 the number of illiterates was _____ in Pakistan.
Select correct option:
   - 21 million
   - 23 million
   - **22 million**
   - 20 million

6.It is a common perception that violence is rarely committed by:
Select correct option:

- Men
- **Women**
- Children
- Old

7..Most distinctive function of Davis Moore thesis is:
Select correct option:

- Prestige
- Meritocracy
- Credentialism
- Conflict

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8.In 2003 the world population was growing at the rate of 1.3 percent and it was expected that it will take _____ to double it population.
Select correct option:

- 56 years
- 70 years
- **54 years**
- 50 years

9..People in _____ societies have been confined to their ancestral occupations and their social status has mostly been ascribed.
Select correct option:

- Open
- **Close**
- Modern
- Developed

10.Two married adults living together in a household without their children is known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Extended family
- Cohabitation
- **Conjugal family**

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- Individual family

11.Which of the following emerge in relation to perceived sex differences in society and in turn helps to shape those differences?
Select correct option:

- Sex roles
- **Gender identities**
- Gender roles
- Gender socialization

12.Which of the following processes create systems of ideas and practices about gender that vary across time and space?
Select correct option:

- Biological determinists
- **Social constructs**
- Masculinities
- Feminists

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13.Saving one's money to go for higher studies or to start a business is an example of:
Select correct option:

- **Principle of deferred gratification**
- Principle of future gratification
- Rule of deferred degradation
- None of the given options

14.Science can be defined as:
Select correct option:

- Belief based on a society's traditions
- Belief based on faith in ultimate truth
- **A logical system that bases knowledge on direct, systematic observation**
- A logical system that bases truth on political goals

15.Which one of the following is NOT the reason for developing formal organization?
Select correct option:

- Objectives
- Business purpose
- **Personal interest**
- A common goal

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16.The changes in population take place primarily due to the changes in:
Select correct option:

- Births
- Deaths
- Migration
- **All of the given options**

17.Formal organizations are usually _____ groups of people.
Select correct option:

- **Large**
- Small
- Dyad
- Control

18.Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?
Select correct option:

- Sharing
- Variability
- Transmitting
- **Learning**

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19.Cultural patterns those are widespread among a society's population are known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Ideal culture
- Real culture
- High culture
- **Popular culture**

20.Gender disparity in the estimated literacy rate shows that male -------- percent were literate in 2004

- 77
- 45
- **66**
- 92

21. Crude birth rate is

- **total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total population in that year / total birth rate in a specific year *100
- total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year
- total birth rate in a specific year + total population in that year

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22.Crude death rate is

- **total death in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total death in a specific year / total population in that year
- total population in that year - total death in a specific year
- total population in that year + total death in a specific year

23. Crude death rate is also known as

- **Mortality rates**
- Infant mortality rate
- life span
- Non of these

24. The maximum number of year that an individual could live

- **Life span**
- Life expectancy
- Birth rate
- Fertility

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25.Malthus published an essay on the principle of Population in

- 1799
- **1798**
- 1789
- 1790

26. Demographic data recorded by the government pertaining to all persons who live in a particular territory . It usually take place after

- 5year
- 7year
- **10year**
- 15year

27. How many stages in demographic transition

- 2
- 3
- **4**
- 5

28. During pre-industrial stage

- **high birth rate are balanced with high death rate and population size remain stable**.

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- low birth rate with high death rate and population become low
- high birth rate with high death rate population high
- non of these

29. The shift from high to low mortality and fertility is also know as
- Generic transition
- **Demographic transition**
- Social transition
- Cultural transition

30.Population growth show that the population in 1950
- 2.4 billion
- **2.5billion**
- 2.6 billion
- 2.7 billion

31. In 2003 Pakistan had a population of
- 158.6 million
- **148.6 million**
- 178.5 million
- 188.6 million

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32.Countries with zero population growth have
- **barrel shaped pyramid**
- bell shape pyramid
- squeezed shape pyramid
- conical shape pyramid

33. During the year 2004 literacy rate in the country has been
- 56%
- 53%
- **54%**
- 52%

34. 18.5 million people employed in Pakistan during
- **1970-71**
- 1970-72
- 1969-71
- 1968-75

35. How many times there were increased in unemployment during 1970-71

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- 6 times
- 7 times
- **8 times**
- 9 times

36.In 1961 there were ----------thousand primary school

- **44**
- 48
- 47
- 42

37. The primary school has increased to 170 thousand in

- 2000
- 2002
- 2004
- **2003**

38.A ------- is a formalized set of procedures to guide behavior

- Rules
- **Policy**
- Strategy
- Guideline

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39. TFR stands for

- Total formulation rate
- **Total fertility rate**
- Total fundamental rate
- Non of these

40. The study of interaction of living organisms and the natural environment is

- Sociology
- **Ecology**
- Anthropology
- Astrology

41. The Concept of cultural lag given by

- **W.F.Ogburn**
- Auguste Comte
- Karl Max
- Max Weber

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42. There are -------- important sources of cultural change

- 2
- 4
- 5
- **3**

43. The three important sources of cultural changes are

- **Invention , discovery , diffusion**
- creation , effusion , discovery
- Discovery , invention , effusion
- non of these

44. Divorce rate increase due to

- Women now are less dependent on men
- Romantic love often subsidies
- Individualism on the increase .people are looking for personal happiness
- **All of the above**

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SHORT NOTES

Question: What Is Culture?
Answer: Culture refers to the beliefs, values, behavior and material objects that, together, form a People's way of life. Culture has two basic components: nonmaterial culture, or the intangible creations of human society, and material culture, the tangible products of human society.

Question: What is the difference between society and culture?
Answer: Culture includes all the symbolic and material productions of people, groups, organizations, and institutions in society. Society refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share culture.

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Question: How social ranking can be explained?
Answer: Social ranking is an important feature found to one degree or another in all societies. The degree to which societies rank individuals however varies and results in varying amounts of inequality to be found in the world.

Question: What is sociology?
Answer: The truth is, there can be several definitions of what sociology is. The rather clinical definition, according to Webster's dictionary, is "the study of the development and structure of society and social relationships."" Textbooks usually describe sociology as "the scientific study of human society and social behavior" or something very similar to that. These are the formal definitions of sociology.

Question: How do sociologists do their research?
Answer: Sociologists do research in basically one of two ways: qualitatively and quantitatively. Doing research qualitatively means one would get data by observing human interaction (and sometimes participating in those events yourself), doing interviews, or studying documents or other sources of data first-hand. Quantitative work involves using statistical procedures and mathematical programs to come up with various numerical measures of the issue one is trying to analyze.

Question: What is social work?
Answer: Social work is the profession of helping individuals, families, groups or communities to enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable to that goal.

Question: What are the functions of families?
Answer: Families reduce competition for spouses. They also regulate the division of labor on the basis of gender. Families also meet the material, educational and emotional needs of children.

Question: What subjects or issues do sociologists deal with?
Answer: Human society itself is so complex and multidimensional; sociologists themselves deal with a wide variety of specific subjects and issues. A short list would include such issues as popular culture, the uses of language, social institutions, bureaucracies, social deviance and crimes, human sexuality, class differences, racial and

ethnic differences, gender differences, marriages and families, education, religion, economics and capitalism, types of political governments, social movements, population changes, and technology. Again, this is only a partial list of subject's sociologists study.

Question: What is status quo?
Answer: The existing conditions or circumstances. There are always those who are interested in maintaining the status quo since they are doing well due to it and others who oppose the status quo since it tends to exploit them or puts them in a disadvantaged position.

Question: Why is sociology important?
Answer: It's important because what we're dealing with here is the nature of human society and the social environment that we're all a part of. Sociology frequently deals with some of the most critical and controversial issues concerning us today. No matter how we may feel about these issues or even about each other, we can probably all agree that society is constantly changing and that the need to understand each other is more crucial now than ever. In this sense, that is where sociology and sociologists can hopefully contribute some useful knowledge and wisdom.

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Question: How is sociology different from anthropology?
Answer: Both sociology and anthropology study societies and cultures. Traditionally, anthropology was more likely to study hunting and gathering, herding, fishing, and other non-industrial societies, while sociology tended to focus more on industrial and post-industrial societies. There is also a whole division of anthropology called physical anthropology which examines teeth, bones, and other archeological evidence. Today, anthropologists may study aspects of contemporary culture in all types of societies. They are more likely than sociologists to use qualitative methods of research and less likely to use quantitative methods. Some sociologists use both qualitative and quantitative data. Not all sociologists pay a lot of attention to culture, but most social anthropologists could never ignore culture.

Question: What is the function of kinship?
Answer: Vertical Function: Kinship systems provide social continuity by binding together a number of generations Horizontal Function: Kinships provide social solidarity and continuity within the same generation as well.

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Question: How many residence patterns are there?
Answer: The most common types of residence patterns evidenced around the world are: Patrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the husband's father (most prevalent) Matrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the wife's father Avunculocal: the couple can live with or near the husband's mother's brother Ambilocal or bilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of either the wife or the husband Neolocal: Where economic circumstances permit, the couple can also establish a completely new residence of their own.

Question: What is Gender stratification?
Answer: Gender stratification contrasts the status assigned by different cultures on the basis of gender. It is important to release that status is itself a multidimensional notion involving issues of economic, social and political empowerment. Stratification on the basis of gender is a common phenomenon.

Question: What is theory?
Answer: A theory suggests a relationship between different phenomenons. Theories allow us to reduce the complexity of reality into an abstract set of principles, which serve as models to compare and contrasts different types of realities.

Question: Name and explain important types of societies?
Answer: Stratified societies, which are associated with the rise of civilization, range from open class societies, which permit high social mobility, to more rigid caste societies, which allow for little or no social mobility Class societies are associated with achieved status, the positions that the individual can choose or at least have some control over. Caste societies, on the other hand, are based on ascribed statuses into which one is born and cannot change.

Question: What are the prominent theories of stratification?
Answer: The Functionalists: Functionalists adopt a conservative position and maintain that social inequality exists because it is necessary for the functioning of society. Functionalists emphasize the integrative nature of stratification, which results in stability and social order. Conflict Theorists: Conflict theorists assume that the natural tendency of all societies is toward change and conflict. Conflict theorists believe that stratification

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exists because the upper classes strive to maintain their superior position at the expense of the lower classes.

Question: How cultural change occurs?
Answer: The two principal ways that cultures change are internally through the processes of invention and innovation and externally through the process of diffusion. It is generally recognized that the majority of cultural features (things, ideas, and behavior patterns) found in any society got there by diffusion rather than invention.

ABSOLUTE POVERTY : Poverty as defined in terms of the minimal requirements necessary to afford minimal standards of food, clothing, health care and shelter.

BUREAUCRACY : A formal organization marked by a clear hierarchy of authority, the existence of written rules of procedure, staffed by full-time salaried officials, and striving for the efficient attainment of organizational goals.

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CAPITALISM : An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution in which the goal is to produce profit.

ACHIEVED STATUS : A position attained through personal ability and effort.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION : Government programs intended to assure minorities and women of equal hiring or admission opportunities.

AGE STRUCTURE : The relative proportions of different age categories in a population.

AIR POLLUTION : Refers to the contamination of the atmosphere by noxious

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substances

ARRANGED MARRIAGE : Marriage based on the family ties rather than the couple's personal preferences.

ASCRIBED STATUS : A social position that is given at birth (such as race or sex).

CAPITALISTS : Those who own companies, or stocks and shares, using these to generate economic returns or profits.

CARRYING CAPACITY : The number of a species that a particular ecosystem can support without suffering irreversible deterioration

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CRUDE DEATH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of deaths per thousand population that occur annually in a given population.

CULTURAL LAG : A dysfunction in the sociocultural system caused by change occurring in one part of the system and the failure of another part of that system to adjust to the change. An example would be married women engaged in outside employment and the continuance of the domestic division of labor.

CULTURAL SUPERSTRUCTURE : Sociocultural materialism term used to refer to the shared symbolic universe within sociocultural systems. It includes such components as the art, music, dance, rituals, sports, hobbies and the accumulated knowledge base of the system

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CULTURAL TRANSMISSION : The socialization process whereby the norms and

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values of the group are internalized by individuals.

CULTURE : The values, norms and material goods shared by a given group. Your instructor prefers to restrict the term to refer to symbolic aspects (values and norms).

CULTURE OF POVERTY : The view that the poor have a different value system that contribute to their poverty.

ECONOMY : The organization of production and distribution of goods and services within a sociocultural system.

EDUCATION : The transmission of knowledge to members of society. The knowledge passed on is in the form of technical and cultural knowledge, technical and social skills, as well as the norms and values of the society.

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EDUCATION SYSTEM : The system of formalized transmission of knowledge and values operating within a given society.

