

**FYBA
SEM II
SOCIOLOGY
PAPER I
FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY
MOCK QUESTIONS
ATKT DECEMBER 2020**

UNIT I

1. Socialization is important because _____
 - a. it is through the process of socialization that human beings become socially human
 - b. it is through the process of socialisation that standards of acceptable behaviour are established
 - c. it is through the process of socialisation that individuals learn aspects of culture
 - d. it is through the process of socialization that people are trained to be admitted to specific jobs such as factories and manufacturing units**

2. G. H. Mead defines _____ as “self-conscious assumption of another’s acts or roles.”
 - a. imitation**
 - b. language
 - c. suggestion
 - d. identification

3. _____ is the process of communicating information which has no logical or self-evident basis, and is devoid of rational persuasion.
 - a. suggestion**
 - b. advice
 - c. identification
 - d. imitation

4. Language and pronunciation are acquired by the child only through _____.
 - a. idealisation
 - b. imitation**
 - c. suggestion
 - d. identification

5. The toys with which children play, the picture-book which they enjoy looking at, the mothers who feed them, etc. become objects of _____.
 - a. imitation
 - b. identification**
 - c. suggestion
 - d. language

6. The _____ is a permanent, the most complete and primary institution that looks after the needs of an individual.

- a. family**
- b. school
- c. media
- d. workplace

7. The _____ acts as a mediator between the individual and other agencies of socialization.

- a. workplace
- b. government
- c. family**
- d. school

8. _____ is the agent of socialization that is not only responsible for reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also for the transmission of the accumulated social heritage of the community.

- a. school**
- b. peer group
- c. workplace
- d. media

9. The _____ is the agent of socialization that teaches a child civic sense, patriotism and pride in the nation's shared heritage.

- a. government
- b. family
- c. media
- d. school**

10. The first stage in the development of self is the development of the _____ self.

- a. existential**
- b. categorical
- c. social
- d. psychological

11. The process of defining the social self, a process that continues over one's life span and involves placing oneself in a wide range of categories is referred to as _____.

- a. existential self
- b. socialization
- c. categorical self**
- d. compartmentalised self

12. Who introduced the concept of "Looking glass self"?

- a. G. H. Mead
- b. C. H. Cooley**

- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Margaret Mead

13. The chief architect of dramaturgical analysis is _____.

- a. Erving Goffman**
- b. G. H. Mead
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Charles Cooley

14. Boys are given toy cars and girls are given kitchen sets. Such an action refers to which type of socialization?

- a. resocialization
- b. gender socialization**
- c. political socialization
- d. familial socialization

UNIT II

15. Sanctions are a type of _____ social control.

- a. formal
- b. informal**
- c. democratic
- d. authoritarian

16. Close circuit television systems used on streets as a form of surveillance technique is a type of _____ social control.

- a. formal**
- b. informal
- c. indirect
- d. legal

17. _____ can be defined as a body of rule made by the government for society, interpreted by the courts, and backed by the power of the state.

- a. formal social control
- b. informal social control
- c. law**
- d. sanction

18. Behaviour that violates the standards of conduct or expectation of a group or society is called _____.

- a. crime
- b. deviance**
- c. informal behavior
- d. illegal behaviour

19. _____ theory suggests that it is our connection to members of society that leads us to systematically conform to society's norms.

- a. Social
- b. Deviance
- c. Socialization
- d. Control**

20. _____ is the primary source of conformity and obedient behavior.

- a. Informal social control
- b. Formal social control
- c. Socialization**
- d. Internalization

21. According to Emile Durkheim, when there are no clear standards to guide behaviour in a given area of social life, people feel disoriented and anxious; anomie is therefore one of the social factors influencing choices of _____.

- a. robbery
- b. deviance
- c. crime
- d. suicide**

22. _____ saw crime and deviance as social facts and believed both of them to be unavoidable in society.

- a. Emile Durkheim**
- b. G. H. Mead
- c. Charles Cooley
- d. Robert Merton

23. According to Robert Merton, _____ continue to accept socially approved values but use illegitimate means to follow.

- a. Conformists
- b. Innovators**
- c. Ritualists
- d. Rebels

24. People who dedicate themselves to boring jobs, even though the jobs have no career prospects and provide few rewards, are an example of _____ type according to Merton's theory.

