

RESOURCES FOR "HSC-I SOCIOLOGY" ZUEB EXAMINATIONS 2021



PREFACE:

The ZUEB examination board acknowledges the serious problems encountered by the schools and colleges in smooth execution of the teaching and learning processes due to sudden and prolonged school closures during the covid-19 spread. The board also recognizes the health, psychological and financial issues encountered by students due to the spread of covid-19.

Considering all these problems and issues the ZUEB Board has developed these resources based on the condensed syllabus 2021 to facilitate students in learning the content through quality resource materials.

The schools and students could download these materials from www.zueb.pk to prepare their students for the high quality and standardized ZUEB examinations 2021.

The materials consist of examination syllabus with specific students learning outcomes per topic, Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) to assess different thinking levels, Constructed Response Questions (CRQs) with possible answers, Extended Response Questions (ERQs) with possible answers and learning materials.

ACADEMIC UNIT ZUEB:

1: Multiple Choice Questions:

The Multiple-Choice Questions with a stem, correct answer and 3 distractors or plausible wrong answers format is designed to assess the content and thinking of students from; R (Remembering); U(Understanding) and A (Applying, Analyzing, Evaluating, Creating). The questions are also classified into three difficulty levels accordingly; D (DIFFICULT), M (MODERATE), E (EASY)

HOW TO ATTEMPT AN MCQ:

MCQ:

- EACH MCQ HAS FOUR OPTIONS, A, B, C AND D. SELECT ONE OPTION AS THE BEST ANSWER AND FILL IN THE CIRCLE OF THAT OPTION, FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR.
- USE BLACK PEN/PENCIL TO FILL IN THE CIRCLE.

Correct Way	Wrong Ways		
1	1	2	3
a	a	a	a
Ъ	b	b	Ъ
C	\otimes	©	\oslash
d	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	d

S#	MCQ'S MATERIAL	CL	DL
	He is the father of sociology		
	a) Herbert Spencer		
1.	b) Max Weber	K/A	\mathbf{E}
	c) Emile Durkheim		
	≭ d) Auguste Comte		
	He called sociology Ilm-e-Imran		
	a) Ghazali		
2.	≭ b) Ibn Khaldun	K/A	M
	c) Farabi		
	d) Kindi		
	Sociology became popular in Europe in the year		
	a) 1638		
3.	b) 1738	K/A	E
	≭ c) 1838		
	d) 1938		

a) Political b) Economic c) Psychological *d) Social Sociology is a study a) Spiritual 5. b) Literary *c) Scientific d) Environmental He distinguished social sciences from philosophy a) Socrates 6. b) Plato *c) Aristotle d) Auguste Comte What is the person called who studies society *a) Sociologist 7. b) Economist c) Politician d) Psychologist Social psychology is also a branch of a) Economics 8. b) Politics *c) Psychology d) Literature "Sociology is the name of social work". This was said by a) Auguste Comte 9. b) Herbert Spencer c) Emile Durkheim *d) Max Weber What is the name of Ibn Khaldun's book a) Principles of Sociology c) Introduction to Sociology *d) Muqaddimah He compared society to human body a) Max Weber b) Auguste Comte 11. *C) Herbert Spencer d) Emile Durkheim		Sociology	studies which aspect of society		
4. b) Economic c) Psychological **d) Social Sociology is a study a) Spiritual 5. b) Literary **c) Scientific d) Environmental He distinguished social sciences from philosophy a) Socrates 6. b) Plato **c) Aristotle d) Auguste Comte What is the person called who studies society **a) Sociologist 7. b) Economist c) Politician d) Psychologist Social psychology is also a branch of a) Economics 8. b) Politics **c) Psychology d) Literature "Sociology is the name of social work". This was said by a) Auguste Comte 9. b) Herbert Spencer c) Emile Durkheim **d) Max Weber What is the name of lbn Khaldun's book a) Principles of Sociology c) Introduction to Sociology **d) Muqaddimah He compared society to human body a) Max Weber b) Auguste Comte b) Auguste Comte			•		
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10. b) Book of Sociology c) Introduction to Sociology #d) Muqaddimah He compared society to human body a) Max Weber b) Auguste Comte 11. #c) Herbert Spencer K/A E		What is th	ne name of Ibn Khaldun's book		
c) Introduction to Sociology *d) Muqaddimah He compared society to human body a) Max Weber b) Auguste Comte 11. **c) Herbert Spencer K/A E		a)			
*d) Muqaddimah He compared society to human body a) Max Weber b) Auguste Comte 11. *c) Herbert Spencer K/A E	10.	b)		K/A	E
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a) Max Weber b) Auguste Comte 11. **c) Herbert Spencer K/A E			-		
b) Auguste Comte 11. **c) Herbert Spencer K/A E		He compa	•		
11. Character K/A E		a)			
		b)	_		
d) Emile Durkheim	11.	•	-	K/A	E
		d)	Emile Durkheim		