EGALITARIAN FAMILY : Family arrangement in which power is shared more-or-less equally by both the wife and the husband.

EMIGRATION : The movement of people out of their native land to other countries.

ENDOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry within the same social category or group.

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ENVIRONMENT : The physical, biological and chemical restraints to which action is subject.

ETHNOCENTRISM : The tendency to judge other cultures by the standards one's own culture.

FECUNDITY : The number of children which is biologically possible for a woman to produce.

HIGHER EDUCATION : Usually refers to education beyond high school level, often in colleges or universities.

IDEOLOGY : Shared ideas or beliefs which serve to justify and support the interests of a particular group or organizations.

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IMMIGRATION : The settlement of people into a country in which they were not born.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE : Knowledge of a local community possessed by individuals who spend long periods of their lives in them.

MALTHUSIANISM : Thomas Malthus' theory of population dynamics, according to which population increase inevitably comes up against the 'natural limits' of food supply. Population grows geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8, 16,. . .) while food supply grows arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, . . .). The debate rages on, there are neo-malthusians and anti-malthusians among us today!

MARRIAGE : A socially approved sexual and economic relationship between two or more individuals.

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MATRILINEAL DESCENT : The tracing of kinship through only the female line

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MINORITY GROUP (OR ETHNIC MINORITY) : A group of people who are defined on the basis of their ethnicity or race. Because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics, they are singled out for unequal treatment within a society.

PROFESSIONS : Occupations requiring extensive educational qualifications, with high social prestige, subject to codes of conduct lay down by central bodies (or professional associations).

SELF (or SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS) : The individual's awareness of being a distinct social identity, a person separate from others. Human beings are not born with self-consciousness, but acquire an awareness of self as a result of early socialization.

SERIAL MONOGAMY : The process of contracting several marriages in succession marriage, divorce, and remarriage.

SEX : The biological categories of females and males.

SEX ROLE : The gender specific role behavior that a person learns as a member of a particular society.

SOCIAL MOBILITY : Movement between different social positions within a stratification system.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT : A large grouping of people who are organized to bring about, or to block, a a change in the sociocultural system.

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SOCIAL ROLE : The expected patterned behavior of an individual occupying a particular status position.

SOCIALIZATION : The lifelong processes through which humans develop an awareness of social norms and values, and achieve a distinct sense of self.

STIGMA : A symbol (or a negative social label) of disgrace that affects a person's social identity.

STRATIFICATION : The existence of structured inequalities in life chances between groups in society.

STRUCTURE : Sociological term to refer to all human institutions, groups and organizations.

SUBCULTURE : A group within the broader society that has values, norms and lifestyle distinct from those of the majority.

SURPLUS VALUE : Marx's concept for the value of an individual's labor power (calculated by the amount of value the labor contributes to the product minus the amount of money paid to the worker by the capitalist). The conventional name for this difference is profit--thus the whole capitalist system is based on "expropriating" surplus value (or stealing labor) from workers.

THIRD WORLD : Societies in which industrial production is only developed to a limited degree. Many of these societies were former colonies of industrial states. The majority of the world's population (over 70 percent) live in Third World countries.

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TRANSITIONAL CLASSES : Marx's term to refer to social classes based on previous relations of production which linger on in the beginning stages a new one--such as peasants or landowners of a feudal system which has become capitalist.

CAUSATION : A 'cause and effect' relationship exists wherever a change in one variable (the independent variable) induces change in another (the dependent variable). Causal factors in sociology include individual motivation as well as many external influences on human behavior that often go unrecognized.

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS : An objective awareness of the class system, including the common interests of people within your class.

COLONIALISM : The process whereby nations establish their political and economic rule over less powerful nations.

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COMMODITY RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is the destruction of property.

COMMUNICATION : The transmission of information from one individual or group to another.

COMMUNISM : A set of egalitarian political and economic ideas associated with Karl Marx in which the means of production and distribution system would be owned by the community. "Communism" as developed by Lenin and institutionalized throughout Eastern Europe (until 1990) and China bears little resemblance to Marx's vision.

DEVIANCE : Behaviors which do not conform to significant norms held by most of the members of a group or society. What is regarded as 'deviant' is highly variable across societies.

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DYSFUNCTION : Refers to an institution's negative impact (or harmful effect) on the sociocultural system.

ECOSYSTEM : A self-sustaining community of plants and animals within a natural environment.

ESTATE : A form of stratification established by law.

ETHNICITY : An ethnic group is one of a common cultural identity, separating them from other groups around them.

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FEMINISM : Advocacy of the social equality of the sexes.

FERTILITY : The average number of live born children produced by women of childbearing age in a particular society.

FORCES OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term to refer to the technology used to produce economic goods in a society.

FUNCTIONS : The ways in which a sociocultural trait contributes toward the maintenance or adaptation of the entire sociocultural system.

FUNCTIONALISM : A theoretical perspective that focuses on the way various parts of the social system contribute to the continuity of society as well as the affect the various parts have on one another.

GANG : An informal group of individuals that engage in common activities, many of these activities may be outside the law.

GHETTO : A section of a city occupied predominantly by members of a single racial or ethnic group, usually because of social or economic pressure.

HIDDEN CURRICULUM : Behavior or attitudes that are learned at school but which are not a part of the formal curriculum. For example, aspects of classism can often be "unintentionally" conveyed in learning materials.

INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down the social hierarchy from one generation to another.

KINSHIP : The network of social relationships which link individuals through common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.

LATENT FUNCTIONS : The unintended consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had a lot of unintended consequences on the governability of American cities

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LEGITIMACY : The generally held belief that a particular social institution is just and valid.

LIFE EXPECTANCY : The number of years a newborn in a particular society can expect to live. Also refers to the number of further years which people at any given age can, on average, expect to live.

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LIFE-SPAN : The maximum length of life that is biologically possible for a member of a given species.

MANAGERIAL CAPITALISM : A change in the control of capitalist enterprises from owners (which predominated in Marx's day) to control by (very well) salaried managers.

MANIFEST FUNCTION : The intended and known consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had the intended consequence of limiting (relatively) corruption by city officials

---

MASS MEDIA : Forms of communication designed to reach a vast audience without any personal contact between the senders and receivers. Examples would include newspapers, magazines, video recordings, radio and television

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MATERIALISM : The view that 'material conditions' (usually economic and technological factors) have the central role in determining social change.

MECHANIZATION : The use of machinery to replace human labor.

MIDDLE CLASS : A social class broadly defined occupationally as those working in white-collar and lower managerial occupations; is sometimes defined by reference to income levels or subjective identification of the participants in the study.

MIGRATION : The movement of people from one country or region to another in order to settle permanently.

MORTALITY RATE : The number of deaths that occur in a particular population in a

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specified period of time (usually a year).

NATIONALISM : An individual's internalization of the set of beliefs and values expressing love, pride and identification with a given nation state. Ritual and symbols are important tools in fostering nationalism among the citizenry.

NEO-LOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the married couple lives apart from the place of residence of both the bride's and the husband's parents

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NORMS : Rules and expectations of conduct which either prescribes a given type of behavior, or forbids it.

NUCLEAR FAMILY : A basic family group consisting of married female and male parents and dependent children, living away from other relatives.

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OPEN LINEAGE FAMILY : A family system found in preindustrial Europe in which family relationships are closely intertwined with the local community.

POLITICAL PARTY : An organization of people with similar interests and attitudes established with the aim of achieving legitimate control of government and using that power to pursue a specific program.

POLYGYNY : A form of marriage in which a man may have more than one wife.

SECONDARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact without any emotional commitment to one another.

SECONDARY LABOR MARKET : Refers to the economic position of individuals

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engaged in occupations that provide insecure jobs, poor benefits and conditions of work.

SECULARIZATION : A process of decline in the social influence of religion.

UNCONSCIOUS : Freudian concept refering to motives and ideas unavailable to the conscious mind of the individual.

UNION : A social organization set up to represent the worker's interests in both the workplace and in the broader society as well.

UPPER CLASS : A social class roughly composed of the more affluent members of society, especially those who have great wealth, control over businesses or hold large numbers of stocks and shares.

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URBAN ECOLOGY : An analysis of urban life that examines the relationship between the city and its physical surroundings--based on an analogy with the adjustment of plants and organisms to the physical environment.

URBANIZATION : The increasing concentration of the human population into cities.

VALUES : Culturally defined standards held by human individuals or groups about what is desirable, proper, beautiful, good or bad that serve as broad guidelines for social life.

VARIABLE : A characteristic that varies in value or magnitude along which an object, individual or group may be categorized, such as income or age.

VERTICAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down a social stratification system.

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WELFARE : Government aid (in the form of services and money) to the poor.

WEALTH : Accumulated money and material possessions controlled by an individual, group or organization.

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH (ZPG) : Population stability achieved when each woman has no more than two children.

ACID RAIN : The increased acidity of rainfall which is caused by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from power plants and automobiles.

ADAPTATION : Refers to the ability of a sociocultural system to change with the demands of a changing physical or social environment. The process by which cultural elements undergo change in form and/or function in response to change in other parts of the system.

AGE GRADES : System found in some traditional cultures which group the population by sex and age. Age grades go through rites of passage, hold similar rights and have similar obligations.

AUTHORITY : Power that is attached to a position that others perceive as legitimate.

BUREAUCRATIZATION : Refers to the tendency of bureaucracies to refine their procedures to ever more efficiently attain their goals. More generally, refers to the process of secondary organizations taking over functions performed by primary groups

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CULTURAL PLURALISM : The more or less peaceful coexistence of multiple subcultures within a given society.

CULTURAL UNIVERSALS : Values or practices shared by all human cultures.

EXPERIMENT : A research method in which variables can be analyzed under carefully controlled conditions--usually within an artificial situation constructed by the researcher.

GESELLSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on loose personal ties, self interest, rationalization, and impersonality.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT : The accumulation of gasses in the atmosphere that act like the glass roof of a greenhouse, letting sunlight in but trapping the radiant heat.

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IDEAL TYPE : Weber's construct of a 'pure type', constructed by emphasizing logical or consistent traits of a given social item. The traits are defining ones, not necessarily desirable ones. Ideal types do not exist anywhere in reality, rather they are "measures" that we can use in comparing social phenomena. One example is Weber's ideal type of bureaucratic organization (which are anything but desirable). More widely used (and understood) examples would include "ideal democracy" and "ideal capitalism."

INCOME : Payment of wages usually earned from work or investments.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION : Economic production carried on through the use of machinery driven by inanimate sources of power.

INDUSTRIALIZATION : The continual expanding application of sophisticated technology designed to efficiently draw energy and raw materials out of the environment

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and fashion them for human use.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE : The number of infants who die during the first year of life, per thousand live births. Infant mortality rates have declined dramatically in industrial societies.

INFORMAL RELATIONS : Relations in organizations developed on the basis of personal connections. These ties are often used to pursue organizational goals instead of the formally recognized procedures

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IN-GROUP : A social group an individual belongs to and identifies with.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITALISM : A condition that exists when large institutions such as pension plans, banks, and insurance companies hold large shares of capitalistic enterprises.

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MEANS OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term referring to the means whereby the production of material goods is carried on in a society. Marx included in this concept both technology and the social relations among the producers (based on the ownership of that technology).

RACE : A socially defined category of people who share genetically transmitted physical characteristics.

RACISM : The attributing of characteristics of inferiority to a particular racial category. Racism is a specific form of prejudice focused on race.

REBELLION : Rebellions are aimed at removing particular rulers or regimes rather than bringing about significant structural changes in a society.

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RELATIVE POVERTY : Poverty defined by reference to the living standards of the majority in any given society.

RESEARCH METHODS : The diverse strategies used to gather empirical (factual) material in a systematic way.

REVOLUTION : A process of change involving the mobilizing of a mass social movement in order to radically transform the society.

RIOTS : An outbreak of collective violence directed against persons, property or both.

SOCIAL CHANGE : Alteration in social structures or culture over time.

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SOCIAL DARWINISM : An early and now largely discredited view of social evolution emphasizing the importance of "survival of the fittest" or struggle between individuals, groups, or societies as the motor of development. Social Darwinism became widely popular and was often used to justify existing inequalities.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION : A structural condition of society caused by rapid change in social institutions, norms, and values.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION : Theories of social change which generally hold that human societies move from simple to complex forms of organization.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS : Major structural entitities in sociocultural systems that address a basic need of the system. Institutions involve fixed modes of behavior backed

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by strong norms and sanctions that tend to be followed by most members of a society.

STEREOTYPE : A rigid and inflexible image of the characteristics a group. Stereotypes attribute these characteristics to all individuals belonging to that group.

ASSIMILATION : A minority group's internalization of the values and norms of the dominant culture.

