MODULE 1 : BASICS OF SOCIOLOGY

1) The term society is derived from which word
   a) Greek    b) Latin    c) French

2) Man is a social animal
   a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Comte

3) ‘Sociology is the science of social institutions’
   a) Durkheim b) Weber c) Comte

4) Sociology is a general science not a pure science- said by
   a) Synthetic school b) Specialistic school c) Frankfurt School

5) Sociology is a pure and independent science- said by
   a) Synthetic school b) Specialistic school c) Frankfurt school

6) ‘Society is a web of social relationships’- said by
   a) MacIver b) Comte c) Spencer

7) A social group with some degree of ‘we feeling’ and living in a given area.
a) Society  b) Community  c) Locality

8) _________ refers to the organised way of doing things.
   a) Institution  b) Association  c) Community

9) _________ consists of two or more individuals among whom we find an established pattern of interaction.
   a) Social system  b) Social structure  c) Social relationship

10) Positive philosophy is the famous work of _________.
    a) Comte  b) Weber  c) Durkheim

11) _________ is the system of social interaction
    a) Social system  b) Social processes  c) Social group

12) _________ introduced small groups and large groups
    a) P.A Sorokin  b) F.Q Giddings  c) George Simmel

13) _________ has divided groups into horizontal and vertical
    a) P.A Sorokin  b) C.H Cooley  c) Ferdinand Tonnies

14) The author of folkways
    a) W.G Sumner  b) Bogardus  c) George Simmel

15) _________ has introduced the term primary groups.
    a) Kingsley Davis  b) G.H Mead  c) C.H Cooley

16) A social group characterised by face-to-face relationship
    a) Primary group  b) Secondary group  c) In-group

17) Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy
    a) Secondary groups  b) Primary groups  c) Organised groups

18) Groups which serve as points of comparison
    a) In-group  b) Reference group  c) Ideal group
19) A social unit of which individuals are not a part or with which they do not identify.  
   a) Secondary groups  
   b) Out groups  
   c) Unorganised groups

20) The -------------- perspective was the earliest theoretical perspective in Sociology  
   a) Evolutionary  
   b) Functionalist  
   c) Structuralist

21) -------------- theories assume that societies are in constant state of change, in which conflict is a permanent feature.  
   a) Functionalist  
   b) Conflict  
   c) Interactionalist

22) --------------- refers to the enduring orderly and patterned relationships between the elements of a society.  
   a) Social system  
   b) Social interaction  
   c) Social structure

23) The systematic ordering of social relations by facts of choice and decision  
   a) Social structure  
   b) Social system  
   c) Social organization

24) Law of three stages is the one of the major theories of --------------.  
   a) Comte  
   b) Spencer  
   c) Durkheim

25) --------------- has divided sociology into social statics and social dynamics.  
   a) Comte  
   b) Spencer  
   c) Weber

26) -------------- are merely the characteristic ways in which interaction occurs.  
   a) Social processes  
   b) Social interaction  
   c) Social relationships

27) -------------- is a process whereby men interpenetrate the minds of each other  
   a) Social interaction  
   b) Social network  
   c) Social process

28) -------------- refer to any recurring pattern of social behaviour  
   a) Social function  
   b) Social structure  
   c) Social system

29) -------------- refer to the interdependence of parts in groups  
   a) Social organizational  
   b) Social groups  
   c) Social system
30) --------------- is a unique possession of man
   a) Custom  b) Culture  c) Folkways

31) --------------- implies statuses and division of labour
   a) Social organization  b) Informal organization  c) Formal organization

32) --------------- was considered the Father of Sociology
   a) Herbert Spencer  b) Max Weber  c) Auguste Comte

33) Comte introduced the word “Sociology” for the first time in his famous work------------
   a) Positive philosophy  b) Positive polity  c) System of positive politics

34) ----------- has classified communities into Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft
   a) Ferdinand Tonnies  b) Max Weber  c) Karl Max

35) The study of every day behaviour in situations of face-to-face interaction is usually called ---------Sociology
   a) Macro  b) Micro  c) General

36) ------------------ is the analysis of large social systems
   a) Micro Sociology  b) Macro Sociology  c) General Sociology

37) It was------------ who for the first time made a sociological analysis of formal organisation
   a) Emile Durkheim  b) Karl Marx  c) Max Weber

