

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <input type="checkbox"/>	Question <input type="checkbox"/>	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>	Answer <input type="checkbox"/>	Remark <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __ is a combination of polyandry and polygyny.	group marriage					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> refers to social eruption that is highly emotional, violent and undirected	Riot					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to organized activity that encourages or discourages social change	Social Movement					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to wide spread attitudes about controversial issue	Public Opinion					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> group, members of the group do not often know themselves, not all the members live in close proximity, for example, a city or corporation.	Secondary					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> group is relatively small, simple group of people.	Primary					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Burns and Stalker (1961) make the interesting point that in 'mechanistic' (hierarchical), <input type="text"/> __ is to the concerned, and obedience is to superior.	Loyalty					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __ also must ensure that all group members contribute to the discussion and must avoid letting one participant's opinions dominate.	Unofficial					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At <input type="text"/> stage, factions form, personalities clash, no one concedes a single point without first fighting tooth and nail.	Storming						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Power is a key aspect of any <input type="text"/> posts.	managerial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of social learning directed toward achieving a desired position in future is called <input type="text"/>	Socialization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to marriage that unites one male and two or more females more female	Polygyny						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Power is a key aspect of any <input type="text"/> posts.	managerial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> refers to behaviors expected at someone who holds a particular status	Role						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> study the workings of the nervous system and the effects of neurotransmitters, hormones, or stress on individual.	Psychologists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of the following is not one of the functions of deviance as identify by Emile Durkheim? <input type="text"/>	Promote unit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of the following is not identified in the text as a leadership style? <input type="text"/>	Utilitarian						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The spread of cultural element from one society to another is <input type="text"/>	diffusion						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	People who have some status in common, such as teachers , exemplify a <input type="text"/>	Social Group						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Power does not necessarily rely either on formal <input type="text"/> authority	authority						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Legge (1973) describes power as “the capability of exercising influence over attitudes or <input type="text"/> of other individuals or groups”	behaviour						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sociology is the <input type="text"/> 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						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A person who has power can <input type="text"/> his will on others.	impose						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Our <input type="text"/> identity may include thoughts and experiences we never divulge to anyone; our social identity requires public validation.	Private						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The roles to which we aspire as well as the positions we currently occupy is <input type="text"/>	Social identity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers only to the changes in behaviour and attitude having their origins in interactions with other persons	Socialization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the movement between different positions within the system of social stratification in any society.	Politics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An <input type="text"/> _thus refers to intergroup relations.	Out-group						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An <input type="text"/> _is characterised by a 'we-feeling'.	in-group						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _dynamics involves in-group/out-group relationship.	Group						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Although, <input type="text"/> __groups may also have face-to-face relationship but contact between individuals in the group are very ephemeral and impersonal.	Secondary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to wide spread attitudes about controversial issue	Public Opinion						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sharing of a household by an unmarried couple is known as <input type="text"/>	Cohabitation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to sexual activity outside marriage	Infidelity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to marriage that unites one male and two or more females more female	Polygyny						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Marriage that unites partners is known as <input type="text"/>	Monogamy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> family is a family unit composed of one or two parents and their children	Nuclear						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Although, <input type="text"/> groups may also have face-to-face relationship but contact between individuals in the group are very ephemeral and impersonal.	Secondary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> system refers to social stratification based on ascription on birth	Caste						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social stratification based on personal merit is known as a <input type="text"/>	Meritocracy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Change in one's position in the social hierarchy is called <input type="text"/>	Social mobility.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to organized activity that encourages or discourages social change	Social Movement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Power does not necessarily rely either on formal <input type="text"/> authority	authority						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Negative power is the power to stop things happening. It tends to surface at times of low <input type="text"/>	morale						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Personal power is the power of <input type="text"/> (charisma)	personality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Expert power arises from the possession of <input type="text"/> expertise.	acknowledge						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Political sensitivity represents the subjective dimension of power and on this the perception of one's role is <input type="text"/>	crucial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Position power relies closely not on resource power <input type="text"/>	FALSE						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The power of office is also known as <input type="text"/>	position power						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The possession of valued resources is also known as <input type="text"/>	resources power						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	is the capability of using physical force to achieve influence <input type="text"/>	physical means						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> (1949) defines the family as follows: The family is a social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction.	