

NSS217 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 As individuals, we worry — about collective survival?

- ☐ more
- ☐ often
- ☒ less
- ☐ regularly

Q2 Humans are able to harness and control the forces of nature through?

- ☐ personal opinions
- ☐ education
- ☒ modern technology
- ☐ interaction

Q3 A precarious working relationship which is overshadowed by latent conflict is called?

- ☐ Andragonistic Cooperation
- ☐ Antagonism Cooperation
- ☐ Catagonistic Cooperation
- ☒ Antagonistic Cooperation

Q4 is brought about by a third party whose resolution of the conflict is accepted by the contending parties?

- ☐ Harbitration
- ☒ Arbitration
- ☐ Arbitation
- ☐ Farbitration

Q5 A temporary agreement to cease active conflict for some period of time is?

- ☐ resolution
- ☒ truce
- ☐ truth
- ☐ tort

Q6 feminism, the youth movement, and labour movement are — social movement?

- ☐ immediate
- ☐ specific
- ☐ latent
- ☒ general

Q7 All social movements are ?

- ☐ act oriented
- ☒ action-oriented
- ☐ society oriented
- ☐ human oriented

Q8 The institution that develops as a consequence of the need to maintain social order in the society is?

- ☐ management
- ☐ population
- ☒ government
- ☐ society

Q9 The process of acquiring and using power, and government is the ultimate source of legitimate power in society is?

- ☒ politics
- ☐ management
- ☐ economy
- ☐ history

Q10 What premise is the preoccupation with the welfare of the collectivity, with the whole society, rather than with the individual?

- ☐ communism
- ☒ Socialism
- ☐ capitalism
- ☐ economist

Q11 The two broad subdivisions in forms of marriage are monogamy and?

- ☐ endogamy
- ☐ polygamy
- ☐ exogamy
- ☐ pologamy

Q12 Banks, stock exchange, joint stock companies and courts are — institutions?

- ☐ enacted
- ☐ coercive
- ☐ societal
- ☐ summer's

Q13 The — is the largest social group?

- ☐ Society
- ☐ System
- ☐ Populace
- ☐ Human beings

Q14 The survival of the society depends on the — of social institutions in the performance of their specialized functions?

- ☐ efficiency
- ☐ effectiveness
- ☐ personality
- ☐ approach

Q15 Replacement of personnel or members when they die, leave or become incapacitated is a — view?

- ☐ principal
- ☐ functionalist
- ☐ societal
- ☐ constitutional

Q16 The simplest and largest class of society is?

- ☐ hunting
- ☐ agrarian
- ☐ horticultural
- ☐ preindustrial

Q17 Society is classified by social organization into?

- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 5

Q18 Technology made things feasible and?

- ☐ attainable
- ☐ affordable
- ☐ available
- ☐ achievable

Q19 Natural destruction leads to — destruction?

- ☐ society
- ☐ future
- ☐ standard
- ☐ quality

Q20 Society and person are?

- ☐ interdependent
- ☐ coexist
- ☐ partners
- ☐ dependent

Q21 The formal aspect of socialization in which a specific body of knowledge and skills is deliberately transmitted by a crop of specialists is?

- ☐ education
- ☐ certificate
- ☐ status
- ☐ position

Q22 What offers the individual the needed support in critical stages of his growth and maturation?

- ☐ religion
- ☐ rituals
- ☐ custom
- ☐ belief

Q23 A system of beliefs and rituals dealing with the sacred is?

- ☐ beliefs
- ☐ trust
- ☐ religion
- ☐ affection

Q24 The union of one and with one woman is?

- ☐ Polygamy
- ☐ monogamy
- ☐ Monogamy
- ☐ mologamy

Q25 The two broad subdivisions in forms of marriage are monogamy and?

- ☐ endogamy
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- ☐ principal
- ☐ functionalist
- ☐ societal
- ☐ constitutional

Q30 Economy, marriage and religion are — institutions?

