1 Which statement related with the culture is wrong?

A) Culture constitutes of the common relations that is shared in the society

B) Culture is learned and contains a structure that is peculiar to the every society

C) Culture is a body which constitutes of materially and morally elements

D) Society includes everything what people learn and share in the society

E) Culture is hereditary and be transferred to next generations thorough biologic heritage

2 Which one of the following answers is not one of the steps that has to be followed in scientific method?

A) Gathering data

B) Detection and definition of the research topic

C) Gathering related information about the topic

D) Formulate the hypothesis

E) Rightness and repeating

3 Which one of the following sociology movements is the one of that Ziya Gökalp inspired in the studies of sociology in Turkey?

A) Sociology of Durkheim

B) Sociology of Marx

C) Sociology of Spencer

D) Sociology of Comte

E) Sociology of Webe

4 Who is the sociologist that distinct the interior and exterior group?

A) Sumner

B) Durkheim

C) Hyman

D) Cooley

E) Simme

5 What is the name of the culture that tries to identify and understand the culture without taking into consideration the culture's value judgements?

A) Ideal Culture

B) Counter culture

C) Cultural criticism

D) Cultural realitivitism

E) Ethnocentricity

6 Which one of the following answers about group is wrong?

A) When groups grow, social interaction amount increases

B) There is a need for a leader reveals when the group grows

C) Groups constitutes of at least two person

D) Relationships are intense in threesome groups

E) New participations to the group bring new problems

7 Which one of the following bodies consists of people who have specific relationships among members and for some time those relations continues?

A) Society
B) Group
C) Crowd
D) Pile
E) Categor

8 Which one of the following answers is not one of the parts that constitute the social structure?

A) Group
B) Role
C) Status
D) Values
E) Social Class

9 Which one of the following answers is not a specification of culture?

A) Culture is transferred by means of language to the next generations
B) It is a genetic factor
C) It is peculiar to every society
D) It constitutes of non-material and non-moral elements
E) It is a social product

10 According to Marx what is the result of the conflict between group which has production materials and which does not have any production materials?

A) Social Structure
B) Social Lamination
C) Social Changing
D) Social Group
E) Social Chaos

11 Which one of the following answers is not an external factor that creates social changing?

A) Cultural contacts
B) Pervasion
C) Invade
D) Cultural and environmental changings
E) Emigrations and immigrations

12 Which one of the answers is the social lamination system that borders among layers very clear and strict?

A) Coteries
B) Slavery and cast
C) Class and status
D) Open and half-open
E) Functionalist

13 What is the name of Notion for person judge himself as ugly or beautiful, good or bad, respectful or disrespectful in accordance with the other people's manners and attitudes?

A) Mirror self

B) Self

C) Self Process

D) Socialization

E) Game Process

14 Which one of the following answers is not the reason of immediate family's (nuclear family) being dominant in the industrialized societies?

A) Trust Law

B) Agriculture studies

C) Everyone's wish to live his/her own life

D) Geographical and social Activities

E) Personal Law

15 Which one of the following answers is not a social reason of increasing numbers in divorcing?

A) Changing in the attitudes and values about marriage

B) Increases of welfare and wealth level

C) Women's gaining their economic independence

D) Marrying in early ages

E) Become more flexible at the traditional family bonds

16 Which one of the sociologist is the founder of "Mirror Self" Notion?

A) Davis

B) Mead

C) Cooley

D) Spencer

E) Weber

17 Which one of the following sociologist defines the society as an organism, accept that every part of the organism has a mission and accept the society as a body of functions?

A) Ralf Dahrendorf

B) Lewis Coser

C) Robert Merton

D) Max Weber

E) Talcot Parsons

18 Which one of the following answers about the industrialized society, is wrong?

A) Production activities are made through machines

B) Division of labour and proficiency exists

C) Gained statuses are prevalent

D) Given status are prevalent

E) Primary Education became compulsory

19 Which one of the following answers is a main related topic of sociology?

A) Personality problems
B) Culture conflict
C) Urbanization problems
D) Social problems
E) Social lamination

20 Which one of the following sociologists given below is one of the founders of sociology and gave his name to the sociology?

