

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SOC 122

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER

2025

Time: 2 hours

Subject: SOC 122

Marks: 200



This PAPER consists of 27 pages including
the cover page

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Internal Examiners

Mr L. Wana

Internal Moderator: Dr A. Mxoli

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all questions

ALL QUESTIONS ARE EQUAL IN VALUE

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

OCTOBER/ NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS 2025

SOC 122(SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS)

TIME: 2HOURS
MARKS: 200



INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions. Use the answer sheet that is provided and use only a pencil to mark the correct option. Write your name on your question paper and submit the question paper with your answer sheet. NB. QUESTIONS 151-200 are TRUE/FALSE type of questions. PLEASE CHOOSE (A) IF THE ANSWER IS TRUE, AND CHOOSE (B) IF THE ANSWER IS FALSE.

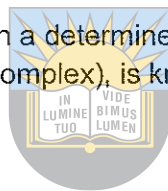
INTERNAL EXAMINERS: Mr. L. WANA

INTERNAL MODERATOR: DR A. MXOLI

Instructions:

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Which of the following best defines social change in sociology?
 - a) Any temporary shift in public opinion or fashion.
 - b) Alterations over time in behavior patterns and cultural values and norms.
 - c) A rapid political revolution in a society.
 - d) The process of an individual changing their social class.
2. What does the "cultural lag" concept, coined by William F. Ogburn, describe?
 - a) The time it takes for new ideas to spread globally.
 - b) The period of time after which a political leader is elected.
 - c) The delay between changes in material culture and the adaptation of non-material culture.
 - d) A societal resistance to all forms of technological advancement.
3. Which of the following is considered a major source or cause of social change?
 - a) Diffusion and innovation.
 - b) The weather and climate.
 - c) Individual biological maturation.
 - d) Random personal choices.
4. The theory that societies develop in a determined manner, passing through specific stages (e.g., from simple to complex), is known as:
 - a) Conflict theory.
 - b) Functionalism.
 - c) Evolutionary theory.
 - d) Cyclical theory.
5. Karl Marx's theory of social change primarily focuses on which factor as the main driver?
 - a) Ideas and religion.
 - b) Environmental collapse.
 - c) Class conflict and the means of production.
 - d) Population growth.
6. Max Weber argued that ideas, particularly those associated with the Protestant Ethic, played a significant role in the rise of:
 - a) Feudalism.
 - b) Modern capitalism.
 - c) Traditional monarchy.
 - d) Socialism.
7. What is diffusion in the context of social change?
 - a) The spread of cultural elements from one society or group to another.
 - b) A sudden, spontaneous change in a society's norms.
 - c) The internal division of a society into different groups.
 - d) A process of continuous, slow decline in social cohesion.
8. The Functionalist perspective views social change as generally:
 - a) Disruptive and leading to social chaos.



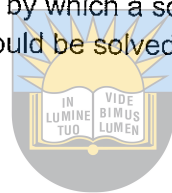
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- b) Necessary for the society to maintain equilibrium and adapt.
 - c) Always beneficial for all social classes.
 - d) Only occurring through violent revolution.
9. Which theory suggests that societies undergo periods of growth and decline, repeating patterns like the seasons?
- a) Evolutionary theory.
 - b) Cyclical theory.
 - c) Modernization theory.
 - d) Dependency theory.
10. Demographic factors, such as migration and population size, influence social change primarily by:
- a) Changing the genetic makeup of the society.
 - b) Altering the size, composition, and distribution of a population.
 - c) Directly changing the physical landscape.
 - d) Causing changes only in individual behavior.
11. The rise of the internet and social media is a prime example of which cause of social change?
- a) Environmental factors.
 - b) Political shifts.
 - c) Innovation and technology.
 - d) Cultural isolation.
12. In the context of social change, what is a social movement?
- a) A random gathering of people in a public place.
 - b) An organized collective effort to promote or resist social change.
 - c) The temporary change in a crowd's mood.
 - d) A government agency responsible for social welfare.
13. Which type of social movement seeks to change some specific aspect of society rather than the entire social structure (e.g., the temperance movement)?
- a) Redemptive movement.
 - b) Revolutionary movement.
 - c) Reformative movement.
 - d) Alternative movement.
14. The transition from preindustrial to industrial to postindustrial societies is a key concept in which perspective on social change?
- a) Conflict perspective.
 - b) Modernization theory.
 - c) World-systems theory.
 - d) Exchange theory.
15. Which of the following is a criticism often leveled against Modernization Theory?
- a) It overemphasizes class conflict.
 - b) It ignores the role of technology.
 - c) It is ethnocentric and assumes all societies should follow the Western path.
 - d) It focuses too much on environmental concerns.