38) The main advocate of the theory ‘Social Darwinism’
   a) Herbert Spencer  b) Charles Darwin  c) Emile Durkheim

39) Sociology emerged as an independent and separate discipline around the middle of
   the ------------------
   a) 17th century  b) 18th century  c) 19th century

40) ------------------ refers to the reciprocal contact between two or more persons.
   a) Social system  b) Society  c) Social process
## MODULE 2: SOCIALISATION

1. The process of moulding and shaping the personality of the human infant is called ______
   a) Individualisation          b) Socialisation
   c) Shaping                   d) Humanisation

2. Who says man is a social animal?
   a) Aristotle               b) Max Weber
   c) Mead                    d) Karl Max

3. The development self is closely associated with ____________
   a) Internalisation of Norms       b) Analysis of the culture
   c) Categorisation of values       d) rejection of bad habits

4. ________refers to the process in which the norms become a part of the personality
   a) Culture                   b) Aculturation
   c) Universalisation          d) Internalisation of norms

5. The internal forces relevant to the process of socialization are
   a) Values,Beliefs,Attitudes,Norms
   b) Understanding,Analysis,Synthesis, Synthesis,Application
   c Reflexes,Instincts,Urges,Capacities,Comprehension, Educability
   d) Perceptions,Reception,Analysis,Application

6. Who defined socialization is the process of working together, of developing group responsibility, or being guided by the welfare needs of others?
   a) Ogburn                   b) Lundberg
   c) Johnson                   d) Bogardus

7. Who put forward the proposition that society is mental?
   a) CH Cooley               b) GH Mead
   c) Max Weber                d) Spencer

8. Ian Robeston wrote the book titled “sociology” in the year
   a) 1977                   b) 1987
   c) 1897                   d) 1967
9. The most essential and basic type of socialization is
   a) Primary socialization                  b) Secondary socialization
   c) Adult socialization                  d) Re socialization

10. In which state the primary socialization is take place
    a) Adult stage                       b) Pre natal stage
    c) Childhood stage                  d) Adolescent stage

11. Internalization of norms is the most important aspect of
    a) Primary socialisation                b) Developmental socialisation
    c) Re socialization   d) Adult socialization

12. The term anticipatory socialization is developed by
    a) Merton   b) Roberston
    c) Sheriff   d) Hayman

13. refers to the process where men learn the culture of groups to which they do not belong
    a) Re socialization    b) Developmental socialization
    c) Primary socialization                                   d) Anticipatory socialization

14. “A person who intends to join the army may start doing physical exercise to toughen his body and learning the manners of army personnel to become one with them later” is an example of which type of socialization.
    a) Primary socialization                                  b) Developmental socialization
    c) Re Socialization                                  d) Anticipatory socialisation

15. Who defines socialization is the process by which the individual learns to conform to the norms of the groups
    a) Westermarck   b) Obgurn
    c) Malinowski   d) Lowie

16. is a kind of learning based on the achievement of primary socialization
    a) Developmental socialization                               b) Development of personality
    c) Re socialization                                           d) Adult socialization

17. In which stages of life the developmental socialization takes place
a) Childhood                              b) Adult hood
  c) Adolescence                           d) Oldage

18. --------------is the process where is the stripping away of learned patterns and substitution of new ones for them
    a) Primary socialization                b) Developmental socialization
    c) Re socialization                    d) Anticipatory socialisation

19. A newly wedded house wife may be forced to become a prostitute in a brothel is an example of ------------ socialization
    a) Secondary socialization             b) Primary socialization
    c) Anticipatory socialization          d) Re socialization

20. Who is remarked as “for the new born child there is no objective reality, no space, no time and no casualty?"
    a) Johnson                             b) Freud
    c) Allport                             d) Mead

21. According to ------------ the child goes through some six stages before he is able to understand that there are external objects with an existence of their own
    a) Bruner                              b) Piaget
    c) Vygoski                             d) Norm Chomsky

22. --------------refers to the objects that the child construct in his own mind
    a) Constructed images                  b) Developed concepts
    c) Internalised objects                d) Comprehended symbols

23. The cognitive aspect of socialization refers to the development of --------abilities
    a) Psychomotor                         b) Affective
    c) Conative                           d) Cognitive

