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CSS111 - INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY SUMMARY

_____ is the systematic study of the groups and societies in which people live, how social structures and cultures are created and maintained or changed, and how they affect our behaviour.
Sociology

Sociology is the _____ study of the groups and societies in which people live, how social structures and cultures are created and maintained or changed, and how they affect our behaviour.
systematic

_____ is part of the family of social sciences that includes psychology, anthropology, geography, political science and parts of history.
Sociology

All Social Sciences are concerned with human behaviour.
True

All _____ Sciences are concerned with human behaviour.
Social

All _____ are concerned with human behaviour.
Social Sciences

All Social Sciences are concerned with_____.
human behaviour

All Social Sciences are concerned with _____ behaviour.
human

All Social Sciences are concerned with _____behaviour.
Human

_____ Science focuses on a different aspect of behaviour
Social

_____ are most interested in the internal sources of behaviour
Psychologists

Psychologists are most interested in the _____sources of behaviour
internal

_____are interested in the external sources of behaviour
Sociologists

Sociologists are interested in the _____sources of behaviour
External

_____ study the workings of the nervous system and the effects of neurotransmitters, hormones, or stress on individual.
Psychologists

_____ look at the workings of society and the effects that social class, gender roles, age, new technologies, changing attitude towards reckless behaviour, or political revolutions have on people.
Sociologists

_____ focus on personality - on the behaviour and attitudes that are characteristics of person regardless of the situations.
Psychologists

_____ focus on roles -on the behaviour and attitudes that are characteristic of people in a given social position or situation regardless of their individual personalities.
Sociologist

_____shares Sociology's interest in the impact of social structure and culture on behaviour
Anthropology

_____are primarily interested in areas where social structure and culture intersect.
Sociologists

Sociologists are primarily interested in areas where _____and cultures intersect.
social structure

Sociologists are primarily interested in areas where social structure and _____intersect.
Culture

_____ are established patterns of action and thought that organize important social activities -the family, education, religion, the political and economic systems.
Social institutions

_____ was one of the founding fathers of Sociology whose work has been a great influence on the study of Sociology.
Max Weber

In _____ contribution, sociology is a science of social action.
Max Weber

_____ dealt with two types of social solidarity.
Emily Durkheim

_____ meant the moral beliefs and ideas which formed the 'common-sense' underlying social life.
Durkheim
By _____, Durkheim meant the moral beliefs and ideas which formed the 'common-sense' underlying social life.
Solidarity

_____ solidarity (characteristic of pre-industrial societies) was said to be based on agreement and identity between people
Mechanical

The major scientific tools usually being used in sociological research are:

- Survey
- Archival research
- Participant observation

The _____ is a method of systematically collecting data from people about their behaviour, attitudes and beliefs.
Survey

The survey is a method of systematically collecting data from people about their behaviour, attitudes and_____.
Beliefs

Subjects for _____ are carefully selected to represent the group of people about whom the investigator intends to draw conclusions.
Surveys

The questions and results of some comprehensive national _____ are published so that other researchers, not involved in the study can conduct their own analyses of the data.
Surveys

The questions and results of some comprehensive national surveys are published so that other researchers, not involved in the study can conduct their own analyses of the_____.
Data

_____ research in actual fact uses existing records, gathered originally for some other purpose, as data.
Archival

An _____ study might examine census figures; birth records; scores on tests administered in schools, clinics or businesses; criminal records; or personal documents such as diaries or letters.
Archival

The term _____was coined by Eduard Linteman (1924)
participant observer

The term "participant observer" was coined by _____
Eduard Linteman

The term "participant observer" was coined by Eduard Linteman _____
1924

_____ refers to a researcher who interacts with group members for the purpose of studying them.
Participant observer

The social issues in sociology include

- Rape
- Armed Robbery
- Assassination

- AIDS/HIV
- Terrorism
- Prostitution
- War Conflicts
- Area boys' syndrome

_____ regard the family as the cornerstone of society
Sociologists

Sociologists regard the family as the cornerstone of _____
Society

Sociologists regard the _____ as the cornerstone of society
Family

_____ forms the basic unit of social organisation and it is difficult to imagine how human society could function without it.
Family

The _____ has been seen as a universal social institution, an inevitable part of human society.
Family

_____ examined the institution of the family in a wide range of societies.
George Peter Murdock

_____ took a sample of 250 societies ranging from/small hunting and gathering bands to large - scale industrial societies.
Murdock (1949)

George Peter Murdock claimed that some form of family existed in every society and concluded, on the evidence of this sample, that the family is universal.

