

FBQ1: The term "sanction" refer to positive and negative reactions. True or False

Answer: *True*

FBQ2: A positive sanction expresses approval for following a norm. True or False

Answer: *True*

FBQ3: A negative sanction reflects disapproval from breaking a normal. True or False

Answer: *True*

FBQ4: Norms that are not strictly enforced are called -----

Answer: *Folkways*

FBQ5: Men's folkways may be women's mores. True or False

Answer: *True*

FBQ6: When people speak of culture they usually think of the -----

Answer: *Higher things in life*

FBQ7: Sociologists call many phenomena as-----

Answer: *Culture*

FBQ8: The simplest definition of culture was stated by -----

Answer: *Ralph Linton (1893-1953)*

FBQ9: Culture is the way of life of any

Answer: *Society*

FBQ10: The complex whole consisting of everything we think, do and have in -----

Answer: *Social life*

FBQ11: Culture is created by -----

Answer: *Human beings*

FBQ12: Human beings make their historic way from ----- to information

Answer: *Stone age*

FBQ13: To solve the problems presented by nature, human beings created such -----
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Answer: *Culture trait as dikes*

FBQ14: Material cultures include -----

Answer: *All artifacts*

FBQ15: Invention therefore is the ultimate source of all -----

Answer: *Culture traits*

FBQ16: Most times, inventions owe their origin to -----

Answer: *Mistakes*

FBQ17: More often inventions are produced by -----
Answer: *Creative thinkers*

FBQ18: The process whereby men acquire new factual knowledge about empirical reality is -----
Answer: *Discovery*

FBQ19: Discovery furnishes the information which inventors need to achieve
Answer: *New combinations*

FBQ20: Not all discoveries have led to -----
Answer: *inventions*

FBQ21: All inventions have their beginning in
Answer: *Discoveries*

FBQ22: Institutions combine a -----
Answer: *Concept*

FBQ23: One way to understand social institution is to see how they fulfil -----
Answer: *Essential functions*

FBQ24: Sociologists have identified five major tasks a society must accomplish if it to survive. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ25: Each society establishes a set of rules for allocation of financial and other resources. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ26: Preserving order and protecting itself from attack is a basic need of each society. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ27: People must not feel motivated to continue as members of a group or society. True or False
Answer: *False*

FBQ28: Patriotism does not assist people in developing and maintaining a sense of purpose. True or False
Answer: *False*

FBQ29: Tribal identities or personal moral codes are especially meaningful as -----
Answer: *Motivators*

FBQ30: Conflict theorists do not agree with the functioning approach to social institutions. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ31: Every society organizes its population to work. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ32: Every society does not develop a governing system of power and authority.
True or False

FBQ33: Institutions provide the cement that holds society together. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ34: Institutions tend to maintain stability and -----
Answer: *Status Quo*

FBQ35: Institutions which develop through rational invention and intention are -----
Answer: Enacted institutions

FBQ36: Obviously, forms of marriage are different in different societies. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ37: The purpose of marriage is not the same. True or False
Answer: *False*

FBQ38: Monogamy is the union of one man with one women. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ39: Polygamy is not plural marriage. True or False
Answer: *False*

FBQ40: Polyandry, the union of one man with several women. True or False
Answer: *False*

FBQ41: Polygyny, the union of one woman with several men. True or False
Answer: *False*

FBQ42: Group marriage, involving several men with several women. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ43: Families in which authority is vested in the oldest living males are called -----
Answer: *Patriarchal*

FBQ44: In patriarchal families the father holds great power over wife and children. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ45: In matriarchal families, the source of authority is the mother. True or False
Answer: *True*

FBQ46: In neolocal arrangements, the married couple lives away from bothsets of parents. True or False

Answer: *True*

FBQ47: The need for affection and companionship appear to be a fundamental human need. True or False

FBQ48: A system of beliefs and ritual dealing with the sacred is -----

Answer: *Religion*

FBQ49: In a small organization the upper limit is about ----- numbers

Answer: *30*

FBQ50: In a large organization, the upper limit is about ----- members

Answer: *50,000*

Multiple Choice Question MCQs:

MCQ1: The idea of applying the scientific method to the social world is known as -----

Answer: Auguste Comte

MCQ2: From the Greek word, "LOGOS" means -----

Answer: Study on

MCQ3: From the Latin word, "SOCIUS" means -----

Answer: Being with another

MCQ4: Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) is sometimes called -----

Answer: The 1st founder of sociology

MCQ5: Societies evolve from lower means -----

Answer: Barbarian

MCQ6: Societies evolve to higher means -----

Answer: Barbarian

MCQ7: Who view the evolution of societies as social Darwinism?