- ☐ secondary
- ☐ tertiary
- ☐ society
- ☐ primary

Q31 The spread of culture traits from one society to another, or from one region or group to another within the same society is?

- ☐ dilution
- ☐ diffusion
- ☐ illusion
- ☐ Arbitration

Q32 The process whereby men acquire new factual knowledge about empirical reality is called?

- ☐ discovery
- ☐ discovery
- ☐ discover

- ☐ discoveries

Q33 Certain animal species-notably the social insects also form?

- ☐ cities
- ☐ association
- ☐ group
- ☐ societies

Q34 The way of life of any society is?

- ☐ law
- ☐ culture
- ☐ plans
- ☐ task

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- ☐ Socialism
- ☐ capitalism
- ☐ economist

Q38 The principle of – was that an individual invested his property with expectation of accumulating more property through his own work and enterprise?

- ☐ communism
- ☐ socialism
- ☐ capitalism
- ☐ economist

Q39 Capitalism, socialism and communism are three — system?

- ☐ economics
- ☐ economic
- ☐ economy
- ☐ economist

Q40 The first component of education is?

- ☐ position
- ☐ status
- ☐ chance
- ☐ change

Q41 People select the roles they consider?

- ☐ important
- ☐ special
- ☐ mundane
- ☐ perfect

Q42 The most important types of contemporary conflict are class and — conflict?

- ☐ race
- ☐ tribe
- ☐ racial
- ☐ people

Q43 A process in which individuals or group strive against each other for the use or ownership of limited goods is called?

- ☐ confusion

- ☐ opposition
- ☐ conflict
- ☐ war

Q44 What is absolute if only one of the contending parties can win?

- ☐ protest
- ☐ competition
- ☐ conflict
- ☐ interview

Q45 Competition is —if each rival is not aware of the existence of his contenders?

- ☐ impersonal
- ☐ personal
- ☐ predictable
- ☐ inferred

Q46 What prevails in small groups such as families and ethnic groups where little room is left for the distinction?

- ☐ Primary Cooperation
- ☐ Primary Cooperative
- ☐ Primary Control
- ☐ Primary Connection

Q47 A process in which individuals or groups work together to perform a task or to reach a commonly valued goal is called?

- ☐ connection
- ☐ cooperation
- ☐ man-pass-man
- ☐ cooperative

Q48 A temporary agreement to cease active conflict for some period of time is?

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- ☐ truce
- ☐ truth
- ☐ tort

Q49 A precarious working relationship which is overshadowed by latent conflict is called?

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- ☐ society oriented
- ☐ human oriented

Q54 The — is described as having  collective mind and a psychic unity which change the normal behaviour of people into

half-conscious?

- ☐ people
- ☐ population
- ☒ crowd
- ☐ society

Q55 What is represented by the momentary assemblage of individuals who watch a performer in the window of a store?

- ☒ Casual Crowd
- ☐ Mammoth Crowd
- ☐ Popular Crowd
- ☐ Casualties Crowd

Q56 Many viewers of a television programme who are physically separated from one another, but still witness the same event are – crowd?

- ☐ populated
- ☒ diffused
- ☐ mammoth
- ☐ population

Q57 An imaginary model, or sociologist's conceptualization, of how social relationships work is called?

- ☐ social class
- ☐ social sub-system
- ☒ social system
- ☐ socialite system

Q58 Social interaction occurs on – levels of social organization?

- ☐ two
- ☒ three
- ☐ four
- ☐ five

Q59 Husband to wife, father to son, teacher to student, girlfriend to boyfriend is an example of – level?

- ☐ Fourth
- ☐ Third
- ☐ Second
- ☒ First

Q60 The carrying out of the status, its dynamic aspect is?

- ☒ Role
- ☐ task
- ☐ action
- ☐ plan

Q61 The simplest and largest class of society is

- ☐ hunting
- ☐ agrarian
- ☒ horticultural
- ☐ preindustrial

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- ☐ coexist
- ☐ partners
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- ☐ often
- ☐ less
- ☐ regularly

Q67 Humans are able to harness and control the forces of nature through?