CASTE : A closed form of stratification in which an individual's status is determined by birth and cannot be changed.

CIVIL DISORDERS : Social conflict (such as riots) that the government becomes involved in to restore public order.

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CIVIL RIGHTS : Legal rights held by all citizens in a given state.

CLAN : A broad extended kin group found in many preindustrial societies.

CLASS : Most sociologists use the term to refer to socioeconomic differences between groups of individuals which create differences in their life chances and power.

COMMUNAL RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is other groups (usually other race or ethnic groups).

COMMUNITY : A group of people who share a common sense of identity and interact

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with one another on a sustained basis.

CONFLICT : A clash of interest (sometimes escalating to active struggle) between individuals, groups or society.

CULTURAL MATERIALISM : A macro-social theory that attempts to account for the similarities and differences between sociocultural systems by focusing on the environmental constraints to which human action is subject. Your instructor uses a variant of this theory constantly

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DEMOGRAPHY : The scientific study of human population--including size, growth, movement, density, and composition.

DEPENDENCY THEORY : The thesis that many Third World countries cannot control major aspects of their economic life because of the dominance of industrialized societies.

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DEVIANT SUBCULTURE : A subculture which has values and norms which differ substantially from those of the majority in a society.

DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION : Theory of crime and delinquency that holds that deviance is learned as a result of long-term interaction with others.

DIFFERENTIATION : The development of increasing complexity and division of labor within sociocultural systems.

DIFFUSION : The spread of cultural traits from one sociocultural system to another.

DISCRIMINATION : The denial of equal access to social resources to people on the basis of their group membership.

DIVISION OF LABOR : The specialization of work tasks or occupations. All societies have some division of labor based on age and sex. But with the development of industrialism the division of labor becomes far more complex which affects many parts of the sociocultural system.

EXOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry outside their social category or group.

EXTENDED FAMILY : A family group consisting of more than two generations of the same kinship line living either within the same household or, more usually in the west, very close to one another.

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FAMILY : A group of individuals related to one another by blood ties, marriage or adoption. Members of families form an economic unit, the adult members of which are responsible for the upbringing of children. All societies involve some form of family, although the form the family takes is widely variable. In modern industrial societies the main family form is the nuclear family, although a variety of extended family relationships are also found.

FAMILY OF ORIENTATION : The family into which an individual is born.

FEMININITY : The characteristic behaviors expected of women in a given culture.

GEMEINSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on close and personal ties and traditional norms and values.

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GENDER : Socially defined behavior regarded as appropriate for the members of each sex.

GLOBALIZATION : The development of extensive worldwide patterns of economic relationships between nations.

GREEN REVOLUTION : The tremendous increase in farming productivity that occurred beginning in the 1950s with the application of pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers and the development of plant varieties especially bred to respond to these chemical inputs.

HUNTING AND GATHERING SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based primarily on hunting animals and gathering edible plants.

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HYPOTHESIS : A tentative statement about a given state of affairs that predicts a relationship between the variables, usually put forward as a basis for empirical testing.

IMPERIALISM : The establishing of colonial empires in which domination is both political and economic.

INSTINCT : A genetically fixed pattern of complex behavior (that is, beyond reflex) which appears in all normal animals within a given species. The behavior of humans is not instinctual.

INTERNAL COLONIALISM : The economic exploitation of a group within a society whereby their labor is sold cheap and they are made to pay dear for products and services.

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LONGEVITY : A long duration of life Or a long tenure in an organization.

MASCULINITY : The characteristic forms of behavior expected of men in any given culture.

MASTER STATUS : A position that is so central to the identity of the individual that it overshadows all other statuses.

MATRIARCHY : Social organization in which females dominate males.

MODE OF PRODUCTION : The technology and the practices employed for expanding or limiting basic subsistence production, especially the production of food and other forms of energy. Examples would include the technology of subsistence, technological/environmental relationships, and work patterns.

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MODERNIZATION : The process of general social change brought about by the transition from an agrarian to an industrial mode of production.

NEO-COLONIALISM : The informal dominance of some nations over others by means of unequal conditions of economic exchange (as between industrial and Third World countries)..

ORGANIZED CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by organizations established as businesses.

PASTORAL SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based on domesticated animals

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PEASANTS : People in agrarian societies who produce food from the land, using traditional farming methods of plow and animal power. Farm workers in agrarian societies.

PEER GROUP : A friendship group with common interests and position composed of individuals of similar age.

POLITICS : Attempts to influence governmental activities

POLLUTION : One of the principal constraints of the environment. Refers to the contamination of soil, water, or air by noxious substances

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POLYANDRY : A form of marriage in which a woman may have more than one husband.

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PRIMARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact on an intimate basis. They perform many functions such as regulating production, reproduction, socialization, education, and enforcing social discipline. Examples include family, community, voluntary organizations, and friendship networks.

RATIONALIZATION : Weber's concept to refer to the process by which modes of precise calculation based on observation and reason increasingly dominate the social world. Rationalization is a habit of thought that replaces tradition, emotion, and values as motivators of human conduct. Bureaucracy is a particular case of rationalization applied to human social organization.

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RECIPROCITY : A system of the exchange of goods based on social ties.

RELIGION : A set of beliefs involving symbols regarded as sacred, together with ritual practices in which members of the community engage.

RITUAL : Formalized ceremonial behavior in which the members of a group or community regularly engage.

SAMPLING : Taking a small representative part of a population for purposes of drawing inferences from the analysis of the sample characteristics to the population as a whole.

SANCTION : A reward for conformity or a punishment for nonconformity that reinforces socially approved forms of behavior.

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SAPIR-WHORF HYPOTHESIS : The conjecture that people perceive their world through the framework of language.

SCAPE GOATING : Blaming, punishing, or stigmatizing a relatively powerless individual or group for wrongs that were not of their doing.

SCIENCE : The application of systematic methods of observation and careful logical analysis; the term also refers to the body of knowledge produced by the use of the scientific method.

SECONDARY GROUP : A group of individuals who do not know each other on a personal level interacting in pursuit of a goal.

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SOCIAL FORCES : The term refers to the fact that society and social organizations exert an influence on individual human behavior.

SOCIAL GROUPS : Two or more individuals who interact in systematic ways with one another and share a high degree of common identity. Groups may range in size from dyads to large-scale societies.

SOCIOBIOLOGY : An approach which attempts to explain the social behavior of humans in terms of biological principles.

SOLID WASTE : Refers to the accumulation of noxious substances.

STATE : Government institutions ruling over a given territory, whose authority is backed by law and the ability to use force.

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STATUS : A social position within a society. The term can also refer to the social honor or prestige which a particular individual or group is accorded by other members of a society.

SYMBOL : One item used to meaningfully represent another--as in the case of a flag which symbolizes a nation.

TABOO : A sociocultural prohibition on some act, person, place, animal, or plant.

TECHNOLOGY : The application of logic, reason and knowledge to the problems of exploiting raw materials from the environment. Social technologies employ the same thought processes in addressing problems of human organization. Technology involves the creation of material instruments (such as machines) used in human interaction with nature as well as social instruments (such as bureaucracy) used in human organization

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TERRORISM : The use of violence to achieve political ends. Many would restrict the definition to include only those acts committed by non-government groups, but state terrorism is also a major factor in the social world.

THEORY : Summary statements of general principles which explain regularly observed events.

TRADITIONAL STATES : Societies in which the production base is agriculture or pastoralism.

CONFORMITY : Human behavior which follows the established norms of a group or society. The bulk of human behavior is of a conforming nature as people accept and internalize the values of their culture or subculture

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CONSENSUS : Agreement on basic social values by the members of a group or society.

CONTRADICTION : Marx's term to refer to mutually antagonistic tendencies within institutions or the broader society such as those between profit and competition within capitalism.

CORPORATIONS : A legally recognized organization set up for profit--the powers and liabilities of the organization are legally separate from the owners or the employees.

CRIME : Any action that violates criminal laws established by political authority.

CRUDE BIRTH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of births per thousand population within a given year.

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DEFORESTATION : The removal of all trees from an area

DEMOCRACY : A form of government that recognizes the citizen as having the right to participate in political decision-making, or to elect representatives to government bodies.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION : A stabilization of population level in industrial society once a certain level of economic prosperity has been reached. Population is thought to stabilize because of economic incentives on families to limit the number of children.

DENSITY : A measure of human crowding usually expressed as the number of people per square mile.

ECOLOGY : The study of the system of relationships between organisms and their environment.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE : Comte and Durkheim both refer to the fact that in societies with a high division of labor individuals depend more on others to produce most of the goods they need to sustain their lives.

FAMILY OF PROCREATION : The family we create through marriage.

LAW : A written rule established by a political authority and backed by government.

MARXISM : Contemporary social theory deriving its main elements from Marx's ideas.

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Marxist theory strongly emphasizes class struggle and material causation.

MATRILOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the husband is expected to live near to the wife's parents

MONOGAMY : A form of marriage that joins one male and one female at any given time.

MORES : Norms that have strong moral significance, violation of which cause strong social reaction (murder, sexual molestation of children).

OBJECTIVITY : Objectivity means striving as far as possible to reduce or eliminate bias in the conduct of research.

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ORGANIZATION : A large group of individuals that is formally organized for the purpose of attaining a goal.

PATRIARCHY : Social organization that structures the dominance of men over women.

PATRILINEAL DESCENT : The practice of tracing kinship only through the male line.

POLYGAMY : A form of marriage in which a person may have more than one spouse.

POSITIVISM : A philosophical position according to which there are close ties between the social and natural sciences, which share a common logical framework.

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POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY : A society based on the production of services and information rather than material goods.A notion advocated by those who believe that the industrial order is passing.

POWER : The ability to achieve aims or further the interests you hold even when opposed by others.

POWER ELITE : According to C. Wright Mills the power elite are men in the highest positions of government, corporations and the military who hold enormous power in modern industrial societies.

PREJUDICE : The holding of unfounded ideas about a group, ideas that are resistant to change.

PRESTIGE : Social respect accorded to an individual or group because of the status of their position.

PRIMARY DEVIANCE : The deviant act itself, the violation of a norm.

PRIMARY GROUP : A typically small group of individuals standing in an enduring personal relationship to one another examples would include parents, spouse, or close friends.

SOCIALISM : An economic system in which the means of production and distribution of goods and services are publically owned.

SOCIETY : A society is a group of people who live in a particular territory, are subject to a common system of political authority, and share a common culture.

SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION : A term used by C. Wright Mills that refers to the application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions.

SOCIOLOGY : The study of human behavior and societies, giving particular emphasis to the industrialized world.

SURVEY : A questionnaire or interview.

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM : A theoretical approach in sociology which focuses on social reality as constructed through the daily interaction of individuals and places strong emphasis on the role of symbols (gestures, signs, and language) as core elements of this interaction.

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WELFARE STATE : A government system which provides a range of human services for its citizens.

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by white-collar or professional workers in the course of their jobs.

WORKING CLASS : A social class of industrial societies broadly composed of people involved in manual occupation. The bulk of these jobs are unskilled, poorly paid and provide few benefits or job security.

