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1. Application of principles of sociology to education is known as

- A. Educational sociology
- B. Sociology of education
- C. Social science of education
- D. Social foundations of education

Answer: B

2. Schools are social institutions because they

- A. Are established by the society
- B. Suggest solutions to social problems
- C. Suggest ways and means of social progress
- D. Preserve and instill in future generations the knowledge, ideas, and customs of our culture

Answer: A

3. "Educational Sociology is the study of the interaction of the individual and his cultural environment." This was stated by

- A. Carter
- B. Brown
- C. Skinner
- D. Ottoway

Answer: D

4. Educational sociology is study of those phases of sociology that are significance for educative processes, specially the study of those point to valuable programmers of learning & control of learning

- A. Carter
- B. Brown
- C. Ottoway
- D. T.P. Munn

Answer: D

5. Which of the following is not correct about schools?

- A. They are powerful instruments of social change
- B. They are social agencies of cultural transmission
- C. They are potential agents of conflicts and disintegration
- D. They are necessarily affected by the social and economic situations and changes in our civilisation

Answer: C

6. Specialisation and further distinctions in making a living within a given economy, within an industrial economy makes

- A. A greater demand for better education
- B. A demand for better man-machine facilities
- C. Many kinds of pressures on the expansion of education
- D. A demand for specialized courses and training programmers such as management training, etc.

Answer: D

7. The nature of the differences in socioeconomic strata of the society such as the wealthy, middle class and the poor is that it

- A. Affects adversely the quality of education
- B. Affects negatively the morale of the teachers
- C. Vitiates the socio-emotional climate of the schools
- D. Runs quite frequently at cross purposes in the demands they make on education

Answer: D

8. What is the result of the existence of different socio-economic strata in the society with various class interests?

- A. Creating a lot of politics in the school
- B. Causing a lot of indiscipline in the classroom
- C. Generating a lack of responsibility in the teachers
- D. Setting up mutually incompatible tensions in the educational programme

Answer: D

9. The least hindrance in the way of the optimum development of child's personality is

- A. Incompetent teachers
- B. Free education for all and equal opportunity
- C. Limited economic surplus that could be spent on education
- D. Mad scramble among various social groups for getting as much of the goods of education as possible

Answer: B

10. Educational Sociology deals with which aspect of education?

- A. Social
- B. Political
- C. Economic
- D. Psychological

Answer: A

11. The least important challenge to Indian education today is presented by the
- A. Expanding population
 - B. High cost of education
 - C. Poverty of the masses
 - D. Low return on education

Answer: C

12. Culture is
- A. The sum total of feelings of the people of a group
 - B. The totality of the inter-relationships of the people of a group
 - C. The totality of mutual understandings of the people of a group
 - D. The characteristics and products of the learned behaviour of a group of people

Answer: D

13. To which type of culture belong attitudes, religious beliefs, moral beliefs and etiquettes?
- A. Material culture
 - B. Industrial culture
 - C. Intellectual culture
 - D. Non-material culture

Answer: D

14. Social classes and their sub-cultures are most interesting and most important to a student of education because
- A. Students belong to different social classes
 - B. Schools may belong to different social classes
 - C. Teachers also come from different social classes
 - D. Social classes differ from one another in many ways which are important for education

Answer: D

15. High degree of inter-dependence between education and the rest of the society is very much emphasised, not because of

- A. Man's social nature
- B. Social nature of education
- C. Dramatic changes in the role of government in educational matters
- D. Increasing number of students, requiring increasing financial support

Answer: A

16. It is implied in the "Social nature" of education that it

- A. Educates the child for citizenship
- B. Ensures desirable socialisation of the child
- C. Enables the individual to find a job for himself
- D. Ensures the development of child's potentialities

Answer: B

17. Which of the following does not influence the process of education?

- A. Social class structures
- B. Political organization of the society
- C. The upper middle class of the society
- D. The culture of the society and its social institutions

Answer: C

18. Which one of the following social institutions of India does not have a profound effect on education?

- A. The family
- B. The religion
- C. The government
- D. The business class organisation