- ☐ personal opinions
- ☐ education
- ☐ modern technology
- ☐ interaction

Q68 Society is important for the — of man?

- ☐ existence
- ☐ survival
- ☐ positioning
- ☐ making

Q69 Human survival can only be accomplished if human beings act?

- ☐ Collectively
- ☐ Collected
- ☐ unism
- ☐ Together

Q70 The largest social system is of which state?

- ☐ nation
- ☐ human
- ☐ social
- ☐ village

Q71 Auguste Comte conceived the word Sociology in?

- ☐ 1828
- ☐ 1838
- ☐ 1818
- ☐ 1819

Q72 Sociology is a branch of which sciences

- ☐ human
- ☐ social
- ☐ Agrarian
- ☐ Bioscience

Q73 The largest group of people inhabiting a specific territory is

- ☐ People's court
- ☐ Public
- ☐ Community
- ☐ Society

Q74 The study of a society on a highly generalized or abstract level is done by the

- ☐ Psychologists
- ☐ Sociologist
- ☐ Economists
- ☐ Idealist

Q75 Sociology is a combination of — and —

- ☐ Latin and French
- ☐ Latin and Greek

- ☐ Latin and Pidgin
- ☐ French and France

Q76 The intellectual discipline concerned with developing knowledge about human

- ☐ life
- ☐ existence
- ☐ beings
- ☐ relationship

Q77 Goal is the prediction of behaviour and discovery of

- ☐ truths
- ☐ facts
- ☐ ideas
- ☐ image

Q78 The largest social system is the – state

- ☐ human
- ☐ polarised
- ☐ nation
- ☐ society

Q79 Growth of cities at the expense of rural areas is called

- ☐ Urbanization
- ☐ Population
- ☐ Emmigrants
- ☐ Expulsion

Q80 The least complex class of society is

- ☐ agarian
- ☐ hunting and gathering
- ☐ horticultural
- ☐ industrial

Q81 Revolutionary movement is of the party of

- ☐ Youth movement
- ☐ Feminism
- ☐ Labour movement
- ☐ Reform movement

Q82 General social movement include the following except

- ☐ Youth movement
- ☐ Feminism
- ☐ Labour movement
- ☐ Reform movement

Q83 Accomodation that is preceeded by meditation

- ☐ Truce
- ☐ Compromise
- ☐ Subordination
- ☐ Arbitration

Q84 What is a temporary agreement to cease active conflict for a period of time

- ☐ Truce
- ☐ Compromise
- ☐ Subordination
- ☐ Arbitration

Q85 Which cooperation is more prevalent among ethnic groups

- ☐ Coerced
- ☐ Antagonistic
- ☐ Secondary
- ☐ Primary

Q86 Which type of cooperation is based on bureaucracy

- ☐ Coerced

- ☐ Antagonistic
- ☐ Secondary
- ☐ Primary

Q87 Which type of cooperation do hostile parties employ for a certain time to fight a common enemy

- ☐ Coerced
- ☐ Antagonistic
- ☐ Secondary
- ☐ Primary

Q88 Which type of cooperation do convicts extend to their overseers

- ☐ Coerced
- ☐ Antagonistic
- ☐ Secondary
- ☐ Primary

Q89 Competitive opposition is often expressed as

- ☐ Riots
- ☐ Revolutions
- ☐ Warfare
- ☐ Petition

Q90 Contemporary conflicts are often expressed in these ways except

- ☐ Riots
- ☐ Revolutions
- ☐ Warfare
- ☐ Petition

Q91 Who saw sociology as the subject matter of the concrete social sciences

- ☐ Auguste Comte
- ☐ Herbert Spencer
- ☐ George Simmel
- ☐ Pitirim Sorokin

Q92 Who posited that sociology unifies the observations and generalizations made by other sciences

