

MPHIL SOCIOLOGY (Sample Admission Test)

Total Marks = 100

Objective = 40 Marks (Time = 40 minutes)

Subjective = 60 Marks (Time = 110 minutes)

Objective

A. Please answer the following MCQs by selecting the most appropriate response. Circle the correct answer only. Each of these contains 1 Mark.

- The disorientation that people experience when they come in contact with a fundamentally different culture and can no longer depend on their taken-for-granted assumptions about life is called:
 - Culture
 - Non-Material Culture
 - Culture Shock
 - Cultural Relativism
- Movements of the body to communicate with others are called:
 - Gestures
 - Symbols
 - Counter Culture
 - Sub-Culture
- _____ refer to a norm so strongly ingrained that even the thought of its violation is greeted with revulsion.
 - Mores
 - Folkways
 - Sub-norms
 - Taboos
- Splinter groups within larger group are called:
 - Sub-cultures
 - Formal structure
 - Informal structure
 - Sub-groups
- Sociology helps us:
 - intervene in those situations where we think there is a problem.
 - understand why we perceive the world the way we do.
 - to be a better citizen.
 - promote different cultural activities in our own society.
- Culture:
 - helps us understand other people's mental processes.
 - is given to us by nature.
 - shapes the way we see the world.
 - encompasses everything god has ever created.
- _____ consists of things that are generally associated with the social elite.
 - Low culture
 - Popular culture
 - Cultural lag
 - High culture
- Which of the following is true:
 - Society is indispensable to the individual but individual is not.
 - Individual is indispensable to the society but society is not.
 - Individual is indispensable to the society if it treats him/her well.
 - Both society and individual are indispensable to each other for their existence.
- To sociologists, social status is only:
 - an established social position in society.
 - prestige awarded by society to certain members.
 - honor that a person acquires through his/her personal efforts.
 - involuntarily acquired position at birth.

10. All societies have _____, which forbids intercourse among closely related individuals.
- reproduction pattern
 - incest taboo
 - endogamy
 - exogamy
11. The family is _____ when the central person is female and the multiple spouses are male.
- polyandrous
 - polygamous
 - polygynous
 - matriarchal
12. _____ tends to limit its membership to a particular class, ethnic group, or religious group.
- Sect
 - Ecclesia
 - Universal Church
 - Denomination
13. _____ proposed, in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, the idea that the ideology of Calvinism promoted the development of capitalism.
- Emile Durkheim
 - Marvin Harris
 - Karl Marx
 - Max Weber
14. _____ theorists see education as a means for maintaining the status quo by producing the kinds of people the system needs.
- Conflict
 - Functionalist
 - Interactionist
 - Symbolic
15. The process in which major portions of a society's knowledge are passed from one generation to the next is called _____.
- tracking
 - cultural transmission
 - socialization
 - manifest and latent functions of education
16. Sociology lays emphasis on _____.
- the development, structure, and functioning of human society: social relations, social institutions, group interaction, and social structures
 - the application of our understanding of society and its members in order to improve the well-being of all
 - systems of government and how they serve citizens
 - the comparative study of human societies and cultures and their development
17. The word sociology itself actually derives from the Latin word _____ (companion) and the Greek word _____ (study of).
18. Sociology is both the systematic and the unsystematic study of society.
- True
 - False
19. Sociology involves exploring the patterns in social variables that occur in social institutions, as well as social interactions such as age and gender, but not race and ethnicity.
- True
 - False
20. Which of the following would you say best describes the role of a sociologist?
- Sociologist primarily attempts to catalogue facts about society without analyzing them.
 - Sociologist primarily attempts to make moral pronouncements about ethics in society.
 - Sociologist primarily attempts to understand thoughts, memory, perception, and personality.
 - Sociologist primarily attempts to understand and explain the impact of social forces.

