



SOC401

Quiz for Final-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

Introduction to Cultural Anthropology

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Extracted from VU Tool Kit

Q: Which one of the following represents a cultural boundary?

A. Networks

B. Language

C. Relativity

D. Opportunities

Q: Which type of personality has ambiguous feelings about right and wrong?

A. Inner-directed personality

B. Tradition-oriented personality

C. Other-directed personalities

D. Indigenous personality

Q: What is a key result of globalization for businesses?

A. The need to become more competitive

B. Reduced market opportunities

C. The elimination of trade

D. Decreased competition

Q: Which one of the following types of ideology appears as “neutral” while all others that differ from the norm are often seen as radical?

A. Systematic

B. Epistemological

C. Dominant

D. Influencing

Q: If two cultures are very different in values and norms, diffusion between them is most likely to be:

A. Equal and unaffected

B. Strong in non-material

C. Fast and intense

D. Selective and limited

Q: Which type of culture tends to change more slowly?

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- A. Globalized cultures
- B. Industrialized cultures
- C. Small-scale cultures**
- D. Urban cultures

Q: Societies control the behavior of people by which of the following?

- A. Informal mechanisms
- B. Formal mechanisms
- C. Social mechanisms**
- D. Cultural values

Q: The phrase “necessity is the mother of invention” implies that:

- A. Inventions are usually created on purpose
- B. New ideas are always produced by scientists
- C. Social circumstances often drive innovations**
- D. Inventions generally arise in poor societies

Q: If an anthropologist studies how innovators’ psychological background influences their creativity, they are applying:

- A. Psychological anthropology**
- B. Sociological imagination
- C. Diffusion theory
- D. Anthropological analysis

Q: The theorist whose writings influence conflict theory is:

- A. Emile Durkheim
- B. Max Weber
- C. Karl Marx**
- D. Talcott Parsons

Q: What is a negative effect of globalization on traditional economies?

- A. They struggle to survive**
- B. They become more competitive
- C. They grow at a faster rate

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D. They remain unchanged

Q: Societies which maintain social control through laws and law enforcement agencies fall under:

A. Positive mechanism

B. Informal mechanism

C. Local mechanism

D. Formal mechanism

Q: The existing conditions or circumstances in a society are referred to as:

A. Acculturation

B. Change

C. Coercion

D. Status quo

Q: If a society relies on tribute payments to maintain leadership authority, it is an example of:

A. Feudal system

B. Chiefdom

C. Democracy

D. Market economy

Q: Greek city-states and the Roman Empires are an impressive examples of _____ based political organizations.

A. Chiefdoms

B. Bands

C. State

D. Tribes

Q: Intuits follow which formal mechanism to settle disputes?

A. Song Duets

B. Moots

C. Social Intermediaries

D. Codified Laws

Q: In a chiefdom, what is the primary method of wealth distribution?

A. Direct democracy

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B. Tribute and redistribution

C. Stock market investments

D. Private ownership

Q: Which of the following is one key characteristic of tribes?

A. Advanced economic specialization

B. Lack of formal political offices

C. Permanent ruling class

D. Centralized leadership

Q: When Chinese food is prepared with local spices in another country, it shows that:

A. Cultural modification accompanies diffusion

B. Non-material diffusion is more widely common

C. Diffusion always weakens the donor culture

D. Diffused cultural items remain fully unchanged

Q: The general process of acquiring culture is referred to as:

A. Assimilation

B. Acculturation

C. Relativism

D. Socialization

Q: How did colonial powers alter traditional chiefdoms?