	He was seed the concept of quicide		
	He proposed the concept of suicide		
12	a) Auguste Comte	TZIA	N. 4
12.	★b) Emile Durkheimc) Max Weber	K/A	M
	•		
	d) Herbert Spencer The subject of experiment in sociology is		
	The subject of experiment in sociology is a) State		
12	•	TZIA	100
13.	b) Room c) Class	K/A	E
	*d) Society		
	Sociology as science presents information as		
4.4	a) What was?	T7 / A	
14.	*b) What is?	K/A	M
	c) What will happen?		
	d) What should happen?		
	This is the first step in a scientific method		
	*a) Hypothesis		_
15.	b) Problem identification	K/A	E
	c) Sampling		
	d) Data analysis		
	The formal name of this discipline has science at its end		
	a) Sociology		
16.	b) Economics	K/A	D
	*c) Politics		
	d) Psychology		
	Sociology originated from		
	a) Literature		
17.	≭ b) Philosophy	K/A	M
	c) Arts		
	d) Technical Studies		
	The dictionary meaning of science is		
	a) To listen		
18.	b) To see	U	E
	c) To feel		
	≭ d) To know		
	He said that "Science is the name of organization of facts"		
	a) Karl Pearson		
19.	≭ b) Robert Redfield	K/A	D
17.	c) Nimkoff	IN/A	
	d) Socrates		

			1
	To obtain authentic facts, the researcher of this branch of study should be		
	free of bias and prejudice		
20.	a) Medical Science	K/A	M
20.	b) Natural Science	11/11	141
	c) Environmental Science		
	*d) Social Science		
	This branch of study deals with human behavior		
	a) Medical Science		
21.	b) Natural Science	K/A	E
	c) Environmental Science		
	*d) Social Science		
	He laid the foundation of Islamic Sociology		
	a) Dr. Ali Shariati		
22.	b) Dr. Ali Tejani	\mathbf{U}	E
	*c) Dr. Basharat Ali		
	d) Dr. Rahemi		
	This discipline deals with the structure and society of past civilizations		
	a) Criminology		
23.	*b) Anthropology	K/A	E
	c) Political Science		
	d) Sociology		
	Ibn Khaldun is famous as a		
	a) Scientist		
24.	b) Geologist	K/A	M
	c) Politician		
	*d) Historian		
	A group consists of at least these many members		
	*a) Two		
25.	b) Four	K/A	E
	c) Six		
	d) Eight		
	This is where man fulfills his needs		
	a) Class		
26.	b) Family tree	K/A	\mathbf{M}
40.	c) Neighbourhood	IV/A	141
	*d) Society		
	French thinker Auguste Comte was essentially this		
	a) Doctor		
	*b) Engineer		
27.	c) Lawyer	U	E
4 1.	CI LAVVVCI	1	i
4 1.	d) Politician		