Answer: D

19. Which of the following statements is not true about the family?

- A. It is an essential agency for socializing and rearing the child
- B. It is the only socially recognized relationship for child bearing
- C. It is the only important agency that introduces the child to the culture of the society
- D. It is the only institution of society which caters to the development of child's personality

Answer: D

20. What type of education the family imparts to the child?

- A. Regular
- C. Informal
- B. Formal
- D. Deliberate

Answer: C

21. Education provided to the child by the schools is

- A. Formal
- C. Traditional
- B. Informal
- D. Highly standardized

Answer: A

22. Value conflicts in the minds of school children are often created by

- A. Unruly students
- C. Conflicting laws of the country
- B. Maladjusted teachers
- D. Conflicting value systems of the home and the school

Answer: D

23. Resolving children's conflicts caused by contradictory value systems of the home and the schools is

- A. Easy
- C. Impossible
- B. Very easy
- D. Difficult but not impossible

Answer: D

24. Communities do not exert pressures on educational systems in the following way

- A. Through revolts
- C. Through legislation
- B. Through agitations
- D. Debates and discussions

Answer: A

25. Control of the Government over education is unavoidable because

- A. The government is all powerful
- C. The government is empowered to exercise
- B. The very term "govern" means control
- D. Education costs money; and money can be

control by the people themselves

provided by the government only

Answer: D

26. Which of the following is not correct about the role of government in schooling?

- A. It will be affected by neither of the foregoing conditions
- B. It will swell if schooling affects larger domains of the public interest and welfare
- C. It will diminish if schooling affects smaller domains of the public interest and welfare
- D. It will swell if the institutional arrangements in the society become more and more inter-dependent

Answer: A

27. As a social institution, the essential function of the family is

- A. Producing children
- B. Increasing community's population
- C. Rearing of children during their immaturity
- D. Imparting formal education at the initial stages of life

Answer: C

28. Which of the following is not a correct statement about children's education in the family?

- A. The parents willy-nilly produce
- B. Criminality is taught to children by their parents
- C. The rearing of children by the family is a form of education
- D. Parents inevitably modify the behaviour of their children in one direction or another

Answer: B

29. Caring for the cultivation of emotional health of children is as important for the schools as caring for the cultivation of their intellect, not because

- A. The family is not competent enough to do that
- B. Rearing of children in most families is defective
- C. There cannot be any other social institution which can be entrusted with this job
- D. The family, being ignorant of the principles of emotional health, can do nothing about it.

Answer: C

30. "Religion has an indispensable place in the good life and the good society." This is not supported by the argument that religion

- A. Alone can prevent wars in the world and bring peace as a consequence
- B. Alone can make people more spiritual, more devoted, more loving and more perfect
- C. Can teach values to the community which are essential for good life and good society
- D. Can provide for common worship and religious orientation to the universe as a whole bringing unity and peace

Answer: A

31. Religious education in some forms is essential because it

- A. Makes good life in a good society
- B. Develops essential values in children
- C. Provides children with desirable knowledge
- D. Is the foundation stone on which rests the success of a democratic society

Answer: B

32. Which is incorrect about the school as a social institution?

- A. It stands for the satisfaction of the needs of the pupils who come for schooling
- B. It has to teach about the social order and its institutions in its instructional activities
- C. As it stands for the good life in general, it is the critic of society and all its institutions
- D. It stands for the professional ideals of the community rather than the ideals it practices and tolerates

Answer: D

33. Which of the following type of economy places higher value on education?

- A. Industrial economy
- B. Agricultural economy
- C. Commercial economy
- D. Mixed economy

Answer: A

34. Earlier educational values were lower and less wide-spread in an agrarian than in an industrial society. This was not because

- A. The agrarian society would get little time to take off to attend school
- B. Education served no purpose for them as they needed no knowledge

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- C. The agrarian society was always in need of hard physical labour and long hours of work instead of education
- D. The agrarian society needed no employment for their members outside agriculture for which education is necessary