Composed & Solved

Misha Fatima

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SOC101 Important MCQS and Short Notes…

By Misha Fatima

PREPARED BY MISHA FATIMA

1. People either depend on their own self or on their social capital of friend:
   - **Kin networking fading and being replaced by friends networking**
   - declining size of family
   - conjugal family
   - Non of these

2.Women empowerment increase due to
   - increase in literacy
   - financial independence
   - in the level of literacy
   - **All of above**

3.Which one is by contrast , concern the psychological , social and cultural difference:
   - Sex
   - **Gender**
   - Individual
   - culture

4.Which one is related with automatical and physiological difference that define male and female bodies:
   - Genes
   - **Sex**
   - Gender
   - Non of these

5 In 1961 the number of illiterates was _____ in Pakistan.
Select correct option:
   - 21 million
   - 23 million
   - **22 million**
   - 20 million

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6.It is a common perception that violence is rarely committed by:
Select correct option:

- Men
- **Women**
- Children
- Old

7..Most distinctive function of Davis Moore thesis is:
Select correct option:

- Prestige
- Meritocracy
- Credentialism
- Conflict

8.In 2003 the world population was growing at the rate of 1.3 percent and it was expected that it will take _____ to double it population.
Select correct option:

- 56 years
- 70 years
- **54 years**
- 50 years

9..People in _____ societies have been confined to their ancestral occupations and their social status has mostly been ascribed.
Select correct option:

- Open
- **Close**
- Modern
- Developed

10.Two married adults living together in a household without their children is known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Extended family
- Cohabitation
- **Conjugal family**

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- Individual family

11.Which of the following emerge in relation to perceived sex differences in society and in turn helps to shape those differences?
Select correct option:

- Sex roles
- **Gender identities**
- Gender roles
- Gender socialization

12.Which of the following processes create systems of ideas and practices about gender that vary across time and space?
Select correct option:

- Biological determinists
- **Social constructs**
- Masculinities
- Feminists

13.Saving one's money to go for higher studies or to start a business is an example of:
Select correct option:

- **Principle of deferred gratification**
- Principle of future gratification
- Rule of deferred degradation
- None of the given options

14.Science can be defined as:
Select correct option:

- Belief based on a society's traditions
- Belief based on faith in ultimate truth
- **A logical system that bases knowledge on direct, systematic observation**
- A logical system that bases truth on political goals

15.Which one of the following is NOT the reason for developing formal organization?
Select correct option:

- Objectives
- Business purpose
- **Personal interest**
- A common goal

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16.The changes in population take place primarily due to the changes in:
Select correct option:

- Births
- Deaths
- Migration
- **All of the given options**

17.Formal organizations are usually _____ groups of people.
Select correct option:

- **Large**
- Small
- Dyad
- Control

18.Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?
Select correct option:

- Sharing
- Variability
- Transmitting
- **Learning**

19.Cultural patterns those are widespread among a society's population are known as _____.
Select correct option:

- Ideal culture
- Real culture
- High culture
- **Popular culture**

20.Gender disparity in the estimated literacy rate shows that male -------- percent were literate in 2004

- 77
- 45
- **66**
- 92

21. Crude birth rate is

- **total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total population in that year / total birth rate in a specific year *100
- total birth rate in a specific year / total population in that year
- total birth rate in a specific year + total population in that year

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22.Crude death rate is

- **total death in a specific year / total population in that year *100**
- total death in a specific year / total population in that year
- total population in that year - total death in a specific year
- total population in that year + total death in a specific year

23. Crude death rate is also known as

- **Mortality rates**
- Infant mortality rate
- life span
- Non of these

24. The maximum number of year that an individual could live

- **Life span**
- Life expectancy
- Birth rate
- Fertility

25.Malthus published an essay on the principle of Population in

- 1799
- **1798**
- 1789
- 1790

26. Demographic data recorded by the government pertaining to all persons who live in a particular territory . It usually take place after

- 5year
- 7year
- **10year**
- 15year

27. How many stages in demographic transition

- 2
- 3
- **4**
- 5

28. During pre-industrial stage

- **high birth rate are balanced with high death rate and population size remain stable**.

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- low birth rate with high death rate and population become low
- high birth rate with high death rate population high
- non of these

29. The shift from high to low mortality and fertility is also know as
- Generic transition
- **Demographic transition**
- Social transition
- Cultural transition

30.Population growth show that the population in 1950
- 2.4 billion
- **2.5billion**
- 2.6 billion
- 2.7 billion

31. In 2003 Pakistan had a population of
- 158.6 million
- **148.6 million**
- 178.5 million
- 188.6 million

32.Countries with zero population growth have
- **barrel shaped pyramid**
- bell shape pyramid
- squeezed shape pyramid
- conical shape pyramid

33. During the year 2004 literacy rate in the country has been
- 56%
- 53%
- **54%**
- 52%

34. 18.5 million people employed in Pakistan during
- **1970-71**
- 1970-72
- 1969-71
- 1968-75

35. How many times there were increased in unemployment during 1970-71

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- 6 times
- 7 times
- **8 times**
- 9 times

36.In 1961 there were ----------thousand primary school

- **44**
- 48
- 47
- 42

37. The primary school has increased to 170 thousand in

- 2000
- 2002
- 2004
- **2003**

38.A ------- is a formalized set of procedures to guide behavior

- Rules
- **Policy**
- Strategy
- Guideline

39. TFR stands for

- Total formulation rate
- **Total fertility rate**
- Total fundamental rate
- Non of these

40. The study of interaction of living organisms and the natural environment is

- Sociology
- **Ecology**
- Anthropology
- Astrology

41. The Concept of cultural lag given by

- **W.F.Ogburn**
- Auguste Comte
- Karl Max
- Max Weber

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42. There are -------- important sources of cultural change
- 2
- 4
- 5
- **3**

43. The three important sources of cultural changes are
- **Invention , discovery , diffusion**
- creation , effusion , discovery
- Discovery , invention , effusion
- non of these

44. Divorce rate increase due to
- Women now are less dependent on men
- Romantic love often subsidies
- Individualism on the increase .people are looking for personal happiness
- **All of the above**

SHORT NOTES

Question: What Is Culture?
Answer: Culture refers to the beliefs, values, behavior and material objects that, together, form a People's way of life. Culture has two basic components: nonmaterial culture, or the intangible creations of human society, and material culture, the tangible products of human society.

Question: What is the difference between society and culture?
Answer: Culture includes all the symbolic and material productions of people, groups, organizations, and institutions in society. Society refers to people who interact in a defined territory and share culture.

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Question: How social ranking can be explained?
Answer: Social ranking is an important feature found to one degree or another in all societies. The degree to which societies rank individuals however varies and results in varying amounts of inequality to be found in the world.

Question: What is sociology?
Answer: The truth is, there can be several definitions of what sociology is. The rather clinical definition, according to Webster's dictionary, is "the study of the development and structure of society and social relationships."" Textbooks usually describe sociology as "the scientific study of human society and social behavior" or something very similar to that. These are the formal definitions of sociology.

Question: How do sociologists do their research?
Answer: Sociologists do research in basically one of two ways: qualitatively and quantitatively. Doing research qualitatively means one would get data by observing human interaction (and sometimes participating in those events yourself), doing interviews, or studying documents or other sources of data first-hand. Quantitative work involves using statistical procedures and mathematical programs to come up with various numerical measures of the issue one is trying to analyze.

Question: What is social work?
Answer: Social work is the profession of helping individuals, families, groups or communities to enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable to that goal.

Question: What are the functions of families?
Answer: Families reduce competition for spouses. They also regulate the division of labor on the basis of gender. Families also meet the material, educational and emotional needs of children.

Question: What subjects or issues do sociologists deal with?
Answer: Human society itself is so complex and multidimensional; sociologists themselves deal with a wide variety of specific subjects and issues. A short list would include such issues as popular culture, the uses of language, social institutions, bureaucracies, social deviance and crimes, human sexuality, class differences, racial and

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ethnic differences, gender differences, marriages and families, education, religion, economics and capitalism, types of political governments, social movements, population changes, and technology. Again, this is only a partial list of subject's sociologists study.

Question: What is status quo?
Answer: The existing conditions or circumstances. There are always those who are interested in maintaining the status quo since they are doing well due to it and others who oppose the status quo since it tends to exploit them or puts them in a disadvantaged position.

Question: Why is sociology important?
Answer: It's important because what we're dealing with here is the nature of human society and the social environment that we're all a part of. Sociology frequently deals with some of the most critical and controversial issues concerning us today. No matter how we may feel about these issues or even about each other, we can probably all agree that society is constantly changing and that the need to understand each other is more crucial now than ever. In this sense, that is where sociology and sociologists can hopefully contribute some useful knowledge and wisdom.

Question: How is sociology different from anthropology?
Answer: Both sociology and anthropology study societies and cultures. Traditionally, anthropology was more likely to study hunting and gathering, herding, fishing, and other non-industrial societies, while sociology tended to focus more on industrial and post-industrial societies. There is also a whole division of anthropology called physical anthropology which examines teeth, bones, and other archeological evidence. Today, anthropologists may study aspects of contemporary culture in all types of societies. They are more likely than sociologists to use qualitative methods of research and less likely to use quantitative methods. Some sociologists use both qualitative and quantitative data. Not all sociologists pay a lot of attention to culture, but most social anthropologists could never ignore culture.

Question: What is the function of kinship?
Answer: Vertical Function: Kinship systems provide social continuity by binding together a number of generations Horizontal Function: Kinships provide social solidarity and continuity within the same generation as well.

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Question: How many residence patterns are there?
Answer: The most common types of residence patterns evidenced around the world are: Patrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the husband's father (most prevalent) Matrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the wife's father Avunculocal: the couple can live with or near the husband's mother's brother Ambilocal or bilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of either the wife or the husband Neolocal: Where economic circumstances permit, the couple can also establish a completely new residence of their own.

Question: What is Gender stratification?
Answer: Gender stratification contrasts the status assigned by different cultures on the basis of gender. It is important to release that status is itself a multidimensional notion involving issues of economic, social and political empowerment. Stratification on the basis of gender is a common phenomenon.

Question: What is theory?
Answer: A theory suggests a relationship between different phenomenons. Theories allow us to reduce the complexity of reality into an abstract set of principles, which serve as models to compare and contrasts different types of realities.

Question: Name and explain important types of societies?
Answer: Stratified societies, which are associated with the rise of civilization, range from open class societies, which permit high social mobility, to more rigid caste societies, which allow for little or no social mobility Class societies are associated with achieved status, the positions that the individual can choose or at least have some control over. Caste societies, on the other hand, are based on ascribed statuses into which one is born and cannot change.

Question: What are the prominent theories of stratification?
Answer: The Functionalists: Functionalists adopt a conservative position and maintain that social inequality exists because it is necessary for the functioning of society. Functionalists emphasize the integrative nature of stratification, which results in stability and social order. Conflict Theorists: Conflict theorists assume that the natural tendency of all societies is toward change and conflict. Conflict theorists believe that stratification

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exists because the upper classes strive to maintain their superior position at the expense of the lower classes.

Question: How cultural change occurs?
Answer: The two principal ways that cultures change are internally through the processes of invention and innovation and externally through the process of diffusion. It is generally recognized that the majority of cultural features (things, ideas, and behavior patterns) found in any society got there by diffusion rather than invention.

ABSOLUTE POVERTY : Poverty as defined in terms of the minimal requirements necessary to afford minimal standards of food, clothing, health care and shelter.

BUREAUCRACY : A formal organization marked by a clear hierarchy of authority, the existence of written rules of procedure, staffed by full-time salaried officials, and striving for the efficient attainment of organizational goals.

CAPITALISM : An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution in which the goal is to produce profit.

ACHIEVED STATUS : A position attained through personal ability and effort.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION : Government programs intended to assure minorities and women of equal hiring or admission opportunities.

AGE STRUCTURE : The relative proportions of different age categories in a population.

AIR POLLUTION : Refers to the contamination of the atmosphere by noxious

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substances

ARRANGED MARRIAGE : Marriage based on the family ties rather than the couple's personal preferences.

ASCRIBED STATUS : A social position that is given at birth (such as race or sex).

CAPITALISTS : Those who own companies, or stocks and shares, using these to generate economic returns or profits.

CARRYING CAPACITY : The number of a species that a particular ecosystem can support without suffering irreversible deterioration

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CRUDE DEATH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of deaths per thousand population that occur annually in a given population.

CULTURAL LAG : A dysfunction in the sociocultural system caused by change occurring in one part of the system and the failure of another part of that system to adjust to the change. An example would be married women engaged in outside employment and the continuance of the domestic division of labor.

CULTURAL SUPERSTRUCTURE : Sociocultural materialism term used to refer to the shared symbolic universe within sociocultural systems. It includes such components as the art, music, dance, rituals, sports, hobbies and the accumulated knowledge base of the system

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CULTURAL TRANSMISSION : The socialization process whereby the norms and

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values of the group are internalized by individuals.

CULTURE : The values, norms and material goods shared by a given group. Your instructor prefers to restrict the term to refer to symbolic aspects (values and norms).

CULTURE OF POVERTY : The view that the poor have a different value system that contribute to their poverty.

ECONOMY : The organization of production and distribution of goods and services within a sociocultural system.

EDUCATION : The transmission of knowledge to members of society. The knowledge passed on is in the form of technical and cultural knowledge, technical and social skills, as well as the norms and values of the society.

EDUCATION SYSTEM : The system of formalized transmission of knowledge and values operating within a given society.

EGALITARIAN FAMILY : Family arrangement in which power is shared more-or-less equally by both the wife and the husband.

EMIGRATION : The movement of people out of their native land to other countries.

ENDOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry within the same social category or group.

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ENVIRONMENT : The physical, biological and chemical restraints to which action is subject.

ETHNOCENTRISM : The tendency to judge other cultures by the standards one's own culture.

FECUNDITY : The number of children which is biologically possible for a woman to produce.

HIGHER EDUCATION : Usually refers to education beyond high school level, often in colleges or universities.

IDEOLOGY : Shared ideas or beliefs which serve to justify and support the interests of a particular group or organizations.

IMMIGRATION : The settlement of people into a country in which they were not born.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE : Knowledge of a local community possessed by individuals who spend long periods of their lives in them.

