

TIME: 45 Mins

INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is related to Marxian class structure (a) proletariat (b) capitalist (c) working class (d) bourgeoisie (e) all of the above
2. The totality of all the people's way of life in the society is (a) Ideology (b) family (c) culture (d) role (e) none of the above
3. Which Scholar insisted that Sociologists should study social facts (a) Durkheim (b) Weber (c) Marx (d) Comte (e) Parsons
4. is the process by which an individual internalizes the norms and values of the society (a) socialization (b) internalization (c) tradition (d) social roles (e) socialization
5. The origin of Sociological thinking can be traced to the (a) Dark ages (b) Greek leaders (c) social physics revolution (d) Roman civilization (e) French Revolution
6. The act of straying from acceptable path or standard of behavior in the society is called (a) conflict (b) deviance (c) custom (d) socialization (e) indoctrination
7. The theory of social action was espoused by (a) Emile Durkheim (b) Karl Marx (c) Auguste Marx (d) Talcott Parsons (e) Max Weber
8. The following are functionalists except (a) Emile Durkheim (b) Max Weber (c) Herbert Spencer (d) Karl Marx (e) Talcott Parsons
9. Which theory analyzes the workings of the society as an entity (a) Integration theory (b) conflict (c) interactionism (d) social action (e) functionalism
10. was rooted in the belief that people would control their world through reason and empirical research (a) Enlightenment (b) revolution (c) philosophical thought (d) dark ages (e) theory
11. One of the earliest philosophers who expressed views about social behavior is (a) Durkheim (b) Plato (c) Hume (d) Simon (e) Parsons
12. One of the following is a foremost social contract theorist (a) Emile Durkheim (b) John Thomas (c) John Millar (d) Henry Simons (e) Thomas Hobbes
13. One of the schools of thought brought about by enlightenment is (a) Durkheim (b) philosophy (c) Marx (d) social facts (e) Positivism
14. focuses on the subjective reasons behind human behavior (a) Symbolic Interactionism (b) social exchange theory (c) Functionalism (d) Conflict theory (e) System theory
15. Which concept was first used by Auguste Comte to describe sociology (a) subjective reasons (b) social physics (c) social facts (d) social action (e) philosophy
16. Which of the following is an example of material culture (a) values (b) beliefs (c) symbols (d) art works (e) none of the above
17. Which scholar first gave the broad definition of the concept of "culture" (a) Edward Tylor (b) Barnard and Spencer (c) Robert Campbell (d) Joseph Stiglitz (e) Talcott Parsons
18. The first Newspaper established in Nigeria by colonial administrators was named (a) Anglo African (b) Newsweek (c) Herald Tribune (d) Readers Digest (e) Iwe Irohin
19. The principle by which anyone is capable of sending information via the computer and mobile phones without necessarily being a professional is called (a) Globalization (b) Citizen journalism (c) cable media (d) traditional journalism (e) All of the above
20. Culture is another term for (a) Capability (b) development (c) Archeology (d) Civilization (e) globalization
21. The study of culture is best approached from the perspectives of (a) Social psychology (b) social physics (c) Archeology (d) social anthropology (e) Philosophy
22. All the following are goals of socialization except (a) Role preparation (b) impulse control (c) disciplining deviants (d) control of inborn drives (e) teaching skills
23. All these are secondary agents of socialization except... (a) Peer group (b) family (c) Mass Media (d) school (e) religion

24. Which of the following is a school of thought in sociology (a) functionalism (b) conflict (c) interactionism (d) positivism (e) all of the above
25. Rules that call for proper behavior in a society are called (a) Tradition (b) festivals (c) norms (d) roles (e) facts
26. The idea that toughness is associated with masculinity while tenderness is to femininity is rooted in (a) gender role (b) gender imbalance (c) division (d) social status (e) All of the above
27. Comte called the stage of development whereby natural events are explained with observable social facts (a) Theological (b) Metaphysical (c) Scientific (d) Evolutional (e) social physics
28. The variables that lead to changes in social structure from what it used to be is (a) Social facts (b) social forces (c) social statics (d) Social dynamics (e) none of the above
29. One of the following was described as the first and greatest sociologist of the period of enlightenment. (a) Montesquieu (b) Rousseau (c) Vico (d) Locke (e) Simone
30. Anomie theory was developed by (a) Emile Durkheim (b) Karl Marx (c) Max Weber (d) Auguste Comte (e) Herbert Spencer
31. Which of the following compared the society to a living organism (a) Emile Durkheim (b) Karl Marx (c) Max Weber (d) Auguste Comte (e) Herbert Spencer
32. Durkheim used the concept of to describe the force responsible for social integration and solidarity. (a) material culture (b) Social facts (c) Culture (d) Social sciences (e) Collective conscience
33. The position one occupies in a historically determined mode of production is (a) Proletariat (b) family (c) bourgeoisie (d) class (e) stratification
34. Non-material social facts include all the following except (a) cars (b) fashion (c) values (d) beliefs (e) norms
35. One of the following is a way through which the working class proletariat challenge the inequality in an effort to bring social change (a) Mass action (b) Social action (c) Mass media (d) Industrial action (e) feudalism.
36. Which of the following agents of socialization equips the child with morals and attitude modification (a) Peer group (b) family (c) Mass Media (d) school (e) religion
37. The process of discarding past behavioral patterns and accepting new different ones is referred to as (a) socialization (b) de-socialization (c) re-socialization (d) de-learning (e) unlearning
38. described the economy as a machinery of government which determines other social institutions as (a) Infrastructure (b) Superstructure (c) Judiciary (d) dominant class (e) class
39. Weber described authority as a type transmitted from generation to generation through inherited norms (a) traditional (b) rational (c) legal (d) charismatic (e) all of the above
40. Weber called the subjective reasons for social action (a) social action (b) inherited roles (c) Verstehen (d) Verstehhaft (e) social fact
41. Which sociologist proposed the ideal type construct which remains a classic till date (a) Auguste Comte (b) Karl Marx (c) Herbert Spencer (d) Max Weber (e) Emile Durkheim
42. Social action is made up of the following features (a) Goals (b) norms (c) Meanings (d) Values (e) all of the above
43. Another word for Anomie is (a) value freedom (b) normlessness (c) Empiricism (d) respect (e) religion
44. All of the following are functionalists except (a) Emile Durkheim (b) Herbert Spencer (c) Auguste Comte (d) Karl Marx (e) Talcott Parsons
45. is the ability of a social actor to compel another actor to carry out an order (a) Power (b) compliance (c) status (d) legal codes (e) willingness
46. At what stage of society was attributing an event or phenomenon to the anger of the gods widespread (a) theological (b) scientific (c) enlightenment (d) religious (e) none of the above
47. theorists believed that the society emerged from a reciprocal relationship between the sovereign and the rest of the society (a) functionalists (b) conflict (c) social action (d) social contract (e) social exchange
48. Under which mode of production does inequality between industry owners and industry workers persist (a) savagery (b) caste (c) capitalism (d) communism (e) socialism
49. is a stage of history whereby serfs are expected to pay rents to landowners (a) slavery (b) feudalism (c) capitalism (d) communism (e) socialism
50. Shared objects or animals which serve as symbol of respect and their violation is also believed to anger the gods in specific cultures are called (a) totem (b) legal codes (c) metaphysics (d) demi-gods (e) none of the above