24. Who opines that the individual as actively trying to make sense of the world rather than being passively conditioned by it?
    a) Durkheim                            b) Johnson
    c) Piaget                              d) Lundburg
25. ------------------- Defined socialization as the process of transmission of culture the process whereby men learn the rules and practices of social groups
   a) Bogardus   b) Ogburn
c) Worsely   d) Johnson

26. The heart of the process of socialization is the emergence and gradual development of ----------
   a) Idea   b) Self
c) Belief   d) Values

27. Who stated the self might be regarded as the internalized object representing one’s own personality
   a) Freud   b) Mead
c) Cooley   d) Bogardus

28. From the sociological point of view the two main internal objects are
   a) Society & culture   b) Self and social roles
c) Believes and attitudes   d) Roles and status

29. ----------implies a person’s conception of himself as a totality
   a) A social roles   b) Behaviour
c) Attitudes   d) Self

30. Who among states that self arises only in interaction with the social and non social environment
   a) Murphy   b) MacIver
c) Maxweber   d) Mead

31. ----------develops out of child’s communicative contact with others
   a) Learning   b) Attitude
c) Self   d) Concept

32. Who developed the theory “Looking –Glass Self”
   a) Mead   b) Cooley
c) W I Thomas   d) Freud
33. Who has placed before us the proposition “society is mental”
   a) Freud   b) Mead
   c) Cooley   d) Thomas

34. Who held that self and society are two sides of the same coin?
   a) Cooley   b) Freud
   b) Thomas   d) Mead

35. The author of the book “Human Nature and Social Order” is………
   a) Borgardus   b) MacIver
   c) Cooley   d) Westermack

36. Which theory states that the individual develops the idea of self through the contact with the primary group particularly with the members of the family?
   a) Collective representation   b) Definition of the situation
   c) Theory of self   d) Looking Glass Self

37. Who says “I am not what I think I am, I am not what you think I am, I am What I think you think I am”
   a) C.H Cooley   b) W.I Thomas
   c) Freud   d) G.H Mead

38. Who opines that individual comes to know about himself by what is known as role playing
   a) GH Mead   b) Ginsberg
   c) Gidding   d) Lapiere

39. “In seeing himself as others see him, the individual is actually putting himself in the place of others, and imaging what their response might be” is called as ----------------
   a) Acquisition of behaviour   b) Role playing
   c) Internalisation of roles   d) Game analysis

40. The members who satisfy the immediate needs of newborn infants are called
   a) Generalised others   b) Significant others
   c) Strangers   d) All the above

41. G H Mead says --------is the product of social interaction
42. Who is the founder of “Psychoanalysis?”
   a) Jean Piaget  
   b) Cooley  
   c) Durkheim  
   d) Sigmund Freud

43. --------------refers to the animal impulses of man
   a) Ego  
   b) Super ego  
   c) Id  
   d) Personality

44. Super ego based on the ------------ principle
   a) Pleasure principle  
   b) Reality principle  
   c) Moral principle  
   d) Cultural principles

45. Who developed the “theory of definition of the situations?”
   a) Herbert Spencer  
   b) Max weber  
   c) Comte  
   d) W I Thomas

46. The theory of collective representations is developed by --------------
   a) Karl Marx  
   b) Durkheim  
   c) Anna Freud  
   d) Cattel

47. -------------- refers to the ideas and ideals of a growth up on which the individual unconsciously depends for his ideas, attitudes and behaviour
   a) Shared behaviour  
   b) Collective representation  
   c) Group Morale  
   d) Group responsibility

48. The agents of socialization are
   a) Family  
   b) Parents  
   c) Peer group  
   d) All the above

49. Who says that socialization consists of the “complex process of interaction though which the individual learns the habits, believes, skills and standards of judgment that are necessary for his effective participation in social groups and communities?”
   a) Kingsley Davis  
   b) HE Barnes
c) Lundberg  

d) CA Ellwood

50. The process where the adult members learns the rules and values of society is called

a) Adult socialization
b) Child socialization
c) Personality
d) None of the above

MODULE 3: CULTURE, PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY

1. Culture has two essential qualities. They are

a) transmitted and shared
b) learned and shared
c) learned and forgotten
d) Shared and communicated.

