

This booklet contains 8 printed pages.

Question Booklet No. : 00044

Question Booklet for TDP (General) 1st Semester Exam., 2015

SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks : 40]

FIRST PAPER

[Time : 1 Hour

Question Booklet SET No. : B

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following INSTRUCTIONS carefully :

1. Use black/blue dot pen only.
2. Fill in the particulars given below in this page.
3. Fill in the particulars (on the Side 1) of the OMR Answer Sheet as per Instructions contained in OMR Answer Sheet.
4. The SET No. of this Question Booklet is B. Write the SET No. at the specific space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. There are 40 (forty) questions in this Question Booklet, each carrying 1 (one) mark.
6. Each question or incomplete statement is followed by 4 (four) suggestive answers—[A], [B], [C] and [D] of which only one is correct. Mark the correct answer by darkening the appropriate circle.
7. Marking of more than one answer against any question will be treated as incorrect response and no mark shall be awarded.
8. Any change in answer made or erased by using solid or liquid eraser will damage the OMR Answer Sheet resulting in rejection of the whole Answer Sheet by the computer. Therefore, do not change or erase once the answer is marked.
9. No part of the Question Booklet shall be detached or defaced under any circumstances.
10. Use of mobile phone, calculator, log table, compass, scale and any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.
11. Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet must be returned to the Invigilator within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the examination.
12. Adoption of unfair means in any form or violation of instruction as mentioned in Point No. 10 shall result into expulsion from the entire examination.
13. The candidate must ensure that the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are signed by the Invigilator.
14. After opening the Question Booklet, check the total number of printed pages and report to the Invigilator in case of any discrepancy.

SEAT

Roll Number :	<input type="text"/>
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(As printed in the OMR Answer Sheet)	

	Verified and found correct
Full Signature of the Candidate	Signature of the Invigilator with date

/493-B

1. The 'effective claim to social esteem' according to Weber is known as
 - [A] status position
 - [B] class
 - [C] caste
 - [D] power

2. _____ is an impersonal, unconscious, continuous struggle between individuals or groups for possession of goods which, because of their limited supply, all may not have.
 - [A] Cooperation
 - [B] Competition
 - [C] Conflict
 - [D] Accommodation

3. The hierarchical division of society into different strata is known as
 - [A] social control
 - [B] social stratification
 - [C] social change
 - [D] social mobility

4. Which is not an institution?
 - [A] Family
 - [B] Marriage
 - [C] School
 - [D] Government

5. Social process by which the behaviour of individuals or groups is regulated is known as
 - [A] assimilation
 - [B] social conflict
 - [C] social custom
 - [D] social control

6. "Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to conform to the norms of the group." Who said this?
 - [A] W. F. Ogburn
 - [B] A. Comte
 - [C] Bogardus
 - [D] H. M. Johnson

7. What are the types of status?
 - [A] Ascribed and achieved
 - [B] Horizontal and vertical
 - [C] Formal and informal
 - [D] Voluntary and involuntary

8. Locality is an essential element of
 - [A] society
 - [B] community
 - [C] association
 - [D] institution

9. The interface between Sociology and Anthropology is known as
- [A] Social Anthropology
 - [B] Social Psychology
 - [C] Political Sociology
 - [D] Historical Sociology
10. According to _____ "Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to Sacred things...".
- [A] Ogburn
 - [B] E. Durkheim
 - [C] Max Muller
 - [D] Max Weber
11. The term _____ refers to the genetically transmitted physical characteristics of different human groups.
- [A] race
 - [B] ethnicity
 - [C] caste
 - [D] class
12. The aims and interests of different socioeconomic forces in the political sphere is represented by
- [A] political parties
 - [B] political socialisation
 - [C] political culture
 - [D] None of the above
13. The feature of caste system is
- [A] purity
 - [B] endogamy
 - [C] Both of the above
 - [D] None of the above
14. The relationship that arises out of marriage is called
- [A] consanguineous kinship
 - [B] affinal kinship
 - [C] descriptive kinship
 - [D] All of the above

15. Who is the author of *Sociological Imagination*?

[A] C. W. Mills

[B] H. M. Johnson

[C] A. Giddens

[D] K. Marx

16. Which of the following stages does not belong to Comte's Law of Three Stages?

[A] Theological

[B] Metaphysical

[C] Scientific

[D] Dynamic

17. Who introduced the term 'folkway'?

[A] W. G. Sumner

[B] Maclver

[C] C. H. Cooley

[D] W. F. Ogburn

18. Which of the following is an example of material culture?

[A] Language

[B] Belief

[C] Tools

[D] Attitude

19. Who wrote the book, *The Positive Philosophy*?

[A] A. Comte

[B] E. Durkheim

[C] H. Spencer

[D] Karl Marx

20. Who propounded the concept of 'Sanskritisation'?

[A] M. N. Srinivas

[B] G. S. Ghurye

[C] D. P. Mukherjee

[D] D. N. Majumdar

21. When the descent of the individual is traced through the father, it is called

[A] patrilineal descent

[B] matrilineal descent

[C] bilateral descent

[D] None of the above

22. Informal means of social control is
- [A] family
 - [B] custom
 - [C] education
 - [D] All of the above
23. Husband-wife is an example of
- [A] primary kin
 - [B] secondary kin
 - [C] tertiary kin
 - [D] None of the above
24. An example of primary group is
- [A] family
 - [B] political party
 - [C] trade union
 - [D] None of the above
25. A social group with some degree of we feeling and living in a given area is called
- [A] society
 - [B] community
 - [C] association
 - [D] institution
26. Which one of the following is an example of ascribed status?
- [A] Caste
 - [B] Class
 - [C] Power
 - [D] Value
27. A system in which one man marries one woman is called
- [A] monogamy
 - [B] polygamy
 - [C] exogamy
 - [D] endogamy
28. Which one of the following is an element of culture?
- [A] Belief
 - [B] Status
 - [C] Power
 - [D] Role

29. Primary kin's primary kin is called

- [A] secondary kin
- [B] primary kin
- [C] tertiary kin
- [D] None of the above

30. The movement of individual from one factory to another in the same occupational status is an example of

- [A] vertical mobility
- [B] horizontal mobility
- [C] intragenerational mobility
- [D] None of the above

31. The pressures on individuals to conform to the expectations of a group is called

- [A] deviance
- [B] conformity
- [C] socialization
- [D] association

32. A group of people who share a common culture, occupy a particular territorial area and feel themselves to constitute a unified and distinct entity is known as

- [A] society
- [B] community
- [C] association
- [D] institution

33. The term 'education' comes from the Latin word

- [A] educare
- [B] evoluere
- [C] logas
- [D] anthropos

34. Which of the following is not an associative social process?

- [A] Cooperation
- [B] Assimilation
- [C] Conflict
- [D] Accommodation

35. The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group is called

- [A] kinship
- [B] village
- [C] community
- [D] None of the above

36. Family system in which several generations live in one household is known as

- [A] nuclear family
- [B] conjugal family
- [C] extended family
- [D] None of the above

37. Who defined 'class' in relation to means of production?

- [A] Karl Marx
- [B] Gillin and Gillin
- [C] MacIver and Page
- [D] Young and Mack

38. Social expectation attached to a particular status is known as

- [A] role
- [B] institution
- [C] community
- [D] association

39. The typology of social sanction is

- [A] positive and negative
- [B] formal and informal
- [C] Both of the above
- [D] None of the above

40. Class is a/an ____ system.

- [A] closed
- [B] open
- [C] complex
- [D] None of the above