_____ defines the family as follows: The family is a social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction.
Murdock

The following are the types of family

- Nuclear Family
- Extended Family
- Polygamous Family
- Monogamous Family

_____ is a type of family that have been in existence for a number of years for now.
Extended family

An _____ family consists of two or more nuclear families.
Extended

For example, a man's family (conjugal family) is joined to his father's family through him to form one extended family. Hence, a man and his wife and children together with his father and mother and their other children (if any) form one extended family.

_____ is a type of family practice where a man is married to more than one wife.
Polygamous family

_____ type of family is referred to as one man one wife, that is, a man is said to have only one wife as a legal wife and no other one.
Monogamous family

Every member of a family has some functions to perform in maintaining the unit.
True

The father is seen as the leader who directs the affairs of the unit, but usually takes vital decisions after consultation with the wife and children.

George Peter Murdock gives the universal functions of the family as stated below:

The functions of the family
- Functions for Society
- Functions for Individuals and Society

Murdock argues that the family performs _____ basic functions in all societies
four

_____ argues that the family performs four basic functions in all societies
Murdock

The family's functions for society are inseparable from its functions for its individual members.
True

_____ is probably best regarded as an anticipatory provision for the needs of the mother-child unity which we regard as the basic unit of the kingship system.
Marriage

_____ is traditionally conceived to be legally recognised relationship, between an adult mate and female, that carries certain rights and obligations.
Marriage

The two types of marriage are _____and polygamy
Monogamy

The two types of marriage are monogamy and _____
Polygamy

_____ norms restrict the individual to one spouse at a time.
Monogamous

_____ norms permit plural marriage and take the form either of polygamy (one husband and two or more wives) or of polyandry (one wife and two or more husbands).
Polygamous

_____ is one in which there are both plural wives and husbands in the marital unit.
Group marriage

Monogamy is permitted in all societies
True

_____ is a legally recognised relationship between an adult male and female, that carries certain rights and obligations.
Marriage

_____ is the ways of life of the members of a society or groups within a society.
Culture

A_____ is simply a collection of individual person.
Society

_____ refers to shared, consensual and learned pattern of behaviour.
Culture

_____ is the embodiment of the people
Culture

Norms, values, beliefs and technology are the elements of _____
Culture

FRSC stands for_____
Federal Road Safety Corps

Culture is made up of different elements which include: norms, values, beliefs and_____
technology

_____ are rules that govern behaviour, expectations we hold for how to behave in a given situation.
Norms

_____ are often associated with religion.
Beliefs

_____ refer to those things that we hold to be true.
Beliefs

Beliefs and values blend together.
True

Our national ideologies are also beliefs.
True

_____ are the material good of the culture
Technology

The following are the importance of culture:

- sets behaviour standards for a given setting
- defines the structure of relationships
- defines importance of setting, relationship, things (valves)
- defines who we are and what we hold to be true (beliefs)

Culture refers to the _____ of the members of a society
ways of life

_____ has been referred to as shared, consensual and learned pattern of behaviour.
Culture

_____ refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons.
Socialization

_____ includes only those which occur through learning.
Socialization

_____ includes learning the folksways and customs of one's society and regional groups and the religious beliefs and moral values of one's society and family.
Socialization

_____ into society involves being socialised into various subgroups within the society (e.g. the family, school, peer group association, work place, etc).
Socialization

_____ is an interactional process in which an individual's behaviour and attitude are modified to conform with the members' expectation of the groups to which he or she belongs.
Socialisation

The following are agents of socialisation:

- Family

- Peer and own preferences
- Television and Mass Media
- Schools

_____ is usually generated by a group's spoken or unspoken norms.
Conformity

_____ occurs as a result of real or imagined, though unspoken, group pressure.
Conformity

_____ is defined as behaviour which follows the established norms of a group or society.
Conformity

The following are factors that influence conformity

- ambiguity of the situation
- unanimity and size of the majority
- personal characteristics
- familiarity with the task

_____ is seen as non-conformity to a given norm, or set of norms, which are accepted by a significant number of people in community or society.
Deviance

_____ is defined thus a as behaviour that violates important norms of the group (or society)
Deviance

_____ is defined as the behaviour must occur frequently
Deviance

_____ defines the cause of deviant or delinquent behaviour in the pattern of associations that we have.
Differential association

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_____ occurs in response to the commission of deviant acts and is influential in how those acts and the actors are seen by others.
Labelling

_____ is the process of labelling someone as deviant, criminal, or whatever the acts that follows from the secondary deviance.
Labelling

_____ is the ability to ensure compliance despite resistance from the individual involved.
Power

_____ is the ability to compel or influence others to do what they would otherwise not do.
Power

A _____ who has power can impose his will on others.
person

A person who has power can _____his will on others.
impose

A person who has _____ can impose his will on others.
Power

Power is exercised in all human relationship.
True

Power is a key aspect of any _____ post and springs from a variety of sources.
Managerial

_____ describes power as "(the) capability of exercising influence over the attitudes and or behaviour of other individuals or group".
Legge (1973)

Power does not necessarily rely either on formal _____
authority

Power does not necessarily rely either on _____ authority
formal

Power does not necessarily rely either on formal _____
Authority

Power does not necessarily rely either on formal authority
True

A _____ may be defined as: 'the set of expectations held by the individuals concerned and those about them concerning how a job or task is to be performed.'
Role

A role needs to be distinguished from a position, or job, which is primarily a statement of duties an individual has been allocated.

