

FBQ1: 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 _____

Answer: sociology

FBQ2: sociology as a discipline belongs to _____ sciences

Answer: Social

FBQ3: All social sciences are concerned with _____ behaviour

Answer: Human

FBQ4: _____ studies the working of the nervous system and the effects of neurotransmitters

Answer: Neurotransmissions

FBQ5: _____ Focus on personality -on the behaviour and attitudes that are characteristics of person regardless of the situations

Answer: Psychologists

FBQ6: _____ shares Sociology's interest in the impact of social structure and culture on behaviour

Answer: anthropology

FBQ7: _____ usually study non-western societies, preliterate societies, local communities, or small groups

Answer: Anthropologists

FBQ8: _____ Study communities and small groups, but they also examine modern industrial societies and large-scale

Answer: Sociologists

FBQ9: Where social structure and culture intersect are primarily the interested areas of the _____

Answer: Sociologists

FBQ10: The method in sociology by which data is systematically collected from people about their behaviour, attitudes and beliefs is _____

Answer: survey

FBQ11: The term _____ was coined by Eduard Linteman.

Answer: participant observer

FBQ12: _____ refers to a researcher who interacts with group members for the purpose of studying them.

Answer: participant observer

FBQ13: Rape is one of the _____ issues that are of great interest to the sociologists

Answer: Social

FBQ14: Discovery is a source of _____ change
Answer: Social

FBQ15: Invention is a source of _____ change
Answer: Social

FBQ16: Invention is of _____ types
Answer: Two

FBQ17: The _____ interactionists stress the role of language and symbols like fashion in the social construct of identity and in the structure of relationship
Answer: Symbolic

FBQ18: _____ defined religion by reference to the sacred rather than to a belief in a god, because it makes social comparison possible
Answer: Sociologists

FBQ19: The traditional society saw _____ as an authority in all areas of social life
Answer: Religion

FBQ20: _____ are groups forming a pair of the organisational structure, established by management to see to the smooth running of the organisation
Answer: formal groups

FBQ21: In _____ society conflicts are settled in courts run by legal experts
Answer: Modern

FBQ22: _____ dynamic involves in-group/out-group relationship
Answer: Group

FBQ23: A religious organisation that accepts the legitimacy of other religious but has a negative relationship to society is _____
Answer: Cult

FBQ24: 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 _____
Answer: Religion

FBQ25: Another name for informal groups is _____
Answer: unofficial groups

FBQ26: _____ are less exclusive than sects
Answer: Denomination

FBQ27: Adair (1986), defined a _____ is more than just a group with a common aim
Answer: Team

FBQ28: _____ has been stripped of many of its former functions in modern

society and itâ€™s now competed with other institutions of authority

Answer: Religion

FBQ29: The interactions and relationships that exists between/or among people in everyday life is called _____

Answer: social interaction

FBQ30: A _____ usually claims to have a monopoly over the route to salvation

Answer: Sect

FBQ31: The study of coordinated and organised social movements is _____

Answer: collective behaviour

FBQ32: The spontaneous eruption of common behavioural pattern is _____

Answer: collective behaviour

FBQ33: There are _____ main forms of collective behaviour

Answer: Six

FBQ34: The ability of ensuring compliance among members of a group is referred to as _____

Answer: Power

FBQ35: 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 _____

Answer: social stratification

FBQ36: Demotion from one level in a place of work is synonymous with _____ mobility

Answer: social stratification

FBQ37: Movement in the same strata is _____ mobility

Answer: Horizontal

FBQ38: Guatava LeBon is called the grandfather of _____ behaviour theory

Answer: Collective

FBQ39: _____ Darwin traced the origin of humanity back to the animal kingdom

Answer: Charles

FBQ40: _____ Freud explored the unconscious levels of the mind

Answer: Sigmund

FBQ41: _____ Behaviour deals with the ways which collective behaviour emerges as responses to problematic circumstances and situation

Answer: Collective

FBQ42: The organised effort of a large number of people to produce some social

change is referred to as _____

Answer: social movement

FBQ43: Social movement resemble _____ behaviour

Answer: Collective

FBQ44: A great brief enthusiasm among a relatively large number of people for a particular innovation is referred to as _____

Answer: Fashion

FBQ45: _____ tend to be ephemeral since their novelty wears off quickly.

