



SOC101

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 SOCIOLOGY

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1. Exchange mobility occurs when one person's upward mobility is accompanied by another person's **(Downward Mobility)**.
2. According to **Max Weber's theory of stratification**, what are the three dimensions that contribute to an individual's social class? **(Property, Power, and Prestige)**
3. Who introduced the concept of **Property, Power, and Prestige** in social stratification? **(Max Weber)**
4. According to the conflict perspective on stratification, the concept of **oligarchy** is linked to **(Ruling Elite)**.
5. Personal characteristics do not play any role in structural mobility. **(True)**
6. Criminal acts committed with the assistance of computers or the internet are called **(Cyber Crime)**.
7. What is the last and final step of the criminal justice system? **(Correctional Facility)**
8. Cultural differences are not necessary for modernizing societies. **(False)**
9. In Pakistan, which type of social mobility presents major challenges in meeting income and political standards? **(Upward Mobility)**
10. The crime-fighter image of police work is portrayed by **(Media)**.
11. Police have significant power and authority, including the ability to use force and deprive individuals of liberty. **(True)**
12. Multinational corporations do not play a significant role in global stratification. **(False)**
13. Neocolonialism dominates all of the following fields except **(Religion)**.
14. Among primitive societies, law was enforced through **(Informal Means)**.
15. Among complex societies, law is enforced through **(Formal Means)**.
16. The challenge of _____ mobility is limited access to opportunities, especially for women. **(Social Mobility)**
17. The nature of law in society depends on **(The Type of Society)**.
18. Prisons are supposed to _____ criminals from society. **(Detach)**
19. According to Dependency Theory, poverty can be addressed through **(Radical Political and Economic Reforms)**.
20. According to the Functionalist Perspective, stability is necessary for society. **(True)**
21. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of formal social control? **(To Provide Emotional Support)**
22. The most common punishment for non-serious offenses such as petty property crimes is **(Probation)**.

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23. Which of the following is a cause of crime in Pakistan? **(All of the Given Options – Poverty, Inequality, and Unemployment)**
24. Multinational corporations gain advantages through low taxes in exchange for selling weapons to powerful countries. **(True)**
25. Marriage has a major effect on social standing. **(True)**
26. According to the feminist viewpoint, women are frequently excluded from significant social, economic, and political spheres. **(True)**
27. Which factor is most relevant to social mobility? **(Education)**
28. According to Dependency Theory, Pakistan is losing political _____ because of foreign aid. **(Self-Determination)**
29. Courts in Pakistan are not meant to provide justice. **(False)**
30. According to Max Weber, the three dimensions of social class are **(Property, Power, and Prestige)**.
31. Human Rights Departments work for the protection of human legal rights. **(False)**
32. In which year did Veblen write *The Theory of the Leisure Class*? **(1899)**
33. Drug abuse is an example of which type of crime? **(Victimless Crime)**
34. What is the purpose of prisons in the criminal justice system? **(Rehabilitation, Punishment, and Deterrence – All of the Given Options)**
35. Neocolonialism refers to the _____ of less developed countries by more developed countries. **(Domination)**
36. Recent transformations in social mobility have focused more on **(Women)**.
37. Mental health problems and stress are negative impacts of **(Downward Social Mobility)**.
38. According to Dependency Theory, poverty can be reduced by **(Political and Economic Reforms)**.
39. According to the Functionalist Perspective, stability is necessary for society. **(True)**
40. Which crime against persons is considered the most serious? **(Arson)**
41. According to World Systems Theory, global interconnectedness influences the world's economic and _____ systems. **(Political)**
42. According to Dependency Theory, the best solution to poverty is to **(Challenge Existing Power Structures)**.
43. Challenging power structures aims to create an _____ system in society. **(Equitable)**
44. Who decides the guilt or innocence of individuals? **(Courts)**