Murdock					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term " <input type="text"/> observer" was coined by Eduard Linteman (1924), a university of Chicago Sociologist, to refer to individuals who belong to a group and report on that group to investigators.	Participant					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __research in actual fact uses existing records, gathered originally for some other purpose, as data.	Archival					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __is a method of systematically collecting data from people about their behaviour, attitudes and beliefs.	Survey					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _solidarity (characteristic of pre-industrial societies) was said to be based on agreement and identity between people.	Mechanical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _dealt with two types of social solidarity, that is, mechanical and organic solidarity.	Emily Durkheim					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> said sociology is a science of social action.	Max Weber					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social <input type="text"/> are established patterns of action and thought that organize important social activities -the family, education, religion, and the political and economic systems.	Instiotutions					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Psychologist are most interested in the internal sources of behaviour; sociologist in the _____sources of behaviour.	External					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	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					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Legge (1973) describes power as "the capability of exercising influence over attitudes or _____of other individuals or groups"	behaviour					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Power is a key aspect of any _____posts.	managerial					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Students have power over their teachers _____	FALSE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A _____refers to behaviors expected at someone who holds a particular status	Role					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____refers to the process by which people act and react in relation to others	Mass Media					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sharing of a household by an unmarried couple is known as _____	Cohabitation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____is defined as a legally sanctioned relationship usually involving economic cooperation as well as sexual activity and child bearing that people expect to be enduring.	marriage					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Norms, belief, technology, arts is one of elements of <input type="text"/>	culture						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Election, Referendum, Opinion polls are used to measure <input type="text"/>	public opinion						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is one of the means of forming public opinion.	mass media						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to crime committed by people of high social position in the course of their occupations	White-collar crime						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Legge (1973) describes power as "the capability of exercising influence over attitudes or <input type="text"/> of other individuals or groups"	behaviour						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Power is a key aspect of any <input type="text"/> posts.	managerial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Students have power over their teachers <input type="text"/>	FALSE						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Psychologists study the workings of the nervous system and the effects of neurotransmitters, hormones, or stress on individual.	TRUE	FALSE	INDIFFERENCE	NULL	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	. Although they share the same basic subject matter, each Social Science focuses on the same aspect of behavior	TRUE	FALSE	INDIFFERENCE	UNKNOWN	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All Social Sciences are not concerned with human behaviour.	TRUE	FALSE	INDIFFERENCE	UNKNOWN	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ 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	Psychology	Economics	Political Science	Sociology	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Power is exercised in all human relationship.	TRUE	FALSE,	Nil	Undecided	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A person who has power can _____ his will on others.	impose	discharge	descend	confront	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ability to compel or influence others to do what they would otherwise not do is _____	person	agreement	force	power	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Power has been seen as the ability to ensure compliance despite resistance from the _____ involved	individual	group	persons	state	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	one of these is not features of institutionalised religion	belief	hierarchy	ritual	democracy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ means the marriage of one man to one woman	group marriage	polygamy	social interaction	monogamy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not one of the general contexts in which power is commonly defined as authority	belief	hierarchy	ritual	democracy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Power does not necessarily rely either on formal _____ authority	power	action	sanctions	authority	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Legge (1973) describes power as "the capability of exercising influence over attitudes or _____ of other individuals or groups"	class	states	behaviour	testing	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Power is a key aspect of any _____ posts.	influential	managerial	servicing	public	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Students have power over their teachers	FALSE	Nil	Undecided	'TRUE	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The possession of valued resources is also known as	power of influence	purchase power	resources powe	power input	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	is the capability of using physical force to achieve influence	physical power	power	authority	physical means	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the term for status that has exceptional importance for social identity, often shaping a person's entire life	Role	Ascribed status	Achieved status	Role set	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of social learning directed toward achieving a desired position in future is called	Resocialization	Socialization	Looking Glace self	Anticipatory socialization	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not identified as a situation that stimulate sociological thinking	Social crisis	social stability	social marginality	Encountering people who are different from us	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which sociologist, in a systematic study, linked the incidence of suicide to the degree of social integration of different categories of people	Durkheim.	Max Weber	Robert Merton	,Wright mills	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ refers to the process by which people act and react in relation to others	Mass Media	Mass communication	Television	Radio	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ refers to social eruption that is highly emotional, violent and undirected	Earthquake	Riot	Demonstration	Peace movement	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to organized activity that encourages or discourages social change	Social group	Social stratification	Social Movement	Social strat	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to wide spread attitudes about controversial issue	Public Policy	Public Opinion	Opinion poll	Economic Polic	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sharing of a household by an unmarried couple is known as	marriage	Engagement	Love sharing	Cohabitation	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the aggregate views of some members of the society or a particular public on issues or governmental policy at a given time	mass communication	conformity	public opinion	propaganda	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ means the presentation of information in an attempt to influence people	mass communication	conformity	social interaction	propaganda	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Election, Referendum, Opinion polls are used to measure _____	mass communication	public opinion	social interaction	propaganda	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ refers to the process by which people act and react in relation to others	Mass Media	Mass communication	Television	Radio	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a combination of polyandry and polygyny.	