2. The process by which an individual learns the culture of their society is known as

a) Socialisation
b) Internalisation
c) Sanskritisation
d) Modernization

3. The study of a society becomes incomplete without a proper understanding of

a) The culture of that society
b) Rules and Regulations of that society
c) Arts and literature of that society
d) Education and government system of that society

4. Only man is born and bought up in a

a) Natural environment
b) Cultural environment
c) Artificial environment
d) Original environment

5. Who defined culture is the “realm of styles, of values, of emotional attachment, of intellectual adventures”

a) Morgan
b) Edward Tylor
c) Maclver and Page
d) Sir James Frazer

6. Peer group is a group whose numbers share

a) Similar values
b) Similar play ground
c) Similar circumstances
d) Similar study circle and books
7. Peer groups are often of a
   a) Similar culture
   b) Similar race and colour
   c) Similar height
   d) Similar age

8. Every culture contains a large number of guideline which direct conduct in a particular situation. Such guidelines are known as
   a) Culture
   b) Folkways
   c) Mores
   d) Norms

9. A norm is a
   a) Specific guide to action
   b) Culture of society
   c) Guideline for socialization
   d) Guide for social interaction

10. Norms are enforced by
    a) Positive sanction
    b) Negative sanction
    c) Order
    d) Positive and negative sanction

11. Norms are imposed through _________ means of social control
    a) Formal and legal
    b) Formal and informal
    c) Cultural
    d) Informal and illegal

12. A value is a belief that something is
    a) Moral
    b) Very productive in society
    c) Good and desirable
    d) Cultural

13. All numbers of society occupy a number of social positions known as
    a) Role
    b) Prestige
    c) Esteem
    d) Status

14. A social group is a
    a) Association of people
    b) Organisation of people
    c) Gathering of people
15. A group involves some degree of _________ among its members for the attainment or common goals
   a) Cooperation
   b) Conflict
   c) Competition
   d) Association

16. Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and other capabilities acquired by man as
   a) member of society – it is said by
   b) Talcott Parsons
   c) W F Green
   d) Tylor
   e) Timascheff

17. To prepare one for future roles is
   a) Futurisation
   b) Prediction
   c) Anticipatory socialization
   d) Internalisation

18. Personality is expressed through
   a) Habits, tendencies and thinking
   b) Habits and behavior
   c) Thinking
   d) Tendencies and thinking

19. The unification of individuals socio psychological behavior is reflected in
   a) The way individual behaves
   b) His personality
   c) His social interaction
   d) His culture

20. __________ is a person who is taken as the point of reference in a discussion
   a) Individual
   b) Id
   c) Ego
   d) Superego

21. Which is the following statements is true
   a) Cooperation is based on emotional relationship harmony and intimacy
   b) Accommodation is the situation of tolerating one another without
   c) Cooperation
   d) Accommodation

22. In which process is the individual united with the group.
23. When the individual stand up against the group the process is called
   a) Conflict
   b) Completion
   c) Alienation
   d) Un socialization

24. When the individual is ex-communicated or the membership of the group is prohibited for him/her the process is called
   a) Isolation
   b) Cooperation
   c) Tolerance
   d) Discrimination

25. The process of learning that takes place in group situation is called
   a) Socialisation
   b) Culturisation
   c) Routinisation
   d) Acculturation

26. Whose definition is this “Personality indicates the individual organized tendency of working, seeing, thinking and feeling”?
   a) W F Green
   b) New Comb
   c) Herskovits
   d) R E Park

27. The groups from which the individual extracts his behavior and cultural norms are called
   a) Cultural groups
   b) Homogenous groups
   c) Reference groups
   d) Ought to be groups

28. Discrimination refers to __________ against any individual group
   a) Negative action
   b) Negative attitude
   c) Negative labeling
   d) Negative Report

29. Which among the following is not correct about culture?
   a) Culture traits can be acquired through socialization and habits
   b) Culture is something collective
   c) Culture never passed on with the help of language
30. **Trait is**
   a) Social trend at present
   b) Social trend of the past
   c) The smallest unit of culture
   d) The smallest unit of personality

31. **Non material culture may consist of**
   a) Words people use, the ideas, customers and belief they hold and the habits they follow.
   b) Non manufactured items
   c) Manufactured items which people use in cultural way
   d) Culture which teaches a particular behavior for particular situation

32. **The material culture is always the outgrowth of the non material culture. The statement is**
   a) True
   b) False
   c) Partially true
   d) Can happen provided with stimuli

