

Process of Social Change in India

1. Find the odd man out:
A. Hegel B. Hobbes
C. Dahrendorf D. Durkheim
2. The essence of communicative interaction is called _____.
A. integration B. insulation
C. isolation D. alienation
3. Which of the following is not included as a type of conflict?
A. War B. Feud
C. Litigation D. Collective bargaining
4. If individuals perform a task jointly, it is called:
A. Primary cooperation
B. Direct cooperation
C. Secondary cooperation
D. Indirect cooperation
5. In its extreme form competition results in:
A. disorganisation B. conflict
C. anarchy D. totalitarianism
6. Accommodation is the natural result of:
A. Competition B. Integration
C. Isolation D. None of the above
7. _____ is an expression of social equilibrium.
A. Competition B. Integration
C. Accommodation D. Conflict
8. _____ is a Conscious action.
A. Conflict B. Competition
C. Value D. Organic isolation
9. _____ creates provisions for integration in society.
A. Dishonesty
B. Material desires
C. Cultural heterogeneity
D. Dictatorship
10. Cooperation means working together for achieving:
A. individual ends B. collective ends
C. national ends D. ends of family feuds
11. Which of the following is not contained in Robert E. Park's Social classification?
A. Conflict B. Cooperation
C. Competition D. Accommodation
12. Adjustment to a new social milieu, i.e. new folkways, mores, and institutions is called:
A. adaptation B. accommodation
C. naturalisation D. integration
13. Competition results in:
A. emotional adjustment B. emotional disturbance
C. physical pains D. mental satisfaction.
14. War is a type of conflict which implies:
A. antagonistic impulse in man
B. antagonistic impulse among the groups
C. conflict of ideals
D. conflict to establish truthfulness
15. _____ always implies inhibition of certain egocentred drives.
A. co-operation B. conflict
C. competition D. accommodation
16. _____ is marked by both love and hatred.
A. accommodation B. conflict
C. integration D. acculturation
17. Which one of the following is not one of the kinds of social Contacts?
A. positive and negative
B. temporary and permanent
C. formal and informal
D. personal and impersonal
18. When the conflicting parties try to adjust to each other it is called:
A. surrender B. adjustment
C. accommodation D. assimilation.
19. _____ is an intermittent process, _____ is a continuous process.
A. Conflict, Competition
B. Competition, conflict
C. Conflict, accommodation
D. Integration, isolation
20. Racial riot is an instance of:
A. Latent Conflict B. Corporate conflict
C. Personal conflict D. Indirect conflict.
21. As pointed out by Giddings, _____ tends to endanger conflicts inimical to group cohesion.
A. competition B. struggle
C. isolation D. accommodation.

22. The process of assimilation, as pointed out by _____, involves both denationalisation and renationalisation.
A. MacIver B. Kingsley Davi's
C. Merton D. Fair child
23. _____ is a Conflict theorist.
A. Durkheim B. Merton
C. Mead D. Ralph Dahrendorf
24. As a process, Conflict is _____ of cooperation.
A. mutual B. antithesis
C. synthesis D. supportive
25. _____ is a form of interaction without contact.
A. Conflict B. Competition
C. Accommodation D. Assimilation
26. Conflicts are characterised as modified form of:
A. competition B. struggle
C. cooperation D. resistance
27. _____ helps in the assignment of individuals to proper places in Society.
A. Conflict B. Competition
C. Accommodation D. Integration
28. Competition is an _____.
A. unusual activity B. unethical activity
C. impersonal struggle D. unwanted action
29. _____ refers to an identity of interests between the individual and the group.
A. Primary co-operation
B. Indirect co-operation
C. Secondary co-operation
D. Formal co-operation
30. Accommodation is a process which obviously follows:
A. assimilation B. conflict
C. acculturation D. adaptation
31. In accommodation, acclimatization change is characterised by:
A. psychology B. physiology
C. religion D. caste
32. In naturalisation, accommodation change is known as:
A. cultural B. physiological
C. psychological D. political
33. The process under which one culture merges it self with the other is called:
A. adaptation B. accommodation
C. assimilation D. acculturation
34. In economics competition is not primarily covered under:
A. Production B. Distribution
C. Consumption D. Name and fame
35. The process of assimilation on the whole is called:
A. Evolutionary
B. Revolutionary
C. Partly evolutionary and partly revolutionary
D. Biological
36. 'Closely woven' type of integration is common in:
A. Communistic Societies
B. Theocracies
C. Bureaucracies
D. Liberal democracies
37. Stage through which two cultures pass before they get completely merged is known as:
A. Adaptation B. Accommodation
C. Assimilation D. Acculturation
38. Acculturation means:
A. Cultural modification B. Cultural lag
C. Cultural absorption D. Cultural revolution
39. Which one of the following is true about accommodation but not of assimilation?
A. The process can be sudden
B. It must pass through stages
C. It is a slow process
D. It is not deliberate
40. In our modern society isolation is:
A. hypothetical thinking B. a solid reality
C. practical proposition D. only organic
41. The type of isolation in which a criminal is kept isolated is known as:
A. organic B. spatial
C. social D. cultural
42. Which one of the following is not covered under the category of organic isolation?
A. Limping B. Privacy
C. Dumbness D. Deafness
43. Social value of isolation is:
A. Positive
B. Negative
C. Both positive and negative
D. Neither positive nor negative
44. Who of the following will cherish isolation?
A. A business manager B. An office goer
C. A saint D. An engineer
45. Which among the following involves Competition?
A. Wrestling match
B. Football match between Mohan Bagan and Modammedan sporting club
C. A tribal archery Competition
D. Candidates taking the IAS examination