MALTHUSIANISM : Thomas Malthus' theory of population dynamics, according to which population increase inevitably comes up against the 'natural limits' of food supply. Population grows geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8, 16,. . .) while food supply grows arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, . . .). The debate rages on, there are neo-malthusians and anti-malthusians among us today!

MARRIAGE : A socially approved sexual and economic relationship between two or more individuals.

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MATRILINEAL DESCENT : The tracing of kinship through only the female line

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MINORITY GROUP (OR ETHNIC MINORITY) : A group of people who are defined on the basis of their ethnicity or race. Because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics, they are singled out for unequal treatment within a society.

PROFESSIONS : Occupations requiring extensive educational qualifications, with high social prestige, subject to codes of conduct lay down by central bodies (or professional associations).

SELF (or SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS) : The individual's awareness of being a distinct social identity, a person separate from others. Human beings are not born with self-consciousness, but acquire an awareness of self as a result of early socialization.

SERIAL MONOGAMY : The process of contracting several marriages in succession marriage, divorce, and remarriage.

SEX : The biological categories of females and males.

SEX ROLE : The gender specific role behavior that a person learns as a member of a particular society.

SOCIAL MOBILITY : Movement between different social positions within a stratification system.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT : A large grouping of people who are organized to bring about, or to block, a a change in the sociocultural system.

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SOCIAL ROLE : The expected patterned behavior of an individual occupying a particular status position.

SOCIALIZATION : The lifelong processes through which humans develop an awareness of social norms and values, and achieve a distinct sense of self.

STIGMA : A symbol (or a negative social label) of disgrace that affects a person's social identity.

STRATIFICATION : The existence of structured inequalities in life chances between groups in society.

STRUCTURE : Sociological term to refer to all human institutions, groups and organizations.

SUBCULTURE : A group within the broader society that has values, norms and lifestyle distinct from those of the majority.

SURPLUS VALUE : Marx's concept for the value of an individual's labor power (calculated by the amount of value the labor contributes to the product minus the amount of money paid to the worker by the capitalist). The conventional name for this difference is profit--thus the whole capitalist system is based on "expropriating" surplus value (or stealing labor) from workers.

THIRD WORLD : Societies in which industrial production is only developed to a limited degree. Many of these societies were former colonies of industrial states. The majority of the world's population (over 70 percent) live in Third World countries.

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TRANSITIONAL CLASSES : Marx's term to refer to social classes based on previous relations of production which linger on in the beginning stages a new one--such as peasants or landowners of a feudal system which has become capitalist.

CAUSATION : A 'cause and effect' relationship exists wherever a change in one variable (the independent variable) induces change in another (the dependent variable). Causal factors in sociology include individual motivation as well as many external influences on human behavior that often go unrecognized.

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS : An objective awareness of the class system, including the common interests of people within your class.

COLONIALISM : The process whereby nations establish their political and economic rule over less powerful nations.

COMMODITY RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is the destruction of property.

COMMUNICATION : The transmission of information from one individual or group to another.

COMMUNISM : A set of egalitarian political and economic ideas associated with Karl Marx in which the means of production and distribution system would be owned by the community. "Communism" as developed by Lenin and institutionalized throughout Eastern Europe (until 1990) and China bears little resemblance to Marx's vision.

DEVIANCE : Behaviors which do not conform to significant norms held by most of the members of a group or society. What is regarded as 'deviant' is highly variable across societies.

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DYSFUNCTION : Refers to an institution's negative impact (or harmful effect) on the sociocultural system.

ECOSYSTEM : A self-sustaining community of plants and animals within a natural environment.

ESTATE : A form of stratification established by law.

ETHNICITY : An ethnic group is one of a common cultural identity, separating them from other groups around them.

FEMINISM : Advocacy of the social equality of the sexes.

FERTILITY : The average number of live born children produced by women of childbearing age in a particular society.

FORCES OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term to refer to the technology used to produce economic goods in a society.

FUNCTIONS : The ways in which a sociocultural trait contributes toward the maintenance or adaptation of the entire sociocultural system.

FUNCTIONALISM : A theoretical perspective that focuses on the way various parts of the social system contribute to the continuity of society as well as the affect the various parts have on one another.

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GANG : An informal group of individuals that engage in common activities, many of these activities may be outside the law.

GHETTO : A section of a city occupied predominantly by members of a single racial or ethnic group, usually because of social or economic pressure.

HIDDEN CURRICULUM : Behavior or attitudes that are learned at school but which are not a part of the formal curriculum. For example, aspects of classism can often be "unintentionally" conveyed in learning materials.

INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down the social hierarchy from one generation to another.

KINSHIP : The network of social relationships which link individuals through common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.

LATENT FUNCTIONS : The unintended consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had a lot of unintended consequences on the governability of American cities

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LEGITIMACY : The generally held belief that a particular social institution is just and valid.

LIFE EXPECTANCY : The number of years a newborn in a particular society can expect to live. Also refers to the number of further years which people at any given age can, on average, expect to live.

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LIFE-SPAN : The maximum length of life that is biologically possible for a member of a given species.

MANAGERIAL CAPITALISM : A change in the control of capitalist enterprises from owners (which predominated in Marx's day) to control by (very well) salaried managers.

MANIFEST FUNCTION : The intended and known consequences of one part of a sociocultural system. For example, the reform of big city political machines had the intended consequence of limiting (relatively) corruption by city officials

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MASS MEDIA : Forms of communication designed to reach a vast audience without any personal contact between the senders and receivers. Examples would include newspapers, magazines, video recordings, radio and television

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MATERIALISM : The view that 'material conditions' (usually economic and technological factors) have the central role in determining social change.

MECHANIZATION : The use of machinery to replace human labor.

MIDDLE CLASS : A social class broadly defined occupationally as those working in white-collar and lower managerial occupations; is sometimes defined by reference to income levels or subjective identification of the participants in the study.

MIGRATION : The movement of people from one country or region to another in order to settle permanently.

MORTALITY RATE : The number of deaths that occur in a particular population in a

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specified period of time (usually a year).

NATIONALISM : An individual's internalization of the set of beliefs and values expressing love, pride and identification with a given nation state. Ritual and symbols are important tools in fostering nationalism among the citizenry.

NEO-LOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the married couple lives apart from the place of residence of both the bride's and the husband's parents

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NORMS : Rules and expectations of conduct which either prescribes a given type of behavior, or forbids it.

NUCLEAR FAMILY : A basic family group consisting of married female and male parents and dependent children, living away from other relatives.

OPEN LINEAGE FAMILY : A family system found in preindustrial Europe in which family relationships are closely intertwined with the local community.

POLITICAL PARTY : An organization of people with similar interests and attitudes established with the aim of achieving legitimate control of government and using that power to pursue a specific program.

POLYGYNY : A form of marriage in which a man may have more than one wife.

SECONDARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact without any emotional commitment to one another.

SECONDARY LABOR MARKET : Refers to the economic position of individuals

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engaged in occupations that provide insecure jobs, poor benefits and conditions of work.

SECULARIZATION : A process of decline in the social influence of religion.

UNCONSCIOUS : Freudian concept refering to motives and ideas unavailable to the conscious mind of the individual.

UNION : A social organization set up to represent the worker's interests in both the workplace and in the broader society as well.

UPPER CLASS : A social class roughly composed of the more affluent members of society, especially those who have great wealth, control over businesses or hold large numbers of stocks and shares.

URBAN ECOLOGY : An analysis of urban life that examines the relationship between the city and its physical surroundings--based on an analogy with the adjustment of plants and organisms to the physical environment.

URBANIZATION : The increasing concentration of the human population into cities.

VALUES : Culturally defined standards held by human individuals or groups about what is desirable, proper, beautiful, good or bad that serve as broad guidelines for social life.

VARIABLE : A characteristic that varies in value or magnitude along which an object, individual or group may be categorized, such as income or age.

VERTICAL MOBILITY : Movement up or down a social stratification system.

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WELFARE : Government aid (in the form of services and money) to the poor.

WEALTH : Accumulated money and material possessions controlled by an individual, group or organization.

ZERO POPULATION GROWTH (ZPG) : Population stability achieved when each woman has no more than two children.

ACID RAIN : The increased acidity of rainfall which is caused by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from power plants and automobiles.

ADAPTATION : Refers to the ability of a sociocultural system to change with the demands of a changing physical or social environment. The process by which cultural elements undergo change in form and/or function in response to change in other parts of the system.

AGE GRADES : System found in some traditional cultures which group the population by sex and age. Age grades go through rites of passage, hold similar rights and have similar obligations.

AUTHORITY : Power that is attached to a position that others perceive as legitimate.

BUREAUCRATIZATION : Refers to the tendency of bureaucracies to refine their procedures to ever more efficiently attain their goals. More generally, refers to the process of secondary organizations taking over functions performed by primary groups

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CULTURAL PLURALISM : The more or less peaceful coexistence of multiple subcultures within a given society.

CULTURAL UNIVERSALS : Values or practices shared by all human cultures.

EXPERIMENT : A research method in which variables can be analyzed under carefully controlled conditions--usually within an artificial situation constructed by the researcher.

GESELLSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on loose personal ties, self interest, rationalization, and impersonality.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT : The accumulation of gasses in the atmosphere that act like the glass roof of a greenhouse, letting sunlight in but trapping the radiant heat.

IDEAL TYPE : Weber's construct of a 'pure type', constructed by emphasizing logical or consistent traits of a given social item. The traits are defining ones, not necessarily desirable ones. Ideal types do not exist anywhere in reality, rather they are "measures" that we can use in comparing social phenomena. One example is Weber's ideal type of bureaucratic organization (which are anything but desirable). More widely used (and understood) examples would include "ideal democracy" and "ideal capitalism."

INCOME : Payment of wages usually earned from work or investments.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION : Economic production carried on through the use of machinery driven by inanimate sources of power.

INDUSTRIALIZATION : The continual expanding application of sophisticated technology designed to efficiently draw energy and raw materials out of the environment

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and fashion them for human use.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE : The number of infants who die during the first year of life, per thousand live births. Infant mortality rates have declined dramatically in industrial societies.

INFORMAL RELATIONS : Relations in organizations developed on the basis of personal connections. These ties are often used to pursue organizational goals instead of the formally recognized procedures

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IN-GROUP : A social group an individual belongs to and identifies with.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITALISM : A condition that exists when large institutions such as pension plans, banks, and insurance companies hold large shares of capitalistic enterprises.

MEANS OF PRODUCTION : Marx's term referring to the means whereby the production of material goods is carried on in a society. Marx included in this concept both technology and the social relations among the producers (based on the ownership of that technology).

RACE : A socially defined category of people who share genetically transmitted physical characteristics.

RACISM : The attributing of characteristics of inferiority to a particular racial category. Racism is a specific form of prejudice focused on race.

REBELLION : Rebellions are aimed at removing particular rulers or regimes rather than bringing about significant structural changes in a society.

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RELATIVE POVERTY : Poverty defined by reference to the living standards of the majority in any given society.

RESEARCH METHODS : The diverse strategies used to gather empirical (factual) material in a systematic way.

REVOLUTION : A process of change involving the mobilizing of a mass social movement in order to radically transform the society.

RIOTS : An outbreak of collective violence directed against persons, property or both.

SOCIAL CHANGE : Alteration in social structures or culture over time.

SOCIAL DARWINISM : An early and now largely discredited view of social evolution emphasizing the importance of "survival of the fittest" or struggle between individuals, groups, or societies as the motor of development. Social Darwinism became widely popular and was often used to justify existing inequalities.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION : A structural condition of society caused by rapid change in social institutions, norms, and values.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION : Theories of social change which generally hold that human societies move from simple to complex forms of organization.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS : Major structural entitities in sociocultural systems that address a basic need of the system. Institutions involve fixed modes of behavior backed

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by strong norms and sanctions that tend to be followed by most members of a society.

STEREOTYPE : A rigid and inflexible image of the characteristics a group. Stereotypes attribute these characteristics to all individuals belonging to that group.

ASSIMILATION : A minority group's internalization of the values and norms of the dominant culture.

CASTE : A closed form of stratification in which an individual's status is determined by birth and cannot be changed.

CIVIL DISORDERS : Social conflict (such as riots) that the government becomes involved in to restore public order.

CIVIL RIGHTS : Legal rights held by all citizens in a given state.

CLAN : A broad extended kin group found in many preindustrial societies.

CLASS : Most sociologists use the term to refer to socioeconomic differences between groups of individuals which create differences in their life chances and power.

COMMUNAL RIOTS : Riots in which the focus of violence is other groups (usually other race or ethnic groups).

COMMUNITY : A group of people who share a common sense of identity and interact

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with one another on a sustained basis.

CONFLICT : A clash of interest (sometimes escalating to active struggle) between individuals, groups or society.