33. **A cluster of related traits is called**
   a) Culture norms
   b) Culture complex
   c) Cultural collectively
   d) Cultural uniformity

34. **Who has propounded the theory of cultural lag?**
   a) W F Ogburn
   b) Nim Koff
   c) Bogardus
   d) Oscar Lewis

35. **The acquisition of foreign culture by the subject people is called**
   a) Assimilation
   b) Acculturation
   c) Colonisation
   d) Subjectisation

36. **Cultural relativism means**
   a) Function and meaning of a trait are relative to its cultural setting
   b) Culture is relatively rare
   c) Culture evolution is relative
   d) Cultural diffusion is relative

37. **Which among the following is not true about assimilation?**
   a) It brings about cultural diffusion
   b) It is historical process
   c) Culture contact is there
   d) Cultural conflict is there.

38. **Interaction between members or groups with different culture is known as**
a) Touch of culture  
   b) Cultural diffusion  
   c) Culture contact  
   d) Acculturation  

39. The term ‘Diffusion’ as used by anthropologists refers to the spread of elements of  
   a) Customs  
   b) Way of Life  
   c) Culture  
   d) Norm  

40. Established modes of thought and action is called  
   a) Culture  
   b) Personality  
   c) Behavior  
   d) Customs  

41. ‘A scientific theory of culture’ is the work of  
   a) Frazer  
   b) Radcliffe Brown  
   c) Malinowski  
   d) Redfield  

42. Who considered culture as essentially a response to human needs?  
   a) Redfield  
   b) Radcliffe Brown  
   c) Malinowski  
   d) Herskowitz  

43. The book ‘The folk culture of Yucatan’ is written by  
   a) Oscar Lewis  
   b) R.E. Park  
   c) Redfield  
   d) Max Muller  

44. Who has defined culture as a body of shared understandings”?  
   a) Redfield  
   b) Tylor  
   c) Frazer  
   d) Herskowitz  

45. Normative culture is that sub-division of non material culture that consists of  
   a) Norms  
   b) Values  
   c) Mores  
   d) Standard Way  

46. When the balance between the material and non-material culture is disrupted by rapid social change, the material culture is left behind This situation is called  
   a) left culture
b) far-culture  
c) Cultural lag  
d) Taken culture

47. Culture treats all human products and learned abilities  
a) Equally  
b) differently  
c) Insignificant  
d) great

48. Some norms within a culture are explain out in the open, everyone in the culture is able to formulate the rule’ This may be defined as  
a) Explicit culture  
b) Explicit Norm  
c) Implicit culture  
d) Implicit Worm

49. Explicit norms are learned through  
a) Formal means  
b) Informal means  
c) inbuilt in human  
d) Human beings learn it automatically

50. Organized social life emerges from  
a) Social Organization  
b) Social Interaction  
c) Social Culture  
d) Social Group

---

**MODULE 4 : SOCIAL PROCESS**

1. ______ processes unite or associate people together by harmonious relationships towards a common end  
   a) Associative  
   b) Dissociative  
   c) Interactive  
   d) Emotional

2. The repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life are called _______  
   a) Social processes  
   b) Social forms  
   c) Social structure  
   d) Social function

3. Who defined social process as the manner in which the relations of the members of a group, once brought together, acquire a distinctive character.  
   a) Ginsberg  
   b) Small  
   c) Mac Iver  
   d) Kingsley Davis
4. Which of the following is a dissociative social process?
   a) Co-operation                                        b) Assimilation
   c) Accommodation                                     d) Conflict

5. ________ processes are those social processes that hamper harmonious relationships and may result in social disorganization
   a) Associative                                        b) Dissociative
   c) Interactive                                        d) Emotional

6. The social process whereby men interpenetrate the minds of each other is called ________
   a) Social process                                   b) Social Interaction
   c) Social structure                                d) Social function

7. ________ is the first stage of interaction.
   a) Contact                                            b) Communication
   c) Interrelation                                    d) Order

8. The two main conditions of interaction are contact and ________
   a) Contact                                              b) Communication
   c) Interrelation                                    d) Order

9. Contact in _____ is the contact between generations.
   a) Time                                                b) Space
   c) Group                                               d) Order