46. When a conflict arises due to the claim of one party on the basis of the factors objective in nature it is called:
A. Conflict of impersonal ideas
B. Conflict of litigation
C. Personal conflict
D. Political conflict
47. Which of the following types of conflict was not suggested by Gillin and Gillin?
A. Personal conflict B. Racial conflict
C. Class conflict D. Intra-group conflict
48. Which one of the under mentioned conflicts was suggested by Gillin and Gillin?
A. International conflict B. Ideal conflict
C. Abnormal conflict D. Non-political conflict
49. If a conflict arises between two individuals belonging to the same group, it is called:
A. Personal conflict
B. Intra-group conflict
C. Fructra-structure conflict
D. Negative conflict.
50. If a conflict arises due to the feeling of superiority on the basis of race, it is termed as:
A. Racial conflict B. Anti-racial conflict
C. Non-racial conflict D. Inter-racial conflict
51. "There is no possibility of having a group in front of any feelings of conflict. This was held by:
A. Simmel B. Gumpłowicz
C. Mack and Young D. Thomas Green
52. At which of the following levels competition may not be found:
A. Cultural
B. Economic and Social
C. Political and Social
D. Geographic and Demographic
53. If the competition is unfair, it may lead to:
A. Disintegration B. Integration
C. Supplementation D. Co-ordination
54. Which of the following is not a type of cooperation?
A. Armoury co-operation
B. Indirect co-operation
C. Primary co-operation
D. Tertiary co-operation
55. If the individuals co-operate with each other or do something together it is called:
A. Primary co-operation
B. Direct co-operation
C. Indirect co-operation
D. Secondary co-operation
56. The co-operation which is found among members of a family is called:
A. Primary co-operation
B. Secondary co-operation
C. Tertiary co-operation
D. All of the above
57. The co-operation which is found in group like Church is called:
A. Secondary co-operation
B. Primary co-operation
C. Religious co-operation
D. Direct co-operation
58. If the contacts between the groups is primary in its nature, the process of assimilation?
A. will be rapid
B. will slow down
C. will not be affected at all
D. nothing can be said
59. Which of the following factors retard the process of assimilation?
A. Equal economic opportunity
B. Toleration
C. Sympathetic attitude of the dominating group
D. Restrictions on the expansion of the dominant culture
60. Mark the correct statement out of the following:
A. Conflict is anti-thesis of co-operation.
B. Conflict is not an anti-thesis of co-operation.
C. Conflict has no relation with co-operation.
D. All of the above
61. Which of the following is a correct statement?
A. Conflict is deliberate
B. Conflict is not international
C. Conflict is passive
D. Conflict is in contradiction to assimilation
62. According to Darwin the cause of conflict is:
A. The struggle of existence and the survival of the fittest
B. Biological disintegration
C. Degradation of the members from the biological standard
D. Scarcity of the sources of subsistence
63. Which one of the following mentioned factors is not a cause of conflict?
A. Difference between individuals
B. Differences in the culture of the individuals
C. Clash of interests
D. Loss of the feelings of out smarting the opponent among the competing groups of individuals

64. Which of the following types of conflict has not been suggested by Simmel?
- War
 - Racial conflict
 - Conflict of litigation
 - Conflict of ideas which are impersonal
65. The intra-group war arising due to the injustice of one group over another is called:
- War
 - Racial war
 - Group conflict
 - Feud
66. When the groups show solidarity, it is called:
- Integration
 - Fusion
 - Diffusion
 - Erosion
67. Assimilation is essentially:
- Political process
 - Historical process
 - Social process
 - Psychological process
68. Immigrants in all societies are at first:
- Avoided
 - Accommodated
 - Accepted
 - Assimilated
69. Integration of a community is:
- Acceptance
 - Assimilation
 - Accommodation
 - A matter of adjustment
70. In which of the following the principle of co-operation is not involved?
- Co-operative society
 - United Nations
 - Family planning
 - 'A' intending to organise opposition against the cricket club
71. Which among the following is based on direct co-operation?
- Family
 - Government
 - Parliament
 - General Assembly
72. The stage in which one cultural group borrows some cultural elements from another cultural group and which adds to its leading to the modification of its own culture is called:
- Cultural-bond
 - Modification
 - Adoption
 - Acculturation
73. Which among the following does not involve secondary co-operation?
- Religious organization
 - Industry
 - Trade union
 - Teacher-student relations
74. Which among the following involves secondary co-operation?
- Trade union
 - Countries which joined to defeat Hitler in the second world war
 - The referee, players and spectators on the play ground
 - All the above
75. If in social set up, people are working against each other unrestrained by any mutually accepted norms, they are said to have:
- Conflict
 - Competition
 - Contravention
 - None of the above
76. When there are feelings of conflict which have not found proper expression, the conflict is called:
- social conflict
 - personal conflict
 - caste conflict
 - latent conflict
77. When conflict has actually occurred and one of the two parties is ready to take advantage, it is called:
- latent conflict
 - class conflict
 - overt conflict
 - race conflict
78. _____ generally means working together in the pursuit of common interest.
- Co-operation
 - Integration
 - Unity
 - Solidarity
79. Which one of the following is not covered under the category of corporate conflicts?
- Race riots
 - Family feuds
 - Communal riots
 - Religious persecutions
80. Under which of the following categories can conflict between the rich and the poor be placed?
- Caste conflict
 - Political conflict
 - Class conflict
 - Personal conflict
81. _____ means isolation caused by certain organic defects of the individual, such as deafness or blindness.
- Spatial isolation
 - Organic isolation
 - Physical isolation
 - Individual isolation
82. _____ is the harmonizing process whereby the various structural components of society are properly organized.
- Assimilation
 - Integration
 - Co-operation
 - Accommodation
83. When carpenters, plumbers and masons co-operate with each other to build a house, the type of co-operation is _____.
- indirect
 - direct
 - profit oriented
 - contractual
84. Who labelled the condition where the continuity of society has broken down to some degree as a 'strain towards anomie'?
- Merton
 - MacIver
 - Durkheim
 - Kingsley Davis

85. _____ refers to an enforced deviation of contacts as for criminals, when somebody is banished from the community or put to solitary imprisonment.
A. Spatial isolation B. Isolation
C. Organic isolation D. Individual isolation
86. _____ is permanent, _____ is non-permanent.
A. Assimilation, accommodation
B. Accommodation, assimilation
C. Conflict, integration
D. Co-operation, assimilation
87. The conflicts which occur among groups within a society or between two societies are called:
A. Class conflicts B. Caste conflicts
C. Corporate conflicts D. Latent conflicts
88. Accommodation through _____ involves plausible excuses for one's behaviour instead of acknowledging the real defect in one's own self.
A. rationalisation B. toleration
C. arbitration D. compromise
89. _____ denotes acquired changes in the behaviour of individuals which enable them to adjust to their environment.
A. Assimilation B. Adaptation
C. Accommodation D. Insulation
90. Secondary co-operation is found among the members of:
A. Primary groups
B. those who live in isolation
C. those in the process of accommodation
D. secondary groups
91. Which one of the following is not the essential of social interaction?
A. social contracts B. communication
C. mores and customs D. None of these
92. To the classification given by Robert E. Park, one social process has been added by MacIver, which one of the following is that?
A. Conflict B. Competition
C. Co-operation D. Accommodation
93. _____ is found in the interaction between the various big and small groups to meet a particular situation.
A. Primary co-operation
B. Tertiary co-operation
C. Secondary co-operation
D. Informal co-operation
94. _____ is a social process in which individuals or groups seek their ends by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence.
A. Competition B. Feud
C. Conflict D. Rivalry
95. When the conflict has existed in a hidden form in social tension and dissatisfaction long before it erupts in hostile action it is called _____.
A. overt B. indirect
C. latent D. primary
96. MacIver has defined _____ as a form of struggle in which men contend against one another for any objective.
A. Competition B. Conflict
C. Feud D. Accommodation
97. "In one sense accommodation is the basis of all formal Social organisation" was said by:
A. Ogburn and Nim Koff B. Sheriff and Sheriff
C. Kingsley Davis D. K. Young
98. "Accommodation is a process in which man attain harmony with their environment" was said by:
A. Biesanz B. Durkheim
C. MacIver D. Max Weber
99. Which of the following is not a kind of accommodation?
A. Co-ordination and subordination
B. Superiority and inferiority
C. Like and dislike
D. Acclimatization and naturalisation
100. When parties to the conflict are on equal footing but willing to adjust to each other, this type of accommodation is called:
A. Co-ordination B. Subordination
C. Liking D. Disliking
101. When accommodation is on the basis of high and low, this type of accommodation may be called:
A. Co-ordination B. Subordination
C. Naturalisation D. Acclimatization
102. When accommodation is on the basis of natural conditions, this type of accommodation is known as:
A. Co-ordination B. Acclimatization
C. Naturalisation D. None of the above
103. When accommodation is on the basis of social conditions, we call it:
A. Naturalisation B. Acclimatization
C. Coordination D. Superiority
104. Which of the following is the most important contributory factor in the process of integration?
A. Quick means of communication
B. High economic standard
C. Emotional unity
D. Political integration