CULTURAL MATERIALISM : A macro-social theory that attempts to account for the similarities and differences between sociocultural systems by focusing on the environmental constraints to which human action is subject. Your instructor uses a variant of this theory constantly

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DEMOGRAPHY : The scientific study of human population--including size, growth, movement, density, and composition.

DEPENDENCY THEORY : The thesis that many Third World countries cannot control major aspects of their economic life because of the dominance of industrialized societies.

DEVIANT SUBCULTURE : A subculture which has values and norms which differ substantially from those of the majority in a society.

DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION : Theory of crime and delinquency that holds that deviance is learned as a result of long-term interaction with others.

DIFFERENTIATION : The development of increasing complexity and division of labor within sociocultural systems.

DIFFUSION : The spread of cultural traits from one sociocultural system to another.

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DISCRIMINATION : The denial of equal access to social resources to people on the basis of their group membership.

DIVISION OF LABOR : The specialization of work tasks or occupations. All societies have some division of labor based on age and sex. But with the development of industrialism the division of labor becomes far more complex which affects many parts of the sociocultural system.

EXOGAMY : A system in which an individual may only marry outside their social category or group.

EXTENDED FAMILY : A family group consisting of more than two generations of the same kinship line living either within the same household or, more usually in the west, very close to one another.

FAMILY : A group of individuals related to one another by blood ties, marriage or adoption. Members of families form an economic unit, the adult members of which are responsible for the upbringing of children. All societies involve some form of family, although the form the family takes is widely variable. In modern industrial societies the main family form is the nuclear family, although a variety of extended family relationships are also found.

FAMILY OF ORIENTATION : The family into which an individual is born.

FEMININITY : The characteristic behaviors expected of women in a given culture.

GEMEINSCHAFT : According to Toennies, social organization based on close and personal ties and traditional norms and values.

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GENDER : Socially defined behavior regarded as appropriate for the members of each sex.

GLOBALIZATION : The development of extensive worldwide patterns of economic relationships between nations.

GREEN REVOLUTION : The tremendous increase in farming productivity that occurred beginning in the 1950s with the application of pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers and the development of plant varieties especially bred to respond to these chemical inputs.

HUNTING AND GATHERING SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based primarily on hunting animals and gathering edible plants.

HYPOTHESIS : A tentative statement about a given state of affairs that predicts a relationship between the variables, usually put forward as a basis for empirical testing.

IMPERIALISM : The establishing of colonial empires in which domination is both political and economic.

INSTINCT : A genetically fixed pattern of complex behavior (that is, beyond reflex) which appears in all normal animals within a given species. The behavior of humans is not instinctual.

INTERNAL COLONIALISM : The economic exploitation of a group within a society whereby their labor is sold cheap and they are made to pay dear for products and services.

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LONGEVITY : A long duration of life Or a long tenure in an organization.

MASCULINITY : The characteristic forms of behavior expected of men in any given culture.

MASTER STATUS : A position that is so central to the identity of the individual that it overshadows all other statuses.

MATRIARCHY : Social organization in which females dominate males.

MODE OF PRODUCTION : The technology and the practices employed for expanding or limiting basic subsistence production, especially the production of food and other forms of energy. Examples would include the technology of subsistence, technological/environmental relationships, and work patterns.

MODERNIZATION : The process of general social change brought about by the transition from an agrarian to an industrial mode of production.

NEO-COLONIALISM : The informal dominance of some nations over others by means of unequal conditions of economic exchange (as between industrial and Third World countries)..

ORGANIZED CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by organizations established as businesses.

PASTORAL SOCIETIES : Societies whose subsistence is based on domesticated animals

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PEASANTS : People in agrarian societies who produce food from the land, using traditional farming methods of plow and animal power. Farm workers in agrarian societies.

PEER GROUP : A friendship group with common interests and position composed of individuals of similar age.

POLITICS : Attempts to influence governmental activities

POLLUTION : One of the principal constraints of the environment. Refers to the contamination of soil, water, or air by noxious substances

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POLYANDRY : A form of marriage in which a woman may have more than one husband.

PRIMARY GROUP STRUCTURE : A term used in sociocultural materialism to refer to structural groups in which members tend to interact on an intimate basis. They perform many functions such as regulating production, reproduction, socialization, education, and enforcing social discipline. Examples include family, community, voluntary organizations, and friendship networks.

RATIONALIZATION : Weber's concept to refer to the process by which modes of precise calculation based on observation and reason increasingly dominate the social world. Rationalization is a habit of thought that replaces tradition, emotion, and values as motivators of human conduct. Bureaucracy is a particular case of rationalization applied to human social organization.

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RECIPROCITY : A system of the exchange of goods based on social ties.

RELIGION : A set of beliefs involving symbols regarded as sacred, together with ritual practices in which members of the community engage.

RITUAL : Formalized ceremonial behavior in which the members of a group or community regularly engage.

SAMPLING : Taking a small representative part of a population for purposes of drawing inferences from the analysis of the sample characteristics to the population as a whole.

SANCTION : A reward for conformity or a punishment for nonconformity that reinforces socially approved forms of behavior.

SAPIR-WHORF HYPOTHESIS : The conjecture that people perceive their world through the framework of language.

SCAPE GOATING : Blaming, punishing, or stigmatizing a relatively powerless individual or group for wrongs that were not of their doing.

SCIENCE : The application of systematic methods of observation and careful logical analysis; the term also refers to the body of knowledge produced by the use of the scientific method.

SECONDARY GROUP : A group of individuals who do not know each other on a personal level interacting in pursuit of a goal.

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SOCIAL FORCES : The term refers to the fact that society and social organizations exert an influence on individual human behavior.

SOCIAL GROUPS : Two or more individuals who interact in systematic ways with one another and share a high degree of common identity. Groups may range in size from dyads to large-scale societies.

SOCIOBIOLOGY : An approach which attempts to explain the social behavior of humans in terms of biological principles.

SOLID WASTE : Refers to the accumulation of noxious substances.

STATE : Government institutions ruling over a given territory, whose authority is backed by law and the ability to use force.

STATUS : A social position within a society. The term can also refer to the social honor or prestige which a particular individual or group is accorded by other members of a society.

SYMBOL : One item used to meaningfully represent another--as in the case of a flag which symbolizes a nation.

TABOO : A sociocultural prohibition on some act, person, place, animal, or plant.

TECHNOLOGY : The application of logic, reason and knowledge to the problems of exploiting raw materials from the environment. Social technologies employ the same thought processes in addressing problems of human organization. Technology involves the creation of material instruments (such as machines) used in human interaction with nature as well as social instruments (such as bureaucracy) used in human organization

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TERRORISM : The use of violence to achieve political ends. Many would restrict the definition to include only those acts committed by non-government groups, but state terrorism is also a major factor in the social world.

THEORY : Summary statements of general principles which explain regularly observed events.

TRADITIONAL STATES : Societies in which the production base is agriculture or pastoralism.

CONFORMITY : Human behavior which follows the established norms of a group or society. The bulk of human behavior is of a conforming nature as people accept and internalize the values of their culture or subculture

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CONSENSUS : Agreement on basic social values by the members of a group or society.

CONTRADICTION : Marx's term to refer to mutually antagonistic tendencies within institutions or the broader society such as those between profit and competition within capitalism.

CORPORATIONS : A legally recognized organization set up for profit--the powers and liabilities of the organization are legally separate from the owners or the employees.

CRIME : Any action that violates criminal laws established by political authority.

CRUDE BIRTH-RATE : A statistical measure representing the number of births per thousand population within a given year.

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DEFORESTATION : The removal of all trees from an area

DEMOCRACY : A form of government that recognizes the citizen as having the right to participate in political decision-making, or to elect representatives to government bodies.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION : A stabilization of population level in industrial society once a certain level of economic prosperity has been reached. Population is thought to stabilize because of economic incentives on families to limit the number of children.

DENSITY : A measure of human crowding usually expressed as the number of people per square mile.

ECOLOGY : The study of the system of relationships between organisms and their environment.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE : Comte and Durkheim both refer to the fact that in societies with a high division of labor individuals depend more on others to produce most of the goods they need to sustain their lives.

FAMILY OF PROCREATION : The family we create through marriage.

LAW : A written rule established by a political authority and backed by government.

MARXISM : Contemporary social theory deriving its main elements from Marx's ideas.

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Marxist theory strongly emphasizes class struggle and material causation.

MATRILOCALITY : A family residential pattern in which the husband is expected to live near to the wife's parents

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MONOGAMY : A form of marriage that joins one male and one female at any given time.

MORES : Norms that have strong moral significance, violation of which cause strong social reaction (murder, sexual molestation of children).

OBJECTIVITY : Objectivity means striving as far as possible to reduce or eliminate bias in the conduct of research.

ORGANIZATION : A large group of individuals that is formally organized for the purpose of attaining a goal.

PATRIARCHY : Social organization that structures the dominance of men over women.

PATRILINEAL DESCENT : The practice of tracing kinship only through the male line.

POLYGAMY : A form of marriage in which a person may have more than one spouse.

POSITIVISM : A philosophical position according to which there are close ties between the social and natural sciences, which share a common logical framework.

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POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY : A society based on the production of services and information rather than material goods.A notion advocated by those who believe that the industrial order is passing.

POWER : The ability to achieve aims or further the interests you hold even when opposed by others.

POWER ELITE : According to C. Wright Mills the power elite are men in the highest positions of government, corporations and the military who hold enormous power in modern industrial societies.

PREJUDICE : The holding of unfounded ideas about a group, ideas that are resistant to change.

PRESTIGE : Social respect accorded to an individual or group because of the status of their position.

PRIMARY DEVIANCE : The deviant act itself, the violation of a norm.

PRIMARY GROUP : A typically small group of individuals standing in an enduring personal relationship to one another examples would include parents, spouse, or close friends.

SOCIALISM : An economic system in which the means of production and distribution of goods and services are publically owned.

SOCIETY : A society is a group of people who live in a particular territory, are subject to a common system of political authority, and share a common culture.

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SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION : A term used by C. Wright Mills that refers to the application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions.

SOCIOLOGY : The study of human behavior and societies, giving particular emphasis to the industrialized world.

SURVEY : A questionnaire or interview.

SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM : A theoretical approach in sociology which focuses on social reality as constructed through the daily interaction of individuals and places strong emphasis on the role of symbols (gestures, signs, and language) as core elements of this interaction.

WELFARE STATE : A government system which provides a range of human services for its citizens.

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME : Criminal activities carried out by white-collar or professional workers in the course of their jobs.

WORKING CLASS : A social class of industrial societies broadly composed of people involved in manual occupation. The bulk of these jobs are unskilled, poorly paid and provide few benefits or job security.

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Soc 101 Final term paper

Question# 1

Whistle, flashing light, thumbs up are all example of _____.

- **Symbol**
- Transmission
- Material culture
- Language

Question# 2

Which one of the following is not an example of non-verbal communication?

- Smiling
- Waving
- Frowning
- **Talking**

Question# 3

How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline?

- **Three**
- Four
- Two
- Five

Question# 4

Which of the following is every society's most important primary group?

- Peer group
- **Family**
- Work group

- Play group

Question# 5
The recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern are known as _____.

- **Manifest functions**
- Latent functions
- Social functions
- Dysfunctions

Question# 6
Culture includes:

- **What we think, how we act and what we own**
- Only the material products of a society
- Only the nonmaterial products of a society
- The land around us

Question# 7
Salma joined an organization to pursue the goals which she considered morally worthwhile. Identify the type of organization.

- Utilitarian
- Coercive
- **Normative**
- Bureaucracy

Question# 8
Which one of the following is the pioneer of bureaucracy?

- Karl Marx
- Max Weber
- **Auguste Comte**

► Herbert Spencer

Question# 9

_____ Perspective argues that social stratification benefits some people at the expense of others.

► **Social conflict**

► Structural-Functional

► Symbolic-Interaction

► Functionalist

Question# 10

_____ Functions are recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern.

► Latent

► **Manifest**

► Dysfunctions

► None of the given options

Question# 11

_____ is an act of moving from one social class to another.

► **Social mobility**

- Social stratification
- Inter-class mobility
- Economic mobility

Question# 12
_____ is a social group of two or more people, related by blood and marriage who usually live together.

- Tribe
- **Family**
- Clan
- Kinship

Question# 13
_____ is a form of marriage uniting one male and two or more females.

- Polygamy
- Polyandry
- **Polygyny**
- Group marriage

Question# 14
_____ is the first and most influential setting for socialization.

- Peer group
- School
- Religion
- **Family**

Question# 15

_____ stratification refers to society's unequal distribution of wealth, power and privilege between men and women.

- Caste
- Class
- **Gender**
- Power

Question# 16

The government of Pakistan, pursuing the policy of Education for All (EFA), expects that by _____ all children will complete their primary education.