- ☐ Auguste Comte
- ☐ Herbert Spencer
- ☐ George Simmel
- ☐ Pitirim Sorokin

Q93 What describes the new way of looking at the world according to Auguste Comte

- ☐ Sociology
- ☐ Psychology
- ☐ Geography
- ☐ Geology

Q94 The tasks of sociologists are very similar to

- ☐ Medical scientists
- ☐ Nursing scientists
- ☐ Physical scientists
- ☐ Chemical scientists

Q95 Sociologists assume that relationships between people, group of people and social institution change

- ☐ Intermittently
- ☐ Periodically
- ☐ Suddenly
- ☐ Annually

Q96 What led to the emergence of the industrial society

- ☐ Radical change
- ☐ Gradual change
- ☐ Revolutionary change
- ☐ Evolutionary change

Q97 The fishing and herding societies were of

- ☐ Horticultural
- ☐ Agrarian
- ☐ Hunting/Gathering
- ☐ Preindustrial

Q98 The society class that was reached around 3,000 BC was

- ☐ Horticultural
- ☐ Agrarian
- ☐ Hunting/Gathering
- ☐ Preindustrial

Q99 The second simplest society in societal classification by social organization is

- ☐ Horticultural
- ☐ Agrarian
- ☐ Hunting/Gathering
- ☐ Preindustrial

Q100 The earliest and least complex society in societal classification by social organization is

- ☐ Horticultural
- ☐ Agrarian
- ☐ Hunting/Gathering
- ☐ Preindustrial

Q101 Preoccupation with rules and regulations as bureaucratic problem is referred to as

- ☐ Alienation
- ☐ Ritualism
- ☐ Inertia
- ☐ Obligatory

Q102 Factors employed in specialization that ensures the competence of employees is

- ☐ Chain of command
- ☐ Body of rules
- ☐ Impersonality
- ☐ Merit/tenure

Q103 Factors employed in specialization that encourages equitability is

- ☐ Chain of command
- ☐ Body of rules
- ☐ Impersonality
- ☐ Merit/tenure

Q104 Factors employed in specialization that defines the role and roles of persons in posts

- ☐ Chain of command
- ☐ Body of rules
- ☐ Impersonality
- ☐ Merit/tenure

Q105 Factors employed in specialization that encourages hierarchy of authority is

- ☐ Chain of command
- ☐ Body of rules
- ☐ Impersonality
- ☐ Merit/tenure

Q106 Extra legitimate channels of communication in organization include the following except

- ☐ Sharpness
- ☐ Grapevine
- ☐ Scuttlebutt
- ☐ Rumour mills

Q107 The following are characteristics of formal organization except

- ☐ Structure
- ☐ Permanent
- ☐ Hierarchy
- ☐ Generous

Q108 The organization with upper limit of 50,000 members is

- ☐ Small organization
- ☐ Middle organization
- ☒ Large organization
- ☐ Giant organization

Q109 The organization with upper limit of 1,000 people is

- ☐ Small organization
- ☒ Middle organization
- ☐ Large organization
- ☐ Giant organization

Q110 The organization where key members can directly interact with all others is

- ☐ Small organization
- ☒ Middle organization
- ☐ Large organization
- ☐ Giant organization

Q111 Complex organization refers to

- ☐ Small organization
- ☐ Middle organization
- ☐ Large organization
- ☒ Giant organization

Q112 In which organisation does members know themselves

- ☒ Small organization
- ☐ Middle organization
- ☐ Large organization
- ☐ Giant organization

Q113 The economic system that believed that individuals should think and labour for his country as whole is

- ☐ Federalism
- ☐ Capitalism
- ☐ Socialism
- ☒ Communism

Q114 The economic system that believed that every man is entitled to the necessity of life is

- ☐ Federalism
- ☐ Capitalism
- ☒ Socialism
- ☐ Communism

Q115 The economic system that came into being in western europe doing with industrail revolution is

