

MCQ1: The sociologist that described religion as an "opiate" particularly harmful to oppressed peoples is__
Answer: Karl Marx

MCQ2: A marriage which permits a man to marry his deceased's brother wife is known as__
Answer: Levirate marriage

MCQ3: A marriage which permits a man to marry his deceased's brother wife is known as__
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MCQ4: __is the system of marriage that is divided into five types namely: The Child, polygamy, monogamy, Levirate and surrogate
Answer: Marriage

MCQ5: The smallest unit of the society united through bonds of kingship, or marriage, present in all societies is called__
Answer: Family

MCQ6: The function of the family which includes nature and basic enculturation of the youths in an atmosphere of intimacy is called__
Answer: A Sexual function

MCQ7: The family functions of providing its members with protection, companionship, security and socialization is known as__
Answer: Social function

MCQ8: The union between a man and woman such that any child born within the union is regarded as legitimate offspring of the parents is classified as__
Answer: Marriage

MCQ9: Islamic fundamentalism is also known as__
Answer: Revivalism

MCQ10: Prophet Mohammed recognized his claims to Prohethood in__
Answer: 622 CE

MCQ11: __is the Islamic movement in Bangladesh which has militant Islamic ideology and even resorts to Islamic terrorism
Answer: JamatulMujahidden

MCQ12: The conservative movement of Judaism was founded by__
Answer: Solomon Schecter

MCQ13: __is a branch of religion that has suppression of Religions, Absolute loyalty, fear, personality cult and propaganda as aspects of their religion
Answer: Political Religion

MCQ14: ___ is a systematic exposition of an area of knowledge ideally founded on self-evident or certain first principles in Aristotelian sense
Answer: Science

MCQ15: ___ is a religious or political movement with a strict view of doctrine based on a literal interpretation of and strict adherence to doctrine, especially as a return to former principles
Answer: Fundamentalism

MCQ16: The maturation in boys starts at about the age of ___
Answer: 12 yrs

MCQ17: Nuclear, extended and single-parent are the three types of ___
Answer: Family

MCQ18: ___ is the smallest unit of the society united through kingship or marriage, present in all society
Answer: Society

MCQ19: In African society, the choice of a spouse is largely the responsibility of ___
Answer: Family

MCQ20: The legal act of permanently placing a child with a parent or parents other than the biological parents is called ___
Answer: Adoption

MCQ21: ___ is a world religion that recognized the concept of "non-fault" divorce as a fact of life as reflected in the mosaic injunctions of the book of Deuteronomy
Answer: Judaism

MCQ22: In African society a man who is a representative of the gods and is consulted for the healing of sick people is called ___
Answer: Diviner

MCQ23: ___ is the body of traditional medicine and philosophy which developed from empirical observation of disease, illness, and the belief about causative principles
Answer: Chinese medicine

MCQ24: ___ is the perception of a divine being in direct contact with the ultimate reality, in sociological study of religion
Answer: Experience

MCQ25: The most primitive form of human society are ___
Answer: Hunting and Gathering

MCQ26: ___ were known as the subsequent Islamic empires
Answer: Shilite

MCQ27: ___ is a country that treats sexuality in a straightforward and embarrassed way

until contact with westerners influenced it to treat the behavior as more shameful
Answer: China

MCQ28: In modern society, science and technology have diminished the fears of uncontrollable natural____
Answer: A Forces

MCQ29: The societies that are large, complex and ever-changing structures are known as____
Answer: Human societies

MCQ30: The first sociologist to recognize the critical importance of religion in human societyâ€™s is____
Answer: Emile Durkheim

MCQ31: The pioneering work, â€œthe Protestant Ethics and the spirit of Capitalismâ€, first published in 1904 was written by____
Answer: Max Weber

MCQ32: Karl Marx concurred on the collective and socially shared nature of religious behavior with____
Answer: Emile Durkheim

MCQ33: The sociologist that provided a convincing description of the origins of European capitalism is____
Answer: Marx Weber

MCQ34: A large organized religion that is not officially linked with the state or government is ____
Answer: Denomination

MCQ35: Sexual desire is influenced by the level of ____
Answer: Sex hormones in the psychological factors

FBQ1: The most primitive of human society was that of hunting and ____
Answer: Gathering

FBQ2: The society that began to evolve between 6000 to 5000 years ago is ____
Answer: Agrarian society

FBQ3: The term that is given to the psychologizing of religion is ____
Answer: Americanized religion

FBQ4: The unintended functions of the society is called ____
Answer: Latent

FBQ5: The values and ends of the religion give the religion function called ____
Answer: Integrative function

FBQ6: The feeling or perception of being in direct contact with ultimate reality is called ____

Answer: Religious experience

FBQ7: Belief in spirits and other worldly beings is called ____

Answer: Animism

FBQ8: The religion which focuses on moral and spiritual excellence than on worship is ____

Answer: Buddhism

FBQ9: Practices required or expected of members of a faith is called ____

Answer: Rituals

FBQ10: The Catholic in Spain is an example of ____

Answer: Ecclesiae

FBQ11: The name given to a church where affiliation is based on conscious acceptance of a specific religious dogma is ____

Answer: Sects

FBQ12: Jehovah's Witnesses are example of ____

Answer: Established Sects

FBQ13: The name used to describe religion when it has a hardline position on any religious, political or social issue is called ____

Answer: Fundamentalism

FBQ14: The name of the 20th century Islamic movement led by Muhammad Rashid Rida is ____

Answer: Salafiyya

FBQ15: the movement formed in late 19th/early 20th century to advocate for the creation of a modern Jewish state is called ____

Answer: The Zionist movement

FBQ16: The smallest elements by which a culture can be described is called ____

Answer: Culture traits

FBQ17: The precise rules specifying which behaviours are permitted and prohibited for members is called ____

Answer: Norms

FBQ18: The literary and cultural movement that focused on the dignity and worth of the individual is called ____

Answer: Rationalism

FBQ19: One of the greatest effects of secularism is ____

Answer: Dehumanization

FBQ20: The Islamic sect that dominated Islamic thought in the world is ____
Answer: Sunni

FBQ21: The Islamic sect that favoured the Caliphate succession based on Prophet Muhammad's family is ____
Answer: Shi' ites

FBQ22: The feeling which increases sexual attraction between individuals is ____
Answer: Body contact

FBQ23: The major determinant of sexual desire is ____
Answer: Sex hormones

FBQ24: The adolescent social and psychological maturation occur at the age of ____
Answer: 10 years

FBQ25: The maximum years that biological change could take are ____
Answer: 7 years

FBQ26: The religion that have an open attitude to sex is ____
Answer: Hinduism

FBQ27: The typical African attitude to sex is ____
Answer: Repression

FBQ28: The field of philosophy which addresses how we acquire knowledge is ____
Answer: Epistemology

FBQ29: The political ideology with cultural and political power equivalent to that of religion is called ____
Answer: Political religion

FBQ30: The ambilineal descent is a form of ____
Answer: Cognatic descent

FBQ31: Polygyny and Polyandry are the two forms of ____
Answer: Polygamy

FBQ32: Open and closed are the two types of ____
Answer: Adoption

FBQ33: The type of marriage which permits a man to marry his wife's sister is ____
Answer: Sororate marriage

FBQ34: The name of the Vedic system of medicine is ____
Answer: Ayurveda

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