_____ is the capability of using physical force to achieve influence.
Physical Power

_____ is the possession of valued resources
Resource Power

_____ is this is the power of office or position
Position Power

_____ refers to the rights written into the particular position
Position Power

Position power relies closely on _____ power.
resource

Position power relies closely on resource power.
True

_____ arises from the possession of acknowledged expertise.
Expert Power

Expert Power arises from the possession of _____ expertise.
Acknowledged

_____ is the power of personality (charisma).
Personal Power

Personal Power is the power of _____

Personality (charisma)

_____ is the power to stop things happening
Negative Power

According to Legge (1978), _____ is the capability of exercising influence over the attitudes and/or behaviour of other individuals or groups.
Power

_____ depends on agreement that certain uses of power are valid and justified.
Authority

_____ has been identified as meaning legitimate use of power.
Authority

Authority has been identified as meaning _____ use of power.
Legitimate

_____ is depended on agreement that certain uses of power are valid and justified.
Authority

Max Weber (1946) identified three main sources of political legitimacy:

- Traditional
- Charismatic
- Rational-legal authority

_____ authority is based on customs handed down through the generations.
Traditional

Traditional authority is based on _____ handed down through the generations.
customs

_____ authority is based on special personal qualities.
Charismatic

Charismatic authority is based on special personal_____.

qualities

_____ leaders have no traditional or legal claim to power

Charismatic

Charismatic leaders have no traditional or legal claim to _____

Power

_____authority is derived from a formal system of rules or laws that specify who has the right to make which decisions and under what conditions.

Rational-legal

_____ is a vital element in the social relationships of groups at work.

Leadership

_____ is a dynamic process in which people come together to pursue changes

Leadership

_____ is a dynamic process at work in a group whereby one individual over a particular period of time, and in a particular organisational context, influences the other group members to commit themselves freely to the achievement of group tasks or goals.

Leadership

Social organization has been considered by social scientists as indicating an organization in which individuals and relationships are ordered with reference to the goals of the society concerned.

There are _____ levels of social organization

Three

There are three levels of social, namely: inter-personal level, group level and the total level of the society.

The inter-personal level usually occurs between persons, it is the most elementary form of social organization.

The group level of social organization relates to a large number of people whose interests vary.

The third and highest level of social organization, total level of the society, is made up of both interpersonal and inter-group relations. The inter-play between various groups is part of the organization at the societal level.

Schein (1965) defines a _____as any number of people who interact with one another, are psychologically aware of one another and perceive themselves to a group.
Group

A _____ can be seen as self-managing unit.
Group

A group can be seen as _____ unit.
self-managing

The development of a group as having four stages:

- Forming
- Storming
- Norming
- Performing

_____ is the stage when the group first comes together.
Forming

In _____ stage, factions form, personalities clash, no one concedes a single point without first fighting tooth and nail.
Storming

At _____stage the sub-groups begin to recognise the merits of working together and the in-fighting subsides.
Norming

_____ is the culmination, when the group has settled on a system which allows free and frank exchange of views and a high degree of support by the group for each other and its own decisions.
Performing

Formal' or official groups are groups forming a pair of the organizational structure, established by management to see to the smooth running of the organization.

People in a _____ group are in face-to-face relationship

Primary

According to Adair (1986), a team is more than just a group with a common aim.

A_____ is a group in which the contributions of individuals are seen as complementary.
Team

_____ (i.e. working together) is the keynote of a team activity.
Collaboration

Social differentiation can be expressed as meaning the divisions of every human society into distinctive social roles and functions, based upon both inherited and acquired differences.