A) Max Weber
B) Emile Durkheim
C) Auguste Comte
D) Herbert Spencer
E) Karl Marx

21 Which one of the following answers is the most effective intuitions in socialization?

A) Education
B) Religion
C) Sportive Activities
D) Work Environment
E) Media

22 What is the name of the method which handles some parts of the analyzed topic and generalizing the results obtained?

A) Representation Sufficiency
B) Pilot Survey
C) Correlation
D) Sample Survey
E) Create Hypothesis

23 Which one of the following statements about the socialization is wrong?

A) Person gains an identity in that process
B) That process ends with becoming adult
C) Person becomes a member of the society
D) It is an interaction process
E) Person detects his attitudes in accordance with the expectation of other people in the society

24 Which one is the status that is gained?

A) Being a woman
B) Being young
C) Being mother
D) Being old
E) Being man

25 Which one of the following answers is not one of the sub-department of sociology?

A) Personality Sociology
B) Economy Sociology
C) Political Sociology
D) Religious Sociology
E) Urban Sociology

26 **What is the name of the situation given to the married couples living in a different house?**

A) Matriarchy

B) Patriarchy

C) Neoguality

D) Patriloquality

E) Bilateral

27 **Which one of the following answers is not the criticism of Melvin Tumin against to Functionalist Lamination (Bedding) Theory?**

A) Gifts are part of social order

B) Some jobs are not done for economic gift

C) Inequality is not compulsory for the continuity of society

D) Inequality arises from rare workers or rareness of talented people

E) Inequality cause increasing numbers of hostility and conflicts

28 **Which scientist is not counted among the sociological thought history?**

A) Marx

B) Freud

C) Durkheim

D) Comte

E) Spencer

29 **According to Emile Durkheim which one of the following answers is a base of social reality?**

A) Social Structure

B) Social Awareness

C) Social Conflict

D) Social Division of Labour

E) Social Interactio

30 **According to Ogburn which one of the answers is not a duty of a family?**

A) Economic duty

B) Biologic duty

C) Providing prestige

D) Protectiveness

E) Technologic duty

31 **Which answer is matched wrongly with the idea and its owner?**

A) Durkheim- organic solidarity - Tönnies, distinction of society-community

B) Metron, standart social group - Summer, interior-exterior group

C) Cooley, primary secondary group - Simmel, size analyze in groups

D) Summer, interaction process - Bales interior-exterior groups

E) Bales, size analyze in groups - Heyman, reference group

32 Which one of the following answers given below is the right technique that provides opportunity to test the survey questions again on a group which is very similar to the sample?

A) Correlation

B) Pilot Survey

C) Representation Sufficiency

D) Sample Survey

E) Create a hypothesis

33 Which premise of social changing explains that, every society's history brings the society more closely to the some point of development?

A) Changing is necessary

B) Changing is unavoidable

C) Changing is constant

D) Changing shows similarities

E) Changing is a natural fact

34 If a man is not hired just because of the colour of his skin in a society that is for democracy and freedom, which cultures prevail in that society?

A) Sub-culture - Counter culture

B) Popular culture - Poverty culture

C) High culture - Prevalent culture

D) Ideal culture - Dominant culture

E) Popular culture- Real culture

35 Which is the basic acquisition that a person gained as a result of socialization?

A) Religion

B) Anatomy

C) Belonging to a society

D) Personality

E) Marriage

36 Which one of the following answers is not a research field of the sociology department?

A) Family

B) Personality clash

C) Associations

D) Political Parties

E) Religious groups

37 Philosophy is

A) love of knowledge

B) Abstract thinking beyond practical concerns

C) Pre-socratic in nature

D) The skill of assessing concepts and presuppositions

E) None

38 **According to Socrates, "the unexamined life is not worth living" and "virtue is knowledge" because:**

A) without asking what makes life worthwhile, we cannot know how we ought to live.

B) the excellence or value (aretê) of our lives consists in the extent to which we act virtuously.

C) human existence is valuable precisely because everyone is interested in examining his or her life.

D) unless our society tells us what we should do, we will never be considered virtuous.

E) None

39 **St. Augustine rejected this Neoplatonic claim.**

A) There are two realms to reality

B) The immaterial realm is more real than the physical realm

C) The highest reality is the One, an impersonal, indefinable, and indescribable god

D) The ground of all reality, knowledge, and truth lies beyond the physical world

E) None

40 **A philosophical inquiry improves our critical thinking skills and problem solving abilities by:**

A) indicating which issues or problems are considered most important in contemporary society.

B) providing final and specific answers to questions about the nature of human existence.

C) showing how each person's view about the clarification of concepts or evaluation of arguments is to be respected because they are equally valuable

D) clarifying what our concepts or words mean and evaluating the reasons we give for our beliefs.

E) None

41 **Philosophy is concerned primarily with identifying beliefs about human existence and evaluating arguments that support those beliefs. These activities can be summarized in two questions that drive philosophical investigations:**

A) who really believes X? and how can we explain differences in people's beliefs?

B) why should we bother? and what are the consequences of our believing one thing over another?

C) how do philosophers argue? and are their differences important?

D) what do you mean? and how do you know?

