

Important Sociology Mcqs from Past Papers for Sociology Lecturer Test Preparation

Description

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Which of these is NOT an example of target hardening?

- A. anti-social behavior orders
- B. Steering locks
- C. burglar alrams
- D. CCTV

Which approach framed their analysis of crime and deviance in terms of this preservation of ||bookshosting.com power by the ruling class?

- A. New Left Realism
- B. Right Realism
- C. new criminology
- D. interactionism

Merton describes types of response to a situation where there are widely socially endorsed values but limited means of achieving them. Which of his types describes an acceptance of the values but willingness to use any means to achieve them?

- A. Conformists
- B. innovators
- C. ritualists
- D. retrealists

What is defined as 'non-conformity to a given set or norms that are accepted by a significant number of people in a community or society?

- A. criminality
- B. deviance
- C. recidivism
- D. degeneracy

Which of the following is not a reason why corporate crime is more difficult to prosecute compared with individual crimes?

- A. victims may not realise that a crime has been committed
- B. it is more difficult to apportion blame to corporate criminals
- C. legal systems are founded on individual not collective responsibility
- D. corporate offences cause less harm than crimes against an individual

Which of these is not a concept associated with Left Realist explanations of criminal subcultures?

- A. social exclusion
- B. individual pathology
- C. political marginalization
- D. relative deprivation

Robert Merton's ideas on crime and deviance make use of the concept of anomie. What does anomie mean in Merton's work?

- A. Normlessness
- B. meaninglessness
- C. social strain
- D. social adaptation

ing.com The "natural law" approach is essentially concerned with

- A. civil law or torts
- B. limiting the powers of wealthy businessmen
- C. family law
- D. limiting the powers of government
- E. the protection of universal human rights

The key concept in labelling theory is that of_

- A. stigma
- B. commitment
- C. aspiration
- D. motivation
- E. acceptance

Which of the following was not identified as one of the four major social bonds in Hirschi's **Social Control theory?**

- A. religiosity
- B. commitment
- C. involvement
- D. belief
- F. attachment

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| Sutherland's Differential Association theory emphasizes that crime and deviance are basically? |
|--|
| A. due to poor parenting B. learned C. psychotic D. biological E. the result of being labelled |
| According to Strain theory, retreatants are likely to engage in what type of deviant activity? |
| A. Sexual assault B. terrorism C. counterfeiting D. drug abuse E. robbery |
| The sociologist responsible for the modern-day adaptation of strain theory is? |
| A. Weber B. Cohen C. Marx D. Merton E. Chambliss Biological positivists have tended to focus on what type of crime? |
| A. Violent B. juvenile C. drug-related D. white collar |
| The rise in patriotism following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, is an example of what function of deviance ? |
| A. Warning B. Solidarity C. Unification D. Authoritarian E. Boundary setting |
| According to Quinine, crimes of "domination and repression" are committed by? |
| A. People who aspire to the upper class B. The ruling elite C. white collar businessmen D. gang members |



E. the lower socio-economic strate The classic sociological study of two juvenile groups called the "Saints" and the "Roughnecks" was conducted by_____ A. Chambliss B. Lynch C. Merton D. Bentham E. Turk Punishments, or negative sanctions, are especially important at the _____ level? A. informal B. societal C. traditional D. formal E. adolescen Sociological definitions of deviance consist of behaviors, beliefs, and https://bookshosting ? A. attributes B. realities C. Choices D. records **E. Conditions** Which of the following in NOT associated with functionalism? A. Talcott Parsons **B.** Ralf Dahrendorf C. Emile Durkheim D. Robert Merton The feeling of aimlessness or despair often associated with unsettling conditions is ? A. alienation B. amorality C. anomie D. ascription Theoretical approaches can only be said to be valid if_____? A. the theorist has researched the literature thoroughly B. they have been tested out by means of factual research C. they are written in such a way as to be impossible to disprove D. they are shared by a large enough number of theorists



| The theory of relative deprivation is an example of what? |
|---|
| A. macro sociological theory B. feminist sociological theory C. micro sociological theory D. middle-range sociological theory |
| What does the functionalist perspective see as crucial for the maintenance of social order ? |
| A. strong class-based identities B. multiculturalism C. moral consensus D. a strong state |
| Which of the following is not part of karl Marx,s theory of capitalism? |
| A. capitalist production exploits the working class B. class conflict is inevitable in capitalist societies C. industrial workers are the revolutionary class D. class struggle only occurs under capitalism |
| According to Durkheim the division of labor in industrial societies brings about? A. organic solidarity B. a loss of social solidarity |
| C. mechanical solidarity D. communal solidarity |
| Which of these statements best represents C. Wright-Mills,s idea of the sociological imagination ? |
| A. understanding the differences between the classical theorists B. bringing together private troubles and public issues C. seeing the social world as one made up of Social facts D. avoiding explanations based on individual psychology |
| Whose theorizing according societal change comes closer to Iqbal,s verse. Tujh ko bataoon taqdeer-e-huma kia hai shamsheer o Sannan Awwal taus o rabab akhir ? |
| A. Karl Max B. Ibn-e-Khaldum C. George Hegel D. None of these |
| A close connection between religion and economic forces has been presented by? |
| |