group marriage	family	monogamy	marriage	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is defined as a legally sanctioned relationship usually involving economic cooperation as well as sexual activity and child bearing that people expect to be enduring.	group marriage	family	social interaction	marriage	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Power is _____ to compel or influence others to do what they would otherwise not do.	zeal	agreement	force	ability	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Students have power over their teachers	FALSE	Nil	Undecided	TRUE	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Norms, belief, technology, arts is one of elements of _____	sociology	culture	social interaction	propaganda	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ is one of the means of forming public opinion.	mass communication	mass media	social interaction	propaganda	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A system in which social ranks categories of people in a hierarchy is called	inequality	meritocracy	social stratification	social mobility	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not one of the functions of deviance as identify by Emile Durkheim?	Clarifies Moral boundaries	Encourages social stability.	discouragement of peace	Promote unit	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not identified in the text as a leadership style?	Laissez fair	DemocratC	Authoritarian	Utilitarian	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The spread of cultural element from one society to another is	Invention	Integration	diffusion	discovery	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	People who have some status in common, such as teachers , exemplify a	Social Group	Category	crowd	statu	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A job _____ is merely the script, but the role is the way the script is acted out.	Placement	series	description	warning	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A role needs to be distinguished from a _____ or job	venture	work	performance	position	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A system in which social ranks categories of people in a hierarchy is called	inequality	meritocracy	social stratification	social mobility	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	one of these is not features of institutionalised religion	belief	hierarchy	ritual	democracy	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not one of the general contexts in which power is commonly defined as authority	belief	hierarchy	ritual	democracy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Power that people perceive as being legitimate rather than illegitimate is the definition for ?	Authority	Government	Politics	Totalitarianism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to the study of aging and the elderly	Gerontocracy	Ageism	Gerontology	Oldography	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Karl Marx's analysis of social stratification another name for the working class is the	Primogeniture	Proletariat	Bourgeoisie	Perestroika	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A change in one's position in a social hierarchy refers to	Ideology	social mobility	maturity	Endogamy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A system in which social ranks categories of people in a hierarchy is called	inequality	meritocracy	social stratification	social mobility	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not one of the functions of deviance as identify by Emile Durkheim?	Clarifies Moral boundaries	Encourages social stability.	discouragement of peace	Promote unit	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not identified in the text as a leadership style?	Laissez fair	DemocratC	Authoritarian	Utilitarian	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The spread of cultural element from one society to another is	Invention	Integration	diffusion	discovery	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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 _____	Psychology	Economics	Political Science	Sociology	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Power is exercised in all human relationship.	TRUE	FALSE,	Nil	Undecided	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to various range of conditions and aberrant behaviours which are caused as a result of social disorganization	riminal	social problem	social interaction	sociology of law	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is defined as any behavior ,belief or condition that violates significant social norms in the society.	criminal	conformity	social interaction	deviance	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which social institution did Karl Marx argue dominated all the others	Family	Economy	Politics	Religions	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following identified two of the components of culture	Value and norms	social and social statistics	social function and social statistics	social order and social crime	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to sexual activity outside marriage	Infidelity	Sexual harassment	Divorce	Bi marriages	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to marriage that unites one male and two or more females more female	Monogam	Polygyny	Polygamy	Polyandr	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Marriage that unites partners is known as _____	Monogamy	Nuclear	Polygamy	Polyandry	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ family is a family unit composed of one or two parents and their children	Monogamous	Nuclear	Polygamous	Primary group	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Personal power is the power of _____ (charisma)	persons	peoples	sects	personality	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Expert power arises from the possession of _____ expertise.	accomplished	acknowledge	accustomed	abused	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Political sensitivity represents the subjective dimension of power and on this the perception of one's role is-----	known	used	settled	crucial	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Position power relies closely not on resource power	FALSE	TRUE	Undecided	Nil	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The power of office is also known as	position	office power	resource power,	physical power	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	is one of the sources of power	influence	power	authority	marriage	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	is any significant alteration, modification or transformation in the organization and operation of social life	group marriag	change	social change	marriage	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	refers to two or more people who identify and interact with one another	group marriage	family	interaction	group	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the study of the size, composition, growth and distribution of human population.	demography	family	population	marriage	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following identified two of the components of culture	Value and norms	social andsocial statistics	socialfunction and social statistics	social order and social crime	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Psychologists focus on personality -on the behaviour and attitudes that are not characteristics of person regardless of the situations.	FALSE	TRUE	NULL	INDIFFERENCE	A	eExam

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