

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY  
FIRST SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)  
SOCIOLOGY  
BPT-104**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

Time : 20 min.

( PART-A: Objective )

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Who defines 'sociology as the science of social institutions'?
  - Cooley
  - Foucault
  - Durkheim
  - Weber
- Who was the proponent of the terms Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft in social science?
  - Fredinand Saussure
  - Nicos Paulantz
  - Ferdinand Tonnies
  - Jacques Lacan
- What is the term for the family in which authority is held by females?
  - Matriarchal
  - Polygamy
  - Monarchy
  - Patriarchy
- What is the base of classification of the family as matriarchal and patriarchal?
  - Lineage
  - Descent
  - Residence
  - Authority
- Non-conformity to a set of norms is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Crime
  - Habit
  - Deviance
  - None of the above
- Conformity implies behaving in accordance with the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Groups
  - Culture
  - Situations
  - Norms
- Social norms are -
  - Creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craftwork
  - The symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media
  - Religious beliefs about how the world ought to be
  - Rules and expectations about interaction that regulate social life
- Material culture is always the product of -
  - Weapons, utensils, machines, ornaments, art, buildings, written records, religious images, clothing
  - Human settlements, way of living, technology, ideas, beliefs, values, norms, language, symbols and behavior
  - Only (a)
  - Both (a) and (b)
- There are some diseases that have very limited distributions around the world due to the fact that they are caused by unique combinations of environmental circumstances and cultural practices. These diseases are called -
  - Culture bound syndrome
  - Culture specific syndrome
  - Folk illness
  - All of these



10. Which of the following statement is true?
- a. Human child is born with his culture
  - b. Culture is taught and inculcated among children by the society
  - c. Only (a) is correct
  - d. Both (a) and (b) are correct
11. A norm is a
- a. Culture of society
  - b. Social rules and regulations
  - c. Specific guide to action
  - d. None of the above
12. Which of the following things is normally learned during the socialization process?
- a. The roles we are to play in life
  - b. The culture's norms
  - c. The language of the people around us
  - d. All of the above
13. Consider the following statements:
- a) Primary socialization occurs when we are children and refers to the learning that we receive from the people who raise us.
  - b) Socialization continues throughout childhood and can be influenced by family, school, peer groups, and the mass media.
  - c) Re-socialization occurs later in life when we must adapt to changes.
  - d) Most re-socialization occurs in the workplace.
  - e) We must learn new norms and values whenever we encounter a new group or when life circumstances change dramatically.
- Which of the following options is correct about socialization?
- a. Only statement (a) and (b) are correct
  - b. Only statement (a), (b) and (c) are correct
  - c. All of the given statements are correct
  - d. All of the given statements are incorrect
14. The boys and girls are raised differently. Some behaviors and attitudes that are considered appropriate for one sex are considered inappropriate for the other. This process is known as -
- a. Re-socialization
  - b. De-socialization
  - c. Gender sensitization
  - d. Gender socialization
15. A group of law enforcement officers who socialize only with one another would be considered a
- a. Prescriptive norm
  - b. Subculture
  - c. Folkway
  - d. Proscriptive norm
16. Which of the following is the example of the associative process?
- a. Assimilation
  - b. Conflict
  - c. Competition
  - d. None of the above
17. According to Ogburn, the rate of change in material culture is
- a. The same as that of non-material culture
  - b. Faster than that of non-material culture
  - c. Slower than that of non-material culture
  - d. None of the above
18. What is a counterculture?
- a. A movement that directly opposes mainstream cultural values
  - b. A shared identity that is visibly unique
  - c. A set of beliefs, values and expectations shared by a majority of people in a society
  - d. The absence of culture

19. What is culture shock?
- a. Excitement felt when a person enters a new country or culture
  - b. Psychological changes felt when a person enters a new country or culture
  - c. A person's inability to adapt to a new country or culture
  - d. A person's extreme surprise at the customs of another culture
20. A stance in which an individual believes that their own race/ethnic group (or aspects of it, e.g. its culture) is superior to those of other groups is termed
- a. Ethnocentrism
  - b. Egocentrism
  - c. Ethnicentrism
  - d. Existentialism

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( PART-B : Descriptive )

Time : 2 Hrs. 40 mins.

Marks : 50

[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

1. What is socialization? Explain the difference between primary socialization and secondary socialization. 3+7=10
2. What is a social group? Explain the difference between primary group and secondary group. 3+7=10
3. What is gender? Discuss the process of gender socialization in society. 3+7=10
4. Using examples, explain the process of resocialization in health care institutions. 10
5. What do you understand by disability? Why disability is a social problem? Discuss about different barriers disabled people have to face on day to day basis. 2+3+5=10
6. Write short notes (*any two*): 5+5=10
  - a) Community
  - b) Institution
  - c) Social Control
  - d) Social change
7. What is culture bound syndrome? With the help of suitable examples, discuss culture bound syndromes reported from different part of the world and their relationship with the culture of place. 3+7=10
8. Write short notes: (*any two*) 5+5=10
  - a) Ethnocentrism
  - b) Cultural assimilation
  - c) Counter culture
  - d) Cultural Shock

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