A. They abolished all chiefdoms

B. They reinforced chiefdoms for rule

C. They introduced democracy

D. They merged chiefdoms with tribes

Q: Pizza with chicken tikka topping in Pakistan is an example of:

A. Invention

B. Modification

C. Selectivity

D. Isolation

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Q: Inuit and Kung maintain social control by socialization, lineage obligations and through sanctions these are examples of:

- A. Formal mechanism
- B. General mechanism
- C. Positive mechanism
- D. Informal mechanism**

Q: In acculturation, cultural changes are always accompanied by:

- A. Voluntary and active choices
- B. Cultural and social shifts**
- C. Coercion and force
- D. Economic and social gains

Q: Age organization provides distinct age categories with defined sets of:

- A. Social disorder
- B. Social roles**
- C. Social resources
- D. Social actions

Q: The opposite of change in a society is:

- A. Economic Growth
- B. Status Quo**
- C. Social Revolution
- D. Cultural Adaptation

Q: _____ is a group of people sharing a common symbolic identity, culture, history and religion.

- A. Lineage
- B. Clan
- C. Kinship
- D. Nation**

Q: Some anthropologists believe that child rearing practices are _____ and societies produce personalities according to their requirements.

- A. Adaptive**

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B. Cognitive

C. Innate

D. Natural

Q: Recent research on psychological universals focuses on:

A. Emotional development

B. Cognitive development

C. Physical development

D. Social development

Q: Which political organization best suits a small, mobile group of hunter-gatherers?

A. Chiefdom

B. Band

C. State

D. Tribe

Q: In western societies, _____ is a time of turmoil that helps an individual to prepare himself/herself emotionally for independence.

A. Childhood

B. Adolescence

C. Old age

D. Adulthood

Q: Which of the following is constant in all societies?

A. Isolation

B. Change

C. Tradition

D. Stability

Q: In cross-cultural variations anthropologists look at psychological differences instead of focusing on:

A. Competitiveness

B. Uniqueness

C. Rebelliousness

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D. Sharpness

Q: If a society relies on clan elders for dispute resolution, it is most likely a:

A. Tribe

B. Band

C. Chiefdom

D. State

Q: Cultural Anthropologists reject which of the following because they are based on hasty ethnocentric judgments?

A. Stereotypes

B. Cultural differences

C. Socialization

D. Cultural relativity

Q: Which type of social norms reward people for behaving in socially acceptable ways?

A. Formal negative sanctions

B. Informal negative sanctions

C. Positive social norms

D. Negative social norms

Q: Which one of the following is a reason for opposition to cultural change?

A. Economic efficiency

B. Attraction to new values

C. Fear of losing social status

D. Desire for more resources

Q: The term globalization primarily refers to:

A. The isolation of cultures due to technological development

B. The increased flow of money, goods, and information internationally

C. The expansion of local businesses

D. A movement against modernization

Q: Preponderant influence of authority over others is usually known as:

A. Hegemony

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- B. Ideology
- C. Ethnic view
- D. Policy

Q: What is the term for political leadership where authority is inherited?

- A. Hereditary leadership**
- B. Democratic Leadership
- C. Egalitarianism
- D. Reciprocity

Q: What is the opposite process of urbanization?

- A. The increase in industrialization in urban centers
- B. The transformation of villages into metropolitan cities
- C. The rapid expansion of urban populations
- D. The movement of people from cities to rural areas**

Q: Exploitation of workers by elites reflects the ideas of:

- A. Conflict theory**
- B. Moral economy
- C. Class harmony
- D. Functional theory

Q: “A social class is a group of people who stand in a common relationship to the means of production”. Whose perspective does this definition describe?

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Max Weber
- C. Karl Marx**
- D. Margret Mead

Q: Band and tribal societies maintain social control through all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Lineage obligations
- B. Police departments**
- C. Public opinions
- D. Age organizations

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Q: A business competes internationally by improving its products and marketing. This reflects:

A. Competitiveness

- B. Isolation
- C. Urbanization
- D. Environmental costs

Q: Which of the following concerning the species found in the natural environment?

A. Ecology

- B. Natural science
- C. Environment
- D. Ideology

Q: Which one of the following events in history is often associated with widespread acculturation?