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16. According to Immanuel Wallerstein's World-Systems Theory, what is the term for the dominant, technologically advanced nations that exploit peripheral nations?
- a) Semiperiphery.
 - b) Core.
 - c) External area.
 - d) Dependent state.
17. Which concept refers to the tension, strain, or incompatibility between two or more social elements or groups that drives change?
- a) Social consensus.
 - b) Social equilibrium.
 - c) Social tension or conflict.
 - d) Cultural assimilation.
18. The increasing interconnectedness of the world's economies, political systems, and cultures is referred to as:
- a) Localization.
 - b) Industrialization.
 - c) Globalization.
 - d) Urbanization.
19. What term describes the process by which a social movement tries to persuade others that its issue is critical and should be solved?
- a) Resource mobilization.
 - b) Frame alignment.
 - c) Collective behavior.
 - d) Institutionalization.
20. Societal changes resulting from events like wars, natural disasters, or resource scarcity are categorized as change due to:
- a) Cultural innovation.
 - b) Environmental and historical events.
 - c) Ideological shifts.
 - d) Economic monopolies.
21. An unanticipated consequence of social change is an outcome that is:
- a) Always negative and harmful.
 - b) Not planned or foreseen by those who initiated the change.
 - c) The main goal of a social movement.
 - d) Limited only to changes in technology.
22. The shift from a community based on close personal ties and tradition (Gemeinschaft) to a large, impersonal society based on contracts and self-interest (Gesellschaft) is associated with the work of:
- a) Émile Durkheim.
 - b) Ferdinand Tönnies.
 - c) George Herbert Mead.
 - d) Talcott Parsons.
23. Which concept explains why a social movement needs access to money, media, and labor to achieve its goals?



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- a) Relative deprivation theory.
- b) Resource Mobilization Theory.
- c) Mass-Society Theory.
- d) New Social Movement Theory.

24. When a society consciously and intentionally plans and implements changes to improve social conditions (e.g., new educational policies), this is called:

- a) Evolutionary drift.
- b) Spontaneous change.
- c) Planned social change.
- d) Cultural universalism.

25. The sociological study of how the characteristics of human populations (e.g., birth, death, migration) affect social structure is called:

- a) Economics.
- b) Demography.
- c) Ecology.
- d) Anthropology.

26. Demography is primarily the statistical study of human populations, focusing on which three major variables?

- a) Income, race, and gender
- b) Fertility, mortality, and education
- c) Fertility, mortality, and migration
- d) Politics, economics, and culture



27. Which of the following best describes the relationship between demography and sociology?

- a) Demography is a sub-branch of statistics and has no direct link to sociology.
- b) Sociology uses demographic data to analyze the social causes and consequences of population change.
- c) Demography focuses on individual behavior, while sociology focuses on population behavior.
- d) Sociology only studies small groups, while demography studies entire nations.

28. The Demographic Balancing Equation is: Population Change = (Births – Deaths) + (_____).

- a) (Immigration + Emigration)
- b) (Crude Birth Rate – Crude Death Rate)
- c) (Immigration – Emigration)
- d) (Total Fertility Rate – Life Expectancy)

29. The measure that represents the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population in a given year is the:

- a) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
- b) General Fertility Rate (GFR)
- c) Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
- d) Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

30. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a more refined measure of childbearing than the Crude Birth Rate because it:

- a) Accounts for all women in the population, regardless of age.
 - b) Is an age-specific rate that includes mortality.
 - c) Estimates the average number of children a woman will have in her lifetime.
 - d) Measures the number of children surviving to adulthood.
31. What is the approximate replacement level fertility (TFR) required to maintain a stable population, assuming no net migration?
- a) 1.0
 - b) 2.1
 - c) 3.5
 - d) 4.0
32. In a sociological context, the difference between fecundity and fertility is that:
- a) Fecundity is the actual number of children born, and fertility is the potential to bear children.
 - b) Fecundity is the potential number of children, and fertility is the actual number of children born.
 - c) Both terms refer to the same statistical measure (CBR).
 - d) Fertility is a biological concept, while fecundity is a sociological concept.
33. The most comprehensive measure of the overall health and well-being of a population is generally considered to be the:
- a) Crude Death Rate (CDR)
 - b) Maternal Mortality Rate
 - c) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
 - d) Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR)
34. A Life Table is a statistical tool primarily used by demographers to calculate:
- a) The Total Fertility Rate.
 - b) The net migration rate.
 - c) Life Expectancy at birth.
 - d) The dependency ratio.
35. A significant sociological factor contributing to declining mortality rates in industrialized societies during the 18th and 19th centuries was:
- a) The widespread availability of modern antibiotics.
 - b) Improvements in sanitation, public health, and nutrition.
 - c) A sharp decline in the crude birth rate.
 - d) The invention of the automobile.
36. The terms "push" and "pull" factors are most relevant to the study of:
- a) Differential fertility rates.
 - b) Age-sex pyramids.
 - c) Migration.
 - d) Declining mortality rates.
37. Which of the following is an example of a "pull" factor for international migration?
- a) Political persecution in the home country.
 - b) High unemployment and poverty.
 - c) Availability of high-wage jobs and quality education.
 - d) A major natural disaster like a devastating earthquake.



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38. The movement of people out of a defined area to settle elsewhere is known as:

- a) Immigration
- b) Net Migration
- c) Emigration
- d) In-migration

39. A graph that visually represents the age and sex distribution of a population is known as a:

- a) Life Table
- b) Population Pyramid
- c) Demographic Transition Model
- d) Census Tally

40. A population pyramid that is broad at the base and tapers rapidly towards the top is characteristic of a country in which stage of the Demographic Transition Model?

- a) Stage 4 (Low Stationary)
- b) Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
- c) Stage 2 (Early Expanding)
- d) Stage 5 (Declining)

41. The Demographic Transition Theory explains that population growth shifts from:

- a) High mortality and low fertility to low mortality and high fertility.
- b) High birth and death rates to low birth and death rates.
- c) Arithmetic growth to exponential growth.
- d) Rural-based populations to urban-based populations.

42. The theory that famously predicted population growth would always outpace the growth of the food supply, leading to famine and poverty, is:

- a) Demographic Transition Theory
- b) Wealth Flow Theory
- c) Malthusian Theory
- d) Social Capillarity Theory

43. What phenomenon is characterized by a continued increase in population size despite a fall in the fertility rate, due to a large proportion of young people entering their reproductive years?

