

Introduction to Sociology: Concepts and Theories

Sociology · Answer Key · 22 Questions

1. What is a primary focus of the 'Introduction' section of the course outline?

- A) Detailed analysis of cultural evolution
- B) Definition, scope, and subject matter of sociology**
- C) Advanced statistical methods in social research
- D) Historical development of specific social movements

2. According to the outline, sociology aims to be studied as a:

- A) Philosophy
- B) Art form
- C) Science**
- D) Literary genre

3. Which of the following is listed under 'Basic Concepts'?

- A) Economic theories
- B) Political ideologies
- C) Group, Community, and Society**
- D) Psychological disorders

4. The outline categorizes associations into which two types?

- A) Strong and weak
- B) Ancient and modern
- C) Voluntary and non-voluntary**
- D) Individual and collective

5. What are the two main types of organizations discussed?

- A) Public and private
- B) Local and global
- C) Formal and informal**
- D) Temporary and permanent

6. The 'Process of Social Interaction' includes concepts like cooperation, competition, and:

- A) Mediation
- B) Conflict and Accommodation**
- C) Negotiation
- D) Rebellion

7. Which terms describe the blending of cultures?

A) Assimilation, Amalgamation, and Acculturation

B) Segregation, Isolation, and Dominance

C) Stratification, Hierarchy, and Caste

D) Diffusion, Spread, and Adoption

8. What is a fundamental topic covered under the 'Culture' section?

A) Theories of economic growth

B) Definition, aspects, and characteristics of Culture

C) Principles of urban planning

D) Methods of astronomical observation

9. Culture is divided into two main types: material and:

A) Abstract

B) Spiritual

C) Nonmaterial

D) Intellectual

10. Which of the following are identified as 'Elements of culture'?

A) Technology, Tools, and Machinery

B) Beliefs, Values, and Norms

C) Institutions, Laws, and Government

D) Geography, Climate, and Resources

11. What are 'social sanctions' related to?

A) Economic incentives

B) Cultural norms and values

C) Political appointments

D) Scientific discoveries

12. The outline mentions 'Traits, Complexes, and Patterns' as:

A) Types of social classes

B) Levels of economic development

C) Organizations of culture

D) Forms of political systems

13. What does 'Cultural Relativism' suggest?

A) One culture is superior to all others

B) Cultures should be judged by a universal standard

C) Cultures should be understood on their own terms

D) All cultures are identical

14. Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism are discussed in relation to:

- A) Economic globalization
- B) Subcultures**
- C) Technological advancement
- D) Environmental policies

15. The concept of 'Cultural lag' refers to:

- A) The slow adoption of new technologies
- B) The gap between material and nonmaterial culture changes**
- C) The decline of traditional customs
- D) The spread of cultural ideas across borders

16. What is a key topic under 'Socialization and Personality'?

- A) The evolution of human language
- B) The process of personality formation**
- C) The history of ancient civilizations
- D) The study of celestial bodies

17. The outline lists 'Agencies of Socialization' as a component of:

- A) Economic policy
- B) Socialization**
- C) Urban planning
- D) Environmental science

18. Which of the following is considered a 'social group'?

- A) A single individual
- B) An inanimate object
- C) A collection of people interacting**
- D) A geographical location

19. The outline distinguishes between 'Primary' and 'Secondary' groups based on:

- A) Size and influence
- B) Duration and purpose
- C) Emotional intensity and intimacy**
- D) Geographical location and accessibility

20. What is the role of 'Reference groups'?

- A) To provide economic aid
- B) To offer guidance for behavior and self-evaluation**
- C) To enforce legal regulations
- D) To manage natural resources

21. In-groups and out-groups are concepts related to:

- A) Economic competition
- B) Social groups**
- C) Political alliances
- D) Technological innovation

22. Pressure groups are a type of:

- A) Formal organization
- B) Voluntary association
- C) Informal group**
- D) Primary group