

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad**  
**Sample Examination BS Lateral (2022-2024)**  
**Time Allowed: 90 Min**  
**Subjective Paper**

Attempt all Questions:

- Q. No. 1      Keeping contents of Research Methodology course in your view develop a project aimed at eradicating absolute poverty in the next two decades in Pakistan. Give brief concept of the project and the methodology.
- Q. No. 2      ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ are an extended arm of Globalization.’ Describe the SDGs and tell how they can be achieved in Pakistan?

**Objective Paper**

**Note:** The objective paper shall consist of the following components:

English Language	15
General knowledge	15
Subject Related Objective	30

Q. No. 3      Multiple Choice Questions      60 Marks

1. According to Thomas Malthus, population increases \_\_\_\_\_ while food supply increases \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) geometrically; arithmetically
  - b) in stages; based on percentage
  - c) fractionally; progressively
  - d) arithmetically; exponentially
2. In demographic transition theory a reduction in the birth rate combined with a reduction in the death rate is characteristic of the stage called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) preindustrial stage
  - b) advanced industrialization and urbanization stage
  - c) early industrial stage
  - d) postindustrial stage
3. The area of sociology that covers the size, composition, and distribution of populations is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) geography
  - b) anthropology
  - c) demography
  - d) environmental sociology
4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a condition of the society with no single, consistent set of norms and values for people to internalize and follow.
  - a) Apathy
  - b) Ambiguity
  - c) Anomie
  - d) Deviancy

5. \_\_\_\_\_ criticize theories based on universal truths.
- Post-Structuralism/ Post-Modernism
  - Symbollic Interactionism
  - Marxism
  - Weberian theory
6. \_\_\_\_\_ seeks to explain and address the unequal position of women in society.
- Post-Structuralism/ Post-Modernism
  - Symbollic Interactionism
  - Weberian theory
  - Feminism
7. An inductive theory is one that:
- involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis.
  - does not allow for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge.
  - uses quantitative methods whenever possible.
  - allows theory to emerge out of the data.
8. Goal of an explanatory research is to
- Provide an accurate profile of a group
  - Find information to stimulate new explanations
  - Present basic background information or a context.
  - Determine the accuracy of a principle or theory
9. Goal of a descriptive research is to
- Provide an accurate profile of a group
  - Find out which competing information is better
  - Build and elaborate a theory so it becomes more complete
  - Determine the accuracy of a principle or theory
10. The theory of social capillarity about population was expounded by:
- Arisene Dumont
  - Malthus
  - Henry George
  - Talcott Parson
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used for a man has more than one wife.
- polygyny
  - polyandry
  - polygamy
  - endogamy
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used for an individual who has more than one spouse.
- polygyny
  - polyandry
  - polygamy
  - endogamy

13. A statistical measure representing the number of births per thousand population within a given year.
- a: Crude death rate
  - b: Crude birth rate
  - c: Fertility
  - d: Mortality.
14. A statistical measure representing the number of deaths per thousand population that occur annually in a given population
- a: Crude death rate
  - b: Crude birth rate
  - c: Fertility
  - d: Mortality.
15. The timeframe of Talcott Parsons was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) (1916-1962)
  - b) (1902-1979)
  - c) (1899-1959)
  - d) (1859-1938)
16. The timeframe of C. Wright Mills was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. (1916-1962)
  - b. (1902-1979)
  - c. (1899-1959)
  - d. (1859-1938)
17. \_\_\_\_\_ aims to foster an understanding of the relationship between social life and the states of individual consciousness.
- a. Reality Constructionism
  - b. Ethnomethodology
  - c. Phenomenology
  - d. objectivism of science
18. \_\_\_\_\_ criticize theories based on universal truths.
- a) Post-Structuralism/ Post-Modernism
  - b) Symbollic Interactionism
  - c) Marxism
  - d) Weberian theory
19. A theoretical approach in sociology which focuses on social reality as constructed through the daily interaction of individuals and places strong emphasis on the role of symbols (gestures, signs, and language) as core elements of this interaction.
- a: Symbolic Interactionism
  - b: Conflict Perspective
  - c: Structural Functionalism
  - d: Post-modernism
20. In contemporary societies, social institutions are:
- a) highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices
  - b) disorganized social relations in a postmodern world
  - c) virtual communities in cyberspace