Social differentiation is easily noticed in every human society.
True
_____ is one of the ways in which human societies distribute their members in the available social positions.
Ranking

_____ is defined as a set of beliefs, symbols, and practices (for example, rituals), which is based on the idea of the sacred, and which unites believers into a socio-religious community.
Religion

The elements of religion include

- Beliefs
- Rituals
- Subjective Experience
- Community

The types of Religious include

- Established Church
- Sect
- Denomination
- Cult

_____ refers to a religious organisation that claims unique legitimacy and has a positive relationship to society.
Established church

An _____is the official religion of its society.
established church

_____ endorses existing political and economic institutions and is, in turn, endorsed by the state.
Established church

An established church is the official _____ of its society.
Religion

A _____ is a religious organisation that asserts its unique legitimacy but stands apart from society.
Sect

A _____ is also known to accept the legitimacy of other religions.
Denomination

A _____ is a religious organisation that accepts the legitimacy of other religious but has a negative relationship to society.
Cult

_____ is defined as the "interactions and relationships' that exists between/or among people in everyday life.
Social interaction

_____ stress the role of language and other symbols (such as fashion) in the social construction of identity and in the structure of relationships.
Symbolic interaction

A _____ is our sense of who and what we are.
social identity

_____ are the tools that are necessary in order to have positive social interactions.
Social skills

_____ is a very general term referring to a hierarchy of inequality.
Stratification

Stratification is a very general term referring to a _____ of inequality.
hierarchy

Stratification is a very general term referring to a hierarchy of_____.
Inequality

_____ is defined as the unequal distribution of attributes, qualities, or possessions among members of a society that at usually regarded within that society as desirable and valuable.
Social stratification

_____ refers to the relative amount of money, wealth and other economic goods that a person or social group possesses.
Class

_____ refers to the relative degree of prestige and privilege that a person or social group can successfully claim from other members of the society.
Status

_____ refers to the ability of ensuring compliance among members of a group.
Power

A system in which social ranks categories of people in a hierarchy is called_____
social mobility

In sociology, the following types of social mobility have been identified:

- individual mobility
- group mobility
- career mobility
- generational mobility
- vertical mobility
- horizontal mobility

_____ refers to the movement of individuals from one social class to another.
Individual Mobility

_____ entails the changes in the social status of an individual.
Career Mobility

_____ refers to movement either upward or downwards across various strata.
Vertical Mobility

The six main forms of collective behaviour include:

- panics
- crowds
- fashions
- rumours
- social
- movements
- public opinion

_____ refers to the (more or less) organised effort of a large number of people to produce some social change.
Social Movement

_____ is seen as a great though brief enthusiasm among a relatively large number of people for a particular innovation.
Fashion

_____ refers to the aggregate views of the people on a particular public issue or government policy at a given period.
Public opinion

_____ refers to an unverified story that is spread from one person to another.
Rumours

The contagious elements in collective madness are fear or anxiety, rather than anger and frustration, the result is called_____.
mass hysteria

_____ can be defined as the aggregate views of the people on a particular public issue or government policy at a given period.
Public opinion

_____ indicates that public opinion can be formed at meeting in which ideas on matters of public importance are expressed and discussed.
Symposia and Lecturers

A _____ is a government's agency which is meant to inform the public on the activities of government.
bureau of information

_____ are another strategy of forming public opinion.
Elections

The following are the importance of public opinion:

- Measuring the popularity of the government
- Formulation of government policies is made easy
- A means of decision-making
- A means of checking the excesses of government

Public opinion can be measured with the following:

- Through referendum
- Through elections
- Through opinion polls
- Through meeting the people

A _____ is a direct vote through which all the people in a society declare their position on any particular issue.
Referendum

Wilmot (1985: 174) sees social change as "the alteration in the sources or organization of society or its component parts overtime."

MacGee etal (1977: 589) refer to social change as the transformation in patterns of social organisation or activity.

Social change can be as a result of the following:

- Discovering
- Education

_____ defined discovery as an addition to knowledge.
Parsons (1951)

_____refers to such matters as the discovery of new astral bodies, new elements and new treatment for disease
Discovery

The systematic study of the groups and societies in which people live, how social structures and cultures are created and maintained or changed, and how they affect our behaviour is_____
Sociology

Sociology as a discipline belongs to _____ sciences
Social

_____ studies the working of the nervous system and the effects of neurotransmitters
Neurotransmissions

_____ Focus on personality -on the behaviour and attitudes that are characteristics of person regardless of the situations
Psychologists

_____ shares Sociology's interest in the impact of social structure and culture on behaviour
Anthropology

_____ usually study non-western societies, preliterate societies, local communities, or small groups
Anthropologists

_____ Study communities and small groups, but they also examine modem industrial societies and large-scale
Sociologists

Where social structure and culture intersect are primarily the interested areas of the _____
Sociologists

The method in sociology by which data is systematically collected from people about their behaviour, attitudes and beliefs is _____
survey

The term _____ was coined by Eduard Linteman.
participant observer

The term participant observer was coined by _____
Eduard Linteman

_____ refers to a researcher who interacts with group members for the purpose of studying them.
Participant observer

Rape is one of the _____ issues that are of great interest to the sociologists
Social

Discovery is a source of _____ change
Social

Invention is a source of _____ change
Social

Invention is of _____ types
Two

The _____ interactionists stress the role of language and symbols like fashion in the social construct of identity and in the structure of relationship
Symbolic

