



Maximum Weight: 5

## **Section II**

## [TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

U.G. CBCSS INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Answer all questions.								
	All questions carry equal weight.  Put a tick mark $[\checkmark]$ in the column against the correct answer.							
1.								
	(A)	Nationalism.	(B)	)	Socialism.			
	(C)	Communism.	(D)	)	Capitalism.			
2.	The sy	stem in which all the mea	ns of prod	du	ction belonged to the capitalist:			
	(A)	Communism.	(B)	)	Socialism.			
	(C)	Capitalism.	(D)	)	Nationalism.			
3.	The E	nlightenment was in many	respects	as	s renaissance of ———.			
	(A)	Scientific thought.	(B)	)	Blind belief.			
	(C)	Superstition.	(D)	)	Religious belief.			
4.		— strengthened the state	which air	ne	ed to represent the will of the peo	ple.		
	(A)	French revolution.	(B)	)	Westernisation.			
	(C)	Globalisation.	(D)	)	Modernisation.			
5.		ing to ———, the force urch and the King.	of human	r	eason replaced established author	rity, such as		
	(A)	Enlightenment.	(B)	)	Capitalism.			
	(C)	Socialism.	(D)	)	Communism.			
						Turn over		





6.	August	te Comte was a ——— p	ohilos	opher	•	
	(A)	French.		(B)	German.	
	(C)	Russian.		(D)	Austrian.	
7.		— is the search for "invari	ant la	ws of	f the natural and social world".	
	(A)	Naturalism.		(B)	Socialism.	
	(C)	Positivism.		(D)	Idealism.	
8.		— focuses on whole societ d through time.	ies as	the	unit of analysis and how they dev	veloped and
	(A)	Social dynamics.		(B)	Social statics.	
	(C)	Social biology.		(D)	Social chemistry.	
9. The ——— stage is a transitional stage in which mysterious, abstract forces supernatural forces as the powers that explain the workings of the world.					cces replace	
	(A)	Theological.		(B)	Metaphysical.	
	(C)	Positivist.		(D)	Revolutionary.	
LO.		argued that the human needevelop through			idual human beings, all knowledge e stages.	e and world
	(A)	Two.		(B)	Three.	
	(C)	Four.		(D)	Five.	
l1.		— seeks empirical regular	ities,	which	n are correlation between two vari	iables.
	(A)	Naturism.		(B)	Totemism.	
	(C)	Positivism.		(D)	Fetishism.	
12.	The characteristic trait of militant societies is ———.					
	(A)	Compulsion.		(B)	Negotiation.	
	(C)	Toleration.		(D)	Accommodation.	





13.	Who introduced the concept of Social Class?					
	(A)	Comte.		(B)	Spencer.	
	(C)	Durkheim.		(D)	Marx.	
14.	Who in	ntroduced the Social Conf	lict pe	erspec	tives in Sociology?	
	(A)	Comte.		(B)	Spencer.	
	(C)	Durkheim.		(D)	Marx.	
15.	Which	of the following books is a	authoi	ed by	Marx ?	
	(A)	Principles of Sociology.		(B)	Positive Philosophy.	
	(C)	Positive politics.		(D)	The poverty of Philosophy.	
16.	Man is	s always ready to sacrifice	his li	fe for	a great cause, principle, ideal or va	ılue :
	(A)	Anomic suicide.		(B)	Altruistic suicide.	
	(C)	Egoistic suicide.		(D)	Fatalistic suicide.	
17.	The ac	tor assess both the goal ar	nd the	mear	ns by which the goal can be achieve	d:
	(A)	Instrumental rational ac	tion.			
	(B)	Traditional action.				
	(C)	Value-related action.				
	(D)	Affective action.				
18.		— portray society as a sys	stem.			
	(A)	Structuralism.		(B)	Interactionalism.	
	(C)	Functionalism.		(D)	Neo-functionalism.	
19.	Who d	efined sociology as a scien	ce of	social	facts:	
	(A)	Auguste Comte.		(B)	Weber.	
	(C)	Karl Marx.		(D)	Durkheim.	





20. Organic solidarity eme	rges with the growth of the:	
(A) Industries.	(B) Cities.	
(C) Division of lab	our. (D) Specialization.	
N. AMGON	W. 1. 0	
No. of MCQ's attempted	Weight Scored (To be entered by the examiner)	
No. of MCQ's not attempted		

ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER WITH THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK

