

MPhil Sociology MCQs

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:
 - a. Dependent variable
 - b. Independent variable
 - c. Control variable
 - d. Confounding variable
2. What is the main advantage of using a survey in sociological research?
 - a. It allows for in-depth understanding of a single case
 - b. It can easily establish causality
 - c. It can gather data from a large number of respondents
 - d. It eliminates all researcher biases
3. What is validity in sociology research?
 - a. The extent to which a study measures what it intends to measure
 - b. The consistency of results across different studies
 - c. The ability to generalize findings to a larger population
 - d. 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?

- a. Social consensus
- b. Social Contract
- c. Shared Culture
- d. Power and inequality

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

- e. Conflict theory
- f. Symbolic interactionism
- g. Functionalism
- h. 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

- a. Tend to be flexible and encourage innovation
- b. Tend to foster the feeling that employees are valuable to the organization
- c. Are ready and able to deal with any kind of situation quickly
- d. 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?

- a. A reference group
- b. A secondary group
- c. A peer group
- d. An in group

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

- a. Sex
- b. Age
- c. Marital
- d. 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