Answer: B

35. Today agrarian society calls for considerably more schooling than formerly because
- A. The farmers have become wiser now
- B. Agriculture is now considered by farmers more dignified a calling
- C. The farmers have greater interaction with the people in the cities who motivate them to go to schools
- D. Agriculture has become a science which together with its mechanization calls for scientific knowledge

Answer: D

36. It is industrial rather than other types of economy which most enhances the regard for education, because
- A. Industrialization has led to the production of a huge wealth
- B. The industrialists belong to the upper class of the society
- C. Each country has had tremendous development of industry
- D. Modern industry has become extremely technical, science-based, knowledge-based; and scientific and technical knowledge is gained only through education

Answer: D

37. A social institution is defined as
- A. An institution which serves the society
- B. An institution established by the government
- C. An institution established for achieving social purposes
- D. The totality of relationships processes and facilities which people develop to meet a specific social interest or need

Answer: D

38. Our social institutions are frequently in conflict with one another. Which is not the possible reason?

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- A. They are established by people for meeting their needs
- B. They are so complex that they are only partially understood by many people
- C. People's points of view with regard to their functioning or value may vary greatly
- D. Different individuals and groups with different needs are associated with them for quite different reasons

Answer: A

39. The social institution that men create should be the best because

- A. Best institutions are liked by all in the society
- B. Poor institutions will make people still poorer
- C. Poor institutions are always ineffective and corrupt
- D. Poor schools, poor churches, weak and indecisive government will have a negative effect on the society which brings them into being

Answer: D

40. A level in society made up of people similar in certain respect is known as

- A. Social class
- B. Social order
- C. Social system
- D. Social hierarchy

Answer: A

41. Indian society can be divided into various levels of people. Which of the following is not one of those?

- A. Hindus
- B. Lower class
- C. Middle class
- D. Upper class

Answer: A

42. If in a social set up people are working against others in order to obtain possession, they are said to have

- A. Conflict
- B. Competition
- C. Cooperation
- D. Accommodation



Answer: A

43. The act of adopting oneself, and one's behaviour, to the conditions and requirement of the community in which one lives is called social

- A. dynamic
- B. behaviour
- C. adaptation
- D. adjustment

Answer: C

44. Which of the following can serve as the suitable example of the primary group?

- A. Family
- B. School
- C. Church
- D. Community

Answer: A

45. Any collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with one another, is called a/an

- A. Office
- B. Group
- C. Family
- D. Institution

Answer: B

46. "Group defined by a sex relationship, sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and up-bringing of children"— this definition given by Maclver refers to

- A. Family
- B. Community
- C. Primary Group
- D. Nursery Schools

Answer: A

47. The difference between the social groups, in the degree of cultural development; or the degree of antipathy manifested by individuals belonging to one group towards individuals belonging to the other

- A. Apathy
- B. Distance
- C. Disorder
- D. Selection

Answer: A

48. Out of the following four branches of psychology, with which sociology has got maximum linkage?

- A. Child Psychology
- B. Social Psychology
- C. General Psychology
- D. Industrial Psychology

Answer: B

49. The maximum contribution to the process of socialization, in general comes from

- A. Home
- B. School
- C. Teacher
- D. Community

Answer: A

50. In which of the following respect, a group and crowd differ from each other?

- A. Size
- B. Intimacy
- C. Suggestibility
- D. Organisation

Answer: D

51. Cooley's "face-to-face" group refers to

- A. A formal group
- B. An in group
- C. An out group
- D. A primary group

Answer: A

52. The role that an individual plays in the development of social phenomenon is studied by

- A. Sociology
- B. Anthropology
- C. Social psychology
- D. Political sociology

Answer: A

53. Which of the following is a norm?

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- A. I like to eat ice cream
- C. Eat ice cream with a spoon
- B. Honesty is the best policy
- D. Simple living and high thinking is a great virtue

Answer: D

54. Which of the following does not describe a norm?

- A. It describes a value held by society
- C. It is based on one or more of society's values
- B. It is behaviour that is most often followed
- D. It is society's expectation for right and proper behaviour