Answer: Fashion

FBQ46: Unverified story spread from one to another is termed to be _____

Answer: Rumours

FBQ47: _____ was one of the founding fathers of Sociology whose work has been a great influence on the study of Sociology

Answer: Max Weber

FBQ48: _____ is one that demonstrates strong bonds of loyalty within its membership and strict adherence to the established norms of the group

Answer: cohesive group

FBQ49: _____ is recognized as any set of institutionalised belief and practices that with the ultimate meaning of life

Answer: Religion

FBQ50: The most important studies of every day social behaviour come from _____

Answer: Collective

FBQ51: _____ expectation set the stage for interaction

Answer: Social

FBQ52: Our sense of whom and what we are is referred to as _____ social identity

Answer: social identity

FBQ53: The term referring to a hierarchy of inequality is called _____

Answer: Stratification

FBQ54: _____ refers to the relative degree of prestige and privilege that a person or social group can successfully claim from other members of the society

Answer: Status

FBQ55: The persistent social fact in the modern societies is _____

Answer: social stratification

FBQ56: Vilfredo pareto proposed the circulation of _____

Answer: Elites

FBQ57: There are _____ ways that the sociologists viewed mass departures from social expectations and normative behaviours

Answer: Two

FBQ58: _____ theory sees collective behaviour as the result of rational decision on the part of collectivities

Answer: collective-action

FBQ59: _____ is the aggregate views of the people on a particular public issue or government policy at a given period

Answer: public opinion

FBQ60: _____ formation tends to happen whenever a public is identified

Answer: Opinion

FBQ61: _____ indicates that public opinion can be formed at meetings in which idea on matters of public importance are expressed and discussed

Answer: Symposia

FBQ62: _____ is a government agency which is meant to inform the public on the activities of the government

Answer: bureau of information

FBQ63: Election is another strategy of forming _____

Answer: public opinion

FBQ64: The formation of government policies is made easy through _____

Answer: public opinion

FBQ65: Government takes the views of _____ into consideration while formulation its policies

Answer: People

FBQ66: A direct vote through which all the people in a society declare their position on any particular issue is _____

Answer: Referendum

FBQ67: The result of _____ could be used to know how popular or unpopular a government and its policies are

Answer: Election

FBQ68: People are made to participate in decision making process through their _____ on certain issues

Answer: Opinion

FBQ69: People can express their view through radio, newspapers and television. this is called _____

Answer: mass media

FBQ70: _____ is referred to technique of measuring the acceptability or non-acceptability of any government proposal

Answer: Referendum

FBQ71: _____ is one of the central problems of sociology

Answer: social change

FBQ72: _____ is a means of checking government excesses.

Answer: Public Opinion

FBQ73: Wilmot (1985) defines _____ as the alteration in the sources or organization of society or its component parts overtime

Answer: social change

FBQ74: MacGee et. Al. (1977: 589) refers to _____ as the transformation in patterns of social organisation or activity

Answer: social change

FBQ75: Parsons (1951) defined _____ as an addition to knowledge

Answer: Discovery

MCQ1: Sociologists are not interested in understanding why people change from a particular way to the other especially in this modern era

Answer: TRUE

MCQ2: The field of sociology is very much concern with _____

Answer: people's actions

MCQ3: the following are social sciences except _____

Answer: philosophy

MCQ4: _____ is true to state that all social sciences are concerned with human behaviour

Answer: true

MCQ5: all social sciences differs in approach, assumption and methods from one another

Answer: TRUE

MCQ6: Sociologists look at the workings of the _____ and the effects that _____, _____, _____ etc have on people

Answer: economic system, social class, gender role, political revolution

MCQ7: _____ shares the sociologists interest in the impact of social structure and culture on behaviour

Answer: structural sociology

MCQ8: Some of the founding fathers of sociology are _____ and _____

Answer: Max Weber, August Comte

MCQ9: the act of socialising into various sub-groups within the society is _____

Answer: socialization

MCQ10: in _____ as the agent of socialization, parents are the most socializing agents for the child at the very early state of their development

Answer: family

MCQ11: behaviour which follows the established norms of a group or society is _____

Answer: culture

MCQ12: the following except one are the agents of socialization

Answer: violence

MCQ13: the following except one are social issues that are of interest to sociology

Answer: none of the options

MCQ14: _____ can be said to occur as a result of real or imagined, though unspoken, group pressure

Answer: culture

MCQ15: in _____ as the agent of socialisation the child begins to learn new things which he might not have learnt from his parents and siblings

Answer: family

MCQ16: 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

Answer: TRUE

MCQ17: The function of _____ is to secure entrance into and acceptance by his society and its sub- groups

Answer: socialization

MCQ18: A _____ can be simply put as a collection of individual person

Answer: group

MCQ19: _____ is where one is a father or mother, or husband or wife

Answer: conjugal family

MCQ20: 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

Answer: archival study

MCQ21: _____ is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: Culture

MCQ22: _____ is said to be the embodiment of the people, things they share and do together