_____ defined religion by reference to the sacred rather than to a belief in a god, because it makes social comparison possible
Sociologists

The traditional society saw _____ as an authority in all areas of social life
Religion

_____ are groups forming a pair of the organisational structure, established by management to see to the smooth running of the organisation
formal groups

In _____ society conflicts are settled in courts run by legal experts
Modern

_____ dynamic involves in-group/out-group relationship
Group

A religious organisation that accepts the legitimacy of other religious but has a negative relationship to society is _____
Cult

A set of beliefs, symbols, and practices which is based on the idea of the sacred, and unites believers into socio-religion community is called _____
Religion

Another name for informal groups is _____
unofficial groups

_____ are less exclusive than sects
Denomination

Adair (1986), defined a _____ is more than just a group with a common aim
Team

_____ has been stripped of many of its former functions in modern society and it's now competed with other institutions of authority
Religion

The interactions and relationships that exists between/or among people in everyday life is called _____
social interaction

A _____ usually claims to have a monopoly over the route to salvation
Sect

The study of coordinated and organised social movement is_____
collective behaviour

The spontaneous eruption of common behavioural pattern is _____
collective behaviour

There are _____ main forms of collective behaviour
Six

The ability of ensuring compliance among members of a group is referred to as _____
Power

The unequal distribution of attributes, qualities, or possessions among members of a society that at usually regarded within that society as desirable and valuable is said to be_____

social stratification

Demotion from one level in a place of work is synonymous with _____ mobility
social stratification

Movement in the same strata is _____ mobility
Horizontal

Guatava LeBon is called the grandfather of _____ behaviour theory
Collective

_____ Darwin traced the origin of humanity back to the animal kingdom
Charles

_____ Freud explored the unconscious levels of the mind
Sigmund

_____ Behaviour deals with the ways which collective behaviour emerges as responses to problematic circumstances and situation
Collective

The organised effort of a large number of people to produce some social change is referred to as _____
social movement

Social movement resemble _____ behaviour
Collective

A great brief enthusiasm among a relatively large number of people for a particular innovation is referred to as _____
Fashion

_____ tend to be ephemeral since their novelty wears off quickly.
Fashion

Unverified story spread from one to another is termed to be _____
Rumours

_____was one of the founding fathers of Sociology whose work has been a great influence on the study of Sociology
Max Weber

_____ is one that demonstrates strong bonds of loyalty within its membership and strict adherence to the established norms of the group
cohesive group

_____ is recognized as any set of institutionalised belief and practices that with the ultimate meaning of life
Religion

The most important studies of every day social behaviour come from _____
Collective

_____ expectation set the stage for interaction
Social

Our sense of whom and what we are is referred to as _____ social identity
social identity

The term referring to a hierarchy of inequality is called _____
Stratification

_____ refers to the relative degree of prestige and privilege that a person or social group can successfully claim from other members of the society
Status

The persistent social fact in the modern societies is _____
social stratification

Vilfredo Pareto proposed the circulation of _____
Elites

There are _____ ways that the sociologists viewed mass departures from social expectations and normative behaviours
Two

_____ theory sees collective behaviour as the result of rational decision on the part of collectivities
collective-action

_____ is the aggregate views of the people on a particular public issue or government policy at a given period
Public opinion

_____ formation tends to happen whenever a public is identified
Opinion

_____ indicates that public opinion can be formed at meetings in which idea on matters of public importance are expressed and discussed
Symposia

_____ is a government agency which is meant to inform the public on the activites of the government
bureau of information

Election is another strategy of forming _____
public opinion

The formation of government policies is made easy through _____
public opinion

Government takes the views of _____ into consideration while formulation its policies
People

A direct vote through which all the people in a society declare their position on any particular issue is _____
Referendum

The result of _____ could be used to know how popular or unpopular a government and its policies are
Election

People are made to participate in decision making process through their _____ on certain issues
Opinion

People can express their view through radio, newspapers and television. This is called _____
Mass media

_____ is referred to technique of measuring the acceptability or non-acceptability of any government proposal
Referendum

_____ is one of the central problems of sociology
social change

_____ is a means of checking government excesses.
Public Opinion

Wilmot (1985) defines _____ as the alteration in the sources or organization of society or its component parts overtime
social change

MacGee et. Al. (1977: 589) refers to _____ as the transformation in patterns of social organisation or activity
social change

Parsons (1951) defined _____ as an addition to knowledge
Discovery

Sociologists are not interested in understanding why people change from a particular way to the other especially in this modern era
True

field of sociology is very much concern with _____
people's actions

The following are social sciences except _____
philosophy

_____is true to state that all social sciences are concerned with human behaviour
True

All social sciences differs in approach, assumption and methods from one another
True

Sociologists look at the workings of the _____ and the effects that _____, _____, _____ etc have on people
economic system, social class, gender role, political revolution