- A. Wars
- B. Agriculture

C. Colonization

- D. Industrialization

Q: The primary reason societies uphold cultural boundaries is:

A. Protection of existing values

- B. Social harmony
- C. Avoiding outside influences
- D. Economic prosperity

Q: Police and elite force are examples of _____.

- A. Moots
- B. Song Duets
- C. Social Intermediaries

D. Law enforcement

Q: A country's economic growth leads to deforestation and loss of biodiversity. This represents:

- A. Economic revamping
- B. Urban migration

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C. Cultural exchange

D. Environmental costs

Q: Which one of the following is a set of ideas proposed by the dominant class of a society to all members of this society?

A. Sociology

B. Psychology

C. Ideology

D. Theology

Q: In which society are decisions often made collectively without centralized leadership?

A. Tribe

B. Chiefdom

C. Kingdom

D. State

Q: Stratification theories are primarily concerned with explaining:

A. Technological change

B. Political systems

C. Wealth inequality

D. Urban growth

Q: Which of the following ways does political organization affect economic systems?

A. Ensures equality

B. Reduces integration

C. Controls distribution

D. No impact on the economy

Q: Dominating the production of a particular product is known as:

A. Coercion

B. Monopoly

C. Oligopoly

D. Hydraulic

Q: Material cultural items more likely to diffuse than non-material ones, because:

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- A. They cannot be modified
- B. They are easier to transport and adopt**
- C. They are permanent in all societies
- D. They have no cultural meaning

Q: Which type of society has the least political integration?

- A. State
- B. Tribe
- C. Chiefdom

D. Band

Q: Social rankings in chiefdoms influence society by:

- A. Promoting full equality.
- B. Determining power and resources.**
- C. Having little impact on leadership.
- D. Removing competition.

Q: Which term describes the process of distributing political roles in a society?

- A. Decentralization
- B. Allocation**
- C. Colonization
- D. Redistribution

Q: Chiefdoms rely on redistribution to:

- A. Demonstrate the power of the ruling class**
- B. Ensure equal wealth distribution
- C. Eliminate economic disparity
- D. Avoid market-based economies

Q: Which of the following theories found that Samoan girls were much less rebellious or emotional turmoil than those in western societies?

- A. Margaret Mead**
- B. Lewis Henry Morgan
- C. Sapir-Whorf

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D. Ferrarro

Q: The philosophy of which of the following mostly concerns itself with reducing the impact of prior ideologies so that science can proceed with its primary task, which is to create knowledge?

A. History

B. Society

C. Economics

D. Science

Q: If inequality causes protests and social unrest, it supports the ideas of:

A. Idealists theorist

B. Conflict theorists

C. Functionalist theorist

D. Interactionist theorist

Q: Which one of the following concept justifies unequal pay for skill?

A. Differential rewards

B. Class struggle

C. Social mobility

D. Economic inequality

Q: Cultural traits that spread from one culture to another are called:

A. Acculturation

B. Diffusion

C. Coercion

D. Change

Q: The theory that views inequality as necessary for social stability is known as:

A. Functionalist theorist

B. Cultural theory

C. Conflict theory

D. Evolution theory

Q: Anthropologists look at which type of differences within and between different cultures?

A. Emotional

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B. Physiological

C. Psychological

D. All of the given options

Q: All of the following are the positive social norms EXCEPT:

A. Punishment

B. Award

C. Praise

D. Medal

Q: _____ organized by the public or private sector, but with a standardized curriculum and professional teaching staff.

A. Groups

B. Formal schools

C. Institutions

D. Informal schools

Q: All of the following are the universal psychological traits EXCEPT:

A. An ability to make binary contrasts

B. Plan for the future

C. Order phenomenon

D. Self-obedience

Q: Functionalists justify inequality because they believe it:

A. It motivates effort

B. It encourages laziness

C. It promotes class wars

D. It creates exclusion

Q: The system of courts which interprets the laws is called as _____.