- 105.** In India which of the following is not an important factor which hinders national integration?
 A. Regionalism B. Lingualism
 C. Lack of wealth D. Casteism
- 106.** In developed societies the success of national integration by a developed country is viewed:
 A. As a matter of satisfaction
 B. As a matter of concern
 C. As a cause of condemnation
 D. With indifference
- 107.** War, in which one party to the conflict is near victory and the other agrees to a settlement the accommodation is one of:
 A. Compromise B. Pressure
 C. Rationalisation D. Conversion
- 108.** Accommodation under which both the parties to the conflict make certain concessions and find consolation in their disappointment is known as:
 A. Compromise B. Arbitration
 C. Toleration D. Conversion
- 109.** _____ is that form of social action in which individual strive against each other for the possession of or use of some limited material or non-material good.
 A. competition B. conflict
 C. accomtiodation D. struggle
- 110.** A method in which conflicting parties adjust to each other on the basis of the decision of a third party is called accommodation:
 A. under pressure B. compromise
 C. conversion D. arbitration
- 111.** The aim of competition is:
 A. To banish the opponent
 B. To out to the competitor
 C. To coerce the competitor to accept something
 D. To restrict the scope of the conflict
- 112.** Which of the following is not true of competition?
 A. It is entirely unrestricted
 B. It aims at banishing or destroying the enemy
 C. It is not coercion
 D. It helps in the elimination of force of fraud
- 113.** Which of the following is not the characteristic of competition?
 A. It is found among all the species
 B. It is an inborn tendency
 C. It differs in degree from one society to the other
 D. Its degree is determined by social values
- 114.** Which one of the following is not an important function of competition? It helps:
 A. In determining the status of an individual in the hierarchy
 B. To stimulate economy
 C. In promoting monopoly conditions
 D. In inventiveness
- 115.** Which of the following is not a true statement about competition?
 A. It enhances one's ego
 B. It is conducive to efficiency
 C. It prevents undue concentration of powers
 D. It creates respect for rules of the game
- 116.** Which one of the following has not been characterised as a negative function of competition by H.T. Mazumdar?
 A. It may lead to neurosis
 B. It may lead to monopoly
 C. It may lead to conflicts
 D. It may lead to social disharmony
- 117.** In modern times:
 A. Every society is exclusively competitive
 B. Every society is exclusively cooperative
 C. Some societies are exclusively competitive
 D. No society is either exclusively competitive or exclusively cooperative
- 118.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of competition?
 A. It means survival of the fittest
 B. It is study of achievements
 C. It is unconscious action
 D. It is found in all societies
- 119.** According to MacIver, _____ is the manner in which the relations of the members of a group, once brought together, acquire a certain distinctive character.
 A. Society B. Social structure
 C. Social process D. Social system
- 120.** "Assimilation is a process where by attitudes of many persons are united, and this develop into a united group". Who has given this definition of assimilation?
 A. MacIver B. Weber
 C. Bogardus D. None of the above
- 121.** Which of the following statements is true of conflict?
 A. It always stands in the path of progress
 B. Social and individual conflicts are different from each other
 C. It is an unconscious behaviour
 D. It must go with co-operation
- 122.** Which of the following statements is false?
 A. Assimilation is a slow process, accomod-ation may be a sudden process

- B. Assimilation is unconscious, accommodation is deliberate
 C. Conflict is impersonal, competition is personal
 D. All the above statements
- 123.** Which one of the following is true of competition?
 A. It is essential for economic progress
 B. It is a great source of motivation
 C. It is the basis of socialist societies
 D. It is dangerous at national level
- 124.** Which one of the following is not a very important factor for national integration?
 A. Equal opportunities in economic sphere
 B. Balanced economic development
 C. Strong central authority
 D. Oneness of political interests
- 125.** National integration in a multi-racial society can be achieved when:
 A. Minority is forced to accept view point of majority
 B. Minority is allowed to go its own way
 C. Ruling parties appease minorities
 D. Minority flows in the national stream on its own
- 126.** Which one of the following is the most important contributory factor in the process of integration?
 A. Equal treatment to all major regional languages
 B. Awakening of consciousness for common objectives
 C. Effectiveness of media
 D. Raising living standard of the people
- 127.** 'A' adopts an infant to make him his own. What is he expected to do?
 A. To look after him properly
 B. To give him the best education
 C. To make him obedient
 D. To make his future as a part of his adopted child without any reference to his past
- 128.** Which of the following is not an important hindrance in the way of national integration in developing societies?
 A. Low capital formation
 B. Inadequate transport system
 C. Economic differences
 D. Poor international relations
- 129.** In developing societies which of the factors is not a good sign of healthy competition?
 A. Using imported technology
 B. Employing foreign experts
 C. Leaking national secrets for getting technology
 D. Stressing on high percentage in profits after winning in competition
- 130.** Which one of the following is not the usual cause of conflict?
 A. Survival of the fittest
 B. Inborn aggressive nature of human beings
 C. Shortage of supply of articles
 D. Similar demands on social norms
- 131.** Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 A. Conflict leads to intergroup tension
 B. Conflict diverts member's attention from group objectives
 C. Conflicts is an impersonal struggle
 D. Conflict defines issues
- 132.** Which one of the following is the advantage of Social interaction? It helps:
 A. in understanding reaction of individual against social forces
 B. in the study of the groups
 C. in social disorganisation
 D. in removing social cleavages
- 133.** Which among the following is not right?
 A. Accommodation leads to assimilation
 B. Accommodation is appeasement of an adamant group
 C. Accommodation is a step towards integration
 D. Accommodation eliminates conflict
- 134.** Competition generally occurs:
 A. Because there is a feeling of antagonism among the members
 B. Because the members do not want that anyone form any other group
 C. Because of the scarcity of the thing for which people are competing
 D. Because it is in the spirit of the human society
- 135.** Which of the following is not true of social conflicts?
 A. These arise due to cultural differences.
 B. These are the outcome of differences in the attitudes.
 C. These emerge out of clashing interests.
 D. These are deliberate creation of the states.
- 136.** Which one of the following in your opinion is not one or the main cause of conflict?
 A. Separate demand on Social norms
 B. Differences of opinion or ideology
 C. Social disequilibrium
 D. Excessive supply of articles of subsistence
- 137.** Causes of conflicts are several. Which of the following is not a cause of conflict?
 A. It is the outcome of the desire of one to dominate over others.
 B. Clash of interests within groups.

