**MPhil Sociology MCQs**

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| Topic area | No of questions |
| Section A: Research & Theory | 05 |
| Section B:Development & Gender | 05 |
| Section C:Culture & Socialization | 05 |
| Section D:Groups, Role & Status | 05 |
| Section E:Family, Education, Religion | 05 |
| TOTAL QUESTIONS | 25 Questions |
| Time | 25 Minutes |

**Section A: Research & Theory**

***Research Methods***

1. In an experiment, the variable that is deliberately changed or manipulated is known as the:
	1. Dependent variable
	2. Independent variable
	3. Control variable
	4. Confounding variable
2. What is the main advantage of using a survey in sociological research?
	1. It allows for in-depth understanding of a single case
	2. It can easily establish causality
	3. It can gather data from a large number of respondents
	4. It eliminates all researcher biases
3. What is validity in sociology research?
	1. The extent to which a study measures what it intends to measure
	2. The consistency of results across different studies
	3. The ability to generalize findings to a larger population
	4. To find the appropriate theory that explain the findings of a study

***Sociology theory***

4. Which of the following is a key concept in conflict theory?

* 1. Social consensus
	2. Social Contract
	3. Shared Culture
	4. Power and inequality

5. Which theoretical perspective emphasizes the importance of shared norms and values in maintaining social stability?

* 1. Conflict theory
	2. Symbolic interactionism
	3. Functionalism
	4. Feminist theory

**Section B: Development & Gender**

6. Which perspective in sociology of gender and development emphasizes the importance of

considering gender roles, power dynamics, and inequalities in understanding economic

development?

a. Modernization theory

b. Dependency theory

c. Gender and development approach

d. World systems theory

7. According to the gender and development approach, which term refers to the process of

integrating gender analysis into development policies, programs, and projects?

a. Gender mainstreaming

b. Gender stereotyping

c. Gender segmentation

d. Gender stratification

8. Which concept in gender and development highlights the disproportionate burden of unpaid

care work, such as childcare and household chores, on women?

a. Gender gap

b. Gender division of labor

c. Gender empowerment

d. Gender inequality

9. Which term describes the phenomenon where development interventions may unintentionally

reinforce existing gender inequalities or create new ones?

a. Gender bias

b. Gender discrimination

c. Gender-blind development

d. Gender-sensitive development

10. According to feminist perspectives in gender and development, which approach emphasizes

Women’s agency, empowerment, and participation in decision-making processes?

a. Women in development (WID)

b. Gender and development (GAD)

c. Feminist development

d. Gender mainstreaming

**Section C: Culture & Socialization**

11. Flute is an example of

a. Material Culture

b. Non-material Culture

c. Global Culture

12. Which of the following is not a function of Language

a. Communication

b. Cultural Transmission

c. Impose culture shock

13. Sociologists use the term “cultural lag” to refer to

a. the slowing of cultural change

b. the fact that some societies change faster than others do.

c. that fact that some elements of culture change faster than others.

14. What is the relationship between values and beliefs?

a. Values support beliefs.

b. Beliefs support values.

c. Values and beliefs are identical.

15. How do sociologists distinguish between high culture and popular culture?

a. By their inherent artistic value.

b. By their accessibility to different social classes.

c. By their historical significance

**Section D: Groups, Role & Status**

16. People who identify and interact with each other in a structured way, based on shared values and goals, constitute

a. A class

b. A group

c. A family

d. An organization

17. The key components of a primary group that distinguish it from a secondary group are

a. Small size, instrumental tasks.

b. A division of labor, interrelated statuses.

c. Face-to-face contact, small size.

d. Authoritarian leadership, informal structure

18. Advantages to bureaucracies are that they

1. Tend to be flexible and encourage innovation
2. Tend to foster the feeling that employees are valuable to the organization
3. Are ready and able to deal with any kind of situation quickly
4. Judge performance on the basis of merit, not favoritism

19. A teenage girl who looks to fashion magazines for guidance on her appearance is socialized by which type of group?

1. A reference group
2. A secondary group
3. A peer group
4. An in group

20. Which one of the following will be categorized as an achieved status:

1. Sex
2. Age
3. Marital
4. Caste

**Section E: Family, Education, Religion**

**Family**

21. Which theoretical perspective focuses on the role of family in maintaining the stability and functionality of society?

a. Conflict Theory

b. Structural Functionalism

c. Symbolic Interactionism

d. Feminist Theory

22. What term describes a family structure where authority is held by the eldest male?

a. Matriarchy

b. Egalitarian

c. Patriarchy

d. Matrilineal

**Education**

23. Which sociological perspective views education as a means to maintain social inequality and preserve the power of those who dominate society?

a. Functionalism

b. Conflict Theory

c. Symbolic Interactionism

d. Rational Choice Theory

24. Which concept describes the hidden curriculum in schools?

a. Manifest Function

b. Latent Function

c. Hidden Agenda

d. Formal Curriculum

**Religion**

25. Who argued that religion is the "opium of the people," a tool used by the ruling classes to maintain control?

a. Max Weber

b. Émile Durkheim

c. Karl Marx

d. Sigmund Freud

**Answer Key**

1) b

2) c

3) a

4) d

5) c

6) c

7) a

8) b

9) c

10) b

11) a

12) c

13) c

14) a

15) b

16) b

17) c

18) d

19) a

20) c

21) b

22) c

23) b

24) b

25) c