10. Contact in ______ occurs between individuals within a particular area
    a) Time                                               b) Space
    c) Group                                              d) Order

11. The term co-operation is derived from two ______ words
    a) French                                         b) Spanish
    c) Latin                                          d) Greek

12. A form of social interaction wherein two or more persons work together to gain a common end is called ________
13. _______ is an important medium which aids communication.
   a) Man                                                b) Environment
   c) Climate                                           d) Language

14. Working together for a common goal is generally called _______
   a) Co-operation                                   b) Assimilation
   c) Accommodation                             d) Conflict

15. In which type of co-operation are people involved in an identical function?
   a) Direct                                               b) Indirect
   c) Partial                                               d) Complete

16. ______ co-operation is based on the principle of specialisation and division of labour.
   a) Direct                                               b) Indirect
   c) Partial                                              d) Complete

17. Co-operation found between bigger groups is called _______ co-operation
   a) Primary                                                 b) Secondary
   c) Tertiary                                                 d) Direct

18. Primary co-operation is found in ______ groups
   a) Primary                                                  b) Secondary
   c) Large                                                     d) Corporate

19. ______ co-operation which is highly formalised and specialised is a feature of modern society.
   a) Primary                                                 b) Secondary
   c) Direct                                                    d) Partial

20. The adjustments that people make to get on with others is called _______
   a) Co-operation                                         b) Competition
   c) Accommodation                                   d) Conflict
21. According to Gillin and Gillin, there are ______ methods of accommodation.
   a) 3  b) 5
   c) 7  d) 9

22. When the opposing parties are almost equal in power, each party makes some concessions
    and yield to some demands of the other. This is called ________
   a) Compromise  b) Conversion
   c) Toleration  d) Sublimation

23. Which is the method of accommodation in which conflicts are avoided rather than settled or
    resolved?
   a) Compromise  b) Conversion
   c) Toleration  d) Sublimation

24. What is the sudden rejection of one’s beliefs, convictions and loyalties and the adoption of
    others called?
   a) Compromise  b) Conversion
   c) Toleration  d) Sublimation

25. What is substitution of aggressive attitudes by non aggressive ones known as?
   a) Compromise  b) Conversion
   c) Toleration  d) Sublimation

26. What is the type of accommodation in which individuals and group try to justify their actions
    by blaming it on others or other reasons called?
   a) Rationalisation  b) Conversion
   c) Toleration  d) Sublimation

27. What is the process whereby individuals or groups one dissimilar become similar and
    identified in their interest and outlook called?
   a) Co-operation  b) Assimilation
   c) Accommodation  d) Conflict

28. Which of the following factors favour assimilation?
   a) Isolation  b) Cultural differences
c) Toleration  

29. Which of the following factors favour assimilation?
   a) Isolation  
   b) Cultural differences  
   c) Inter marriages  
   d) Prejudice

29. Which of the following factors favour assimilation?
   a) Isolation  
   b) Cultural differences  
   c) Cultural similarity  
   d) Prejudice

31. Which of the following factors hinder assimilation?
   a) Cultural similarity  
   b) Toleration  
   c) Inter marriages  
   d) Isolation

32. Which of the following factors hinder assimilation?
   a) Cultural similarity  
   b) Toleration  
   c) Inter marriages  
   d) Prejudice

33. Which of the following factors hinder assimilation?
   a) Cultural similarity  
   b) Toleration  
   c) Inter marriages  
   d) Cultural differences

34. The type of opposition where the focus is on the attainment of rewards
   a) Co-operation  
   b) Contravention  
   c) Conflict  
   d) Competition

35. ______competition is found in the process of production, distribution and consumption
   a) Economic  
   b) Political  
   c) Social  
   d) Cultural

36. ______competition is always to secure power
   a) Economic  
   b) Political  
   c) Social  
   d) Cultural
37. ______ competition is the competition that takes place between two cultural groups
   a) Economic  
   b) Political  
   c) Social  
   d) Cultural

38. In ______ competition, people always compete with each other to attain higher status and position
   a) Economic  
   b) Political  
   c) Social  
   d) Cultural

39. Social interaction where individuals try to monopolise rewards by surpassing all individuals
   a) Co-operation  
   b) Contravention  
   c) Conflict  
   d) Competition