- C. Clash of interests between the individuals and the individuals.
D. Stagnancy in moral norms of the society.
- 138.** By isolation we mean that a person:
A. is kept aloof from the society.
B. is not allowed to speak in the meetings.
C. is not allowed to attend social functions.
D. is Socially boycotted and condemned.
- 139.** _____ is the process where by persons and groups acquire the culture of other group in which they come to live, by adopting its attitudes and values, its pattern of thinking and behaving.
A. Integration B. Assimilation
C. Accommodation D. Cooperation
- 140.** By assimilation we mean that:
A. the people belonging to two groups merge with each other.
B. the people of two cultures suddenly merge with each other.
C. the people of two cultures slowly merge with each other.
D. the two societies decide to go away from each other.
- 141.** In direct Cooperation is more visibly found in societies:
A. which by the nature are primitive.
B. which are essentially agriculturists.
C. which are tradition ridden.
D. which are industrialised and advanced.
- 142.** In the case of indirect Cooperation which of the following statements is not correct?
A. It is essential that all must gain equally.
B. It is not essential that all must gain equally.
C. All members are supposed to cooperate equally.
D. All have common objectives to achieve.
- 143.** Which of the following statements is true?
A. Accommodation may be achieved through yielding to coercion or admitting to one's defeat.
B. Accommodation is mainly an unconscious activity.
C. Accommodation can be done through arbitration and conciliation.
D. All the above statements are true.
- 144.** Simmel had distinguished four types of conflict. They are:
A. War, feud, litigation and conflict of impersonal ideas.
B. War, racial conflict, personal conflict, feud.
C. Rebellion, coup, Strike and litigation.
D. None of the above
- 145.** Which of the following statements is not correct about conflict?
A. These are essential to make the society dynamic.
B. These make cooperation meaningless.
C. These make cooperation purposeful.
D. These help society to come out of stagnancy.
- 146.** Which one of the following is not a social utility of cooperation? It is needed for:
A. rearing and bringing up of the children.
B. the very survival of the people.
C. socialization.
D. organising trade union movements.
- 147.** Which one of the following is not a characteristic of society?
A. It occurs at all times and at all places.
B. It is a continuous process.
C. It is confined to modernised societies.
D. It is something universal.
- 148.** Which one of the following statements is not true of competition?
A. It helps in violating social norms.
B. It causes personal conflicts.
C. It is conducive to progress.
D. It can be an unconscious activity.
- 149.** Which one of the following is not a characteristic of conflict?
A. It is a conscious action.
B. It is a personal activity.
C. It is a collective social behaviour.
D. It is an integral part of social activities.
- 150.** Social interaction is a process through which members of a group:
A. penetrate each other's mind.
B. develop a sense of healthy competition.
C. help strengthening social customs.
D. save each other from social ridicule.
- 151.** Which of the following statements is false?
A. Conflict involves contact, competition does not.
B. Conflict takes place on a conscious level.
C. Competition involves personal interaction.
D. Conflict disregards Social norms, where as competition cares for those.
- 152.** One of the essentials of cooperation is that the people should:
A. belong to the same nation.
B. have same religious faith.
C. have similar economic status.
D. have desire to achieve common objectives.

- 153.** Conflict is a process which:
A. occurs only in complex societies.
B. is a part of only simple and primitive societies.
C. is witnessed in modern and primitive societies.
D. occurs on human society and is never ending.
- 154.** Conflicts in society occur:
A. unintentionally without any effort of the individuals.
B. by deliberate efforts of the society so as to make it healthy.
C. for achieving Social objectives.
D. for preserving Social interests.
- 155.** Which one of the following is not the element of cooperation?
A. Cooperative organisations have common purpose to achieve.
B. Efforts for achieving objectives can be organised or disorganised.
C. Efforts for achieving objects must be planned.
D. It can be both in the case of states and individuals.
- 156.** In modern Industrialized society the status of women in industry:
A. Has gradually risen
B. Has considerably gone down
C. Has remained unchanged
D. Has not been defined
- 157.** In a method in which one party to the conflict tries to convince the others of his fault and bring them round to his own view point, this type of accommodation is called _____.
A. Compromise B. Rationalisation
C. Conversion D. Tolerlation.
- 158.** In accommodation, rationalisation is a method in which:
A. one party tries to convince the other of his fault.
B. one accets the view-point of the other.
C. one agrees to the view-point of the other under pressure.
D. one adjusts by giving some imaginary excuses justifying withdrawal from dispute.
- 159.** In a situation in which one party to the dispute accepts the view point of the other without giving up its own basic policies, this type of accommodation is known as
A. Rationalisation B. Toleration
C. Conversion D. Compromise
- 160.** Which of the following is true of competition?
A. It is not a continuos process
B. It is personal
C. It is impersonal
D. For this deliberate efforts are needed
- 161.** Which one of the following is not a significant feature of a accommodation?
A. It is out of conflict
B. It is as a result of competition
C. It is needed at all levels
D. It is universal in nature and character
- 162.** According to Kropotkin:
A. Co-operation is a disturbance in the smooth running life of an individual
B. Co-operation is not necessary for the modern society
C. No individual can survive without co-operation
D. Nothing can be burdensome than co-operation in the way of individual
- 163.** Which of the following is true of accommodation but does not apply to adaptation?
A. It is more concerned with biology.
B. It is social phenomenon.
C. It is a evolutionary process.
D. It is an outcome of natural competition.
- 164.** Which one of the following is not one of the causes of competition?
A. To earn bread for one self.
B. To lead a luxurious life.
C. To wield more and more power.
D. To provide between services.
- 165.** Which one of the following has not been given as a cause of competition by May and Doob?
A. Competition starts to achieve some goal that is scarce.
B. When the people are not prevented by the rules of situation for achieving goals competition begins.
C. People perform better when goals can be achieved.
D. When people have relatively few psychologically affiliative contracts with each other competition starts.
- 166.** Which one of the following is not covered under the category of nature of competition?
A. It is directly concerned with the people.
B. It is not directly concerned with the people.
C. It is an unconscious process.
D. It is interaction without social contracts.
- 167.** Which one of the following is covered under the category of nature of competition?
A. It is an impersonal action and a continuous process.
B. It is found only in complex societies.
C. It is not universal.
D. It is found in selected communities and classes.