21. Who coined the term "sociology" and is generally considered to be the "founder" of sociology?
- Anthony Giddens
 - Auguste Comte
 - Max Weber
 - Emile Durkheim
22. Aliza admires the women cricket team of Pakistan and enjoys watching their sport. She frequently copies their hairstyles. The squad of Pakistan's women cricket team is an example of a:
- Primary group
 - Secondary group
 - Reference group
 - Tertiary group
23. Ali is a member of a group that has been formed in his Sociology class for a group presentation. This group of students is an example of a:
- Primary group
 - Secondary group
 - Tertiary group
 - Reference group
24. People in a stadium watching a cricket match and people standing in line at the bank to pay their electricity bills are examples of:
- Society
 - Groups
 - Aggregates
 - Categories
25. What was Georg Simmel's (1950) contribution to the study of groups?
- He coined the terms of primary and secondary groups.
 - He studied the effects of group behavior on individuals' psychology.
 - He suggested that small groups have distinctive qualities and patterns of interaction that disappear when the group grows larger.
 - He was the pioneer sociologist who worked on reference group.
26. Social Stratification is:
- a process in which people are divided into groups reflecting their relative wealth, and prestige.
 - a system in which people are divided into layers reflecting their relative wealth (property), power, and prestige.
 - a process in which the government divides people into layers according to their financial need.
 - system in which the more superior class of persons oppresses those of a lower class
27. Which of the major theories in sociology would be most interested in studying overarching social problems such as political arguments between the rich, upper class and the poor, lower class?
- structural-functional theory
 - parallel universe theory
 - social conflict theory
 - symbolic interactionism theory
28. Which set of terms below correctly identifies Comte's three stages of society, in order from earliest to latest?
- Empirical, rational, emotive
 - Scientific, qualitative, quantitative
 - Theological, metaphysical, scientific
 - Metaphysical, empirical, scientific
 - Metaphysical, scientific, theological
29. What is the function of sociological theory?
- To control people's behavior in large groups
 - To explain social behavior in the real world
 - To promote peace and harmony throughout the world
 - To determine the correct research methodology that should be used

30. Which is an example of the McDonaldization of society?
- A person obtains cash from an automatic teller machine.
 - A couple negotiate the particulars of a vacation with a travel agent.
 - A professor tailors an exam to the unique needs of each student.
 - A traveler spends the night at a local bed and breakfast.
31. Merton's strain theory of deviance uses which term to describe someone who accepts society's conventional goals but rejects the conventional means to obtain them?
- Conformist
 - Innovator
 - Retreatist
 - Ritualist
32. According to Weber, which accounts for the Protestant work ethic?
- Most religions claimed that much of human suffering is just punishment from God. Therefore, people hoped for a better life in the after world.
 - Christians believed that their numbers would grow if they formed large corporations. There, increasing numbers of Americans worked for these companies.
 - Early Calvinists believed that prosperity was a sign of God's favor. Therefore, they were willing to work hard in order to accumulate wealth.
 - Nineteenth century preachers taught that the more people worked, the richer they would become. Therefore, as people's wealth increased, they donated more to the church.
33. In Karl Marx's view, the destruction of the capitalist system will occur only if the working class first develops:
- bourgeois consciousness.
 - false consciousness.
 - class consciousness.
 - caste consciousness.
34. An inductive theory is one that:
- Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
 - Does not allow for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
 - Uses quantitative methods whenever possible
 - Allows theory to emerge out of the data
35. The qualitative research strategy places a value on:
- Using numbers, measurements and statistical techniques
 - Generating theories through inductive research about social meanings
 - Conducting research that is of a very high quality
 - All of the above
36. If a study is "reliable", this means that:
- It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted
 - The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions
 - The findings can be generalized to other social settings
 - The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated
37. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:
- The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
 - The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
 - A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
 - An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
38. What is a cross-sectional design?
- A study of one particular section of society, e.g. the middle classes
 - One that is devised when the researcher is in a bad mood

- c. The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time
 - d. A comparison of two or more variables over a long period of time
39. Panel and cohort designs differ, in that:
- a. Cohort studies involve quantitative research, whereas panel studies are qualitative
 - b. A panel study does not need rules to handle new entrants to households
 - c. Only a cohort study will suffer from sample attrition
 - d. A panel study can distinguish between age effects and cohort effects, but a cohort design can only detect ageing effects
40. Cross cultural studies are an example of:
- a. Case study design
 - b. Comparative design
 - c. Experimental design
 - d. Longitudinal design

Subjective

B. Attempt all of the following questions using relevant headings. Please use the Answer sheet to write.

1.

- a. Conflict theory focuses on conflicts between the interests of different socioeconomic groups. According to conflict theory, what part does religion play in this conflict? Do you think conflict theory applies to religion in Pakistan? **(30 Marks)**

OR

- b. How functionalists view education as an institutional activity. Use examples from your own social context to explain. **(30 Marks)**

2.

- a. Using Sociological research methods, design a study to understand the role of media in Pakistani society. Define your research question and objectives. Briefly describe what would be your research method, sampling technique, Universe/sample, unit of analysis, data analysis techniques and possible research outcomes. **(30 Marks)**

OR

- b. Using Sociological research methods, design a study to explore the issue of impact of suicide bombing on Pakistani society. Define your research question and objectives. Briefly describe what would be your research method, sampling technique, Universe/sample, unit of analysis, data analysis techniques and possible research outcomes. **(30 Marks)**