Answer: B

55. The concept of role involves

- A. Taking a role voluntarily
- C. Thinking, reflecting and deciding
- B. Being appointed to a role
- D. Performing rights and duties which derive from the function to be performed

Answer: D

56. A group in which one has a "we feeling" is called a

- A. Primary group
- C. Secondary group
- B. Inherited group
- D. Nationality group

Answer: A

57. An individual who tends to withdraw from association with others is called

- A. Hysterical
- C. Poorly socialised
- B. Well socialised
- D. Very suggestible

Answer: D

58. The notion of the "I: me: Generalised other" was developed by

- A. Mead GH
- B. Morton Robert

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C. Thomas William

D. Cooley Charles

Answer: B

59. The notion of in group and out group was first used by

A. Mead

B. Freud

C. Maclver

D. Sumner

Answer: D

60. The rewards and ensure conformity called

A. Laws

B. Sanctions

C. Deviations

D. Ostracism

Answer: B

61. The essence of secondary group experience is

A. Casualness of contact

B. Face-to-face contacts

C. Intimate relationships

D. Consciousness of kind

Answer: A

62. Which of the following is normative integration in a group?

A. Socialisation

B. Directing individual efforts

C. Co-ordination of individual efforts

D. Choosing good leaders for projects

Answer: A

63. Which of the following is the best example of what Cooley referred to as a quasi-primary group?

A. A boy-scout-troupe

B. Columbia university

C. A mother and her child

D. A spontaneous play group

Answer: C

64. A child develops a self-concept when he is able to see himself as an object. He develops a concept of himself as he

- A. Thinks as others do
- B. Reflects on objects that are not present
- C. Responds to the behaviour of his parents
- D. Thinks about himself and his own behaviour

Answer: D

65. Which of the following statements is not true about the members of a social group?

- A. They are involved in close interaction
- B. They are a casual collection of people
- C. They are aware of shared memberships
- D. They have distinct relations with one another

Answer: B

66. The process of acting in awareness of others and adjusting responses to the way others respond is called

- A. Role awareness
- B. Social interaction
- C. Social awareness
- D. Social organisation

Answer: B

67. Which of the following is an example of an aggregate?

- A. Air-line passengers
- B. Tax payers' meeting
- C. Individuals at meetings
- D. A Rotary Club gathering

Answer: A

68. Which of the following is inevitably involved in the exercise of competent authority in any social group?

- A. Superior skill
- B. Superior memory
- C. Superior knowledge
- D. The right to exact obedience

Answer: D

69. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?

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- A. It should have large membership
- B. Its members must be of the same age
- C. Its membership usually must be limited to one sex
- D. Its members must have a high rate of interaction with one another

Answer: D

70. Of the following, the definition of personality is most appropriate, according to the text would be
- A. Qualities of a person
 - B. Popularity with one's peers
 - C. The sum total of observed or observable characteristics of an individual
 - D. The personal qualities which tend to emphasize how different people really are

Answer: D

71. When we try to explain the behaviour of an individual, we find that his social environment is
- A. A sufficient total explanation
 - B. A necessary but not sufficient total explanation
 - C. Both a necessary and sufficient total explanation
 - D. Neither a necessary nor sufficient explanation

Answer: C

72. Socialisation is a process of converting a biological organism into
- A. Social man
 - B. Modern man
 - C. Human being
 - D. Super human being

Answer: A

73. The study of society is nothing but study of
- A. Laws
 - B. Mores
 - C. Folkways
 - D. Conventions

Answer: C

74. The term "oral dependency" means

- A. Unwritten promise
- B. Depending on words
- C. Depending on eating
- D. A stage of child's dependency on mother

Answer: D

75. A role conflict occurs when

- A. The role being played is questioned
- B. The ego occupies two conflicting roles
- C. The roles of two persons different with each other
- D. There is a mental conflict over the choice from a set of roles