- 168.** The feeling of culture alpluralism:
- Is a mere hypothesis
 - Has no relation with the process of assimilation
 - Promotes the process of cultural assimilation
 - Acts adversely on the process of cultural assimilation
- 169.** Which one of the following is not the function of competition?
- It has provided a stimulus to technological innovations.
 - It is responsible for providing stimulus to organisational innovations.
 - It creats desire to excel over others.
 - It is directly concerned with the individuals.
- 170.** Competition when used in an unfair manner:
- Can have disintegrating effect.
 - Can eliminate monopoly conditions.
 - Avoids social conflicts.
 - Checks exploitation of the weak by the rich.
- 171.** Which of the following statements is not true in the case of Competition and Conflict?
- Both are continuous process.
 - Competition is impersonal but conflict is personal.
 - Competition is unconscious, conflict is Conscious.
 - Competition is non-violent, conflict is violent.
- 172.** Which of the following statements is not true?
- In competition both parties gain but not in conflict.
 - competition is productive, conflict is non productive.
 - In competition social norms are respected but in conflict these are violated.
 - In competition hardwork does not pay as much as it pays in conflict.
- 173.** In a large society:
- It is easy to achieve complete assimilation
 - Complete assimilation is hypothetical only
 - There are no chances of assimilation
 - Nothing can be done
- 174.** Competition is the result of human desire:
- To survive in society.
 - Arising out of the insufficient supply of anything valuable.
 - To ensure that all are socially benefitted.
 - To promote steel frame work of laws.
- 175.** Integration essentially involves:
- Similarity of various structural parts.
 - Commonly accepted values.
 - Newly altered but developed values.
 - New social norms to adjust to altered values.
- 176.** Which one of the following is not a serious problem in the process of social integration.
- Complex social structure.
 - Problem of coordination of structural parts of the society.
 - Extent of Socialization.
 - Trade union system.
- 177.** Point out which one of the following is not an important hindrance in the process of social integration:
- Cultural heterogeneity
 - Class differentiation
 - Political homogeneity
 - Religious disharmony
- 178.** Which one of the following is not an important cause of hindrance on the path of social integration?
- Existence of several sub-cultures.
 - Rapidity of social change.
 - Cultural lags.
 - Political system in operation in the country.
- 179.** A 'loosely woven' society is one:
- Which is not integrated.
 - Which is poorly integrated.
 - In which there are no rigid social norms.
 - In which people do not have wide range of alternative modes.
- 180.** Those who follow philosophy of 'new order' in integration believe in the:
- Abolition of existing social system.
 - Improvement of existing social order
 - Method of half-way improvement.
 - None of the above
- 181.** A Complex and rapidly changing society's most important method of achieving social integration is:
- Economic planning
 - Observance of social customs
 - Religious harmony
 - Social planning
- 182.** In India it is difficult to achieve integration because:
- The country is inhabited by poor people.
 - There are many economic pressure groups.
 - India is a multi-racial society.
 - The country has adopted the system of universal adult franchise.
- 183.** Which one of the following is not true regarding the nature of assimilation?
- It is evolutionary
 - It is a slow process
 - It is a quick and fast process.
 - It is the outcome of coming into contact with outsiders.

- 184.** Which one of the following is not the nature and character of assimilation?
 A. It is complete Social integration.
 B. It is partial Social integration.
 C. It is not confined to cultures alone.
 D. It covers family life.
- 185.** Acculturation of culture starts when meetings are of:
 A. Continuous but of short duration.
 B. Continuous and of long duration.
 C. Occasional and of short duration.
 D. Occasional but of long duration.
- 186.** "Acculturation is a process where by societies of different cultures are modified through fairly close and long continued contacts but without complete blending of two cultures". This was said by:
 A. Gillin and Gillin B. Sheriff and Sheriff
 C. Merrill and Eldrege D. Dowson and Gettys
- 187.** Which one of the following is not the basic condition responsible for promoting assimilation?
 A. Toleration B. Political ideology
 C. Social contacts D. Cultural similarity
- 188.** Which one of the following is not the basic condition for promoting assimilation?
 A. Appreciation of each other's Cultural heritage.
 B. Coming together on a platform.
 C. Favourable climatic conditions.
 D. Equal economic standards.
- 189.** Which one of the following is not an important hindrance on the path of social integration?
 A. Conditions existing at the time of entry in society.
 B. Number of persons involved.
 C. Physical growth of the immigrants.
 D. Approach to current political problems.
- 190.** "Competition is a contest to obtain something which does not exist in a quantity sufficient to meet the demand". Who is the author of these words?
 A. E.S. Bogardus
 B. H.T. Mazumdar
 C. Biesanz and Biesanz
 D. Sutherland, Woodward and Maxwell
- 191.** Which one of the following is not an important hindrance in the process of assimilation?
 A. Feeling of superiority by one Community.
 B. Inferiority Complex of one Community.
 C. Desire to exist as a Semi-Community.
 D. Desire to achieve high-living standard.
- 192.** Which one of the following is true about assimilation but not of accommodation?
 A. More or less permanent arrangement.
 B. It is a temporary arrangement.
 C. Whole process can be sudden.
 D. It is a conscious process.
- 193.** Physical isolation these days is becoming meaningless. Which one of the following is not an important cause?
 A. Developed means of transportation.
 B. Net-work of Communication.
 C. Universal political ideology.
 D. Mass media.
- 194.** Isolation is not liked because of several reasons. Which of the following is not a reason?
 A. Because it provides time for serious thinking.
 B. Because it helps in meditation.
 C. Because it provides opportunities to hoodwink the people.
 D. Because, it is used by the state for isolating criminals.
- 195.** Integration of a group depends upon certain factors. One of the following mentioned factors does not belong to this category. Point out such a factor:
 A. Common enterprise
 B. Frequency of interaction
 C. Variety of the interacting members
 D. Emotional quality of the interacting members
- 196.** Which among the following does involve conflict?
 A. Candidates preparing for I.A.S examination.
 B. Workers demonstrating for share in the management of the factory.
 C. Spectators waiting for the military parade.
 D. Crowd waiting for the procession to move out of the ground.
- 197.** According to A.W. Green conflict is the deliberate attempt to oppose, resist or coerce the will of another or others. In view of this which among the following involves conflicts?
 A. Bullion merchants acting in a manner which resulted in shooting up of the gold price.
 B. The hustling at the bus stop.
 C. Door crashing by the mob at the football stadium.
 D. Racial discrimination enforced in South Africa.
- 198.** Which of the following defines latent conflict?
 A. When a conflict exists but there is no open declaration.
 B. When a conflict is openly declared.
 C. When the conflict becomes more hostile.
 D. None of the above
- 199.** Which of the following gives an explanation of an overt conflict?
 A. When a conflict erupts among the rival groups.
 B. When a long age averted conflict reappears.
 C. When a conflict is forgotten by all.
 D. When a conflict is openly declared.