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45. A system of classified groups based on wealth, status, and power is called **(Social Stratification)**.
46. Which perspective is most important in determining social mobility? **(Structural Perspective)**
47. According to Karl Marx, capitalists are those who own the **(Means of Production)**.
48. Slavery historically resulted from **(Debt, Criminality, and Military Losses – All of the Given Options)**.
49. Law not only regulates human behavior but also maintains **(Social Order)**.
50. According to Modernization Theory, educational initiatives are vital for Pakistan's development. **(True)**
51. Endogamy is rigidly practiced in the **(Caste System)**.
52. Hierarchical layers of society based on differences in power, wealth, and status are called **(Social Stratification)**.
53. Social mobility describes movement from one social stratum to another over time. **(True)**
54. Arson means intentionally setting someone's property on fire. **(True)**
55. According to Max Weber, property and wealth have a substantial impact on a person's **(Social Position)**.
56. Which theory argues that social stratification is based on race, ethnicity, gender, and other social differences in addition to economic factors? **(Feminist Theory)**
57. Global inequality and poverty can be addressed through **(Systemic Changes)**.
58. Intentionally attacking another person to inflict serious bodily injury is called **(Aggravated Assault)**.
59. Crimes that do not directly harm an individual are called **(Victimless Crimes)**.
60. According to Dependency Theory, Pakistan faces criticism because of **(Foreign Aid)**.
61. According to Dependency Theory, Pakistan is losing **(Political Self-Determination)** because of foreign aid.
62. Which crime is NOT common in Pakistan? **(Racism)**
63. The criminal justice system is not one of the most important formal social control mechanisms. **(False)**
64. Slavery was prevalent in Greece about **(2,500 Years Ago)**.
65. Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore are associated with the **(Functionalist Perspective)**.

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66. Slavery is preserved through **(Coercion)**.
67. Sociologists use short- and long-term mobility patterns to predict a person's **(Social Position)**.
68. Theft of property valued at more than \$100 is called **(Grand Larceny/Grand Theft)**.
69. There are _____ main types of social mobility. **(Three)**
70. The three main types of social mobility are **(Structural Mobility, Exchange Mobility, and Individual Mobility)**.
71. Another classification of social mobility includes **(Upward, Downward, and Intergenerational Mobility)**.
72. Movement from a lower position to a higher position is called **(Upward Social Mobility)**.
73. Movement from a higher position to a lower position is called **(Downward Social Mobility)**.
74. Mobility that compares parents' status with their children's status is called **(Intergenerational Mobility)**.
75. Mobility that compares a person's status at the beginning and end of life is called **(Intragenerational Mobility)**.
76. All religions marginalize lower-caste people. **(False)**
77. In developing countries, concentration of wealth at the top leads to inequality at the bottom. **(True)**
78. Occupational prestige can influence a person's social mobility. **(True)**
79. Formal social control mechanisms are mainly used in **(Complex Societies)**.
80. The major negative impact of downward mobility is **(Psychological/Mental Health Problems)**.
81. Neocolonialism creates global stratification through **(Unequal Trade)**.
82. According to World Systems Theory, political and economic differences are minimized because of **(Interconnectedness)**.
83. Pakistan's legal system consists only of civil law. **(False)**
84. Marginalization mainly brings _____ inequality for women in social and political spheres. **(Religious Inequality)**
85. Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore belonged to the **(Functionalist Perspective)**.
86. Slavery is preserved through **(Coercion)**.
87. Social mobility over short and long periods helps determine a person's **(Social Position)**.