Answer: B

76. George Simmel classified human aggregates units

- A. Groups
- B. Societies
- C. Institutions
- D. Communities

Answer: A

77. The essence of secondary group experience is

- A. Face-to-face contacts
- B. Casualness of contacts
- C. Intimate relationships
- D. Consciousness of kind

Answer: B

78. The preferential feeling which individual have for their own group is called

- A. Egoism
- B. Primary
- C. Fraternal
- D. Ethnocentrism

Answer: D

79. A group of individuals having essentially the same social status in a given society is called a

- A. Struggle
- B. Social class
- C. Social group
- D. Secondary group

Answer: B

80. Which one of the following is not strictly speaking, one of Freud's stages of psycho sexual development?

- A. Oral
- B. Phallic
- C. Genital
- D. Oedipal

Answer: D

81. A situation where a student is expected by his parents to study his lessons and is expected by his room-mates to visit a movie- house illustrates

- A. Role conflict
- B. Status conflict
- C. Culture conflict
- D. Primary-secondary group conflict

Answer: A

82. Individual and society are considered as

- A. Contradictory
- B. Supplementary
- C. Complementary
- D. Interdependent

Answer: D

83. Human nature develops in man as a

- A. Citizen of a state
- B. Member of a society
- C. Member of a religion
- D. Member of an organisation

Answer: B

84. Man's behaviour in society is determined mainly by two forces, namely

- A. Physical and social
- B. Formal and informal
- C. Natural and unnatural
- D. Psychological and philosophical

Answer: B

85. Identify a quasi-group among the following,

- A. Mob
- B. Crowd
- C. Trade union
- D. Status groups

Answer: A

86. An individual starts learning from

- A. Childhood
- B. Adulthood
- C. Mother's womb
- D. Adolescence

Answer: C

87. Suggestion is one of the basic principles of

- A. Class
- B. Caste
- C. Socialization
- D. Human behaviour

Answer: C

88. One of the basic principles of socializing individuals is

- A. Caste
- B. Imitation
- C. Religion
- D. Education

Answer: B

89. When the child is able to judge the response of a group as a whole, he is responding to a

- A. "Significant other"
- B. "Particular other"
- C. "Generalised other"
- D. "Insignificant other"

Answer: C

90. Internalization means that the individual

- A. Conforms to group norms
- B. Has standards to judge his own behaviour
- C. Has identity, social location, aspiration and values
- D. Has adopted the norms and values of the group and uses them

Answer: B

91. The concept of the looking-glass self may be summarised as follows

- A. What ego thinks alter is
- B. What ego thinks ego is
- C. What alter thinks ego is
- D. What ego thinks, alter thinks, ego is

Answer: D

92. The process which aims to destroy the opponent is

- A. Conflict
- B. Competition
- C. Co-operation
- D. Accommodation

Answer: A

93. When a group of clans get merged together, then the resultant grouping is called

- A. Gotra
- B. Family
- C. Siblings
- D. Lineage

Answer: D

94. The preferences and aversions amongst the various members of a group is shown by

- A. Sociogram
- B. Social psychology
- C. Interactional analysis
- D. Sociological analysis

Answer: C

95. The technique of measurement of the patterns of social behaviour in a group is known as

- A. Sociometry
- B. Sociogram
- C. Social distance scale
- D. Interactional, analysis

Answer: A



96. "Birds of the same feather flock together" refers to the idea of a socialising process known as

- A. Imitation
- B. Sympathy
- C. Suggestion
- D. Identification

Answer: D

97. The price paid to the Muslim bride is called

- A. Mehar
- B. Dowry
- C. Bride Price
- D. Compensation

Answer: A

98. In early Hindu society, widow remarriage was

- A. Protected
- B. Permitted
- C. Promoted
- D. Prohibited

Answer: B

99. The laws of Muslim marriage are based on

- A. Quran
- B. Muslim law
- C. Indian contract act
- D. Constitution of India

Answer: A

100. Mehar given by husband to the wife immediately after marriage is known as

- A. Meharul Misl
- B. Settled Dower
- C. Muwajjal Mehar
- D. Dower after dissolution of marriage

Answer: C