- 200.** Which of the following statements is correct?
 A. A Latent Conflict always becomes an overt conflict.
 B. An overt Conflict always becomes a latent conflict.
 C. A latent Conflict can never be an overt conflict.
 D. None of the above
- 201.** 'Synergism' stands for:
 A. The primordial feelings which reminds the members that they belong to each other in Society.
 B. The feelings of the groups in strife.
 C. The feeling of the tribe in Africa which acted as a hostile tribe.
 D. None of the above
- 202.** Mark the correct statement out of the following:
 A. Competition helps in determining the status of the individual as well.
 B. It facilitates the location of members in a hierarchical System.
 C. Competition helps in stimulating economy.
 D. Adopting high class of efficiency and encourages inventions.
- 203.** Which one of the following statements is correct?
 A. Competition helps in avoiding concentration of power in individual or group of individuals.
 B. It ruins the feeling of rule of the game.
 C. It acts against enhancing one's ego.
 D. It leads to the concentration of power among a few individuals.
- 204.** "Competition performs the broad function of assigning to each individual his place in his social world. Competition is a progressive force which fulfils and does not necessarily destroy". This view has been expressed by:
 A. MacIver B. Ginsberg
 C. Kropotkin D. E.A. Ross.
- 205.** "Conflict is the Social process in which individuals of groups seek their ends by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence".
 A. A.W. Green B. Gillin and Gillin
 C. Malthus D. Parsons
- 206.** "As Competition becomes more personal, it shades into Conflict the more disruptive, disjunctive social process," is said by:
 A. Sutherland Woodward and Maxwell
 B. Gillin and Gillin
 C. Ginsberg
 D. Max Weber
- 207.** "When the common interests of the group are symbolised for the members in the appealing forms of music, ritual, distinctive names, titles, banners, slogans and insignia then:
 A. The changes of integration are more.
 B. The changes of integration are less.
 C. It has no relation with the process of integration.
 D. Nothing can happen in the group.
- 208.** "Competition is a correct method to obtain something which does not exist in a quality sufficient to meet the demand. Who of the following gave this definition?
 A. Bogardus B. Sutherland
 C. Durkheim D. Tonnies
- 209.** "Competition is the striving of two or more persons for the same goal which is limited so that all can share it". This definition has been given by:
 A. Bogardus B. Max Weber
 C. MacIver D. Biesanz and Biesanz.
- 210.** The process that the dominant group-determines the norms and cultures to be adopted by the dominated group is known as:
 A. Interjection B. Acquisition
 C. Competition D. Assimilation
- 211.** Which of the following is not an agency of socialization?
 A. Family B. Church
 C. Environment D. State
- 212.** Socialization process in human beings takes place:
 A. during childhood
 B. during young age
 C. for the whole life
 D. at different intervals
- 213.** Whose work is 'mind, self and society'?
 A. Elton Mayor B. Pareto
 C. G.H. Mead D. Margaret Mead
- 214.** The notion of the "I-me-generalised other" was developed by:
 A. Mead G.H. B. Cooley Charles
 C. Thomas William D. Merton Robert
- 215.** Which is most appropriate? Social order is maintained largely by:
 A. Socialization B. Community
 C. Social Sanctions D. Law
- 216.** Most prominent agent of socialization is:
 A. family B. community
 C. in-group D. association
- 217.** Conforming, passive part of the self is:
 A. I B. Me
 C. Id D. None of these
- 218.** Which does not belong to Herbert Mead?
 A. significant others
 B. generalised others
 C. I and me
 D. the Id, Ego and Superego

- 219.** Which among the following is odd one?
A. Toys B. Wood
C. Teacher D. Radio
- 220.** Who among the following was first who gave socialization theory?
A. Cooley B. Mead
C. Parsons D. Durkheim
- 221.** Which among the following is self-centered stage according to Jean Piaget's view?
A. 2 to 5 years B. 2 to 7 years
C. 5 to 7 years D. 9 to 13 years
- 222.** Who viewed expectation and inspiration as the two main bases of socialization and learning?
A. Parsons B. Mead
C. J. Piaget D. Cooley
- 223.** A society which achieves social unity through a complex of highly specialized roles is based on:
A. Dependency
B. Intimate social relationship
C. Mechanical solidarity
D. Organic solidarity
- 224.** Suggestion is one of the basic principles of:
A. human behaviour B. class
C. socialization D. social process
- 225.** When the child is able to judge the response of a group as a whole he is responding to a:
A. significant others B. generalised others
C. insignificant others D. None of the above
- 226.** An individual starts learning from:
A. mother's womb B. childhood
C. adulthood D. adolescence
- 227.** Socialization is a process of converting a biological organism into:
A. modern man B. primitive man
C. human being D. social man
- 228.** Socialization is a process involving:
A. gradual changing of organism
B. training to adopt to the society
C. setting up of social norms
D. declaring everything as belonging to society
- 229.** According to whom, "suggestion is the cognitive aspect of the gregarious instincts"?
A. Ross B. MacIver
C. Thouless D. Parsons
- 230.** Adult socialization in primitives societies as compared to modern societies is:
A. more complex B. less complex
C. of similar complexity D. None of the above
- 231.** 'Significant others' are:
A. friends B. peer group
C. parents D. police
- 232.** 'Generalized others' are:
A. community B. friends
C. peer group D. parents
- 233.** The process of socialization ends with:
A. adulthood B. youth
C. childhood D. death
- 234.** Sociologist who called the self-image of the looking glass self was:
A. M. Mead B. G.H. Mead
C. S. Freud D. Cooley
- 235.** Kroeber suggested the term _____ as an alternative term for socialization.
A. Culturalization B. Acculturation
C. Enculturation D. Social control
- 236.** Socialization process helps in maintaining:
A. social norms B. social behaviour
C. social attitudes D. none
- 237.** The maximum contribution to the process of socialization, in general, comes from:
A. school B. teacher
C. community D. family
- 238.** Freud found that untamed passions and instinctive desires are represented by:
A. Ego B. Self
C. Id D. Super ego
- 239.** There is more conformity and togetherness among ants than among men this is due to:
A. moral pressure B. social control
C. heredity D. socialization
- 240.** A young adult of 30 years learning the new role of parents is an example of:
A. primary socialization B. secondary socialization
C. adult socialization D. resocialization
- 241.** As compared to sociality, morality is:
A. less extensive B. more reliable
C. more extensive D. less intensive
- 242.** Name the orientation that emphasizes individual choice and decision making in determining behaviour?
A. Zin coism B. Voluntarism
C. Altruism D. Individuality
- 243.** According to Weber which one stems from an individual's emotional stage at a particular time:
A. Affective action B. Reflective action
C. Spring action D. Rational action