- ☐ Federalism
- ☒ Capitalism
- ☐ Socialism
- ☐ Communism

Q116 Latent function of education include the following except

- ☒ Cultural integration
- ☐ Custodial
- ☐ Attitudinal
- ☐ Stratification

Q117 The obvious function of education include this

- ☐ Cognitive
- ☒ Innovation
- ☐ Socialization
- ☐ Moral

Q118 General goal of Education include the following except

- ☐ Cognitive
- ☒ Innovation
- ☐ Socialization
- ☐ Moral

Q119 A common feature of religion is

- ☐ Establishment of identity
- ☐ Clarification of the world
- ☐ Beliefs
- ☐ Relief of guilt

Q120 The function of religion include the following except

- ☐ Establishment of identity
- ☐ Clarification of the world
- ☐ Beliefs
- ☐ Relief of guilt

Q121 The following are characteristics of A mass except _____,

- ☐ Homogeneity
- ☐ Anonymity
- ☐ Poverty of interaction
- ☐ Looseness of organization

Q122 The terminal stage of social movement development is __,

- ☐ Formalized Organization
- ☐ Institutionalization
- ☐ Social unrest
- ☐ Popular excitement

Q123 The most initial of the social movement types is _____,

- ☐ General Social movement
- ☐ Expressive movement
- ☐ specific Social movement
- ☐ Revival movement

Q124 The major social processes include the following except _____,

- ☐ Opposition
- ☐ Cooperation
- ☐ Adjustment
- ☐ Gratification

Q125 Sociology shares more from the following subjects except __,

- ☐ Economics
- ☐ anthropology
- ☐ Physiology
- ☐ Psychology

Q126 The levels of sociological analysis of social life include the following except _____,

- ☐ Interpersonal
- ☐ Group
- ☐ Intergroup
- ☐ Society

Q127 _____ developed the concept of "dramaturgy"

- ☐ George simmel
- ☐ Pitirim Sorokin
- ☐ Max Weber
- ☐ Ervin Goffman

Q128 _____ proposed that economics is the central force in social change

- ☐ Max Weber
- ☐ Karl Marx
- ☐ Emile Durkeim
- ☐ Herbert Spencer

Q129 _____ proposed that organisms enolve overtime as they adapt to their environment

- ☐ Emile Durkheim
- ☐ Charles Darusin
- ☐ Herbert spencer

- ☐ Max weber

Q130 _____ is known as the second founder of sociology.

- ☐ Karl Marx Weber
- ☐ Emile Durkheim
- ☐ Max Weber
- ☐ Herbert Spencer

Q131 Which of the approaches of sociology is concerned with "what are the contemporary sociologists doing?"

- ☐ Analytical
- ☐ Empirical
- ☐ Pedagogical
- ☐ Historical

Q132 Which of the approaches of sociology is concerned with "what does reason suggest"?

- ☐ Analytical
- ☐ Empirical
- ☐ Pedagogical
- ☐ Historical

Q133 Which of the approaches of sociology is concerned with "what did the founding fathers say"?

- ☐ Analytical
- ☐ Empirical
- ☐ Pedagogical
- ☐ Historical

Q134 Scientific and technological advances transformed the society from the "manual" way of life to what pattern of living?

- ☐ Agricultural
- ☐ Rural
- ☐ Urban
- ☐ Mechanized

Q135 _____ had outstanding classical works done in sociology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in France.