		at #6 a data the constitution of the data for the form		
		at "Sociology is a particular study of Social Science".		
••	-	George Simmel		
28.		Max Weber	K/A	M
	c)	Ibne Khaldun		
	d)	Karl Pearson		
		at "Sociology is a collective study of Social Science".		
	_	George Simmel		
29.	b)	Max Weber	K/A	M
	•	Emile Durkheim		
	· ·	Sorokin		
	_	to him the rise and fall of an empire/nation spans 120 years		
	a)	Farabi		
30.	b)	Kindi	K/A	E
	* c)	Ibne Khaldun		
	d)	Ghazali		
	University	of Karachi inaugurated the Department of Sociology in the year		
	a)	1950		
31.	b)	1955	K/A	E
	* c)	1960		
	d)	1965		
	Teacher ta	aking a class is		
	a)	Social Stability		
32.	* b)	Social Action	U	D
	c)	Social Change		
	d)	Social Work		
	Social acti	on can be carried out by this many people		
		One		
33.	b)	Two	K/A	E
	c)	Three		
	d)	Four		
	This is ess	ential to carry out a social action		
		Education		
34.	b)	Masculinity	K/A	E
	c)	Authority		
	* d)	Action		
	•	on can be carried out without words through		
		Authority		
	b)	English language		
35.	c)	Politics	K/A	E
	•	Gestures	-=/1=	
			1	1

	Doing any	thing here will not be regarded as a social action		
		Family		
36.	•	Class	\mathbf{U}	E
30.	•	Society		
	•	Jungle		
		ponents of social action are		
		Two		
37.	•	Three	K/A	E
37.	•	Four	IX/A	
	•	Five		
		on can be carried out by		
		Educationalists		
38.	•	Social Workers	K/A	\mathbf{M}
30.	•	Sociologists	15/15	141
		Any member of the society		
		action affects		
		The actor		
39.	•	Society	K/A	E
37.	c)	Object		
	•	Social Environment		
	Social acti			
		The actor		
40.	•	Members of society	K/A	E
	c)	Object		
	•	Social Environment		
	Primary a	nd Secondary Relationships were categorized by		
	* a)	C.H. Cooley		
41.	b)	Max Weber	K/A	E
	c)	Emile Durkheim		
	d)	William Graham		
	This is one	of the main elements of Primary Relationships		
		Hate		
42.	* b)	Love	K/A	M
	c)	Pretense		
	d)	Selfishness		
	This is one	of the main elements of Secondary Relationships		1
	* a)	Selfishness		
	b)	Concern		
43.	c)	Affection	K/A	E
	d)	Informality		

		ı	1
	A group should have at least these many members		
	* a. 2		
44.	b. 4	K/A	E
	c. 6		
	d. 8		
	He categorized groups into primary groups and secondary groups		
	a. Emmons		
45.	b. MacIver	K/A	E
	c. Davis		
	* d. C. H. Cooley		
	This is one of the characteristics of primary group		
	a. Pretense		
46.	b. Selfishness	K/A	M
	c. Formality		
	# d. Sincerity		
	This is one of the characteristics of secondary group		
	* a. Pretense		
47.	b. Love	K/A	E
	c. Sincerity		
	d. Sympathy		
	An individual is affiliated with this group		
	a. Primary group		
48.	b. Secondary group	K/A	E
	*c. In group		
	d. Out group		
	An individual is not affiliated with this group		
	a. Primary group		
49.	b. Secondary group	K/A	E
	c. In group		_
	* d. Our group		
	My classmates are an example of this group		
	a. Primary group		
50.	b. Secondary group	K/A	M
20.	* c. In group	18/11	141
	d. Out group		
	He categorized groups as in-groups and out-groups		
	a. C. H. Cooley		
51.	b. Davis	K/A	E
J1.	*c. W. G. Sumner	IN/A	122
	d. Maciver		
	This group is also referred as Other group		
	a. Primary group		
	b. Secondary group		
52.	c. In group	K/A	E
	₩u. Out group		

	T-1		1
	This group is also referred as We group		
50	a. Primary group	77/4	
53.	b. Secondary group	K/A	\mathbf{E}
	♯ c. In group		
	d. Out group		
	This group does not give individual freedom to its members		
	a. In group		
54.	b. Out group	K/A	M
	* c. Formal group		
	d. Informal group		
	The membership of this group is not at the will of its members		
	a. Voluntary group		_
55.	* b. Non voluntary group	K/A	E
	c. Formal group		
	d. Informal group		
	The membership of this group is permanent		
	a. Voluntary group		
56.	* b. Non voluntary group	K/A	E
	c. Formal group		
	d. Informal group		
	This group plays a role in social success and prosperity		
	a. Formal group		
57.	b. Informal group	K/A	E
	♯ c. Pro social group		
	d. Anti-social group		
	This group incites violence in the society and damages peace		
	a. Pro social group		
58.	# b. Anti-social group	K/A	M
	c. Voluntary group		
	d. Non voluntary group		
	This is an example of informal group		
	a. Bureaucracy		
59.	* b. People gathered at a stadium	K/A	E
	c. Family		
	d. Scouts		
	People of white/black race are part of this group		
	a. Voluntary group		
60.	* b. Non voluntary group	K/A	E
	c. Formal group		
	d. Informal group		
	What is the name of W. G. Sumner's book		
	a. Principles of Sociology		
	♯ b. Folkways		
61.		K/A	II.
01.		K/A	E
	d. Short History of Sociology		
			•