244. The socialization process of the individual does not include:
 A. the environment
 B. culture
 C. army
 D. the physical, psychological heritage of the individual
245. 'Socialization' implies the process of:
 A. an individual becoming an active member of society a social being
 B. establishing a social group
 C. social control
 D. social evolution
246. Who among the following talked about 'play stage' and 'game stage' in the process of socialization?
 A. M. Mead B. G.H. Mead
 C. S. Freud D. Cooley
247. Who gave the four stages: oral stage, anal stage, oedipal stage and adolescent stage in the process of socialization?
 A. Cooley B. G.H. Mead
 C. M. Mead D. S. Freud
248. As an individual becomes socialized, he learns:
 A. to play a variety of roles
 B. skills for a variety of activities
 C. to discipline his behaviour
 D. all of the above
249. Who put forward the concept of the 'looking-glass self'?
 A. Cooley B. Lewis Mumford
 C. Bergel D. Hans Kohn
250. Who said "Man is not only a social animal that can develop into an individual only in society"?
 A. Hegal B. J.M. Keynes
 C. Marx D. Kardiner and Linton
251. Sigmund Freud is founder of:
 A. Psychology B. Historicism
 C. Psycho-analysis D. Political Sociology
252. Which one of the following is not strictly speaking, one of S. Freud's stages of psychic-sexual development?
 A. Oral B. Genital
 C. Oedipal D. Anal
253. Mead's generalised 'others' and 'significant others' are creator of:
 A. I B. Me
 C. Super-ego D. Ego
254. Most sociologists believe that one's self concept:
 A. When once formed never changes
 B. Can change later in life although childhood experiences are more durable
 C. Changes all the time as circumstances change
 D. None of the above
255. 'Significant others' in the process of socialization is:
 A. Community members B. Peer group
 C. Parents D. Children
256. Which of the following does not influence the process of the socialization of an individual?
 A. institution of marriage
 B. political and economic institutions
 C. geographical environment
 D. language
257. Rehabilitation of criminals is:
 A. Socialization B. Resocialization
 C. Desocialization D. Primary socialization
258. Primary socialization take place during infancy, usually within:
 A. Family B. Community
 C. Out group D. Mother's care
259. The over socialized conception of man was given by:
 A. D.H. Wrong B. G.H. Mead
 C. C.H. Cooley D. M. Mead
260. Who used the term enculturation for socialization?
 A. Hers Kovits B. Kroeber
 C. Veblen D. Tylor
261. The 'looking glass self' means that we learn who we are:
 A. byself feeling
 B. by an act of imitation
 C. by other people's experience with us
 D. by imagining ourselves to be some one else
262. Single 'savage self', as introduced by Mead is:
 A. I B. Super ego
 C. Id D. None of these
263. The super ego, according to Freud represents the part of an individual's personality that was created:
 A. Through socialization during the formative years
 B. Through socialization
 C. Through socialization process which occurs throughout one's life
 D. None of the above
264. Which among the following ideas are not connected with socialism?
 A. That private property should be abolished
 B. That there should be a stateless society
 C. That the means of production and distribution must be in the hands of the community
 D. None of the above

- 265.** Social relationship involves:
 A. Co-operation
 B. Face to face conflict
 C. Conflict
 D. Co-operation and conflict
- 266.** 'Social control' more or less, has become the activity of the specialized agencies in:
 A. New townships B. Cities
 C. Villages D. None of these
- 267.** Who said that socialization takes place through two major mechanism: identification and repression?
 A. M. Mead B. Tonnies
 C. S. Freud D. Sumner
- 268.** Anticipatory socialization is a preparation for:
 A. Present role B. Future role
 C. Resocialization D. None of the above
- 269.** Who differentiated 'ego' and 'alter' in the interaction system?
 A. T. Parsons B. R. Brown
 C. M. Weber D. S. Freud
- 270.** One of the following is not an explanation of Freud's stages of development of self?
 A. Anal B. Oral
 C. Id D. Oedipal
- 271.** The term 'political socialization' was used by:
 A. Almond Powell B. Easton and Dannis
 C. Herbert Hyman D. Herbert Spencer
- 272.** Freud's 'Id' can best be translated as _____.
 A. Reason B. Hostility
 C. Desire D. Social Conscience
- 273.** Whose name is associated with the process of socialization?
 A. C.H. Cooley B. G.H. Mead
 C. Sigmund Freud D. All the above
- 274.** According to G.H Mead, the child firstly learns to responds to his:
 A. Generalised others B. Significant others
 C. Himself D. Society as a whole
- 275.** 'Generalized others' of Mead is meant:
 A. Parents of the children.
 B. Family members.
 C. Community as a whole.
 D. Nothing can be said of it.
- 276.** Which among the following is true of socialization?
 A. It socializes the individuals.
 B. It makes society above individual.
 C. It brings individuals into the social.
 D. All the above.
- 277.** According to Cooley, the concept of _____ refers to an individual perception of self as determined by the way one imagines one appears to others or as others perceive us:
 A. Significant others B. Generalised others
 C. Looking-glass self D. None of the above
- 278.** To such socialisation, which among the following factors is a must?
 A. Process of imitation
 B. Process of suggestion
 C. Process of identification
 D. Language comprehension
- 279.** Who among the following defines irritation as self conscious assumption of author's acts or roles?
 A. Margaret Mead B. G.H. Mead
 C. C.H. Cooley D. S. Freud
- 280.** Which among the following factors were as an agent of socialisation process.
 A. Family B. School
 C. Peer group D. Religious institutions
- 281.** Which among the following elements work efficiently in the process of socialization?
 A. Environmental Condition
 B. Physical and Psychological heritage.
 C. Cultural heritage
 D. Family pattern in which one is born.
- 282.** Socialisation is a learning process in which a child is influenced by:
 A. Cognitive learning B. Evaluative learning
 C. Effective learning D. All the above
- 283.** Talking of different stages of socialization who among the following has brought the notion of oral stage, anal stage, oedipal stage and adole scence?
 A. Sigmund Freud B. G.H. Mead
 C. C.H. Cooley D. R.K. Merton
- 284.** What name is associated with the theory of looking glass self?
 A. C.H. Cooley B. G.H. Mead
 C. S. Freud D. MacIver
- 285.** The concept of looking glass self means:
 A. A man's seeing himself in to a mirror.
 B. Self evaluation in the period of crisis.
 C. The individual's imagination of how others see him or her.
 D. All the above
- 286.** Whose name associated with the concept of generalized others?
 A. G.H. Mead B. C.H. Cooley
 C. MacIver D. S. Freud