- 2010
- 2020
- **2015**

Question# 17
Erving Goffman uses the term _____ which refers to attributes that discredit people.

► **Stigma**

► Degradation ceremony

► Deviant ritual

► Secondary identity

Question# 18
The CBR refers to _____.

► Child birth rate

► Crude baby rate

► Child birth ratio

► **Crude birth rate**

Question# 19
According to 1998 Population Census of Pakistan, _____ percent of the population was of children under 15 years.

► 42

- ► **43**
- ► 45
- ► 44

Question# 20
The population growth rate (PGR) of the world was _____ percent in 2002.

- ► **1.3**
- ► 1.4
- ► 1.6
- ► 3.1

Question# 20
The _____ is "Crude" because it does not take into account the risk of having births.

- ► **CBR**
- ► CDR
- ► Mortality
- ► None of the given options

Question# 21
_____ is the study of interaction of living organisms and the natural environment.

- Neurology
- Biology
- **Ecology**
- Anthropology

Question# 22
_____ is the transfer of cultural traits from one place or group to another.

- Inventions
- Discovery
- **Diffusion**
- Creation

Question# 23
In which of the following perspective there is a general emphasis on the crucial contribution of patriarchy (male domination) to gender inequalities?

- Functional perspective
- Conflict perspective
- Interactionist perspective
- **Feminist perspective**

Question# 24
Which concept refers to a social group with only two members?

- A bond

- A primary group
- **A dyad**
- A triad

Question# 25
Being able to evaluate oneself from the perspective of several significant others is known as _____ stage.

- Generalized Other
- Me
- Play
- **Game**

Question#26
Which of the following view depict that family's support the concentration of wealth and reproduce the class structure in each succeeding generation?

- Structural functional
- **Social Conflict (doubted)**
- Symbolic interaction
- Feminist perspective

Question# 27
Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?

- Sharing
- Variability
- Transmitting
- **Learning**

Question# 28
Schools informally convey other lessons to students which is known as _____.

- Socialization
- **Hidden curriculum**
- Learning
- Interaction

Question# 29
Pollution leading to physical harm/death, and there are side effects of drugs as well as contraceptives. Such crimes are often seen as:

- Crimes of the powerful
- **Complaint-less**
- Organized crime
- Corporate crime

Question# 30
Thinking of society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival is a reflection of which theoretical perspective?

- Conflict
- **The functionalist (doubted)**
- The symbolic-interactionist
- Feminist perspective

Question# 31
Which one of the following gives the concept of "looking glass self" the process by which a sense of self develops?

- G. H. Mead
- G. Summner
- Sigmund Freud
- **C.H Cooley**

Which one of the following sociologist gave the concept of mores and folkways?
Select correct option:
- W. G. Sumner
- Durkhiem
- Auguste Comte
- Max Weber

The behavior of non-humans is controlled by:
Select correct option:
- Instincts
- Norms
- Laws
- Folkways

Of the following sociologists, which one might you expect to find in a discussion of how society is divided?
Select correct option:
- Karl Marx
- Max Weber
- R K Merton
- Emile Durkheim

Criminal acts committed with the help of information technology are known as:
Select correct option:
- Cyber crime
- Social crime
- Corporate crime
- Electronic vandalism

Max Weber (1864-1920) built his approach to stratification on the analysis developed by:
Select correct option:
- Karl Marx
- August Comte
- Talcotte Parson
- Robert K Merton

Schools informally convey other lessons to students which is known as _____.
Select correct option:
- Socialization
- Hidden curriculum
- Learning
- Interaction

A temporary cluster of individuals who may or may not interact at all is known as:

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Select correct option:
- Category
- Dyad
- Group
- Crowd

The machinery of social control usually represents the interests of people with social:
Select correct option:
- Status
- Prestige
- Power
- Authority

Hippies/drug addicts are good example of:
Select correct option:
- High culture
- Popular culture
- Counter culture
- Cultural shock

The replicability of the phenomenon is essential for repeating the observation, it is _____ characteristic of scientific method.
Select correct option:
- Cumulative
- Self correcting
- Verifiable
- Empirical

The offenses like theft, burglary, assault, and rape are usually called as::

Organized crime
Gambling
Street crimes
Juvenile delinquency

Cultural patterns those are widespread among a society's population are known as _____.

Ideal culture
Real culture
High culture
Popular culture

_____ explanations of deviance focus on abnormalities within the individual, focusing on personality disorders.

Psychologists
Socio-biologists
Sociologists

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Anthropologists

Which of the following term is known as giving up things in the present for the sake of greater gains in the future?

Culture of poverty
Deferred gratification
Social mobility
Horizontal mobility

The replicability of the phenomenon is essential for repeating the observation, it is _____ characteristic of scientific method.

Cumulative
Self correcting
Verifiable
Empirical

Which type of mobility consists of movement up and down the stratification system by members of successive generations of a family?

Inter-generational
Intra-generational
Lateral
Horizontal

Which of the following is an important element of non-verbal communication?

Eye contact
Body language
Hand gestures
All of the given options

Marriage appears to be in decline in West because:

The proportion of people living alone has fallen
Many people are cohabiting in long term relationships
The upward curve of remarriages compensates for
All of the above

How many organizations are distinguished on the basis of people participation?

Two
Three
Four
Five
REF:
Normative Organizations
Coercive organizations

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Utilitarian organizations

The organized interaction of people in a nation or within some other boundary is known as _____.

Society
Nation
Culture
Tribe

In the second decade of the 20th century biological determinism was displaced by:
Select correct option:

Social determinism
Socio-cultural determinism
Cultural relativism
Cultural materialism

Which one of the following concepts defines who and what we are in relation to others?
Select correct option:

Social parameter
Role set
Status
Role

The process of creating new cultural elements out of the existing elements is known as:
Select correct option:

Diffusion
Discovery
Materialism
Invention

Mugging, rape, burglary are the crimes which are mostly committed by which body type people?
Select correct option:

Squarish
Fat
Thin
Tall

Which of the following examples illustrates a micro-level focus?
Select correct option:

Class inequality in the armed forces
The operation of the Pakistan economy
Two people on an airplane getting to know one another
Patterns of global terrorism

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Lack of interest in success but supports the means is _____, mode of adoption.
Select correct option:

Innovation
Ritualism
Retreatism
Rebellion

REF:
Innovation: Robbery, burglary, drugs.
Ritualism: Lack of interest in success but supports the means.
Retreatism: Escapism, narcotic addiction
Rebellion: Vandalism, senseless violent crimes (counter culture).

Crimes committed by persons of high social status and respectability in the course of their occupation are known as:
Select correct option:

Organized crime
Corporate crime
White collar crime
Street crime

Which of the following is the source of profit, in which capitalists are able to put for their own use?
Select correct option:

Surplus value
Natural resources
Consumption
Means of production

In UK the peak age for offending boys and girls is:
Select correct option:

17 years
16 years
19 years
18 years

The popularity of jeans culture in Pakistan from west is an example of:
Select correct option:

Invention
Discovery
Diffusion
Materialism

REF:
Diffusion is the transference of cultural traits from place and/or group to another. Diffusion creates change as products, people, and information spread from one culture to another.

In the second decade of the 20th century biological determinism was displaced by:
Select correct option:

Social determinism
Socio-cultural determinism
Cultural relativism

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Cultural materialism

Which one of the following concepts define who and what we are in relation to others?
Select correct option:

Social parameter
Role set
Status
Role

REF:
STATUS IS WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE ARE IN RELATION TO OTHERS

The process of creating new cultural elements out of the existing elements is known as:
Select correct option:

Diffusion
Discovery
Materialism
Invention

Mugging, rape, burglary are the crimes which are mostly committed by which body type people?
Select correct option:

Squarish
Fat
Thin
Tall

REF:
Biological explanation
Biological explanations focus on **genetic predisposition** toward deviance. Biological explanations include the following three theories:
1. Body type: People with **squarish**, muscular bodies are more likely to commit street crime (mugging, rape, burglary).
2. 'XYY' theory. Extra Y chromosome in males leads to crime.
3. Intelligence: low intelligence leads to crime.

Which of the following examples illustrates a micro-level focus?
Select correct option:

Class inequality in the armed forces
The operation of the Pakistan economy
Two people on an airplane getting to know one another
Patterns of global terrorism

Lack of interest in success but supports the means is _____ mode of adoption.
Select correct option:

Innovation
Ritualism
Retreatism
Rebellion

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Crimes committed by persons of high social status and respectability in the course of their occupation are known as:
Select correct option:

Organized crime
Corporate crime
White collar crime
Street crime

Which of the following is the source of profit, in which capitalists are able to put for their own use?
Select correct option:

Surplus value
Natural resources
Consumption
Means of production

REF:
This **surplus** value is the source of profit, which capitalists are able to put to their own use. The labor becomes a commodity.

In UK the peak age for offending boys and girls is:
Select correct option:

17 years
16 years
19 years
18 years

The popularity of jeans culture in Pakistan from west is an example of:
Select correct option:

Invention
Discovery
Diffusion
Materialism

According to Weber which of the following controls the means of production although they do not own them?
Select correct option:
Managers of corporations
Feudal
Political leaders
Proliterate
REF:
Managers of corporations *control* the means of production although they do not *own* them.

Pakistani team is _____ for Australian team.
Select correct option:
In-group
Play group
Work group

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Out-group
REF:
Out-group is a social group toward which one feels in competition or opposition.

The information that we can verify with our senses is known as:
Select correct option:
Empirical evidence
Science
Reliability
Positivism
REF:
empirical evidence, that is, *information that we can verify with our senses.*

Which of the following examples illustrates a micro-level focus?
Select correct option:
Class inequality in the armed forces
The operation of the Pakistan economy
Two people on an airplane getting to know one another
Patterns of global terrorism

Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?
Select correct option:
Sharing
Variability
Transmitting
Learning

Sociology was considered as a distinct feature in:
Select correct option:
19th century
18th century
17th century
16th century
REF:
There was no sociology as a distinct discipline before the advent of 19th century.

In which stage of life course people attempt to evaluate the past and come to terms with what lies ahead?
Select correct option:
Middle adulthood
Early adulthood
Late adulthood
Middle age
REF:
During the late middle years (50 to 65 years), people attempt to evaluate the past and come to

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terms with what lies ahead. They compare what they have accomplished with how far they had hoped to get.

Who gave the idea of biological explanation of crime In 1949?
Select correct option:
Sheldon
Ceasare Lombroso
Sutherland
W. Reckless
REF:
Sheldon (1949) suggested that body type may predict criminality. He crosschecked hundreds of young men for body type and criminal history, and concluded that criminality was most likely among boys with muscular, athletic build. There appears to be no conclusive evidence.

Which one of the following analyzes that when there is variation in social influences it is the resultant variation in behavior?
Select correct option:
Psychologists
Socio-biologists
Sociologists
Anthropologists

The persons who are very important for the individual basically termed as:
Select correct option:
Mentors
Socialists
Significant others
Behaviorists

“Higher the rate of pollution, higher will be the rate of diseases” it is an example of:
Select correct option:
Hypothesis
Data
Variable
Statement

In which of the following class there is usually limited education and perform routine jobs under close supervision?
Select correct option:
Feudal
Lower class
Middle class
Upper class

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Which one of the following theorists said deviance and conformity result not so much from what people do as from how others respond to those actions?
Select correct option:
Robert K Merton
Summner
Howard Becker
Durkhiem
REF:
A labeling theory has been developed by Howard Becker, under which there is an assertion that deviance and conformity result not so much from what people do as from how others respond to those actions.

Which one of the following is NOT included in the assumption based on human development?
Select correct option:
The newborn having the capacity to become a member of human society
The newborn child cannot become social being without interaction with other human beings
The newborn must socialize to live in society
The newborn child can become social being without interaction

Which of the following are functions of deviance noted by Emile Durkheim?
Select correct option:
Responding to deviance promotes social unity.
Responding to deviance clarifies moral boundaries.
Deviance affirms cultural values and norms.
All of the given options

The idea that poverty is caused by shortcomings in the poor themselves is called:
Select correct option:
The culture of poverty
Relative poverty
Absolute poverty
Feminization of poverty

Which of the following is present at birth, making a new born bundle of demands for attention, touching, and food?
Select correct option:
Ego
Id
Superego
Instinct
REF:
Rooted in biology id is present at birth, making a new born a bundle of demands for attention, touching, and food. But society opposes the self-centered id, which is why one of the first words a child learns is “no.”

Why some groups are called as "primary groups"?