- a) Fertility Overshoot
- b) Demographic Momentum
- c) Population Stagnation
- d) Zero Population Growth

44. The Demographic Dividend refers to the potential economic growth that can result from:

- a) A high Crude Birth Rate.
- b) An increase in the dependent (elderly) population.
- c) A shift in a country's age structure with a large share of the population in the working-age range.
- d) A decrease in a country's overall geographic density.

45. A key sociological consequence of a rapidly aging population (Stage 4 or 5 of the DTM) is:

- a) Increased pressure on the education system.
 - b) A severe shortage of working-age labor.
 - c) Increased strain on pension and healthcare systems.
 - d) A rise in the overall Total Fertility Rate.
46. The phenomenon of gender-biased sex selection (e.g., preference for male children) and its resulting unbalanced sex ratio is a demographic issue with profound implications for which sociological institution?
- a) Education
 - b) Family/Marriage
 - c) Government
 - d) Economy
47. According to sociological perspectives, a major social factor that contributes to lower fertility rates in modern societies is:
- a) Decreased religious participation.
 - b) Increased educational and employment opportunities for women.
 - c) Higher rates of infectious diseases.
 - d) A shift from urban to rural living.
48. The term dependency ratio is a measure used by demographers to assess the economic burden placed on the working-age population by:
- a) Migrants and immigrants.
 - b) Individuals who are unemployed.
 - c) Children (0-14) and the elderly (65+).
 - d) The total number of deaths per year.
49. In the context of globalization, transnational migration is a type of movement where immigrants:
- a) Settle permanently in a new country and cut all ties to their home country.
 - b) Maintain significant social and economic ties between their origin and destination countries.
 - c) Only move from one developing country to another.
 - d) Move from rural to urban areas within the same nation.
50. What is the sociological term for the process by which a growing proportion of a country's population comes to live in urban areas?
- a) Suburbanization
 - b) Gentrification
 - c) Urbanization
 - d) Counter-urbanization
51. What is the defining characteristic that differentiates a social movement from other forms of collective behavior?
- a) Its spontaneous and unorganized nature.
 - b) Its focus on emotional expression rather than goals.
 - c) Its sustained effort to promote or resist change.
 - d) Its exclusive use of formal political channels.



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52. Which type of social movement seeks to change a specific behavior or limited aspect of an individual's life, such as a movement encouraging people to recycle more?

- a) Redemptive
- b) Revolutionary
- c) Alterative
- d) Reformative

53. A movement that seeks to bring about a total, radical change to the existing social structure and institutions (e.g., overthrowing capitalism and replacing it with communism) is classified as a:

- a) Redemptive movement
- b) Alterative movement
- c) Reformative movement
- d) Revolutionary movement

54. The theory of social movements that argues that people join movements because they feel deprived relative to others, or relative to what they believe they are entitled to, is the:

- a) Resource Mobilization Theory
- b) Political Process Theory
- c) New Social Movement Theory
- d) Relative Deprivation Theory

55. Which theory of social movements emphasizes the importance of money, labor, media attention, and organizational structure for a movement's success?

- a) Relative Deprivation Theory
- b) Resource Mobilization Theory
- c) Political Opportunity Structure Theory
- d) Value-Added Theory

56. The "free-rider problem" is a challenge for social movements, referring to:

- a) Members who are too radical and damage the movement's reputation.
- b) People who benefit from a movement's success without contributing to its efforts.
- c) Movements that rely too heavily on volunteer labor.
- d) The high cost of organizing protests and demonstrations.

57. The stage of a social movement where the movement develops a formal structure, a paid staff, and a clear chain of command is called:

- a) Inciency (Preliminary)
- b) Coalescence
- c) Bureaucratization
- d) Decline

58. The Civil Rights Movement in the United States, which aimed to secure voting rights and end segregation within the existing political system, is an example of a:

- a) Redemptive movement
- b) Revolutionary movement
- c) Reformative movement
- d) Alterative movement



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59. According to the Political Process Theory, the "political opportunity structure" refers to:

- a) The formal training available to movement leaders.
- b) The degree to which a government is vulnerable to protest and open to change.
- c) The internal democratic structure of the movement organization.
- d) The financial resources available from political action committees (PACs).

60. Movements focused on issues of quality of life, identity, and culture, often operating beyond the national level and involving post-industrial societies (e.g., environmentalism, LGBTQ+ rights), are often classified as:

- a) Mass Society Movements
- b) New Social Movements (NSMs)
- c) Classical Movements
- d) Conventional Movements

61. In frame analysis, what is the term for the movement's articulation of why there is a problem and who or what is to blame?

- a) Prognostic framing
- b) Motivational framing
- c) Diagnostic framing
- d) Action framing

62. The concept of "collective identity" is crucial to understanding social movements because it:

- a) Provides a unified sense of purpose and boundary between members and non-members.
- b) Ensures that all members have the same socioeconomic background.
- c) Guarantees the movement will receive positive media coverage.
- d) Allows the movement to avoid internal conflict and disagreement.

63. Which stage of a social movement is characterized by widespread unrest, a general sense of discontent, but no clear organization or strategy?