	He proposed the concept of Folkways		
'	a. Max Weiber		
62.	* b. William Graham Sumner	K/A	M
02.	c. Maciver	IX/A	IVI
	d. Emile Durkheim		
	W. G. Sumner named everyday actions as		
	a. Social Action		
63.	b. Social Relationship	K/A	E
03.	c. Social Interaction	IX/A	l L
	* d. Social Norms		
	W. G. Sumner published his book on Social Norms in the year		
	a. 1706		
64.	b. 1806	K/A	E
04.	*c. 1906	IX/A	E
	d. 2006		
	Folkways come into being		
	a. After thorough planning		
65.	b. After approval from the court	K/A	E
03.	c. As a result of an ideology	IX/A	l L
	* d. Automatically		
	Violation of these does not warrant punishment		
	* a. Folkways		
66.	b. Mores	K/A	M
00.	c. Laws	13/11	141
	d. Taboo		
	Social Norms maintain		
	a. Social Rank		
67.	b. Social Role	K/A	E
	* c. Social Order	11/11	
	d. Social Responsibilities		
	Violation of these spark serious controversies and warrants punishment		
	a. Folkways		
68.	* b. Mores	K/A	E
	c. Social Action		
	d. Taboo		
	The government gives punishment if these are violated		
	a. Mores		
	b. Folkways		
69.	≭ c. Laws	K/A	E
•	d. Authorities	13/13	
,			

	These are also some times backed by the government		
	* a. Mores		
70.	b. Folkways	K/A	\mathbf{M}
70.	c. Authorities	11,71	177
	d. Taboos		
	Respecting elders is a		
	* a. Folkway		
71.	b. Mores	K/A	E
, 1	c. Law	11,71	
	d. Constitution		
	These are enforced by the society		
	≭ a. Mores		
72.	b. Laws	K/A	E
	c. Taboos		
	d. Ordinances		
	In our society, wearing sherwani is a part of this		
	≭ a. Folkway		
73.	b. Mores	K/A	E
	c. Law		
	d. Constitution		
	Dowry in our society is a part of		
	a. Folkway		
74.	♯ b. Mores	K/A	M
	c. Law		
	d. Ordinance		
	Saying 'hello' upon receiving the phone call is a		
	# a. Folkway		
<i>75</i> .	b. Mores	K/A	E
	c. Law		
	d. Constitution		
	Laws are a part of		
	a. Society		
76.	b. Religion	K/A	E
	≭ c. Government		
	d. Education		<u></u>
	Adherence to Social Norms is expected from		
	≭ a. Everyone		
	b. Elders		
77.	c. Adults	K/A	E
	d. Children		

	Social Norms deal with		
1 1	a. Family		
78.	b. Religion	K/A	\mathbf{M}
76.	c. Politics	IV/A	141
	* d. Every aspect of society		
_	An adult leaving his seat for an elderly is		
	*a. Folkway		
79.	b. Mores	K/A	E
	c. Law	WA	
	d. Ordinance		
F	Following Social Norms creates		
	* a. Social Order		
80.	b. Social Unrest	K/A	E
	c. Social Aggression	13/1	
	d. Social Void		
Т	These are arbitrary in nature		
-	a. Folkways		
81.	b. Mores	K/A	E
	c. Laws	13/1	
	d. Ordinance		
N	Mores are like a constitution of		
	🗱 a. Society		
82.	b. Country	K/A	M
	c. City		
	d. State		
V	Violating these often leads to social boyco	tt	
	a. Folkways		
83.	♯ b. Mores	K/A	E
	c. Laws		
	d. Ordinance		
P	People adhere by mores due to the pressu	ire of	
	* a. Society		
84.	b. Government	K/A	E
	c. Military		
	d. Nation		
Т	This status is occupied at birth		
	🗱 a. Ascribed status		
	b. Achieved status		
85.	c. Symbolic status	K/A	E
	d. Primary status		