Answer: Karl Marx

MCQ8: Who got sociology recognized as a separate academic discipline?

Answer: Spencer

MCQ9: One of the most influential sociologists is -----

Answer: Weber

MCQ10: Who is the pioneer of sociology?

Answer: Karl Marx

MCQ11: The word sociology is a combination of -----

Answer: Latin only

MCQ12: The word "LOGY" means -----

Answer: Study of life

MCQ13: The word "SOCIO" means -----

Answer: Society

MCQ14: When did Auguste Comte coin the term "Sociology"?

Answer: 1898-1957

MCQ15: Who summed up in his famous phrase: "To know, To Predict and to control" -----

Answer: Karl Marx

MCQ16: How many approaches are involved in mapping out the subject matter of sociology?

Answer: Five

MCQ17: All are the founding fathers of sociology EXCEPT -----

Answer: Auguste Comte and Positivism

MCQ18: Who urged sociologists to get back to social reform in 1956 -----

Answer: C. Wright Mills

MCQ19: How many major orthodox view of the goals and tactics of the natural sciences -----

Answer: Four

MCQ20: How many generalization are in social science in general and sociology in particular?

Answer: Seven

MCQ21: Social sciences as natural sciences have how many important reasons -----

Answer: Five

MCQ22: How many views offered by scientific explanation -----

Answer: Six

MCQ23: Identify the third level of analysis in sociology -----

Answer: The group level

MCQ24: Social interaction has how many zones -----

Answer: Two

MCQ25: How many forms of accommodation do we have as an adjustment in social processes?

Answer: Eight

MCQ26: How many types of social movements do we have?

Answer: Four

MCQ27: How many stages are in the development of social movements?

Answer: Five

MCQ28: All are levels of social organization EXCEPT -----

Answer: Interpersonal relationship

MCQ29: Which level are sociologists particularly concerned with in social organization --

Answer: First level

MCQ30: Which of the levels in social organization has to do with father to son, teacher to student?

Answer: Fourth level

MCQ31: The fundamental elements of social organization are -----

Answer: Norms

MCQ32: Statuses that are not attained through any individual effort or merit are called --

Answer: Ascribed status

MCQ33: Statuses that attained through individual effort are called -----

Answer: Ascribed status

MCQ34: Ascribed statuses are involuntary and depend on -----

Answer: Age

MCQ35: The statuses of husband and wife are example of -----

Answer: Ascribed status

MCQ36: A role that often follows a change of status is called -----

Answer: Role performance

MCQ37: Sociological classification of groups are -----

Answer: Eight groups

MCQ38: The group that members engage in intimate interaction and cooperation is ----
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Answer: In-group

MCQ39: Relatively small group size is a characteristics of which group -----

Answer: Primary group

MCQ40: The group that tend to be large and to exist for a short period of time is -----

Answer: Voluntary group

MCQ41: The group that has formal interaction is -----

Answer: Primary group

MCQ42: The group that members have feelings of "we", "us", "our" is -----

Answer: Voluntary group

MCQ43: A group that an individual aspires to belong and pattern his behavior is -----

Answer: Reference group

MCQ44: A formal or informal organization to which an individual belongs is -----

Answer: Reference group

MCQ45: Where an individual cannot choose the family, state, town to which there were born is -----

Answer: Voluntary group

MCQ46: Groups to which individuals freely join are called -----

Answer: Reference groups

MCQ47: A sanction that expresses approval for following a norm is -----

Answer: Negative sanction

MCQ48: A sanction that reflects disapproval from breaking a norm is -----

Answer: Positive sanction

MCQ49: Monetary reward is an example of what sanction -----

Answer: Non-positive

MCQ50: A fine is an example of what type of sanction -----

Answer: Negative