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88. In arranged marriages, _____ of the bride and groom decide the terms of the union. **(Parents)**
89. Which one of the following is the main purpose of marriage in Pakistan? **(To continue the family line)**
90. The most resistant factor to modernization is _____. **(Religion)**
91. Creating a balance between work responsibilities and _____ is known as work-life balance. **(Family demands)**
92. _____ combines conventional medical treatment with evidence-based complementary therapy. **(Evidence-based complementary therapy / Integrative medicine)**
93. In America, what type of social custom establishes boundaries between Black and White Americans when seeking life partners? **(Endogamy)**
94. Which of the following is the most common reason for single-parent households since World War II? **(Divorce)**
95. Which societies consider same-sex relationships to be an individual's freedom of choice? **(European societies)**
96. It is the role of _____ to pass cultural values and traditions to the next generation. **(Family)**
97. Urbanization and _____ have played key roles in the transformation of the traditional family structure. **(Modernization)**
98. Which institution plays a vital role in preserving cultural traditions? **(Family)**
99. Women's education and employment have changed _____ roles over the years. **(Gender roles)**
100. Which of the following is NOT one of the elements of the sick role according to Talcott Parsons? **(Being held responsible for being sick)**
101. Marriage brings about _____ changes in an individual's personality and behavior. **(Significant)**
102. Family is the basis of _____ because it performs crucial tasks in society. **(Social order)**
103. Socioeconomic status impacts health and access to healthcare within the United States. **(True)**
104. Gender roles in Pakistani households are traditional. **(True)**
105. Researchers have discovered that socioeconomic level, age, race, and ethnicity are associated with health. **(True)**
106. Which term refers to the study of the incidence and distribution of health and disease in society? **(Epidemiology)**

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107. Women's entry into the workforce led to an emphasis on two important aspects in society. **(Individualism and Self-reliance)**
108. Marriage is a _____ that involves a legal and religious contract between two individuals. **(Social institution)**
109. Which family system is emerging around the world? **(Nuclear family)**
110. As more married women work, wives exert more influence over their marriages because of _____. **(Financial independence and decision-making power)**
111. According to the functionalist perspective, health and illness play a _____ in society. **(Role)**
112. Family is the basis of _____. **(Social order)**
113. Which norms aggravate domestic violence? **(Cultural norms)**
114. Medicalization refers to the process of turning a non-medical issue into a _____. **(Medical issue)**
115. One of the most enduring issues in the domain of human rights is _____. **(Not audible in the transcript)**
116. Individuals in society interact with others and construct their own social reality. This represents which perspective? **(Social Constructionist Perspective)**
117. In Pakistan, descent patterns are _____. **(Patrilineal)**
118. Domestic violence refers to _____. **(Violence within intimate and family relationships)**
119. Socioeconomic status impacts health and access to healthcare within the United States. **(True)**
120. Which perspective helps us understand the ways illness functions in society? **(Functionalism)**
121. Which of the following is NOT a challenge to balancing family life? **(Gender equality)**
122. Luxury diseases such as cancer are part of the _____ world. **(Developed world)**
123. Which perspective examines the sick role? **(Functionalism)**
124. Which approach combines conventional medical treatments with evidence-based complementary and alternative therapy? **(Integrative approach)**
125. The conflict perspective focuses on people's struggles for the equitable distribution of resources. **(True)**
126. In arranged marriages within Pakistani culture, families exchange gifts and dowry as symbols of mutual respect. **(True)**
127. (Question partly inaudible in the recording.) **(False)**

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128. Which family structure consists of two families merged through remarriage or cohabitation? **(Blended family)**
129. Men have historically avoided household chores and _____ because they are considered women's work. **(Child care)**
130. Which descent family system does not create social boundaries during property transfer? **(Bilineal)**
131. Although marriage and family structures differ from tribe to tribe, family is a universal institution. **(True)**
132. According to Thomson and Hickey, how does wealth influence physical health disparities? **(Wealth leads to better healthcare access and resources)**
133. Which type of family does not include a marriage contract? **(Cohabitation)**
134. To understand how our lives are shaped by _____, we need to study the functioning of health and medicine. **(Social class)**
135. According to the symbolic interactionist perspective, mental health is defined universally regardless of culture. **(False)**
136. According to the conflict perspective, healthcare resources are evenly distributed among the population. **(False)**
137. Blended families struggle to find acceptance in _____. **(Traditional societies)**
138. In industrial societies, the only legally and socially accepted form of marriage is _____. **(Monogamy)**
139. In which areas of Pakistan have divorce rates increased recently? **(Urban areas and better-educated families)**
140. Integrative healthcare combines conventional medicine with unproven alternative therapy. **(False)**
141. Which family system is economically disadvantaged? **(Single-parent family)**
142. Which is NOT a chronic health problem associated with aging? **(Chickenpox)**
143. What is the significance of having sociologists on the staff of medical schools and hospitals? **(Providing medical care)**
144. Domestic violence refers to the physical, emotional, and sexual abuse of one partner by the other in marriage. **(True)**
145. The legal termination of marriage is known as _____. **(Divorce)**
146. Same-sex families are recognized and accepted under Pakistani law. **(False)**
147. Which is an example of medicalization? **(Labeling shyness as Social Anxiety Disorder)**
148. In horticultural societies, women were the primary agricultural producers at a small scale. **(True)**

