

Introduction to Sociology: Concepts and Theories

Sociology · Practice Test · 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