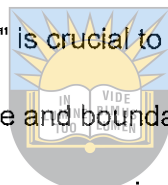
- a) Coalescence
- b) Decline
- c) Inciency (Preliminary)
- d) Bureaucratization

64. A key distinction between a social movement and a special interest group is that a social movement typically:

- a) Operates outside the established political system and uses unconventional tactics.
- b) Has a larger budget and a dedicated lobbying arm.
- c) Is always focused on global, rather than national, issues.
- d) Only seeks to maintain the status quo.

65. What is the likely fate of a social movement that successfully achieves all of its goals?

- a) It becomes a revolutionary movement.
- b) It enters the stage of coalescence.
- c) It institutionalizes and becomes a formal organization, or it declines.
- d) It is immediately replaced by a countermovement.



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66. A social movement that encourages individuals to experience a complete spiritual or personal transformation (e.g., a religious revival movement or a total lifestyle change group) is a:

- a) Reformative movement
- b) Redemptive movement
- c) Alterative movement
- d) Political movement

67. Which term describes the process by which a movement seeks to align its goals and interpretations of reality with the interests and values of potential recruits and bystanders?

- a) Ideological alignment
- b) Frame alignment
- c) Resource mobilization
- d) Political synthesis

68. A countermovement is a social movement that:

- a) Has lost momentum and is in the decline stage.
- b) Opposes the goals of another social movement.
- c) Is organized and funded by the government.
- d) Focuses only on cultural rather than political change.

69. The concept of micromobilization contexts in social movement theory refers to:

- a) Large-scale, national protest events.
- b) Small-scale, local social networks and groups (like churches or community centers) where recruitment and organizing happen.
- c) The use of social media for rapid communication.
- d) The global spread of an idea or movement.

70. Which social movement theory is often criticized for minimizing the role of ideology, grievances, and passion, and treating movements as purely rational, strategic organizations?

- a) New Social Movement Theory
- b) Relative Deprivation Theory
- c) Resource Mobilization Theory
- d) Political Process Theory

71. In the coalescence stage of a social movement, the primary focus shifts to:

- a) Developing a clear strategy and recruiting members.
- b) Writing bylaws and establishing a formal bureaucracy.
- c) Experiencing a drop in public interest.
- d) Achieving the movement's final goal.

72. The use of a public sit-in or a peaceful march is an example of a social movement tactic designed to:

- a) Bypass traditional political channels and apply direct pressure.
- b) Overthrow the government immediately.
- c) Isolate the movement from the public.
- d) Only appeal to the highest level of bureaucratic leadership.

73. The global justice movement or the environmental movement are examples of movements that operate across national borders, known as:

- a) Alternative movements
- b) Insurgent movements
- c) Transnational Social Movements
- d) Revolutionary movements

74. When a social movement's initial leaders are replaced by professional administrators, sociologists would note that the movement is experiencing:

- a) Deprivation
- b) Institutionalization
- c) Professionalization
- d) Fragmentation

75. The role of emotion and culture (e.g., shared symbols, music, rituals) is most heavily emphasized in which theoretical approach to social movements?

- a) Rational Choice Theory
- b) Resource Mobilization Theory
- c) Cultural/Framing Theories
- d) Political Process Theory

76. What is the sociological term for a relatively spontaneous and unstructured social action that is taken by a large number of people?

- a) Social movement
- b) Collective behavior
- c) Formal organization
- d) Group dynamics

77. Which of the following is typically NOT considered a form of collective behavior?

- a) A riot
- b) A rumor
- c) A bureaucracy
- d) Mass hysteria

78. The emergent-norm perspective on crowd behavior suggests that:

- a) People are irrational and driven by primitive urges in a crowd.
- b) A crowd's behavior is guided by norms that emerge within the specific situation.
- c) Crowds are essentially groups of like-minded individuals who gather.
- d) People in a crowd lose their sense of personal responsibility.

79. A temporary, but dramatic, deviation from a generally accepted way of dressing, speaking, or behaving is known as a:

- a) Craze
- b) Panic
- c) Fad
- d) Riot

80. A panic is a form of collective behavior characterized by:

- a) A sustained effort to change society.
- b) A sudden, irrational fear or anxiety in response to an immediate threat.
- c) A form of non-institutionalized, unorganized, and unpredictable action.



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d) An intense attraction to an object, person, or activity.

81. Which type of crowd is focused on a specific event or goal and has a clear sense of purpose, such as an audience at a concert or a religious gathering?

- a) Expressive crowd
- b) Conventional crowd
- c) Acting crowd
- d) Casual crowd

82. The rapid spread of a statement or belief that is not verified and is typically transmitted informally is a:

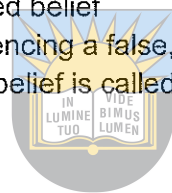
- a) Public opinion
- b) Social contagion
- c) Rumor
- d) Propaganda

83. According to Smelser's Value-Added Theory of collective behavior, what is the initial condition that must be present for collective behavior to occur?

- a) Mobilization for action
- b) Structural conduciveness
- c) Structural strain
- d) Growth and spread of a generalized belief

84. A large number of people experiencing a false, unfounded, or unproven fear or anxiety about an object, practice, or belief is called:

- a) A mass
- b) Mass hysteria
- c) A craze
- d) An expression



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85. A riot is best described sociologically as:

- a) A predictable and ritualized form of protest.
- b) A form of mass behavior that spreads via electronic media.
- c) A relatively spontaneous, uncoordinated, and often destructive outburst of angry collective behavior.
- d) An organized social movement with clear political goals.