A. Codified Laws

B. Administrative systems

C. Executive systems

D. Judicial systems

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Q: Which of the following have a well equipped professional army?

- A. Bands
- B. Chiefdom
- C. State**
- D. Tribe

Q: In cultural interrelations, a change in one part of a culture is likely to:

- A. Have no impact on other parts
- B. Bring about changes in other parts**
- C. Lead to complete cultural dissolution
- D. Create confusion only in economic aspects

Q: According to functionalists, rewards must be:

- A. Symbolic
- B. Equal
- C. Incentives**
- D. Temporary

Q: Intensive agriculture, market economies, urbanization, and complex forms of social stratification, all the characteristics are associated with:

- A. Bands
- B. Chiefdoms
- C. States**
- D. Tribes

Q: Primary task of science is to:

- A. Encourage beliefs
- B. Challenge existing belief
- C. Challenge certain experiments
- D. Create knowledge**

Q: If an individual breaks the law, and likely to turn himself for punishment, he possessed which type of personality?

- A. Indigenous personality

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B. Inner-directed personality

C. Tradition-oriented personality

D. Other-directed personalities

Q: The expected ways of behaving are referred to as social _____.

A. Mores

B. Values

C. Norms

D. Folkways

Q: Which of the following statements is true about globalization?

A. It has led to both economic growth and inequality

B. It has stopped the movement of people across borders

C. It has reduced poverty for all countries

D. It has no impact on the environment

Q: What does the term urbanization refer to?

A. The process of people moving from rural areas into cities

B. The decrease in population in rural areas

C. The process of people moving from cities to rural areas

D. The process of cities becoming smaller

Q: Which of the following theory stimulated that states developed as a result of warfare and oppression rather than voluntary self-interest?

A. Nation state formation

B. Coercive Theory of State Formation

C. Hydraulic Theory of State Formation

D. Voluntaristic State Formation

Q: When people are rewarded primarily by popularity rather than skill, this contradicts the ideas of:

A. Functionalism

B. Interactionalism

C. Conflict theory

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D. Evolution theory

Q: Colonial rulers often imposed which form of governance?

A. Kingdom

B. Chiefdoms

C. Bands

D. Tribes

Q: The term used to describe cultural reorganization over a shorter period of time is:

A. Diffusion

B. Change

C. Interrelation

D. Acculturation

Q: Cultural diffusion is considered a two-way process because:

A. Only the recipient culture undergoes change

B. Neither culture experiences any change

C. Both cultures change as a result of exchange

D. Only the donor culture undergoes change

Q: Which type of social norms punishes people for violating the norms?

A. Positive social norms

B. Formal control

C. Negative social norms

D. Informal mechanism

Q: Conflict theory sees upper classes as:

A. Supportive

B. Exploitative

C. Neutral

D. Passive

Q: Which of the following ideology describes the expected roles of men and women in a society?

A. Epistemological ideology

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B. Economic ideology

C. Gender ideology

D. Political ideology

Q: Critics argue globalization increases inequality because:

A. It reduces international trade

B. It creates equal opportunities

C. It eliminates economic competition

D. It benefits wealthy individuals more

Q: What type of economy is usually associated with bands?

A. Market economy

B. Reciprocity-based economy

C. Industrial economy

D. Feudal economy

Q: Which one of the following is the most prominent form of political organization found around the world today?

A. Bands

B. States

C. Tribes

D. Nations

Q: Which one of the following systems have the greatest amount of political integration, specialized political roles and maintain authority on the basis of an ideology?

A. Tribal

B. Chiefdom

C. State

D. Band

Q: Which practice in bands ensures that no single individual accumulates too much power?

A. Redistribution

B. Centralized authority

C. Egalitarian decision-making

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D. Feudalism

Q: Laws are enforceable by _____.