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Select correct option:
They are usually the people most important in our lives
They have primary importance in the socialization process
They are among the first groups we experience in life
All of the given options

The form of marriage in which a person may have several spouses in his or her life but only one spouse at a time is referred to as:
Select correct option:
Monogamy
Serial monogamy
Polygamy
Polyandry

Weber claimed that class divisions derive not only from control or lack of control of the means of production, another element also affects it which is:
Select correct option:
Social pressure
Economic differences
Political pressure
Cultural factors

In which of the following method people are asked their social class whom they belong to:
Select correct option:
Subjective
Objective
Reputational
Status
REF:
Subjective Method: Ask people what their social class is.

Which of the following function of schooling is especially important in nations with pronounced social diversity, where various cultures know little about or may even be hostile to one another?
Select correct option:
Acculturation
Integrative function
Innovative function
Manifest function
REF:
This integrative function is especially important in nations with pronounced social diversity, where various cultures know little about – or may even be hostile to – one another.

In incest taboo usually marriages prohibited in which of the following kin?
Select correct option:
Parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings
Uncles, cousins, aunts, friend
Relatives, friends, grandparents,

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Siblings, cousins, aunts, friend

In Pakistani society people are ranked in upper, middle and lower classes, this ranking of society shows:
Select correct option:
Class system
Caste system
Social stratification
Ranking system

Which of the following influences an individual's 'life chances?'
Select correct option:
Advertisement
Market position
Social power
Prestige
REF:
Weber believed that an individual's *market position* strongly influences his or her 'life chances'.

Acts of suicide bombers is an example of:
Select correct option:
Relativity of deviance
Cultural relativity of crime
Cultural differences
Social experiences
REF:
The preceding discussion can also be called as "relativity of deviance." An act, which is called deviance by one group in one culture, is considered as praise worthy by another group in another culture.

The replicability of the phenomenon is essential for repeating the observation, it is _____ characteristic of scientific method.
Select correct option:
Cumulative
Self correcting
Verifiable
Empirical

Which of the following is NOT the cause of poverty, but its consequence?
Select correct option:
Deferred gratification
Culture of poverty
Social mobility
Immediate gratification
REF:
Immediate gratification was not the cause of their poverty, but its consequence.

Which concept refers to a social group with only two members?
Select correct option:
A bond

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A primary group
A dyad
A triad

Sigmund Freud used which of the following terms to refer an individual's conscience?
Select correct option:
- Id
- Ego
- Superego
- Generalized other

Which of the following theorist said that social inequality plays a vital part in the operation of society?
Select correct option:
- George Mead
- Davis-Moore
- Karl Marx
- Max Weber

The cost of _____ type of crimes is higher in society.
Select correct option:
- White collar
- Blue collar
- Corporate
- Street

In which of the following class there is usually limited education and perform routine jobs under close supervision?
Select correct option:
- Feudal
- Lower class
- Middle class
- Upper class

Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?
Select correct option:
- Sharing
- Variability
- Transmitting
- Learning

The movement of individuals and groups up or down the socioeconomic scale is known as:
Select correct option:
- Vertical mobility
- Interagenerational
- Intergenerational

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Lateral

REF:

Vertical mobility: The movement of individuals and groups up or down the socioeconomic scale. Those who gain in property, income, status, and position are said to be *upwardly mobile,* while those who move in the opposite direction are *downwardly mobile.*

Lower class experiences stress from unemployment, dirty and dangerous work, the threat of eviction, expenses of life, and so on, all these factors shows:
Select correct option:

Social class influences physical and mental health
Social class determines the life chances of an individual
Social class and family life
Social class and education

REF:
Page 55

The idea that poverty is caused by shortcomings in the poor themselves is called:
Select correct option:

The culture of poverty
Relative poverty
Absolute poverty
Feminization of poverty

REF:
This idea is called Culture of Poverty given by Oscar Lewis. He suggested that poor people typically develop a distinctive way of life which he called culture of poverty. Poor people considered it matter of fate that future will bring a better life. Children grow up without the aspirations required to make better life for themselves and thus this cycle of poverty is perpetuated.

Which one of the following is a biological process?
Select correct option:

Life course
Socialization
Life history
Life span

REF:
Life course is a biological process. In this process there is a personal change from infancy through old age and death brought about as a result of the interaction between biographical events and social events.

Which one of the following is NOT a function of deviance?
Select correct option:

Deviance affirms cultural values and norms
Deviance promotes social unity
Deviance promotes social change
Deviance do not clarify boundaries and norms

Which of the following term is known as giving up things in the present for the sake of greater gains in the future?
Select correct option:

Culture of poverty

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Deferred gratification
Social mobility
Horizontal mobility

REF:
deferred gratification, giving up things in the present for the sake of greater gains in the future.

Which one of the following called culture as man- made part of the environment?
Select correct option:

Anthropologist
Sociologist
Psychologist
Archeologists

REF:
Anthropologists call it as man- made part of the environment.

Which one of the following is the fault with the outcome of this socialization as indicated by conflict sociologists?
Select correct option:

There is continuity of family socialization
There is the continuity of patriarchy
There is lack of patriarchal rules and regulations
Increased westernization

REF:
The conflict sociologists try to find fault with the outcome of this socialization through which there is likely to be the transmission of cultural values. There is the continuity of **patriarchy,** which subordinates women to men.

Which of the following function of schooling is especially important in nations with pronounced social diversity, where various cultures know little about or may even be hostile to one another?
Select correct option:

Acculturation
Integrative function
Innovative function
Manifest function

REF:
This integrative function is especially important in nations with pronounced social diversity, where various cultures know little about – or may even be hostile to – one another.

According to the functionalist perspective, which one of the following is the most notable feature of society.
Select correct option:

Diversity
Stability
Inequality
Human agency

Which of the following look for answers in factors outside the individual?
Select correct option:

Psychologists
Socio-biologists

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Sociologists
Anthropologists
REF:
sociologists look for answers in factors *outside* the individual. They assume that something in the environment influences people to become deviant.

Which of the following is involved when a surgeon chooses not to operate on her own son because the personal involvement of motherhood could impair her professional objectivity as a physician?
Select correct option:
Role strain
Role ambiguity
Role conflict
Role exit

Salma joined an organization to pursue the goals which she considered morally worthwhile. Identify the type of organization.
Select correct option:
Utilitarian
Coercive
Normative
Bureaucracy
REF:
People join *normative organizations* not for income but to pursue goals they consider morally worthwhile. They are also called *voluntary organizations*.

In some cases Hindus feel their own culture as superior to others, they show:
Select correct option:
Globalism
Xeno-centerism
Multiculturalism
Ethnocentrism
REF:
Ethnocentrism
The practice of judging other's culture by the standards of one's own culture. People consider their own culture as superior to others and apply their standards for evaluating the patterns of behavior of others. The whole judgment is centered on one's own culture.

Lack of interest in success but supports the means is _____, mode of adoption.
Select correct option:
Innovation
Ritualism
Retreatism
Rebellion

_____ is process whereby people learn through interaction with others.
Select correct option:
Childhood
Interaction
Socialization

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Change

In UK the peak age for offending boys and girls is:
Select correct option:
17 years
16 years
19 years
18 years

How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline?
Select correct option:
Three
Four
Two
Five
REF:
Industrial revolution
imperialism
natural sciences

Weber claimed that class divisions derive not only from control or lack of control of the means of production, another element also affects it which is:
Select correct option:
Social pressure
Economic differences
Political pressure
Cultural factors
REF:
According to Weber class divisions derive not only from control or lack of control of the means of production, but from economic differences, which have nothing directly to do with property.

Quaid –e-Azam being a great leader of Pakistan is _____ for Pakistanis.
Select correct option:
Reference individual
Developer
Social planner
Mentor
REF:
Reference groups and reference individuals can be living or non-living persons; they can also be from the fiction. Quaid –I-Azam can be a reference individual for Pakistanis. Children pick up many of their reference individuals from the cartoons they watch on television.

Which one of the following analyzes that when there is variation in social influences it is the resultant variation in behavior?
Psychologists
Socio-biologists
Sociologists
Anthropologists

We have an aggressive drive, which Freud called as:

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Generalized other
Death instinct
Culture includes

A social system based largely on individual achievement and it permits considerable social mobility is recognized as:
Closed system
Open system
Traditional system
Feudal system
REF:
Open social system: A social system based largely on individual achievement; therefore it permits considerable social mobility. Here strata are called as social classes. Social class is a stratum of people of similar social standing. They have their own way of life.

A person playing baseball treats members of the other team as:
Unique individuals
People who don't know him/her (not confirm)
Generalized others
People with unique roles

_____ agents are the sources from which we learn about society and ourselves.
Socialization
Change
Culture
Society
REF:
Socialization agents are the sources from which we learn about society and ourselves.

The process of creating new cultural elements out of the existing elements is known as
Diffusion
Discovery
Materialism
Invention

Which one of the following is not included in theories of Biological explanations of deviance?
Body type
XYY' theory
Intelligence
Personality disorders
REF:
Biological explanation
Biological explanations focus on **genetic predisposition** toward deviance. Biological explanations include the following three theories:
1. Body type: People with squarish, muscular bodies are more likely to commit street crime (mugging, rape, burglary).
2. 'XYY' theory. Extra Y chromosome in males leads to crime.
3. Intelligence: low intelligence leads to crime.

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The greater the person's access to legitimate opportunity, the greater the advantages of conformity was the idea presented by:
Robert k Merton
Ceasare Lombroso
W. Reckless
T. Hirschi

REF:
Attachment
Opportunity
Involvement
Belief

How many factors lead to the development of sociology as a discipline?
Select correct option:

Three
Four
Two
Five
REF:
Industrial revolution
imperialism
natural sciences

Which of the following distorts the relationships between women and men, encouraging violence against women in the form of rape, domestic abuse and sexual harassment?
Select correct option:

Matriarchy
Patriarchy
Capitalism
Stratification
REF:
Today's women's movement seeks to eliminate sexual violence. Feminists argue that patriarchy distorts the relationships between women and men, encouraging violence against women in the form of rape, domestic abuse, sexual harassment, and pornography.

Ali is a four year child, he is hungry but he does not know how to take food. Which of the following process will involve in getting his food?
Select correct option:

Sharing
Variability
Transmitting
Learning

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The role of which one of the following is vital in shaping human behavior?
Select correct option:

Social interaction
Social placement
Culture
Norms

Industrial societies create which one of the following system to replace kinship system?
Select correct option:

Formal organizations
Industrial organizations
NGOs
Institutions

Which of the following factor is instrumental in the erosion of traditional family and marriage values?
Select correct option:
Social and economic
Cultural factors
Biological and physiological
Archeological factors
REF:
A variety of social and economic forces become instrumental in the erosion of traditional family and marriage values.

According to the conflict theorists the double exploitation of capitalism lies in:
Select correct option:
Paying high wages to female labor and no wages at all for male work
Paying low wages to male labor and no wages at all for female work
Paying high wages to male labor and no wages at all for female work
All of these are the reasons of double exploitation
REF:
The double exploitation of capitalism lies in paying low wages to male labor and no wages at all for female work.

The acceptance of rules, efficiency, and practical results as the right way to approach human affairs is usually known as:
Select correct option:
Rationalization
Urbanization
Bureaucracy
Socialization

rationalization of society, which means the acceptance of rules, efficiency, and practical results as the right way to approach human affairs.

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Which of the following is the source of profit, in which capitalists are able to put for their own use?
Select correct option:
Surplus value
Natural resources
Consumption
Means of production

The researchers try to develop linkages between their findings and the findings of previous researchers, in the result knowledge keep on growing, this process can be identified as:
Select correct option:
Empirical
Self correcting
Cumulative
Verifiable

The ability to control others, even against their wishes is known as:
Select correct option:
Status
Prestige
Power
Class

Which one of the following is a group's usual and customary social arrangement, on which members depend and base their lives?
Select correct option:
Social order
Social control
Crime
Deviance
REF:
Social order is a group's usual and customary social arrangements, on which members depend and on which they base their lives. Without social order there is likely to be chaos.

People who work in formal organizations, they mostly belong to:
Select correct option:
Same culture
Diverse cultures
Diverse nationalities
Same religion

The appropriateness of behavior relevant to male and female determines by:
Select correct option:
Attitude
Society

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Values
Beliefs
REF:
Through socialization, children gradually internalize the social norms and expectations, which are seen to correspond with their sex, hence differences in their behavior. Therefore it is the society that determines the appropriateness of behavior relevant to male and female.

From 1987 to 1996, arrests of juveniles for violent crimes shot up to:
Select correct option:
65 percent
60 percent
62 percent
68 percent

REF:
Between 1987 and 1996, arrests of juveniles for violent crimes shot up to 60 percent. The offenses like theft, burglary, assault, and rape (called street crimes) are all associated with young working class males.

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