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149. Matrilineal societies prioritize tracing _____ ancestors. **(Female)**
150. Sociologists have classified _____ types of family violence. **(Three)**
151. The sick role includes liking the role of being sick. **(False)**
152. Single-parent families, childlessness, and new household arrangements result from changes in _____. **(Family structure)**
153. Family as an institution is rare in every society. **(False)**
154. Which is an example of an epidemiological study design? **(Analyzing the health records of a population to identify disease trends)**
155. Which discipline studies the social factors that shape health and medicine? **(Sociology)**
156. When biological parents and a stepparent form a family, it is called a _____. **(Stepfamily)**
157. Criteria for mate selection differ in Muslim and Hindu societies. **(Different)**
158. Integrative healthcare combines conventional treatment with unproven alternative therapy. **(False)**
159. Sociology studies medicine as one of the _____ institutions dealing with sickness and injury. **(Social institutions)**
160. (Question incomplete in the recording.) **(Answer not audible)**
161. What is the primary focus of the conflict perspective in relation to healthcare? **(Global stratification of medical care)**
162. A married couple living with the husband's parents represents which residence pattern? **(Patrilocal)**
163. According to the symbolic interactionist perspective, mental health is subject to _____. **(Cultural definitions and guidelines)**
164. Providing basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter is whose responsibility? **(Family)**
165. Poverty is the main cause of stress in most single-parent households. **(True)**
166. The family is the secondary form of socialization. **(False)**
167. Which families rely less on extended kinship networks? **(Nuclear families)**
168. Cultures around the world have different customs for courtship, dating, and marriage. **(True)**
169. It is important to be aware of _____ biases in the context of marriage and family. **(Ethnocentric biases)**
170. Which statement is true about arranged marriages in Pakistan? **(Families play a significant role in partner selection)**
171. In the _____ selection process, women have limited agency to choose a partner. **(Mate selection process)**

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172. Medicalization is the process of turning medical issues into non-medical matters. **(False)**
173. _____ pattern refers to the way households are organized. **(Family pattern)**
174. Grandparents, aunts, and uncles are examples of _____ family members. **(Extended family)**
175. What is considered the basic unit in Pakistani society? **(Family)**
176. According to which perspective does society develop healthcare systems and rules to control sickness? **(Functionalist perspective)**
177. Which component of health was explicitly mentioned in the 1941 definition of health? **(Social)**
178. Which family structure has the father or oldest male as the head of the household? **(Patriarchal system)**
179. Which social variable is NOT related to life expectancy in the United States? **(Religion)**
180. What is the process in which people choose their life partners called? **(Mate selection)**
181. Which factors influence mate selection? **(All of the given options)**
182. Which perspective explains how illness functions in society? **(Functionalism)**
183. Child custody laws establish the parent or guardian responsible for a child's upbringing. **(True)**
184. Medicalization refers to turning non-medical issues into medical problems. **(The act of turning non-medical issues into medical problems)**
185. Life expectancy and infant mortality rates are influenced by global stratification. **(True)**
186. The incest taboo is a societal convention that _____. **(Bans certain relatives from marrying or having sexual relations)**
187. China introduced a smaller family policy as a measure for national development. **(True)**
188. According to the conflict perspective, which statement is true about resource distribution? **(Elite individuals use resources for their own benefit)**
189. In Pakistan, what factors influence the sick role of individuals? **(Culture and religious beliefs)**
190. A person who violates the rules is called what in sociology? **(Deviant)**
191. In which age group do individuals establish their own sense of identity and autonomy? **(Adolescence)**