40. The process of seeking to monopolise rewards by eliminating or weakening the competitors
   a) Co-operation  
   b) Contravention  
   c) Conflict  
   d) Competition

41. Georg Simmel has distinguished between _____ types of conflict
   a) 2  
   b) 3  
   c) 4  
   d) 5

42. A deep seated antagonistic impulse to gain material objective
   a) War  
   b) Feud  
   c) Litigation  
   d) Conflict of impersonal ideals

43. An intra-group conflict which arises out of the injustice done by one group to another
   a) War  
   b) Feud  
   c) Litigation  
   d) Conflict of impersonal ideals

44. A judicial struggle by an individual or group to protect right to possessions
   a) War  
   b) Feud  
   c) Litigation  
   d) Conflict of impersonal ideals

45. A conflict carried out by individuals for an ideal
46. When an individual has no contact with other individuals at any time, it is called _______
   a) Co-operation  b) Isolation  
   c) Assimilation  d) Competition

47. The social process in which opposing groups or persons try to prevent each other from attaining an objective, whether or not they want it for themselves
   a) Co-operation  b) Contravention  
   c) Conflict  d) Competition

48. Which of the following is an example of Contravention?
   a) Spreading rumours  b) Playing cricket  
   c) Chatting with friends  d) Delivering a speech

49. When a third party tries to bring about an end to a conflict through compromise and the decision of the third party is binding, it is called _______
   a) Compromise  b) Arbitration  
   c) Conciliation  d) Mediation

50. When a neutral agent is involved to create a peaceful settlement but his decisions are not binding, it is called _______
   a) Compromise  b) Arbitration  
   c) Conciliation  d) Mediation
**ANSWER KEY**

**MODULE 1**

1. b  
2. a  
3. a  
4. a  
5. b  
6. a  
7. b  
8. a  
9. a  
10. a  
11. c  
12. c  
13. a  
14. a  
15. c  
16. a  
17. a  
18. b  
19. b  
20. a  
21. b  
22. c  
23. c  
24. a  
25. a  
26. a  
27. a  
28. b  
29. a  
30. b  
31. c  
32. c  
33. a  
34. a  
35. b  
36. b  
37. c  
38. a  
39. c  
40. b

**MODULE 2**

1. b  
2. a  
3. a  
4. d  
5. c  
6. d  
7. a  
8. a  
9. a  
10. c  
11. a  
12. a  
13. d  
14. b  
15. b  
16. a  
17. b  
18. c  
19. d  
20. a  
21. b  
22. c  
23. a  
24. c
25.c  26.b  27.b  28.b
29.d  30.d  31.c  32.b
33.c  34.a  35.c  36.d
37.a  38.a  39.b  40.b
41.c  42.d  43.c  44.c
45.d  46.b  47.b  48.d
49.c  50.a

**MODULE 3**

1  (a)  31(a)
2  (a)  32 (a)
3  (a)  33 (c)
4  (b)  34 (a)
5  (c)  35(a)
6  (c)  36 (a)
7  (d)  37 (d)
8  (d)  38 (c)
9  (a)  39 (c)
10 (d)  40 (d)
11 (a)  41 (c)
12 (c)  42 (c)
13 (d)  43 (c)
14 (d)  44 (a)
15 (a)  45 (a)
16 (c)  46(c)
17 (c)  47 (a)
18 (a)  48 (b)
19 (b)  49 (a)
20 (c)  50 (b)
21 (c)
22 (a)
MODULE 4

1. Associative
2. Social processes
3. Mac Iver
4. Conflict
5. Dissociative
6. Social Interaction
7. Contact
8. Communication
9. Time
10. Space
11. Latin
12. Co-operation
13. Language
14. Co-operation
15. Direct
16. Indirect
17. Tertiary
18. Primary
19. Secondary
20. Accommodation
21. 7
22. Compromise
23. Toleration
24. Conversion
25. Sublimation
26. Rationalisation
27. Assimilation
28. Toleration
29. Inter marriages
30. Cultural similarity
31. Isolation
32. Prejudice
33. Cultural differences
34. Competition
35. Economic
36. Political
37. Cultural
38. Social
39. Competition
40. Conflict
41. 4
42. War
43. Feud
44. Litigation
45. Conflict of impersonal ideals
46. Isolation
47. Contravention
48. Spreading rumours
49. Arbitration
50. Mediation

© Reserved