86. The contagion theory of crowds, proposed by Gustave Le Bon, emphasizes which aspect of crowd behavior?

- a) The role of rational decision-making
- b) The spread of emotion and action from one person to another
- c) The development of new social norms
- d) The importance of underlying structural issues

87. What differentiates a fad from a craze?

- a) A fad lasts longer than a craze.
- b) A craze is less intense than a fad.
- c) A craze is an intense, all-consuming passion, while a fad is a less intense, short-lived fashion.
- d) Fads only involve objects, while crazes only involve activities.

88. Which concept describes a situation where an anonymous multitude of people respond to a common stimulus (like a viral video or a widespread political scandal) without being in the physical presence of one another?

- a) A crowd
- b) A collective
- c) A mass
- d) A public

89. A reformative social movement aims to:

- a) Change only one specific aspect of society.
- b) Seek total, radical change of all social institutions.
- c) Change individuals' inner lives and behavior.
- d) Preserve the existing social order.

90. A redemptive social movement seeks to:

- a) Change the entire society.
- b) Bring about a total change in the individual member.
- c) Maintain the status quo.
- d) Change a limited number of individuals on a limited issue.

91. The term public in the context of collective behavior refers to:

- a) Everyone in the general population.
- b) A dispersed group of people who are focused on a single issue and engage in debate about it.
- c) The elected officials who govern a society.
- d) People gathered in a specific physical location.

92. What is public opinion?

- a) The consensus reached by a crowd in a face-to-face setting.
- b) The set of beliefs, attitudes, and judgments about a particular issue held by a substantial portion of the general population.
- c) The unverified information spread through informal channels.
- d) The policies enacted by a government.

93. The assembling perspective (McPhail and Miller) views crowd behavior as:

- a) Uncontrolled emotional contagion.
- b) A predictable sequence of events leading to deviance.
- c) The result of rational individuals making conscious choices about whether and how to participate.
- d) Primarily an expression of deeply held political beliefs.

94. An organized, relatively enduring group that seeks to bring about or resist changes in society is a:

- a) Coalition
- b) Collective
- c) Social movement
- d) Conventional group

95. Which stage of a social movement is characterized by initial widespread concern, but lacking a clear, organized structure?

- a) Coalescence



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b) Bureaucratization

c) Decline

d) Inciency (or preliminary)

96. The spread of urban legends (or contemporary legends) is a form of:

a) Propaganda

b) Mass behavior

c) Institutionalized communication

d) Conventional action

97. What is a key difference between collective behavior and group behavior (like a primary group)?

a) Collective behavior is always rational; group behavior is always emotional.

b) Collective behavior is usually short-lived and lacks established norms; group behavior is stable and norm-governed.

c) Collective behavior only occurs in large cities; group behavior occurs everywhere.

d) Collective behavior is always planned; group behavior is always spontaneous.

98. The concept of relative deprivation is often cited as a major factor in explaining the rise of:

a) Fads and crazes

b) Social movements

c) Public opinion

d) Rumors and gossip

99. Which form of collective behavior is characterized by widespread self-destructive behavior in an attempt to cope with a perceived or real threat?

a) Expressive crowd

b) Rumor

c) Panic

d) Social contagion

100. The acting crowd is distinct because its members:

a) Share a common emotion, but take no direct action.

b) Gather for a pre-scheduled, conventional event.

c) Direct their attention and energy toward a specific goal or target.

d) Are simply near one another without any common focus.

101. What does the sociological term "collective behavior" primarily refer to?

a) Actions governed by long-standing laws and customs.

b) Spontaneous and unstructured activities involving large numbers of people.

c) Planned and organized political protests.

d) Interactions within small, intimate primary groups.

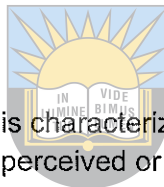
102. Which theorist is most closely associated with the Contagion Theory of crowd behavior, emphasizing the spread of emotion and irrationality?

a) Neil Smelser

b) Ralph Turner

c) Gustave Le Bon

d) Herbert Blumer



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103. A group of people spontaneously gathered in a mall parking lot to watch a small fire is an example of what type of crowd?

- a) Expressive crowd
- b) Acting crowd
- c) Casual crowd
- d) Conventional crowd

104. A sudden, intense, and short-lived enthusiasm for a specific product, hairstyle, or phrase that is widely shared is called a:

- a) Craze
- b) Panic
- c) Rumor
- d) Social movement

105. What is the defining characteristic of an acting crowd?

- a) Its members are passive observers.
- b) Its members are emotionally charged and focused on a target for action.
- c) Its purpose is religious or spiritual fulfillment.
- d) Its behavior is governed by clearly established social norms.

106. The concept of Mass Hysteria is best described as:

- a) A planned political demonstration.
- b) The rapid spread of unfounded anxiety or fear through a population.
- c) An organized effort to spread propaganda.
- d) A form of rational decision-making in crisis.

107. The Emergent-Norm Theory of collective behavior suggests that norms are:

- a) Completely disregarded in a crowd.
- b) Established before the crowd even gathers.
- c) Created or clarified during a specific, ambiguous situation.
- d) Always based on illegal activities.

108. The rapid, emotional, and often destructive social action taken by a crowd, typically in response to a grievance, is known as a:

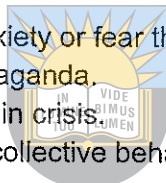
- a) Fad
- b) Riot
- c) Social movement
- d) Public opinion

109. A public in the context of collective behavior is a group of people who:

- a) Are physically in the same place.
- b) Are dispersed, but interested and engaged in debate about a single issue.
- c) Always agree on the best course of action.
- d) Exclusively use formal political lobbying to achieve goals.

