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Q1. Who propounded the concept of Ascribed and Achieved Status  
d. Ralph Linton

Q2. The Weberian model of social stratification has been used in the study of caste by  
d. Andre Beteille

Q3. When a newly married couple stay with maternal uncle's house, family type is  
b. Avunculocal family

Q4. Preparation for ACS/APS, APSC Exams & various Assam Job Exams  
d. mores

Q5. Accordign to Durkheim, nature of modern law is  
b. restitutive

Q6. The term 'Anticipatory Socialisation' was introduced by  
a. Robert K. Merton and Alice S. Kitt

Q7. Power that people consider legitimate is known as  
c. authority

Q8. Which is not a healthy social process  
d. None of the above

Q9. The 'Estate System' is more often associated with  
d. feudalism
Q10. Max Weber categorised Caste as a/an
d. closed status group

Q11. Sanskritization implied
c. change for class structure

Q12. Process by which cultural trait spread from one culturally distinct group to another
a. Diffusion

Q13. Gerontology is the study of
b. aged and aging

Q14. Who called sociology as ‘Social Physics’?
b. Auguste Comte

Q15. Who gave the ‘looking glass self theory’ of socialization?
b. Charles Horton Cooley

Q16. Concept of ‘Reference Group’ was first introduced by
d. Herbert H. Hyman

Q17. When an upper caste girl marries a man of lower caste, it is called
c. Protiloma

Q18. In which type of research, a hypothesis is a prerequisite
b. Experimental hypothesis

Q19. Which type of sampling method is ideally suitable when no knowledge about population
d. Snowball sampling method

Q20. When researcher ask respondent face to face questions is called
a. interview schedule
Q21. A family consisting of step relations is called
   c. Extended family

Q22. Earliest agency of socialization
   a. Family

Q23. Religion, marriage, family, caste are the examples of
   b. social institutions

Q24. Which of the following is not a form of social stratification
   d. Gender

Q25. The maintenance provided by the husband to the divorced wife is called
   c. alimony

Q26. Little traditions refers to
   a. folks or the unlettered peasants

Q27. Who has given the concept of 'Status Set'
   c. R K Merton

Q28. The concept of 'corporate group' is propounded by
   a. Henry Maine

Q29. Which among the following is not an example of community?
   d. All the above

Q30. The concept of 'Role Distance' was propounded by
   c. E. Goffman

Q31. Who suggested that conflict has a functional importance in society
   d. Lewis Coser

Q32. Which is not an element of symbolic interactionism
   b. Ego
Q33. _____ it the process by which people learn all patterns of social life  
c. Socialization

Q34. A social condition in which values are conflicting, weak or absent in  
d. anomie

Q35. The book, Social Structure and anomie was written by  
c. Robert K. Merton

Q36. Branch of Sociology which studies society with reference to its territorial aspects is called 36.  
a. social morphology

Q37. The book, The Elementary Structures of Kinship is authored by  
b. Claude Lévi-Strauss

Q38. Who classified groups into voluntary, involuntary and delegate groups  
d. Dwight Sanderson

Q39. Musicians are a/an  
a. Category

Q40. Lack of relationship with other culture is called  
d. isolation

Q41. Organised social life emerges out from  
c. Social culture

Q42. Pareto has borrowed the concept of 'Lions and Foxes' from  
c. Machiavelli

Q43. Accommodation is essentially a process of  
a. adjustment
Q44. Who has proposed the elite theory of social change
   d. Pareto

Q45. Term 'white-collar crime' was first used by
   c. Edwin Sutherland

Q46. The concept of 'Modernization' was introduced by
   c. Daniel Lerner

Q47. Not a formal means of social changes
   a. Police

Q48. A research design comprises of
   d. All the above

Q49. An example of ancestral religion is
   a. Confucianism

Q50. Who believes Naturism as the earliest form of religion
   d. Muller

Q51. Nearly universal norm for marriage in all sections is
   c. clan exogamy

Q52. An arrangement in which sexual relationship can be established which different partners without any social restriction is called
   c. promiscuity

Q53. Non-conformity to social ron is called
   c. deviance

Q54. Which book is considered to be 'bible of Sociology'
   b. Folkways
Q55. Customs are powerful in regulating the conduct of people in
   a. simple societies

Q56. NOT an element of community
   d. Unity in diversity

Q57. Doctrine of Hindutva was proposed by
   c. Savarkar

Q58. which involves competition
   b. Football match

Q59. Extreme form of competition could result into which of the following
   a. Disorganisation

Q60. The sociological meaning of social change refers to change in-
   d. Social relationships

Q61. Which is a secondary group
   c. Association

Q62. divorce has given rise to
   c. binuclear family

Q63. Threat to marriage as an institution
   d. All the above

Q64. Most common type of marriage in Sri Lanka
   d. Monogamy

Q65. Theory of social change
   b. Social evolution

Q66. Not a factor of social change
   d. caste
Q67. The tendency to judge other culture by the standards of our own culture is called  
   b. ethnocentrism

Q68. A World view that recognizes and positively values a society's diversity and promotes equality of all culture is called  
   c. Multiculturalism

Q69. Theory of 'role taking' is propounded by  
   a. George Mead

Q70. Characteristics of social change  
   d. All the above

Q71. View of Herbert Spencer is known as  
   b. social Darwinism

Q72. Which is a pattern of social change  
   d. all the above

Q73. When cultural norms and values are transmitted from generation to generation, the process is called  
   a. Cultural reproduction

Q74. The concept of 'recruitment rules' was used by  
   c. S F Nadel

Q75. Which is so important for society that it's violence calls for severe punishment?  
   c. Mores

Q76. Probation and Parole are which form of punishment  
   b. Retributive Punishment

Q77. the book, Annihilation of Case is written by  
   c B R Ambedkar
Q78. The writings of Louis Dumont are categorised under which of the following broad sociological perspectives

b. Indological perspective

Q79. Not one of the six structural features of caste system by GS Ghurye

c. Social Hegemony

Q80. Penology deals with

b. Punishment

Q81. When a person loses a social status to his/her disadvantage, it is called

a. vertical mobility

Q82. Terrorist attack is an example of

c. organised crime

Q83. Social classes are divided on the basis of

d. none of the above

Q84. 'Personality' comes from 'persona' which originally means

a. a theatrical mask

Q85. "Term 'social control' refers to the restraint and direction of personal and group behaviour so far". It is said by

b. Reater and Hero

Q86. Social control is imposed informally through

d. All the above

Q87. Laws do no regulate the private life of man

d. All the above (it should have been 'NONE OF THE ABOVE')

Q88. Functional theory of stratification is given by

d. Davis and Moore
Q89. Who classified the stages of civilization into ideational, idealistic and sensate
   d. Pitirim Sorokin

Q90. Concept of norm was propounded by
   a. M. Sherif

Q91. Which of the following perspectives emphasises the idea that people learn attitudes and roles through shared languages
   b. Differential association theory

Q92. Which is an informal method of social control
   a. Customs

Q93. Contradictory demand of the sale role is
   a. Role conflict

Q94. Concept of social control first came in the work of
   b. E. A. Ross

Q95. Culture-bound or culture-specific traits are known as
   a. Emic culture

Q96. When feeling is excessive, it results in
   b. Ethnocentricism

Q97. Which concept is associated with variety of religious belief systems in a society
   a. Pluralism

Q98. In which book, Ogburn coined the term 'cultural lag'
   c. Social Change With Respect to Culture and Original Nature

Q99. Which of the following is not a reason for the emergence of Sociology
   b. Green Revolution
Q100. According to R K Merton, which is a pure case of deviance
a. Rebellion