- a. Conformists
- b. Retreatists
- c. Ritualists**
- d. Rebels

25. In terms of Merton's theory, suicide is an example of extreme _____.

- a. Conformism
- b. Retreatism**

- c. Ritualism
- d. Rebels

26. _____ is the illegal trade of human beings for the purpose of transfer, commercial sexual exploitation, forced labour, and it is known as a modern-day form of slavery.

- a. Coercion
- b. Human trafficking**
- c. Outbound migration
- d. Downsizing

UNIT III

27. A resident of Cuttack who visits Goa is participating in _____ tourism.

- a. Domestic**
- b. Inbound
- c. Seasonal
- d. Outbound

28. Which of the following is not an example of Ecotourism?

- a. Queens Necklace, Mumbai**
- b. Coconut lagoon, Aravindam
- c. Tree houses, Ramnagar
- d. Himalayan region wetlands

29. _____ in Kerala is the first planned ecotourism project started in 1998 created to cater to the eco-tourists and nature lovers.

- a. JLR
- b. Thenmala**
- c. Vilayur
- d. Coconut lagoon

30. _____ is a preserving travel to natural areas to appreciate the cultural and natural history of the environment.

- a. Adventure tourism
- b. Leisure tourism
- c. Eco tourism**
- d. Rural tourism

31. Rural tourism is also understood in terms of

- a. Social project
- b. Environmental project
- c. Developmental project**
- d. NGO's project

32. _____ is one of the most powerful examples of communities being displaced to create park and game reserves

- a. Toddas
- b. Bhils
- c. Gonds
- d. Maasai**

33. _____ tourism refers to visiting foreign places for tourism.

- a. City
- b. Urban
- c. Ethno**
- d. Scientific

34. Visit to _____ is an example of Urban tourism

- a. Forest
- b. Old Forts
- c. Aquariums**
- d. Farming lands

35. On an average _____ lakh people participate in adventure tourism.

- a. 20**
- b. 10
- c. 15
- d. 30

36. _____ ranks 34th among the 140 countries in the world as far as number of tourists in a year is concerned.

- a. Switzerland
- b. America
- c. India**
- d. France

37. _____ is an example of negative outcome of eco-tourism.

- a. Less revenue
- b. Less tourist
- c. Environmental degradation**
- d. Ecological advancement

38. _____ takes place through eco tourism.

- a. Cultural education**
- b. Economic education
- c. Social education
- d. Psychological

UNIT IV

39. The word 'environment' has been derived from French word _____ which means surround.

a. environner

b. environ

c. envirunee

d. inviron

40. _____ rises from burning of fossil fuels, hydraulic manufacturing and gases emitted by vehicles.

a. Nuclear waste

b. Air pollution

c. Water pollution

d. Deforestation

41. _____ is an environmental issue which is increase in earth's temperature due to effect of greenhouse gases called carbon dioxide, methane, eater vapour and other gases.

a. Forest fires

b. Heat mapping

c. Global warming

d. Glacier melting

42. _____ investigates the relationships between environmental compartments and human activities such as construction, production, housing and transport.

a. Urban ecology

b. Urban consciousness

c. Environmental sustainability

d. Ecological consciousness

43. _____ was an urban ecologist.

a. Robert Park

b. Vandana Shiva

c. E. J. Ross

d. Pascual Gisbert

44. _____ is a branch of feminism that examines the connections between women and nature.

a. Ecology

b. Ecofeminism

c. Natural feminism

d. Environmental feminism

45. According to _____, "Ecofeminism is a movement that sees a connection between the exploitation and degradation of the natural world and the subordination and oppression of women."

a. Vandana Shiva

- b. Carolyn Merchant
- c. Susan Griffin
- d. Mary Mellor**

46. The term “ecofeminism” was first coined by _____.

- a. Vandana Shiva
- b. Françoise d’Eaubonne**
- c. Marie-Élise
- d. Mary Mellor

47. _____ was one of the women involved in the famous Chipko movement, which resisted industrial forestry and logging in rural India.

- a. Susan Griffin
- b. Karren Warren
- c. Val Plumwood
- d. Vandana Shiva**

48. While ecofeminism seeks to end all forms of oppression, including racism, classism, and the abuse of nature, its focus is on _____.

- a. political bias
- b. gender bias**
- c. caste bias
- d. regional bias

49. _____ refers to ethics of love , life, value , appreciation, consuming, etc.

- a. Ecological consiousness**
- b. Educational consiousness
- c. Spiritual consiousness
- d. Social consiousness

50. Human well being is possible only if we live in harmony with the_____.

- a. Social World
- b. Natural World**
- c. Physical world
- d. Cultural World