110. According to Smelser's Value-Added Theory, the condition where basic societal structures are perceived as failing to meet the needs of the population is called:

- a) Structural conduciveness
- b) Structural strain
- c) Precipitating factors
- d) Mobilization for action



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111. A widespread, intense attachment to an object or activity that is all-consuming for a period (e.g., historical tulip mania) is a:

- a) Craze
- b) Fad
- c) Rumor
- d) Panic

112. What is the primary difference between a crowd and a mass in sociology?

- a) A crowd is planned; a mass is spontaneous.
- b) A crowd is a large group; a mass is a small group.
- c) A crowd is co-present and interacting; a mass is dispersed and connected by media/common focus.
- d) A crowd is always rational; a mass is always irrational.

113. Which form of collective behavior involves people fleeing from a perceived immediate danger, often resulting in irrational or self-destructive behavior?

- a) Mass
- b) Public
- c) Panic
- d) Expressive crowd

114. The rumor is a form of collective behavior because it involves:

- a) Formal, institutionalized communication.
- b) The rapid, unverified, informal spread of information among many people.
- c) A planned effort to achieve political goals.
- d) Behavior that is strictly limited to small groups.

115. The sociological term for the shared, but often false or exaggerated, belief that a collective threat exists is a:

- a) Public opinion
- b) Social movement
- c) Moral panic
- d) Rational decision

116. The Assembling Perspective critiques earlier theories of crowds by emphasizing that crowd behavior is the result of:

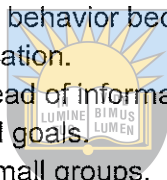
- a) The complete loss of individual identity.
- b) Rational individuals making conscious choices about their participation.
- c) Genetic predispositions toward groupthink.
- d) Overwhelming and uncontrollable emotion.

117. Which form of collective behavior is illustrated by a group attending a pep rally or a spontaneous street party, primarily for emotional release and enjoyment?

- a) Conventional crowd
- b) Acting crowd
- c) Casual crowd
- d) Expressive crowd

118. A spontaneous, large-scale consumer or financial behavior driven by intense collective sentiment (like frantic buying or selling) is a:

- a) Fad



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- b) Craze
- c) Collective excitement
- d) Structural strain

119. What role does anonymity play in many early theories of crowd behavior?

- a) It encourages people to behave rationally.
- b) It lowers personal accountability and encourages deviance.
- c) It strengthens established social norms.
- d) It is irrelevant to the overall behavior of the crowd.

120. A pervasive, unverified story or narrative that circulates within a mass (e.g., stories about contamination or secret plots) is often called a/an:

- a) Urban legend
- b) Statute
- c) Hypothesis
- d) Public good

121. The spread of gossip is distinguished from a rumor primarily by its focus on:

- a) Public affairs and political issues.
- b) Unverified information about people's private lives.
- c) Economic trends and markets.
- d) Scientific and verifiable facts.

122. The final element in Smelser's Value-Added Theory, which triggers the collective behavior, is the:

- a) Structural strain
- b) Structural conduciveness
- c) Growth and spread of a generalized belief
- d) Precipitating factor



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123. Why are forms of collective behavior like riots and panics typically short-lived?

- a) They lack the formal organization and clear goals required for sustainability.
- b) Governments actively suppress them immediately.
- c) They always solve the underlying social problems quickly.
- d) They only occur in modern societies.

124. When people in a crowd look to others to determine how they should react in an ambiguous situation, this is an example of:

- a) Rational choice theory
- b) Social comparison
- c) Structural conduciveness
- d) Political mobilization

125. The behavior of a crowd gathered for a scheduled, organized event like a movie showing or a church service would be classified as a:

- a) Casual crowd
- b) Conventional crowd
- c) Acting crowd
- d) Expressive crowd

126. What is the sociological term for the increasing proportion of a country's population living in urban areas?

- a) Suburbanization
- b) Gentrification
- c) Urbanization
- d) Demography

127. A megacity is typically defined as a metropolitan area with a total population exceeding:

- a) 500,000 people
- b) 1 million people
- c) 5 million people
- d) 10 million people

128. According to sociologist Louis Wirth, the defining characteristics of urban life (urbanism) are:

- a) Density, homogeneity, and intimacy.
- b) Size, density, and heterogeneity.
- c) Size, simplicity, and collective spirit.
- d) Homogeneity, tradition, and strong kinship ties.

129. The process where higher-income individuals move into previously low-income neighborhoods, leading to increased property values and displacement of original residents, is called:

- a) Decentralization
- b) Urban renewal
- c) Gentrification
- d) Urban sprawl



130. Which term, coined by Ferdinand Tönnies, describes the impersonal, contractual, and fragmented social ties characteristic of modern city life?

- a) Gemeinschaft (Community)
- b) Gesellschaft (Association/Society)
- c) Mechanical solidarity
- d) Organic solidarity

131. The Concentric Zone Model of urban growth, developed by Ernest Burgess, suggests that cities expand outward from the center in a series of:

- a) Randomly distributed neighborhoods.
- b) Sector-shaped wedges.
- c) Concentric rings or zones.
- d) Multiple nuclei scattered throughout the area.

132. The outward migration of people and businesses from the central city to the surrounding areas is known as:

- a) Urbanization
- b) Counterurbanization
- c) Suburbanization
- d) Metropolitanization

133. What is a primary characteristic of a slum or shantytown in the context of global urbanization?

- a) High-quality public services.