A. Group pressure

B. Threat of punishment

C. Peer pressure

D. Ostracism

Q: Which one of the following represents the significance of feasting in chiefdoms?

A. It is mean of political control and redistribution

B. It is purely a religious ritual

C. It only involves the lower social classes

D. It weakens the authority of the chief

Q: Acculturation occurs due to sustained contact between:

A. Two cultures with equal power dynamics

B. A culture and its natural environment

C. A culture and external influences

D. Two cultures, one dominant and one subordinate

Q: A smartphone designed in the U.S. but modified for Chinese consumers with different apps illustrates which aspect of diffusion?

A. Selectivity

B. Innovation

C. Modification

D. Reciprocity

Q: A system of stratification where positions are partly achieved and social mobility is common is known as:

A. Status

B. Class

C. Slavery

D. Caste

Q: What does "environmental cost" refer to in globalization?

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A. The expansion of forests

B. The negative impact on land, water, and air

C. The rise in global wealth

D. The improvement of ecosystems

Q: Margaret Mead found _____ girls were much less rebellious or emotional turmoil than those in western societies.

A. Samoan

B. Neur

C. Kung

D. Inuit

Q: Who among the following proposed three common types of personalities around the world?

A. David Riesman

B. Margaret Mead

C. Karl Marx

D. Lewis Henry Morgan

Q: The main reason people resist cultural change is:

A. Desire for stability

B. Unpredictable outcomes

C. Lack of resources

D. Fear of the unknown

Q: Which of the following theory focused on the view that small-scale farmers in arid or semi-arid areas also voluntarily merged into larger political entities?

A. Voluntaristic State Formation

B. Social change theory

C. Hydraulic Theory of State Formation

D. Coercive Theory of State Formation

Q: Which of the following can be thought of as a comprehensive vision, as a way of looking at things?

A. Hegemony

B. Policy

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C. Ethnic view

D. Ideology

Q: A _____ ideology is the body of ideals, principles, doctrine, myth or symbols of a social movement, institution, class, or large group that references some political and cultural plan.

A. Political

B. Social

C. Ethnic

D. Economic

Q: A political ideology can be described through all EXCEPT:

A. Social movement

B. The body of principles and doctrine

C. Institution and class

D. Encouragement of beliefs

Q: Which one of the following best differentiates invention from diffusion?

A. Diffusion always takes place deliberately, invention happens accidentally

B. Invention develops within a culture, diffusion comes from outside

C. nvention usually spreads more quickly, diffusion spreads more slowly

D. Diffusion originates within a culture, invention comes from outside

Q: Police department falls under which category:

A. Administrative

B. Judicial

C. Law enforcement

D. Legislative

Q: Which of the following are formal airings of disputes involving kinsmen and friends of litigants and the adjudicating bodies?

A. Song Duets

B. Moots

C. Law enforcement

D. Social Intermediaries

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Q: States began to be formed _____ years ago with the Greek city-states.

A. 4,500

B. 2,500

C. 5,500

D. 3,500

Q: Early research in anthropology was mainly concerned with:

A. Social development

B. Physical development

C. Cognitive development

D. Emotional development

Q: The two principal ways through which cultures change are:

A. Migration and industrialization

B. Invention and diffusion

C. Innovation and globalization

D. Socialization and acculturation

Q: The channeling of water from its natural route for the purposes of agriculture is known as _____.

A. Irrigation

B. Foraging

C. Fishing

D. Small-scale farming

Q: The ideology of _____ liberalization could be seen to particularly promote the interests of the business classes.

A. Political

B. Economic

C. Social

D. Gender

Q: Band and tribal societies maintain social control by which type of mechanisms?