- d) no longer relevant to sociology
21. In Parsons' view, the function of the sick role was to:
- a) provide a set of guidelines for medical staff to treat patients in hospital
  - b) create a sense of meaning and order out of the illness experience
  - c) create a scapegoat for people to blame, in the context of family life
  - d) provide normative expectations to minimise the disruptive effects of illness on social life
22. Social norms are:
- a) creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craftwork
  - b) the symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media
  - c) religious beliefs about how the world ought to be
  - d) rules and expectations about interaction that regulate social life
23. Lombroso claimed that:
- a) criminals were socialized into an 'underworld' of crime
  - b) no act is intrinsically deviant
  - c) biological failings drove some people into crime
  - d) women were less likely to be arrested than men
24. The 'absolute' poverty line is drawn to show:
- a) the most extreme level of poverty that is found in a society
  - b) the estimated minimum level of income needed for subsistence
  - c) households that are poor, relative to the norms and values of their culture
  - d) the areas of a city in which poverty is concentrated
25. The term inter-generational mobility refers to:
- a) movement into a different occupational category over a person's lifetime
  - b) movement into different occupational categories between generations
  - c) movement into a higher occupational category
  - d) movement into an occupation that generates a lower income
26. The term feminization of poverty refers to:
- a) the critical deconstruction of 'poverty' by feminist theorists
  - b) women's increased chances of being in poverty, due to low pay and greater welfare dependency
  - c) the way in which managing a budget and avoiding poverty tends to be a woman's responsibility within the home
  - d) the disproportionate number of female sociologists who do research on poverty
27. What is a research design?
- a) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
  - b) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
  - c) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph
  - d) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
28. 'Internal validity' refers to:

- a) whether or not there is really a causal relationship between two variables.
  - b) whether or not the findings are relevant to the participants' everyday lives.
  - c) the degree to which the researcher feels that this was a worthwhile project.
  - d) how accurately the measurements represent underlying concepts.
29. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:
- a) the one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed.
  - b) the one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other.
  - c) a measure of the extent to which personal values affect research.
  - d) an ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined.
30. A sampling frame is:
- a) a summary of the various stages involved in designing a survey.
  - b) an outline view of all the main clusters of units in a sample.
  - c) a list of all the units in the population from which a sample will be selected.
  - d) a wooden frame used to display tables of random numbers.
31. The standard error is a statistical measure of:
- a) the normal distribution of scores around the sample mean.
  - b) the extent to which a sample mean is likely to differ from the population mean.
  - c) the clustering of scores at each end of a survey scale.
  - d) the degree to which a sample has been accurately stratified.
32. What do discourse analysts study?
- a) Forms of communication other than talk
  - b) The way discourses 'frame' our understanding of the social world
  - c) The rhetorical styles used in written and oral communication
  - d) All of the above
33. In 1789 the French Revolution caused many social thinkers to be disturbed by the resulting \_\_\_\_\_, and it created a desire to restore \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) democracy; the monarchy to power
  - b) regime change; the ancient regime
  - c) social dynamics; social statics to society
  - d) chaos; order to society
34. The population of the world \_\_\_\_\_ very fast.
- (a) rises
  - (b) is rising
  - (c) has rising
  - (d) has been rising
35. I \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel until I can find an apartment.
- (a) am living
  - (b) have living
  - (c) has been living
  - (d) have been living

36. Which Prophet is called the “Father of Muslims”?
- (a) Prophet Adam (A.S)
  - (b) Prophet Ibraheem (A.S)
  - (c) Prophet Ismaeel (A.S)
  - (d) Prophet Sulaiman (A.S)
37. When Hazrat Umer R.A embraced islam?
- (a) 600 A.D
  - (b) 612 A.D
  - (c) 614 A.D
  - (d) 616 A.D
38. Who again woke up after sleeping for 100 years?
- (a) Hazrat Yousaf (A.S.)
  - (b) Hazrat Younas (A.S.)
  - (c) Hazrat Saleh (A.S.)
  - (d) Hazrat Uzair (A.S.)
39. Who introduced jail system in Islam?
- (a) Hazrat Ali (R.A)
  - (b) Hazrat Umar (R.A)
  - (c) Hazrat Usman (R.A)
  - (d) Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A)
40. In Durkheim’s work, the term ‘collective representations’ , In Durkheim’s work, refers to:
- a) effervescent ceremonies that create a feeling of belonging
  - b) images of gods or totems that are widely recognized
  - c) shared ideas and moral values, often symbolized by an object or figurehead
  - d) ideological tools used to obscure class divisions