- b) Affluent, organized housing structures.
- c) Informal, illegal, and often inadequate housing and infrastructure.
- d) Strict zoning and building codes.

134. Which perspective argues that urban life is an exciting and personally liberating experience because of the vast social variety and opportunities it offers?

- a) Urban decline perspective
- b) Subcultural theory (e.g., Claude Fischer)
- c) Social disorganization theory
- d) Sector model theory

135. A global city or world city is primarily defined by its role as:

- a) The most populous city in the world.
- b) A major center of international finance, trade, and political power.
- c) A city with zero crime rates.
- d) The city with the oldest buildings in the world.

136. The development pattern characterized by low-density, automobile-dependent development outside of the compact urban core is called:

- a) Urban infill
- b) Urban renewal
- c) Urban sprawl
- d) Concentric zoning

137. The sociological theory that views the city as a series of specialized activity areas that influence one another (e.g., manufacturing, residential, central business district) is the:

- a) Multiple Nuclei Model
- b) Concentric Zone Model
- c) Sector Model
- d) New Urbanism



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138. Which historical event is most closely linked to the rapid acceleration of urbanization in Western societies during the 18th and 19th centuries?

- a) The Renaissance
- b) The Agricultural Revolution
- c) The Industrial Revolution
- d) The Great Depression

139. The term used to describe a city experiencing population loss and economic disinvestment is:

- a) Boomtown
- b) Edge city
- c) Shrinking city (or urban decline)
- d) Global city

140. The tendency for people in the city to be reserved, aloof, and emotionally guarded as a defense mechanism against the overstimulation of urban life is known as:

- a) The bystander effect
- b) The urban reserve (or blasé attitude, according to Simmel)

c) Urban optimism

d) The suburban ideal

141. In many developing nations, the pace of urbanization is primarily driven by:

a) International tourism and luxury housing.

b) Rural-to-urban migration seeking economic opportunity.

c) Strict government policies limiting city growth.

d) A decline in the agricultural sector's importance.

142. Which concept describes a concentration of power and influence in the center of the city, often encompassing offices, banks, and major corporate headquarters?

a) Residential zone

b) Central Business District (CBD)

c) Industrial zone

d) The periphery

143. The shift in population and jobs to an area outside the central city's traditional core, forming new employment and retail centers, describes the development of:

a) Edge cities

b) Megacities

c) Ghost towns

d) Rural communities

144. The perspective that high rates of crime, poverty, and other social problems are a direct result of the breakdown of social norms and controls in highly dense, diverse areas is:

a) Subcultural theory

b) Rational choice theory

c) Social disorganization theory

d) Cultural lag theory

145. Sociologist Georg Simmel focused his analysis of the city on the psychological effect of:

a) Rural isolation.

b) The intense monetary economy and overstimulation of the senses.

c) The strong kinship ties found in urban areas.

d) The predictability of urban life.

146. The establishment of planned, walkable neighborhoods with mixed-use development (combining residential and commercial) is a goal of the movement known as:

a) Urban sprawl

b) New Urbanism

c) Social disorganization

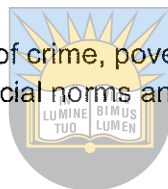
d) Counterurbanization

147. What is the approximate size range for a metropolis (a large, main city) in sociological terms?

a) 50,000 to 100,000 residents.

b) 100,000 to 500,000 residents.

c) Hundreds of thousands to several million residents.



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d) Over 50 million residents.

148. The theory of urban ecology draws heavily upon concepts from:

- a) Political science
- b) Biological science (specifically, plant ecology)
- c) Economic history
- d) Literary criticism

149. The movement of people out of the city and into surrounding towns or rural areas is called:

- a) Reurbanization
- b) Counterurbanization
- c) Metropolitanization
- d) Decentralization

150. The sociological concept of "urban alienation" refers to:

- a) Strong bonds and unity among urban neighbors.
- b) A sense of not belonging, isolation, and loneliness in a dense, populous city.
- c) The financial benefits of urban living.
- d) The political power of city governments.

NB. QUESTIONS 151-200 are TRUE/FALSE type of questions. PLEASE CHOOSE (A) IF THE ANSWER IS TRUE AND CHOOSE (B) IF THE ANSWER IS FALSE.

151. Primary socialization is the process by which children learn the cultural norms of the society into which they are born **TRUE/FALSE**

152. Personality stabilization refers to the role that the family plays in assisting adult family members emotionally **TRUE/FALSE**

153. Parsons regarded the nuclear family as the unit best equipped to handle the demands of industrial society **TRUE/FALSE**

154. The feminists view the domestic division of labour as the way in which tasks are allocated between members of a household **TRUE/FALSE**

155. The largest single faith in the world is Hinduism **TRUE/FALSE**

156. "Religion serves to agglutinate people together in times of crisis and confusion." This statement is

Reflective of the feminist sociological perspective. **TRUE/FALSE**

157. The term "protestant work ethic" comes from the writings of Charles Horton Cooley **TRUE/FALSE**

158. The Max Weber view religion as impeding social change by encouraging oppressed people to focus on other worldly concerns rather than on their immediate poverty or exploitation **TRUE/FALSE**

159. Ludwig Feuerbach uses the term alienation to refer to the establishing of gods or divine forces distinct from human beings **TRUE/FALSE**

160. Max Weber regarded Christianity as a salvation religion, involving the belief that human beings can be 'saved' if they adopt the beliefs of the religion and follow its moral tenets **TRUE/FALSE**