E) None

42 Why is man abandoned, according to Jean-Paul Sartre?

A) Because there is no other life in the solar system
B) Because there is no God
C) Because we must all die
D) Because technology no longer serves human needs
E) None

43 Which argument did St. Augustine use to refute total Academic skepticism?

A) When we are in doubt we can at least know that we exist as a doubter
B) Memory can give us accurate knowledge of past events
C) Statistically speaking, if you believe enough things you can know that you are bound to be right about some of them
D) God guarantees that our clear and distinct perceptions and ideas will be true
E) None

44 How did St. Thomas Aquinas distinguish philosophy from theology?

A) Theology is dependent on philosophy but not vice versa.
B) Philosophy is limited to the natural world and theology is limited to the supernatural world
C) Philosophy is based on reason while theology is based on divine revelation and faith
D) Philosophy is a source of ignorance, error, and illusion while only theology can give us truth
E) None

45 Which would the late Heidegger accept?

A) Humans must look to themselves for enlightenment
B) A human being should be one who simply and quietly dwells in Being
C) Humans should impose their will on Being
D) Language is human-centered
E) None

46 Socrates claims that no one knowingly wills to do evil. Immorality, he says, is due to ignorance about what is in our own best interest. In response to this, critics such as Aristotle point out that Socrates overlooks the fact that:

A) knowing the good is impossible, and thus no one can knowingly will to do either good or evil
B) simply knowing what is good is often insufficient to overcome irrational or evil desires.
C) doing what is good is often its own reward, regardless of whether it promotes our interests.
D) to will to do evil, we have to know what evil is; but since evil cannot be known, we cannot will it.
E) none

47 What do Pyrrhonic skeptics maintain?

A) Nothing can be known
B) Some topics of inquiry are unknowable
C) Some sources are ruled out as sources of knowledge
D) People should suspend judgment about all things
E) None

48 Which view did Aquinas accept?

A) Nothing changes

B) All reality is material

C) Forms exist independently of matter

D) A physical thing is matter plus form

E) None

49 In the "Crito," Socrates argues that we should obey the law because:

A) If we break the law we will appear evil to others and our fellow citizens will not trust us.

B) If we disobey the law we may get caught and punished by the authorities.

C) Our conscience will trouble us if we don't obey the law.

D) The laws are like our parents and shouldn't be defied or evaded because we owe them our lives.

E) None

50 How was Edmund Husserl's philosophy similar to Descartes'?

A) He too advocated mind/matter dualism

B) He too applied the method of doubt

C) He too advocated a subject/object dualism

D) He too sought to achieve rational certainty by grounding the truth in a deeper source

E) None

51 One of the aims of philosophy is to think critically about whether there are good reasons for adopting our beliefs. Reasons are considered "good reasons" if they are consistent with everyday experience and:

A) cannot be interpreted in different ways by different people or cultures.

B) are considered good by at least one culture, sub-culture, or individual.

C) are part of a set of religious, moral, or political beliefs that an individual feels deeply about.

D) take into account objections, are acceptable to impartial third parties, and avoid undesirable consequences

E) None

52 How can we give life purpose in a purposeless world, according to Camus?

A) Kill yourself

B) Seek God

C) It can't be done

D) Rebel against the absurd

E) None

53 What does authentic existence require for the early, existentialist Heidegger?

A) Taking responsibility for one's choices

B) Understanding oneself as a being-unto-death

C) Belief in the superior man

D) Belief in God

E) None

54 Which view of Aristotle's did Aquinas disagree with?

A) Physical things are always a blend of matter plus form

B) The essence of a thing is the same as its existence

C) One and the same form (universal) can be in more than one physical thing (particular)

D) Change is explained in terms of four causes, the formal, material, efficient and final

E) None

55 Which is not a theme an existentialist would be likely to accept?

A) Most people live dull, limited and unfulfilling lives

B) Metaphysics can reveal the reason and purpose of life

C) Life is meaningless and irrational

D) Each individual is alone in the world

E) None

56 Which ancient philosophical tradition did Plotinus represent?

A) Neoplatonism

B) Skepticism

C) Stoicism

D) Epicureanism

E) None

57 Which philosophical tradition includes existentialism and phenomenology?

A) Pragmatism

B) Continental philosophy

C) Analytic philosophy

D) Absolute Idealism

E) None

58 What was the fundamental philosophical question for Albert Camus?

A) Will I survive death?

B) Does God exist?

C) Is there any reason not to commit suicide?

D) What should I wear to my funeral?

E) None

59 What did Aquinas maintain concerning the human soul?

A) It cannot exist without the body

B) It is a direct creation of God

C) It is finite and destructible

D) It is the passive potentiality of the body

E) None

A

60 **Phenomenology originated from which of the following distinctions?**

A) Kant's distinction between the phenomenal and the noumenal world

B) Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities

C) Descartes' distinction between the material and the mental world

D) Plato's distinction between the world of matter and the world of forms

E) None

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