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192. Which of the following is a common characteristic of juvenile crime?
(**Criminal activities by young people**)
193. The primary characteristic of informal social control is that it involves _____.
(**Social norms, customs, and peer influence**)
194. Which social institution provides information about social issues and influences public opinion? (**Mass Media**)
195. In the Pakistani context, the "looking-glass self" places a person on the pedestal of social _____. (**Status**)
196. Which age group is also known as the exploratory age group? (**Adolescence**)
197. Which of the following is an example of a violent crime? (**Assault**)
198. The emergence of extremist groups has created what in Pakistan? (**A sense of fear**)
199. The feminist approach raises its voice for _____ empowerment. (**Women's empowerment**)
200. Which of the following is an example of an internal means of social control?
(**Internalized values**)
201. The media can be used as a manipulative tool to change public opinion. (**True**)
202. In Pakistan, during childhood, which type of values are heavily emphasized by traditional families? (**Religious values**)
203. Informal social control is commonly effective in addressing _____.
(**Neighborhood disputes**)
204. The concept of total institutions implies that individuals in such settings have minimal interaction with the broader society. (**True**)
205. Institutions where people become completely involved in institutional activities and are cut off from the outside world are known as _____. (**Total institutions**)
206. According to the conflict perspective, socialization is viewed as a _____ force. (**Negative force**)
207. Transnational adolescence means the independence of a child from the family during post-industrial nations. (**False**)
208. The feminist approach highlights the role of socialization in creating _____ identity. (**Gender identity**)
209. Which agent of socialization provides opportunities for children to interact with others of their own age? (**Peer group**)
210. When children imitate the roles of their parents, it is known as "playing."
(**False**)

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211. In which age group are individuals likely to be less involved in professional activities? **(Old age)**
212. Internal means of social control help promote _____ in society. **(Social cohesion)**
213. According to Freud, what is the main cause behind deviant behavior? **(The unconscious mind)**
214. Which process is considered a means of rehabilitating criminals and promoting the survival of civilization? **(Resocialization)**
215. In socialization, learning morality is viewed as the transmission of values that belong to _____. **(Society/Culture)**
216. What is the primary concern of parents in bad neighborhoods? **(Ensuring safety and protection from violence)**
217. The feminist approach highlights the issues of _____ inequality. **(Gender inequality)**
218. Inner controls refer to _____ qualities and moral values that guide behavior. **(Personal qualities)**
219. In which age group do individuals face pressure to establish their careers? **(Adulthood)**
220. From the perspective of advanced technology, people are electronic robots whose coded behavior can be predicted. **(False)**
221. Social inequality and disorder are undesirable effects of deviance that are disregarded by the functional perspective. **(False)**
222. Lifestyle orientation belongs to familial experience. **(True)**
223. During adolescence, individuals experience _____ in identity while exploring their social roles. **(Variation)**
224. What is the consequence of a lack of socialization in early life? **(Weak self-control)**
225. Why is the concept of internalizing a deviant identity significant in understanding deviance? **(It explains an individual's criminal behavior)**
226. Socialization in the _____ begins with the earliest interactions between parents and infants. **(Family)**
227. Homosexuality is considered _____ behavior in Pakistan due to socio-cultural differences. **(Deviant behavior)**
228. Which of the following is an example of an external means of social control that promotes norm compliance? **(Peer pressure to conform)**
229. The death penalty is an example of which type of punishment? **(Formal punishment/Formal social control)**