_____ shares the sociologists interest in the impact of social structure and culture on behaviour
structural sociology

Some of the founding fathers of sociology are _____ and _____
Max Weber, August Compte

The act of socialising into various sub-groups within the society is _____
socialization

In _____ as the agent of socialization, parents are the most socializing agents for the child at the very early state of their development
family

Behaviour which follows the established norms of a group or society is _____
culture

_____ can be said to occur as a result of real or imagined, though unspoken, group pressure
Culture

In_____ as the agent of socialisation the child begins to learn new things which he might not have learnt from his parents and siblings
family

Socialisation is an interactional process in which an individual's behaviour and attitude are modified to conform with the members' expectation of the groups to which he or she belongs
True

The function of_____ is to secure entrance into and acceptance by his society and its sub- groups
socialization

A _____ can be simply put as a collection of individual person
group

_____ is where one is a father or mother, or husband or wife
Conjugal family

An _____ might examine census figures; birth records; scores on tests administered in schools, clinics or businesses; criminal records; or personal documents such as diaries or letters
archival study

_____ is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred
Culture

_____ is said to be the embodiment of the people, things they share and do together
Culture

Norms, values, beliefs, technology, are elements of _____
globalization

_____ is one of the thing that can be said to influence our behaviours
Food

National ideology are also _____
political ideology

_____ claimed that some form of family existed in every society and concluded, on the evidence of this sample, that the family is universal
August Compete

Nuclear family is also known as _____
elementary family

Beliefs are often associated with _____
religion

The shared, consensual and learned pattern of behaviour can be referred to as _____
culture

The programming language that is said to be making all of the things done on the computer to work are the _____
brands

Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred_____
plural norms

The gun powder was known to the _____ for centuries
Chinese

_____ consists of two or more nuclear families
Extended family

_____ refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons
Modernization

_____ refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons
Behavioural change

Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred_____
Sociology

The process by which different individuals are prepared to play many different and varied roles and interact in such a way that the interrelated individuals and groups can functions as a whole -as a society is _____
culture

_____ and the child's siblings form the only significant group on whom the child depends physically and psychologically
Parents

The behaviour that does not conform to a given norm, or set of norms which are acceptable by a significant number of people in the society is _____ behaviour
Software

The _____ element of culture means simply that many share it and agree to its meaning and importance
Deviance

XYZ chromosomal difference explains _____ based violence
Genetic

_____ Theory defines the cause of deviant or delinquent behaviour in the pattern of associations that we have
differential association

A man is said to have only one wife as a legal wife in _____

monogamous family

Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred
True

Weak self-esteem, inability to control temper, rage and so on are the _____ based theories of deviance
personality

Polyandry form of marriage consists of _____
one wife and two or more husbands

The importance of culture is _____, _____
sets of behaviours standards for a given setting, defines the structure of relationships

_____ can be generated by a group's spoken or unspoken norms
conformity

The following except one are the social perspectives on deviance except _____
psychological differences

A type of family practice where a man is married to more than one wife is referred to as _____
polygamous family

_____ is refers to things that will hold to be true
Beliefs

_____ occurs in response to the commission of deviant acts and is influential in how those acts and the actors are seen by others
secondary deviance

_____ is the area around us that we consider to be an extension of our body or selves
atmospheric space

_____ is defined as behaviour that violates important norms of the group of society
Deviance

The believe by the fundamental Christians that the world was created in 7 days and that it was created by God. Can be said to be a _____
belief

_____Is true to state that all social sciences are concerned with human behaviour
True

All social sciences differs in approach, assumption and methods from one another
True

Monogamous norms of marriage encourage individual to have more than one spouse at a time
True

Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred
Sub cultural perspective.

One of the better ways of maintaining order and conformity is when each of us is our own police
True

The concept of family refers to different levels of social organisation in different cultures
True

Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred
True

_____ is regarded as one's own internal policeman
Conscience

Effectiveness of control is greatly lessened and armed conflict break out as soon as groups begin to see the application of force as _____ or _____.
illegal, excessive

Direct or external controls are the forces that can be brought to bear upon the people and it is commonly exercise by the _____

state

The family performs four basic functions in all societies, which he terms the sexual, reproductive, economic and educational
False

_____ Controls often rest upon people's fear of loss of income, position, or other material objects that we have accumulated
direct, external

Internal control of _____ and our attachments to groups are some of the notable social factors that contribute to conformity and social control
conscience

Ability to ensure compliance despite resistance from the individual is called _____
power

_____ is said to be rules that govern behaviour, expectations we hold for how to behave in a given situation
Norms

_____ has been identified as the legitimate use of power
Authority

One of the legitimate functions of _____ institution is to legitimise the ways in which power is exercised in a society
Political