- ☐ Karl Marx Weber
- ☐ Emile Durkheim
- ☐ Auguste Comte
- ☐ Robert Strauss

Q136 The famous phrase of Auguste Comte is _____,

- ☐ To know, to predict and to control
- ☐ To predict, to know and to control
- ☐ To control, to know and to predict
- ☐ To know, to control and to predict

Q137 The Agrarian society was reached around year _____,

- ☐ 5000BC
- ☐ 1000BC
- ☐ 2000BC
- ☐ 3000BC

Q138 The earliest and least complex society is _____,

- ☐ Horticultural society
- ☐ Agrarian society
- ☐ Hunting/Gathering society
- ☐ Preindustrial society

Q139 At the conception of sociology, the Belgian scholar who engaged in statistical studies of the society was _____,

- ☐ Auguste Comte
- ☐ Adolph Quatelet
- ☐ Adolph Hitler
- ☐ Cockerham

Q140 The initial intention of Auguste Comte was to name sociology a _____,

- ☐ Social statistics
- ☐ Social Physics

- ☐ Social Chemistry
- ☐ Social Science

Q141 Who gave a line of demarcation pertaining to the content of sociology?

- ☐ [Auguste Comte](#)
- ☐ Herbert Spencer
- ☐ George Simmel
- ☐ Pitirim Sorokin

Q142 Example of a Regulating/Restraining institution is _____,

- ☐ Family
- ☐ [Religion](#)
- ☐ Politics
- ☐ Economy

Q143 Example of a Producing/Distributing institution is

- ☐ Family
- ☐ Religion
- ☐ Politics
- ☐ [Economy](#)

Q144 Example of a Maintaining/Sustaining institution is

- ☐ [Family](#)
- ☐ Religion
- ☐ Politics
- ☐ Economy

Q145 Gemeinschaft society is best referred to as _____,

- ☐ Traditional society
- ☐ Formal society
- ☐ Association society
- ☐ [Specialized society](#)

Q146 All the following are basic to the society except

- ☐ Family
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Polity
- ☐ [Durability](#)

Q147 The primary characteristic exhibited by a social institution is _____,

- ☐ [Family](#)
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Polity
- ☐ Durability

Q148 Which type of crowd can be described as "aggressive crowd"

- ☐ Casual
- ☐ Conventional
- ☐ Acting
- ☐ [Dancing](#)

Q149 Gemeinschaft society is also known as

- ☐ Traditional society
- ☐ Formal society
- ☐ [Association society](#)
- ☐ Specialized society

Q150 Which type of crowd can be described as "expressive crowd"

- ☐ [Casual](#)
- ☐ Conventional
- ☐ Acting
- ☐ Dancing

Q151 Which type of crowd can be described as "people listening to concert"

- ☐ Casual

- ☐ Conventional
- ☐ Acting
- ☐ Dancing

Q152 Which type of crowd can be described as "momentary assemblage of individuals"

- ☐ Casual
- ☐ Conventional
- ☐ Acting
- ☐ Dancing

Q153 Argument and Counter-argument lead to the formation of

- ☐ Regulation
- ☐ Laws
- ☐ Rules
- ☐ Public opinion

Q154 Which level of sociological analysis is involved in slavery or apartheid system

- ☐ Interpersonal
- ☐ Group
- ☐ Societal
- ☐ Interactional

Q155 Which level of sociological analysis is involved in a university community interaction

- ☐ Interpersonal
- ☐ Group
- ☐ Societal
- ☐ Interactional

Q156 Which level of sociological analysis is involved in student-lecturer interaction

- ☐ Interpersonal
- ☐ Group
- ☐ Intergroup
- ☐ Society

Q157 The social scientist who believed that sociology is the study of the content of human actions

- ☐ Auguste Comte
- ☐ Herbert Spencer
- ☐ George Simmel
- ☐ Pitirim Sorokin

Q158 The social scientist who believed that sociology must take and digest all data studied is

- ☐ Auguste Comte
- ☐ Herbert Spencer
- ☐ George Simmel
- ☐ Pitirim Sorokin

Q159 The social scientist who believed that sociology is was a super space

- ☐ Auguste Comte
- ☐ Herbert Spencer
- ☐ George Simmel
- ☐ Pitirim Sorokin

Q160 Who characterised sociological perspective as "seeing the general in particular"

- ☐ Auguste Comte
- ☐ Herbert Spencer
- ☐ George Simmel
- ☐ Pitirim Sorokin