To acquire this status, an individual has to struggle and work hard a. Ascribed status 86.
86.
c. Symbolic status d. Primary status The status of professor is a. Ascribed status 87.
d. Primary status The status of professor is a. Ascribed status 87.
The status of professor is a. Ascribed status 87.
a. Ascribed status b. Achieved status c. Symbolic status d. Primary status The status of male is a. Ascribed status b. Achieved status c. Symbolic status d. Primary status
87.
c. Symbolic status d. Primary status The status of male is a. Ascribed status b. Achieved status c. Symbolic status d. Primary status
d. Primary status The status of male is a. Ascribed status b. Achieved status c. Symbolic status d. Primary status
The status of male is a. Ascribed status b. Achieved status c. Symbolic status d. Primary status
88. b. Achieved status c. Symbolic status d. Primary status
88. b. Achieved status c. Symbolic status d. Primary status
c. Symbolic status d. Primary status
d. Primary status
To acquire this status, an individual has to struggle and work hard
a. Male
89. b. White skin K/A E
c. Arab race
d. Sociologist
This status cannot be acquired by any individual at his will
a. Professor
90. * b. Syed K/A N
c. Doctor
d. Engineer
Gender/sex determine this status
🙀 a. Ascribed status
91. b. Achieved status K/A E
c. Symbolic status
d. Primary status
Education determines this status
a. Ascribed status
92.
c. Symbolic status
d. Primary status
Marital status determines this status
a. Ascribed status
* b. Achieved status
93. c. Symbolic status K/A E
d. Primary status
u. Filliary status

			1
	Skin colour and race determine this status		
	* a. Ascribed status		
94.	b. Achieved status	K/A	M
	c. Symbolic status		
	d. Primary status		
	He defined status as "the position ascribed to an individual in a particular		
	social system"		
95.	a. Lundberg	K/A	E
	* b. Selznick		
	c. F. E. Merill		
	Ascribed status is given to him at		
	* a. Birth		
96.	b. Childhood	K/A	E
	c. Adulthood		
	d. Old age		
	Achieved status is given to him after		
97.	a. Birth		
	b. Adulthood	K/A	E
	c. Old age		
	🗱 d. Hard work		
	The word community is derived from		
	a. Greek		
98.	≭ b. Latin	K/A	M
	c. Arabic		
	d. French		
	According to him geographical location is important to a community		
	* a. Maclver		
99.	b. F. E. Merill	K/A	E
	c. C. H. Cooley		
	d. Ogburn		
	Community is a group		
	🗯 a. Local group		
100.	b. Primary group	K/A	E
	c. Secondary group		
	d. Formal group		
	In this country, population above 1 lac is called a community		
	a. Japan		
403	b. China	W7.1.	_
101.	⇔ c. Pakistan	K/A	E
	d. America		
			1

b. 20 c. 30 ** d. 40 He said that society is like a living organism	M
b. 20 c. 30 ** d. 40 He said that society is like a living organism	
b. 20 c. 30 ** d. 40 He said that society is like a living organism	
★ d. 40He said that society is like a living organism	
He said that society is like a living organism	
	-
a. MacIver	_
103. b. C. H. Cooley K/A	${f E}$
≭ c. Herbert Spenser	
d. J. F. Sumner	
He said that society is the collection of human beings living together since a	
long time	
a. J. F. Sumner	т.
b. C. H. Cooley	E
≭ c. Ralph Linton	
d. MacIver	
He said that man was wild in the beginning	
*a. Thomas Hobbes	
105. b. John Locke K/A	E
c. Rousseau	
d. Auguste Comte	
He said that man was peaceful in the beginning	
a. Thomas Hobbes	
106. St. John Locke K/A	M
c. Rousseau	
d. Auguste Comte	
He said that man was neither wild nor peaceful in the beginning	
a. Thomas Hobbes	
107. b. John Locke K/A	E
≭ c. Rousseau	
d. Auguste Comte	
The life of animals is	_
🗱 a. Instinctive	
108. b. Cultural K/A	E
c. Civilized	
d. Ignorant	
The word culture is derived from	
a. Greek	
109. * b. Latin K/A	E
c. Roman	
d. Urdu	