Max Weber (1946), identified _____ main sources of political legitimacy
three

_____ Authority is based on custom handed down through the generations
Traditional

_____ Authority is based on special personal qualities
Charismatic

Culture is made up the followings except_____
society

The under listed are sources of socialization with the exception _____

market

People conform to norms because _____
norms provide guides to what is right and wrong

Which of these is not a perspective of deviance?
Geographical perspective

Sociology is like every other social science such as_____
Political science

Sociology is the systematic study of_____
Group and society

_____ is the systematic study of the groups and societies
sociology

Sociology is part of the family of_____
Social science

Which of these scholars is not among the founding father of sociology?
Emile Durkheim

The scope of the study of sociology is _____
Extremely wide

Sociologists uses _____
Methods

One of the major scientific tools used for sociological research is_____
Survey

Survey is a method of _____
data collection

Interview is a _____method of data collection
Qualitative

Participant observation is a system of _____
data collection

The term "participant observer" was coined by _____

Eduard **Linteman**

Which of these is not a social issue in Sociology
Terrorism

Sociology was eveloped as a result of attempts to understand the far-reaching changes.
true

_____ focus on how society influences human behaviour and vice-versa.
Sociology

Sociology is not necessary in the study of human society.
False

Many Sociologists have regarded the family as _____
the cornerstone of society

Family is not universal.
False

Family lives together.
True

There is only one type of family.
False

Nuclear Family is a family of a man and _____ wive(s).
1

What name is given to a family that consists of a man and his wife, children, father and mother and their other children?
Extended **family**

Sexual function does not help to stabilize society.
False

Monogamous is a type of marriage.
True

Culture refers to shared, consensual and learned patterns of _____
Behaviour

Culture is the embodiment of _____
People

Beliefs is associated with _____
Religion

Culture is made up of different_____
Element

The followings are element of culture except _____
Education

_____ are rules that govern behaviour
Norms

There are only two means of socialization.
False

Which of these that is the first means of socialization?
Family

_____is an interactional process
Socialisation

Which is the last agent of socialization?
Work place

Behaviour that violates important norms of the group is known as _____
deviance

A person who refused to conform to the norms of a society is a _____
deviant

The deviance is considered serious if the rule being violated is _____
important

How many perspective of deviance do we have in this course?
3

Who is the profounder of biological perspective of deviance?
Lambroso

Labelling occurs in response to the commission of deviant acts.
True

The first time one commit a deviant act is known as _____
primary **deviant**

The legitimate use of power is defined as _____
authority

How many sources of political legitimacy as stated by Weber?
3

Which of these is part of legitimate authority?
Charisma

Crime and deviance are the same, how true is this statement?
False

Sociology, like any other social science, has_____ definitions
many

Sociology is the systematic study of the groups and_____
societies

Sociology is part of the family of_____
Social **sciences**

All Social Sciences are concerned with Human _____
behaviour

Each social Science focuses on a different aspect of_____
behaviour

_____ are mostly interested in the internal sources of behaviour
Psychologists

Psychologists study the workings of the _____ system
nervous

Sociologists look at the workings of _____

society

Anthropology shares Sociology's interest in the impact of social structure and _____
culture

Economists and political scientists single out particular kinds of _____ activity
Social

An image formed from the interaction of an object and light and recorded by a camera is known as_____
Photograph

_____ are primarily interested in areas where social structure and culture intersect.
Sociologists

Max Weber was one of the founding fathers of _____
Sociology

The work of Max Weber has a great influence on the study of _____
sociology

To Weber, action has to do with all _____
human **behaviours**

One of the early Sociologists discussed in this course is Emily _____
Durkheim

According to Durkheim moral beliefs and ideas which formed the 'common-sense' is called _____
solidarity

Mechanical solidarity is one of the characteristics of _____ societies.
pre-industrial

Organic solidarity was derived from agreement to _____
tolerate

In understanding human behaviour, Sociologists use _____
methods

The term "participant observer" was coined by Eduard Linteman in the year _____
1924

Participant observation is a methods of _____
Data collection

_____ forms the basic unit of social organization
family

Human society will not exist without _____
family

Family has been seen as a universal_____ institution
social

According to Peter Maduck, the family is_____
universal

For a group to be called family, at least two adults must conduct a _____ relationship
sexual

In Euro-American societies, a _____consists of a man his wife and children
family

A Family that consists of a man, his wife and children is called _____ family
Nuclear

An extended family consists of two or more _____ families
Nuclear

A man and his wife and children together with his father and mother and their other children form _____ family
extended

Every member of a family has some _____ in maintaining the unit
Function to perform