| A. Max Weber B. Karl Max C. Emile Durkheim D. C-Wright Mills |
|--|
| Secularization involves the two related ideas of? |
| A. disappointment and disproportion B. disbelief and disintegration C. disengagement and disenchantment D. distribution and distillation |
| In the division of Labor in Society Emile Durkheim presented the idea of? |
| A. Mechanical and organic solidarity B. Physical and social solidarity C. physiological and mechanical solidarity D. None of these |
| Society is a complex organization of parts that function to fulfil the requirements and promote the needs of the whole is a concept of? |
| A. structural functionalism B. interaction school of thought C. Phenom ology D. None of these |
| Which sociologist introduced the concept of culture lag? |
| A. William F. Ogbum B. Talcott Parsons C. Auguste Comte D. Thorstein Veblen |
| The Communist Manifesto was written by? |
| A. Karl Marx and Georg Hegel B. George Herbert Mead and Jane Addams C. Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx D. Talcott Parsons and Robert Merton |
| Which of the following sociology never wrote a book and about whose thoughts most of our knowledge is presented in an edited volume of his lectures published by his students after his death? |
| A. George Herbert Mead B. Karl Marx C. Emile Durkheim |



| D. Max Weber |
|---|
| Robert Merton,s contributions to sociology include? |
| A. successfully combining theory and research B. an analysis of deviant behavior that focuses on societal goals and means C. an attempt to bring macro- and micro D. all of the above |
| In his study of suicide Emile Durkheim was primarily concerned with? |
| A. suicide rates and how they varied from country to country B. personalities of individual suicide victims C. means people used to take their own lives D. effects of suicide on the families of victims |
| The survival of the fittest was the concept presented by? |
| A. Marx B. Durkheim C. Herbert Spencer D. None of these |
| The cocieted was simply the Science of Secold tacts is the view of |
| A. Marx B. Weber C. Durkheim D. All of above |
| According to Marx Capitalism replaced feudalism and itself will be displaced by |
| A. Feudalism B. communism C. Economic equalitarianism D. None of these |
| Comte gave the law of? |
| A. Four phases B. three phases C. Two phases D. All of above |
| Ibne Khaldun in his theories is near to? |
| A. Kurkheim B. Comte C. Marx |



| D. All of abov |
|---|
| The Muqaddimah is an early Muslim view of? |
| A. society B. social Change C. universal History D. all of above |
| Ibne Khaldun is best known for? |
| A. Muamlla B. Muqaddimah C. Muzakira D. None of these |
| The distribution of power in society is a concern for? |
| A. microsociology B. interactionism C. macrosociology D. ethnomethodology Merton's term for the hidden or forgotten reason for a particular behavior was A. middle-range function B. consumption function C. latent function |
| D. structural function It is useful to have a diversity of theories in sociology because? |
| A. human behavior is so complicated that no single theory would be adequate B. sociologists can choose the theory that best fits the data they have collected C. it removes the need to assess a theory according the empirical evidence D. innumerable theories have been developed in the many fields of sociology |
| Which one of the following is NOT associated with the materialist conception of history? |
| A. the mode of production B. the motor of history C. the history of class struggle D. the spirit of capitalism |
| According to Durkheim social facts are? |
| |

| A. ways of behaving that are external to individualsB. only things that have been shown to be trueC. social insights into collective behavior | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| D. information captured by official statistics | |
| Sociology has been said to be the product of | ? |
| A. the French and Industrial Revolutions B. the Chinese and Agricultural Revolutions C. the Russian and Scientific Revolutions D. the American and Democratic Revolutions | |
| Which of the following influenced the theoretical approa | ach known as symbolic interactionism? |
| A. Georg Hegel B. George Herbert Mead C. Talcott Parsons D. Ralf Dahrendof | |
| D. Ralf Dahrendof Max Weber,s work made use of ideal types What are the A. the most commonly found type of social organization | ey ? Q • C |
| A. the most commonly found type of social organization B. conceptual or analytical models of social phenomena C. philosophical models of an ideal human society D. models of society based on up to date statistical evidence | a |
| A rising suicide rate associated with normlessness and described as? | a lack of social regulation can be |
| A. egoistic suicide B. altruistic suicide C. fatalistic suicide D. anomic suicide | |
| What did Auguste Comte mean by positivism in sociolo | ogy ? |
| A. sociological research must contribute to a governments s B. sociology should be optimistic about human achievement C. sociology should make use of statistical evidence D. sociology should adopt the same methods as the nat | ts |
| According to Emily Durkheim the mechanic solidarity is | s based on? |
| A. Blood relation and neighborhood B. divine of labor and specialization C. the contribution individuals make to each other D. None of these | |

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Those who cannot compete have on right for higher learning and must be refused accordingly who believed in the above thesis?

| who believed in the above thesis? |
|--|
| A. Auguste Comte B. Spencer C. Karl Max D. None of these |
| Which of these is most closely associated with Marx,s thinking? |
| A. integration B. conflict C. social facts D. consensus |
| Karl Marx,s view of the struggle between social classes inspired the contemporary? |
| A. functionalist perspective B. conflict perspective C. interactionist perspective D. dramaturgical approach The concepts of protestant and Bourgeois were presented by |
| |
| A. Talcat parson B. Karl Marx C. Max Weber D. Emile Durkheim |
| Weber said that the spirit of capitalism could be traced back to? |
| A. the movement towards religious pluralism B. inspirational Protestant groups who revived religious ideas C. new religious movements who rejected traditional forms of labor D. Calvinists who engaged in ascetic practices to gain signs of salvation |
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Author

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