	According to him everything manmade is called culture					
	a. F. E. Merill					
110.	b. Ralph Linton	K/A	$ _{\mathbf{M}}$			
110.	* c. Hierse	IVA	141			
	d. Friedman					
	He proposed the concept of cultural lag					
	a. E. B. Tylor					
111.	b. William F. Ogburn	K/A	\mathbf{E}			
111.	c. Friedman					
	d. Ralph Linton					
	Culture has types					
	* a. 2					
112.	b. 3	K/A	\mathbf{E}			
	c. 4					
	d. 5					
	If only one aspect of culture progresses, it is called					
	a. Cultural conflict					
113.	* b. Cultural lag	K/A	E			
	c. Cultural discrimination					
	d. Cultural compound					
	Social interaction requires at least persons					
	* a. 2					
114.	b. 3	K/A	M			
	c. 4					
	d. 5					
	This is the result of social interaction					
	a. Jungle					
115.	b. Desert	K/A	E			
	≭ c. Society					
	d. Compound					
	A teacher taking a class for students is this type of social interaction					
	🗯 a. Person to group					
116.	b. Person to person	K/A	\mathbf{E}			
	c. Group to group					
	d. None of the above					
	This is important for a society to establish					
	a. Social change					
	* b. Social interaction					
117.	c. Social movement	K/A	E			
	d. Social control					
			•			

	This is transferred to another generation through social interaction					
	a. Community					
118.	<u> </u>	T7 / A	N. /			
	b. Society *c. Culture	K/A	M			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	d. Organization					
119.	a. Conflict	ccurs between people and groups over limited resource				
		T7/A	_			
	* b. Competition	K/A	E			
	c. Cooperation					
	d. Accommodation					
	According to him, accommodation is obligatory cooperation with ot	hers				
	a. F. E. Merill					
120.	*b. W. G. Sumner	K/A	E			
	c. A. W. Green					
	d. Ogburn					
	In familial conflicts and fights, this form of social interaction saves the	he				
	relationships from falling apart					
121.	a. Competition	K/A	\mathbf{E}			
121.	*b. Accommodation	13/11				
	c. Helpfulness					
	d. Support					
	An ordinary change in a person's status is					
	🗯 a. Horizontal mobility					
122.	b. Vertical mobility	K/A	M			
	c. Career mobility					
	d. Geographical mobility					
	A significant change in a person's status is					
	a. Horizontal mobility					
123.	★ b. Vertical mobility	K/A	E			
	c. Career mobility					
	d. Geographical mobility					
	A businessman going bankrupt is this kind of mobility					
	a. Horizontal					
124.	♯ b. Vertical	K/A	E			
	c. Occupational					
	d. Geographical					
	A professor becoming a college principal is					
	a. Horizontal mobility					
125.	b. Vertical mobility					
	c. Occupational mobility	K/A	E			
	d. Geographical mobility					
	op,					
			1			

	Changes o	occurring in the society is called		
	a.	Social mobility		
126.	b.	Social action	K/A	M
	** C.	Social change		
	d.	Social interaction		
	This socie	ty has a fast rate of change		
	a.	Rural society		
127.	* b.	Modern society	K/A	E
	c.	Primitive society		
	d.	Agricultural society		
	This aspec	ct of society accepts social change quickly		
	; a.	Material		
128.	b.	Immaterial	K/A	E
	c.	Cultural		
	d.	Ideological		
	Social cha	nge is a process		
	≭ a.	Natural		
129.	b.	Unnatural	K/A	E
	c.	Revolutionary		
	d.	Psychological		
	One of the	e causes of social change is		
	a.	Spirituality		
130.	b.	Religion	K/A	M
	* c.	Invention		
	d.	Illiteracy		