Peter Murdock argues that the family performs _____ major functions

four

_____ is traditionally conceived to be legally recognised as the relationship between adult male and female
Marriage

Monogamy and Polygamy are the two types of _____
marriage

_____ system of marriage permits plural marriage.
Polygamous

Society is simply a collection of individual person.
True

Culture refers to _____ consensual and learned pattern of behaviour
shared

Rules that govern behaviour, expectations is known as_____
norms

Beliefs are often associated with _____
religion

Socialization into society involves being socialised into various _____
subgroups

Behaviour which follows the established norms of a group or society is called _____
conformity

_____ is defined as violation of norms and values
Deviance

Law makers and _____ define an act as a deviance
opinion **leaders**

For one to be called a deviant he must have violated an important rule or _____
norm

Labelling happen after _____

deviance

First time committer of deviant act is called_____ deviant
Primary

_____ is the ability to influence decision of one another against his wish
Power

Unconfirmed/unconvicted misdemeanour ascribed deviant is a result of _____
Labelling

All social sciences focus on different aspects of human behaviour
True

How many ways of viewing mass departures is there in sociology?
2

How many founding fathers are discussed in this course?
2

Comte devided societal development into how many stages?
3

Which is the central problem of sociology?
Change

How many sources of opinion formations are discussed in this course?
4

Pressure Groups and Political Parties help in which ways?
Public policies

How can government assess the acceptance of its policy?
Compliance

Formulation of government policies is made easy through?
Public opinion

Public opinion is important in assessing government policy true or false?
True

The concept of Sociology was derived from two_____ words socius and logus
Latin

The birth of Sociology was not attributed to_____ revolution
Cultural

Sociology is a science which studies man in his_____ and_____ contexts
Social and cultural

Answers to the mysteries of life are found in Peoples _____ system
Belief

_____ is the discipline which studies human kind in all times and places
Anthropology

Research based on previous studies are called_____
Archival research

The main distinction between man and the lower animals is the_____ ability
Language

The knowledge of Sociology is important for all professions because the society provides them with_____
Meaning and value

The concept of participant observation was coined by_____
Eduard Linteman

The concept of natal family refers to_____
A family where one was born

Herbert Spencer originated the concept of _____
Survival of the fittest

A conjugal family is also known as_____
A family of procreation

Sociology studies_____
group and society

The scope of sociology is_____

Extremely wide

_____ are used in sociology
Method

_____ is a systematic study of human society
Sociology

_____ is a method of data collection
Survey

Violation of norms and values is called_____
Deviance

_____ is the last means of socialization
Organization

There are_____ types of marriage
4

_____ is the systematic study of the groups and societies in which people live
Sociology

Sociology is part of the family of_____
Social sciences

The word “socio” is a_____ word
Latin

The word “logy” is a_____ word
Greek

The word “socio” means_____
Society

The word “logy” means_____
Science

_____ look at the nature of social action itself
Sociologists

The word sociology is the combinations of_____ words

Two

_____is the father of sociology
August Comte

Max Weber was one of the _____ of sociology
Founding father

To Max Weber sociology is a_____ of social action
Science

To Max all action has to do with_____
Human behaviour

Emile Durkheim is one of the _____ Sociologists
Early

Emile Durkheim dealt with_____ of social solidarity
two types

By 'Solidarity' Durkheim means_____ and integration
Social cohesion

According to Durkheim pre-industrial societies is characterised by----
mechanical solidarity

Sociologists use_____ method to investigate human behaviour
Scientific

Survey is a systematic method of_____
data collection

Survey is the use of_____ and interviews during data collection in social sciences
Questionnaires

The method that uses questionnaires in data collection is called_____
Survey

The research that uses published results of other researchers is called_____
archival research

Participant observation is a method of_____
data collection

In participant observation as data gathering tool the researcher is expected to_____ and observed
Participate

In participant observation researcher is expected to spend a period of time with the people he is_____
Studying

Family is a unit of the_____
Society

Family is one of the_____ institutions of society
Social

Without the family there can be no_____
Society

Type of family with husband and wife is called_____
Nuclear family

Marriage system that allows more than one_____ is called polygamous family
Wife

Marrying more than one wife is known as_____
Polygamy

Basically there are_____ types of family
Two

_____ system of family is mostly practiced in western societies
Nuclear

George Peter Murdock is the one who studied_____ societies
250

Family according to Murdock must have adults of both_____
Sexes

When two adults of opposite sex share a legal sexual relationship it is called_____
Family

Monogamous system of marriage refers to_____
One man and one wife

Every member of the family has some_____ to perform
Functions

Murdock gave_____ main functions of the family
Two

Who gave the two main function of the family?
Murdock

In all societies there is a social distinction between legitimate and_____ children
Illegitimate

Marriage is seen as a_____ recognised relationship between a man and woman
Legally

There are_____ common types of marriage in Nigeria
Two

Culture is the way of_____ of a people
Life

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