161. The term totemism refers to spirits that may be seen as either benign or malevolent, and may influence human behavior in numerous respects **TRUE/FALSE**

162. The second largest religion in the world is Christianity **TRUE/FALSE**

163. The giving of alms set out in the Islamic law is the pillar of the Islamic faith **TRUE/FALSE**

164. Max Weber referred to oppressive leaders as having inspirational qualities capable capturing

the imagination and devotion of a mass of followers **TRUE/FALSE**

165. The world accommodating movement is the world religious which seeks to enhance its followers

abilities to perform and succeed in that world by unlocking human potential **TRUE/FALSE**

166. World-affirming movement is the religious movement which is highly critical of the outside world

and demands lifestyle changes from its followers **TRUE/FALSE**

167. Religious fundamentalists believe that only one view their own view of the world is possible and

That this view is the correct one **TRUE/FALSE**

168. Cults are large and established religious bodies, normally with a formal bureaucratic structure

and a hierarchy of religious officials **TRUE/FALSE**

169. Interactionist sociological perspective argues that the educational system socializes students

Into values dictated by the powerful **TRUE/FALSE**

170. The feminist sociological perspective takes a generally positive view of the bureaucratization of education **TRUE/FALSE**

171. Social movements tend to be of shorter duration than collective behavior **TRUE/FALSE**

172. Stories that involve a preoccupation with the non-essential are called a craze **TRUE/FALSE**

173. One famous example of a recognized sociological crowd is anomie **TRUE/FALSE**

174. When people don't have what they believe they deserve this is called alienation
TRUE/FALSE

175. A key factor underlying or underpinning the 1976 Soweto student uprising was the imposition of

Afrikaans-the language of the oppressor –as a medium of instruction in township
TRUE/FALSE

176. Ferdinand Tonnies was the first sociologist to argue that division of labor has got serious

effects of the worker **TRUE/FALSE**

177. A feeling of identity with a particular, unique or distinct sovereign community is what citizenship

entails **TRUE/FALSE**

178. Max Weber identified coercive and authoritative as the two forms of power
TRUE/FALSE

179. A form of authority where power is legitimized through respect for long-established cultural patterns is called charismatic authority **TRUE/FALSE**

180. For Karl Marx, division of labor in the society leads to feeling of hostility and indifference towards

work and the entire framework of the production process. He termed these feelings as alienation **TRUE/FALSE**

181. The separation of the individual worker from the things he is producing is what Karl Marx referred

to as alienation from human potential **TRUE/FALSE**

182. Traditional Authority is drawn from the devotion felt towards a leader by his or her subordinates who believe that their leader possesses exceptional qualities that inspire devotion and respect **TRUE/FALSE**

183. The hereditary family rule of nobles in medieval Europe represents rational-legal 'ideal type' of

authority **TRUE/FALSE**

184. Michel Foucault has advanced an alternative and radical view of power which is three dimensional

One of his dimensions sees power in terms of the ability to make decisions to go one's way in observable conflicts **TRUE/FALSE**

185. David Held argued that power operates at all levels of social interaction, in all social institutions

by all people and together with knowledge are closely tied and serve to reinforce one another **TRUE/FALSE**

186. Iraq under the leadership of Saddam Hussein until 2003, was an example of an authoritarian

state where dissent was smothered and an inordinate share of national resources was diverted

for the benefit of a select few. **TRUE/FALSE**

187. The Asian nation of Singapore is often cited as an example of so called 'soft authoritarianism' in

That the ruling party maintains a tight grip on power but ensures a high quality of life for its citizens by

Intervening in almost all aspects of society **TRUE/FALSE**

188. Bin Laden was chosen as Chairman of the Afghan Interim Authority, becoming President in June

2002 **TRUE/FALSE**

189. Authoritarian governments deny citizens their civil liberties and meaningful participation in

government affairs **TRUE/FALSE**



190. For Taylor work study is the organized study of work, the analysis of work into its simplest forms and the systematic improvement of the workers' performance **TRUE/FALSE**

191. Taylorism was concerned about wresting worker authority from the workers to the management **TRUE/FALSE**

192. The rise in women employment in areas previously dominated by men can be attributed to the mechanization of domestic tasks **TRUE/FALSE**

193. Occupational segregation refers to the fact that men and women are concentrated in different

Types of jobs, based on what is appropriate 'male' and 'female' work **TRUE/FALSE**

194. The United Nations Security Council is an independent and permanent court that tries persons

Accused of committing most serious crimes of International concern namely, genocide, crime wars

and crimes against humanity **TRUE/FALSE**

195. The primary function of the International Court of Justice is to adjudicate and settle legal disputes

Submitted by member states and to give advisory opinions on legal matters submitted to it by official international organs, agencies including the United Nations General Assembly **TRUE/FALSE**

196. The most serious example of non-orthodox political action is revolution. Which is the overthrow

of an existing political order by means of a mass movement through the use of violence **TRUE/FALSE**

197. Vertical segregation refers to the tendency for women to be concentrated in jobs with little

authority and room for advancement. While men occupy different and often powerful positions **TRUE/FALSE**

198. The most common type of non-orthodox political activity takes place through mass action **TRUE/FALE**

199. The movement of the population into towns and cities, and away from the land or countryside

Is called modernization **TRUE/FALSE**

200. The movement of high profile people away from the city center in search for better housing

Expensive schools and other amenities to further away places is called relocation **TRUE/FALSE**



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