Answer: culture

MCQ23: norms, values, beliefs, technology, are elements of _____

Answer: globalization

MCQ24: _____ is one of the thing that can be said to influence our behaviours

Answer: food

MCQ25: national ideology are also _____

Answer: political ideology

MCQ26: _____ claimed that some form of family existed in every society and concluded, on the evidence of this sample, that the family is universal

Answer: August Compete

MCQ27: nuclear family is also known as _____

Answer: elementary family

MCQ28: Beliefs are often associated with _____

Answer: religion

MCQ29: The shared, consensual and learned pattern of behaviour can be referred to as _____

Answer: culture

MCQ30: The programming language that is said to be making all of the things done on the computer to work are the _____

Answer: brands

MCQ31: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: plural norms

MCQ32: The gun powder was known to the _____ for centuries

Answer: Chinese

MCQ33: _____ consists of two or more nuclear families

Answer: extended family

MCQ34: _____ refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons

Answer: modernization

MCQ35: _____ refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons
Answer: behavioural change

MCQ36: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred
Answer: Sociology

MCQ37: 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 _____
Answer: culture

MCQ38: _____ And the child's siblings form the only significant group on whom the child depends physically and psychologically
Answer: parents

MCQ39: 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
Answer: Software

MCQ40: The _____ element of culture means simply that many share it and agree to its meaning and importance
Answer: Deviance

MCQ41: XYZ chromosomal difference explains _____ based violence
Answer: Genetic

MCQ42: _____ Theory defines the cause of deviant or delinquent behaviour in the pattern of associations that we have
Answer: differential association

MCQ43: a man is said to have only one wife as a legal wife in _____
Answer: monogamous family

MCQ44: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred
Answer: TRUE

MCQ45: Weak self-esteem, inability to control temper, rage and so on are the _____ based theories of deviance
Answer: personality

MCQ46: Polyandry form of marriage consists of _____
Answer: one wife and two or more husbands

MCQ47: The importance of culture is _____, _____
Answer: sets of behaviours standards for a given setting, defines the structure of

relationships

MCQ48: _____ can be generated by a group's spoken or unspoken norms

Answer: conformity

MCQ49: The following except one are the social perspectives on deviance except

Answer: psychological differences

MCQ50: a type of family practice where a man is married to more than one wife is referred to as _____

Answer: polygamous family

MCQ51: _____ is refers to things that will hold to be true

Answer: beliefs

MCQ52: _____ occurs in response to the commission of deviant acts and is influential in how those acts and the actors are seen by others

Answer: secondary deviance

MCQ53: _____ is the area around us that we consider to be an extension of our body or selves

Answer: atmospheric space

MCQ54: _____ is defined as behaviour that violates important norms of the group of society

Answer: deviance

MCQ55: 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 _____

Answer: belief

MCQ56: _____ Is true to state that all social sciences are concerned with human behaviour

Answer: TRUE

MCQ57: all social sciences differs in approach, assumption and methods from one another

Answer: TRUE

MCQ58: Monogamous norms of marriage encourage individual to have more than one spouse at a time

Answer: TRUE

MCQ59: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: Sub cultural perspective.

MCQ60: One of the better ways of maintaining order and conformity is when each of us

is our own police

Answer: TRUE

MCQ61: The concept of family refers to different levels of social organisation in different cultures

Answer: TRUE

MCQ62: Culture is language, family structure, how and when people plant, how people lives, how they die and what the hold to be sacred

Answer: TRUE

MCQ63: _____ is regarded as one's own internal policeman

Answer: conscience

MCQ64: Effectiveness of control is greatly lessened and armed conflict break out as soon as groups begin to see the application of force as _____ or _____.

Answer: illegal, excessive

MCQ65: Direct or external controls are the forces that can be brought to bear upon the people and it is commonly exercise by the _____

Answer: state

MCQ66: The family performs four basic functions in all societies, which he terms the sexual, reproductive, economic and educational

Answer: FALSE

MCQ67: _____ Controls often rest upon people's fear of loss of income, position, or other material objects that we have accumulated

Answer: direct, external

MCQ68: Internal control of _____ and our attachments to groups are some of the notable social factors that contribute to conformity and social control

Answer: conscience

MCQ69: Ability to ensure compliance despite resistance from the individual is called _____

Answer: power

MCQ70: _____ is said to be rules that govern behaviour, expectations we hold for how to behave in a given situation

Answer: norms

MCQ71: _____ has been identified as the legitimate use of power

Answer: authority

MCQ72: One of the legitimate functions of _____ institution is to legitimise the ways in which power is exercised in a society

Answer: political

MCQ73: Max Weber (1946), identified _____ main sources of political legitimacy
Answer: three

MCQ74: _____ Authority is based on custom handed down through the generations
Answer: traditional

MCQ75: _____ Authority is based on special personal qualities
Answer: charismatic