A. Informal

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- B. Social
- C. Formal
- D. All of the given options

Q: The social pattern which contributes to women's economic disadvantage is:

- A. Women in leadership roles
- B. Equal wages across sectors
- C. Occupational segregation**
- D. Increased employment opportunities

Q: A woman is denied a promotion due to gender biases. This reflects:

- A. Economic progress
- B. Gender discrimination**
- C. Social empowerment
- D. Cultural integration

Q: A caste system is based on:

- A. Ascribed status**
- B. Economic status
- C. Equal status
- D. Achieved status

Q: In developing countries, women are getting empowered in social, economic and political spheres due to:

- A. Globalization**
- B. Colonization
- C. Communism
- D. Collectivism

Q: The disempowerment leads to feminization of poverty because it:

- A. Enhances financial independence
- B. Restricts access to economic resources**
- C. Expands job opportunities
- D. Reduces wage disparities

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Q: A company hires only men for leadership positions. This is an example of:

A. Gender equity

B. Occupational segregation

C. Economic mobility

D. Social integration

Q: The gender ideologies persist in many cultures due to:

A. Economic equality

B. Deeply rooted traditions

C. Fair labor practices

D. Gender-neutral policies

Q: The difference between caste and class lies in:

A. Economic size

B. Family ties

C. Mobility level

D. Caste names

Q: In an open class society, a talented poor person can:

A. Change caste

B. Eliminate purity

C. Change class

D. Avoid rituals

Q: What is key effect of the feminization of poverty?

A. More men become unemployed

B. Women and their children face declining health

C. Women gain financial independence

D. Economic disparity between genders decreases

Q: Which of the following phenomena is used in most of the societies to justify the universal male dominance?

A. Gender stratification

B. Gender discrimination

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C. Gender ideology

D. Gender mainstreaming

Q: A country implements policies to reduce gender-based wage gaps. This aims to address:

A. Feminization of poverty

B. Social exclusion

C. Gender ideology

D. Occupational segregation

Q: The belief system that justifies male dominance in society is called:

A. Gender ideology

B. Patriarchal ideology

C. Gender equity

D. Social hierarchy

Q: What best describes inequality in different societies?

A. Cultural values

B. Caste rigidity

C. Ranking variation

D. Economic balance

Q: The sociologist who identified three bases of stratification was:

A. Karl Marx

B. Auguste Comte

C. Emile Durkheim

D. Max Weber

Q: If a society restricts individuals from moving between social classes, it is known as:

A. Rigid system

B. Open system

C. Closed system

D. Flexible system

Q: The occupational segregation affects women because it:

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- A. Eliminates workplace discrimination
- B. Limits their access to high-paying jobs**
- C. Ensures equal job opportunities
- D. Increases their economic independence

Q: The strong caste boundaries in India reflect:

- A. Religious equality
- B. Ritual endogamy**
- C. Class freedom
- D. Social openness

Q: In a class system, individuals attain their social status primarily through:

- A. Choice
- B. Birth
- C. Religion
- D. Wealth**

Q: A ritual performed to preserve caste purity is meant to:

- A. Block outsiders**
- B. Reduce income
- C. Promote class
- D. Allow pollution

Q: A person who holds power without possessing wealth is referred to as:

- A. Automatically rich
- B. Still influential**
- C. Low ranked
- D. Socially equal

Q: The system of ranking people in a hierarchy is called:

- A. Stratification**
- B. Globalization
- C. Urbanization

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D. Assimilation

Q: The term referring to the division of jobs based on gender is:

A. Economic marginalization

B. Occupational segregation

C. Feminization of labor

D. Gender hierarchy

Q: Stratification becomes most visible when we observe unequal access to resources such as:

A. Random grouping

B. Rituals only

C. Tribal behaviour

D. Unequal access

Q: A class system supports meritocracy because:

A. Purity is vital

B. Power is inherited

C. Mobility is allowed

D. Status is fixed

Q: The most extreme form of caste society is found in:

A. Brazil

B. China

C. Japan

D. India

Q: The term describing the increasing number of women in poverty is:

A. Feminization of poverty

B. Wage inequality

C. Gender gap

D. Economic disparity

Compilation

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