Codes:

- A. 1, 3, 2, 5, 4 B. 5, 3, 2, 4, 1
C. 3, 2, 5, 4, 1 D. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1

- 305.** Who among the following believe that the age between five and seven is important in the development of the child?
A. Parsons B. Mead
C. J. Piaget D. None
- 306.** 'Looking glass self' is a socialization process which essentially means:
A. a self perception of what other think of us
B. a true Judgement of approval and disapproval.
C. to attract attention and seek praise.
D. a true reflection of one's personality.
- 307.** A student of sociology can study a child when scolded under controlled conditions by applying the technique of:
A. Interview B. Observation
C. Questionnaire D. None the above
- 308.** Whose words are these? "self and society are twin-born, we know one as immediately as we know the other and the notion of a separate and independent ego is an illusion".
A. W.G. Sumner B. A. Wober
C. C.H. Cooley D. G.H. Mead
- 309.** What is the main object of Socialization?
A. Creating affection in the mind of the child.
B. Seeking cooperation from the child.
C. Development of the self.
D. Imparting linguistic knowledge.
- 310.** Which is most appropriate?
A. Animal do not learn.
B. Learned behaviour is highly limited among animals and when it does occur it dies with the individual organism, and each generation must learn all over again.
C. Learned behaviour is quite common among animals and is easily imparted through generations.
D. None of these
- 311.** Three steps in the process of development of self (i) how I appear to others (ii) their valuation of what they see and (iii) self feeling based upon steps one or two. This explain the concept of:
A. 'Generalized other'
B. 'Super ego'
C. 'I'
D. The 'looking-glass self'
- 312.** Which of the following statement do you think is correct?
A. Man's behaviour pattern are only biologically conditioned.
B. In crucials situation man is guided by a hereditary patterns.
C. Man has automatic maturation process.
D. Man has little or no in born control of his behaviour in relation to other.
- 313.** A child, after his birth, starts learning from the automatic and rigid response of the organism to a given stimulus. These processes are termed in Sociology as:
A. Reflexes B. Sentiments
C. Instincts D. Feelings
- 314.** Industrial sociology as a distinct discipline is connected with the research in:
A. Bureaucracy
B. Human relations approach
C. Scientific management school
D. Professionalization
- 315.** This aspect of self, when it operates at conscious level is called the conscience. It develops, largely unconsciously as the individuals incorporates the values and norms of the society into the personality.
A. Id B. Ego
C. Super ego D. All of above
- 316.** The 'Id' consists of biological drives that release energy and it is activated by what Freud called:
A. Socialization
B. Ethnocentrism
C. The pleasure principle
D. The reality principle
- 317.** In the process of socialization, which among the following is the battle ground on the basis of Sigmund Freud's explanation?
A. I B. Id
C. Ego D. Super ego
- 318.** "A Social problem is any deviant behaviour in a disapproved direction of such a degree that it exceeds the clearance limit of the community." Who gave this definition?
A. MacIver B. Weber
C. Page D. Lundberg
- 319.** Who among the following says that socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content, along with self hood and personality?
A. A.W. Green B. MacIver
C. Ogburn D. H.T. Mazumdar
- 320.** Which one of the following statements is correct in respect of a society and a group?
A. Both group and society are equally organized
B. Society is better organized than a group
C. A group is better organized than society
D. Both group and society are disorganized

ANSWERS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| D | C | D | B | B | D | D | A | C | B |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| B | C | D | A | A | A | C | C | A | B |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| C | D | D | B | B | B | B | C | A | B |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| B | C | C | D | A | A | D | A | A | A |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| B | A | B | C | D | B | D | A | A | A |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| A | D | A | A | B | A | A | C | D | A |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| A | A | D | B | D | A | C | A | B | D |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| A | D | D | D | A | D | C | A | B | C |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| B | B | A | A | A | A | C | A | C | D |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| C | C | B | C | C | B | C | C | C | A |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| B | B | A | C | A | B | C | A | A | D |
| 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| B | B | B | C | C | D | D | C | C | C |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| D | C | B | D | D | B | D | D | C | D |
| 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| C | A | B | C | D | D | D | A | B | C |
| 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| D | A | D | A | C | D | C | B | C | A |
| 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| C | D | D | B | B | A | C | D | B | C |
| 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| B | C | B | D | B | A | A | A | D | A |
| 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| A | D | B | B | B | D | C | D | C | A |
| 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 |
| D | C | C | B | B | A | B | C | D | A |
| 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 |
| D | D | C | C | A | B | D | A | D | C |
| 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 |
| A | D | A | D | B | A | A | A | D | A |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 |
| C | C | C | A | A | A | B | B | B | D |
| 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 |
| A | A | D | C | B | B | D | B | A | B |
| 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 |
| C | A | D | D | C | A | D | A | C | C |
| 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 |
| C | B | A | C | A | B | D | C | A | C |
| 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 |
| C | B | B | B | C | C | B | A | A | A |
| 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 |
| A | A | A | B | D | B | C | B | A | C |
| 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 |
| A | C | D | B | C | D | C | A | C | C |
| 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 |
| A | C | A | C | C | B | B | A | B | A |
| 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 |
| B | B | D | D | D | C | D | D | D | B |
| 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 |
| D | A | C | C | C | A | B | C | C | B |
| 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 |
| D | D | D | C | C | C | C | D | A | C |

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