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230. Which age group is considered transitional adulthood? **(18–29 years)**
231. The feminist approach teaches individuals to internalize and accept _____ and expectations. **(Gender norms)**
232. Working-class parents give punishment to their children to discipline them. **(True)**
233. Smiles and formal awards represent _____. **(Rewards to acknowledge conformity)**
234. Adolescence is the age of internal turbulence. **(True)**
235. The potential harm of corporate crime is sometimes not taken seriously because victims are often unaware of the harm. **(True)**
236. The functionalist perspective highlights the potential benefits of deviance, such as reinforcing social norms. **(True)**
237. Socialization is essential for developing high levels of self-control, especially in early life. **(True)**
238. What is considered a major reason why many young people become involved in crime in Pakistan? **(Absolute poverty)**
239. Tax evasion by a wealthy executive is an example of _____. **(White-collar crime)**
240. According to the conflict perspective, socialization is viewed as a tool of _____. **(Power)**
241. What is the main criticism of the functionalist perspective regarding deviance? **(It overemphasizes the positive aspects of deviance)**
242. Which perspective downplays the role of socialization as a means of resistance for marginalized groups? **(Functionalist perspective)**
243. In which age group is socialization mainly facilitated by community organizations? **(Adulthood)**
244. The hidden curriculum framework emphasizes issues of _____, racism, and social dynamics. **(Discrimination)**
245. In Pakistan, trendsetters related to _____ are usually the peer group. **(Fashion)**
246. Which age group is considered transitional adulthood? **(18–29 years)**
247. Childhood _____ can have a profound impact on later development, including personality. **(Socialization)**
248. During adolescence, differences in values and beliefs come from different _____. **(All of the above – identities, experiences, and roles)**
249. Most underprivileged children are involved in juvenile delinquency. **(True)**

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250. In which age group do individuals experiment with different identities?
(**Adolescence**)
251. Which of the following is one of the values taught through socialization in Pakistan? (**Work ethics**)
252. Which approach teaches individuals to internalize and accept gender norms and expectations in society? (**Interactionist approach**)
253. The media is a tool of the socialization process. (**True**)
254. Which age group is also known as the exploratory age group? (**Adolescence**)
255. Children who are emotionally attached to their parents are less likely to become involved in criminal activities. This is explained by which theory?
(**Control Theory**)
256. What is the implication of neighborhoods fostering a violent subculture?
(**Greater acceptance of violence**)
257. Money laundering and corruption committed by wealthy individuals are examples of _____. (**White-collar crime**)
258. Which social institution shapes fashion trends, music preferences, attitudes, dating, and relationships? (**Media**)
259. During childhood in Pakistan, which type of values are strongly emphasized by traditional families? (**Religious values**)
260. In which age group do individuals explore new interests and opportunities?
(**Adolescence**)
261. Which agent of socialization provides opportunities for children to interact with others of their own age? (**Peer group**)
262. The feminist approach teaches individuals to internalize and accept _____ and expectations. (**Gender norms**)
263. The purpose of total institutions is to _____ individuals from their previous identity. (**De-socialize**)
264. At what age do most grandparents retire and spend more time with their grandchildren? (**Around 60 years / Old age**)
265. In which age group do individuals commonly experience work-related stress and health issues? (**Middle adulthood**)
266. Religious rituals develop a sense of individual connection to _____ for harmony. (**Community**)
267. Going against the rules of a peer group labels a person as a(n) _____.
(**Outsider**)
268. Which approach teaches individuals to internalize and accept gender norms and expectations? (**Interactionist approach**)

- 269.** According to the conflict perspective, socialization serves as a means of _____ for marginalized groups. **(Agency and resistance)**
- 270.** The standard quality of life is affected by _____ and opportunities. **(Resources)**
- 271.** According to Sutherland's theory, deviant behavior is more likely when individuals frequently interact with _____. **(Deviant peers)**
- 272.** Which type of crime do people fear the most, even though they are less likely to become its victims? **(Violent crime)**

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